

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

**MINUTES OF MEETING
Thursday, January 24, 2019
Florida Department of Law Enforcement Headquarters
Tallahassee, Florida**

Members Present:

Jennifer Pritt, Designee for Commissioner Rick Swearingen, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
Blair Payne, Public Defender, 3rd Judicial Circuit
Roosevelt Sawyer, Jr., Designee for PK Jameson, Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)
Dennis Hollingsworth, Designee for Secretary Simone Marstiller, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)
Major Tim Roufa, Designee for Executive Director Terry L. Rhodes, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)
Travis Paulk, Designee for Secretary Chad Poppell, Department of Children and Families (DCF)
Doug Smith, Designee for Attorney General Ashley Moody
Wendy Ling, Designee for Secretary Mark S. Inch, Department of Corrections (DC)
Gina Giacomo, Designee for Melinda N. Coonrod, Chair, Florida Commission on Offender Review (COR)
Ted Mannelli for Katherine Fernandez Rundle, State Attorney's Office, Eleventh Judicial Circuit
Mike Williams, Sheriff, Jacksonville Sheriff's Office by Teleconference
Mike Prendergast, Sheriff, Citrus County Sheriff's Office
Billy Washington, Proxy for Carolyn Timmann for Clerks, Martin County Clerk of Circuit Court and Comptroller

Members Absent:

There are two positions currently vacant on the CJJIS Council: two police chiefs.

WELCOME MEMBERS and OPENING

Chair Jennifer Pritt welcomed Council members and attendees then called the meeting to order at 9:32 a.m. Chair Pritt reminded the Council members of the requirements set forth in the Sunshine Law.

Minutes of the July 9, 2018 CJJIS Council Meeting

Chair Pritt requested a motion to approve the minutes of the July 9, 2018, CJJIS Council meeting. Council Member Smith moved and Sheriff Prendergast seconded the motion to adopt the July 9, 2018 minutes. Motion passed.

Due to scheduling conflicts, agenda items 6 through 10 were moved to the beginning of the meeting.

ITEM 6 – License Plate Readers (LPR)

Director of Criminal Justice Information Services Charles Schaeffer
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Director Charles Schaeffer who discussed the potential use of license plate reader (LPR) data. Approximately four to five years ago, the Council adopted guidelines for the use of LPR data in Florida, and since that time, many agencies adopted those guidelines. The guidelines were focused on the retention period which recommended the data for tactical purposes be retained for 30 days and three years for investigative purposes.

The Domestic Security Oversight Committee (DSOC) learned the LPR data has added value from an investigative and domestic security perspective. The DSOC has allocated funding for FDLE to facilitate a feasibility study. CJIS will work with the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) to conduct the study. Although the primary intent is for investigative purposes, there is internal interest for FDLE to use the data to assist with Silver, Missing Children, and Amber Alerts. Once the study is complete, FDLE can seek grant funds or request funding through the legislative budget process. FDLE will bring recommendations to the Council for a decision and share more information at the July 2019 CJJIS Council meeting.

Chair Pritt mentioned that some Council members may recall previous LPR discussions, especially as they relate to privacy, and there is currently discussion within the legislature on data sharing of all types. She asked Director Schaeffer if there had been any suggestions or recommendations from a federal level concerning the privacy issue. Director Schaeffer stated the International Association of Chiefs of Police has published privacy impact assessment the Council can use when drafting guidelines. Director Schaeffer reminded members that access to LPR data does not constitute access to Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) data. He also reminded the Council they have the authority to establish policy for the exchange of criminal justice information.

ITEM 7 – Electronic Arrest Form

Director of Criminal Justice Information Services Charles Schaeffer
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Director Schaeffer who briefed the Council on the status of the electronic arrest form. Director Schaeffer explained the information collected on arrest forms is different for most counties across the state. Miami-Dade Police Department's arrest affidavit is automated and used by all agencies within the county. Which means the data goes from the law enforcement agency to the Miami-Dade Department of Corrections (jail) using the same input, thereby producing a uniform output. That is not the case in the rest of the state.

