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**CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
(CJJIS) COUNCIL**

MINUTES OF MEETING
Tuesday, June 28, 2022
Video Conference

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Members Present:
Mike Prendergast, Sheriff, Citrus County Sheriff's Office
Roosevelt Sawyer, Jr., Designee for Ali Sackett, Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)
Carolyn Timmann, Martin County Clerk of Circuit Court and Comptroller
Michelle Pyle, Designee for Acting Commissioner Mark Glass, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
Charles Broadway, Chief, Clermont Police Department
Doug Smith, Designee for Attorney General Ashley Moody
Tim Roufa, Designee for Executive Director Terry L. Rhodes, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)
Wendy Ling, Designee for Secretary Ricky D. Dixon, Department of Corrections (DC)
R.J Larizza, State Attorney's Office, 7th Judicial Circuit
Gina Giacomo, Designee for Melinda N. Coonrod, Chair, Florida Commission on Offender Review (COR)

WELCOME MEMBERS and OPENING

Chair Prendergast called the meeting to order at 9:31 a.m. Chair Prendergast requested a motion to approve the November 30, 2021 minutes. Council Member Timmann moved and Chief Broadway seconded the motion to approve the November 30, 2021 minutes. The motion passed.

ITEM 1 - Review of the CJJIS Council Mission
Director Robin Sparkman
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Action Item

Chair Prendergast recognized Director Sparkman who provided an overview of the Council's mission statement: to provide statewide oversight of justice information systems and data while developing plans and policies to facilitate the coordination of information sharing and interoperability, and ensuring appropriate access and security. The activities referenced in the mission statement are supported in s. 943.0544, F.S. The statute outlines the duties of the Council with most of the functions being oversight, facilitating, and planning of activities in the mission statement and to provide recommendations related to items referenced in s. 943.0544, F.S.

In the recent past, the Council agenda has included review and approval of several robust technical documents which is in conflict to the executive purpose for which the Council was originally envisioned. Therefore, it is appropriate to adjust the CJJIS Council's focus to conform

with the original vision. Rather than examining data elements, the Council is more appropriately tasked with establishing data standards. The Council will continue to be briefed on activities related to data sharing projects; however, members will no longer be tasked with reading, evaluating, and approving technical documents. FDLE has transitioned those duties to subject matter experts comprised of representatives from the CJJIS Council member stakeholders. The Information Exchange Package Document (IEPD), the Interface Control Document (ICD), and the associated data dictionaries for Florida Incident-Based Reporting System (FIBRS), Criminal Justice Data Dictionary (CJDT), and Uniform Arrest Affidavit (UAA) projects are operational documents, and it is appropriate to be the shared responsibility of the user community, data contributors, and FDLE. It is proper that the maintenance of these documents be the duty of the project subject matter expert groups.

The Council exists for the benefit of all agencies in the criminal justice information sharing community. Director Sparkman stressed to the Council members this is their Council and asked members to consider placing items on meeting agenda, ensure Council member subject matter experts participate, and ask questions and seek clarification when needed. FDLE is dedicated to speaking in more plain language, breaking things down in a more understanding way, and holding more meetings when necessary. Additionally, FDLE will ensure Council members understand the implications of a project when a law is passed that impacts the Council.

Director Sparkman asked members to provide and send topics and supporting documentation for the agenda to Brenda Boyd and Rachel Truxell. The information should be provided at least three weeks prior to the meeting. In an effort to streamline and economize, Council members are encouraged to provide their own paper copies of the meeting packet.

To signify how the Council comes together and represents the community, FDLE proposed a new CJJIS Council logo. The triangle represents the three branches of government coming together, and the fifteen stars represent the fifteen seats of the Council.

Chair Prendergast asked for comments from the Council based on Director Sparkman's presentation.
- Council Member Sawyer stated he appreciated the direction and goals where the Council is headed and requested FDLE notify the Council of legislative mandates that impact the Council.
- Chair Prendergast liked what the logo represents and praised the person who designed the logo.
- Chair Prendergast asked FDLE to put a footer on all documents to include an 'as of date" so in the event an updated document is provided, members know which document is the most recent.
- Council Member Timmann also appreciated the direction of the Council and echoed the sentiments of the logo's symbolism.

