

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

**MINUTES OF MEETING
Tuesday, November 29, 2022
Video Conference**

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

Chuck Murphy, Designee for Commissioner Mark Glass, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

Wendy Ling, Designee for Secretary Ricky D. Dixon, Department of Corrections (DC)

R.J. Larizza, State Attorney, 7th Judicial Circuit

Gina Giacomo, Designee for Melinda N. Coonrod, Chair, Florida Commission on Offender Review (COR)

Giri Vasudevan, Designee for Shevaun Harris, Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)

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)

Stacy A. Scott, Public Defender, 8th Judicial Circuit

WELCOME MEMBERS and OPENING

Chair Prendergast called the meeting to order at 9:31 a.m. and introduced three new members to the CJJIS Council: Stacy Scott, Giri Vasudevan, and Chuck Murphy. Chair Prendergast requested a motion to approve the September 28, 2022 CJJIS Council Meeting minutes. Council Member Timmann moved and Council Member Broadway seconded the motion to approve the September 28, 2022 minutes. The motion passed.

ITEM 1

Multi Biometric Identification Solution (MBIS) Update

Bureau Chief Lucy Saunders
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Lucy Saunders who provided an update on MBIS. Chief Saunders announced the contract was fully executed on October 28, 2022 and work is already underway. As part of the modernization to the Biometric Identification Solution (BIS), FDLE will receive a cloud-based solution, which is faster, more accurate, and more-flexible, and it should result in cases being disposed in a quicker fashion. The modernization process is still scheduled as a two-phase approach. Phase 1, which consists of parts 1A and 1B, will move a copy of the current database to the cloud, which will greatly improve the disaster recovery response; establish the Multi-Biometric Identification (MBIS) platform; and also move the Rapid ID functionality to the cloud.

Phase 2 will add the latent print and tenprint processing functionality to the cloud, and it will add Face Expert facial comparison functionality and Iris Matching algorithm to our solution.

Since signing the contract, FDLE completed the requirements gathering meetings with the vendor and created a draft Requirements Definition Document for Phase 1A. The tentative contract schedule includes a Phase 1A implementation in the fall of 2023, followed by Phase 1B implementation in spring 2024, and lastly, the Phase 2 implementation in fall of 2024.

Additionally, leadership in the Crime Information Bureau (CIB) will complete a county-by-county assessment in the spring of 2023 to determine the needs of our local agency partners. This assessment will allow FDLE to determine if there is a common need across the state that FDLE can help mitigate or create a passage for resources.

The CIB Biometric Services Section (BSS) created a mailing list to provide timely project updates and opportunities for feedback from FDLE's partner agencies. Agencies wanting more information on how to subscribe to the mailing list can email BSS at CJISBiometrics@fdle.state.fl.us, and BSS will provide interested agencies with the detailed instructions.

No questions were asked by the Council members.

ITEM 2
Federal Funding Update
Bureau Chief Jennifer Miller
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Jennifer Miller who provided an update on CJIS federal funding. Chief Miller stated FDLE received federal funding for Phase 1 of the MBIS Project, and we were recently awarded federal funding for Phase 2 through the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) 2022 Grant. The Phase 2 funding becomes available January 2023.

FDLE CJIS, in conjunction with FDLE's Information Technology Services Division, has submitted a legislative budget request (LBR) for the budget authority to spend the recently awarded grant funding to cover network increases and operations and maintenance. FDLE CJIS submitted another LBR for \$1.1 million to upgrade at least one latent print workstation in each county that currently has a latent workstation to continue the ability to submit latent print data to FDLE following the completion of identified milestones in Phase 2 of BIS modernization.

Chief Miller stated work is continuing on several of the existing grants to include the continued work on CCH Modifications, conducting research on missing arrest information, firearm transactions and mental health records.

No questions were asked by the Council members.

