FDLE

| Florida Department of
Law Enforcement

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

September 30, 2015

Cynthia Kelly, Director
Office of Policy and Budget
Executive Office of the Governor
1701 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

JoAnne Leznoff, Staff Director
House Appropriations Committee
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Cindy Kynoch, Staff Director
Senate Committee on Appropriations
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, F.S., our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2016-17 through Fiscal Year 2020-21. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/Publications/Publications.aspx. This submission has been approved by Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Swearingen
Commissioner

RLS/hp

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Long-Range Program Plan
FY 16-17 through 20-21

September 30, 2015
Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner

AGENCY MISSION AND GOALS

Mission

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.

Values

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (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

FDLE has identified four major goals to promote public safety:

Goal 1: Ensure the detection of crime, investigation of criminal activity and apprehension of suspected criminals;
Goal 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases;
Goal 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety; and
Goal 4: Prevent and respond to threats against domestic security and other disasters.

AGENCY OBJECTIVES

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Objective II: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective XI: Protect, police, and secure the Capitol Complex

AGENCY SERVICE OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE PROJECTIONS TABLES

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

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Outcome I.1: Maintain the number of criminal investigations

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
3,862 2009-10	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Outcome I.2: Maintain percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
70% 2013-14	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

Objective II: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

Outcome II.1: Decrease turnaround time for lab disciplines

	Baseline/ Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
Digital Evidence Recovery	123 Days 2000-01	90	89	89	88	88
Chemistry	35 Days 2000-01	30	29	29	28	28
Firearms	135 Days 2000-01	60	59	59	58	58
Latents	65 Days 2000-01	80	79	79	78	78
Biology/DNA	111 Days 2000-01	100	99	99	98	98
Toxicology	44 Days 2000-01	40	39	39	38	38
Questioned Documents	35 Days 2015-16	35	34	34	33	33

Outcome II.2: Increase the number of samples analyzed and added to the DNA Database

Baseline/ Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
29,118 1997-98	75,000	77,250	77,250	79,568	79,568

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

Outcome III.1: Maintain percent of time FCIC is accessible

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

Outcome III.2: Increase the number of arrest records created and maintained

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
5,756,765 1996-97	27,250,000	27,250,000	28,067,500	28,067,500	28,909,525

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

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

Outcome IV.1: Maintain the percentage of laboratory service requests completed

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
92% 1995-96	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

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

Outcome V.1: Increase the number of hits in DNA Database

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
2,000 2009-10	4,000	4,120	4,120	4,244	4,244

Outcome V.2: Increase the total samples in DNA Database

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
700,000 2009-10	1,150,000	1,184,500	1,184,500	1,220,035	1,220,035

Outcome V.3: Increase the number of arrest records created and maintained

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
5,756,765 1996-97	27,250,000	27,250,000	28,067,500	28,067,500	28,909,525

GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

Outcome VI.1: Maintain percent of individuals who pass basic professional certification exam

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
84% 1996-97	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

Outcome VI.2: Increase number of professional law enforcement certificates issued

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
24,828 1996-97	17,500	17,500	18,025	18,025	18,566

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

Outcome VII.1: Increase the number of arrest records created and maintained

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
5,756,765 1996-97	26,500,000	27,295,000	27,295,000	28,113,850	28,113,850

Outcome VII.2: Maintain percent of time FCIC is accessible

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

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

Outcome VIII.1: Increase the number of missing persons cases worked

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
4,000 2009-10	4,300	4,429	4,429	4,562	4,562

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

Outcome IX.1: Increase number of criminal history record background checks processed

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
1,238,690 1996-97	3,000,000	3,090,000	3,090,000	3,182,700	3,182,700

Outcome IX.2: Increase the total number of registered sexual predators/offenders identified to the public

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
15,650 1998-99	75,996	79,596	83,196	86,796	86,796

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

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

Outcome X.1: Maintain the number of domestic security activities

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
30 2009-10	825	825	825	825	825

Outcome X.2: Maintain the number of intelligence products

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
2000 2015-16	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Objective XI: Protect, police, and secure the Capitol Complex

Outcome XI.1: Maintain the number of calls for Capitol Police service

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
7,489 2002-03	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300

Outcome XI.2: Maintain rate of criminal incidents per 1, 000 employees

Baseline/Year	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
9.38 2013-14	2	2	2	2	2

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

1. **IMPROVING EDUCATION**
   - **World Class Education- N/A**

2. **Economic Development and Job Growth**
   - **Focus on Job Growth and Retention**

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

   - **Reduce Taxes- N/A**

   - **Regulatory Reform- N/A**

   - **Phase out Florida's Corporate Income Tax- N/A**

3. **MAINTAINING AFFORDABLE COST OF LIVING IN FLORIDA**
   - **Accountability Budgeting**

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

   - **Reduce Government Spending**

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

   - **Reduce Taxes- N/A**
   - **Phase out Florida's Corporate income Tax- N/A**

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FYs 16-17 through 20-21 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 divisions: Investigations and Forensic Science Services, Criminal Justice Information Services, Criminal Justice Professionalism, Executive Direction and Business Support and Florida Capitol Police. The performance data and trends were used to adjust goals and performance objectives where necessary. This document provides a strategic direction for the department to ensure criminal justice goals are attained and serves 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 and visitors, as defined in Section 943.03, FS. FDLE offers a range of diverse services to Florida's law enforcement community, criminal justice partners, and citizens. Performance goals and customer surveys are used to monitor the performance, delivery, and quality of FDLE's services. The executive director serves at the pleasure of the Governor and Cabinet.

Agency Planning Approach

FDLE leaders regularly initiate workgroups to assess a unit's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. In addition, the department completed an agency-wide analysis in February 2015. The department routinely solicits the feedback of Florida's police chiefs, sheriffs and other criminal justice stakeholders. FDLE utilizes statewide crime data and trends, demand for services and performance data to determine where to place resources and what additional resources will be required over the next several years to ensure strategic goals and objectives are achieved.

This plan was developed based on careful consideration of the department's mission, priorities, capabilities and environment, and assists in the priority-based allocation of fiscal, human, technological, capital, and other resources. In developing the plan, the department reviewed and examined all divisions, services and activities funded in current year estimated expenditures.

In addition, upon his appointment in January 2015, Commissioner Swearingen initiated an analysis of department performance resulting in eight priorities to reprioritize, refocus and renew the agency: establishing cybercrime capabilities; enhancing intelligence and domestic security partnerships and investigations; leveraging new analytical capabilities to better utilize data and Information; allocating additional assets to public safety task forces;

maintaining public confidence in professional standards and character of peace officers; providing objective use of force / in-custody death investigations; evaluating department infrastructure/ updating technology, facilities and equipment; and improving recruitment, retention and development of members.

GOAL 1: ENSURE THE DETECTION OF CRIME, INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

Investigative Services

FDLE conducts protracted criminal investigations that target crime and criminal organizations whose illegal activities and/or associates cross jurisdictional boundaries, include multiple victims, represent a major social or economic impact to Florida, and/or address a significant public safety concern. FDLE's investigative and intelligence resources primarily target five focus areas: violent crime, economic crime, drug crime, public integrity and domestic security. FDLE also commits investigative resources to initiatives that, while not protracted, address a statewide public safety priority and provides investigative expertise and assistance to Florida's law enforcement community. Each year, the department reviews intelligence and data related to current criminal justice trends and conditions to ensure that the investigative foci appropriately address the most critical public safety issues concerning this state.

Violent Crime (Murder, Forcible Sex Offenses, Robbery and Aggravated Assault)

According to the Uniform Crime Report, both the volume (number) and rate (number per 100,000 population) of crime declined in 2014, reaching its lowest point in 44 years. Despite the decline, there were still more than 91,000 violent crimes reported in Florida - one violent crime reported every 5 minutes 46 seconds. Many of these violent crimes are committed by repeat offenders who have either not been apprehended or are on probation or awaiting trial for previous offenses. They are not confined by jurisdictional boundaries and commonly use technology to assist in the commission of their crimes. The 21st century criminal challenges law enforcement to improve investigative techniques and methodologies and leverage technology and multi-jurisdictional partnerships to improve public safety.

In partnership with local law enforcement, FDLE has developed and implemented Electronic Surveillance Support Teams (ESST) in each region, which use advanced technologies, global positioning satellite and other computer technology to locate violent crime suspects. ESSTs have enhanced law enforcement's capability to identify violent criminals and significantly improved the speed of locating and apprehending a criminal suspect. In FY 14-15, ESSTs conducted more than 6,500 requests for technical services statewide. The department will continue to expand this capability within the regions.

Computers and the Internet have become integral parts of human activity—both legal and illegal—throughout most of the world. Cyber tools and techniques are now required to investigate a range of classic "physical" crimes, as well as new high-tech crimes. FDLE

has established seven regional cyber/high-tech crime squads in addition to a headquarters squad that coordinates and supports regional efforts ensuring consistency of training, equipment and protocols statewide. The regional squads primarily investigate Internet crimes and child exploitation, which involves a knowledge and understanding of tracing Internet Protocols and legal processes. Cyber squads also have strong expertise in cyber forensics, which involves recovery of data from computers and other electronic devices.