Director Sparkman addressed the five vacancies on the Council: DCF, DJJ, public defender, police chief, and sheriff. FDLE will draft letters to agencies asking for their respective seat to be filled.

Action Item: Chair Prendergast asked for a motion to approve the CJJIS Council logo. Council Member Timmann moved to adopt the new CJJIS Council logo and Chief Broadway seconded. The motion passed.

ITEM 2 - Legislative Update
Chief of Staff Ron Draa
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Ron Draa who provided a legislative update. FDLE received funding for three information systems: Biometric Identification Solution (BIS), FIBRS, and UAA. FDLE received $3.4 million for a multi-year project to replace BIS, a repository and matching mechanism for biometric data. BIS is the backbone of many FDLE systems and is at its end of life. FDLE will seek additional funding from the legislature. FIBRS funding includes $2.4 million to assist in transition to incident-based crime reporting. FDLE also received $900,000 and two full time positions to help with the maintenance of the UAA project.

ITEM 3 - Federal Funding Update
Bureau Chief Jennifer Miller
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Jennifer Miller who provided an overview of projects funded by federal dollars.

- FDLE received National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) funds for Phase 1 of the BIS upgrade and to make modifications to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) repository. CCH funds will support programming resources that are necessary due to changes in laws and business processes.

- FDLE continues to utilize National Instant Criminal Background Systems Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) funds for staff overtime in the Firearm Eligibility Bureau.

- FDLE is working to repurpose funds currently designated to the discontinued eWarrants project.

- FDLE applied for federal funds to continue with Phase 2 of BIS and expects to know if funds are awarded in the Fall.

- In FY 21-22, FDLE received $6 million in state financial assistance as pass-through funding from legislature to help local agencies become FIBRS compliant. The legislature allowed FDLE to revert and re-appropriate those funds to FY 22-23, and FDLE has extended the agreement with the locals.

- In FY 22-23, FDLE received $5 million to assist county detention facilities to become compliant with CJDT and UAA. FDLE anticipates the solicitation for the funds to be available in the upcoming weeks.

ITEM 4– Biometric Identification Solution (BIS) Upgrade
Bureau Chief Lucy Saunders
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Lucy Saunders who provided historical information on BIS and an update on the BIS upgrade. Chief Saunders explained BIS entered service in 2009, had three major upgrades since implementation to expand capacities and extend life expectancy, and reached its end of life in December 2020. December 2021 marked the end of contractual support.

Chief Saunders explained the contractual capacity for incident and the incidents with palm prints is over capacity. The capacity limitation may lead to an unpredictable degradation of service, resulting in system downtime and increased response times, as the processing time slows down. If the system goes down, the downtime could be two weeks or longer. FDLE has not received notifications from agencies that the response time has increased.

BIS handles tenprint and latent print storage and comparisons, and acts as a national fingerprint file repository. The repository is the third largest in the United States. The system forwards criminal history information to CCH; forwards retained applicant prints to FALCON; makes applicant comparisons to criminal records; forwards fingerprint details/minutia to Rapid ID; and forwards biometric data to the FBI for nationwide criminal history record checks.

Chief Saunders identified the objectives for the upgrade as follows: cloud-based via Microsoft Azure Govt Solution; disaster recovery will be improved from two weeks or longer to approximately two hours; improved matching capabilities; faster comparison processing; ability to increase latent print processing from local agencies; future biometric capabilities, including facial recognition and iris identification; ability to modify solution to meet the needs of legislative or federal mandates; faster access to future feature enhancements provided in software releases/upgrades; and support data transmission through the CJIS Portal.

The BIS modernization process with Phases 1a and 1b will take approximately 10 months to complete at an estimated cost of $2.7 million. Phases 1a and 1b will move the current database to the cloud and establish the Multi-Biometric Identification System (MBIS) platform and Rapid ID functionality in the cloud. Phase 2 will take approximately 18 months to complete at an estimated cost of $7.4 million, and during Phase 2, latent print and tenprint processing will transition to the cloud.

FDLE anticipates signing the contract with the vendor within the next month, and as Chief Miller mentioned in her update, FDLE will apply for NCHIP funding for Phase 2 of the project.

