



Florida Department of Law Enforcement

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

**Fiscal Years 2002-2003
Through 2006-2007**

August 2001
James T. Moore, Commissioner

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FDLE MISSION AND VALUES



FDLE's Mission

Promote Public Safety

To promote public safety by providing services in partnership with local, state and federal criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors.

FDLE's Values

FDLE is dedicated to four basic values that drive the organization. All of FDLE's members are committed to the highest standards of **SERVICE** to the law enforcement community and others we serve; **INTEGRITY** of the organization and the individual; **RESPECT** for each member as our most valuable asset; and **QUALITY** in everything we do. It is this dedication that will continue to keep FDLE at the forefront of the state and the nation's quality criminal justice agencies.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES



GOAL 1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals.

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Outcome I.1: Increase resolved closed criminal investigations

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
78% 1997/1998	87%	88%	89%	89%	90%

Outcome I.2: Increase the percentage of criminal investigations closed with arrests

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
62% 1997/1998	67%	68%	69%	69%	70%

Objective II: Conduct effective public assistance fraud investigations

Outcome II: Increase the percentage of public assistance fraud investigations referred to either the DCF for Administrative Hearing or to the State Attorney for prosecution

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
73% 2000/2001	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%

Objective III: Provide timely and effective forensic and investigative assistance to other criminal justice professionals

Outcome III: Increase customer satisfaction with FDLE investigative and technical assistance

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
97% 1999/2000	97%	97%	98%	98%	99%

Objective IV: Improve availability of criminal justice information

Outcome IV.1: Maintain customer satisfaction with online crime data while increasing the number of workstations accessing the Florida Crime Information Center system

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
Satisfaction	94.4% 1996/1997	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Workstations	9,846 1994/1995	35,000	37,500	40,000	42,500	45,000

Outcome IV.2: Maintain accuracy of criminal history data while reengineering and replacing the central repository and automated fingerprint identification system

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
82% 1997/1998	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%

Outcome IV.3: Provide substantive Florida Crime Information Center hot files responses within 10 seconds

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
96% 2000/2001	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

Outcome IV.4: Increase registered sexual predators/ offenders identified to the public

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
15,650 1998/1999	25,017	26,268	27,581	28,960	30,408

Outcome IV.5: Increase the percent of criminal arrest information received electronically for entry into the criminal justice history system

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
51% 1998/1999	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases.

Objective V: Increase the effectiveness of FDLE evidence collection and analysis

Outcome V: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's physical evidence collection and analysis satisfactory

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
70% 2000/2001	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%

Objective VI: Increase the amount of laboratory service requests supplied to local agencies

Outcome VI: Increase the percentage of completed laboratory submissions

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
92% 1995/1996	95%	96%	96%	97%	98%

Objective VII: Provide timely and useful criminal justice information in support of criminal prosecutions

Outcome VII.1: Increase the number of workstations accessing the Florida Crime Information Center system

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
Workstations	9,380 1995/1996	35,000	37,500	40,000	42,500	45,000

Outcome VII.2: Maintain accuracy of criminal history data while reengineering and replacing the central repository and automated fingerprint identification system

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
82% 1997/1998	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%

Goal 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

Objective VIII: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community

Outcome VII: Increase the number of students participating in the integrated program of leadership and management education and increase student satisfaction

Baseline/Year	Participating	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
851 1997/1998**	FCJEI	666 trained	700 trained	700 trained	735 trained	735 trained
260 2000/2001	Leadership Center	231 trained	243 trained	255 trained	268 trained	268 trained

Baseline/Year	Satisfaction	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
92% 1998/1999	FCJEI	90%	90%	91%	92%	93%
89% 1998/1999	Leadership Center	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%

** 1997/1998 was the first year that the FCJEI was in service and initial student registration was high due to the fact that this was the first time this training was offered. After initial training, the number of individuals who had not received this training was smaller and the ensuing student registrations achieved a more consistent level.

Objective IX: Provide well-trained criminal justice professionals

Outcome IX: Increase customer satisfaction with on-line officer training, certification, and employment

Satisfaction	Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
Customer	91% 2001/2001	92%	93%	93%	94%	95%

Objective X: Provide proactive investigative and forensic services

Outcome X.1: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's investigative intelligence satisfactory

Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
97% 1999/2000	97%	97%	98%	98%	99%

Outcome X.2: Decrease turnaround time for all lab disciplines

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
Toxicology	44 Days 2000/2001	44	43	43	42	42
Serology/DNA	111 Days 2000/2001	111	109	109	107	107
Chemistry	35 Days 2000/2001	35	34	34	33	33
Firearms	135 Days 2000/2001	135	132	132	129	129
Crime Scene	40 Days 2000/2001	40	39	39	38	38
AFIS	56 Days 2000/2001	56	55	55	54	54
CER	123 Days 2000/2001	123	121	121	119	119
Microanalysis	118 Days 2000/2001	118	116	116	114	114
Latent Prints	65 Days 2000/2001	65	64	64	63	63

Outcome X.3: Increase the number of samples analyzed for the DNA Database

Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
29,118 1997/1998	137,000	161,000	185,000	209,000	233,000

Objective XI: Provide improved access to information about crime and criminals

Outcome XI.1: Use the Internet to increase the number of responses to requests for crime statistics

Baseline/ Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
164,992 2000/2001	182,800	191,400	200,000	208,600	217,200

Outcome XI.2: Increase the registered sexual predators/ offenders identified to the public

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
15,650 1998/1999	25,017	26,268	27,581	28,960	30,408

Objective XII: Provide specialized crime prevention services

Outcome XII.1: Increase the number of missing children recovered

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
50 1997/1998	72	73	74	75	75

Outcome XII.2: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's mutual aid and emergency response management useful

Baseline/Year	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
97% 1996/1997	95%	96%	96%	97%	97%

FDLE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES LINKED TO GOVERNOR'S GOALS



Governor's Goal No. 1 – Improve student achievement

Governor's Goal No. 2 – Reduce violent crime and illegal drug use

FDLE GOAL1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Objective III: Provide timely and effective forensic and investigative assistance to other criminal justice professionals

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective VI: Increase the amount of service requests supplied to local agencies

Objective V: Increase the effectiveness of FDLE evidence collection and analysis

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective X: Provide proactive investigative and forensic services

Governor's Goal No. 3 – Create a smaller, more effective, more efficient government that fully harnesses the power of technology to achieve these goals

FDLE GOAL1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals

Objective IV: Improve availability of criminal justice information

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective VII: Provide timely and useful criminal justice information in support of criminal prosecutions

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective XI: Provide improved access to information about crime and criminals

Governor's Goal No. 4 – Create a business climate that is conducive to economic opportunity

Governor's Goal No. 5 – Help the most vulnerable among us

FDLE GOAL 1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals

Objective II: Conduct effective public assistance fraud investigations

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective X: Provide proactive investigative and forensic services

Objective XII: Provide specialized crime prevention services

Governor's Goal No. 6 – Enhance Florida's environment and quality of life

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective VII: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective IX: Provide well-trained criminal justice professionals

Objective XII: Provide specialized crime prevention services



TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

Introduction

This Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for Fiscal Years 2002/2003 – 2006/2007, is a goal-based, five year planning document that identifies the agency's priorities, goals and objectives. The Department reviewed and evaluated past, current and projected performance data on all services and activities within FDLE's four programs (Investigations and Forensic Science Program; Criminal Justice Information Program; Criminal Justice Professionalism Program; and Executive Direction and Business Support Program). The performance data and trends were used to adjust goals and performance objectives where necessary. This document is intended to not only provide a strategic direction for the department to ensure criminal justice goals are attained, but also serve as a resource for policy makers, stakeholders and the citizens of Florida.

Statutory Authority

FDLE's primary responsibility is to prevent, investigate, and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens, as defined in Chapters 98, 311, 741, 775, 877, 937 and 943, Florida Statutes.

FDLE offers a range of diverse services to Florida's law enforcement community, criminal justice partners, and citizens. Performance goals and customer surveys have been established and are used to monitor the performance, delivery, and quality of FDLE's services.

Agency Planning Approach

Each year, FDLE Program Leaders initiate workgroups to assess the agency's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT). FDLE utilizes statewide crime data and trends, demand for service, performance data, and customer input to determine where to place resources and what, if any, additional resources will be required over the next several years to ensure strategic goals and objectives are achieved.

In Fiscal Year 2000-2001, FDLE was one of two state agencies to undergo a Zero Based Budget (ZBB) Review. Conducted by the Legislative Budget Commission (LBC), this extensive review involved a thorough and in-depth examination of each of the Department's Programs, Services, and Activities. FDLE responded to several thousand questions regarding our customers, business processes, budget, privatization/outsourcing options and productivity levels. The three-month review involved Legislators and staff from both chambers and parties representing appropriations as well as substantive committees. The Chairman of the House Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee chaired the Legislative Budget Commission FDLE ZBB Subcommittee. The Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) also participated in the ZBB review.

The LBC's final report concluded that FDLE has "*effectively utilized its flexibility under performance-based budgeting to allocate department staff and resources to the areas of most critical need. This helps ensure optimal performance and that our citizens' tax dollars are used*

wisely." FDLE fully concurred with the proposed FTE and expenditure reductions recommended by the LBC. With few exceptions, the reductions recommended as a result of the ZBB review were passed by the 2001 Florida Legislature. FDLE is confident that the ZBB review successfully identified and removed any potential inefficiency that remained within the department.

FDLE places, and will continue to place, high value and emphasis on our customers' feedback and satisfaction. FDLE is dedicated to providing the highest quality services to Florida's criminal justice community and the public.

Goals

FDLE has identified **three major goals** to promote public safety. These goals, listed in priority order, are:

Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals;

Support the prosecution of criminal cases; and

Prevent crime and promote public safety.

In order to ensure effective and efficient statewide implementation of its mission and to accomplish the state's long-term vision, it is critical that the department's goals are consistent with the Governor's Priorities. This document is organized around the Governor's priorities. Following each of the Governor's priorities are the supporting department goals and objectives, along with the supporting trends and conditions. Although objectives may relate to more than one of the Governor's priorities, they are listed under the priority for which they are most applicable.

GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY: REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE

FDLE GOAL1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals
Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases
Objective VI: Increase the amount of service requests supplied to local agencies

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety
Objective X: Provide proactive investigative and forensic services

Recent census data indicate that Florida continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Florida's population has grown 23.5% over the past 10 years, now surpassing 16 million residents and elevating Florida to the fourth largest state in the union.¹ The public conditions that encompass Florida's large, diverse, multi-cultural, and multi-aged population provide many opportunities and threats for the criminal justice community.

Although Florida's crime statistics for the year 2000 reflected the lowest crime rate since 1972, and local law enforcement agencies reported fewer than one million crimes in 2000², Florida continues to have one of the highest reported crime rates in the country.³ Ensuring public safety for the citizens and visitors of the state remains a concern and top priority. One way to accomplish this goal is through effective investigations that result in the elimination or reduction of criminal activity.

Some specific examples of changes in crime trends include a 0.6% drop in violent crime in 2000, and a 19.1% decrease since 1991.⁴ This decrease is, in part, a result of increased efforts over the past several years by Federal, State, and local agencies to investigate, prosecute and incarcerate violent offenders.

The T.H.U.G.S. (Taking Hoodlums Using Guns Seriously) initiative is one example of law enforcement's collaborative efforts to keep violent crime down. The T.H.U.G.S. program was created in February 2000, to complement the 10-20-Life initiative passed by the Legislature in 1999. A THUG is a felon wanted for crimes involving a firearm, including homicide, kidnapping, robbery, sexual assault or who has a history of firearm use in their criminal past. The average THUG has a total of 20 prior arrests. Since the program's inception, 114 THUGS have been arrested.



