

**FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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Long-Range Program Plan
Fiscal Years 2004-2005 through
2008-2009

September 15, 2003



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FDLE MISSION AND VALUES

FDLE's Mission

Promote Public Safety

To promote public safety and strengthen domestic security 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's and the nation's quality criminal justice agencies.



GOALS, OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES

GOAL 1: Ensure and enable the detection of crime, investigation of criminal activity, and apprehension of suspected criminals

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Outcome I.1: Increase resolved closed criminal investigations

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
78% 1997/1998	73%	73%	75%	75%	77%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
62% 1997/1998	69%	69%	70%	71%	72%

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 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
73% 2000/2001	80%	85%	90%	90%	95%

Objective III: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

Outcome III.1: Increase customer satisfaction with FDLE investigative and technical assistance

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
97% 1999/2000	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%

Outcome III.2: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's investigative intelligence satisfactory

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
97% 1999/2000	98%	98%	99%	95%	95%



Outcome III.3: Decrease turnaround time for all lab disciplines

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Toxicology	44 Days 2000/2001	40	40	40	39	39
Serology/DNA	111 Days 2000/2001	111	111	111	110	110
Chemistry	35 Days 2000/2001	30	30	30	29	29
Firearms	135 Days 2000/2001	80	80	80	79	79
Crime Scene	40 Days 2000/2001	30	30	30	29	29
AFIS	56 Days 2000/2001	50	50	50	49	49
CER	123 Days 2000/2001	90	90	90	89	89
Microanalysis	118 Days 2000/2001	115	115	115	114	114
Latent Prints	65 Days 2000/2001	60	60	60	59	59

Outcome III.4: Increase the number of samples analyzed for the DNA Database

Baseline/ Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
29,118 1997/1998	215,000	245,000	275,000	305,000	335,000

Objective IV: Promote availability and effective use of criminal justice information and intelligence

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

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Satisfaction	94.4%. 1996/1997	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Certified Operators	53,050 2002/2003	54,117	54,658	55,205	55,757	56,315

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
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 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
96% 2000/2001	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%



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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
15,650 1998/1999	29,898	30,795	31,719	32,671	33,651

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
51% 1998/1999	88%	89%	90%	90%	90%

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective V: Ensure the effectiveness and quality of evidence collection, analysis, and processes

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
70% 2000/2001	85%	90%	95%	95%	95%

Objective VI: Provide expert forensic analysis and testimony

Outcome VI: Increase the percentage of completed laboratory submissions

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
92% 1995/1996	95%	96%	97%	98%	98%

Objective VII: Provide the highest quality investigative support, consultation, and testimony

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
97% 1999/2000	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%

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

Outcome VIII.1: Increase the number of certified operators accessing the Florida Crime Information Center system

Baseline/ Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
53,050 2002/2003	54,117	54,658	55,205	55,757	56,315



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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
82% 1997/1998	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%

Goal 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

Objective IX: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community and ensure well-trained criminal justice professionals

Outcome IX.1: Increase the number of students participating in the integrated program of leadership and management education and increase student satisfaction

Baseline/Year	Participating	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
FCJEI	851 1997/1998**	764 trained	764 trained	783 trained	783 trained	802 trained
Leadership Center	260 2000/2001	683 trained	700 trained	717 trained	735 trained	753 trained

Baseline/Year	Satisfaction	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
92% 1998/1999	FCJEI	92%	92%	93%	93%	94%
89% 1998/1999	Leadership Center	92%	92%	93%	93%	94%

** 1997/1998 was the first year that the FCJEI was in service and initial student registration was high as 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.

Outcome IX.2: Increase customer satisfaction with on-line officer training, certification, and employment

Customer	Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
Satisfaction	91% 2000/2001	93%	94%	94%	95%	95%

Objective X: Support local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies through enhanced information sharing

Outcome VIII.1: Increase the percentage of public assistance fraud investigations referred for Administrative Hearing or prosecution

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
73% 2000/2001	80%	85%	90%	90%	90%

Objective XI: Provide programs and strategies to enhance agency cooperation and coordination

Outcome XI.1: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's mutual aid and emergency response management useful



Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
97% 1996/1997	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%

Outcome XI.2: Increase the number of missing children cases worked

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
50 1997/1998	2,000	2,040	2,081	2,123	2,165

Objective XII: Provide improved public access to information about crime and criminals