ITEM 5 – National Rap Back
Operations and Management Consultant Manager Dan Palmere
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Manager Dan Palmere who provided an update on the National Rap Back initiative. Rap back has been in operation since 2014 and is a capability of the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system. In Florida, fingerprints can be retained in the state's FALCON program. If someone's fingerprints are retained at the state level, FDLE notifies the employing agency if the person is arrested in Florida. National Rap Back expands the arrest

notification capability. Fingerprints retained in FALCON can be marked for retention at the FBI, and anytime an applicant is arrested outside of the state of Florida, the employing entity is notified of the recent arrest. Out-of-state notifications include criminal arrests, wants additions and deletions, sexual offender registry additions and deletions, and death notice with fingerprints. A benefit of participating in National Rap Back is it allows an agency an ongoing view of a criminal history record without having to submit a new record check request and no new national record check cost. Florida is one of seven states participating in National Rap Back. There are over 10 million active subscriptions.

As of May 2, 2022, all new criminal justice agency applicant fingerprint submissions to FDLE are subscribed at the state and national level. As of June 1, 2022, FALCON was enhanced to allow criminal justice agencies to resubmit fingerprints currently retained in Florida to the FBI for participation in National Rap Back.

As of May 30, 2022, Florida had 96,786 successful national subscriptions between criminal and non-criminal justice agencies. This represents 353 Florida criminal justice agencies and two Florida non-criminal justice agencies. 1,266 national notifications have been disseminated since 2021.

Agencies retaining fingerprints at the FBI must follow additional requirements. FBI policy requires applicants be notified of the privacy statement which states the applicant's fingerprints will not only be retained at the state level, but also retained at the FBI. As part of the audit cycle, agencies must demonstrate to an auditor how the agency notifies the applicant of the privacy statement and how their fingerprints will be used at the state and national level. The FBI requires a validation process. Agencies must review their list of retained fingerprints in FALCON and remove the fingerprints of persons who separate from the agency within five business days.

ITEM 6 – FBI CJIS Security Policy
Information Resource Management Consultant II Chris Eaton
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Information Resource Management Consultant II Chris Eaton who provided a briefing on the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP). The CSP provides Criminal Justice Agencies (CJA) and Non-criminal Justice Agencies (NCJA) with a minimum set of security requirements for accessing FBI CJIS Division systems and information and protecting and safeguarding Criminal Justice Information (CJI). The essential premise of the CSP is to provide the appropriate controls to protect CJI from creation through dissemination, whether at rest or in transit. The current version of the CSP is version 5.9, which was published June 1, 2020.

Consultant Eaton provided a brief history of the CSP. The policy was created in August 2002 and included requirements from the National Crime Information Center Operating Manual. The last major rewrite was v. 5.0, published in February 2011. The CSP has undergone yearly iterations. The modernized CSP will be based on National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-53. NIST is tasked with the development of standards to be used by all federal agencies to categorize all information and information systems and provides guidelines recommending the types of information and information systems to be included in each such category. NIST is the standard primarily used by governmental entities to protect information systems and data within.

In the Spring of 2019, the FBI Information Security Officer presented a roadmap to modernize the CSP to the Security and Access Subcommittee. Steps to modernization of the CSP include categorization of CJI; develop a baseline for security controls; and smaller groups to review and/or create new security control families using NIST standards. In June of 2019, the FBI's Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommended modernizing the CSP process.

Three steps were developed to modernize the CSP process. Step one was to categorize the data. A Data Categorization Task Force was created to help categorize criminal justice information using NIST guidelines. The Data Categorization Task Force's primary task was to categorize data based on an impact assessment and the loss of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of CJI as either low, moderate, or high. Categorizing data will aid in determining security controls to protect the data. After reviewing each data type and the impact levels for each, using the high-water mark method, CJI was categorized as moderate. With moderate impact level, the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability is expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

Step two in the modernization process is to determine which parts of the CSP should be modernized. The Data Categorization Task Force inquired if all sections in v. 5.9 still apply; do some sections need more work; and should categories addressed in NIST, not currently addressed in CSP, be included (contingency planning, risk assessment or audits, system and service acquisitions, maintenance and planning).

Consultant Eaton provided a comparison of areas currently within the CSP v. 5.9 and data not included. NIST breaks down data differently. NIST SP800-53 rev. 5 includes eighteen control families. Security controls are organized based on the eighteen families.