Governor Bush and FDLE Commissioner Moore recognize FDLE Agents for their efforts with the T.H.U.G.S Program

Although initiatives such as this are helping to reduce violent crime in Florida, other crime types pose an increasing threat to Florida's population. Illicit narcotics use and trafficking continues to plague Florida and the entire country. Florida has long been a staging, transshipment and distribution point for the international drug trade. With a total area of 58,560 square miles, 1,197 miles of coastline, 20 major airports and 14 commercial seaports, Florida is especially vulnerable to drug trafficking activity. The U.S. Customs Service estimates that 60-65% of the nation's cocaine seizures take place in Florida, a majority of which occurs at South Florida ports. As the predominant transshipment point for drugs entering the U.S., Miami ranks as one of the top five illegal money transferring centers in the nation.⁵

In an effort to gain more control over drug supply and demand in Florida, FDLE has joined forces with the Governor's Drug Czar and with federal, state and local law enforcement

agencies to combat drug trafficking and the resulting money laundering at the point of entry into our state. Recent legislation requires new security standards for Florida's seaports and places the responsibility for inspecting ports for compliance with FDLE. FDLE will utilize funding provided by the Legislature to outsource security inspections beginning in Fiscal Year 2001-02. *Continued funding will be required to ensure that Florida's 14 seaports are inspected annually to ensure security plans and procedures are in place as required by law. Programs such as these, along with the additional drug squads provided to FDLE in January 2000, and the 2001 expansion of the Violent Crime Council to the Violent Crime and Drug Control Council, will assist the state in accomplishing its goal to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in Florida by 33% by 2005.*

FDLE's efforts to reduce the supply of drugs in Florida are already showing successful results. Total statewide seizures for 2000 include: 578,152 grams of Cocaine; 19,228 grams of Heroin; 2,875,8887 grams of Marijuana; 17,972 grams other drugs; and \$15,453,294 in currency and property, for an estimated total value of over \$39.4 million.

The terrorist attacks on New York City's World Trade Centers on September 11, 2001, weakened the public's sense of security and instilled new fear throughout the United States. While international terrorism is principally a Federal responsibility, each state must prepare to combat all forms of threat to its citizens—including terrorism. Florida's economic prosperity depends heavily on travel and tourism. It is important that Florida's governmental leaders take action to ensure that its citizens and visitors are safe, and that domestic security remains a high priority.

On September 11, 2001, Governor Bush issued Executive Order 10-262, declaring a State of Emergency in Florida and directing the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) to complete a comprehensive assessment of Florida's capability to prevent, mitigate, and respond effectively to a terrorist situation. The resulting *Strengthening Domestic Security in Florida* report, included a full review of resources in the areas of Emergency Services, Critical Infrastructure, Human Services, and Public Information and Awareness as well as specific recommendations to enhance the state's preparedness and response capabilities.

On October 11, 2001, Governor Bush signed Executive Order #01-300, to strengthen the state's domestic security and to combat terrorist activities and authorized the Commissioner of the FDLE, or his designee, to serve as Chief of Florida Domestic Security Initiatives. Based on the assessment's recommendations, Governor Bush directed FDLE, in coordination with DEM, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), and the Department of Health (DOH), to initiate the following actions to safeguard Florida from terrorist attacks:

- Implement Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) in each of the seven FDLE/DEM regions to coordinate responses to terrorist incidents, ensure proper training for state and local personnel, and collect/disseminate terrorist intelligence;
- Establish training standards, identify appropriate training curricula/materials, and initiate focused training for local law enforcement, fire, emergency, and other "first responders," to prepare them to respond to potential and actual terrorist incidents;
- Identify funding sources, prioritize, and procure protection equipment needed for response efforts; equipment will be purchased and distributed by FDLE following funding approval;
- Establish a dedicated Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Database, within FDLE, for use by law enforcement in Florida, under appropriate security restrictions;

- Procure, under the auspices of FDLE, services of a qualified entity to initiate an assessment of critical State infrastructure asset vulnerabilities, in cooperation with the Florida Public Service Commission;
- Continue to aggressively combat hate crimes against ethnic groups that may be targeted as a result of terrorist acts;
- Coordinate communication command and control between responding agencies during terrorist incidents; and
- Provide, through FDLE's Public Information Office, information to the public through the public alert and notification systems and to identify specific procedures and activities required for response to incidents of terrorism.

In addition, the DHSMV was directed to research methods to reduce the fraudulent issue of drivers' licenses and provide electronic sharing of driver's license information with FDLE and other agencies. Also, the DOH was specifically directed to accelerate the development of the disease outbreak and communication network, in order to communicate and analyze diseases and provide for the electronic transmission of laboratory results for biological or chemical agents in near real-time. This accompanied the Governor's directive to the DOH to begin stockpiling necessary treatments for chemical or biological attack and develop/staff a statewide epidemic intelligence service, similar to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

In the Executive Order #01-300, Governor Bush also created the Florida Domestic Security Advisory Panel to provide advisory assistance to the Governor, the Legislature, the Chief of Florida Domestic Security Initiatives, and other pertinent entities by providing and evaluating recommendations to combat terrorism in Florida.

It is anticipated that additional funding, beyond that required for initial planning/implementation efforts, may be required in subsequent years to execute the long-term recommendations.

FDLE GOAL1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals

Objective III: Provide timely and effective forensic and investigative assistance to other criminal justice professionals

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective V: Increase the effectiveness of FDLE evidence collection and analysis

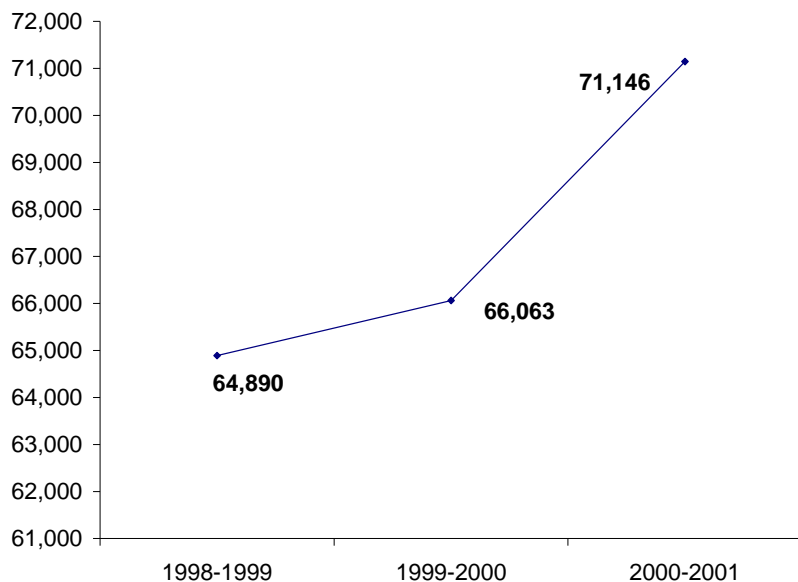
FDLE's crime laboratories provide scientific analysis of evidence in the disciplines of chemistry, computer evidence recovery, crime scene, firearms, latent prints/AFIS, microanalysis, serology/DNA, and toxicology. The Department's crime laboratories receive over 70,000 requests a year, representing over 300,000 pieces of evidence. In addition, FDLE Crime Laboratory Analysts provide expert witness testimony in all disciplines to aid in the prosecution and defense of criminal defendants.

Drug evidence submitted to the Department's laboratories comprises over 50% of all items analyzed. Drug evidence submissions requiring analysis have increased five percent in the past four years. Cocaine remains the predominant drug of choice, with cannabis a close second. Heroin use throughout the state, however, continues to increase in popularity. The increased use of "club drugs" such as GHB, MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine (Special K) and PMA has coincided with a rise in the popularity of Rave Clubs. Submissions of morphine-based painkillers such as Oxycodone and Hydrocodone have increased 73% since 1998. In addition

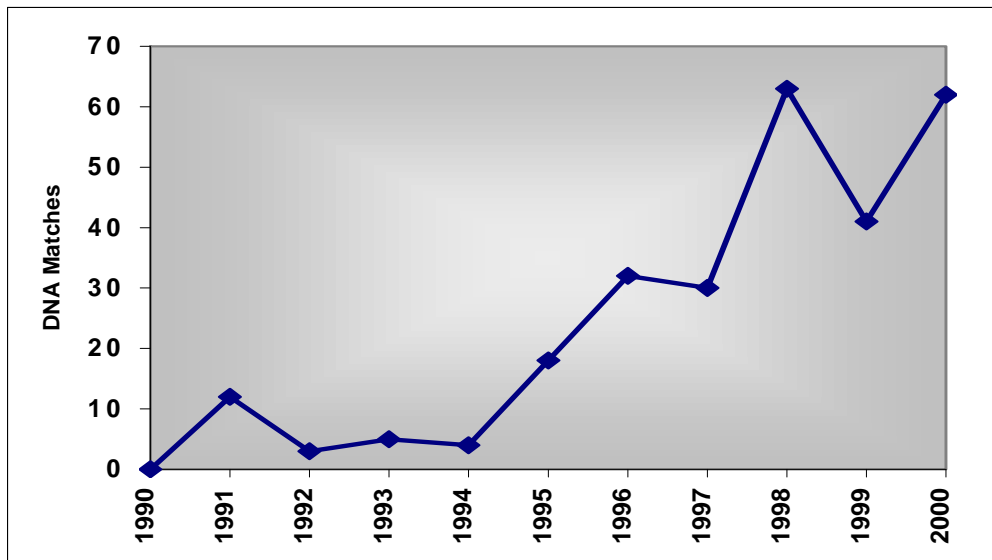
to drug use issues, increased concerns have surfaced regarding the importation, manufacture and distribution of drugs.

With such a large volume of evidence submissions, timeliness in the delivery of all forensic services is critical to law enforcement agencies and to the resolution of cases. Turnaround standards have been established for each discipline based on their unique characteristics. With realistic standards for turnaround, customers submitting evidence for analysis know when to expect results.

**Chart 1: FDLE
Crime Laboratory
Service Request
Completions**



Requests for DNA / Serology and the DNA database services are also increasing. The DNA Database currently houses DNA samples from individuals convicted of sexual assault, lewdness, indecent exposure, aggravated battery, homicide, car jacking, home invasion robbery, and burglary. The samples are collected, analyzed, compared against existing samples in the database for potential matches, and stored in the database for future use in identifying criminal suspects who have left DNA evidence at crime scenes or who have previously submitted required DNA samples. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected approximately 105,000 samples, has had 313 matches and has assisted hundreds of investigations. Florida's DNA Database matches represent about 25% of the hits nationally.⁶



Recent passage of several new laws is increasing the demand for DNA / Serology and the DNA database. On July 1, 2000, DNA testing for burglary convictions was added. Between July 1, 2000 and March 31, 2001, the DNA Database received approximately 24,294 samples from offenders convicted of burglary, resulting in 13 matches.⁷ By 2005, all convicted felons will be required to submit a DNA sample for analysis and entry into the Database increasing submissions to approximately 233,000.

Beginning October 1, 2001, any person tried and convicted of a crime may request and receive post-conviction DNA testing, provided certain criteria are met. FDLE anticipates as many as 18,000 requests for DNA analysis will be received by this new provision.

Over the next five years, additional funding for forensic technologists, DNA Serology robotics and other equipment, as well as funds to outsource with private, accredited laboratories will be required. These funds will ensure that the anticipated 233,000 DNA samples are analyzed, while achieving the goal to reduce turnaround by 4%. Additionally, FDLE will seek continued support for the Department's Structured Forensic Compensation Plan. The Plan provides a salary increase to high performing scientists following their third, fourth and fifth years of service, and is a critical component in the recruitment and retention of qualified Crime Laboratory Scientists. Since the inception of the Plan in FY 99-00, there has been a decrease in the number of Scientists leaving the FDLE Crime Lab System for other positions in Federal or Local labs. Retention of experienced scientists was a critical factor in FDLE's completion of 71,146 crime lab service requests during Fiscal Year 2000-2001.