Outcome XII.1: Increase the number of responses to Internet requests for crime statistics

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
164,992 2000/2001	450,000	472,500	486,700	496,400	500,000

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
15,650 1998/1999	29,898	30,795	31,719	32,671	33,651

Objective XII: Protect, police, and secure the Capitol Complex and provide security to the Governor and other dignitaries

Outcome XII.1: Increase the number of Capitol Police officer patrol hours

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
72,800 2000/2001	96,432	96,432	98,842	98,842	98,842

Outcome XII.2: Continue to provide for security of the governor and dignitaries

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
52 1999/2000	52	52	52	52	52

GOAL 4: Prevent and respond to threats against domestic security and other disasters

Objective XIII: Provide intelligence to and promote information sharing among local and state domestic security partners to prevent acts of terrorism

Outcome XIII: Increase customer satisfaction with FDLE domestic security related intelligence

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
None/2003	90%	91 %	92 %	93%	94%

Objective XIV: Coordinate the effective response to acts of terrorism and protection of the state's critical infrastructure



Outcome XIV: Ensure the number of domestic security concerns reported are responded to by Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
1,398 2002/2003	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,600

Objective XV: Manage law enforcement response to natural and man-made disasters

Outcome XV: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE’s mutual aid and emergency response management useful

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
97% 1996/1997	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%

Objective XVI: Provide for the protection of the state’s critical infrastructure

Outcome XVI.1: Maintain the number of domestic security concerns reported and responded to by Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
1,398 2002/2003	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600

Outcome XVI.2: Number of Domestic Security training courses delivered

Baseline/Year	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2007/2008	FY 2008/2009
150 2003/2004	150	150	125	125	100



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 GOAL 1: Ensure and enable the detection of crime, investigation of criminal activity, and apprehension of suspected criminals

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Objective III: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

Objective IV: Promote availability and effective use of criminal justice information and intelligence

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

Objective VII: Provide the highest quality investigative support, consultation, and testimony

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

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective X: Support local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies through enhanced information sharing

Objective XI: Provide programs and strategies to enhance agency cooperation and coordination

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 GOAL 1: Ensure and enable the detection of crime, investigation of criminal activity, and apprehension of suspected criminals

Objective IV: Promote availability and effective use of criminal justice information and intelligence

FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

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

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective IX: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community and ensure well-trained criminal justice professionals

Objective XI: Provide programs and strategies to enhance agency cooperation and coordination

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 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

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

FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

Objective IX: Promote professionalism in the criminal justice community and ensure well-trained criminal justice professionals



FDLE GOAL 4: Prevent and respond to threats against domestic security and other disasters
Objective XV: Increase the percentage of customers who found FDLE's mutual aid and emergency response management useful.



FDLE GOALS LINKED TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

Governor's Priority No. 1 – Improving Education

Governor's Priority No. 2 – Strengthening Families

FDLE Goal 1: Ensure and enable the detection of criminal activity, and apprehension of suspected criminals

FDLE Goal 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

FDLE Goal 4: Prevent and respond to threats against domestic security and other disasters

Governor's Priority No. 3 – Promoting Economic Diversity



TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

Introduction

This Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09, 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 five programs: Investigations and Forensic Science; Criminal Justice Information; Criminal Justice Professionalism; Executive Direction and Business Support; and the Florida Capitol Police. The performance data and trends were used to adjust goals and performance objectives where necessary. This document is intended to provide a strategic direction for the department to ensure criminal justice goals are attained and serve as a resource for policymakers, 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

FDLE Program Leaders regularly 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.

This plan was developed based on a careful consideration of the department's mission, capabilities and environment which leads to priority-based allocation of fiscal, human, technological, capital, and other resources. It will be used to implement priority-based resource allocation decisions. In developing the plan, the department reviewed and examined all programs, services, and activities funded in current year estimated expenditures using zero-based budgeting principles. All programs, services, and activities were examined to determine if they should be continued, modified, or subjected to reallocation based on department priorities.

Trends and Conditions

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

1) Improve the detection and capture of suspected criminals;



- 2) Support the prosecution of criminal cases;
- 3) Prevent crime and promote public safety; and
- 4) Prevent and respond to threats against domestic security and other disasters.