Step three in the CSP modernization process is to select the applicable security control baseline based on the results of the security categorization and apply tailoring guidance. The FBI created the Control Family Task Force to review NIST control families and apply tailoring of controls where organization defined parameters exist. The Control Family Task Force proposes the initial tailoring, then the information is reviewed by the Security and Access Subcommittee, Working Groups, and ultimately the APB. Examples of tailoring were discussed with the Council.

After step three, NIST provides further guidance on how to implement, assess, and monitor these controls for compliance (Steps 4-6).

What can agencies and users expect with the modernization of the CSP:
- The format of the CSP will see a significant change. The focus is on controls, and the controls are presented in a specific format;

- The main body of many of the policy sections will be replaced in whole; and

- Use of "shall" and "shall not" will be greatly reduced, and the community will find a new control format for the technical security control.

The APB approved the first change to the CSP in June 2022 with an anticipated publish date for v. 5.9.2 in Fall 2022. A significant change for agencies is the move to Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in order to harden systems. The timeline for implementing MFA is still being discussed. The FBI Information Security Office will continue to present three control families to the APB for approval twice a year and will update the policy twice a year until all control families have been added, which is expected in Spring 2025 with version 6.0.

Communication is critical in rolling out the CSP changes. FDLE created a Florida CJIS Security Policy Work Group that includes representatives from the Florida Sheriff's Association (FSA), Florida Police Chiefs Association (FPCA), and Chief Roufa from FHP. FDLE will provide updates at CJJIS Council meetings, FSA, FPCA, and Clerks of Court conferences, CJIS Annual Symposium, and CJIS Technical Memorandums.

Chair Prendergast asked for questions and/or comments from the Council based on Consultant Eaton's presentation.

- Council Member Sawyer asked if the communication plan can include speaking to the Florida Courts Technology Commission Cybersecurity Subcommittee.
  - o Consultant Eaton to contact Council Member Sawyer to arrange a time to speak with the court subcommittee.
- Council Member Ling asked about audit compliance and timeframe for agencies to update their controls to comply with the new policy.
  - FDLE is waiting to see the final version of the policy. Discussions have referenced a timeframe of 12-18 months for compliance; and up to two years for MFA requirements. At this time, an audit compliance guideline has not been finalized.

Director Sparkman **stressed** the importance and urgency of people being engaged in the process. The CSP changes will have a **significant** impact on agencies financially and timewise. The MFA component alone will be a financial impact in order to comply. FDLE will ask the FBI to consider implementing a zero-audit cycle which would allow states to go through an audit, and if issues are identified, we have until the next audit to correct those issues without being sanctioned. The FBI has indicated all CSP requirements will be sanctionable within 12-18 months after the FBI director approves the CSP. FDLE will look at federal funding opportunities to assist agencies and will request the FBI to provide audit guidelines with the new standard, so agencies know how they are assessed and whether or not they are in compliance.

- Council Member Timmann asked if clerk representatives can be included in work group.
  - o Absolutely. Director Sparkman mentioned the FBI created a task force to review the lifecycle of CJI in the court setting to determine at the point of time that lifecycle ends. The FBI task force has not yet indicated their finding. The task force finding may impact how the CSP applies to court records. FDLE will keep clerks updated on the findings.
- Council Member Ling asked if a Department of Corrections representatives can be included in work group.
  - o Absolutely.

ITEM 7 - FBI Audit Findings
Bureau Chief Louis Sloan
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Sloan who provided a briefing on the recent FBI audit. The FBI audited Florida in February 2022. Forty-one CJAs and thirty NCJAs were audited. For the CJAs, five types of audits were conducted: NCIC, National Data Exchange System (N-DEx), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), Information and Technology Security (ITS), and National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR). No findings were identified for NCIC,

N-DEx, or NICS. ITS had one finding of non-compliance, and NSOR resulted in two findings of non-compliance. The thirty NCJAs were audited on ITS and Next Generation Identification (NGI). The FBI found one ITS finding of non-compliance and fifteen NGI non-compliance findings. Several of the NGI findings will require programmatic changes, and some were related to incorrect practices. FDLE has responded to the ITS and NSOR audit findings and will finalize the response to the NCJA findings next month.