It is also vitally important that the facilities in which the crime lab and the investigative units are located are fully equipped and allow adequate space. FDLE constructed two new Regional Facilities in Orlando and Jacksonville over the past year, and anticipates completion of the Miami Facility in 2002. *FDLE will require additional funds to ensure that the rent obligations are met without redirecting funds from critical lab and investigative services.*

GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY: CREATE A SMALLER, MORE EFFECTIVE, MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT THAT FULLY HARNESSSES THE POWER OF TECHNOLOGY TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS

FDLE GOAL1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals
Objective IV: Improve availability of criminal justice information

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases
Objective VII: Provide timely and useful criminal justice information in support of criminal prosecutions

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety
Objective XI: Provide improved access to information about crime and criminals

Florida has experienced rapid growth, increased technological opportunities, and the emergence of specialized forms of crime. As never before, technology is presenting criminals with new opportunities, and criminal justice agencies must adjust to address new types of cyber-crime, including fraud and Internet stalking, as well as direct virus attacks on computer systems themselves. To combat the predicted increase in computer-related crime, FDLE developed a comprehensive solution: establishment of the Florida Computer Crime Center, expansion of the Computer Evidence Recovery (CER) Program and enhanced regional investigative capabilities. The Florida Computer Crime Center serves as a "working clearinghouse" for computer crime in Florida.

Sharing information is key to crime prevention and FDLE has developed several approaches to provide current information to criminal justice customers and the public. FDLE maintains a public website that provides information on Florida's sexual predators, missing children, and most wanted fugitives. The site also allows members of the public to request criminal history record checks online.

Developed in October 2000, the Public Access System (PAS) is a new feature on the FDLE website. The system makes FCIC Hot File records available to the public via the Internet and offers select statewide information about wanted and missing persons, and stolen items such as vehicles, boats, guns, license plates, and decals. Updated every 24 hours, the PAS provides the public with the opportunity to assist law enforcement agencies in locating stolen property, missing persons and persons wanted in connection with ongoing investigations. The public is encouraged to provide "tips" to the local and state law enforcement agencies. As of July 2001, over 273 electronic tips have been received.

The backbone of criminal justice telecommunications in our state is the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), which maintains nearly 30,000 devices in approximately 1,000 federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. The system processes between 35 and 40 million data transactions per month, and allows criminal justice agencies virtually instantaneous access to information. Since the upgrade to FCIC II in early 1999, FDLE has met 100% of the demand for additional access to the system. From December 1998 to June 2000, the number of FCIC workstations increased 98.7%. FDLE routinely surveys local agencies, which report 100% satisfaction with FCIC and the information it supplies.⁷

Florida has the 3rd largest criminal history file in the nation, containing criminal history records on more than 4 million offenders. FDLE serves as the state's criminal history repository and maintains these records, making them available to criminal justice agencies in Florida and

across the country, to other governmental agencies, and to the public. Each record is fully computerized and supported by fingerprints to help positively identify offenders.

Nearly 69% of Florida's arrest fingerprint data is received electronically by FDLE from Livescan booking devices located at jails across the state.⁸ The Clerks of Court submit disposition data either on computer tape or through Florida's secured Criminal Justice Network (CJNet). CJNet, managed by FDLE and used by authorized criminal justice partners, provides access to computerized criminal histories, National Crime Information Center, National Drug Pointer Index, Interstate Identification Index, GangNet, DrugNet, RISS Net, and a number of other state and national databases.

FDLE is currently reengineering and upgrading the Integrated Criminal History System (ICHS), which is scheduled to come online in FY 2003-2004. The ICHS replaces the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH) and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The existing CCH system, designed in the early 1970's, and the AFIS, established in 1987, have become antiquated and are reaching storage capacity. The ICHS will integrate records from both CCH and AFIS into a system able to support the capacity and high volume processing needs of its customers. In addition, it will include state-of-the-art technology that will improve integration between criminal history information, fingerprint images and photographic images. *This major system rewrite began in 1999-2000 with State funding support, and FDLE will continue to aggressively seek federal funding to support the remaining financial requirements through completion of the system in FY 2003-2004. FDLE plans to seek authority to use its Operating Trust Fund to pay for the continued maintenance of the system after 2004.*

GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY: HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE AMONG US

FDLE GOAL 1: Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals
Objective II: Conduct effective public assistance fraud investigations

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety
Objective X: Provide proactive investigative and forensic services
Objective XII: Provide specialized crime prevention services

In the next 25 years the elderly population, 65 and older, is projected to increase from 18.1% to 26.3% of the State's population. The juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly one half million, or 13.5%⁹ These projected changes in the age distribution of the citizens in Florida will continue to have an impact on the types and volume of crimes committed. As these special populations increase, so will the special types of crimes that prey on these vulnerable citizens.

FDLE has placed a high priority on empowering citizens with information to help them protect themselves and their families. In Florida, criminal history background screening for licensing and employment purposes is required, and certain occupations also mandate criminal history checks. Florida also passed legislation authorizing record checks for volunteers working with children, under the Foley amendment to the National Child Protection Act.¹⁰ These programs serve to protect the public, particularly the most vulnerable - Florida's children, elderly and disabled persons.

Preventing criminals from being placed in positions of trust or responsibility is a valuable crime prevention measure. FDLE has focused on customer service -- understanding the importance of timely responses to customers needing criminal history information to support sensitive hiring and licensing decisions – and has established performance standards that ensure prompt processing of these requests. FDLE has been able to meet or exceed these turn-around standards 92% of the time, and monthly customer surveys indicate 96% are satisfied with this service.

FDLE offers another important service directly aimed at protecting children. The Department's Sexual Offender/Predator Unit provides information on sexual offenders and predators registered in Florida through an "800" phone line, FDLE's Internet, mail or fax. Geographical Imaging System services will be added to FDLE's CJNet during 2001, allowing law enforcement to "map out" addresses of sexual predators and offenders in relation to day care centers and schools. Since the program's inception in 1997, the number of sexual predators identified for the public has grown from 219 to 2596, and the number of sexual offenders has grown from 5942 to 19,871. Making this information available has protected many potential victims, and customer feedback has been very positive.

In addition to dealing with the investigative and evidence analysis associated with drug trafficking and use, as well as timely sharing of information, FDLE is committed to the concept that prevention is a key to successfully combating crime in Florida. FDLE is an accredited State Drug Awareness Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Training Center. This designation permits FDLE to conduct DARE Officer Training, Middle and High School Instructor Training, and Parent Program Training. During 2000, 136 DARE officers were trained and D.A.R.E. officers presented programs in public and private schools to 182,682 children in grades K-4, 305,221 in grades 5-6, and 15,159 students in grades 7-8. In addition to teaching the dangers of drug abuse, the DARE curriculum also touches on the dangers of inhalants, alcohol, and tobacco. The classes are provided as a free service to any participating county and are a collaborative effort between community organizations.

Criminals who illegally use public assistance programs have cost the state and taxpaying citizens millions of dollars. FDLE, through its public assistance fraud (PAF) service, investigates criminal abuse of cash assistance programs such as Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency (WAGES), food stamps, Medicaid (recipients only), child day care, and Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) funds. Prior to each investigation by PAF, FDLE runs a criminal history search through FCIC, often identifying outstanding warrants for other criminal acts. Last year, over \$1.5 million in restitution was ordered by the courts from Florida's public assistance fraud prosecutions. In 2000/2001, the amount of fraudulently obtained benefits that were withheld as a result of PAF investigations totaled \$21.2 million. *Continued current federal and state funding levels are required to maintain these performance levels.*

GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY: ENHANCE FLORIDA'S ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective VII: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective IX: Provide well-trained criminal justice professionals

Objective XII: Provide specialized crime prevention services

In order to meet the demands of the complexities of crime in Florida, today's criminal justice officer must be able to respond and react in a competent and capable manner. FDLE provides career development and customized training for criminal justice officers to enhance their ability to effectively deal with both victims and perpetrators of crime.

The State of Florida is recognized as a national leader in addressing officer discipline issues. This FDLE function provides a valuable public service that helps ensure ethical behavior of officers. The identification of serious officer misconduct could provide valuable insights in addressing these issues. It is important to note that while officers committing infractions that result in state-imposed disciplinary penalties are a serious concern, the prevalence of such incidents has historically been less than 1% of the workforce. The chart below shows the number of officers employed in Florida compared to the number of officers disciplined.

Chart 3: Florida Criminal Justice Officers

<u>1993-2001</u>								
	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>95-96</u>	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>
Total Officers Disciplined	575	575	489	384	527	501	481	450
Total Officers Employed	67,602	70,820	72,374	73,520	74,851	75,698	76,524	77,000

Because of Florida's unique climate and geography, Florida's criminal justice officers are often called upon to protect Florida's citizens in cases of natural disasters and catastrophic events, **including terrorist incidents**. To ensure protection and safety during **such** emergencies, FDLE provides the command, control and coordination of state law enforcement resources. FDLE stays focused on efforts to continually improve its readiness for such disasters **and catastrophic events**, as well as ease in the recovery process.

FDLE's quality service delivery is a result of its technically skilled and motivated workforce. *FDLE's Performance Based Compensation Plan has served as a successful incentive for service improvement and productivity enhancement. Since the introduction of performance workplans and performance based pay, FDLE has improved productivity in several areas that have faced increased demands without an increase in resources. FDLE will continue to request funds to support the Performance Based Compensation Plan.*

Encouraging valued and experienced members to remain with FDLE past retirement allows the department to take advantage of its highly skilled and knowledgeable workforce. FDLE has participated in the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) in order to retain a seasoned membership, and is seeking to establish a Senior Special Agent class to further encourage retention in the sworn ranks. *FDLE will seek funds to establish the Senior Agent class, as well as funds to cover an anticipated \$1.5 million in retirement payouts in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.*

FDLE is dedicated to achieving the goals it has set for the Agency and its members. FDLE's vision encompasses not only the Department itself, but the entire state and all of its many and varied customers. FDLE's vision for the future will continue to strive to promote public safety in our state.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement



Governor Jeb Bush & Cabinet
Commissioner James T. Moore
 Assistant Commissioner Robert Cummings
 Assistant Commissioner Daryl McLaughlin

Office of General Counsel, Michael Ramage
Office of Public Information, Al Dennis
Office of Inspector General, Leon Lowry

Office of Executive Investigations, Jamie McLaughlin
Office of Statewide Intelligence, Phillip Ramer
 Florida Computer Crime Center

Information Resource Management, Brenda Owens
 (Partner in Criminal Justice Information Program)

FDLE Leadership Center, Mike McHargue
 (Partner in Criminal Justice Professionalism Program)

Business Support Program Director Bonnie Rogers

Criminal Justice Information Program Director Donna Uzzell

Investigations & Forensic Science Program Deputy Commissioner Dennis Williamson

Chief Forensic Scientist Sue Livingston

Regional Operations Centers

Criminal Justice Professionalism Program Director Rod Caswell

Executive Support
 Research and Planning
 Office of Human Resources
 Office of Budgeting
 Office of General Services
 Office of Finance & Accounting
 Office of Criminal Justice Grants

Bureau of User Services
 Bureau of Florida Crime Information
 Strategic Planning & Systems Integrity
 Sexual Predator Unit
 Missing Children Clearinghouse
 C.J.I.S. Council Staff
 Missing Children Advisory Board Staff

Statewide Investigative Programs
 Investigations & Forensic Science Support
 Office of Mutual Aid

Ft. Myers, Director E.J. Picolo
Jacksonville, Director K. Tucker
Miami, Director D. Jourdan
Orlando, Director J. Dawley
Pensacola, Director T. Ring
Tallahassee, Director T. McHerney
Tampa, Director J. Sewell

Bureau of Training
 Bureau of Standards
 Commission for Florida Law Enforcement
 Accreditation Staff DARE
 Florida Medical Examiner
 Violent Crime Council Staff
 Florida Crime Lab Council Staff
 Alcohol Testing Program
 CJS&T Commission Staff

■ Office of Executive Director ■ FDLE Program Offices ■ FDLE Operations

APPENDIX A - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS OVERVIEW



Project Name: (Provide the Name of the Project as it appears in the IT Portfolio Table of the LRPP)
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Project Executive Sponsor: (Provide the position title and the program of the senior agency manager who is/ will be responsible for this project)
Chief Information Officer Brenda Owens, Information Program

Project Contact Info: (Provide the name and phone number of the individual who is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this project)
Tom Watkins 410-8518

D. Project Description/Purpose: (Provide a brief, non-technical description of what the project includes and the reason for it)

Every program and service area in FDLE is dependent on information technology to operate. Personal computers, servers and high-speed networks make it possible for FDLE members to be more productive than ever before. To continue improving the productivity of FDLE members and improve services to the agency's customers, information technology must be replaced / upgraded on a regular schedule.

Personal computer hardware & software - PC inventory should be upgraded every 4 years based on industry trends of new generations of CPU's every 18 months, major new releases of operating system software and office application software.

Server hardware & software - Servers hardware and software (Unix and NT) should be upgraded every 3 to 5 years depending on workload and system requirements. Unix and NT servers run all of FDLE's mission critical information systems with exception of the Computerized Criminal History System and Automated Fingerprint ID System. However, these remaining systems will be moved to Unix platforms through the Integrated Criminal History System (ICHS) Project in the near future.

E. State Strategic Information Technology Goal(s) Supported: (Place an "X" beside each state goal(s) listed below that the project supports)

- Goal 1: Create single Internet Portal for state government
- Goal 2: Develop an integrated state network
- X Goal 3: Provide for the integrity and privacy of state IT resources
- Goal 4: Develop a state enterprise infrastructure
- X Goal 5: Provide for common data administration

F. IT Board/Council Strategic Goal(s) Supported: (If applicable, indicate which IT-related Board(s) or Council(s) this project supports and list the specific Board or Council goal(s) that it supports)

Name of IT Board/Council: Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council

Goal(s) Supported by this Agency IT Project

Goal 2: Facilitate the ongoing development and enhancement of a technology infrastructure within the criminal and juvenile justice community that supports the Council's mission of improving information sharing to further the prevention of crime and the enhanced apprehension, prosecution, sentencing and correctional supervision of offenders, both adult and juvenile.

Goal 3: Enhance the ability of criminal and juvenile justice agencies to share timely and accurate information needed for the prevention of crime and the apprehension, prosecution, sentencing, and correctional supervision of offenders by the development and promotion of statewide standards.

G. Agency LRPP Program(s) & Service(s) Supported: (List the LRPP Program(s) & Service(s) supported by this project)

Executive Director and Business Support Program
Executive Direction and Support Services
Criminal Justice Information Program
Network Services
Prevention and Crime Information Services
Criminal Justice Investigative and Forensic Science Program
Crime Lab Service
Investigations Service
Mutual Aid and Prevention Services
Public Assistance Fraud
Criminal Justice Professionalism Program
Law Enforcement Standards Compliance Service
Training and Certification Service

H. Organizational Impact: (Place an "x" below the appropriate category indicating the organizational impact of this project)

National	State Enterprise	Agency Enterprise	Program(s)/Service(s)
<u> X </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

I. Current Process: (Provide a brief description of the agency's current method of supporting the program/service(s)).

FDLE has acquired pc hardware and software through specific budget issues and through redirecting resources when available.

Servers have been acquired through budget issues for specific projects. As new systems are planned, funding is requested for server hardware and software to support the systems. Replacement hardware and software has been acquired through specific budget issues and redirecting funds when available.

J. Proposed Solution: (Describe how technology will be used and its impacts on the program/ service(s))

FDLE members will be able to effectively run new levels of operating system and office applications software. Some specific benefits of new operating system are:
Improved integration of web, communications, security and application services
Improved management tools for system administrators
Improved reliability
Broader support for new hardware devices
Increasingly, FDLE's information systems are designed to be web-based. New versions of operating system and office application software will provide the agency with the latest tools and features to build and operate secure and reliable applications.

K. Impact on Existing Agency Enterprise Information Technology Resources: (Briefly describe the changes to agency infrastructure and/or applications that will be/ are necessary to implement this project)

FDLE IT resources will be replaced in 4-year cycles. This updating will be designed to have little impact on the overall operation of the department. Training in new technology may be required.

L. Impact on Existing State Enterprise Information Technology Resources: (Briefly

describe the changes to state enterprise infrastructure and/or applications that will be/are necessary to implement this project)

FDLE will submit a consolidated IT replacement request with other agencies in the Public Safety domain through the State Technology Office. The State Technology Office will coordinate requests and present a comprehensive technology replacement issue to the Governor's Office and Legislature.

M. Consequences of Not Implementing This Project: (Describe the likely impacts on the public, the agency, and other stakeholders if this project is not implemented)

If funding is not provided, large segments of FDLE will be forced to continue running older versions of software and hardware. Generally, improvements in FDLE's information systems are designed to take advantage of new features in operating system software and increased processing power in personal computers. In time, members will be unable to take advantage of new features and, as equipment ages, reliability will become an issue.

N. Costs and Benefits: (Provide the estimated total costs of the project's implementation and describe the anticipated benefits, both quantifiable and non-quantifiable)

Costs of Project Implementation:

FY 02-03	\$2,200,000
FY 03-04	\$1,100,000
FY 04-05	\$1,800,000
FY 05-06	\$2,450,000
FY 06-07	\$2,640,000
FY 07-08	\$2,750,000
FY 08-09	\$2,750,000
FY 09-10	\$2,750,000

This issue most directly benefits FDLE members by providing them with the latest information technology. The availability of this technology affects the ability of FDLE to continue to improve productivity and deliver new services to its customers, Florida's criminal justice agencies. Nearly all work performed by FDLE members relies on information technology; from electronic mail, to word processing, to accessing investigative information. Each generation of hardware and software provides more processing power and new functionality that translates into improved communication, increased output and new methods for delivering services.

O. Project Schedule and Status: (Provide a summary of the estimated timetable for the project's phases and the current status of the project, according to the project plan)

This Project will operate on a 4-year cycle of IT resource replacement.
The Project will begin in FY 2002-2003 with Legislative appropriation.

A. Project Name: (Provide the Name of the Project as it appears in the IT Portfolio Table of the LRPP)

INTEGRATED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM

B. Project Executive Sponsor: (Provide the position title and the program area of the senior agency manager who is/ will be responsible for this project)

Chief Information Officer Brenda Owens, Information Program

C. Project Contact Info: (Provide the name and phone number of the individual who is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this project)

Pearl Terrell 410-7126

D. Project Description/Purpose: (Provide a brief, non-technical description of what the project includes and the reason for it)

FDLE serves as the State's central repository for criminal record information. Two major computer systems are used to create and maintain criminal records: the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). We currently store criminal history records for approximately 3.8 million individuals.

The life cycles and processing capabilities of both systems are reaching their limits. The CCH system cannot support the new, technologically sophisticated functions that criminal justice agency users have requested. To solve this problem, FDLE is in the process of acquiring a new information system that combines the functions of CCH and AFIS into an Integrated Criminal History System (ICHS).

A new integrated criminal history system will:

Integrate CCH and AFIS

Capture images, making it easier to identify subjects

Improve the criminal history reporting process – easier and more streamlined

Reduce the time & effort required to create and update criminal records

Improve the quality and completeness of criminal history records

Improve non-criminal justice organization and public access to criminal records

Make criminal record information easier to understand and use

Support high volume on-line transaction processing and storage of records and images

E. State Strategic Information Technology Goal(s) Supported: (Place an "X" beside each state goal(s) listed below that the project supports)

Goal 1: Create single Internet Portal for state government

X Goal 2: Develop an integrated state network

X Goal 3: Provide for the integrity and privacy of state IT resources

X Goal 4: Develop a state enterprise infrastructure

X Goal 5: Provide for common data administration

F. IT Board/Council Strategic Goal(s) Supported: (If applicable, indicate which IT-related Board(s) or Council(s) this project supports and list the specific Board or Council goal(s) that it supports)

Name of IT Board/Council: Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council

Goal(s) Supported by this Agency IT Project

Goal I: Develop, encourage compliance with and update, as deemed appropriate, a policy framework for all state and local criminal and juvenile justice entities to use in developing their information technology resources, so as to maximize information sharing and system integration.

FDLE's customers use the system in different ways. A sample includes:
Local Police and Sheriff's departments - identify criminals, ensure public safety, protect police officers, and investigate crimes
State Attorneys – establish grounds for prosecution and enhanced penalties
Clerks of Court – conduct checks on employees, jurors and other checks
Judges – set bail and for pre and post sentencing
Corrections – classify inmates
FBI – update the national file
Gun Dealers – prevent felons from purchasing firearms (240,000 checks annually)
Governmental agencies – conduct licensing and employment checks (271,230 checks annually)
Department of State – disqualify ineligible voters and background checks for concealed weapons permit
Department of Children and Families – protect children, elderly and disabled
General Public and Private Employers – conduct background checks on potential employees or for other reasons (over 1 million checks annually)
Department of Juvenile Justice – conduct checks on juvenile offenders

J. Proposed Solution: (Describe how technology will be used and its impacts on the program/ service(s))

Two related systems will be re-designed to be fully integrated and operate in a more efficient manner. The systems will be integrated into a “web-based” design that meets all Florida needs and all national standards for text and image data.

K. Impact on Existing Agency Enterprise Information Technology Resources: (Briefly describe the changes to agency infrastructure and/or applications that will be/ are necessary to implement this project)

FDLE IT resources have been designed to operate with the ICHS in mind, there will be not extensive impact to existing systems.

L. Impact on Existing State Enterprise Information Technology Resources: (Briefly describe the changes to state enterprise infrastructure and/or applications that will be/are necessary to implement this project)

Other than the two FDLE systems directly associated with this project, the existing State Enterprise infrastructure and applications will not be affected.

The stakeholders in this project are Florida's law enforcement agencies, State Attorneys, the courts, licensing agencies, private employers and the public. All will be better served by improving the State's central repository of criminal records. With the proposed system, FDLE plans to provide better quality information, faster, and in a manner that is easier to use and apply to the business problems faced by each organization.

FDLE anticipates providing added service to Florida's agencies in such areas as text-image integration and the reduction of redundant input of data. A necessary component of this will be the redesign of input mechanisms and procedures. FDLE anticipates, and plans to provide, additional training in these mechanisms for all users.