The department recently allocated additional special agents trained to investigate advanced cyber security crimes, such as network intrusions, hacking and denial of service attacks, to each team because of the growing demand to investigate cyber security threats. FDLE will continue to expand the capacity and capability of these cyber squads by adding system programming consultants with expertise in computer forensics and network security to each cyber/high tech crime team. Expansion of these efforts will require significant investment in equipment, training and partnerships with the FBI cybercrime task forces in Florida. FDLE will also work with the National White Collar Crime Center as beta testers/early adopters of the new national Basic Network Intrusion Investigations training, which FDLE plans to bring to Florida in 2016.

Economic Crime (Retail Crime and Identity Theft)
The FBI and industry experts estimate organized retail crime is more than a $30 billion a year problem, accounting for more than burglary, larceny, robbery and auto theft combined. A 2014 survey conducted by the National Retail Federation found over 88 percent of retailers have been victimized by organized retail crime in the previous 12 months. Besides the huge financial toll retail crime takes on the industry, which leads to higher consumer prices, there are also public safety issues. Some stolen products, including baby formula and pharmaceuticals, have a specific shelf life. The alteration of expiration dates before being resold may pose serious public health issues.

Criminals perpetrating schemes to defraud continue to become more sophisticated in nature. Illicit uses of alternative payment systems (e.g. debit, credit, prepaid access, virtual currency) pose new challenges in the investigation of economic crime. Anonymous modes of communication (e.g. VoIP, spoofing, the Internet) further complicate the identification of suspects and negatively impact the successful investigation and prosecution of criminal groups operating within Florida, as well as those perpetrating economic crime on the citizens of Florida from outside of the state.

The growing number of social networking sites and personal information being used online contributes to the increase in identity theft that has been noted nationwide. According to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), approximately 2.5 million consumer fraud and identity theft complaints were filed in the United States in 2014. Identity theft can be defined as the fraudulent use of personal information, typically for financial gain. Identity theft continues to be a statewide issue, particularly with organized groups utilizing skimming devices placed inside gas pumps to steal Personal Identifying Information, which is then used to create fraudulent credit cards. Repairing a person's credit once they have

been a victim of identity theft may take years, causing unwanted stress and anxiety. In 2014, the FTC ranked Florida first in the nation for reported identity theft, with 37,000 complaints. FDLE will focus on identifying, investigating and dismantling major criminal organizations engaged in retail crime, identity theft and other fraud-related schemes.

Drug Crime (Manufacturing, Trafficking, Distribution, and Abuse)

For many years, Florida has been an integral part of the global drug trade. Due to its geographic proximity to source countries and the interstate highway system, Florida provides easy entry and transshipment opportunities for a variety of drugs such as cocaine, heroin and cannabis arriving through the Mexican and Caribbean corridors. In addition, the domestic production of cannabis and methamphetamines, in conjunction with the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, has created an extremely diverse drug landscape statewide.

Recently, there has been a massive influx of illicit synthetic substances in the state, many of which are now controlled substances under Florida Statutes. These synthetic substances are generally classified as synthetic cannabinoids (spice), cathinones (bath salts) and phenethylamines and are abused because they are often perceived as a safer alternative to illegal drugs. In many cases, synthetic substances have proven to be more dangerous. They are commonly available for purchase in specialty smoke shops, the Internet and convenience stores, making them easily obtained for abuse by children and young adults. Such abuse presents severe health risks, and an immediate danger and imminent hazard to the health, safety and welfare of Floridians. These substances continue to be an issue, especially of a public health concern, as the contents are unknown and largely target a youthful clientele.

The success of Florida's enforcement initiatives related to pharmaceutical drug diversion contributed to a 26 percent decrease in occurrences of oxycodone and 27 percent decrease in deaths caused by oxycodone in 2013 compared to 2012. Despite the decrease, prescription drugs (including benzodiazepines and all opioids excluding heroin) continued to be found more often than illicit drugs both as the cause of death and present at death (73 percent of all drug occurrences when ethyl alcohol is excluded). Additionally, law enforcement sources have begun documenting an upward trend in heroin and fentanyl use across the state. According to the *2014 Annual Report of Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners*, occurrences of heroin and fentanyl increased by 125 and 84 percent, respectively, and deaths caused by heroin and fentanyl increased by 111 and 115 percent, respectively, in 2014 compared to 2013.

The manufacture of methamphetamine in Florida continues to be a concern for law enforcement and the public. The waste products found at clandestine methamphetamine labs may include solvents, reagents, precursors, by-products and the drug products. If disposed improperly, these wastes can contaminate ground water, cause respiratory and/or skin irritations and release toxins into the environment. In the worst case, they can

explode, causing serious injury or death. According to the DEA, Florida seized 1,250 clandestine methamphetamine labs in 2014, a 23 percent increase over the previous year. The National Drug Threat Assessment observed a similar trend throughout the country. These illegal and volatile operations require dangerous and costly environmental cleanup. Approximately $2 million was spent in Florida last year. Through independent investigation and joint federal, state, and local task force operations FDLE will continue to focus on identifying, investigating, and apprehending, drug traffickers and dismantling their criminal organizations.

Public Integrity

Public corruption is a breach of trust by a federal, state or local official. It undermines the security and safety of our neighborhoods and cities, wastes billions of dollars annually and erodes public confidence in government. An FDLE investigation protects the public and the agency involved by removing the perception of bias and provides a strong investigative foundation for prosecutors.

Independent, impartial investigations are imperative to maintain public trust between the criminal justice community and citizens. In addition, use of force and in-custody death incidents often attracts media attention and invites public scrutiny. As a result, many municipal/county entities are requesting FDLE assistance. The number of FDLE officer involved shooting (OIS) investigations has increased 117 percent the past five years. In FY 14-15, investigations increased 31 percent, which diverted 25,030 investigative man hours (totaling 14 FTE) from other core mission responsibilities. FDLE projects OIS requests will continue to increase statewide, particularly in the Miami region where the number of Memorandum of Understanding for OIS investigations is growing. FDLE will request additional resources to handle the OIS workload without a negative impact to other core mission responsibilities.

In 2014, FDLE was mandated to investigate all incidents of death or serious injury at Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities. The 2015 Legislature appropriated 17 special agent positions to handle a projected workload of approximately 60 cases a year. By August 2015, FDLE worked 145 DOC investigations, representing a 142 percent increase over projections. Additional resources including manpower, training, and equipment for these types of investigations will need to be allocated if FDLE is to maintain its focus on other core mission activities.

Domestic Security

Section 943.0312, FS, establishes Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) to coordinate counter terrorism efforts among local, state, and federal resources to ensure that such efforts are not fragmented or duplicated; coordinate counter terrorism training, and coordinate the collection and dissemination of counter terrorism investigative and intelligence information. The seven RDSTFs are co-chaired by an FDLE Special Agent in Charge and a Florida sheriff or police chief and include representatives from law

enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, health, private sector, education and local community representatives.

The FBI has publicly indicated that we are at more risk now for an attack on American soil than we were preceding the tragedy on September 11th, 2001. The threats are too prolific for federal law enforcement to track without assistance from local and state agencies. The department reorganized the Office of Statewide Intelligence and transitioned the FDLE Watch Desk from a communications center to a 24-hour watch and warning center to enhance our intelligence and analytical capabilities. In addition FDLE has assigned agents to each of the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces located throughout Florida.

Critical Information-Sharing Systems and Tools
One of the most important factors in crime detection, investigation and apprehension is the rapid, complete and reliable exchange of crime-related information among criminal justice professionals at all levels – local, state and federal. FDLE's key information systems provide greater utility of Florida's criminal history information and enhance law enforcement's ability to track and arrest criminals and solve crimes:

- *Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC)* – contains information on wanted persons, missing persons, unidentified persons and stolen property and serves as the gateway to Florida and national criminal history records. This is Florida's law enforcement/criminal justice information system.
- *Computerized Criminal History System (CCH)* – contains all fingerprint-supported criminal history records in the state of Florida. Florida's central repository is the fourth largest criminal history system in the nation.
- *Biometric Identification (ID) System* – provides a fast, accurate method of fingerprint identification. It also allows for the storage and search of palm prints and the collection of images such as mug shots, scars, and tattoos.
- *Rapid ID* – allows users to biometrically identify a subject and run warrant and criminal history checks in moments, by simply capturing two fingerprints on a hand-held device. Law enforcement officers use these devices during roadside stops, in jails during intake, transport, and release, in courthouses to confirm identity at arraignment, by probation officers to confirm a probationer's identity and by sexual offender/predator units for re-registration. Additionally, the devices allow jail and courthouse personnel to determine whether an individual has previously submitted a sample to the DNA Database. Florida's Rapid ID system interfaces with the FBI's quick ID system, the Repository for Individuals of Special Concern, allowing Florida's law enforcement officers to query this additional information source of known criminal subjects. This database contains nearly three million additional criminal records and allows Rapid ID users to better assess the threat level of a criminal subject.
- *FALCON Web Interface* – allows users to access FALCON's watch list feature where they may elect to receive notification when fingerprint activity, such as an

arrest, is submitted for a criminal subject. The web application also provides users access to search and manage retained applicant fingerprints. The system provides reports and allows users to submit a record for a complete state and national fingerprint-based record check without having to re-fingerprint the employee or applicant.