ITEM 8 - eAgent 2.0 Transition
Bureau Chief Louis Sloan
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Sloan who provided an update on the transition to eAgent 2.0. FDLE is migrating users to eAgent 2.0 software. eAgent 2.0 is a web-based Florida Crime Information Center interface and will serve as a replacement for Java client. FDLE is working with agencies to complete the transition by December 2024.

ITEM 9 - Data Sharing Projects (CJDT, UAA, FIBRS/Use-of-Force)
Bureau Chief Phillip Suber
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Phillip Suber who provided an update on data sharing projects: FIBRS/Use-of-Force (UoF), UAA, and CJDT. Since the last Council meeting, the vendor has been working on the development of IEPD v. 1.3. FDLE anticipates this will be implemented for contributors by the end of July. In addition, the FDLE team has been working with stakeholders on documentation for revisions to IEPD v.1.2 and v.1.3. These updates include regular bug fixes and required updates from SB 1808, which added immigration status as a required data element for county detention, clerks, and Department of Corrections. The vendor will begin development for these technical specifications in August with an anticipated release in January 2023.

FDLE's team has also been heavily focused on outreach to our contributing partners and has placed an emphasis on educating each group on statutory requirements, methods of participation, and key dates and milestones to help them keep track of progress. FDLE members have been attending a number of meetings with chiefs, sheriffs, and technical personnel to answer questions and provide guidance.

FIBRS/Use-of-Force
During this transition from summary crime data to incident-based, FDLE is collecting summary data from those agencies that are not ready to make that shift. As in the past, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) team opened the Summary Reporting System to accept summary data in February. This allowed law enforcement agencies the ability to submit their 2021 data that had been collected in a summary format. Agencies also had the ability to submit partial data if they transitioned to incident-only mid-year.

For 2021, FDLE received full summary data for 215 agencies, and a partial year for 24 agencies. 134 agencies indicated they would submit incident-only for 2021 and another 30 agencies indicated they would not be reporting.

This is FDLE's first year receiving UCR data in multiple formats, and staff is currently assessing the best methodology for publishing this data to ensure the contributors are correctly represented and the public receives accurate and consistent crime data.

Since the last Council meeting, the team has accomplished a major milestone. On March 4, 2022, the FBI officially certified FDLE's program as National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant. This means FDLE can transmit Florida data to the national repository for inclusion in NIBRS crime data. The Collier County Sheriff's Office was the first agency to transition to FIBRS production. They have submitted all 2021 crime data, and FDLE has passed that data to the FBI. In the weeks since, FDLE has brought 21 agencies into FIBRS production. Another 174 agencies are actively testing their systems and progressing toward production.

FIBRS related training has been a frequent request of FDLE. Agencies must be familiar with applying all of the crime categories to Florida offenses as well as the expanded data elements that go along with more detailed reporting. Staff has worked with the Field Services Bureau's (FSB) Information Delivery and Training (ID&T) Team to develop and provide that training. For example, ID&T has been leading a course designed to familiarize users with the online FIBRS dashboard and the critical verification process that is necessary to submit data to the FBI. On demand videos are available for specific FIBRS topics, and more will be developed to ensure users have the required knowledge to submit data successfully.

The UoF data collection is quickly approaching its shift from voluntary reporting to mandatory reporting beginning July 1, 2022. Many agencies have demonstrated the ability to submit data, but many more have yet to come onboard. Since opening the UoF submission application in September 2020, FDLE has received data from 173 agencies. This includes 260 incidents and over 2,500 zero reports. A zero report means the agency did not have a UoF incident to report for a particular month.

UAA

The UAA project is in response to s. 943.6871, F.S. The statute mandated a statewide standardized data collection of arrest information and a uniform statute table. Along with the vendor, FDLE has prepared the CJIS Portal to accept this data from contributing agencies. FDLE has also procured a web-based system for agencies, known as the Florida Arrest Affidavit (FAA), to allow agencies to comply without updating local records management systems.

