

**Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global)
Global Advisory Committee (GAC) Meeting
Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Offices
Washington, DC**

**October 8, 2019
Meeting Highlights**

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative's (Global) Advisory Committee (GAC) convened a meeting on October 8, 2019, in Washington, DC. The Honorable Michael Milstead, Sheriff, Minnehaha County Sheriff's Department, South Dakota, representing the National Sheriffs Association, and GAC Vice Chair led the meeting in furtherance of and alignment with Global's charter and mission.¹

This synopsis includes key highlights from the meeting, as well as the meeting agenda.

BJA FEDERAL OFFICIALS' REMARKS

Ms. Tracey Trautman, Acting Director, BJA, OJP, DOJ, and Global Designated Federal Official (DFO), and Mr. David Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor, BJA, OJP, DOJ, and Global Deputy DFO (DDFO), provided welcoming remarks and thanked the members for their contributions to quality products and resources for the field.

Ms. Trautman introduced Ms. Katharine Sullivan, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General (PDAAG), OJP, DOJ. Ms. Sullivan thanked Vice Chairman Milstead for his leadership and Ms. Trautman for stepping in as Acting Director of BJA and for providing excellent guidance to BJA. Ms. Sullivan shared that when she assumed the role of PDAAG, many federal departments and agencies met with her to update her on their work, as well as to emphasize the need for more funding and more resources. Ms. Trautman, however, met with Ms. Sullivan simply to share the great work of Global and to highlight that the GAC is one of the most effective and active advisory committees. She congratulated the group on its great work and Ms. Trautman on the appointment.

Ms. Sullivan highlighted the great work and commitment of Attorney General William Barr. She shared his passion and focus for the role he has stepped into for the second time and how he is an advocate for solutions to the field. She emphasized that Attorney General Barr feels that the topic of information sharing is crucial and vital. The end-to-end encryption and its impact on facilitating child exploitation is a critical concern. Recently, Attorney General Barr held a roundtable to gather needs from the field because of his commitment and sincere desire to help. She shared that \$29 million had recently been awarded to the six Regional Information Sharing System Centers, with \$4.7 million for technology and support. These awards demonstrate a real commitment from the Attorney General. There has been some concern that monies have been earmarked only to address the opioid crisis. Across the United States, there is a significant struggle to reduce overdose deaths, resulting in an increase in methamphetamines. Ms. Sullivan reported that she has shared with the White House, and thus Congress, the need for resources to address methamphetamine use, in addition to opioid use—to make opioid money available to the broader issue of drug addiction, not just to opioids. We have a drug addiction issue in this country, and we want to make this funding more nimble for the field. Ms. Sullivan underscored that information sharing is a vital aspect in everything Global is involved in. For example, school safety, immigration enforcement information sharing, and the other priorities before this group are all important issues to address.

Ms. Sullivan thanked everyone for their hard work and contributions to Global's mission and the impact this group has made in the field.

¹ Additional information regarding Global can be found at www.it.ojp.gov/global.

Vice Chairman Milstead shared that a GAC roundtable was held the previous afternoon. He stressed the importance of this activity to ensure that issues from the field, as represented by GAC member associations, are shared with leadership. This information will be compiled, along with the issues discussed during the two roundtable sessions today, and shared with BJA and GAC leadership for setting future Global priorities.

Vice Chairman Milstead facilitated the introductions around the room.

GLOBAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Ashwini Jarral, IJIS Institute, shared with attendees the contributions made to Global by Iveta Topalova, Microsoft, who recently passed away. Ms. Topalova was a longstanding IJIS Institute member and was a proactive advocate for Global. Ms. Topalova represented the IJIS Institute on Global and was an active member of the Global's Standards Council (GSC) and its affiliated Services Task Team (STT). As part of the GSC, she participated in the development and maintenance of deliverables for the justice community to enable it to leverage the Global Standards Package in service-oriented architecture projects. This included a complete set of standards, guidelines, and policies for specifying an interoperable set of justice information exchanges. In addition, through the GSC's Services Task Team, Ms. Topalova helped with all aspects of the Global Reference Architecture (GRA) Service Specification's development, maintenance, and support and assisted with the review of service specifications. Through her commitment and contributions to these Global priorities, she had a direct hand in, and directly influenced, the shape of information sharing standards for the justice community. Many information sharing solutions actively in play across the justice community are based on the information sharing standards that Ms. Topalova helped develop and maintain on behalf of Global. A moment of silence was observed in honor of Ms. Topalova.