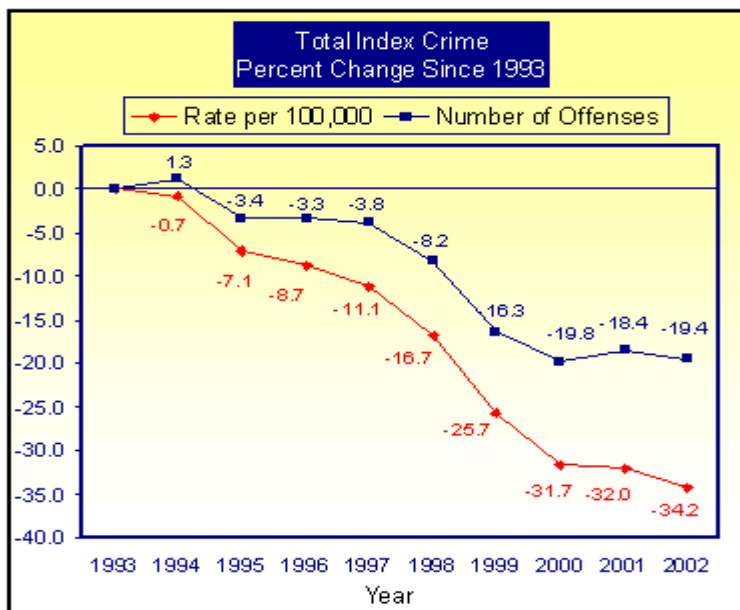
In order to ensure effective and efficient statewide implementation of its mission and to accomplish the state's long-term vision, it is critical that the department monitor its environment. This monitoring includes tracking current trends and conditions within the state, nation, and world. This section is dedicated to highlighting such influences on the department's goals and objectives.

GOAL 1: IMPROVE THE DETECTION AND CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

Investigative Assistance. FDLE conducts independent and multi-jurisdictional investigations focusing on major drugs, violent crime, public integrity, fraud/economic crime and domestic security. It also offers specialized assistance for computer crimes and financial crimes which can encompass one or more of these focus areas and partners with state and local agencies to dismantle cargo theft and other types of smuggling rings.

In 1993, the crime rate in Florida began a gradual decline that continues to this day. Multiple factors contribute to this decrease: successful efforts to merge the proactive and aggressive work of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and recently enacted anti-crime legislation.

Total Crime Index for Florida 1993-2002



This graph illustrates changes in the volume and rate (per 100,000 population) of index crime since 1993. From 1993 to 2002, index crimes are down 19.4 percent in number and 34.2 percent in rate.

Source: FDLE Uniform Crime Report Data 2003

A number of resources have been created to allow for the most reliable methods of information collection and dissemination to assist local, state and federal agencies. FDLE maintains the Criminal Justice Network (CJNET) through which Florida's criminal justice agencies are provided access to several online systems to assist in the prevention, detection and capture of criminals. Some of these include:



- AFIS or the Automated Fingerprint Identification System collects fingerprints and demographic information for individuals arrested;
- DNA Database allows law enforcement agencies to search FDLE arrest records for possible matches when solving crimes;
- DrugNET or the Florida Drug Intelligence System shares drug related intelligence, and provides conflict resolution, target identification, graphical mapping, and statistical information on seizures and arrests;
- GangNET or the Florida Gang Intelligence System collects and stores information that tracks gang members, documents gang activity and exchanges information; and
- ThreatNet or the Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Database ensures terrorism intelligence is gathered, analyzed and disseminated.

These databases represent a small sampling of the centralized investigative information available to the law enforcement community through the Department. Their successes have been instrumental in helping to advance the concept of a national intelligence system where various types of intelligence and information maintained by states across the country can be securely accessed by participating states. Paramount to this effort is the FDLE initiated pilot project MultiState Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (MATRIX) which involves several participating states utilizing an existing secure network. MATRIX leverages and integrates existing and proven technology. This process provides the capability to analyze data from existing resources. Disparate data can be integrated from many types of storage systems to identify, develop and analyze terrorist activity and other crimes for investigative leads. MATRIX will allow law enforcement agencies nationwide to more quickly and efficiently link intelligence gathering and investigative detection.