Approximately five years ago, FDLE approached a company to purchase the electronic arrest form software for the state; making it available to any county that wished to use it. The data could also be incorporated into jail management systems; unfortunately, the company went bankrupt, and the project was placed on hold. There are now two initiatives stemming from Senate Bill 1392 that have the same need, specifically the need for uniform data in the arrest affidavit. FDLE has started

discussions with Kologic, who purchased the intellectual property for the electronic arrest form, for expanding the software for statewide use. Director Schaeffer stated he mentioned the arrest affidavit form issue during the House Judiciary Committee meeting on January 22, 2019.

The benefit is quality data for criminal justice data transparency, but it will also benefit the requirements for incident-based reporting, with the understanding that whatever is included in the form must pass edits for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Implementing a standard arrest affidavit form is a way to obtain standard incident-based data by capturing the data at the source. FDLE will provide cost and timelines to the legislature in an updated Legislative Budget Request, and will brief the Council during the July meeting.

Council Member Sawyer stated the Florida Courts Technology Commission's Criminal Case Initiation Work Group met this week and is discussing the data elements needed to be captured with law enforcement for the Clerks Case Management System. They also discussed data exchange and the difficulties associated with multiple entries of the same data.

Council Member Roufa commented that he hoped the FDLE and the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA) initiatives can run in tandem. OSCA has been focused on the booking perspective, as opposed to the arrest affidavit perspective. Being aware of both initiatives, Council Member Roufa stated he hopes the agencies can work in concert to provide a quality flow of data.

Chair Pritt requested Director Schaeffer to ensure as FDLE leverages federal grant money for NIBRS, we also leverage federal or state funding for an arrest affidavit form to assist both the agencies with and without adequate funding. Director Schaeffer stated the Florida Incident-Based Reporting System (FIBRS) Feasibility Study factored in pass-through money to local agencies. Not all agencies will need funding for the change. Once the technical specifications are released, the project budget may allow some flexibility.

ITEM 8 – National Topics Briefing

Director of Criminal Justice Information Services Charles Schaeffer
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Director Schaeffer who briefed the Council on national topics affecting Florida. Director Schaeffer stated that two topics being heavily discussed on the national level are incident-based reporting and use of force.

Starting January 2019, the FBI will collect Use of Force (deadly force or serious bodily injury) statistics. FDLE plans to collect Use of Force information in same manner as collecting incident-based reporting, as soon as we are able. Unlike incidents that are constantly occurring, use of force events do not happen often. Use of Force data is usually housed in internal affairs or other similar area.

Another topic is dispositions. United States Attorney General Sessions sent a letter to all governors which stated that disposition reporting, as a country, is low. Florida has an issue with this also, but our issue is related to counting, not reporting. An example is that FDLE has 1.4 million criminal traffic arrests in the criminal history system for which dispositions will never be received because they were plead down to traffic court, and the repository does not accept civil data. FDLE could clean up those arrests, if the rules were changed to allow a civil disposition.

The disposition issue has broad implications, and it impacts different areas, such as gun purchases, jobs, and licensure.

An ongoing issue across the nation is the creation of non-criminal justice fusion centers. This issue occurs when a governor creates a fusion center, but the fusion center, unlike Florida, is not a criminal justice entity, such as an emergency operations center (EOC). The non-criminal justice fusion centers do not have a criminal justice lead; however, they want to be designated as a criminal justice agency. To grant them with criminal justice access would be a violation of Code of Federal Regulations. There are three possibilities for access: 1) place a criminal justice person in charge; 2) embed a law enforcement entity into the unit; or 3) have a management control agreement between the unit and a law enforcement entity to have access. There must be a nexus to criminal justice in order to have access to criminal justice data.

Chair Pritt asked Director Schaeffer if that would have allowed for various federal components in the Department of Homeland Security to also have access to non-law enforcement components? Director Schaeffer agreed. In Florida, non-criminal justice partners work with criminal justice, but are not in charge of the EOC.

Chair Pritt addressed bills filed over the years on Use of Force and how Use of Force should be utilized in context with additional data otherwise it could be misleading. FDLE is cautious about capturing Use of Force data without background information and context. She explained that Use of Force data has also been a topic of national accreditation standards. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA) recently reviewed and had suggested new standards regarding Use of Force collection. CALEA indicated it should include statistics on any time an officer shows force, for example when an officer upholsters a weapon. FDLE has countered that opinion and believes the data should be placed in context, not as a stand-alone statistic. To place Use of Force statistics into perspective, any time a SWAT member enters a building with a gun un-holstered, that action would be counted as a Use of Force, which after a year's time would give an unrealistic view of the officer's and the agency actions.