M. Consequences of Not Implementing This Project: (Describe the likely impacts on the public, the agency, and other stakeholders if this project is not implemented)

System will not meet Florida's customer's needs (criminal and non-criminal)
FDLE will be unable to meet statutory requirements
FDLE will be unable to meet national criminal history standards

Law enforcement and public safety will be jeopardized

System problems will continue without implementation of ICHS:

- Current systems are not compatible with emerging technology
- Equipment is outdated and parts are difficult to find
- Technology will not effectively support the functions demanded by users
- Response and processing time for the current CCH is slow
- Current capacities of the AFIS result in limited processing of fingerprints
- Current systems do not support flexible ad hoc reporting capabilities, which are important for investigations and policy making
- New, integrated, system would eliminate duplication of data between old systems developed independently
- Cost to maintain the current CCH system is approximately \$12 million annually
- AFIS System will reach capacity in 31 months

N. Costs and Benefits: (Provide the estimated total costs of the project’s implementation and describe the anticipated benefits, both quantifiable and non-quantifiable)

Costs of Project Implementation:

Fiscal Year	General Revenue	FDLE OTF	Federal Funding	What Was or Will Be Purchased?
99-00			996,000	Project Management & Oversight, Data Mapping & Profiling, Data Repair, System Analysis
00-01	1,000,000		786,000	Project Management & Oversight, System Analysis, Process Backlog, Data Repair
01-02	1,416,000		504,000	Consulting Services, Equipment & Software Maintenance, Continue Data Repair, Detailed System Design
02-03		180,000	1,482,000	Detailed System Design, Equipment Software & Maintenance
03-04		5,671,000	312,000	Equipment and Software Maintenance
04-05		5,519,000		Finance Equipment Costs
05-06		5,519,000		Finance Equipment Costs
06-07		1,400,000		Finance Equipment Costs

System Complete ←

Among the major benefits expected of the Integrated Criminal History System are:
 Improve the criminal history reporting process – easier, more streamlined
 Integrate CCH and AFIS and capture images, making it easier to identify subjects
 Reduce time & effort required to create and update criminal records and improve the quality and completeness of records
 Improve non-criminal justice and public access and support high volume on-line transactions
 Improve analysis capabilities and implement business process improvements

O. Project Schedule and Status: (Provide a summary of the estimated timetable for the project’s phases and the current status of the project, according to the project plan)

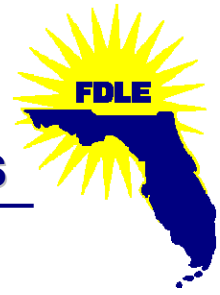
Organize Project Team	Completed
Data Mapping and Profiling	Underway - Completion by Sep 2001
System Analysis	Underway - Completion by Mar 2002
System Design	Begin Apr 2002
System Development	Begin late 2002
Implementation	Dec 2003

APPENDIX B - CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT OVERVIEW



Not applicable.

APPENDIX C - PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT REPORTING FORMS



PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number and percent of lab service requests completed
Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
71,820 / 95%	71,124 / 90%	(696)	5%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

Although, the Crime Laboratory System continued to battle analyst turnover and lengthy training programs during FY 00-01, significant strides were made in combating these and other laboratory issues. The laboratory designates analysts as "authorized" and "effective." Authorized members are all those assigned to a specific discipline; effective members are those that are working laboratory requests. The laboratory's staffing is at 70%, higher than it has been in recent history. As a result, more requests were completed during FY 00-01 than in previous years. As new and innovative training programs are integrated into FDLE's laboratory system (i.e. joint ventures with other laboratory systems) and as analysts continue to complete training in a timely manner, the level of effective analysts will continue to increase, ultimately increasing productivity.

It is important to note that although the number and percent of laboratory completions was not achieved, the number of pending and backlog requests decreased significantly from July 2000 to June 2001. Pending requests decreased from 12,535 to 8,199; the backlog decreased from 7,303 to 3,049, a decrease of 35% and 58%, respectively. In addition, the laboratory system came closer than ever to achieving the standard of 71,820; a total of 71,124 requests were actually completed, 99% of the standard. Last fiscal year, only 66,063 service requests were completed, which equaled 83.5% of the standard. The 71,124 completions at 90% is a great achievement and illustrates the strides being made by the laboratory system.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

The Crime Lab System came very close to meeting this goal. It was actually expected that FDLE would achieve this goal for the first time this year. During the month of June 2001, the Jacksonville Regional Operations Center Crime Lab moved into a new facility that had a significant impact on the number of service requests completed. This lab actually completed less than half the number of service requests expected that month. Statewide, the lab system completed approximately 850 less service requests in June 2001 than during the other months in this fiscal year.

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

Great strides have been made in recruitment and retention of crime lab analysts. The hiring process has been streamlined allowing for vacancies to be filled much more quickly. Several incentive programs have been put in place to retain lab members such as the structured compensation plan which rewards members for relative longevity in their 3rd, 4th, and 5th years as crime lab analysts and the Department wide performance pay plan which rewards members for exceeding job expectations. Also, lengthy training programs continue to be evaluated and new, more efficient methods of training continue to be developed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Chemistry laboratory service requests
Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
35	37	(2)	6%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

The number of pending chemistry requests decreased by 50%. In order to reduce pending and backlog requests, older requests were worked which resulted in an increase in the average turnaround. However, completions for this discipline were 6% above the goal.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

The laboratory's effort to reduce pending requests continues. As the number of pending requests decrease, the average number of days to complete service requests will also decrease because analysts will be working "younger" requests. Further, FDLE implemented more effective training, streamlined the hiring process and continues the Structured Forensic pay plan to slow down turnover. Also critical to increasing performance is FDLE's use of performance workplans and Performance Pay incentives.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Firearms laboratory service requests
Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
135	175	(40)	30%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

Firearms had a large number of analysts in training this year reducing the number of effective FTE to 11. The number of effective analysts did not increase to 17 until March 2001. However, as a result of performance incentives, individual standards were exceeded by 28% and the section reduced the number of pending requests from 2,061 to 827, a 60% decrease. The age of the cases worked resulted in an overall increase in the average turnaround time.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

As the number of pending requests decrease, the average number of days to complete service requests will decrease. More effective training, streamlined hiring processes and continuing the Structured Forensic pay is resulting in fewer turnover and higher productivity. Also critical to increasing performance is FDLE's use of performance workplans and Performance Pay incentives.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Documents laboratory service requests
Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
59	37	22	63%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

As the demand continued to decline, scientists were able to devote more time to working down existing requests resulting in fewer backlogged requests. As a result, newer requests were being completed which translates to a lower average number of days to complete service requests.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

This service was eliminated at the end of the fiscal year. Only 618 service requests were submitted during FY 00-01 as compared to FY 99-00 incoming of 802 service requests.

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

As technology emerges and changes, there is less and less demand for this service. It was eliminated as part of the 5% reduction initiated by the Governor's Office.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Latents laboratory service requests
Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
65	73	(8)	12%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

The discipline has experienced a reduction in backlog and pending service requests over the course of the fiscal year. In order to reduce pending and backlog requests, older requests must be worked; this contributes to a greater turnaround time.

In Latent Prints, about 70% of its 45 authorized FTE are effective. These 32 analysts are exceeding the individual standard for service request completed by approximately 32%.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

FDLE implemented more effective training, streamlined the hiring process and continues the Structured Forensic pay plan to slow down turnover. Also critical to increasing performance is FDLE's use of performance workplans and Performance Pay incentives.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Serology/DNA laboratory service requests

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
111	182	(71)	63%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

Approximately 64.8% of this discipline's analysts are effective (working service requests and not in training, or training others). Based on this level of effective FTE, analysts are exceeding individual standards by approximately 7%. And while there has been seemingly little change in the pending or backlog, it is significant to note that the average age of the pending requests is 197 days. Thus, many requests worked are already old and, as they are completed increase the turnaround time.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

FDLE implemented more effective training, streamlined the hiring process and continues the Structured Forensic pay plan to slow down turnover. Also critical to increasing performance is FDLE's use of performance workplans and Performance Pay incentives.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Laboratory Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Microanalysis laboratory service requests

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
118	137	(19)	16%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

Analysts in this discipline have reduced their pending requests by about 72% (187 in July 2000 to 53 in June 2001). In order to reduce pending requests, older requests must be worked; this contributes to a greater turnaround time. Analysts in this discipline exceeded individual standards by approximately 35%.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

FDLE implemented more effective training, streamlined the hiring process and continues the Structured Forensic pay plan to slow down turnover. Also critical to increasing performance is FDLE's use of performance workplans and Performance Pay incentives

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of DNA analyses performed for the DNA database

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
24,000	22,825	(1,175)	5%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

It is recommended that the measure be revised to include all DNA analysis performed for the database because, as stated before, re-analysis requires the exact same effort and process as analyzing a new sample. If the measure had been defined in this manner during the past fiscal year, the DNA database would have far surpassed the goal of 24,000 analyses.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Investigative Services
Measure: Number and percent of closed criminal investigations resolved

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1,038 / 87%	1,182 / 65%	144	(22%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

In an effort to elevate the quality of the operational cases being opened by the Department, the Pro-ACT process and Regional Squad Reviews have been enacted resulting in administrative closings that affected percent of criminal Investigations resolved. FDLE does not count administrative closings as resolved. It should be noted that the number of investigations closed was more than 35% above the goal of 1,314 and the number of cases resolved was more than 10% above the goal of 1,038.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

Continue to monitor investigative priorities ensuring that the critical needs are met while staying consistent with the Investigative Strategy.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Investigative Services
Measure: Number and percent of closed criminal investigations resulting in an arrest

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
826 / 67%	1,108 / 61%	282	(6%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation:

This measure is determined by dividing the number of cases with arrest by the total number of cases closed within the same time period. Case reviews for compliance with the Investigative Strategy resulted in approximately 200 cases closed administratively.

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

Continue to monitor investigative priorities ensuring that the critical needs are met while staying consistent with the Investigative Strategy

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of cases worked

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
2,878	2,950	72	2.5%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

The report for this measure will be revised to only count worked cases during the specified period that have work-hours attributed to the case. This will eliminate the counting of cases with no activity that are still in an open status.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Public Assistance Fraud
Measure: Amount of fraudulent benefits withheld as a result of public assistance fraud investigations.

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
\$27.8 million	\$21.2 million	(\$6.6 million)	23.7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

Welfare reform legislation reduced the cash assistance program statewide by more than 60%. This measure is a reflection of projected savings (cost avoidance) in assistance programs as a result of fraud investigations for all assistance program violations (cash, food stamps, and Medicaid) investigated.

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure: Revise projected standard based on actual.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Public Assistance Fraud
Measure: Number of public assistance fraud investigations conducted

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
11,476	8,692	(2,784)	24.3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

Welfare reform legislation reduced the cash assistance program statewide by more than 60%. All assistance program violations (cash, food stamps, and Medicaid) are investigated simultaneously so a reduction in the cash assistance program does not affect the number of people investigated only the number of program violations conducted

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision of Measure:

Revising the methodology for counting completed public assistance fraud investigations to counting the number of individuals investigated will more accurately reflect workload.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service: Network
Measure: Percentage of criminal arrest information received electronically (through AFIS) for entry into the criminal history system

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	68%	(12%)	12%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

Explanation: N/A

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

Four major Florida counties (Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, and Orange) have not yet become fully operational and thus cannot submit arrests electronically via AFIS Livescan. In each case, the cause of this delay is directly attributed to local funding and system issues beyond the control of FDLE. These four counties represent 15-20% of the total number of arrests submitted monthly by Florida's criminal justice agencies. Counties that are fully operational currently submit over 80% of their arrests electronically via AFIS Livescan.

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations: N/A

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

Currently, seven Florida counties do not yet have the ability to transmit fingerprints electronically via livescan technology. These counties represent those that individually submit *less than one percent* of all Florida arrests. Efforts are currently underway to provide livescans to these counties.

More significantly, however, four other *major* Florida counties (Broward, Duval, Hillsborough and Orange) have not yet become fully operational and are also not yet able to submit arrests electronically via livescan devices. These four counties typically represent at least 15-20% of the total number of arrests submitted monthly by Florida's criminal justice agencies. In each case, the reason these counties are not yet operational is *not* the result of FDLE's efforts, but is directly attributed to local funding and system issues *beyond the control of FDLE*.

Those agencies, which are fully operational, currently submit 80-85 % of their arrests electronically via livescan. However, without the full participation of all four of those major Florida counties previously mentioned, it will not be possible to reach and/or exceed 80% electronic submission of fingerprints. Accordingly, it is recommended that the standard be reduced to 75% for FY 02-03.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service: Law Enforcement Standard Compliance
Measure: Percentage of training schools in compliance with standards

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
100%	100%	0	0

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

While the methodology for reporting this measure is unchanged, a different interpretation of "compliance" will be applied to this measure beginning in FY 01-02. Previously, a training school was only considered to be non-compliant if an error was committed that warranted de-certification. The new interpretation of "compliance" more accurately reflects the less serious non-compliance issues that occur at the training schools. Proposed standard for FY 02-03 will be adjusted to 80% consistent with this change.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service: Training and Certification Services
Measure: Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
24,000	24,056	56	1%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

This measure will include the number of Breath Test Operator and Alcohol Testing Agency Inspector certificates issued in addition to the other components of the measure. Proposed standard for FY 02-03 will be adjusted to 25,000 consistent with this change.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Business Support
Service: Executive Director/Support Services
Measure: Number of cases awarded emergency violent crime funds

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure (complete entire form)
- Revision of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Deletion of Measure (complete explanation at bottom of form only)
- Adjustment to GAA Performance Standard (complete entire form where appropriate)

Approved GAA Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>6%</u>

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (identify)

External Factors (place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Natural Disaster
- Technological Problems
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Other (Identify)

Management Effort To Address Differences/Problems (Place an "X" beside all that apply)

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Explanation for Revision or Deletion of Measure:

The 2001 Florida Legislature enhanced the role of the Violent Crime Council to allow entities to request funds for major drug investigations; this council is now called the Violent Crime and Drug Control Council. Thus entities requesting emergency funds may receive monies for drug/illicit money laundering cases, in addition to violent crime and victim/witness protection cases as previously allowed. Collection of data for this measure will include cases from all three categories. Proposed standard for FY 02-03 will be not be adjusted.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Program: Investigations and Forensic Science

Service: Investigative Services

Measure: Number of cases worked

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: The Automated Investigative Management System (AIMS) is an internet-based case management system in which data concerning the opening and closing of each FDLE criminal investigative case is maintained. The data entered into AIMS concerning a particular case are provided by or approved by the case agent assigned to that case. The Special Agent Supervisor (Inspector, if an EI case) reviews the case documentation prior to closing for accuracy and completeness.

Methodology: A member of the Program Office will access the AIMS. The member will enter his or her user name and password. Once AIM is accessed, the user will choose Management Reports. Choosing this option provides the user access to Crystal Launcher. This is the reporting mechanism used to retrieve data from AIMS. The user will logon to Crystal Launcher and select the report group of "AIM-PAMS." A list of reports will appear. The user will select the appropriate report depending upon the data required for the specific measure. For this measure, the user will select "Case Worked Report." Once the appropriate report is highlighted, the user will run the report. For these purposes, selecting all regions is sufficient. The user will enter the appropriate data range and enter. Once the report appears, the user will print the report.

The report generates operational cases that AIMS indicates were worked during the reporting period. Only cases that have manhours attributed count toward the measure.

Once the report(s) is generated, it is reviewed in order to delete inappropriate data. The following data types are deleted: investigative assistance cases, unapproved cases, and any case with an activity code of 48, 58, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, or 84. The unit supervisor conducts a review and quality assurance check of the data. The totals for each region including Executive Investigations are obtained and are added together to obtain the total number of criminal investigations worked for the specified period.

Validity: The AIMS report used to obtain statistics for this measure calculates the total number of criminal investigations in which the crime/issue is considered worked. This report is used each month to obtain these statistics.

Reliability: All case closings must be approved by a Special Agent Supervisor to ensure that all appropriate information is documented in both AIMS and in the case file. Members of the Program Office conduct periodic reviews to determine accuracy of the information. Two members in the Program Office verify the report results for accuracy.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of DNA analyses performed for the DNA database

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: DNA Sample Tracking Database report.

Methodology: State and local agencies submit blood samples to FDLE. Appropriate data concerning each sample are entered into the DNA Investigative Support Database. Information from the submission forms concerning the offenders from whom the samples were obtained is entered into the DNA Database Tracking System. A unique identification number and barcode is assigned to each sample and is used to track the sample through processing, storage, and analysis. Upon completion of analysis of the sample, the Crime Laboratory Analyst enters the sample results into CODIS. The Program Office conducts quality control checks through its inspection of monthly reports.

The DNA Sample Tracking Database is accessed, and "Statistics" is selected. From the resulting menu, "Data Bank Stats" is selected. The appropriate year is selected, and the computer responds with the total number of DNA samples added each month of that year. These statistics are forwarded to the Program Office for reporting purposes.

Validity: The total number of submissions may vary due to the number of qualifying convictions and the compliance level of the various counties. Only those qualifying offenses as stated in the statute or samples voluntarily contributed by an individual are analyzed and entered into the database. Changes to the statute (such as the addition of qualifying offenses) may impact submission and backlog levels.

Reliability: Monthly statistics are retrieved directly from the DNA Database section supervisor. Monthly inspection of data by the section supervisor helps to ensure reliability.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Program: Investigations and Forensic Sciences

Service: Public Assistance Fraud

Measure: Number of public assistance fraud investigations conducted

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: A "Batch Report" out of the Assignment/Referral Tracking System (ARS). The ARS is a computerized case tracking and management system.

Methodology: A member of the Information Resource Management office accesses that ARS data stored on the Legislative Data Center (LDC) mainframe. Data are accessed after the close of business for the fiscal year and all updating of information is complete (also is done on a monthly basis). Data areas for completed cases referred to the State Attorney, completed cases referred for Administrative Disqualification Hearings and completed cases terminated after investigation was accessed and counted for the specific time period indicated. The report totals the number of completed cases from each field office and reflects statewide totals. The system totals from completed cases referred to the State Attorney, completed cases referred for Administrative Disqualification Hearings and completed cases terminated after investigation are added together to obtain "Public Assistance Fraud Investigations Conducted."

An investigation (case) is determined by individual investigated, not the number of assistance programs investigated. Thus, the investigation of one individual may include the investigation of fraud in one or more public assistance programs. This methodology is more indicative of workload than counting fraud against programs. Whether an investigation involved fraud in one program or a number of programs, the level of work for the individual investigator is the same.

Validity: This performance measure calculates the total number of completed public assistance fraud investigations conducted by each field office and reflected in a statewide total. The numbers reported reflect only those completed cases during the specified period. The figure is used to reflect completed investigations by all investigative staff.

The number of public assistance fraud investigations is an appropriate measure of completed work products during a specified period. The ARS, as the case tracking and management system, provides the data from a batch report. Completed investigations is a recognized indicator for measuring performance.

Reliability: Statewide case assignments are electronically entered into the ARS from the "FLORIDA System" at the Department of Children and Families (DCF); citizen complaints are manually input into the ARS. All assignments are tracked and updated electronically by the Investigative Specialists. Investigation Managers review all completed investigations for accuracy and completeness and the Chiefs of Public Assistance Fraud provides a quality assurance review. The data entered into the ARS on the completed status of investigations is initially entered by the Investigation Specialists and verified by Investigation Managers and Chiefs. The PAF Coordinator conducts a review and quality assurance check of the data.

ARS edits are in place to identify entries that are incomplete or that do not fit within acceptable parameters. In addition, data entries in the field are verified during case reviews for accuracy and completeness. ARS batch reports are system verified for accuracy.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism

Service: Law Enforcement Standard Compliance

Measure: Percent of schools in compliance with standards

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: Field Specialists' Weekly Activity Reports, Training School Contact Report Form, Training School Classroom Facility Requirements Form, Staffing Requirements Form, High Liability Facilities Requirements Form, and Regional Audits of Training Schools' Trust Fund Expenditures.

Methodology: Field Specialists conduct inspections and audits of training courses and school facilities at Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training schools throughout the year. Field Specialists complete and enter detailed data onto computerized forms, which are then electronically submitted to an Administrative Secretary in the Bureau of Standards. The actual hardcopy and audit forms are mailed to the Field Services Section. The Section's Training and Research Manager reviews the Weekly Activity Reports in order to obtain a count of the number of inspections and audits conducted of training courses and facilities inspected during a specified period of time.

Trust Fund staff within the Field Services Section conduct regional audits of financial records and class files of training centers with regard to expenditure of trust fund money. Audit findings are submitted, reviewed and approved by the Section's Training and Research Manager. The sum of these components, Field Specialist audits, training school inspections and Trust Fund audits are used to determine the percentage of training schools in compliance with Commission minimum standards.

Validity: The Field Services Section reports the results from the number of training schools inspections conducted and the number of classes audited for compliance. The Trust Fund Section gathers the results of financial audits conducted and the number of class files audited and reports them to the Training and Research Manager. The results of these audits and inspections will determine the percentage of training schools in compliance with Commission minimum standards.

The CJST Commission provides statewide leadership in the establishment, implementation and evaluation of criminal justice standards and training for all criminal justice officers requiring state certification. The Professionalism Program conducts routine audits and inspections of its certified training schools to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, administrative rule, and Commission policy. This measure is an appropriate measure of the percentage of certified criminal justice training schools in compliance with Commission minimum standards.

Reliability: Field Services and Trust Fund staff conduct compliance audits and inspections of certified training schools to ensure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 943, Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code, Rule 11B-21 and Rule 11B-18. Compliance audits are conducted in accordance with policy and procedure as established by the Professionalism Program. Compliance audits are documented on standardized forms approved by the Commission.

NOTE: While the methodology for reporting this measure is unchanged, a different interpretation of "compliance" will be applied to this measure beginning in FY 2001-2002. Previously, a training school was only considered to be non-compliant if an error was committed that warranted de-certification. The new interpretation of "compliance" more accurately reflects the less serious non-compliance issues that occur at the training schools.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency:	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program:	<u>Criminal Justice Professionalism</u>
Service:	<u>Training and Certification Services</u>
Measure:	Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: A count of training certificates issued to persons who met the training requirements for basic and post-basic programs offered at Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training schools.

Methodology: Information related to individuals having completed basic and post-basic programs is entered into the Automated Training Management System (ATMS) electronically by the Training Center that provided the training. There are two types of certificates issued by ATMS, for basic and post-basic courses. The Records Section also collects training forms for the following additional types of training: instructor training and K-9 Team training.

Standard reports created by the Office of Information Resource Management (IRM) programming staff are available within ATMS, and provide a count of the number of certificates created based on the date the information supporting the creation of the certificate was entered into the ATMS database.

Information pertaining to the number individuals completing qualification and renewal training for Breath Test Operators and Agency Inspectors is entered into an Access database by members of the Alcohol Testing Program from standardize training roster and application forms. The Senior Criminal Justice Information Technician in the Program runs a report to determine the number of Breath Test Operator and Agency Inspector certificates issued.

The Administrative Assistant I in the DARE Training Center tabulates the number of DARE certificates issued from the after-action reports and grade sheets. An Administrative Secretary in Standards reviews the Field Specialist Weekly Reports completed during a specified period to obtain a count of the number of K-9 and instructor certificates approved/issued. The sum of the totals provided by ATMS, the Field Specialists, Alcohol Testing Program and DARE is the number of certificates issued.

Validity: Upon completion of a basic recruit training program and passage of the certification examination, an individual is eligible to become a certified criminal justice officer in Florida through employment with a criminal justice agency. Additionally, certified officers have the option to complete appropriate post-basic training that will enhance their knowledge, skills and abilities in performing their job duties. Individuals meeting the minimum requirements to be criminal justice officers and officers who have completed an approved course of post-basic training are entitled to certificates indicating satisfactory completion or compliance with the specified criteria.

Reliability: ATMS maintains officer training and employment information in standardized computer generated fields. ATMS will not generate a certificate until all information has been entered into the system. The Records Section then manually issues each certificate generated by ATMS, to include Instructor and K-9 certification, and Breath Test Operator. Each section verifies the final total of certificates issued against either weekly activity reports, training rosters, application forms or after-action reports and grade sheets to ensure appropriate certificates were issued.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Business Support
Service: Executive Director/Support Services
Measure: Number of cases awarded emergency violent crime funds

Data Sources and Methodology:

Data: Excel Spreadsheet entitled "Fund Balance."