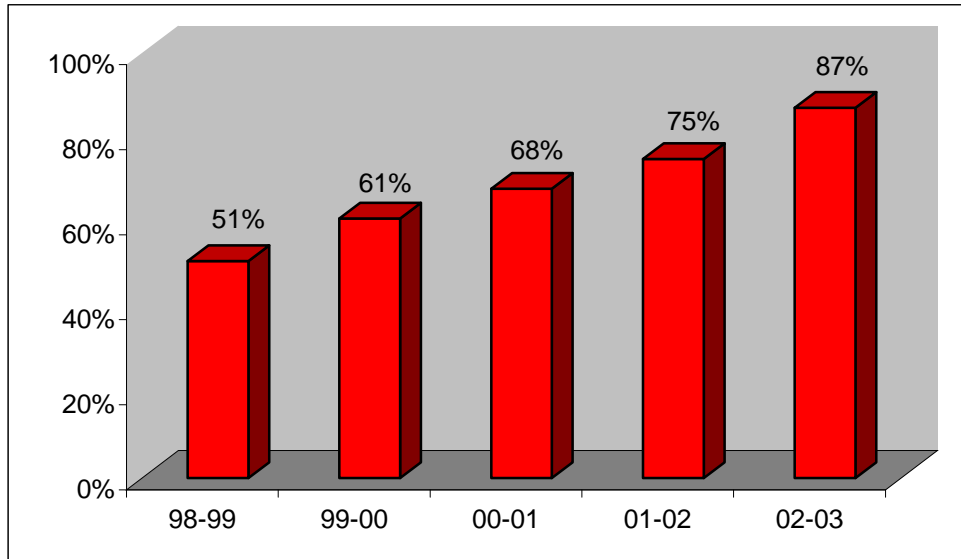
FDLE also hosts and assists with the development and maintenance of information on criminal history, jail management and criminal case disposition information among others. In the most recent Legislative session, FDLE received funding to secure a powerful new super computer called the Florida Crime Information Center Plus (FCIC +). With FCIC Plus, crime intelligence analysts have the capacity to simultaneously query multiple public and private data sources.

FDLE is currently redesigning the Integrated Criminal History System (ICHS) to replace the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH) and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The existing CCH system, designed in the early 1970's, and 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 customers. In addition, it will include state-of-the-art technology that will improve integration between criminal history information, fingerprint images and photographic images.

In the 2004 Legislative session the Department will once again request funding to continue the development of the ICHS. If appropriated, a total of \$7.5 million will be used to complete phases 1 and 2 of a contractual agreement between the department and the Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC).



**Percentage of criminal arrest information received electronically
(through Livescan) for entry in to the criminal history system**



To aid in the funding of the new system, the 2003 Legislature increased the standard fee for criminal history background checks from \$15 to \$23 per request. The increase is anticipated to generate \$10 million in revenues in the first year.

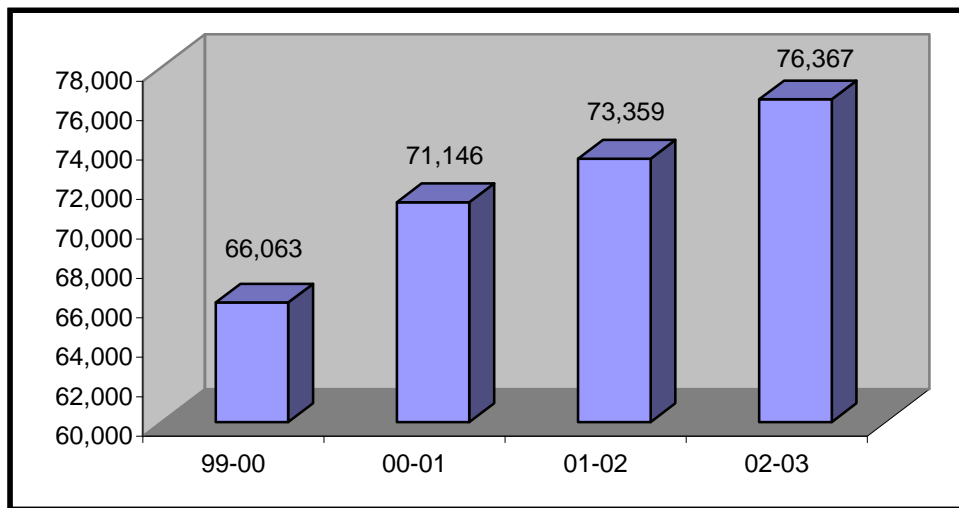
FDLE also investigates fraud and abuse in Florida's public assistance programs. These investigations primarily occur in the cash assistance (WAGES), food stamp, Medicaid, school readiness, subsidized child day care programs, Emergency Financial Assistance in Housing, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Relocation Assistance programs. Investigations are conducted on program recipients, employees of the various assistance programs suspected of compromising their official positions, and providers of day care services. Investigations may be conducted in partnership with local, state and federal social service and criminal justice agencies. During FY 2002-03, public assistance fraud investigators conducted 7,409 investigations.