FDLE maintains the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet) so Florida's criminal justice agencies have access to multiple online systems to assist in the prevention, detection and the solving of crimes. The following represent a sample of available systems:

- *DNA Database* – allows law enforcement agencies to search FDLE records for possible DNA matches when solving crimes.
- *Florida Fusion Center Network (FFCN)* – facilitates information exchange within regional and the State Fusion Centers.
- *Florida Law Enforcement eXchange* – the statewide law enforcement data sharing system that links the regional law enforcement data sharing systems (LInX, TBSN, FINDER, R-LEX, SmartShare) to provide criminal justice and investigative lead-generating information from local agencies' Records Management Systems, Jail Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, and other databases.

FDLE also maintains an Internet presence that provides criminal justice information services to the public through the following systems:

- *Sex Offender / Predator System* – provides information and mapping services related to registered sexual offenders and predators.
- *FCIC Public Access System* – provides information on wanted or missing persons, and stolen vehicles, parts, licenses or other articles.
- *Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse* (*MEPIC)* - the central repository of information regarding missing endangered persons in Florida. MEPIC assists law enforcement agencies and Florida's citizens in finding missing persons by providing analytical services and engaging the public in the search and is responsible for issuing all AMBER, Missing Child and Silver Alerts in Florida.

FDLE has received multi-year funding under the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program to improve data completeness and sharing relative to the purchasing of a firearm through federally licensed dealers. It also addresses the gap in information available to NICS regarding prohibiting factors, such as mental health adjudications and commitments used to make determinations of eligibility for individuals wishing to purchase a firearm. Several projects are being implemented to address the completeness of records and improve timeliness and accuracy of information between FDLE and Florida's criminal justice and law enforcement agencies:

- The eWarrants project includes creation of an electronic warrant exchange interface pilot with several Florida counties to address the inconsistency of the warrant entry

process and to ensure warrant information is entered and exchanged in a timely manner. The new system will potentially allow all warrants to be entered into the system as opposed to prioritizing the most egregious offenses. Updated warrant information will better allow the department to make firearm purchase decisions.

- The Firearm Eligibility System (FES) automated the process of handling firearm purchase requests for criminal history checks from firearm dealers. The system has improved service to authorized dealers and purchasers of firearms and meets requirements established by NICS and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Historically, FES was accessed exclusively by federally-licensed firearms dealers for the purpose of accessing NICS to facilitate a firearms transfer. In January 2015, the Disposition of Firearms (DOF) initiative authorized criminal justice agencies to access NICS, via FES, for the purpose of determining a person's eligibility to receive a firearm before the agency releases a firearm taken into agency custody. Programming was completed in July 2015 and FDLE's Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) is piloting this initiative with a limited number of criminal justice agencies and full implementation is scheduled for Fall 2015.

- The Mental Competency Database (MECOM) was created in 2007 as a state central repository to receive, store and forward Florida mental health records that are firearms disqualifiers from the Florida Clerks of the Court to NICS. During the 2013 session, the Legislature passed HB 1355 expanding the number of state mental health disqualifiers used to determine a person's eligibility to receive a firearm. Subject matter experts from the mental health community, the Florida Clerks of Court, the Office of State Court Administration, the Judiciary and FDLE identified reporting gaps within the reporting process and made recommendations for improvement. As a result, the MECOM database was redesigned to address those reporting gaps. FDLE completed programming and released the new system for use by Florida clerks in August 2015.

- The 2014 Legislature allocated funds to replace FDLE's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system to address data quality and completeness, as well as data display issues that currently cause additional manual work. The current database contains arrests on more than six million people originating from Florida law enforcement agencies. Today, over 96 percent of the records are submitted electronically through the Biometric ID System and a network of livescan stations located in local criminal justice agencies. In FY 14-15, FDLE received 765,532 arrest records from state law enforcement agencies for processing. Modernizing CCH will improve efficiency and accuracy and save time and resources.

GOAL 2: SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES

Forensic Services

FDLE's six crime laboratories provide scientific analysis of evidence as requested by local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in this state. FDLE offers forensic services and expert witness testimony in Biology/DNA, Chemistry, Digital Evidence, Crime Scene, Firearms, Latent Prints, Questioned Documents, Trace Evidence and Toxicology. FDLE also houses Florida's DNA Database, the second largest in the country. Timeliness in the delivery of all forensic services is critical to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors and to the resolution and successful prosecution of criminal cases. FDLE performance standards for each discipline are some of the most aggressive when compared to discipline standards of other states and help ensure customers of FDLE forensic services are receiving the most efficient and effective service possible.

The large number of crimes in Florida results in a heavy demand for forensic services. In FY14-15, FDLE's crime laboratories received 77,000 submissions from law enforcement contributors, more than 300 incoming service requests for every FDLE crime laboratory analyst. In addition, advances in technology have expanded lab analyses. For instance, systems that now are able to search palm prints and match poor quality fingerprints have improved latent prints hits by 108 percent. Similarly, technology advances have contributed to a 25 percent increase in the volume (measured in gigabytes) of digital evidence analyzed over the past five years. While this is positive for public safety, it also adds to turnaround times and increasing volume of pending requests. Additionally, more than 100 crime laboratory analysts and supervisors have separated from the department the past five years, 39 percent for better pay. FDLE will request additional resources to retain personnel and help improve crime laboratory productivity and services.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 14-15, more than 76,000 submissions of qualifying offenders were added to the database. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected and analyzed more than one million samples, resulting in more than 31,000 hits and assisted over 29,000 investigations. Florida's DNA Database represents approximately eight percent of the total national offender profiles. In January 2017, Florida will add violations of Chapter 893 (drugs) to the offenses for which individuals are required to submit a DNA sample at the time of arrest. The department estimates receiving 14,000 additional DNA submissions to the database.

Another vital area of responsibility is the Biometric Identification (ID) System, which was built from arrest fingerprints submitted by booking facilities and interfaces with the FBI's database as an additional resource for solving crimes. Florida's Biometric ID System contains approximately 6.4 million subjects and compares latent prints developed from crime scenes and physical evidence to previous identified finger and palm prints contained in the database. Potential matches are analyzed to see if identification can be made.

Unidentified latent prints are added to an unresolved latent database for search against incoming records.

FDLE ensures compliance and enforcement with the rules regarding evidentiary blood and breath alcohol analysis, including the statutorily required certification of all persons who conduct blood and breath alcohol analyses. Staff presents expert testimony to assist state attorneys with the scientific principles behind the instrumentation, the effects of alcohol and the interpretation of results from blood and breath alcohol analyses. FDLE has statutory authority to approve methods of analysis for breath and blood alcohol testing for use by those conducting investigations involving driving under the influence, commercial motor vehicles, boating under the influence and use of a firearm while intoxicated. The Intoxilyzer 8000 evidentiary breath test instrument allows FDLE to conduct statistical analyses of analytical data to ensure compliance with the rules and the reliability of evidentiary breath tests. To ensure reliability of blood test results, FDLE is required to conduct proficiency tests of blood analysts, and statistical analyses of the data to demonstrate that the blood analyst can satisfactorily and quantitatively analyze blood samples for alcohol content.

FDLE's forensic science services are currently accredited through various national accrediting organizations. The department will seek accreditation through the American Society of Crime Lab Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board as a calibration laboratory to enhance the alcohol testing program. The accreditation process will provide outside accountability, strengthen the program and assist in defusing some legal challenges. FDLE expects to apply for this accreditation in 2017.

GOAL 3: PREVENT CRIME AND PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY

Changing Population, Empowering Floridians
Since 2000, Florida's population has grown 23 percent, surpassing 19 million residents, making it one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Florida now ranks as the third largest state in the country. By 2030, the elderly population is projected to increase to 25 percent. The juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly 28 percent. 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 types of criminals who prey on these vulnerable citizens. FDLE has placed a high priority on empowering citizens with information to help them protect themselves and their families.

The National Child Protection Act authorizes record checks for employees and volunteers working with children, the disabled and the elderly. These checks are conducted under FDLE's Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System (VECHS). In FY 14-15, the department processed 230,000 total VECHS record checks. Florida lawmakers have emphasized the critical nature of protecting Floridians and visitors by requiring criminal history record checks for certain occupations or licenses (such as teachers, daycare workers, etc.), thereby increasing the demand for timely fingerprint-based criminal history

record checks. To provide this service, FDLE allows entities to submit information and fingerprints electronically to the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS). FDLE provides a state and national criminal history response within three business days. This service often eliminates criminals from positions or situations where they could harm individuals, particularly vulnerable persons, and protects the private and public sectors. Likewise, access to Florida criminal history record information allows citizens or businesses to use this information to make appropriate determinations regarding individuals they wish to employ, grant access to confidential information or allow in their home. In FY 14-15, the department processed 1.4 million total applicant/licensure record checks.

FDLE retains fingerprints from applicant criminal history record checks as authorized by statute to help prevent criminals from being placed in positions of trust or responsibility. Incoming arrest fingerprints are searched against retained fingerprints and when there is a match, licensing or employing agencies are informed of the Florida arrest. Florida will begin participation in the national Rap Back service in 2016 which will allow Florida to retain fingerprints at the national level and receive subsequent out-of-state arrest information for retained applicants. FDLE is focused on customer service and has established performance standards to 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 critical.

The department also helps ensure public safety during each transfer of a firearm by a licensed dealer through FPP. The established time frame to ensure the purchaser does not have disqualifying information, which would prohibit him or her from possessing a firearm, is four minutes or less. Staff checks to determine if the purchaser has a felony conviction, a misdemeanor conviction that it is domestic-violence related, a qualifying domestic violence injunction, an active warrant, or any other state and/or federal disqualifier. The department also maintains MECOM, which is used to receive and store information on Florida persons who are disqualified due to mental competency-related court orders. MECOM information is forwarded to the FBI for inclusion into NICS, which is used nationally to determine eligibility for firearm purchase checks. Furthermore, FPP performs NICS checks and out-of-state disposition research on behalf of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the purpose of issuing a concealed weapons license. In FY 14-15, the department processed 950,000 total FPP record checks.

FDLE is the custodian of record for all sexual offenders/predators residing in the state of Florida and maintains the Florida Sexual Offender Registry. Since the implementation of the Jessica Lunsford Act in 2005, the registry continues to provide new enhancements to the re-registration process and analytical tracking of absconders. Additionally, the registry continues to provide training to local law enforcement agencies regarding new enhancements and procedures and continually modifies systems to provide identity and arrest notification of high-risk sexual offenders. Since being established in 1997, it has grown in both size and demand for service. The citizens of Florida use FDLE's public

sexual offender website to stay informed with regard to the location of sexual offenders so that they can protect themselves and their families. Last year, FDLE maintained the records of 69,000 registered offenders and predators, an eight percent increase over the previous year. The Florida Offender Alert System distributed nearly 15.3 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens since its inception and currently has 226,000 subscribers.

FDLE's Enforcement and Investigative Support Bureau (EIS) works with local and federal law enforcement agencies to track down and apprehend sexual offenders/career offenders who are knowingly and actively violating Florida's registration laws. Florida has the third largest sexual offender population in the country. Currently, there are approximately 750 sexual offenders who are unaccounted for within the state. The department consolidated MEPIC and career offender services, along with three regional inspectors, into EIS, to improve coordination with its partners regarding the apprehension of these individuals.

MEPIC acts a liaison to citizens, private organizations and law enforcement officials regarding missing endangered persons. Law enforcement agencies must enter a missing child/adult report into Florida Crime Information Center/National Crime Information Center (FCIC/NCIC) within two hours of receiving a report of a missing person. This unit activates standardized message alerts and provides information regarding the missing endangered person to the public electronically, including using highway message signs, which improve the chances of a safe recovery in cases involving a motor vehicle. The department continues to work with its partner agencies to ensure all alerts remain an effective public safety tool, including Silver and Blue Alerts.

Career offenders get their designations through being convicted of certain violent crimes and or having multiple felony convictions; they are the most violent population of individuals documented within Florida. There are approximately 16,500 career offenders in Florida and 4,000 are not incarcerated. A unique registry in the nation, the Florida Career Offender Registry is housed and maintained within FDLE. Law enforcement agencies across Florida utilize the registry to keep track of these serious offenders and the public utilizes the Florida Career Offender website to know the location of career offenders.

Safety through Technology
Today, all businesses have an online presence. This prevalence in computer technology, especially in mobile communications, offers both challenges and opportunities to the criminal justice community. Because criminals always find ways to exploit every new technology, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to adapt to these changes and master the necessary tools and expertise to investigate these crimes. To ensure timely and efficient responses to cyber-attacks, FDLE coordinates and maintains Florida's Cyber Incident Response Team. In addition, FDLE provides free training for Florida residents, businesses, and organizations through its Secure Florida Initiative. Information to protect Floridians and their families from online dangers is available via www.secureflorida.org.

Promoting Professionalism

Criminal justice is an ever-changing profession. Legislative changes, court decisions, technology, demographics and society are in a constant state of change. Today's criminal justice officer must be able to respond and react in a competent and capable manner to complex crimes. Florida's law enforcement and corrections community is a reflection of the responsiveness and high standards set for training and certification. Standards ensure officers are kept abreast of their field, thereby better serving our citizens and communities. The department promotes and facilitates the competency and professional conduct of Florida's criminal justice officers and delivers training to FDLE members and Florida's criminal justice community.

The mission of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) is to ensure all citizens of Florida are served by criminal justice officers who are ethical, qualified and well trained. CJSTC creates, assesses, amends and maintains instructional curricula, which are the fundamental bases in the development of certified law enforcement, correctional and correctional probation officers. In addition to providing the training foundation for the entry–level officer, FDLE develops the post-basic and specialized training essential to the officer's career development.

FDLE develops and maintains the basic recruit training programs required for completion by individuals seeking to become certified law enforcement, corrections, and correctional probation officers in Florida. The programs are established through an instructional systems design process to be scenario-based and updated annually to capture legislative revisions and current trends. These programs are standardized for delivery by CJSTC-certified training schools through the development of textbooks and instructor guides that are accessible to the schools and students at a fraction of normal cost. They are also available electronically.

Individuals seeking to become officers must also pass a certification examination. The department develops and administers approximately 6,500 State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE) annually to basic recruits seeking to become certified correctional officers, correctional probation officers and law enforcement officers. Since 1993, the SOCE had been delivered in a paper and pencil format. Beginning July 1, 2014, the exam was transitioned to computer-based testing via a private vendor. The electronic SOCE is available at 32 of the state's 40 CJSTC-certified training schools and 21 vendor sites across the state. It allows greater efficiency in the exam for applicants and the state, resulting in substantial cost savings.

The department designs, develops and maintains CJSTC advanced, specialized and career development training programs, including 115 different courses. A comprehensive post-basic needs assessment was recently completed to identify current and future training needs and prioritize courses to be developed, maintained or removed. Studies conducted

on critical topics impacting officers in the performance of their duties, such as physical fitness standards, use of electronic control devices and sudden in-custody deaths, will assist in providing accurate and up-to-date training. Through statewide conferences and specialized training, the department will continue to conduct training in support of moving some CJSTC courses to a distance learning platform. All of these efforts will help ensure training is appropriately designed to improve officer safety and performance.

The Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute (FCJEI) provides continuing education opportunities for the state's criminal justice leaders. Through the Florida Leadership Academy, the Senior Leadership Program, and the Chief Executive Seminar, Florida's criminal justice professionals are kept up to date on policing methods throughout their careers. Additionally, FCJEI provides continuing executive development courses that are developed by observing emerging trends and issues and delivered at various locations around the state for the convenience of local agencies. In response to recent declining state finances, numerous professional level training courses, including mandatory continuing education subjects, are offered online, free of charge to state and local agencies.

Florida is recognized as a national leader in addressing officer discipline issues. Performed in conjunction with the CJSTC, the department provides a valuable public service that helps ensure the ethical behavior of officers. 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 one percent of the workforce. To assist employing agencies ensure officers meet and maintain the standards required by statute and rule, FDLE monitors and maintains an online, automated system of officer training, certification and employment records. Although the system provides adequate functionality, it is 17 years old, utilizes an outdated programing language and only functions on a web browser that will soon be unsupported. The 2015 Legislature appropriated $1.5 million to FDLE to replace the system. The initial phase of the project will move the system into modern programming language and ensure functionality across multiple browsers. Subsequent phases will improve functionality, including a document management component and automated reporting functions.

The Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA) promotes professionalism in Florida through agency participation in the accreditation process. And successful accreditation makes a statement to law enforcement colleagues and other professionals that the agency meets the very highest of standards. Since 1994, CFA has accredited more than 35 percent of Florida's law enforcement agencies and enjoys the support of the Florida Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Associations, as well as the Florida League of Cities and Association of Counties. CFA also offers agencies an opportunity to pursue accreditation for the Inspectors General investigative function. Training and support provided to local law enforcement continues to be the most valuable products provided by CFA.

FDLE was the first investigative state agency in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), achieving this distinction in July 1990. Becoming nationally accredited is a proud achievement for a law enforcement agency and is a recognized symbol of excellence. The department was reaccredited by CALEA for the sixth-straight time in 2012. In 1996, the department was accredited for the first time by CFA and anticipates its sixth-straight reaccreditation later this year.

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

Domestic Security
FDLE coordinates and directs counter-terrorism efforts for the state. The Commissioner serves as incident commander for the state in the event of a terrorist incident. FDLE's Special Agent in Charge of Domestic Security and Investigations serves as Florida's Homeland Security Advisor and works closely with the Division of Emergency Management and other federal, state and local agencies to enhance the state's domestic security preparedness through the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan; the state's blueprint for anti-terrorism prevention, preparedness and response. Since 2001, more than $2 billion in state and federal funds have been allocated to support the plan. At least 80 percent of these funds directly benefit local counties and municipalities to equip and train Florida's first responders, public health and emergency workers, improve information/intelligence sharing and secure the state's air and land.

Fundamental to the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan is integration, coordination and cooperation within and among each of the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). Each task force is co-chaired by an FDLE Special Agent in Charge and a Florida sheriff or police chief and includes representatives from law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, health, private sector, education and local community representatives. As the foundation of Florida's integrated efforts for domestic security, the task forces facilitate multi-disciplinary partnerships, coordinate the collection and dissemination of information and intelligence and ensure quick access to Florida's domestic security assets throughout the state. Florida will continue to maintain the capabilities it has built, strategically applying funding in a way to maximize effectiveness with a strong focus on prevention and protection efforts.

Intelligence
FDLE and the RDSTFs created a statewide criminal information and intelligence sharing strategy for Florida, including implementation of a statewide data sharing system. Consistent with this strategy, approximately 285 agencies with 500 data sources are participating in the Florida Law Enforcement eXchange (FLEX). It provides law enforcement across the state the ability to quickly and easily access and analyze thousands of records found in individual city, county and state law enforcement agencies

records and jail management systems. FDLE will continue to enhance data sharing capabilities in all seven regions to ensure connectivity.

The need to identify, prevent, monitor and respond to terrorist and criminal activities remains a significant challenge for the domestic security and criminal justice community. In order to address these issues, the creation and maturation of state and regional fusion centers is a national priority. Fusion centers are designed to bring all the relevant partners together to maximize multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional abilities to prevent and respond to terrorism and other criminal activity. Fusion centers act as force multipliers in support of local and discipline-specific intelligence sharing efforts. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC), housed at FDLE headquarters, brings together partners from across the public safety community to share data, information and intelligence as appropriate. FFC provides meaningful, actionable intelligence analyses that are shared with state, local, federal and tribal partners. Interoperability and collaboration between FFC and regional fusion centers remains a top priority.

An effective, coordinated network of fusion centers maximizes multi-jurisdictional resources, thereby enhancing the services provided to all jurisdictions with the responsibility to protect the residents and visitors of Florida. The Network of Florida Fusion Centers provides non-law enforcement partners with the ability to share information and collaborate with non-law enforcement government and private partners. FFC led the development and adoption of a statewide Concept of Operations (CONOPS) to define the roles and responsibilities of each regional fusion center, formalize efforts to avoid duplication of effort and increase collaboration to help identify and resolve information gaps. CONOPS allows fusion centers to share assets and resources that would not otherwise be available in every regional fusion center. FDLE will continue to build-out the fusion center network enhancing information-sharing throughout the state.

In 2015, FDLE expanded the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI) and created the position of Director of Statewide Intelligence to oversee the agency's intelligence operations, with the intent of bolstering the department's intelligence led policing efforts. As part of this expansion, OSI was organized to provide better connectivity to regional intelligence and domestic security squads as well as supporting general investigative activities in the field.

In support of Presidential Policy Directive 21, FDLE continues to build its capacity through BusinesSafe and SecureFlorida to provide a situational awareness capability that includes integrated actionable information about emerging trends, imminent threats and the status of incidents that may have a physical or cyber impact to critical infrastructure. In partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, FDLE has expanded outreach efforts to include the "*If You See Something, Say Something*" campaign, which encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and threats to local or state law enforcement via a toll free telephone number or online website.

Interoperable communications continues to be a critical domestic security concern. During an emergency, communication among first responders from multiple agencies and disciplines is essential for effective response. FDLE has acquired the necessary equipment to establish satellite communications in areas where network communications and infrastructure are necessary. Through the State Working Group Interoperable Communications Committee, FDLE supports sustainment of the Florida Interoperability Network, improving mutual aid communications systems and channels and establishing and maintaining network control centers. The committee recently conducted an assessment of Florida's communication capabilities resulting in updates to the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan and recommendations to the Domestic Security Oversight Council to improve communication efforts.

FDLE is also working with its statewide partners to collect data using the Communication Assets and Survey Mapping tool as the standard collection repository for emergency response agencies to store and visually display data about public safety communications assets. The information will be used to maintain and improve interoperable communications networks throughout the state.

Capitol Police and Protective Operations
Florida's Capitol Police is a specially trained and highly effective security and law enforcement unit which ensures the safety and security needs of both the legislative and executive branches of state government. Its primary responsibility is to protect the security of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives and those employees assigned to assist such state officials in the performance of their official duties within the Florida Capitol Complex. In recent years, the department has expended resources to enforce the security around the Capitol Complex to mitigate any significant domestic security disasters.

Further, the department maintains a dedicated unit, the Protective Operations Section (POS) to ensure full-time security of the Governor, the Governor's immediate family, the Governor's office and the Governor's mansion and grounds. These Special Agents have authority to bear arms and make arrests, with or without warrant, for violations of any of the criminal laws of the state. They are also often called upon to provide security or transportation to visiting dignitaries and governors of other states and their families. Dignitary protection details are also supplemented by the deployment of agents within the Department's seven regional operations centers.   In FY 14-15, FDLE's Protective Operations Section, in addition to security of the Governor and First Family, performed 79 protective details statewide.

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department:	FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	Department No.: 71000000

Program: Capitol Police	Code: 71550000
Service/Budget Entity: Capitol Police Services	Code: 71550100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	9.38	0.36	2	2
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	4,500	4,344	4,500	4,300

Program: Investigations and Forensic Science	Code: 71600000
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services	Code: 71600100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of lab service requests completed	95%	99.70%	95%	95%
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	77,267	78,000	78,000
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence	70	119	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	45	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Crime Scene	30	48	30	Delete
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	80	55	60	60
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	60	91	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Trace Evidence	115	171	150	Delete
Revised Measure- Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA	111	88	100	100
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	48	40	40
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Questioned Documents	N/A	N/A	35	35
Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA Database	2,000 90,000 700,000	4,072 76,220 1,068,918	4,000 75,000 1,150,000	4,000 75,000 1,150,000

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activites	70%	73%	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	2,000	2,266	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security activities	30	16	200	825
Number of intelligence products	700	2,324	2,000	2,000
*Number of registered sexual predators / offenders added and total identified to the public	3,600 68,796	3,478 66,930	3,600 72,396	3,600 72,396
*Number of missing persons cases: Missing Child Alerts activated / Amber Alerts activated / Silver Alerts activated	4,250 6 5 50	4,416 39 5 211	4,300 40 4 200	4,300 40 4 200

*Moved to Investigative Services in FY14-15; department will request
appropriate funding shifts in FY 15-16 budget.

Service/Budget Entity: Information Network Services	Code: 71700100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	100%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	25,250,000	26,031,989	26,500,000	27,250,000

Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services	Code: 71700200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** **Standard** **(Numbers)**
Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s)	96%	100%	98%	98%
Number of criminal history record background checks processed	2.75 million	3,184,542	3 million	3 million

Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism	Code: 71800000
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Standards Compliance Services	Code: 71800100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	80%	70%	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	452	538	700	685

Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services	Code: 71800200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2014-15** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2016-17** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	78%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,400	6,549	6,400	6,400
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	20,000	20,428	20,000	17,500

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Capitol Police
Service/Budget Entity: Capitol Police Services
Measure: Number of calls for Capitol Police service

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of Output Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
4,500	4,344	156 under	-3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect
☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: Due to a more proactive approach by Capitol Police officers, the number of calls for service has decreased.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Goal is to meet or exceed the standard set for this measure. It is recommended that the standard for this measure be changed to 4,300 for FY 16-17.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of lab service requests completed

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
78,000	77,267	733 under	-1%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☒ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: Productivity lost due to scientist turnover and training of new scientists impacted laboratory capacity to achieve the approved standard.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE is implementing a number of strategies including efforts to improve retention of experienced scientists to reduce lost productivity and increase crime laboratory throughput.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Digital Evidence Recovery

Action:

☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
70	119	49 over	+70%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: Digital Evidence Analysis has experienced a 36% increase in the number of service requests and a 25% increase in the volume of data analyzed (measured in gigabytes) over the past five years, without any increase in staffing.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: FDLE is planning strategies to increase staffing for this discipline.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Trace Evidence

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☒ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
115	171	56 over	+49%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☒ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: The majority of trace examinations such as fibers, paints polymers, glass can takes weeks up to months to go through debris to find microscopic evidence. Due to the manpower requirements in this discipline Trace will not typically be started on an evidence submission until it can be determine whether another discipline analysis such as fingerprints or DNA can provide the investigators what they need. This approach saves time for trace resources to work on the cases where trace has become the key or primary evidence. Therefore many trace submissions are weeks or months old before the laboratory analysis is even begun.
External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE used to offer bulb filament and gunshot residue as part of the trace discipline. These tests were performed right away to aid in the investigation and gunshot residue represented the majority of trace service requests. FDLE no longer offer these two analyses. Without these two analyses, the work management in trace is not designed to start a case as soon as it is received it application of a turnaround standard to this discipline is not an accurate reflection of discipline performance. FDLE recommends that it be removed from the reported performance metrics.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Chemistry

Action:

☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	45	15 over	+50%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: FDLE has implemented improved laboratory security measures that require random re-testing of each crime laboratory analyst's cases each month. This measure is an important part of security protocols, but significantly increases the monthly workload in chemistry sections and affects the section's turnaround time. Additionally, Chemistry sections have experienced a 21% loss in personnel due to retirement or resignation. Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: FDLE has implemented strategies for reducing the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission and increasing laboratory output through greater use of automation and overtime. This effort requires prioritization to be placed on working older cases, which contributes to the section's average turnaround time. The laboratories have transferred cases between the regions to increase efficiency and assist with the backlog. Backlogs and turnaround times should improve as new analysts complete their training and begin case work.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Crime Scene

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☒ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	48	18 over	+60%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors   ☒ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: FDLE responds to every crime scene call-out, usually within hours. whenever there is a crime scene callout. The crime scene analyst secures and documents the scene, identifies and collects evidence for testing back at the laboratory. The 30 day time frame is when they complete their crime scene report, which can be constantly delayed responding to other scenes. The report is a technicality. The service is actually rendered when FDLE arrives at the scne and collects the evidence.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Because of the nature of crime scene response, the service is rendered immediately. The turnaround time standard for this discipline measures a report writing response which can be impacted by issues outside FDLE control (such as more crime scene call-outs). FDLE recommends this performance measure be deleted.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Latent Prints

Action:

☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
60	91	31 over	+52%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: Improved capabilities to analyze palm prints and poorer quality fingerprints have added to the time required for analysis, but have produced a 108% increase in BIS hits, a major public safety improvement. Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: FDLE increased standard for number of days to complete this service from 60 to 80 days for FY 15-16. FDLE plans to add staffing to the Latent Prints sections to handle the increased work load caused by the improved capability. As new analysts complete training, productive capacity will be increased, which should help to meet the performance standard

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete lab service requests – Toxicology

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
40	48	8 over	+20%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☒ Competing Priorities   ☒ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☒ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE has implemented strategies for reducing the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission and increasing laboratory output through greater use of automation and overtime. This effort requires prioritization to be placed on working older cases, which contributes to the section's average turnaround time. FDLE's Toxicology sections have experienced a 45 percent loss in personnel due to promotional opportunities and resignations. The laboratories have been aggressive in hiring and training new personnel and we should see the average turnaround time fall into compliance in the next few months. Additionally, the agency is seeking to replace older analytical equipment with newer, more sensitive, and more efficient systems.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of samples added in DNA Database

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
90,000	76,220	13,780 under	-15%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☒ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☒ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: Legislative changes to include all felonies resulted in an initial increase to the number of submissions to the DNA Database. The standard was set in anticipation of increased submissions due to arrest and conviction rates. However, only one profile is entered per offender, regardless of the number of crimes he/she has or will commit in the future. Thus, the number of submissions increased at the time of the legislative change, but has now tapered due to offender recidivism rates as well as other factors.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE adjusted the standards for FY 15-16 to 75,000.

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LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of domestic security cases

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	16	14 under	-47%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: This measure represents the number of major cases with a nexus to domestic security that were not worked in conjunction with an FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force. The department works numerous cases in conjunction with task forces, which are not reflected in the reported data due to security restrictions. The department responded to all reported domestic security threats during the period.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE revised this measure to "Number of Domestic Security Activities" to more accurately reflect the department's role in coordinating and responding to potential terror threats and changed the standard to 200 for FY 15-16.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Total number of registered sex offenders/predators identified to the public

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
68,796	66,930	1,866 under	-3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: In 2014 Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down three percent for the year. Additionally penalties for a conviction of some qualifying sexual offenses have increased. Though anecdotal, it appears that there have been fewer new individuals qualifying for registration in Florida during this time period.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: FDLE will continue to monitor trends regarding sexual offender registration and if necessary recommend standards modifications for FY 17-18.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of registered sex offenders/predators added to the database

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
3,600	3,478	122 under	-3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: In 2014, Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down approximately 3.4 percent for the year. Additionally, penalties for a conviction of some qualifying sexual offenses have increased. Though anecdotal, it appears that there have been fewer new individuals qualifying for registration in Florida during this time period.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: FDLE will continue to monitor trends regarding sexual offender registration and if necessary recommend standards modifications for FY 17-18.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services
Measure: Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	77.9%	2.1% under	-3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:
The department develops State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE), which is administered by a contract vendor at various sites throughout the year. The department also develops the curricula and training materials that the state's criminal justice training schools use to prepare basic recruits for the certification exams. Success in passing the SOCE is a function of the recruit's training and preparation. Since the Professionalism Program neither recruits individuals into basic training nor delivers the instruction, it holds no sway over the number and percentage that pass the exam.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services
Measure: Percent of training centers in compliance with established administrative and financial standards

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	70%	10% under	-13%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: This measure is comprised of three parts: inspections of school facilities, training courses and regional audits of financial records and class files in connection with expenditure of trust fund dollars at Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training schools. The level of compliance for each component is calculated separately from the other two, and has equal weight in the overall metric. The trust fund audits in compliance have the greatest influence on the metric, because only a few audits are reported on each month.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☒ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: The department revised the title and methodology of this measure to more accurately capture training center compliance. Centers are given regular reminders of the requirements for operation that are codified in the Florida Administrative Code. FDLE staff will continue to perform these inspections and audits and report on the level of compliance, because such inspections and audits serve to identify training deficiencies, delineate necessary corrective actions, and are instrumental in helping the training schools to achieve 100 percent compliance.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Capitol Police
Service/Budget Entity: Capitol Police Services
Measure: Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Investigative Report in the Automated Investigative Management System and Computer Aided Dispatch System. The incident reports are written by the officer at or near the time of the actual occurrence. The incident reports information is entered into AIMS, which records the incident information in a near real time manner and is retrieved each month by the Special Operations Government Analyst for the month in which data is being reported. This data is delivered to a Lieutenant for determination of the number of criminal incidents for the month in which the data is being reported. The Government Analyst takes the total number of criminal incidents and divides it by the number of employees (full time equivalent "FTE") occupying office space that the Capitol Police is responsible for securing. FTE data is obtained from data extracted from the Florida State-Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS), by a member of FDLE's Office of General Services Purchasing Section. The result is multiplied by 1,000. This data is then verified by a member of Command Staff prior to its entry onto the PAMS monthly report.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Capitol Police
Service/Budget Entity: Capitol Police Services
Measure: Number of calls for Capitol Police service

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System. Calls for service are entered into the CAD System by the Communication Officers at the time of or in close proximity to the time of the actual events. The Communications Unit downloads each month an "Activity Summary by Signals" that lists all events occurring in a given month in which the data is being reported. The Analyst will delete out the count indicated on the report, for those activities/signals such as training events/40T, bomb dog training/46T, EOD training/74T, training – in service/53, off duty detail/80, leave/84, maintenance/repair patrol cars/19, and Proactive Patrols/88. This data is then verified by a member of Command Staff prior to its entry onto the monthly PAMS report.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT Ⅳ: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Percent of laboratory service requests completed

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The report provides data regarding the number and type of service requests completed. This data is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The following services are not counted toward the total and are excluded via an EXCEL formula: crime scene assistance(s), digital imaging, photography, and sweeping. The number of service requests completed is retrieved from this spreadsheet. This process is repeated for each laboratory. Totals from each laboratory are added together to obtain the system-wide total. The percentage is determined by dividing the number of service requests, received during the same period, into the number of service requests completed.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of laboratory service requests completed

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The report provides data regarding the number and type of service requests completed. This data is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The following services are not counted toward the total and are excluded via an EXCEL formula: crime scene assistance(s), digital imaging, photography, and sweeping. The number of service requests completed is retrieved from this spreadsheet. This process is repeated for each laboratory. Totals from each laboratory are added together to obtain the system-wide total.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Digital Evidence lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Chemistry lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Firearms lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Latent Prints lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time "for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Biology/DNA lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Toxicology lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time " for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Questioned Documents lab service requests

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The Field Services' System Administration Unit (SAU) generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. The data collection methodology of this new measure is the same as the other lab services. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA database

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). This is an automated system, maintained by local, state, and federal crime laboratories. Completed DNA profiles from crime scenes and DNA profiles of qualifying offenders are entered into CODIS by qualified crime laboratory analysts. Information concerning hits is entered into an in-house database (Hit Confirmation) by the State CODIS Administrator or designated qualified crime laboratory analyst.

State and local agencies submit DNA samples to FDLE. Appropriate data concerning each sample is entered into the DNA Investigative Support Database. Information from the submission forms concerning the qualifying offenders from whom the samples were obtained is entered into the DNA Database Sample Tracking and Control System (STaCS). 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 Hit Confirmation database is accessed, and a statistical report is generated. This report provides a summary of hits for the selected period. Samples added and Total Samples in DNA Database: STaCS is accessed, and the submission statistics are queried from the system for the desired period. These statistics are forwarded to the Program Office for reporting purposes. Monthly data is totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The Automated Investigative Management System (AIM) is a case management system in which data concerning the opening and closing of each FDLE criminal investigative case is maintained. The percentage of investigative resources will be calculated by dividing the total number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities by the total number of investigative hours worked. To determine the number of investigative hours worked in a reporting period, a member of the IFS Program Office will run a management report in AIM to generate a listing of all cases and associated hours worked during the specified reporting period. All non-investigative activity, such as training or leave, will be deleted from the data. To determine the number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities, the Program Office member will filter the above described report of investigative hours worked to include only cases with case type "Major" or "Special Projects." Monthly data are totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

Validity/Reliability: The data entered into AIMS concerning a particular case is provided by the case agent. A Special Agent Supervisor reviews the case documentation quarterly for accuracy and completeness. The Investigations and Forensic Science Program Office runs quarterly reports for quality control and correction (if needed) of the AIMS data.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of criminal investigations

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Investigative Management System (AIM). The AIM system is an automated case management system in which data concerning the opening and closing of each FDLE criminal investigative case is maintained. The data entered into AIM concerning a particular case is provided by or approved by the case agent assigned to that case. The Special Agent Supervisor (Supervisory Inspector, if an EI case) reviews the case documentation quarterly for accuracy and completeness. A member in the Program Office selects the appropriate date range and case type (major and investigative assistance) and runs the "Criminal Investigations Worked" report from the Management Reports Module. The report only generates cases with time attributed to them. The report is printed and the figures for major and investigative assistance cases are added together to obtain the statewide total. Major and investigative assistance cases with a domestic security focus will be subtracted from the total number of cases.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of domestic security activities

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Section 943.0312, FS, establishes Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) to coordinate counter terrorism (s. 775.30) efforts among local, state, and federal resources to ensure that such efforts are not fragmented or duplicated; coordinate counter terrorism training, and coordinate the collection and dissemination of counter terrorism investigative and intelligence information. Each RDSTF shall take into account the variety of conditions and resources present within the region. This measure will be defined as a total number of suspicious incidents response, special security events, domestic security training and exercises. The total number will be derived by each RDSTF tracking their activity and reporting the number of specified activities on a spreadsheet. The spreadsheet will be posted on the Domestic Security information sharing portal. Regional numbers will be aggregated by personnel in the HQ Office of Domestic Security Preparedness and reported to the IFS PAMS administrator on a monthly basis

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of intelligence products

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) serves as the statewide intelligence hub for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. FFC coordinates collection and analysis of all crimes information and intelligence received from a variety of sources and appropriately disseminates that information to local, state, and federal domestic security partners with a need and right to know the information. Information developed and disseminated is documented in a number of intelligence products including intelligence and domestic security briefs and reports, alerts, assessments; and Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) record matches; as well as cyber newsletters, and cyber network security advisories. Documentation for these products is stored and tracked in FDLE's Automated Information Management System (AIMS), the Florida Fusion Center Network (FFCN) secure portal, cyber standalone database, and the FFC Product Identification Log. The measure will be defined as a total number of intelligence products as derived by counting the number of investigative reports in designated case numbers that have been flagged in the AIMS system with a highlight of intelligence performance measure, plus the number of network security advisories from the stand alone cyber database; number of cyber security newsletters from the FFCN secure portal; and the number cyber intelligence presentations from the FFC Product Identification log.

The YTD data is equal to data reported in the most current quarter.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of registered sexual predators/offenders added and total identified to the public

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data on predators/offenders are entered into the offender database by four means; Missing Persons and Offender Registration staff, electronically by Florida Sheriff's Offices, the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) and the Department of Juvenile Justice staff. After data is entered into the offender database, each file is reviewed by a Government Analyst to ensure accuracy and qualifications, and then the Internet web page is automatically updated by the database. In order for a sexual predator to be registered with FDLE, four pieces of documentation must be received and processed: a court order, a fingerprint card, registration form, and a picture. In order for a sexual offender to be listed on FDLE's web page, the FDC must identify offenders who meet the statutory criteria and electronically transmit the information to FDLE, who then review for accuracy and qualifications, and submit for inclusion in its database. Offenders and predators who are not under the care or custody of FDC must register with the local sheriff's office (SO). The SO then forwards the information to Missing Persons and Offender Registration either electronically or by manual registration for inclusion in the database. Upon receiving information that a sex offender/predator is deceased, Missing Person and Offender Registration staff updates the status of the offender/predator in the offender database to "Reported Deceased." Upon receipt of a death certificate number from the Office of Vital Statistics, Missing Persons and Offender Registration staff updates the status to "Deceased" and changes the subject type for that offender/predator to Deceased-Delete approximately one year from the date of the death. The last change of subject type makes the information about that offender/predator inaccessible to the public on the Internet web page. The monthly totals provided by this measure do not include sex offenders/predators for which the offender database reflects a status of Deceased or a subject type of Delete. A Government Analyst I in Missing Persons and Offender Registration obtains the number for the measure by accessing the Internet web page via the offender database. A search is requested of all registered sexual predators/offenders contained in the database. (Accessing the web page via the offender database will not permit the "visit" to be counted.) The number is recorded and sent to IFS Office of Policy and Planning for submission..

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of missing persons cases (Missing Children Alerts activated, Amber Alerts activated and Silver Alerts activated)

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Missing Persons and Offender Registration analysts enter information into the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) database, which contains information on all open and closed cases. An open case requires that the child is entered into FCIC/NCIC as missing by a local law enforcement agency and that the parent/guardian or law enforcement agency requests assistance from the Missing Persons and Offender Registration. A closed case is defined as: 1) the person has been located and 2) the person's FCIC/NCIC entry as missing is removed from the system.

A Missing Child, Amber, or Silver Alert is activated after it meets criteria and authorized by FDLE. Missing Persons and Offender Registration analysts will verify all criteria has been met for the alert and pertinent information is entered into the MEPIC database. From the database, other forms are created to complete the activation. An alert is kept active until the person is located with the exception of Department of Transportation road signs, which have limitations on activation. An alert is cancelled once the person has been located and/or recovered, and all respective agencies are notified.

The Administrative Assistant or Missing Persons and Offender Registration Analyst calculates this number each month by querying the MEPIC database for the number of cases opened during the reported month. The number of cases opened is combined with the number of cases year-to-date brought forward from the previous month in order to get the total number of cases worked year-to-date for the month being reported. These figures are maintained by the Administrative Assistant in a Word document titled "PBB measure." The YTD data is equal to data reported in the most current month. The calculations are reviewed and sent to IFS Office of Policy and Planning for submission. Alerts are logged manually in a ledger by the analyst who activated the alert at the time of activation and tallied by an analyst at the end of the month.Monthly data is totaled to calculate the YTD figure and all data is sent to IFS Office of Policy and Planning for submission.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Information Network Services
Measure: Percent of time FCIC is accessible

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Daily downtime report; Cherwell Service Management System The Daily Downtime Report is e-mailed to the Manager of the Customer Support Center who generates a Cherwell Incident Ticket for any downtime. The downtime (including ticket number) is reported at the daily operations meeting (previous 24-hour period -inclusive of weekends and holidays). This information is forwarded via e-mail from the Government Analyst II to agency leadership. The ITS Government Analyst II compiles the daily totals into a monthly report using an EXCEL spreadsheet titled "downtime." The percentage is calculated against the total amount of time the system should be operating. The Planning and Policy Administrator reviews the data before the totals are forwarded to the Government Operations Consultant II in Business Services. The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the percentage before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Information Network Services
Measure: Number of arrest records created and maintained

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database. The number for the total of all criminal history records (adult and juvenile) is obtained by Information Technology Services (ITS) personnel running a monthly mainframe report titled "CCH Monthly Stats." The number is found on page six of the report on the line titled "Total Arrest Records". The Government Operations Consultant II in Business Services reports this number directly from the report. The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Percent of responses to criminal history record check responded to within defined timeframe(s)

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Call Distribution (ACD) System (Siemens telephone system); Criminal History Services request documents and the SHIELD database; Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database.

FDLE provides criminal identification services to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens to identify persons with criminal warrants, domestic violence injunctions, arrests, and convictions or no record. These persons may be applicants for jobs, volunteer participation, or licenses for certain professions, potential gun purchases, or the subject of public record requests.

Calls from licensed firearm dealers are received through the Siemens telephone Automated Call Distribution (ACD) System. Public records requests received through the SHIELD system are time marked when received and when the results are available to the customer. Public records requests received through correspondence are manually date/time stamped by User Services Bureau (USB) staff upon receipt. All electronically submitted fingerprint requests are programmatically marked within the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS), per request, with the date/time received and data/time completed.

Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) statistics are obtained daily, weekly, and monthly by FPP staff, from the above-referenced ACD System, using Business Composer software and a report titled, "Group Time Report." The report provides the weekly and monthly average duration and monthly average hold (in seconds) of all calls received by FPP through the ACD System during the applicable week and month. A maximum turnaround time is 240 seconds for the sum of the average duration and the average hold of calls within FPP. FPP staff monitors the duration and hold times throughout the day. FPP requests submitted via the internet are not included in this measure but are responded to in less time than the requests called in. The requests submitted via phone or internet are placed in a queue for evaluation. For public records automated requests using the SHIELD application, CHS staff monitor all pending requests throughout the day and retrieve any requests which are taking longer than one to one and one-half days, processing them quickly to meet the two-day defined timeframe. If requests begin taking more than two days, the CHS staff is informed and the turnaround for these batches is noted as over the defined turnaround time for that day in the CHS Section turnaround time log. For hard copy correspondence requests, pending requests are checked throughout the day, by viewing the date stamp on the request that reflects the date the request was received by CHS. If the date on the request is more than

five business days before the date the request is being checked, the request is over the required turnaround time and logged as such in the section's turnaround log. The only exceptions are when customers submit requests that are incomplete ("deficient"), such as not sending the required payment, not including required information, not including a return address, etc.

For electronic fingerprint requests, Criminal History Services staff monitor the status of requests throughout the day. Any requests experiencing a delay in the workflow are checked to ensure they are completed within the defined timeframe of five business days. . Utilizing the established standards, bureau staff perform and record these reviews and calculations on a daily, weekly, and/or monthly basis, as noted above.

The average monthly turnaround times for fingerprint and public record requests are calculated by bureau staff. The average monthly turnaround time for FPP is obtained by bureau staff by adding the monthly average duration of calls and the monthly average hold (in seconds) of all calls received by FPP through the ACD System during the month

All reports are compiled by bureau staff members, who calculate the overall User Services Bureau (USB) percentage as follows: If all sections monthly average turnaround times are within their respective allowed response time, the overall USB percentage will be 100%. If any section did not complete work within the allowed average for the month, a proportionate average for the entire bureau will be calculated. To obtain this average, the number of requests for the section(s) that did meet the allowed turnaround time will be divided by the total number of requests. This will result in the percentage that achieved turnaround time. The report is then verified by the Bureau Chief or designee, and submitted to the Government Operations Consultant II in Business Services. The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Number of criminal history record checks processed

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Public Records processing systems, Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database, Bank of America/CCService system, and the Firearm Eligibility System (FES) database.

Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) statistics are obtained on a weekly and monthly basis by FPP staff, by accessing the Firearm Eligibility database. Statistics for fingerprint requests received with public record correspondence and automated requests are obtained on weekly and/or monthly basis, by bureau staff, by accessing actual records processed and thereafter, performing calculations for weekly and monthly totals. Public record CCH Internet statistics are obtained and provided to bureau staff on a monthly basis, with weekly and monthly totals, by a staff member in the Office of Financial Management, who accesses the Bank of America payment application (credit card transactions file through a report titled, "Settled Transactions," which calculates the number of completed credit card transactions for CCH on the Internet requests. Bureau staff obtains the monthly total of transactions from the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database using a report produced via Crystal Reports Software and titled, "Requests Received". All reports are compiled by bureau staff, verified by the Bureau Chief or designee, and submitted to the Government Operations Consultant II in Business Services. The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Standards Compliance Services
Measure: Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and 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 EXCEL forms, which are then electronically submitted to support staff 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 of training courses, and inspections of facilities conducted during a specified period of time. Field Specialists conduct regional audits of training centers, examining financial records and class files in connection with expenditure of trust fund money. Audit findings are submitted, reviewed and approved by the Section's Training and Research Manager.

The specific components for this measure are eighteen audit criteria contained in three categories: Criminal Justice Trust Fund, Records and Procedures Review, and Instruction and Facility Evaluation. Failure to meet the established standard for any of the criteria results in an audit criticism. The data from these audits are averaged to determine the overall percentage of criteria in compliance with Commission standards. Data are reported monthly. Monthly data are averaged to calculate the YTD figure.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism Program
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Standards Compliance Services
Measure: Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Appropriate data concerning cases presented to the Commission and the final disciplinary action that resulted are entered into ATMS2. Selected data concerning these cases are also maintained in a manual log for quality control purposes. The Professional Compliance Section generates a report from ATMS2 entitled, "Professional Compliance Profile Report." The report is reviewed and a count is made of the following disciplinary actions taken by the Commission during a specified period: revocations, suspensions, probations, denials, reprimands, and referrals resolved at Probable Cause (letters of guidance or no cause by the Commission).

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism Program
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services
Measure: Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Examinations are administered by a contract vendor at various sites through the year. The data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor additionally provides an online reporting system through which Professionalism staff can obtain both individual and aggregated examination data. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Following the end of each month, a representative of the Research and Assessment Section runs a standard report using the examination administration vendor's online reporting system. For a given time period, the report counts the total number of persons taking the exam, the number of persons passing the exam, and then calculates the percentage of persons that passed. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. This information is grouped and subtotaled by the individual exam disciplines. The data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified by a query against the imported examination results data for convergent validity. The query was written by a member of the Research and Assessment Section Staff and independently verified to be logically correct by a contracted programmer in the Information Technology Services (ITS) division.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Professionalism
Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services
Measure: Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Examinations are administered by a contract vendor at various sites through the year. The data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor additionally provides an online reporting system through which Professionalism staff can obtain both individual and aggregated examination data. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Following the end of each month, a representative of the Research and Assessment Section runs a standard report using the examination administration vendor's online reporting system. For a given time period, this report counts the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam and then calculates the percentage of persons that passed. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. This information is grouped and subtotaled by the individual exam disciplines. The data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified by a query against the imported examination results data for convergent validity. The query was written by a member of the Research and Assessment Section staff and independently verified to be logically correct by a contracted programmer in Information Technology Services.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☒ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Information related to individuals completing basic and post-basic programs is entered into ATMS2 by the training center that provided the training. There are three types of certificates issued: basic, post-basic, and instructor. The Records Section also collects training forms for K-9 Team training. Standard reports created by the Information Technology Services (ITS) division programming staff are available within ATMS2, 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 ATMS2 database. An independent programmer within ITS verifies that the reports are logically correct for the information requested. The reports are automatically generated for the specified timeframe. Information pertaining to the number of individuals completing qualification and renewal training for Breath Test Operators and Agency Inspectors is entered into ATMS2. The report is automatically generated for the specified timeframe. Support staff in the DARE Training Center manually tabulates the number of DARE certificates issued from after-action reports and grade sheets. Support staff in the Bureau of Standards reviews the Field Specialist Weekly Reports completed during a specified period to obtain a count of the number of K-9 certificates approved/issued. The sum of the totals provided by ATMS2, the Field Specialists, Alcohol Testing Program and DARE is the number of certificates issued.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption. In addition, some measures have been re-evaluated as part of the OIG's annual audit process. Any recommended validity or reliability improvements were implemented and documented in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)		Associated Activities Title
1	Number of calls for Capitol Police Services		Capitol Complex Security
2	Number of Criminal incidents per 1,000 employees		Capitol Complex Security
3	Percent of lab service requests completed		Laboratory Services
4	Number of laboratory service requests completed		Laboratory Services
5	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Toxicology		Laboratory Services
6	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Chemistry		Laboratory Services
7	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Crime Scene		Laboratory Services
8	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Firearms		Laboratory Services
9	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Latents		Laboratory Services
10	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Biology/DNA		Laboratory Services
11	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Digital Evidence Recovery		Laboratory Services
12	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Trace Evidence		Laboratory Services
13	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Questioned Documents		Laboratory Services
14	Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA Database		DNA Database
15	Number of criminal investigations		Investigative Services
16	Percent of investigative resources dedicated to conducting major criminal investigations		Investigative Services

17	Number of domestic security activities		Domestic Security
18	Number of intelligence products		Intelligence Initiatives
19	Percentage of time FCIC is accessible		Criminal History Information
20	Number of criminal history record checks processed		Criminal History Information
21	Percent response to criminal history record check customers within defined time frames		Criminal History Information
22	Number of registered sexual predators/offenders added and total identified to the public		Sexual Predator Tracking and Information
23	Number of missing persons cases (Missing Children Alerts, Amber Alerts and Silver Alerts activated)		Missing Persons
24	Number of arrest records created and maintained		Criminal History Creation and Maintenance
25	Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions		Officer Compliance
26	Percent of training schools in compliance with established administrative and financial standards		Criminal Justice Training
27	Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
28	Number of Individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
29	Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued		Officer Records Management

AGENCY- LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY – LRPP EXHIBIT VI

LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	FISCAL YEAR 2014-15		
SECTION I: BUDGET	**OPERATING**		**FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY**
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT		259,120,020	0
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)		9,204,619	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY		268,324,639	0

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				0
Capitol Complex Security * **Number of calls for Capitol Police services**	4,344	1,941.23	8,432,705	
DNA Database * **Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database**	76,220	47.24	3,600,613	
Crime Laboratory Services * **Number of lab service requests completed**	77,267	661.84	51,138,299	
Investigative Services * **Number of criminal investigations**	2,266	30,176.40	68,379,725	
Domestic Security * **Number of Domestic Security cases**	16	473,220.81	7,571,533	
Intelligence Initiatives * **Number of Intelligence Initiatives**	2,324	2,227.29	5,176,215	
Missing Persons * **Number of missing persons cases**	4,416	383.76	1,694,691	
Sexual Predator Tracking And Information * **Number of registered sexual predators/offenders identified to the public**	66,930	40.01	2,677,574	
Criminal History Information * **Number of criminal history record checks processed**	3,184,542	4.45	14,158,923	
Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * **Number of arrest records created and maintained**	26,031,989	0.38	9,910,112	
Officer Compliance * **Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions**	538	7,593.26	4,085,176	
Officer Records Management * **Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued**	20,428	65.14	1,330,637	
Criminal Justice Training * **Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination**	6,549	931.80	6,102,371	
TOTAL			184,258,574	

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET			
PASS THROUGHS			
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS			
OTHER		29,056,187	
REVERSIONS		55,010,017	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)		268,324,778	

SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY

(1) