

CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CJJIS) COUNCIL

MINUTES of MEETING

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1996

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Kenneth Palmer at 10:00 a.m. on February 9, 1996, in the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Academy Classroom B, 2331 Phillips Road, Tallahassee, Florida.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Chairman Kenneth Palmer, State Courts Administrator
Randy Esser, Designee for Executive Director Dickinson, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Lawrence W. Crow, Jr., Sheriff, Polk County
Elaine W. Bryant, Designee for Secretary Ross, Department of Juvenile Justice
Arnold A. Gibbs, Chief, Cape Coral Police Department
Earl Kellow, Designee for Secretary Singletary, Department of Corrections
Judith A. Wolson, Chairman, Florida Parole Commission
Nancy Daniels, Public Defender, Second Judicial Circuit
Karen Rushing, Clerk of the Court, Sarasota County
Sid Klein, Chief, Clearwater Police Department
Steve Urse, Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Designee for Lawson Lamar

OPENING REMARKS

Chairman Palmer opened the meeting with a brief discussion of the Legislative mandates relating to the enhancement of information sharing among criminal and juvenile justice agencies throughout the State, and recommended the Council report to the Legislature its progress toward compliance with those mandates over the past year.

Next, the Council unanimously approved the minutes of its November 16, 1995, meeting.

PRESENTATION OF AGENDA ITEMS

Item 1

Status Report from the Principles and Standards Work Group

Chairman Palmer presented for discussion the Guiding Principles and Policies and Standards categories which were submitted for review and comment to the Council at its last meeting. Mr. Esser submitted some suggested edits that did not alter the meaning or intent of the original Guiding Principles, but did condense and streamline them. Chief Gibbs recommended one change to Mr. Esser's version. He asked that the words "criminal and juvenile justice agencies and related entities" be replaced with the words "criminal/juvenile justice and related entities" throughout the document. The Council approved Mr. Esser's version with Chief Gibbs' modification, as follows:

Guiding Principles

- 1. Cooperative planning by criminal/juvenile justice and related entities is a prerequisite for the effective development of systems to enable sharing of data.**
- 2. The planning process, as well as coordination of development efforts, should include all principals from the outset.**
- 3. Criminal/juvenile justice and related entities should be committed to maximizing information sharing, moving away from proprietary positions taken relative to data they capture and maintain.**
- 4. Criminal/juvenile justice and related entities should maximize public access to data, while complying with legitimate security, privacy and confidentiality requirements.**
- 5. Criminal/juvenile justice and related entities should strive for electronic sharing of information via networks versus a reliance on magnetic and other media.**
- 6. The practice of criminal/juvenile justice and related entities of charging each other for data should, insofar as possible, be eliminated. Moreover, where the capture of data for mutual benefit can be accomplished, the costs for the development, capture and network for access to such data should be shared.**
- 7. The redundant capture of data should, insofar as possible, be eliminated.**
- 8. Insofar as statewide data bases are concerned:**
 - Only data that can best be compiled, preserved and shared through a central data base should be captured at the state level.**
 - Remote access to distributed data bases should be considered and provided for, in lieu of central repositories.**

- **Statistical data that may be required infrequently or on a one time basis should be captured via sampling or other methods.**
- **Only data that are auditable or otherwise can be determined to be accurate, valid and reliable should be maintained.**

9. Methods of sharing data among different protocols must be developed without requiring major redesign or replacement of individual systems.

Ms. Rushing submitted some comments on the Guiding Principles, with no suggested changes. Her primary concern centered around the potential impact on individual counties if the Guiding Principles are written so as to establish mandates with which some counties would not be able to comply. Chairman Palmer reiterated the Guiding Principles were to be viewed as guidelines only, not as mandates. Ms. Rushing also voiced a concern regarding the possible duplication of data collection by agencies involved in this information sharing effort. Her comments appear in a letter at the end of these minutes. Chairman Palmer stated that one reason there may be some duplication is the fact that this information sharing effort and the proposed Guiding Principles came into existence at a time when there were many on-going information systems already in place or in substantial development. A goal of all entities should be good communication, coordination and cooperation, to eliminate unnecessary duplication of databases.