GOAL 2: SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES

Forensic Services. FDLE's crime laboratories provide scientific analysis of evidence as requested by local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in the state. The 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 the discipline's unique characteristics. During FY 2002-03, the number of incoming service requests increased by 15% over the previous year. Even with this large increase in incoming cases, all but two of the laboratory disciplines had average turnaround times less than the established standards.



Crime Laboratory Service Request Completions



Use of the DNA Database services is also increasing. The Database currently houses DNA samples from individuals convicted of sexual assault, lewdness, indecent exposure, robbery, aggravated battery, homicide, car jacking, home invasion robbery, burglary, kidnapping and manslaughter. 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 185,000 samples, had 1,218 hits and assisted in over 1,600 investigations. Florida's DNA Database represents 12% of the total offender profiles nationally. By 2005, all convicted felons will be required to submit a DNA sample for analysis and entry into the Database.

The number of cases requiring DNA/Serology analysis has increased 10% over the past year. Additional funding for forensic technologists, robotics, and other equipment, as well as funds to outsource with private, accredited agencies has been utilized to bring down the backlog and reduce the turnaround time. Additional funding in DNA/Serology will be required to keep up with the increasing demand.

The use of illegal drugs has historically been a problem in Florida. The state's many ports of entry have made it an ideal point for the import of controlled substances. Cannabis is clearly the drug of choice in Florida across all age groups. Cocaine use is a close second and drug-related deaths associated with cocaine are at their highest levels since reporting was initiated in 1987. The purity levels for heroin are decreasing and heroin related deaths are down slightly; however, the use of legal opiates and other prescription drugs have risen in popularity. Submissions to FDLE labs for prescription drugs, most significantly Methadone, Xanax, Soma, Oxycodone and Hydrocodone, have increased dramatically in the past 3-5 years. In fact, total submissions of Xanax have now surpassed those for heroin and MDMA. Of critical importance is the significant increase in clandestine methamphetamine labs throughout Florida. The US Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)



indicated that methamphetamine labs have increased by nearly 800% in the past three years. The threat these labs pose to public health and safety as well as their environmental impact ensures that methamphetamine use is an emerging epidemic in Florida. Another disturbing trend is the emergence of powerful hallucinogenic drugs like AMT, BZP, TFMPP and 5-MeO-DiPT many of which are currently non-controlled substances.

Promoting Professionalism. 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 victims and perpetrators of crime. Because of Florida's unique climate, geography, and population, 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. FDLE is also directly involved in establishing training standards, identifying appropriate training curricula/materials, and initiating focused training for local law enforcement, fire, emergency, and other "first responders" to prepare them to respond to potential and actual terrorist incidents.

In addition to criminal justice officers, the value of competent and professional law enforcement analysts in support of investigations continues to become even more evident. Recognizing this, FDLE has developed an Analyst Academy and Certification Program to provide specialized training to criminal intelligence analysts in local and state law enforcement agencies across Florida. The anticipated impact will be enhanced investigative outcomes and professionalism among this critical investigative support position.

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 provides valuable insight in addressing these issues as additional officer training needs. 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.

GOAL 3: PREVENT CRIME AND PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY

Changing Population, Empowering Floridians. Florida continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation. The population in the state has grown 23.5% over the past 10 years, now surpassing 16 million residents and elevating Florida to the fourth largest state in the country. 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. 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.

In the next 25 years the elderly population is projected to increase from 18.1% to 26.3% of the state's population. The juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly 13.5%. 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 or the elderly, under the Foley amendment to the National Child Protection Act. These programs serve to protect the public, particularly the most vulnerable: Florida's children, elderly, and disabled.

Preventing criminals from being placed in positions of trust or responsibility is a valuable crime prevention measure. FDLE has focused on customer service and has established performance standards that ensure prompt processing of criminal history requests. Understanding the importance of timely responses to customers needing criminal history information to support sensitive hiring and licensing decisions is key to doing good business. FDLE has been able to meet or exceed these turnaround standards 94% of the time and customer surveys indicate 98% were satisfied with this service in FY 2002-2003.