ITEM 3

National Rap Back

Operations and Management Consultant Manager Dan Palmere
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Operations and Management Consultant Manager (OMCM) Dan Palmere who provided a status update on the National Rap Back Project. OMCM Palmere explained National Rap Back is the mechanism by which we leverage the FBI's Next Generation Identification System to expand the applicant fingerprint retention and notification program. Florida criminal justice agencies are familiar with the in-state arrest hit notifications for retained applicants through the FALCON system. The National Rap Back Program uses an FBI service to expand that capability to allow agencies to receive notifications for criminal arrests or other triggering events at the national level for any applicant who is successfully subscribed into the service. This service is provided at no cost for criminal justice agencies.

OMCM Palmere provided the Council with three updates. During the CJIS Fall Meetings, Criminal History Services (CHS) staff, in partnership with other sections in CJIS, presented information on the National Rap Back Project to criminal justice agencies across the state and answered questions during and after the meetings. One item covered in the meetings which CHS members continue to underscore is the FBI's current policy to delete any applicant from FALCON within five days of separation from an agency. Failure to abide by the five-day deletion requirement is sanctionable by the FBI.

Secondly, CHS continues to observe a steady month-to-month increase in the total number of National Rap Back subscriptions as new hires under an enrolled ORI are fingerprinted/screened and as currently-retained applicants are resubmitted in FALCON by agency staff. CHS encourages all criminal justice agencies to continue their resubmission process at a pace that works best for them with a goal of complete enrollment. As of October 2022, there were just over 89,000 active Rap Back subscriptions for criminal justice agencies; and approximately 73% of all subscriptions were created in Calendar Year 2022.

For the last update item, CHS is entering the second phase of the project's implementation, which is focused on the enrollment of non-criminal justice agencies. Several agencies have already contacted CHS to express interest in participation as soon as possible. Currently, CHS is leveraging the enrollment of newly-established ORIs for state colleges and universities to enroll the employees of those agencies that are beginning fingerprint retention for the first time, thus saving them from having to perform a resubmission at a later date to subscribe those applicants' fingerprints into National Rap Back.

No questions were asked by the Council members.

ITEM 4

Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Publication Cadence and Participation

Bureau Chief Phillip Suber
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Phillip Suber who briefed the Council on the UCR Publication Cadence. Chief Suber began by discussing the transition of the UCR Program from summary-based collection to incident-based. Following the reporting cycle for 2020, the FBI stopped accepting summary-based UCR data and only accepted incident-based data for 2021. Florida's UCR Program

achieved National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) certification in March 2022, which allowed FDLE to collect and transmit incident-based data to the FBI for inclusion in the national collection. Agencies that were ready and had been collecting incident-based data throughout 2021 could and still can submit and be included in the state and national incident statistics.

FDLE has been, and will continue to accept crime data in either format until it is deemed no longer necessary. While the FBI will not accept summary data, FDLE believes it is important to support agencies that are not yet able to fully transition to the new requirements, and if an agency is able to report in any format, FDLE must collect and publish that data for their local citizens.

Chief Suber explained that by accepting data in these two formats, FDLE must also publish this information in two formats. Traditionally, FDLE published the "Crime in Florida Abstract" and other reports in the late Spring/early Summer of each year. This year, that publication was delayed until November 30. The reason for this departure from the normal date is primarily due to the transition of the state program as well as the transition of the local agencies. In order to ensure the publication of the most complete report possible, FDLE allowed more time for agencies to report summary data.

FDLE will publish a report of the summary data collected covering 2021 on November 30, 2022. While this report will look similar to what was seen in years past, the underlying data will be a little different. In the past, agency participation covered approximately 98% of Florida's population. For 2021, the received summary data covers 57.5% of the population. Due to this difference, the UCR Project Team prepared an estimated report that would easily compare to previous years' reports.

Chief Suber stated it is important to note that the other 42.5% of the population is not left out from crime reporting in 2021. Several agencies had already made the transition to incident-based data and did not provide summary data. Additionally, many agencies were in the process of transition and were not able to provide either type of data at this time. However, with the new reporting structure in place, agencies will have the ability to report older data when they come on board and complete those missing timeframes.

For agencies that contributed their 2021 data in the incident format, their data will be published shortly after the November 30, 2022 publication of summary data. This publication will be the state's first glimpse of what the new data will look like. Moving forward, FDLE will continue publishing incident-based data on a quarterly basis. This will mirror the FBI's publishing cadence. As participation increases, FDLE will have the ability to display more details about crime in Florida which is the benefit of incident-based reporting. FDLE will continue to publish summary data once per year, as long as it is necessary and statistically relevant.