Law enforcement agencies may submit requests to receive emergency violent crime funds for a case in one of the following categories, emergency violent crime, victim/witness protection, or drug/illicit money laundering. When a request for emergency violent crime funds is received, the amount of the case and requesting agency are entered into the spreadsheet. At each quarterly Violent Crime and Drug Control Council meeting, the Council makes a determination regarding which cases will receive emergency funds. Following each meeting the spreadsheet is updated to reflect the decisions of the Council, denoting which cases received emergency violent crime funds. The Forensic Program Coordinator of the Violent Crime and Drug Control Council staff makes a manual count of agencies that were awarded emergency violent crime funds.

Validity: The spreadsheet only contains information on cases that have requested emergency violent crime funds and indicates whether or not funds were awarded. Since only a small amount of cases are awarded funds, a manual count is appropriate.

Reliability: The spreadsheet is automated to maintain information entered each quarter. The data are verified based on minutes of the Violent Crime and Drug Control Council meetings.

APPENDIX D - SPENDING AND WORKFORCE PLAN



BUDGET REDUCTION

(Long Range Program Plan Net 5% Reduction as required in LRPP Instructions)

Note: This scenario provides a summary of FDLE activities appropriate for discussion under a potential 5% reduction requirement. Although FDLE does not advocate these reductions, they provide a starting point for policy discussions with policy makers in Florida.

Although no reductions are included in the Legislative Budget Request as a request, these reductions include the issues listed under Scenario A (2.5% Net Reduction). FDLE reviewed and prioritized each existing service and activity within the Program and within the Department. Although all of these services are critical, those that ranked lowest were placed on this summary for discussion.

\$ 510,000	Human Resource Outsourcing Potential Net Savings
\$1,266,000	Integrated Criminal History System (Non-recurring backout)
\$2,219,816	Reduce Correctional Facility Grants and Local Grants Management Salaries
\$ 164,705	Eliminate state oversight of SHOCAP
\$ 90,528	Eliminate Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
\$ 208,519	Eliminate Domestic Violence Task Force Support Staff
\$ 165,001	Eliminate training school audits
\$ 758,500	Reduce training school funding
\$ 416,185	Eliminate seal and expunge activity
\$1,147,051	Sunset Florida's Firearm Purchase Program
\$ 375,000	Eliminate Violent Crime/Profiling Investigative Services:
\$1,161,623	Eliminate FDLE's role in North, South, Central Investigative Support Centers
\$ 342,355	Eliminate Pawnbroker Database System support
\$1,159,563	Eliminate FCIC Customer Support Center
\$ 500,593	Reduce Information Technology Outsourcing

Human Resource Outsourcing: 10 FTE, \$510,000 (GR). FDLE anticipates a reduction of at least 50% in funding and positions as the state moves toward the outsourcing of human resource services. It is anticipated that the level of service will remain the same or improve as a private provider works to enhance access to member personnel. FDLE plans to place impacted members in other positions within the agency and impact of this reduction is expected to be minimal.

Integrated Criminal History System: \$1,266,000 (GR). This reduction backs out non-recurring funding. Minimal impact.

Reduce Correctional Facility Grants and Local Grants Management Salaries: \$2,175,000 (TF) and \$44,816 (GR). If these Trust Fund resources were eliminated, the funds provided to state agencies for the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth In Sentencing (VOITIS) Program would be significantly reduced. These funds are used to build and expand correctional facilities to increase the bed capacity for violent offenders in both adult and juvenile facilities. Funds are also used to build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities for the confinement of nonviolent offenders and for the purposes of freeing up space for the confinement of violent offenders. State agencies and counties (sub grantees) apply for these federal funds to construct facility beds. Eliminating these funds would result in less correctional facility beds and space available to house violent offenders. Local and state facilities would be forced to release offenders earlier to keep up with the demand. The General Revenue funds are those transferred from the Department of Community Affairs with the transfer of the Criminal Justice Grants Program to FDLE. These funds may be eliminated as the required state matching expenditures for these grants are from Operating Trust Fund and the General Revenue funding is not needed.

SHOCAP: 1 FTE, \$164,705 (TF). The Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program provides training and technical assistance for agencies in 35 counties participating in the program. Eliminating this program would

result in the elimination of statewide coordination and oversight of the 35 counties currently participating in the SHOCAP. This program may be more appropriately continued in the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Uniform Crime Report: 2 FTE, \$90,528 (TF). Elimination would result in lack of annual and semi-annual reports; inability to supply current comprehensive data; lack of current reliable information about crime; lack of ability to publish or respond to requests for data on the incidence of domestic violence in Florida; and no Florida data in the *Crime in the U.S.* publication. Hate Crime data would still be available from local agencies.

Domestic Violence: 4 FTE, \$208,519 (GR). Currently there are 16 Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams operating around the state. Elimination of the program would result in cessation of local fatality review team operations, and no state-level coordination or publication of their data and findings. These data guide the development of domestic violence policies and programs, and its availability contributes to the prevention of future deaths. Elimination of this program could also create a perception of lack of support for local initiatives and a declining commitment to domestic violence prevention in general. Additionally, many states are moving into the area of domestic violence fatality reviews, and Florida could be seen as moving backward in this respect.

Training school Audits: 3 FTE, \$165,001 (TF). FDLE conducts fiscal and program audits as well as audits of training school instruction and facility evaluations to ensure that the prescribed curriculum is being taught, that all rules and regulations are adhered to, and that trust fund expenditures are properly accounted for. Eliminating the training school audits will result in lack of consistent application of rules and procedures throughout the state and will offer no oversight to the state funds allocated to these schools.

Training School Funding: \$758,500 (TF). Additional reduction of funds earmarked for training schools will negatively impact local criminal justice officer training. This funding is given to Commission-certified training schools to fund advanced and specialized training at no cost to the officer or the officer's employing agency. Some local law enforcement agencies, in particular those in smaller jurisdictions, may not have sufficient resources to absorb costs for training that was previously provided for free.

Seal and Expunge: 7 FTE, \$416,185 (TF). The Florida law affording adults and juveniles the ability to make application to have arrests sealed or expunged would have to be significantly amended if the function/funding of the Seal/Expunge Section is eliminated. In addition to receiving some 500-700 applications each month directly from Florida citizens requesting that an arrest record be sealed/expunged, the Governor's Office regularly forwards requests to the Section from other Florida citizens who are interested in assistance with this procedure. If the Seal/Expunge Section is eliminated, FDLE will no longer be able to respond to such requests. Those citizens who have an arrest record (not a conviction) that can lawfully be sealed/expunged, will be significantly impacted by their inability to obtain and maintain gainful employment and/or hold other positions that depend on a "clean" arrest record.

Firearm Purchase Program: 31 FTE, \$1,147,051 (TF). Without FDLE's Firearm Purchase Program, the FBI would provide background checks of firearm purchasers through its National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The fees collected from firearm purchasers and a \$400,000 General Revenue appropriation fund the payment of the salaries, benefits and expenses for these positions. FDLE retrieves Florida dispositions for the FBI NICS and would potentially lose significant federal grant money unless we continue to retrieve these dispositions. If Florida law regarding the purchase of firearms is not retained, additional persons who otherwise would not be approved for a firearm, will be able to obtain one.

Violent Crime/Profiling Investigative Services: 5 FTE, \$300,000 (GR) and \$75,000 (TF). FDLE's profiling program provides specialized and unique services support to FDLE and local law enforcement violent crime investigations. FDLE provides sworn profilers to law enforcement agencies that do not have the resources or technical expertise to conduct similar activities. Nearly all profiling assistance rendered is on violent crimes such as homicide and rape. When no other leads exist, a Profiler can assist law enforcement by limiting their focus to certain offender characteristics, unique patterns of past and future behavior, and case similarities. Due to the extensive training requirements, skilled profilers are rare. Although the FBI has profilers on staff, such services are not nearly as readily available to local agencies as FDLE has made them in the past. Lack of this service will result in fewer violent crimes being solved.

FDLE in North, South, Central Investigative Support Centers: 13 FTE, \$906,282 (GR) and \$255,341 (TF). The Regional Investigative Support centers (RISC) represent a cohesive operation consisting of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Although other agencies participate, FDLE is the backbone of the RISCs. RISCs provide a "one stop" shopping concept that yields a variety of information and services with a single phone call. If

eliminated, FDLE's participation would not continue and would result in decreased support for agencies in identifying, targeting, arresting and prosecuting key members of criminal organizations. In addition, it would hinder the communication and free exchange of information among law enforcement agencies and reduce the ability to link intelligence with law enforcement. The RISC Centers represent a highly successful collaborative criminal justice partnership that could be potentially damaged without FDLE's participation.

Pawnbroker Database System: 3 FTE, \$342,355 (GR). Funded by the 2000 Legislature, this program, still in its infancy, is designed to share information and recover property. With the elimination of this program, FDLE will no longer maintain the statewide pawnbroker database. Local agencies will be responsible for maintaining the data and the estimated 12 million pieces of property pawned each year in Florida will no longer be managed or accessible on a statewide basis. A statewide initiative to identify stolen property and persons wanted for arrest would not continue. Decreased communication between local agencies and decreased informational capabilities combined with limited information would hinder the efforts of local agencies to identify crime within pawnshops. Crime within pawnshops (stolen property and criminals conducting transactions) would not be recognized on a consistent statewide basis and has the potential to increase.

Central Operations (FCIC Customer Support Center): 19 FTE and \$1,146,054 (GR) and \$13,509 (TF). The Customer Support Center (CSC) functions as the "help desk" for informational platforms maintained by FDLE and accessed by local, state and federal agencies as well as all FDLE information systems, including internal personal computer related problems. Eliminating the CSC would present significant operational impediments throughout FDLE and the state. FDLE would no longer offer customer support to agencies accessing information maintained by FDLE. There would be no entity available to respond to problems with the system, requests for assistance, or network failures from user agencies and internal customers. All large-scale information centers require a call center to provide support and ensure the proper function of the network. Preventing the local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies from having access and readily available criminal justice information would seriously hamper investigative efforts throughout the state.

Reduce Information Technology Outsourcing: \$500,593 (GR). Eliminating these funds that provide technical support to major information systems maintained by FDLE would provide operational setbacks throughout the department. These funds are used to outsource the technical support for many of FDLE's key systems including the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), Automated Investigative Management System (AIMS), the Evidence Management System (EMS), the Automated Training Management System (ATMS), and the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet). These systems are accessed both by FDLE and by local, state and federal agencies. Without the appropriate level of technical support, system problems or network failures would not be responded to effectively and these critical systems would not be properly maintained. Changes and improvements to the current systems would be limited, and errors (bugs) would not be addressed promptly.

5-YEAR WORKFORCE REDUCTION PLAN

(25% Employee Reduction over 5 Years as required in LRPP Instructions)

25% Reduction Goal (established in 1999-2000)	457
Positions Reduced in 2001-2002	<u>53</u>
<u>Number positions required to reduce to meet 25% target by 2005-2006</u>	404

Position Reduction Projection:

<u>FY2001-02</u>	<u>FY2002-03</u>	<u>FY2003-04</u>	<u>FY2004-05</u>	<u>FY2005-06</u>	<u>Total</u>
53	98	33	67	206	457

Reduction Sequence:

- FY2001-02: Position reductions resulting from recommendations by the Joint Legislative Zero Based Budget Subcommittee and adopted by the Legislature. All positions reduced through attrition. No layoffs resulted.
- FY2002-03: 98 positions associated with activity reductions are required to meet a 5% target are included. FDLE does not recommend these reductions but will have a plan in place to avoid layoffs if these reductions are adopted.
- FY2003-04: 33 positions are tied to activities that will be analyzed for cost savings or outsourcing.
- FY2004-05: 67 positions are tied to activities that will be analyzed for possible outsourcing.
- FY2005-06: 206 positions are tied to activities that will be analyzed for possible outsourcing or elimination.

Impact:

FDLE provides varied criminal justice services to Florida and its communities through services and activities tied directly to FDLE's core mission, "Promote Public Safety." Although our services and activities are continuously reviewed for better, more cost effective alternatives, any reductions beyond Year 2 will impact mission critical activities.

APPENDIX E - TASK FORCES AND STUDIES IN PROGRESS



TASK FORCES

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces multi-agency task forces aligned along FDLE/DEM regions to coordinate responses to terrorist incidents, ensure proper training for state and local personnel, and collect/disseminate terrorist intelligence

DEA Task Force was formed by the Drug Enforcement Administration to attack narcotic sales and trafficking statewide with a united law enforcement investigative effort. Participants are Florida local law enforcement agencies and FDLE

Violent Fugitive Task Force (VFTF) seeks out and arrests individuals who have state or federal warrants outstanding against them for targeted crimes including murder, arson, sexual battery, robbery, kidnapping, aggravated battery, aggravated child abuse, RICO violations, narcotics trafficking, firearms violations, escape or parole and probation violations with any of the aforementioned crimes as underlying offenses. Participants are the United States Marshals Service for the Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee Police Department, Leon County Sheriff's Office, Florida DOC, and FDLE

Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team (FAST) Task Force seeks out and arrests violent criminals and narcotic fugitives who have unexecuted state and federal warrants lodged against them. This is a statewide effort that involves local, out of state, and federal agencies.

Metropolitan Bureau of Investigation (MBI) Task Force is a multi-agency Task Force made up of three groups: Narcotics, Vice, and Organized Crime. The Narcotics group is tasked with mid-level narcotics enforcement in the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Central Florida Heroin High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force (HIDTA) combats the increasing flow of heroin into central Florida by interdiction of carriers, wire intercepts, and other proven investigative techniques. Participants are federal, state, and local resources and will work closely with law enforcement in Puerto Rico and Colombia.

Central Florida HIDTA Money Laundering Task Force targets drug and money laundering operations in the Central Florida area through collaborative efforts with other HIDTA initiatives in the Central Florida HIDTA.

Cooperative Disability Investigations (CDI) Task Force is a cooperative effort among Federal and State agencies to pool resources and reduce the incidence of fraud and abuse in the Social Security Administration's (SSA) disability programs, related Federal and State programs, and other insurance and benefit payment programs. Participants are the Social Security Administration (SSA), Florida Department of Health-Division of Disability Determinations (DDD), and FDLE.

Economic Crime Unit (ECU) Task Force investigates major economic crime cases through a unified effort with the Lee County SO, Cape Coral PD, Ft. Myers PD, and the State Attorney's Office 20th Judicial Circuit, and FDLE.

FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force is a multi-agency component co-located with the FBI investigative assets. Integration of the appropriate local, state, and federal agency resources ensures a coordinated enforcement effort. FDLE has limited participation on this Task Force.

STREET (Street Terrorism Racketeering Enforcement & Eradication Team) Task Force targets gangs for proactive investigation and will make full use of the STEP Act, Chapter 874 Florida Statutes and the RICO Statute.

STOP (Dade Jamaican Posse) Task Force targets armed career criminals for arrest, through investigations of armed home invasion robbery groups in South Florida, working closely with local robbery and homicide units.

Southeast Florida Regional Task Force targets the disruption of local drug trafficking organizations by augmenting FDLE narcotics enforcement efforts in Broward County.

LEACH Task Force conducts proactive and reactive investigations of crimes against children online and provides computer forensics associated with these cases. Participants are Broward County Sheriff's Office, US Customs, FBI, and US Postal Service, and FDLE.

Operation No Fear (South Florida HIDTA) Task Force targets street level "open air" drug markets. Operates on a part-time basis, with operations conducted twice a month with participants from local law enforcement agencies in Broward County and FDLE.

South Florida Money Laundering Strike Force (Formerly IMPACT) targets major narcotics traffickers and money launderers operating in South Florida, to disrupt and dismantle these organizations through seizures, arrests and prosecution. The group is guided by a Steering Committee of agency representatives from the City of Miami P.D., the Dade State Attorney's Office, the Miami Beach P.D., the Coral Gables P.D., Aventura P.D., Golden Beach PD, North Miami Beach PD, North Miami PD, Homestead PD, Monroe S.O., Broward S.O., and FDLE. Other participants include Florida and federal law enforcement agencies.

Operation Miami River Walk is a multi-agency task force designed to disrupt the importation of cocaine via the Miami River and surrounding area. Participants include U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Coast Guard, FBI, DEA, IRS, EPA, OSHA, INS, Border Patrol, USDA and the U.S. Attorney's Office. State agencies include FDLE, FHP, Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, Departments of Business and Professional Regulation, Transportation, and Banking and Finance, Florida National Guard, State Attorney's Office and Statewide Prosecutor. Local agencies include Miami-Dade Police, City of Miami Police and Broward County Sheriff's Office

Joint Task Force for the Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System This statutory board, in conjunction with the State Technology Office, oversees the operations of the state agency radio system.

Training Task Forces The following task forces provide expertise for skills taught in the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's (CJST) basic recruit training programs.

Defensive Tactics Task Force

Driving Task Force

Firearms Task Force

Medical First Responder Task Force

Executive Planning Committee Subset of the CJST--provides advisory oversight for the CJST's criminal justice programs.

High Liability Trainers' Conference Steering Committee (2000-2001 and 2002-2003) Provides assistance with the planning/development of training topics presented at the CJST High Liability Trainers' Conference.

Criminal Justice Leadership Summit Steering Committee (2000-2001) Provided assistance with the planning and the development of training topics presented at the CJSTC Criminal Justice Leadership Summit.

Penalty Guidelines Task Force advises the CJSTC; makes recommendations for administrative procedures affecting the disciplinary process.

Training Center Director Advisory Group provided technical assistance to the CJSTC during the development and implementation of the new application-based law enforcement basic recruit training program.

Livescan Quality Taskforce develops understandable quality criteria for use in assuring that arrest info submitted via livescan is consistent and accurate. "Livescan Agency Coordinators" from all counties w/Livescan are participants.

Juvenile Disposition Taskforce improves percentages of juvenile disposition data. Various contributors/users of juvenile disposition information are participants.

Integrated Criminal History System (ICHS) Advisory Workgroup defines the requirements and features for the new Integrated Criminal History System comprised of the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH) and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). Participants are representatives from state, county and local criminal justice agencies.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team examines in-depth cases that resulted in a domestic violence fatality in an effort to identify potential changes in policy or procedures that might prevent a future death. Participants are representatives from law enforcement, the courts, social services, State Attorneys, Domestic Violence Centers and others who may come into contact with domestic violence victims and perpetrators.

CIO Council Participants are Florida State Government Chief Information Officers

Oracle Negotiation Task Force negotiates a contract for the state of Florida with the Oracle Corporation.

STO Network Work Group develops policies and strategic plans for a combined state network of voice, data, and video transmissions.

NLETS - National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems FDLE serves as Florida's representative to this organization

NLETS Technical Operations Committee FDLE chairs this committee that addresses and makes recommendations on all policy and operational issues for NLETS.

The State Technology Office (STO's) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) workgroup Identifies, selects, and demonstrates the standards and procedures associated with enterprise authentication, authorization, privacy and key management.

STO Information Security Workgroup developing a baseline security policy for all state agencies

STUDIES

Investigative Resource Assessment - Conducted to ensure that investigative resources are allocated in accordance with the investigative strategy and current trends and conditions.

Task Force Reporting Study - Assessment of task force reporting and data validation.

Drug Seizures Study - Assessment of drug seizures reporting and data validation.

The following studies were conducted to provide timely information on emerging criminal activities and trends:

Identity Theft Fraud Assessment

Fraud Assessment

Drug Assessment

Tracking Changes in Offender Seriousness Over Time - This study used CCH data to conduct trend analysis of arrestee seriousness from 1978 to 1997. The study project was presented at the 2000 BJS/JRSA Annual Conference in Minnesota. The completed report will be placed on the FSAC web site September 2001.

Typology of Florida's Inter-jurisdictional Offenders - This study examines Florida's inter-jurisdictional offenders, those offenders whose careers show a pattern of mobility.

Florida's Criminal Justice System Flow: What Has Changed in 10 Years? - Analysis on-going. A product is available, but additional enhancements will be completed in May 2001 and a final report will be available on the FSAC website September 2001.

Florida's Drug Offenders: An Analysis of Criminal Careers - Study will examine offenders sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a drug crime during the calendar year 1999 to produce a detailed description of criminality of drug offenders in Florida.

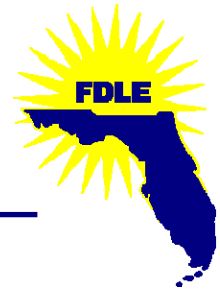
APPENDIX F - GLOSSARY OF TERMS



AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AIMS	Automated Investigative Management System
ARS	Assignment/Referral Tracking System
ASCLD	American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors
ATMS I & II	Automated Training Management System
ATP	Alcohol Testing Program
CALEA	Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies
CCH	Computerized Criminal History
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CER	Computer Evidence Recovery
CJJIS Council	Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council
CJSTC	Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission
CJNet	Criminal Justice Network
Cleared or solved	Applies to primary response agencies, not FDLE. Law enforcement local agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense and turned over to the court for prosecution. FBI definition for UCR
Clearance rate	Percent of reported offenses cleared by arrest. See above definition. Applies to local criminal justice agencies.
Closed case	FDLE has concluded work/hours on a case. Case may be resolved or unresolved
D.A.R.E.	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DME	Domestic Marijuana Eradication
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
"Exceptionally Cleared"	"Protection of source," "Statute of Limitations;" "Target Incarcerated Elsewhere;" "Target Deceased;" or "Witness Unavailable"
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FCIC	Florida Crime Information Center
FCJEI	Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FPP	Firearm Purchase Program
GBI	Georgia Bureau of Investigation
GHB	Gamma-hydroxy butyric acid
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
ICHS	Integrated Criminal History System
IRA	Investigative Resource Assessment
IT	Information Technology
LRPP	Long Range Program Plan
MARS	Mutual Aid Resources and Services
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)

NICS	National Instant Check System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OSI	Office of Statewide Intelligence
PAF	Public Assistance Fraud
PAS	Public Access System
PBB	Performance Based Budgeting
PMA	Paramethoxyamphetamine
Pro-ACT Resolved	Pro-active Accountability Comprehensive Tracking FDLE case resolved – incident or crime brought to a resolution: allegation unfounded; all aspects resolved; exceptionally cleared; fugitive apprehended; and prosecution declined
SAFE	Strikeforce Against Fraudulent Enterprises
SCP	State Comprehensive Plan
SFCP	Structured Forensic Compensation Plan
SHOCAP	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program
SIF	Stop Inmate Fraud
SLEMACC	State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Command Center
SOT	Special Operations Team
SPARS	Statewide Property Automated Recovery System
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
THUGS	Taking Hoodlums Using Guns Seriously
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
U.S.	United States
ViCIS	Violent Crime Information System
WAGES	Work And Gain Economic Self-sufficiency
ZBB	Zero Based Budgeting

APPENDIX G - BIBLIOGRAPHY



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⁷ *Criminal Justice Information Program*, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *June 2001*

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⁹ www.census.gov; U.S. Census Bureau

¹⁰ The National Child Protection Act of 1993, Pub. L. 103-209-Dec. 20, 1993, and the Amendment of the National Child Protection Act., 42 USC 5119