The concept of civilian criminal history checks has become much more widespread and urgent since September 11, 2001. Historically required in Florida for certain occupations or licenses (such as teachers, daycare workers, police officers, etc.), the demand for timely fingerprint-based criminal history checks has exploded. To improve this service to the public, FDLE has invested in the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS), which allows entities to submit information and fingerprints electronically. CWCS, first used by Florida's seaports to combat smuggling, provides a state and local criminal history response within 48 hours (often a shorter time). Previously, the state and national processing of paper fingerprint cards could take weeks or months. This system often eliminates criminals from positions or situations where they could harm both private industry and the public. FDLE is currently extending use of the CWCS for new types of records throughout the state.

Safety through Technology. 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 enhancement of regional investigative capabilities. The Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) serves as a "working clearinghouse" for computer crime in Florida. FC3 ensures Florida is better prepared to anticipate, prevent, react to, and recover from acts of terrorism, sabotage, and cyber crime, as well as natural disasters.

The Department has included a \$650,000 request in the FY 04-05 Legislative Budget Request to continue funding of staff in FC3 and CER. A Byrne grant originally paid for the eight positions, but with its expiration, the department will need to secure other means to retain the well-trained staff and analytical expertise.

Sharing information is key to crime prevention and FDLE has developed several approaches to provide current information to criminal justice customers and the public. The Criminal Justice Network (CJNet), managed by FDLE, provides authorized criminal justice partners access to



computerized criminal histories such as the National Crime Information Center, National Drug Pointer Index, Interstate Identification Index, GangNet, DrugNet, ThreatNet and a number of other state and national databases. FDLE also maintains a public website that provides information on Florida's sexual predators, missing children, most wanted fugitives and domestic security. The site allows members of the public to request criminal history record checks online and check wanted or missing persons and stolen property files.

On the domestic security front, FDLE has provided a mechanism for the timely and secure sharing of critical information through the establishment of ThreatCom. ThreatCom is a the web-based communication and incident notification system utilized by the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) to enable communication between the multiple public safety disciplines involved in the state's domestic security effort.

FDLE handles a number of criminal justice information databases to help promote public safety. The backbone of criminal justice telecommunications in our state is the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), which maintains nearly 51,662 devices in approximately 1,077 federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies. The system processes between 50 and 60 million data transactions per month, and allows criminal justice agencies virtually instantaneous access to information. FDLE also maintains the 3rd largest criminal history file in the nation, with criminal history records on more than 4 million offenders. Serving as the state repository, FDLE makes the records available to criminal justice agencies in Florida and across the country, as well as other governmental agencies and the public. Each record is fully computerized and supported by fingerprints to help positively identify offenders. About 87.1% of Florida's arrest fingerprint data is received electronically by FDLE from Livescan booking devices located at jails across the state.

GOAL 4: PREVENT AND RESPOND TO THREATS AGAINST DOMESTIC SECURITY AND OTHER DISASTERS

Domestic Security. The terrorist attacks on New York City's World Trade Centers and Pentagon 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.

FDLE serves as the agency responsible for coordinating and directing counter-terrorism efforts for the state of Florida, and the Commissioner of FDLE serves as the Incident Commander for the state in the event of a terrorist attack. Working closely with the Chief of Domestic Security Initiatives, the Division of Emergency Management, and other federal, state, and local agencies, FDLE is committed to enhancing the state's domestic security preparedness related to threats and/or acts of terrorism through the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategy.

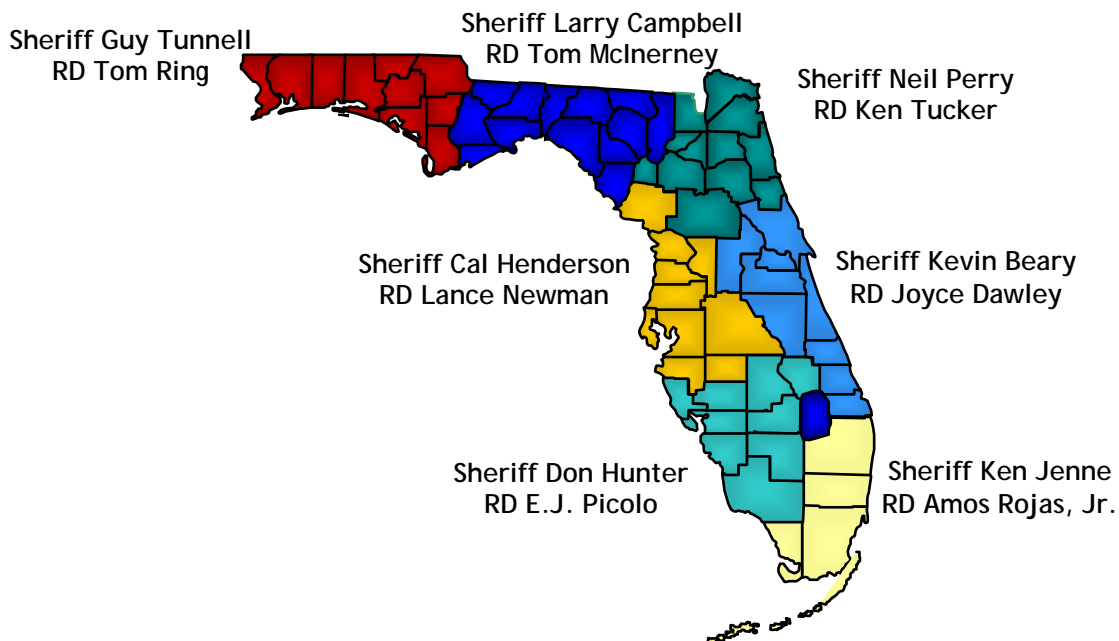
Florida's Domestic Security Strategy is based on the four cornerstones of preparing first responders, enhancing public health and bioterrorism response, protecting state borders, and improving information intelligence, and technology. In the days immediately following the September 11, attacks, over 1000 individuals, representing law enforcement, emergency management, fire rescue, public health, and agriculture came together to assess the State's vulnerabilities and make recommendations to immediately address them. Their



recommendations were incorporated into Florida's Domestic Security Strategy and became the blueprint for the State's anti-terrorism preparedness and response. It's mission is to prevent any further terror attack and to respond immediately should an attack occur.

Fundamental to implementation of this Strategy is the integration, coordination, and cooperation within and amongst each of the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). Each task force is co-chaired by an FDLE regional director and a local county sheriff and includes representatives from law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, health, business, education, community, and private industry. As the foundation of Florida's integrated efforts for domestic security, the task forces are responsible for taking the lead in investigating terrorist-related activities and preparing for future potential incidents in their respective region of the state. The task forces exemplify extraordinary integration, collaboration, and cooperation of response disciplines to operationalize Florida's Domestic Security Strategy.

**Florida's 7 Regional Domestic Security Task Forces
and Co-Chairpersons**



State government agencies also have critical roles to play in providing for domestic security. They, along with local governments, have primary responsibility for funding, preparing, and operating emergency services. The 2003 Florida Legislature appropriated and the Governor approved over \$233 million in federal and state funds to continue the support of Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. This funding combined with direct awards of federal funds to cities and counties in Florida total over \$400 million. In accordance with Florida's domestic security strategic objectives, some of these funds will be spent at the state level to investigate terrorist acts. A large portion will be shared with local counties and municipalities to equip and train Florida's first responders, public health and emergency workers, improve information sharing and secure the state's air, land, and sea borders. FDLE anticipates that 100% of the initial first responder and public health strategic objectives will be accomplished by the end of fiscal year



2003/04. Additional funding will be required in subsequent years to execute long-term recommendations of the Strategy, including improvements in communication and information-sharing, and additional border security requirements.

One area that has moved to the forefront of the state's domestic security efforts is interoperable communications. Currently, state, local, and federal agencies in Florida have incompatible radio communications systems and radios. When personnel from these agencies arrive at an incident, they are unable to "talk" with one another and share vital information. In order to solve the problem of incompatibility, Florida must integrate law enforcement, fire, and other emergency response systems for cross-disciplinary communications. By integrating their disparate communications systems, all emergency responders will be able to communicate with one another using their existing radios.

During the 2003 legislative session, interoperable communications was the top domestic security funding priority for Florida. As a result, \$13 million was appropriated toward this initiative. Although this may not solve the entire interoperable communications problem, it will make significant strides in achieving voice communications. Communication among response agencies is critical to ensuring the safety of our citizens and visitors. Creating this system will require the support and collaboration of many local, state and federal agencies.