Chief Suber provided the Council with more detail about the quarterly publication cadence. He stated reporting agencies are asked to submit and verify their data within 30 days following the completion of a reporting period. FDLE will publish this data 30 days after that deadline, and the FBI will publish this data about two to three weeks after that.

Since achieving NIBRS certification in March, 63 local agencies have transitioned to incident-based reporting. This number includes 28 sheriff's offices and 35 police departments which covers approximately 35% of Florida's population. There are still over 300 agencies to go, but the progress is encouraging. Chief Suber recognized FDLE's UCR Team that is facilitating this transition. The team consists of about one dozen dedicated men and women, and over the past 5 months, they have documented over 2,400 contacts with local agencies to assist with their transitions.

No questions were asked by the Council members.

ITEM 5

Data Sharing Projects Update: Criminal Justice Data Transparency (CJDT), Uniform Arrest Affidavit (UAA)/Florida Arrest Affidavit (FAA), and Use of Force (UoF)

Bureau Chief Phillip Suber
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Phillip Suber who provided an update on the different data sharing initiatives. Chief Suber began his update with CJDT. He stated FDLE is still in onboarding mode and working diligently to have everyone onboard by the end of this calendar year. At this time, FDLE has full participation from the Clerks of Court, Justice Administrative Commission, Florida Department of Corrections, and the Public Defenders Offices. He thanked all of these contributor groups and asked they continue reporting.

The Regional Conflict Counsel (RCC) is composed of five districts. At this time, FDLE has received data from two districts: the 2nd and 3rd Districts, and FDLE is diligently attempting to work with the remaining RCC districts come to onboard.

The State Attorney's Offices (SAO) must submit two types of reports: administrative data and case data. At this point, FDLE has received administrative data from 19 of the 20 SAO judicial circuits and is working with the 3rd Judicial Circuit to complete this portion. For case reports, FDLE has received data from six judicial circuits and have 14 outstanding. The 14 outstanding circuits are in different stages. Some are testing. Others have completed testing but are refining their submissions.

The county detention facilities represent the final contributor group, and they must also submit two report types. At this time, FDLE has received administrative data from 21 counties and arrest data from 22 counties. Many of these counties are working towards submitting data, and FDLE is documenting their progress to ensure they are working towards full participation. FDLE is also in the process of distributing Statewide Financial Assistance to county detention facilities in need to help them make the transition. FDLE has received requests from 17 counties and is working to identify more counties that may need assistance. FDLE is also finalizing a state-sponsored jail management system to assist the counties in need of a system.

For Uniform Arrest Affidavit, Chief Suber stated FDLE has 19 agencies testing their XML submissions, and one agency has begun using the FAA web application. FDLE is continuing to refine communication on this effort in hopes of bringing more agencies onboard.

The Use of Force data collection became a requirement on July 1, 2022. So far for 2022, over 200 agencies are participating, which covers more than 70% of law enforcement officers in the state. As part of the FDLE outreach, agencies are encouraged to make these reports a habit, which includes not just the submission, but the verification of the data by the agency CEO. The verification step by the CEO or designee is the one spot where the data is not always being returned to FDLE. No questions were asked by the Council members.

ITEM 6
FBI CJIS Security Policy Update
CJIS Information Security Officer Chris Eaton
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized FDLE CJIS Information Security Officer (ISO) Chris Eaton who provided updates to the FBI CJIS Security Policy modernization. ISO Eaton began by giving a brief history of the FBI CJIS Security Policy. The first FBI CJIS Security Policy v. 1.0 was adopted in March 2001 with its last major rewrite (v. 5.0) occurring in February 2011. During the 2019 Spring Security and Access Subcommittee meeting, the FBI ISO presented a roadmap to the modernization of the FBI CJIS Security Policy. The roadmap included the categorization of CJI; development of a baseline for security controls; and the process we are in now which is smaller groups to review/create new security control families using National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards. The current version is FBI CJIS Security Policy 5.9.1, which was published on October 1, 2022.

FBI CJIS Security Policy v 5.9.1 changes include modernized requirements in Policy Area 5.8: Media Protection; clarification language on screening requirements in Policy Area 5.12: Personnel Security; and clarification on requirements in Appendix G.3 Cloud Computing.

Policy Area 5.8 Media Protection (MP)

There are seven controls in total, and the FBI made a complete section replacement for this policy. All of the current requirements are included, but they are reformatted. Three new controls were added and are auditable and sanctionable as of October 1, 2023. FDLE will follow the same stance and will use the time between now and October 1, 2023 to educate and train agencies.

MP-1 Policy and Procedures essentially replaces the first two statements of v 5.8 requiring an agency to have documented media protection policies and procedures that address purpose, scope, responsibility, and compliance. It outlines procedures to implement protection controls. The section requires the designation of an individual with security responsibilities. It also requires agencies to review and update this policy section on a minimum of an annual basis, as well as anytime a security incident occurs – this is considered a new requirement. Most agencies are already doing these things. This control formalizes items that should be addressed in agency policy for a designated individual to oversee and facilitate annual reviews/updates.

MP-2 Media Access is not a new requirement, but it is in a new NIST format. This section defines authorized individuals as those who have completed a fingerprint-based background check and have completed security awareness training, and if a vendor, has signed the CJIS Security Addendum certification page. Most agencies are already doing this.

MP-3 Media Marking is a new requirement. Markings were not previously required in policy. This new requirement will be discussed with agencies during technical and records audits, but it will not be audited for compliance until October 2023. The marking of criminal justice information (CJI) media is not required if the media remains within the agency's physically secure location and is not required for publicly releasable information – this requirement is specifically for CJI information.

If the media is outside the agency's physically secure location, the media shall be marked, and marking should indicate distribution limitations, handling caveats, and applicable security markings of the information. Additionally, how the media is marked should be spelled out in agency policy. The markings should be consistently applied for all CJI outside of an agency's physically secure location, and it should be immediately apparent from the markings that the information should be protected from unauthorized disclosure. FDLE asked the FBI for guidance on acceptable markings,

and they provided the following examples: “Restricted”, “Official Use Only”, and “Law Enforcement Sensitive”.

MP-4 Media Storage outlines the requirements for agencies to ensure secure physical control and secure storage of any type of media containing CJI. This is not a new requirement, but it is in NIST format. Requirements for protection of all media is outlined within the section to include secure storage of media waiting to be disposed of by the agency.

Digital and non-digital media should be physically controlled and stored securely within an agency’s physically secure location or controlled areas and should be encrypted when physical and personnel restrictions are not feasible. Agencies need to ensure they have locked rooms, cabinets, or secure storage where CJI can be kept away from unauthorized people, and that the CJI is protected until it is properly disposed of. This is something agencies should already be doing as part of their day-to-day activities.

MP-5 Media Transport discusses requirements for transporting digital and non-digital media. This section does not contain any new requirements. Requirements for encryption of digital media when transported outside of an agency’s physically secure location can be found in section 5.10.1.2.1. Secure methods of transporting non-digital CJI include ensuring only authorized personnel are transporting the media and requiring the media to be secured in some type of container (envelope, brief case). This section should concur with an agency’s current policy, which should include controls and security measures to protect digital and physical media during transport, and restrict those activities to authorized personnel.

MP-6 Media Sanitization outlines the basic requirements for media sanitization and destruction. This is not a new requirement, but it is in NIST format. Agencies should ensure their method of sanitizing and destroying all forms of media are outlined in their policies. Physical paper must be destroyed by either utilizing a cross-cut shredder, which is a new addition, or by incineration. If an outside vendor is used, the destruction must either be witnessed by agency personnel or the vendor personnel must be vetted for access to CJIS data.

MP-7 Media Use is the last section in Media Protection, and it is a new requirement. This section restricts the use of media to only agency-owned systems. It prohibits the use of personally owned devices to access media containing CJI and further prohibits devices that have no identifiable owner. It prohibits devices such as flash drives or external hard drives to access computers that have been approved to process and store CJI, unless it is an agency owned flash/hard drive.

Policy Area 5.12 Personnel Security

In Policy Area 5.12 which covers Personnel Security requirements, clarifying language was added to who is required to complete a fingerprint based state and national background check. The agency must determine if individuals have unescorted logical or physical access to any information system resulting in the ability, right, or privilege to view, modify, or make use of unencrypted CJI. This language was added after a question arose regarding cloud service providers and whether or not fingerprinting was required. Based on the type of service, the likelihood of access to CJI goes up. For instance, an IaaS – Infrastructure as a Service, is not as likely to have access; whereas, with a SaaS – Software as a Service, it is more likely the cloud provider would have access. This is not considered a policy change – only a clarification.

Appendix G.3, Cloud Computing New language was added to Appendix G.3, Cloud Computing to explain the different service models and level of access required for each cloud implementation.

ISO Eaton provided updates on future changes. He noted the CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) approved three more control groups in their Spring 2022 meeting. The approved control groups are:

- Identification and Authentication – IA
 - Multifactor Authentication
 - “No matter who you are, no matter where you are”
 - Requirements for Identity Proofing
 - Credential Service Provider, Cloud Service Provider – CSP > CJISSECPOL
- Awareness and Training – AT
 - Unescorted Access
 - Non-Privileged
 - Privileged
- System and Information Integrity – SI
 - Patching
 - Vulnerability Scanning
 - File Integrity

ISO Eaton also noted the FBI offered guidance on System and Services Acquisition SA-22 as an item on unsupported system components when there is no longer support from the developer, vendor, or manufacturer. SA-22 provides for alternative sources for continued support. An agency can document mitigating controls for continued use of the unsupported component, but it must be approved by the CJIS Security Officer (CSO). These control groups will be part of FBI CJIS Security Policy (CJISSECPOL) v.5.9.2, which is expected to be published in December 2022.

The next APB meeting is scheduled for early December 2022, and they are expected to approve three more Policy Modernization Control Groups: Access Control (AC), Incident Response (IR), and Maintenance Control Groups (MA) with an anticipated publication date for CJISSECPOL v. 5.9.3 in Spring 2023.

The FBI has decided that after the release of CJISSECPOL v. 5.9.3, they will continue to work on the remaining 11 control group families, but will wait to approve and release the remaining control groups until Spring 2024 in CJISSECPOL v. 6.0. The cross referencing of some of the control group families complicated the rolling implementation in that one control group family may be implemented that references another control group family that may not be implemented yet. Additionally, a consolidated release date allows some agencies to better plan and request funding, if needed.

Questions from the Council:

- Council Member Sawyer: During a previous meeting, possible funding coordination was mentioned. Do you have any thoughts on that as these control groups get rolled out in terms of seeking funding? Is that potentially something FDLE will work with agencies on; or possibly provide a template of what funding to seek in terms of those changes; and how you see them impacting the agencies?
 - ISO Eaton stated he is aware of a couple of funding opportunities, but does not have all of the details to share yet. At the federal level, there are some opportunities for funding related to critical infrastructure. There may be some state funding through Florida Digital Services (FDS). Will need to obtain additional information.
- Council Member Sawyer: Some of the funding from the FDS perspective is strictly on the cybersecurity side. This is certainly in line with cybersecurity, but more on the CJIS side, not specifically in FDS’s targeted goals for the funding.
- Council Member Timmann: On behalf of the Clerks, I want to piggyback on Council Member Sawyer’s comments on funding, this is a real struggle for the Clerks. The Clerks are also interested in funding and are wondering how the CSP applies to court record images to ensure the Clerks are compliant with the CSP.

- FDLE Chief Information Officer Joey Hornsby: There is significant overlap between the CSP and rules/policies/statutes put in place with Florida Digital Services. At this time, FDLE is not sure how it relates for local agencies, but there may be assistance for state agencies.

ITEM 7

Field Services Update

Bureau Chief Louis Sloan
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized Chief Louis Sloan who provided a Field Services Bureau update. Chief Sloan briefed the Council on the eAgent 2.0 transition. To date, 82 agencies with 2,652 active users have successfully migrated to eAgent 2.0, and FSB is currently working on the migration of another 36 agencies by the end of the year. FDLE's goal is to transition the state of Florida to eAgent 2.0, which is a web-based application, by the end of December 2024. Migrated agencies have found the new system is more flexible in terms of managing users; running agency reports; and there are more options in the event of an emergency, such as an evacuation.

Chief Sloan also provided a brief update on the success of the 2022 CJIS Fall Meetings. Five two-day meetings were held throughout the state of Florida covering a wide range of topics including: Disposition of Firearms; Expungements; National Rapback; FIBRS; Use of Force Reporting; CJDT; UAA; Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) updates; Audits and Compliance; and Florida's FBI Audit Findings. A total of 843 people attended the Fall Meetings.

Chief Sloan also announced that after a three-year absence, the CJIS Annual Training Symposium will resume. The 2023 event is scheduled for September 26-28 at the Signia by Hilton Orlando Bonnet Creek.

Chief Sloan provided an update on the bureau's training and auditing activity, and how Hurricane Ian disrupted the training and auditing schedules. All training, except the eAgent 2.0 training in the Northeast Service Area, was canceled during the week of Hurricane Ian. However, for this fiscal year to date, the Information Delivery and Training Team has delivered 165 trainings, including virtual, in-person, and on-demand, with 21,308 attendees. Hurricane Ian impacted 20 audits, but CJIS has conducted 226 audits fiscal year to date across the state.

ITEM 8 – Florida Statute Table Discussion

CJIS Director Robin Sparkman
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Prendergast recognized CJIS Director Robin Sparkman, who provided an overview of the Uniform Statute Table process and future plans for the table. Director Sparkman stated the Uniform Statute Table became a requirement in 2018. It is a robust table containing over 8000 rows of different charges at various levels. The Council stood up a work group chaired by Council Member Larizza, and under the work group, there was a task force that delved into some of the issues with the table. One of those issues is the citation of the statute at the charge or the penalty level. FDLE took direction from the Council, and we are working on that issue. Afterwards, FDLE will begin work on the granularity of the narcotics charges issue.

At the end of each legislative session, the table is updated to address new laws that were passed and amendments to current laws. The current cadence for updating the table is FDLE begins working on those changes before a legislative session even ends and works on the changes throughout the summer with an anticipated release of the table in early Fall. Part of the delay stems from only having two full-time employees (FTE) and one part-time attorney to work extensively on the table. FDLE is adding another FTE, and FDLE's Office of General Counsel has offered additional staffing, as needed, to enable a timelier release. With the addition of the personnel, FDLE hopes to increase the number of updated table releases during the year from one to two – Spring and Fall, but the additional release is not a guarantee. There are pros and cons to the more frequent updates/releases. Although the more frequent updates provide agencies with the changes in a timelier manner, it also requires agencies to update their own systems accordingly, which entails additional workload and cost, especially if a vendor is involved. Director Sparkman stated FDLE is open to discussion on how to release of the table in a timelier way without disrupting agencies' business processes as much as possible.

No questions were asked or discussion offered by the Council members.

ITEM 9

Chair and Vice Chair Elections

CJIS Director Robin Sparkman
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Action Item

Chair Prendergast recognized CJIS Director Robin Sparkman who opened the floor for nominations for the CJJIS Council Chair. Council Member Timmann nominated Sheriff Prendergast for Chair, and Council Member Broadway concurred. There were no other nominations.

Director Sparkman opened the floor for nominations for the Vice Chair. Sheriff Prendergast nominated Council Member Roosevelt Sawyer, and there were no additional nominations.

Congratulations Chair Prendergast and Vice Chair Sawyer.

CLOSING REMARKS

Chair Prendergast shared the following regularly scheduled meeting dates:

- March 28, 2023 at 9:30 a.m. EDT – virtual only meeting; and
- September 25, 2023 (time to be determined) – in-person only meeting which is co-located at the CJIS Annual Training Symposium venue (Signia by Hilton Orlando Bonnet Creek).

Chair Prendergast asked for a motion to adjourn. Council Member Sawyer moved to adjourn the meeting, and Council Member Broadway seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 10:29 a.m.