Major Roufa stated the Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) is actively working with its CAD RMS vendor to build information architecture that integrates directly with its incident and arrest-based reporting. If there is a use of control incident it can be tied into the arrest. FHP holds the state's contract for the RMS, which is available to state agencies, and there may be opportunities for integration into local agency systems.

Sheriff Williams commented on the Use of Force data reporting. He stated it was good to hear the Council is aware of the CALEA issue. We should be prepared for discussions to continue, and incidents must be placed in context for reporting.

ITEM 9 – CJJIS Council Strategic Plan

Director of Criminal Justice Information Services Charles Schaeffer
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Action Item

Chair Pritt recognized Director Schaeffer who explained the current strategic plan is up for review. The Council must decide how it wishes to review and update the plan. The Council may choose to convene a special strategic plan meeting, or the Council may have representation, or a sub group, work on the plan and bring the revisions to the Council for vote.

As part of the revision, the Council needs to consider what they want to accomplish between 2020 and 2025. In the current plan, standard committees were formed, but not all of the committees worked out as initially planned. Would the Council prefer the standard committees or ad hoc committees as issues arise?

Chair Pritt stated there was not a need for all of the committees, but there would still be a need to have representatives to serve on ad hoc committees, if that is the route the Council chooses. The Council could also choose to readopt components of the current plan, as opposed to starting over.

Council Member Smith stated there was value in establishing an ad hoc sub-committee to research and provide vision and a product for the Council to review. He also stated he was willing to be involved in the process.

Chair Pritt asked if the Council members wanted to continue with the current plan and establish an ad hoc committee to offer recommendation(s) for modification during the July 2019 CJJIS Council meeting.

The official motion is as follows: The Council will continue with the current plan with the formation of an ad hoc committee with the assistance of FDLE CJIS staff to present at the summer Council meeting recommendations for adoptions, edits, and changes to the current strategic plan document that will take us for another three years with the work of this Council.

Council Member Giacomo moved to support Council Member Smith's recommendation. Sheriff Williams seconded the motion. Motion passed. **Action Item**

ITEM 10 – Criminal Justice Data Transparency (SB 1392)

Assistant Commissioner Jennifer Pritt and Bureau Chief Renee Strickland
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Action Item

Chair Pritt briefed the Council on the Criminal Justice Data Transparency work groups and indicated there will be action items for this topic. The Chair updated the Council on the occurrences since they last met in July 2018. An ad hoc committee was formed, and the committee held conference calls and in-person meetings with impacted agencies, such as the clerks of court, the Department of Corrections, and state attorneys to discuss the SB 1392 requirements. Throughout there has been much angst by all of our partners regarding the deadlines for meeting the requirements. FDLE and others have met with legislative staff every two weeks since the bill was passed, seeking clarification and providing updates.

Chair Pritt stated discussion is needed on the data dictionary's definitions to determine if the committee can move forward. Director Schaeffer presented to the House Judiciary Committee this week on the proposed portal. FDLE requests input from the Council on the portal and the need to seek standardization on the data elements from stakeholders.

Chair Pritt recognized Chief Renee Strickland who introduced Senior Management Analyst Supervisor (SMAS) Cindy Durrett. SMAS Durrett provided a slide demonstration of the portal that was shown to the House Judiciary Committee.

Chair Pritt discussed abilities of system and intent. She explained that the data is de-identified meaning the data does not contain names, SIDs, social security numbers, or other identifying

information. Some subsets of data are not as clean, if shared without further analysis. FDLE staff is working on finalizing the data format. For the person level data, the NIEM-XML standard will be used. The data is subdivided into five areas representing the reporting agencies:

- Clerks of Court – The clerks have the largest amount of data, and FDLE is not asking for approval of data dictionary at this time. FDLE intends to minimize work on clerks to merge personal level elements with what is in the new CCH.
- State Attorney's Data Dictionary
- Public Defenders – Council Member Payne expressed concern on how and when to count cases (open, closed, or active). The public defenders also have concerns about the reporting requirements because their requirements are tied in with the clerks, who do not have some of the public defender data. Some clerks do not always report on things that the public defender has in cases. Additionally, even in smaller circuits, multiple attorneys may be involved in a case – which one is chosen to be counted? How to treat probation violations? Definitions need to be discussed with staff.

Chair Pritt explained that in the areas where the question is counting, FDLE wants input on those numbers. The Legislature and legislative staff are asking for input and recommendations. Measures for Justice is also working on this within their pilot, and FDLE has been in discussion with them. Legislative staff wants the pilot and what FDLE is doing to run concurrent.

Director Schaeffer added that members need to be looking at what the data element is more than how it is collected, which would be in a specification. FDLE wants the Council to react to the data element definition, and if it doesn't make sense, then tell us what it means to you. Once in agreement on a definition from a stakeholder group perspective, then FDLE can discuss how to collect and transmit the element. When there is consensus, the Council can have additional discussion on frequency later.

Council Member Ling expressed a concern relating to part of the glitch bill. Some of the data elements assigned to DC should come from other entities and conversely other data elements should come from DC.

Director Schaeffer agreed and stated that they have meetings with legislative staff every two weeks and these best source-of-data issues have been discussed. To date, the legislative staff has been open to the idea of sources needing to be reassigned.

- County Detention
- DC – Council Member Ling asked to provide more clarifications on definitions and will set a meeting with FDLE staff.

Chair Pritt asked the Council if it was willing to accept any of the data dictionaries today with the understanding the dictionaries can be revised, if necessary. Chief Strickland mentioned that when Council work group was started, FDLE sought representatives from Council members. If Council members want to assign members, Council members can do so.

For the State Attorney's data dictionary, Council Member Mannelli moved to accept it as is, pending revision. The motion was seconded by Major Roufa.

Council Member Ling asked if others could be brought together to show the demo and go through everything in more detail. Chief Strickland agreed that can happen.

For the Public Defender data dictionary, Council Member Payne did not have a problem provisionally adopting the dictionary. Mr. Payne motioned to provisionally accept the Public Defender Data Dictionary. Council Member Smith seconded and recommended amending the motion to provisionally accept all of the other data dictionaries, provided they can be revised. Mr. Payne amended the motion which was seconded by Mr. Smith. Motion passed.

Chair Pritt asked Council members to provide representative names to Chief Strickland to serve on the work group. The work group may morph as it moves more into the information technology side. FDLE will need to consider training and helpful hints when using the portal. Keep in mind what the limitations may be in the data and providing caveats for some data.

ITEM 1 – Criminal Justice Grants Update

Bureau Chief of Grants Office Rona Kay Cradit
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Chief Rona Kay Cradit who provided the Council with a high-level overview of the current criminal justice grants.

There was an unprecedented delay in the 2017 JAG funding, and the Grants Office is only now receiving it. For NIBRS, beginning in 2018, there is a requirement that all states hold back 3% of their state award to meet the incident-based reporting compliance requirement. Chair Jennifer Pritt asked if the Department of Justice has indicated that it will withhold funding after the 2021 mandate, if a state or portion of a state is not NIBRS compliant. Chief Cradit stated she was unsure but will follow-up.

The JAG grants are issuing more reporting and certification requirements. For Spring 2020, death in custody is a required reporting for JAG grants. The Grants Office is proactively planning for the 2019 NICS/NARIP applications and asks that the Council provide names and contact numbers for Federal Funding Work Group.

Chair Pritt asked Chief Cradit to keep the standardized electronic arrest form on her radar, especially if it and other projects qualify for federal funds. Chair Pritt explained that the grants process is a viable option, but to be considered, an agency must ask if the project is relevant to criminal history records and repository.

ITEM 2 – Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Florida Audit Results

Bureau Chief of Field Services Robin Sparkman
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Chief Robin Sparkman who provided the Council with a synopsis of the preliminary FBI Florida audits. Chief Sparkman explained that the FBI performed its Florida audits in August and September 2018. There were six different types of audits: National Data Exchange (N-Dex), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Information Technology Security for both Criminal and non-criminal justice, National Instant Background Check System, National Identity Security, and National Sex Offender Registry.

The FBI did provide their preliminary findings to which FDLE will respond. After FDLE responds, the FBI may choose to make adjustments to its findings based on the response. Afterwards, it will send FDLE the final report. The timeline for the receipt of the final response is unknown due to the federal shutdown. Chief Sparkman broke down the preliminary audit results by audit type.