The Policies and Standards categories were unanimously approved and adopted as originally submitted at the November 16, 1995 meeting. Chairman Palmer reminded the Council the Policies and Standards categories were established in conjunction with the Guiding Principles and in compliance with the Legislative mandates. They enumerate the areas in which the Council will concentrate its efforts over the next year to develop specific policies and standards for the enhancement of information sharing. They are as follows:

Policies and Standards Categories

- 1. Telecommunications and networking.**
- 2. Confidentiality, privacy and security.**
- 3. Data element definition.**
- 4. Data administration.**
- 5. Hardware and software compatibility.**
- 6. Cooperative licensing arrangements.**
- 7. Transmission standards for images, fingerprints, data, etc.**
- 8. Purging, expunging or sealing of records.**
- 9. Training.**

Chairman Palmer commented that development of these policies and standards will be accomplished primarily through the work groups. In fact, the Telecommunications Work Group has already identified three recommended policy areas. The scope and membership of the existing work groups will probably be expanded to address all of the categories.

Item 2

Status Report from the Telecommunications Work Group

Ms. Brenda Owens, with FDLE, reported on-going efforts during the past three months to find an individual qualified and willing to serve as Network Administrator (NA) for the proposed statewide telecommunications network have been unsuccessful. Advertisements in several different media have produced a number of unqualified applicants and one qualified applicant who declined the job. The salary, coupled with the fact that the job is an OPS position of limited duration, has not attracted anyone with the kind of qualifications required for such a massive project.

The work group is also advertising for 3 Distributed Computer Systems Analysts (DCSA) who will assist the NA. There have been very few applicants to date. One suitable candidate has been submitted for background investigation at this time. FDLE anticipates approval of spending authority to fill the positions by March 1, 1996.

Regarding the NA position, Chairman Palmer suggested that one of the DCSA positions be eliminated and the salary dollars moved to the NA position to make the job more competitive. Ms. Rushing suggested, since the position is contractual, we should be prepared to pay a higher salary than that which would be offered for a regular full time position. The \$50,000 range is apparently not competitive. She also recommended we advertise the job in trade magazines.

Chairman Palmer asked if there would be any problems if the DCSA positions were filled prior to filling the NA position, since the DCSA's are to work under the direction of the NA. Ms. Owens responded that the DCSA's can assist in the installation of the data circuits in the pilot counties and with the installation of the FCIC II system.

Ms. Owens stated that data circuits and routers will be installed in the courthouses of the six pilot counties to begin preliminary testing of a limited network. The six counties will be connected to a CJIS wide area network (WAN) server, installed at FDLE. As soon as possible, the Office of the State Courts Administrator and the Department of Juvenile Justice will be connected to the test network.

FDLE network personnel have worked with Bay Network, the FCIC II vendor, to assure the FCIC II system can accommodate the CJIS WAN at the appropriate time.

Chairman Palmer emphasized the need to get the pilot network set up and tested this year in time to produce a recommendation to the 1997 Legislature regarding a statewide network. Ms. Owens stated the six pilot counties, with their diversity, are good representations of the counties throughout the State, and we should be able to extrapolate what we learn from them to estimate costs for a statewide network.

Ms. Owens stated that the work group has established three statewide policies regarding the proposed network. First, every participant will be required to have a licensed IP address, to ensure that each user has a unique address. Secondly, frame relay will be the architecture for the network, unless subsequent analysis by the Network Administrator produces another recommendation. Thirdly, IP will be the only protocol used on the network. Ms. Owens reiterated that we will not be connecting to the Internet. Requiring IP addresses will guarantee that users will have unique addresses and will preclude the need for agencies to have multiple addresses for different networks.

Chairman Palmer inquired about the possibility of frame relay not remaining the architecture of choice. Ms. Owens responded that it is highly unlikely that frame relay would be replaced. Frame relay is the architecture used by the Dept. of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Dept. of Juvenile Justice, the Dept. of Corrections and FCIC II.

Chief Klein expressed concern that the frame relay question was still somewhat open because local agencies need to make plans that might be impacted by the decision. Ms. Owens said the decision to stay with frame relay is essentially made because all major players are committed to it.

Chairman Palmer asked if the budget crisis in Washington could impact the federal grant funds supporting this project. Mr. Wayne Quinsey with, FDLE, stated the funding is guaranteed for the current year only.

Item 3

Status Report from the Juvenile Work Group

Ms. Jan Wright, with DJJ, reported the juvenile justice information survey instrument, to be distributed to all users and providers of juvenile justice information, is complete, and the cover letter is being finalized. Distribution should begin within the next two weeks. Agencies represented in the work group will send the survey questionnaires to their own constituents and customers. All survey responses will be returned to DJJ, and the work group will evaluate and compile the results. The next step will be to conduct a Joint Application Design (JAD) with CJJIS members and others to thoroughly investigate all information issues that surface in the survey results.

Ms. Rushing expressed concern that the DJJ information system being designed contemplated the entry of disposition data which would be redundant to the efforts of the courts. Ms. Wright responded that the ultimate goal of the DJJ system is to reduce redundant data entry. Chairman Palmer added that the survey and the JAD were the keys to dealing with this issue. The purposes of the survey and JAD are to provide answers and solutions to topics such as:

- Who are the users and providers of juvenile justice information?
- What are their information needs?
- What information is available from whom?
- Are some users not getting needed information and why?
- What are the barriers to information sharing, legal and otherwise?
- Any other relevant information sharing issues?

Ms. Rushing discussed some of the information sharing problems that exist in Sarasota County and expressed a strong desire the development processes occurring under the authority of the CJJIS Council include all parties to ensure compatible systems with no needless duplication.

Ms. Daniels commented that the accuracy of juvenile information is critical at the detention stage because a juvenile's record will determine whether he or she is released. The agency with the most accurate and timely data should be the entering entity.

Chairman Palmer reported that another task of the work group is completion of the Criminal Justice Data Element Dictionary. The work group was asked to review the dictionary for compliance with all state level reporting requirements, including any statutory changes in recent years. The dictionary should be viewed as a dynamic document that will be periodically reviewed and modified as required.

Item 4

Juvenile Assessment Centers (JAC)

Mr. David Kallenborn, with DJJ, explained that the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994 mandated DJJ to establish a JAC in each of DJJ's fifteen districts. The concept of the JAC's involves the cooperative efforts of state, local and private agencies dealing with juveniles, such as: DJJ, HRS, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, schools, substance abuse providers, mental health providers, health service providers and others. The JAC's differ somewhat since the local agencies are responsible for development of their JAC's.

Functions performed by the JAC's include:

- Centralized Receiving - Provide a central location to which law enforcement personnel can bring juveniles for the various evaluations and services needed.
- Immediate intake screening, assessment, evaluation and timely placement.
- Detention screening.
- Provide safe and stable environments.
- Multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach to meeting the youth's needs.
- Coordinated case management.

Examples of benefits from JAC's include:

- Reduced processing time for law enforcement, thereby increasing availability of law enforcement.
- Centralized needs assessments.
- Initial information collection and information sharing between agencies.
- Better monitoring of youth needs.
- Knowledge that the system will be responsive will serve as a deterrent.

JAC's currently exist in:

Tampa
Orlando
Pensacola
Jacksonville
Ft. Lauderdale
St. Petersburg
Tallahassee
Ft. Pierce

JAC's under development in:

Miami
West Palm
Ft. Myers
Manatee
Bartow
Ocala
Gainesville

Current issues involving JAC's:

Standardization of JAC data statewide - Many of the JAC's were operating prior to DJJ and developed a variety of ways to collect juvenile data. DJJ is in the process of determining what data elements must be captured statewide and is working with the JAC's to establish statewide uniformity.

Interface with Juvenile Justice Information System - Much valuable information is collected at the JAC's, and DJJ must develop a system for sharing the information with all juvenile entities.

System Security - The users and providers of juvenile data have systems with varying degrees of security, and DJJ must design a network with proper security to protect sensitive data.

Ms. Rushing asked about the source of funding for the JAC's. Mr. Kallenborn said the State originally supplied some funds for each district to get the JAC's started. Continued funding for the JAC's differs by location, since the participants vary from district to district. Law enforcement has been a big contributor.

Chief Klein complimented DJJ on the new JAC in Pinellas County, stating that it has been extremely beneficial to law enforcement.

Item 5

SHOCAP Program

Ms. Donna Uzzell began with a brief background statement on the origin of the SHOCAP program. SHOCAP is an acronym for Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program, and is an interagency information sharing and case management program which focuses the local system's attention on the serious habitual juvenile offenders in a community. Studies reveal that 94% of the juveniles interacting with the juvenile justice system will not be repeat offenders. Of the remaining 6%, about 4% offend a second time and 2% become habitual offenders, requiring special attention. For a more complete recap of SHOCAP, see the handout at the end of these minutes.

Agencies involved in the SHOCAP program include:

Schools	Prosecutors	Law Enforcement
Public Defenders	Clerks of the Courts	Juvenile Justice Personnel

The State SHOCAP initiative began around mid-1994 when FDLE received a grant from the Department of Community Affairs to establish a statewide program. Through the efforts of FDLE, DOE, DJJ and numerous local agencies, there are now 15 counties with SHOCAP sites. Fiscal year 1995-96 should see 11 more established, bringing the total to 26.

To further interagency cooperation the SHOCAP Advisory Board was created. It includes representatives from law enforcement, schools, city and county commissions and other local agencies.

The DJJ District 7 pilot SHOCAP project is a good example of how interagency cooperation can enhance information sharing. Four counties (Orange, Brevard, Osceola and Seminole) developed a plan to link their SHOCAP sites together and also connect with the DJJ information system. Computer hardware has been delivered to the counties, and interagency agreements have been signed. The pilot will be designed to be completely compatible with the DJJ information system.

The effectiveness of the SHOCAP program will be evaluated via a survey developed in conjunction with Florida State University. The survey will be distributed to local agencies participating in SHOCAP, and the results will be tabulated by FSU. Also, the long term effectiveness of the program will be measured by tracking the juveniles served by SHOCAP.

Ms. Rushing asked about the involvement of the Clerks of the Courts in the SHOCAP program. Ms. Uzzell responded that the Clerks' participation is very important and cited the Clerk's role in Leon County as an example.

Chief Gibbs expressed concern over the criteria for qualifying as a SHOCAP juvenile through multiple offenses. He stated that many juveniles have over 20 arrests by age 18, yet do not qualify because their offenses were spread over several years and they have less than 4 offenses during the last 12 months, which is necessary for qualification. He believes the statutes should be modified to include more habitual offenders in SHOCAP. Ms. Uzzell responded that some local programs claim they do not have the resources to handle the current volume of SHOCAP kids. However, she committed to further study Chief Gibbs' recommendation.

Chief Klein praised the SHOCAP program and stated that it would be more effective if SHOCAP information was available statewide on a system like FCIC. Ms. Uzzell responded that a statewide SHOCAP "hot file" is under consideration. When a juvenile is identified in the "hot file," the inquiring agency would be pointed to the DJJ data base for complete information.

Item 6

Juvenile Justice Data System

Prior to presentation of the report by Mr. David Kallenborn, Chairman Palmer reminded the Council that they have a very specific Legislative mandate to provide oversight and recommendations regarding the DJJ information system.

Mr. Kallenborn stated the first phase in the development of the system was the installation of computers and the establishment of local area networks (LAN) in the detention centers. The second phase was the establishment of LAN's within the DJJ districts. The third phase, currently in development, is the establishment of a wide area network (WAN) connecting all detention centers, district offices and DJJ headquarters. The WAN is expected to be complete in May '95, and will have 5 regional servers and data bases connecting to DJJ headquarters. DJJ is also developing an electronic forms package containing about 95 forms and a detention center management module.

Another high priority is the transfer of the Client Information System and the Florida Assessment, Classification and Tracking System from the HRS mainframe to a DJJ client server protocol. There is much information in those data bases that DJJ needs to make available to its own personnel and external customers.

Mr. Kallenborn provided a detailed demonstration of the forms package and the detention center module. The forms package is expected to generate an 80% reduction in paperwork by eliminating the multiple entry of 129 common data elements on 35 different paper forms. By having electronic forms, E-mail and electronic signatures, the information can be rapidly shared throughout the State.

Ms. Rushing asked if DJJ has considered making its district boundaries the same as judicial circuits. Ms. Elaine Bryant said no, but they would look at it. Chairman Palmer said the problem of different district and regional boundaries was much larger than just DJJ and the judicial circuits. Agencies throughout the State have different organizational boundaries.

Chief Klein asked how DJJ was dealing with the task of making their data available to external customers. Mr. Kallenborn stated the funding of the DJJ system clearly indicated Legislative intent for the data to be accessible to all authorized customers. DJJ is evaluating the concept of regional data warehouses where data can be accessed by users without having to change their systems. Another possibility involves making the DJJ system software available to users. All of this accessibility will be protected with appropriate security safeguards. A prototype of the DJJ system should be complete by this summer.

Chairman Palmer noted the design of the system should include a commitment to the goal of single entry of data. Data already entered in existing data bases should be down loaded or pointed to, not reentered.

Chairman Palmer also said there are interagency issues that can be resolved through a properly conducted JAD. One such issue is the elimination of forms that cross agency lines. Another issue is that of multiple identification numbers used by different agencies to identify juveniles. It was generally agreed a single number was impossible, but there must be adequate indexes created to point to the different numbers that will be used.

Ms. Bryant praised Mr. Kallenborn and his staff for the job they have done in bringing DJJ's information system to its current status. Chairman Palmer concurred and said he felt the basic direction of DJJ's design and development is in conformance with Legislative intent. He also noted that he was impressed with the Juvenile Assessment Center in St. Petersburg. Ms. Rushing said she was encouraged with the effort to involve users throughout the State in the development of the system.

Item 7

Status Report on FCIC II

Ms. Brenda Owens reported first on the status of the project to replace the software and hardware for FDLE's front end processors. In January, FDLE notified Unisys the IPC project was behind schedule and the system would not be accepted or paid for until it was proven that it met specifications. In response, Unisys installed, this week, the final version of the software that will allow FDLE to communicate on the TCP/IP protocol. FDLE will be testing the software for the next few weeks before final approval and acceptance.

The next step was the establishment of pilot agencies to test the system. Circuits have been installed in six interface agencies (their computers link directly with the FDLE computer), and limited testing has begun. Orange County was the first to extensively test the system and it is almost ready to move to the new network. There will be a concentrated effort to get the interface agencies on the new network as soon as possible.

Another step is the replacement of the existing terminals that are directly connected to the FCIC system with personal computers connected via frame relay. In January, FDLE trained representatives from the first ten pilot agencies and commenced installation of circuits in those agencies. To date, there are 17 pilot agencies testing the system. Numerous problems encountered during the installation of the pilot sites indicated a need to extend the installation schedule through the end of December '96. This represents a reduction in the average number of installations per week from 22 to 17.

The final version of the workstation software will be tested by FDLE during the first week in March '96, and distribution to the local agencies will begin around mid-March. In the meantime, we are advising local agencies that they are responsible for: acquiring personal computers with certain specifications, installing interior wiring and providing basic computer and Windows training for their personnel.

Regarding the project to replace the message switch and hot files, 5 to 7 vendors have indicated a possible interest in bidding on the project, out of more than 100 firms receiving the RFP. Responses to the RFP are due on February 23, and the top three will be selected. This selection will be based exclusively on technical merit. The top three vendors will then be asked to submit a price for the work. Award of the contract is tentatively scheduled for June '95.

A candidate for the position of Assistant FCIC II Program Manager has been selected and is currently in background investigation. It is expected that he will assume duties around March 1.

Dr. Sewell reminded everyone the article in the last issue of the *Florida Police Chief* magazine titled, "FCIC II, Into the 21st Century," is an excellent thumbnail sketch of the new system and contains much information that will be useful to local law enforcement agencies. He requested that everyone spread the word. FDLE will continue to notify all customers regarding FCIC II development. He also suggested local agencies pursue the possibility of acquiring PC and Window training through the Regional Training Centers.

Item 8

Legislative Issues

Dr. Sewell presented a synopsis of pending legislation of interest to the Council. He began with a discussion of the proposed amendment to require the Sheriffs to enter information in the FCIC system on individuals for whom a writ of bodily attachment has been issued for failure to pay child support. The Florida Sheriffs Association, the individual Sheriffs and the Department of Revenue have been engaged in a concerted effort to enforce Florida child support laws. An issue that surfaced during the effort was the possibility of using the FCIC system to share information on "dead beat" parents for whom writs had been issued. Traditionally, the FCIC system was not used to share civil information. It was reserved for criminal justice purposes only. However, a couple of years ago, state statutes were modified to require the entry of domestic and repeat violence injunctions in the system. This proposed amendment to enter information on "dead beat" parents would operate similarly to the domestic violence injunction system. Dr. Sewell emphasized that this proposed amendment is the result of a cooperative effort by the Florida Association of Court Clerks, The Florida Sheriffs Association, the Department of Revenue and FDLE.

A second piece of proposed legislation discussed was a bill proposed by the Joint Committee on Information Technology Resources (JCITR) and introduced by Representative Fran Carlton promoting the use of electronic signatures. The bill establishes the basic framework for a paper-free environment in which to share information, where manual signatures on paper are presently required. Progress of the bill will be monitored. Ms. Rushing stated that it was her understanding the bill contained language that was proprietary and asked if it could be modified to remove such language, while still accomplishing its purpose of promoting the use of electronic signatures. Dr. Sewell recommended that Ms. Rushing discuss the issue with the Ms. Judy Bentley of the JCITR.

A third bill reviewed by Dr. Sewell, also proposed by the JCITR, recommends a new framework for managing information in the State. The proposed bill sets forth comprehensive changes by repealing the statutes that created the Information Resource Commission (IRC), the Information

Technology Resource Procurement Advisory Council (ITRPAC) and the Information Resource Management Advisory Council (IRMAC). The bill would also streamline the current information technology resources processes by repealing some planning and reporting requirements for information technology resources and incorporating others into existing processes. Chairman Palmer asked if the proposed bill would have any significant impact on the CJJIS Council, and Dr. Sewell responded that he thought it would not.

Another piece of proposed legislation discussed was the Florida Council on Public Safety (COPS) bill which does have significant impact on the CJJIS Council. It strengthens the Council's role in the review of criminal justice information systems. It codifies the information collection and sharing principles embraced by the Council. It provides for a five member council to promote, coordinate and present a comprehensive criminal justice plan. A number of organizations representing members of the criminal justice community have raised some concerns about provisions in the bill. Sheriff Crow stated the Florida Sheriffs Association will actively oppose the bill. Chairman Palmer asked if any proposed legislation recommends adding FDLE as a voting member to the CJJIS Council. Dr. Sewell said the COPS bill recommends adding the COPS chairperson and the Executive Director of FDLE to the CJJIS Council. He knows of no other pending legislation recommending new Council members. Chairman Palmer asked if there was any other vehicle with which to recommend FDLE as a new member. Dr. Sewell said the juvenile justice "glitch" bill was a possibility.

Item 9

DHSMV/FDLE Pilot of Warrant Checks on Driver License Applicants/Renewals

Ms. Jean Itzin began her presentation with a brief review of a bill proposed last year that would require driver license examiners to search the "wanted" file for bad check warrants on all individuals attempting to acquire or renew their driver license. The bill did not pass. However, at the urging of Marion County Sheriff Ken Ergle, we pursued the data sharing concept of checking driver license applicants against the "wanted" file. In a joint effort, FDLE, DHSMV and the Marion County Sheriff's Office proposed a pilot project to evaluate the merits of such a program.

Each day, FDLE will receive a tape of the previous day's driver license activity from DHSMV. The tapes will be run daily against the "wanted" file, extracting all hits against Marion County warrants. FDLE personnel will notify the warrants section of the Marion County Sheriff's Office regarding any information disclosed during the license application that might be helpful in the apprehension of the individual, such as a change of address or name.

The manual intervention by FDLE personnel in this pilot is intended to collect feedback from the Sheriff's Office regarding the effectiveness of the program and establish a basis for deciding whether the pilot should be expanded into additional counties. If the results of the pilot indicate a need to establish a statewide program, the ultimate goal will be a totally automated program that will systematically do the searches and notify the appropriate Sheriffs without human intervention.

By Fall of 1996, we expect to have preliminary results of the pilot.

CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Sewell reminded the Council the next meeting will be on May 31, 1996, in conjunction with the CJIS Users Conference at the Sand Key Sheraton in Clearwater Beach. FDLE will distribute information on the conference to the Council members and assist in travel arrangements.

Also, the Jimmy Ryce bill will be introduced by the Governor's Office as a result of a concerted effort by FDLE, Metro Dade Police Department, the Florida Sheriff's Association, the Florida Police Chief's Association and others. The House and Senate leaders have demonstrated a bi-partisan spirit in support of the efforts to expand the use and availability of sexual predator information. This will have a direct impact on what information will be available to the prosecutors, public defenders and law enforcement agencies. Progress of the bill will be monitored and reported to Council members.

Chairman Palmer thanked everyone for their participation and the meeting was adjourned.