During the months of December 2021 and January 2022, FDLE and the vendor provided training on the FAA solution to a group of 13 pilot agencies. The goal was to receive feedback on the system and the training before a statewide rollout. Unfortunately, this pilot process yielded little engagement from participants and did not lead to any agencies adopting the FAA system as a means to submit UAA data. In the five months since the pilot, FDLE's ID&T has offered weekly FAA trainings. Unfortunately, only two sessions were held due to lack of interest. As far as agency adoption of the UAA process, that is the direct connection between local records management systems and the CJIS Portal, thirteen agencies are testing UAA submissions at this time.

While meeting with partners around the state over the past year, it has become increasingly clear that the UAA is a misunderstood product. Further, use of the FAA results in a duplicative process to their current business practice and users are reluctant to make changes to incorporate FAA. Agencies have also posed questions about required data elements that need further review.

In order to gain buy-in, FDLE is revising the vision of FAA. Previously, the arresting agencies were solely responsible for making system upgrades to transmit the required data via XML or

could choose to use the FAA. While that will still be possible, FDLE is exploring the option of receiving the required data through booking facilities. While jails are upgrading their Jail Management Systems to comply with CJDT, they may opt to include UAA as an upgrade to their jail management system. This will allow all arresting agencies in a county a single point of entry for this collection.

Our team is researching this model by meeting with county officials that have already adopted a similar process. For example, the Leon County Sheriff's Office Jail in Tallahassee partnered with the Leon County Clerk of Court and all arresting agencies in the county to devise a workflow that is centralized through the jail. This team was very open to sharing lessons learned and best practices for adopting this process. FDLE is also contacting other entities that have similar models in place to gain their perspective.

FDLE is forming working groups from our many contributors to gain input on several CJIS projects; one of which will be the UAA. FDLE will seek contributors' guidance and knowledge when crafting a centralized model to share statewide.

- Council Member Roufa mentioned FHP received notification from Leon County in May about the implementation of a new jail management system to comply with UAA. FHP looked at opportunities to integrate their existing UAA compliant arrest affidavit with Leon County's. At this time, integration is not feasible. For state agencies, this is a huge lift. The goal is to reduce duplicative data entry. Is there an opportunity for once FHP submits data to FDLE, FDLE can send the data back to the county for entry into the local system?
  - Chief Suber indicated the CJIS Portal may be able to accommodate the request. Staff will contact Council Member Roufa.

CJDT
Chief Suber introduced the new leadership in place in the Florida Statistical Analysis Center (FSAC). Amanda Dobson is the administrator of the FSAC.

Since the November CJJIS Council meeting, FDLE staff has been working with contributors to onboard CJDT contributors by the end of the 2022 legislative session. While not all contributors made the finish line, great progress was made.

To date, groups that were 100% onboard were the Justice Administrative Commission, the Florida Department of Corrections, and all 67 clerks of court. The state attorneys had 80% of circuits onboard with administrative reports and two circuit reporting case data. The county detention facilities had 13 counties reporting administrative data and five with arrest data. The public defenders had 80% of their circuits submitting administrative reports. The Regional Conflict Counsels continue to make progress but have not reached publication status yet.

FDLE is consistently receiving data, and through constant communication with our contributors, staff is able to identify areas of improvement for the submission process, publication, and review. For example, FDLE is modifying the data refresh plan to incorporate more frequent updates to the public web site and also exploring other data visualization tools to provide users a better experience. FDLE is also looking at ways to allow contributors improved access to their data submissions for reconciliation purposes, thereby allowing them the opportunity to ensure the most complete and accurate data is represented on the dashboards.

Chair Prendergast asked for questions and/or comments from the Council based Chief Suber's presentation.

- Council Member Timmann thanked FDLE staff for working with the clerks.
- Council Member Sawyer asked what is expected for data visualization?
  - Chief Suber indicated staff is looking at better tools to provide for our customers.
- Chief Broadway thanked FDLE staff for working with the FPCA.

CLOSING REMARKS

Chair Prendergast thanked presenters for their time.

The next Council meetings are:

Tuesday, November 29, 2022 from 9:30 – noon at FDLE Headquarters: This will be an in-person only meeting.

Tuesday, March 28, 2023 from 9:30 – noon: This will be a virtual meeting.

Monday, September 25, 2023.The meeting will be an in-person only meeting and will be co-located at the CJIS Annual Training Symposium venue (Hilton Orlando Bonnet Creek).

Council Member Sawyer moved to adjourn the meeting, and Council Member Timmann seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 11:11 a.m.