NCIC: FDLE and eight other agencies were audited. The issues noted were timely entry and completeness of missing person records; the use of Purpose Codes C and J; and one finding related to the sharing of III data with another state agency. FDLE is working with those agencies to identify solutions to those findings.

N-Dex: FDLE and six other agencies were audited. The only identified issue was the transposition of Purpose Codes C and J which FDLE believes may be slightly technical in that the software program/application retains the code from the previous query. If the user does not actively clear and replace the old code with the new one, the query defaults to the previous code. FDLE is reviewing this for a training solution and possibly a technical solution.

Information Technology Security for Non-criminal Justice: FDLE and nine agencies were audited. The findings were related to security awareness training; media disposal and event logging; at one agency, the personal firewall was not available on laptops; another agency had encryption issues; FDLE will work with the agencies to make sure they understand the issues and can develop a resolution.

Information Technology Security for Criminal Justice: FDLE and 18 agencies were audited. The issues noted were primarily the execution of information exchange agreements and management control agreements. FDLE will follow up with those agencies through training and workshops across the state. Proper background checks, session logs, event logging, and advanced authentication will also be addressed in the workshops.

NICS: FDLE and four agencies were audited. No findings were identified.

National Identity Services: FDLE has not received a draft letter yet. The FBI did discuss the notifications sent from FDLE. FDLE will proactively address the discussed concerns.

Sex Offender: The findings pertained to the way FDLE does validations in the annual validation cycle and the completeness of records.

Chair Pritt asked Chief Sparkman if she would brief the Council on FDLE's endeavor to coordinate and collapse our MOUs with agencies into a singular document. Chief Sparkman explained a user agreement is established with each agency that has access to CJIS data through FDLE or has been issued an ORI through the FBI. Historically, FDLE had a large document that spelled out all of the requirements and had a signatory page. FDLE CJIS has reworked that document into a smaller version with a signature page. Additionally, FDLE created a companion requirements document that can be updated as the FBI CJIS Security Policy, Florida law, expectations, and

technology changes. The new user agreement, that will accommodate electronic signatures, will be sent out electronically.

ITEM 3 – FortifyFL

Special Agent in Charge Shane Desguin
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Desguin of FDLE, who provided an update on the FortifyFL app. SAC Desguin explained FDLE worked on this project in conjunction with the Attorney General's Office, and the Department of Education.

The FortifyFL App falls under FS 943.082, and was developed to “allow students and the community to relay information anonymously concerning unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities or the threat of these activities to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials.” The application was developed, designed, and named by students from Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School.

SAC Desguin briefed the Council on the requirements of the tool/app and on the usage of the app since its launch on October 8, 2018. As of the meeting, the app was being used by 223 law enforcement agencies, including all 67 sheriff's offices, 6,924 public and private schools, and 72 school districts. To date, 259 tips have been received. Every school provided to FDLE by the Department of Education has to furnish a contact for the app, and every school listed has a corresponding law enforcement agency responding to the tips received if it meets the law enforcement response requirement. Some schools chose to use their own app. SAC Desguin also provided a description of how the app works.

Sheriff Prendergast asked if there was an aggressive, ongoing marketing campaign to increase app usage. SAC Desguin stated FDLE is working on increasing public awareness and was anticipating a marketing push. Chair Pritt stated that the Department of Education was also emphasizing the use of the app in school districts. There are other apps and no mandate to use FortifyFL. There are also many opinions on where the marketing should reach, such as PTA meetings and principals pushing it through the school listservs.

SAC Desguin explained there are five people in the FortifyFL unit who are constantly looking for patterns and trends. They focus on the same names being used and then identify and narrow them down quickly. They also study other prior events to see crossover information or data that will assist in identifying potential events. Chair Pritt emphasized the decision tree used in the app is a simultaneous communication push, and acknowledgement must happen from law enforcement in the system.

ITEM 4– Risk/eProtection Orders

Bureau Chief of Field Services Robin Sparkman and
Planning and Policy Administrator Andrew Branch
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Chief Sparkman and Planning and Policy Administrator Andrew Branch of FDLE. Chief Sparkman updated the Council on the risk protection order portion of the Marjory

Stoneman Douglas School Safety Act that passed in March of 2018. Chief Sparkman stated that to date, there are a little over 1100 risk protection orders entered into FCIC/NCIC, and that number includes both temporary and permanent orders. FDLE has received the forms that the Act tasked OSCA with creating to standardize for both the petition and the orders resulting from the petition for the risk protection order. FDLE has taken the law enforcement forms, which included the initial petition for the risk petition order, the petition for extension of the risk petition order along with instructions for those petitions and an informational pamphlet that OSCA created, and placed the documents on the CJNet for law enforcement agencies to access.

Administrator Branch from the Projects Office provided background on the electronic protection orders and an update on the status of the Risk eProtection Order project. The Risk eProtection Order is built on the platform for eProtection orders. FDLE is pushing to test all five of the different types of eProtection Orders and are hopeful to go into full production by May 2019. The eProtection system is a grant-funded project. Once in production, the Projects Office will focus on enhancements and fixes. For the risk protection orders, FDLE has recruited an additional development team that can focus solely on these orders. FDLE will conduct application development sessions, and for this activity, we need volunteers.

Chair Pritt stated that since the school safety legislation went into effect, she has received six or seven calls from other states that do not have risk protection orders or red flag laws to ask about FDLE's experience and impact, in particular to local law enforcement agencies on execution of those orders.

ITEM 5 – Office of the State Courts Administrator Livescan Grant Proposal

Chief Information Officer Roosevelt Sawyer, Jr.
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Council Member Sawyer, who provided an update on OSCA's livescan grant proposal. Mr. Sawyer explained OSCA has recently been notified the NCHIP grant was approved. Once the administrative portion is complete, then they will transition into the planning phase.

ITEM 11 – Standing Committee Report from the Data Committee

Bureau Chief of Firearm Eligibility Bureau Charles Murphy
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Action Item

Chair Pritt recognized Chief Charles Murphy and explained that the committee does not have a chair at this point. She suggested waiting on replacing committee chairs until after the strategic plan is revised. Chief Murphy stated no meeting had occurred since the last council meeting.

ITEM 12 – Standing Committee Report from the Emerging Technology Committee

Chief Information Officer Dennis Hollingsworth
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Council Member Hollingsworth who provided two handouts. The first handout discussed the vetting of software solutions. The second handout addressed the

management of patches, which is becoming more complicated. The Emerging Technology Committee, at the Council's request, is continuing to look at fake videos. Mr. Hollingsworth asked if there were any other ideas the Council wished his committee to review, and he indicated that the committee needs members.

ITEM 13 – Standing Committee Report from the Resource Committee

Deputy Director of Criminal Justice Information Services April Cross
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt recognized Deputy Director April Cross. Deputy Director Cross stated no meeting had occurred since the last council meeting.

ITEM 14 – Standing Committee Report from the Communications Committee

Assistant Commissioner Jennifer Pritt
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information and Discussion

Chair Pritt briefed the Council on the Communications Committee. Chair Pritt stated no meeting had occurred since the last council meeting.

ITEM 15 – CJJIS Council Chair and Vice Chair Appointments

Deputy Director of Criminal Justice Information Services April Cross
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Action Item

Chair Pritt recognized Deputy Director Cross. Deputy Director Cross asked for nominations for Chair of the CJJIS Council. Council Member Payne nominated Clerk Carolyn Timmann as Chair. Council Member Doug Smith seconded and Clerk Carolyn Timmann was appointed Chair by the Council. Deputy Director Cross asked for nominations for Vice Chair. Council Member Payne nominated Assistant Commissioner Jennifer Pritt for the Vice Chair. Council Member Doug Smith seconded and AC Jennifer Pritt was appointed Vice-Chair by the Council.

ITEM 16 – Historical Disposition Project Update

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information Sheet

FDLE continues to work with the clerks of courts on resubmission of data. This part of the project has been delayed due to the implementation of the computerized criminal history system. Additionally, FDLE is currently recruiting for a contractor to conduct an evaluation of records available in the clerks of court in other types of media, such as paper, micro-film, etc. to determine what could be converted to searchable format. Following the completion of this evaluation, FDLE will determine the next phase and request federal funding to support this project.

ITEM 17 – Florida Incident-Based Reporting System Update

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Information Sheet

In 2017, FDLE completed a feasibility study of transitioning Florida Uniform Crime Reporting from summary-based to incident-based reporting. FDLE received a grant from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as part of the National Crime Statistics Exchange Program to create a repository for incident data; to implement a record management system (RMS) for agencies that do not have a RMS or are not National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant; and to make the necessary NIBRS compliant upgrades to record management systems for the agencies identified by BJS. To support the statewide implementation of FIBRS, FDLE submitted a legislative budget request for FY 18/19 and received \$1.7 million as part of the criminal justice data transparency bill (SB 1392). In early July 2018, FDLE entered into a continued agreement with Georgia Tech Research Institute to create Florida's technical specification for incident-based reporting. The creation of specification is nearly complete and on schedule for release in March 2019. Following the release of the specification, FDLE will complete procurement for the FIBRS repository.

ITEM 18 – Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Modernization Update

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Information Sheet

The replacement of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) mainframe system was implemented on January 12, 2019 with no major issues. The implementation included the migration of over 7 million subject records and integration with multiple interfaces. The new CCH system established an on-site database backup environment, expanded audit capacity, and moved RAP sheet related communications from GJDM XML to National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) XML. In the first 4 days, CCH processed 570,000 messages from at least 16 different message keys.

The Project Team continues to work with the business units and external partners on minor issues or changes to address areas of concern. Over the coming weeks, FDLE will complete residual data migrations, beginning automated jobs for external partners, and work through the remaining operational acceptance tasks.

ITEM 19 – 2019 CJIS Annual Training Symposium

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Information Sheet

The CJIS Annual Training Symposium will occur from Tuesday, July 9 through Thursday, July 11, 2019 at the Omni Orlando Resort in ChampionsGate. The July CJJIS Council meeting will also take place at the same location on Monday, July 8, 2019 (time to be determined). Council members are welcome and encouraged to stay for the symposium. FDLE will pay for the Council member's registration, hotel, and per diem in accordance with state of Florida travel guidelines. CJIS will provide additional registration information in February.

Symposium session topics include, but are not limited to:

- Advanced Entries – Vehicles
- ATF Gun Entries
- CJIS Security Policy – For Information Technology (Technical)
- CJIS Security Policy – For Users (Records)
- CJIS Security Policy Compliance Technical Audits
- Cloud Solutions
- Criminal Justice Data Transparency

- Criminal Justice Information Sharing and Interagency Agreements
- DAVID
- Drones
- Electronic Protection Orders
- Expungements
- FBI Post Audit (Criminal Justice and Non-Criminal Justice Agencies (NCJA))
- FCIC/NCIC Offline Searches
- FCIC/NCIC Record Audits and Compliance
- FCIC/NCIC Updates
- Firearms Legislation
- Fusion Centers
- Genetic Genealogy for Analysts
- How To Read a Rapsheet
- Hurricane Michael – Agencies Affected
- Las Vegas Concert Shooting
- Leadership
- MECOM for Clerks
- Non-Criminal Justice Agencies (NCJA) – Audits
- Non-Criminal Justice Agencies (NCJA) – Rap Back
- Non-Criminal Justice Agencies (NCJA) – How to read a RAP Sheet
- Non-Criminal Justice (NCJ) Compliance Strategies
- Nlets
- Public Records
- Public Safety Communications
- Solving Your People Puzzle
- Sovereign Citizens
- The Byrne/JAG Program: New Federal Requirements
- Understanding Protection Orders

CLOSING REMARKS

Chair Pritt has reached out to the Florida Police Chief’s Association (FPCA) to obtain representatives for the two police chief vacancies on the Council. The FPCA will provide Governor DeSantis with recommendations.

Additionally, due to the 2020 session being set for January, the Council needs to consider moving the January meeting to December 2019. Sheriff Prendergast moved to change the meeting to December. Council Member Doug Smith seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Chair Pritt informed the Council that the Department of Health has received a grant related to a National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Chair Pritt briefed on this topic in case Council members may hear about it in the future and due to the fact that there may be significant data element overlap with our current initiatives. There are approximately 600 data points and this collection may impact our criminal justice and public safety partners..

Chair Pritt thanked members for their attendance. The meeting was adjourned at 1:23 p.m.