Mr. Lewis honored Mr. Steve Correll, Executive Director, Nlets, on behalf of BJA, with a Career in Excellence award. Mr. Correll is retiring from Nlets and October 8, 2019, would be his last Global meeting. As the longest-serving Global member in its history, Mr. Correll actively participated on Global for more than 20 years. Highlights from Mr. Lewis' speech are provided below.

Under Mr. Correll's visionary leadership as Executive Director at Nlets, he's taken his organization from the "old law enforcement teletype network," punching paper tape at the Arizona Highway Patrol, *to the* premiere interstate justice and public safety network in the nation . . . and even—through their work at INTERPOL—to the international stage.

This is not just a "community perception" shift; this shift is borne out in "rubber-meets-the-road" statistics. In 2018 alone, Nlets processed 2 billion transactions, with 2019 shaping up to be even busier.

Mr. Correll has served on, if not led, most of Global's Working Groups or task teams, serving as chairman of one of the inaugural GAC working groups—the Security Working Group—out of which has grown GAC's GFIPM and Trustmark guidelines, and chair of the Global Outreach Working Group, to his hallmark contributions in shaping of the Global standards work. For example, the creation of the architectural framework that moved Global into the development forefront—at a time when no one had *heard* of service-oriented architecture—was conceptualized by Mr. Correll and former GAC Chairman Tom Clarke, National Center for State Courts, on a flip chart at a one-day meeting in a small conference room overlooking historic Williamsburg, Virginia. This architecture is now a central tool in the national priorities of the day, including the monitoring and sharing of vital prescription drug information to fight one of the biggest threats we face: the opioid epidemic. Mr. Correll has occupied a prominent place at the Global table for over 19 years and served, since its inception, on the Global Executive Steering Committee.

He has also served as a proactive and successful justice information sharing champion:

- As Executive Director of Nlets, he is experienced at taking a concept and turning it into an implementation. For example, to accomplish more than 2 billion exchanges, Nlets is now "powered" by XML and a service-oriented approach. There's likely not a more concrete example of Global in action than Nlets.

- Mr. Correll continues to reinvest Nlets' financial gains back into the justice information sharing community through the Brodie Assistance Fund—over \$200,000 in one year alone.

Under Mr. Correll's leadership at Nlets, he advanced programs across the entire DOJ portfolio and embodies the ever-aspirational mission of Global. Mr. Correll will leave behind a tremendous legacy at the Global table. Global is indebted to Mr. Correll, and he is always welcome back.

PRESENTATION TOPIC: LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF FACE RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

- Speakers
 - Dawn Diedrich, Esquire (Retired), former Privacy Officer, Georgia Bureau of Investigation and former Chair, Global Face Recognition Policy Development Task Team
 - Detective Sergeant Stephen Kempinski, Partner Engagement Unit, Regional Operations Intelligence Center, New Jersey State Police (NJSP)

Mr. Mike Sena, Chair, Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC), Director of the Northern California Regional Information Center, and GAC member representing the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA), shared that one of the issues mentioned at the GAC roundtable on October 7, 2019, was the need to talk about privacy and how it impacts the use of technology, especially emerging technologies. Face recognition technology, for example, is a very useful tool for solving crimes, as well as for keeping individuals out of jail that are innocent. He introduced Dawn Diedrich, Esquire, former Privacy Officer, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and former Chair of the Face Recognition Policy Development Task Team.

Ms. Diedrich provided the attendees with an overview of the privacy issues associated with the use of face recognition technology when it is used without the proper guidance and policies in place. San Francisco banned law enforcement's use of face recognition technology in spring 2019. In July 2019, Oakland banned its use, citing bias concerns. The public's biggest concerns are those associated with use of the technology for surveillance purposes. This is not, however, how law enforcement agencies actually use face recognition technology, but policies are needed to articulate how the technology will be used. There are concerns regarding face recognition searches performed on driver's license photos within the driver's license databases. This is a state-by-state issue. Some states permit searches while others do not.

Body-worn cameras, another emerging technology used by law enforcement, were initially supported by privacy advocates as a means to ensure that law enforcement officers were accountable in their encounters with the public. However, additional concerns arose over the fact that law enforcement officers routinely have to go inside homes where persons reside who are not the subjects of an investigation but who may be captured in the camera recording. There are further concerns regarding the use of face recognition technology in concert with body-worn cameras. This potential real-time use of face recognition is a primary public concern.

Policies must be in place to guide the use of these technologies to protect the public, protect law enforcement agencies, and ensure the continued use of this important crime-solving and innocence-proving technology. Ms. Diedrich referenced this mission as the purpose for Global's development of the *Face Recognition Policy Development Template*. She also referenced IJIS Institute's release of a resource on face recognition that contains a data catalog to protect privacy, further supporting Global's face recognition privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties (P/CRCL) efforts.

Mr. Stephen Kempinski, Detective Sergeant, Partner Engagement Unit, Regional Operations Intelligence Center, NJSP, provided an overview of New Jersey's face recognition program. Mr. Kempinski shared that he and his personnel completed the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) face recognition technology training. NJSP officers are required to have probable cause, a case number, a supervisor's authorization, and meet other conditions before being permitted to submit requests for face recognition searches. NJSP does not have an in-house face recognition system; rather, it has access to the Photo Imaging Mugshot System (PIMS) and the Vigilant FaceSearch. Mr. Kempinski noted that NJSP created a request form to enable partner agencies to make requests for face recognition searches, but it also established requirements for approval to complete the search. In 2019, face recognition requests have increased by 33 percent. NJSP

briefs the chiefs of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission on their work and, for cross-jurisdictional crime, works to ensure that the chiefs talk to each other, establish policies and determine request criteria.

Collaboration needs to occur at the national level with a national conversation about the concerns regarding face recognition. Legislative outreach is needed, as well as assurance that law enforcement agencies have policies and implemented procedures in place before and during the use of this technology. While policies should be in place, law enforcement agencies end up with multiple policies. What is needed is state legislation on the use of this technology, outlining what the restrictions and permissions are across the board.

Ms. Diedrich noted that whatever result there is from a face recognition search, the important point is that it is only considered a lead and not actionable based on the search result alone. Public perception of the use of this technology is far from the actual law enforcement use. Messaging to the public on the reality of its purpose and use needs to be improved, specifying the policies on use and the limitations/restrictions of the technology.

PRESENTATION TOPIC: THE STATE OF DECONFLICTION

- Speaker
 - Mr. Tom Carr, Executive Director, Washington–Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)

Vice Chairman Milstead introduced Mr. Tom Carr, Executive Director, Washington–Baltimore HIDTA. Mr. Carr shared that there are two types of deconfliction. The first deals with events and the second with targets. In the past, drug suspects' names were entered into a system with the investigator's name, through RISS, that could be checked for deconfliction in drug cases.

In 2013, the CICC called for coordination of three deconfliction systems: Case Explorer, SAFETNet, and RISSafe and, through this priority, ensured that these systems were able to talk to each other. A system-to-system interface (a partner deconfliction interface) was developed and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) brought in to have the coordination completed through the El Paso Information Center (EPIC). About 100,000 events are deconflicted each year among the systems. If an entry in Case Explorer is entered into RISSafe by another party, both parties will be notified with contact information for coordination purposes. This system is for officer safety and preservation of resources. The current focus is on the larger agencies; this does not mean that smaller police agencies will not come into contact with police departments out of their jurisdictions. This is a safety net for officers to fall back on. It does not relieve them from using phone calls. We estimate that 30 percent of law enforcement agencies participate in deconfliction. A nationwide deconfliction council was formed (e.g., DEA – DICE/DARTS; RISS – RISSSAFE and RISSIntel; and HIDTA's Case Explorer and SAFETNet), along with associate members (e.g., Nlets, HSI, FBI, and other agencies). With the coordination of these deconfliction systems, we are now opening it up for other case systems to join.

The deconfliction council deals with event, target/investigative data, and cyber deconfliction. They determined the fields and architecture that would be used for pointer index matching for target/investigative data deconfliction. They also created cyber deconfliction between Case Explorer and SAFETNet. RISS opted out of the cyber aspect. The council is working to define "conflict" in the same way across the deconfliction systems to ensure that conflicts are reported and counted correctly. The council is also working to identify how to record/determine the numbers of agencies participating, given that some task forces have multiple agencies represented.

MEMBERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

Vice Chairman Milstead facilitated a GAC member roundtable to allow members to explore the topics presented thus far in the meeting.

Mr. Robert Greeves, Senior Policy Advisor, National Criminal Justice Association, spoke about the National Association for Justice Information Systems (NAJIS) conference, which will be held in fall 2020 in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Greeves provided flyers to the attendees and shared that the NAJIS board of directors is reaching out to practitioners in a call for

presenters and is asking Global members to share success stories from their communities on the great work being done in the field. Presentations will be decided in January 2020.

Mr. Jim Burch, Executive Director, National Police Foundation (NPF), noted that, for face recognition systems, it is not the technology's algorithms that are a concern; rather, it is the way the algorithms are trained. Also, the issue is the messaging. We need to speak out with clarity about the actual uses and protections of the technology to ensure that the message is consistent, referring to current uses and successes.

Mr. Ashwini Jarral, Executive Director, IJIS Institute, said that this body must support face recognition technology by encouraging and promoting the use of policy; provide clear and consistent statements regarding the technology and associated policies; and submit and capture success stories from across the United States.

Assistant Chief Horace Frank, Los Angeles Police Department, raised the issue of multiple sources using drones (e.g., general citizens, law enforcement, and criminals—such as using a drone as a weapon or delivering contraband). Local law enforcement agencies do not have the ability to acquire or use counter-drone technology.

Assistant Chief Frank also shared that the Major City Chiefs Association (MCCA) just completed its 2019 Threat Review Prioritization (TRP) for the nation, with almost 100 percent of agencies participating. Through this survey, the MCCA submitted and ranked the top priorities faced by major cities. The top five are criminal gangs, organized crime groups, violent crimes with firearms, drug trafficking and proliferation, and the opioid epidemic. Next, the MCCA is going to overlay these priorities with the list of current BJA grants to see whether they line up and where gaps may exist. The MCCA will share this information with BJA.

GLOBAL PRIORITIES AND UPDATES

Nationwide Criminal History Records Task Team (NCHR TT)

Vice Chairman Milstead

Vice Chairman Milstead provided a brief background on the NCHR TT, which was established to improve the format, availability, access, and effectiveness of criminal history record information—or “rap sheets.” Currently, there is a lack of uniformity among rap sheets from state to state and within guidelines on standard terminology or rap sheet content. These issues make for an inefficient justice system and can significantly affect public and officer safety. The task team's objectives are as follows:

1. Standardize rap sheet formats: This objective focused on the adoption and implementation of Nlets' Criminal History Information Exchange Format (CHIEF).
2. Rap sheet summaries: This objective supports efforts to build, pilot, and employ the return of one-page, quick-read summaries of criminal histories.
3. Violent offender alerts: This objective is anticipated to develop a rating system to categorize criminal history records and deliver alert notices on whether a person of interest is a violent offender.

Currently, the group is working on the second objective, rap sheet summaries. A Rap Sheet Summary Group was formed to recommend a standardized one-page summary of rap sheet returns to be used for querying a criminal history record. The group's charge was to determine which data elements, crimes, offenses, and other data fields should be drawn from criminal history records to filter into a summary. Existing NLETS data elements were used as a starting point, as well as elements contained in summary sheets used by Wisconsin and Florida.

A research survey was also designed and deployed to 118 law enforcement personnel who were asked to select and rank the data fields they would find most valuable on a one-page rap sheet summary. On September 17, 2019, a small workgroup met at the offices of NLETS in Phoenix, Arizona, to finalize the recommended list of data elements for the summary. At this meeting, attendees were charged with making sure that the recommended data elements were those already contained in the Joint Task Force (JTF) standard of data elements shared throughout criminal histories.

The group then determined the most appropriate elements to include in a rap sheet summary, following the guidance provided from the user survey.

Caution was used to limit the number of data elements so that the value of a summary data would not be lost. The group agreed on the recommended data elements and is now vetting a final report for sharing with the larger NCHR task team and, through Nlets, completing a pilot with South Dakota.

The next step, or last objective, will be to flag those with violent offenses—as violent offenders. What is identified as a violent crime is defined differently by states across the United States.

School Safety Task Team

Mr. Jim Burch

Mr. Burch provided a background and overview of the planned School Safety Task Team priorities. These include the following:

1. Identification of the common data elements of school violence threat assessments
2. Guidance on student tips and leads reporting

Mr. Burch is chairing a task team to address the first priority, identification of common data elements of school violence threat assessments. Once this priority's deliverable is completed, a task team will be established to address the second priority, guidance on student tips and leads reporting.

Mr. Burch shared that the NPF operates the Averted School Violence website (a secure website, www.avertedschoolviolence.org), which collects details about averted school violence incidents—summaries of how they were planned, how they were averted, and information on the subjects involved. The NPF has collected and examined several hundred of these summaries from around the country, assessed the information, and shared it with law enforcement. However, the NPF is not alone in doing this work. The U.S. Secret Service has an assessment that focuses on behavior, and the FBI also has a program. However, there is no consistency across these assessments.

The Global School Safety Task Team will bring subject experts together to determine common data elements that should be included in a school threat assessment, identify what has happened to see what the similarities are, identify gaps, etc. The resulting recommendations will be compiled into templates to share with schools and law enforcement jurisdictions and be customized. This resource will include guidance for non-law enforcement individuals (e.g., school officials), structured so they can identify the indicators in an objective, professional way. This will assist in ensuring that the appropriate information is gathered to improve decision making in the prevention and deterrence of school violence and to enhance information sharing between schools and law enforcement. This effort also should include protocols for handling a potential threat and passing it to law enforcement (e.g., identifying threats on social media).

Invitations are currently being extended to form a task team to address the first priority, and a kick-off call will be scheduled this month to begin discussions. The second priority will not be addressed until the first deliverable is completed.

Efforts have been made to reach out to the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) (<https://ccsso.org/topics/school-safety>), but they have not been successful. Work will continue to communicate with the CCSSO to engage its involvement.

Immigration Enforcement Information Sharing Gaps

Mr. Mike Sena provided a background and status on the Global immigration enforcement information sharing priority. With more than 11 million illegal aliens currently residing in the United States and hundreds of thousands more unlawfully crossing the border and overstaying visas each year, law enforcement agencies are often on the front lines in dealing with immigration enforcement, as well as with the crimes tied to illegal immigration. These offenses include

transnational gang activity, human trafficking, smuggling, drug-related offenses, and other serious crimes. Issues once traditionally thought of as issues dealt with by border states, such as Arizona and Texas, are now impacting states from Oregon to Georgia.

Although the federal government is responsible for regulating immigration into the United States, state and local law enforcement and communities play an important role in helping to ensure that immigration law is effectively enforced. The motivation for involving local police agencies is to improve public safety. With this charge, law enforcement agencies face many challenges related to information sharing, learning how their communities are affected by immigration, understanding federal immigration laws and policies, and making efforts to develop trust and cooperation with undocumented immigrants who are victims of or witnesses to crime.

Global has been charged with exploring the information sharing aspect of law enforcement's role in this process to determine where the gaps are and what obstacles exist in the flow of immigration enforcement information. To gather this information, three roundtable groups will hold conference calls to discuss the issues as they relate to information sharing. The three groups are a federal group and two state and local law enforcement groups representing the Southwest border and the Northern border. The information sharing issues gathered from these roundtables will be compiled and shared with the GAC and BJA for recommendations.

Work is under way to schedule the virtual roundtables as soon as possible—ideally, in October and November 2019. The facilitators for two of the three roundtables have been identified: (1) Sheriff Michael W. Milstead (GAC Vice Chair) will facilitate the Northern border roundtable; and (2) Sheriff Mark Dannels (Cochise County Sheriff's Office) will facilitate the Southwest border roundtable. BJA is currently considering its recommendation for the facilitator for the federal roundtable. It is anticipated that a task team will be formed to further explore the findings of the roundtables and to determine next steps and possible resources.

CICC UPDATE

Mr. Mike Sena provided an overview of CICC activities. He introduced, for GAC approval, the *Promising Practices in Forensic Lab Intelligence* and asked for a vote. Below is a summary of the deliverable.

Promising Practices in Forensic Lab Intelligence—This CICC-developed resource provides law enforcement intelligence units with promising practices and recommendations on how to develop or enhance the relationships between forensic labs and intelligence units to further build out agency intelligence efforts. The resource includes both general and lab discipline-specific promising practices, as well as sample products illustrating lab and intelligence unit collaborative efforts. The recommendations contained in this resource are drawn from research, deliberation with law enforcement and lab subject experts, and multiple field interviews and joint forensic lab and intelligence unit site visits.

Mr. Steve Correll made a motion to approve the resource and the Honorable John McMahon, Sheriff, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, seconded the motion. A consensus vote was made to approve the resource by the GAC members present. In addition, two votes were received electronically from Nelson Bunn, Executive Director, National District Attorneys Association, and Mr. Vince Talucci, Executive Director, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

- **National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP) Updates:**

- The thought is to create a synopsis and a checklist for agencies to facilitate their becoming involved with the plan—developing the snapshots in a very easy-to-read format so that public safety personnel can review and utilize the resources. The team also will assess the types of agencies that are using the plan, determine where there are gaps, and devise an outreach plan to promote use of the NCISP.
- Status: This priority has been approved by BJA and is currently in the task team member identification stage.

- **Deconfliction**
 - The group considered how to make law enforcement agencies aware of deconfliction systems and to train people to use the existing deconfliction systems.
- **Tips and Leads and Threats to Life Priority Project:**
 - Objective: The task team will develop recommendations for a comprehensive set of best practices to streamline the movement of information derived from tip lines and social media postings. An example of this is the education and outreach to rural departments, tribal agencies, and those on the Southwest border.
 - The task team will develop a set of checklists that all law enforcement personnel can utilize to ensure that information is properly analyzed, acted upon, and/or sent to the appropriate authority.
 - Sheriff Mike Milstead has agreed to chair this task team.
 - To achieve the broad objectives of this project, the task team will be divided into three subgroups. Each subgroup will focus on a single aspect of the priority project.
 - Law Enforcement/First Responder/Triage Group: The members of this subgroup will focus on developing guidance and recommendations for collecting, analyzing, and forwarding tips, leads, and threats to life that are reported via traditional tip lines or public access lines. Information must be triaged as quickly as possible to ensure that information gets to the local agency that must respond.
 - Social Media Group: This group will focus on producing recommendations to ensure the prompt and accurate reporting of tips, leads, and threats to life that are initially posted on social media platforms. What is the flow of data now, where do all these tips and leads go, and what is the plan to handle this information?
 - Privacy/Legal Group: This group will work with the other two groups to create a framework that will enable information sharing while respecting individual rights to privacy.
 - **Criminal Intelligence and Information Technology Crossroads Committee (CI/IT Committee):** The CI/IT Committee is a subcommittee of the CICC. The CI/IT Committee brings together representatives from various criminal intelligence information technology organizations to share best practices, discuss new technology, and identify operational gaps between the two groups.
 - Organizations represented on the committee include, but are not limited to, state law enforcement agencies, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA), Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI).
 - The committee is focused on identifying ways to merge technology and criminal intelligence to better protect and strengthen infrastructure and coordinate operational issues.
 - The CI/IT Committee met on September 11–12, 2019, in Seattle, and the group continues to have conference calls every other month to align its priorities with those of the CICC. As needed, the group will break out into smaller groups to discuss emergent priorities.
- The CI/IT Committee Objectives:
 - Messaging and outreach of existing and newly developed CICC products, including the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan update
 - Overview of the flow of tips and leads through local, state, federal, tribal, and territorial government.
 - Overview and input of CICC priorities and next steps
 - We must have the ability to move within the various systems, system access, and single sign-on to provide all the information that is out there. You do not know what you cannot see.

PRESENTATION TOPIC: THE DRUG EPIDEMIC: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING

- Speakers
 - The Honorable John McMahon, Sheriff, San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department and Chair, Global Methamphetamine Abuses Associated with the Opioid Crisis Task Team
 - Dr. Sharon Kelley, MS, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, Associates in Emergency Medical Education
 - Mr. Mike Sena

Sheriff McMahon introduced the speakers.

Dr. Sharon Kelley, principal author of the methamphetamine paper in your packets, has a background in law enforcement and has taught emergency medicine for 20 years. There are many similarities between the opioid and methamphetamine epidemics. Dr. Kelley advocated that we take what we have learned from the opioid epidemic and try to head off where we are with the methamphetamine epidemic. She explained that some of these similarities in the medical versus the legal side of the issue. The analytical side is also very critical because we do not have the means of analyzing in the medical setting. This is having a major role in evaluating the extent of this epidemic.

The funding and financial impact is going to be great for both the medical and the legal aspect of the issue. Dr. Kelley explained that methamphetamine users can experience a high for 24–36 hours, providing a longer, less expensive, and more potent high without the risk of fentanyl. She believes these factors have contributed greatly to the rise of methamphetamine.

With the rise in methamphetamine has come a rise in domestic gang distribution activity. An additional concern is the increase in human/sex trafficking.

Several factors contribute to the rise in methamphetamine abuse. In 2016, the Appalachia HIDTA noticed that even though its local clandestine meth production was nonexistent, crystal meth was still readily available. In 2018, domestic laboratory seizures were at their lowest level in 15 years. Manufacture and distribution were transitioned to “super labs” by Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).

Dr. Kelley also indicated that she is seeing a new trend of “speedballing” for methamphetamine and fentanyl. Methamphetamine is promoting the use of opioids. According to Dr. Kelley, dealers in the Tampa area are selling heroin with a free hit of meth. There is also a notion that meth is a safer alternative on the street. But there is no reverse medication for meth such as there is for opioids (Narcan, naloxone). There are still medical issues related to meth, such as skin infections, tooth decay, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections, pulmonary infections, Hepatitis C virus, and HIV transmission.

Dr. Kelley noted that not much has been written about the negative economic impact. In 2005, however, the Rand Corporation conducted a study relative to the economic impact of methamphetamine on society. The “best estimate” cost was approximately \$23.4 billion, and the true economic burden fell between \$16.2 billion and \$48.3 billion.

In closing, she indicated that she does not see opioid use/access reducing but believes that a blend of methamphetamine is surpassing it.

BJA provided information with regard to initiatives and funding it is providing. Through the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP), \$187 million has been provided in FY2019 through the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act and the Harold Rogers PDMP Grant Program. COAP is composed of three complimentary components: site-based solicitation, training and technical assistance, and demonstration projects.

BJA is presently funding 50 law enforcement and first responder diversion partnerships with behavioral health or public health. BJA, working with TASC’s Center for Health and Justice, has selected eight mentor law enforcement/first responder diversion program sites to host peer-to-peer exchanges and is funding TASC’s Center for Health and Justice and NORC to conduct a census of law enforcement and first responder diversion programs across the country. Results will be available in June 2020.

The strategic focus of BJA and NORC is expanding access to evidence-based treatment in jails; they are partnering with Arnold Ventures, the National Institute of Corrections, the National Sheriffs’ Association, and the National Association of Counties. BJA and NORC are also involved with the Overdose Detection Mapping (ODMAP) expansion. This effort supports statewide adoption of ODMAP, as well as the development of coordinated public safety, public health, and behavioral health responses to the data. It was noted that Maryland and Florida are almost complete.

Partnerships to support data-driven responses are also ongoing in response to emerging drug threats. Grants support the collection, sharing, and analysis of near-real-time data to reduce overdose deaths. Six communities were selected for grant awards of up to \$600,000, each for a 24-month period.

The Rural Responses to the Opioid epidemic grant, cosponsored with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the State Justice Institute (SJI), supports strategies to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with opioid overdoses among individuals who come in contact with law enforcement or are involved in the criminal justice system in high-risk rural communities and regions.

Mr. Sena provided a briefing on the history of methamphetamine labs and the efforts in California to regulate pseudoephedrine. He explained that when ODMAP was built, it targeted overdoses and later, opioids specifically. One effort ODMAP is planning is creation of an application program interface (API) interface with local dispatchers and computer aided dispatch (CAD) data to intercept pointer indicators. Mr. Sena indicated that this is broader than a law enforcement issue—it is a public health and social services concern too. He emphasized that Global is an important group to discuss this because the membership includes more than law enforcement; it represents the justice spectrum.

Mike Sena thanked Sheriff McMahon for his leadership on the Methamphetamine Abuses Associated with the Opioid Crisis Task Team and his work to put forward the *Resurgence of Methamphetamines: Methamphetamine Abuse Associated with the Opioid Crisis* white paper.

MEMBERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

Vice Chairman Milstead facilitated a GAC member roundtable to allow members to discuss current projects and raise issues from the field for GAC consideration.

David Smith, alternate for Mr. Halsey Frank, Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, noted that education on drones would be of great interest to federal prosecutors, since it is a growing issue that impacts state and local agencies, especially first responders.

The Honorable Barbara Mack, Judge (Retired), suggested that this committee establish a task team on human trafficking (labor and sex) and that, included in that priority, be resources for training, guidance on information sharing, and instruction for how law enforcement officers interact in the community (e.g., policies on interactions with victims). When considering organized crime groups and human trafficking, the same individuals are being victimized repeatedly, and this is a huge issue. Multiple federal agencies (DOJ, FBI, DHS' HSI, ICAC) are working to address human trafficking, but none are coordinating in a blended effort. Judge Mack requested that other agencies, such as Health and Human Services, should be involved in this task team because it deals with victims. There needs to be a priority, such as the original CICC deconfliction effort, to bring all of the human trafficking programs together and harmonize efforts.

Mr. Lewis advised that he was just at a conference and shared that API (application program interface) and the next generation of collecting this type of information is a library of APIs. These probably should be populated in a secure location.

Mr. Dewand Neely, Chief Information Officer, Indiana Office of Technology, and representing the National Association of State Chief Information Officers, indicated that there might be a way to create a secure area through existing state technology boilerplates for technology development and implementation and mentioned that a public safety clause could be created that any new implementations would need to follow. Such clauses point to their architecture and security requirements, and agencies could have public safety security clauses that contain specific guidelines. In the past, when users accessed the old IEPD catalog, they could search for something and find it. If users want to use an API, then the vendor needs to expose it; the vendor has an obligation to share the data. Mr. Neely indicated that in the current packaged records management systems being sold, the data is not shareable.

Action item: Need to reshare the transparency memorandum, written by Mr. Scott Came, with Global for review and development of next steps.

LEADERSHIP'S THOUGHTS FROM THE SPRING 2019 GAC MEETING AND THE WAY AHEAD

Vice Chairman Milstead shared that a quarterly conference call is anticipated in January 2020 and a spring GAC meeting in March 2020.

Ms. Trautman and Mr. Lewis thanked everyone for their contributions to the Global mission. Vice Chairman Milstead thanked everyone for their participation. The meeting was adjourned at 3:39 p.m., ET.

Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) Advisory Committee (GAC, Committee)

Fall 2019 Meeting



Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
Grand Ballroom, Room 3101
810 Seventh Street, NW
Washington, DC 20531



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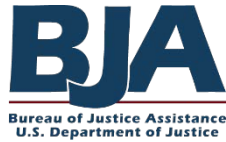
- 9:00 a.m. – 9:05 a.m.** **Convene and Welcoming Remarks**
The Honorable Mike Milstead, Sheriff, Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office, South Dakota, and Global Advisory Committee (GAC) Vice Chairman
- 9:05 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.** **GAC Member and Attendee Introductions**
Facilitated by GAC Vice Chairman Milstead
- Roundtable introductions of Global members and alternates
 - Introduction of federal officials, special guests, and observers
- 9:15 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.** **U.S. Department of Justice Federal Officials' Remarks**
Ms. Tracey Trautman, Acting Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and Global Designated Federal Official

The Honorable Katharine Sullivan, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice
- 9:30 a.m. – 9:40 a.m.** **Global Acknowledgements**
Mr. David Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and Global Deputy Designated Official
GAC Vice Chairman Milstead
Mr. Ashwini Jarral, Executive Director, IJIS Institute
- Global honors Mr. Steve Correll, Executive Director, Nlets
 - In memory of Ms. Iveta Topalova, Microsoft, and IJIS Institute representative
- 9:40 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.** **Setting the Stage: Agenda Overview and Anticipated Outcomes**
GAC Vice Chairman Milstead
- 9:45 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.** **Law Enforcement Use of Face Recognition Technology**
Dawn Diedrich, Esquire (Retired), former Privacy Officer, Georgia Bureau of Investigation and former Chair, Global Face Recognition Policy Development Task Team

Detective Sergeant Stephen Kempinski, Partner Engagement Unit, Regional Operations Intelligence Center, New Jersey State Police

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10:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Break

10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Update: The State of Deconfliction

*Mr. Mike Sena, Director, Northern California Regional Intelligence Center,
Chairman, Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC)*

*Mr. Kent Shaw, Executive Director, Western States Information Network—
Regional Information Sharing Systems*

Mr. Tom Carr, Executive Director, Washington–Baltimore HIDTA

11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Membership Roundtable: Presentations Discussion

Facilitated by GAC Vice Chairman Milstead

During this roundtable, members will have an opportunity to discuss points raised during the morning presentations, share information on related initiatives under way within member associations, and recommend information sharing priorities relevant to the topics presented.

11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Lunch (on your own)

1:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Global Priority Task Team Updates

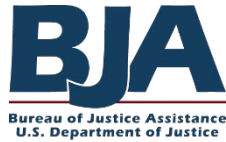
Nationwide Criminal History Records Task Team
GAC Vice Chairman Milstead

School Safety Task Team
Mr. Jim Burch, President, National Police Foundation

Immigration Enforcement Information Sharing Priority
CICC Chairman Sena

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1:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council Update

CICC Chairman Sena

- **Presented for GAC Approval: *Promising Practices in Forensic Lab Intelligence***

This CICC-developed resource (included in the GAC meeting folders) provides law enforcement intelligence units with promising practices and recommendations on how to develop or enhance the relationships between forensic labs and intelligence units to further build out agency intelligence efforts. The resource includes both general and lab discipline-specific promising practices, as well as sample products illustrating lab and intelligence unit collaborative efforts. The recommendations contained in this resource are drawn from research, deliberation with law enforcement and lab subject experts, and multiple field interviews and joint forensic lab and intelligence unit site visits.

Next steps: Upon GAC approval, this resource will be submitted as a recommendation to BJA.

- Tips and Leads and Threats to Life Priority
- *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan* update

2:00 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

The Drug Epidemic: The Critical Role of Justice Information Sharing

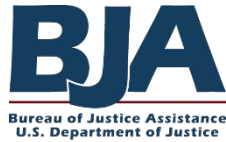
The Honorable John McMahon, Sheriff, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and Chair, Global Methamphetamine Abuses Associated With the Opioid Crisis Task Team

Dr. Sharon Kelley, MS, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, Associates in Emergency Medical Education

CICC Chairman Sena

**Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global)
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2:45 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Break (on your own)

3:00 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Membership Roundtable: Updates From the Floor and Suggested Next Steps for the GAC

Facilitated by GAC Vice Chairman Milstead

During this roundtable, members will have an opportunity to report on current information sharing projects and initiatives under way within their respective associations and bring priorities to the floor for Global consideration, as well as discuss points raised during the presentations.

3:45 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Leadership's Thoughts From the Fall 2019 GAC Meeting and the Way Ahead

GAC Vice Chairman Milstead

- Quarterly GAC conference call, anticipated in January 2020
- Spring 2020 GAC Meeting, anticipated in March 2020

4:00 p.m.

Adjournment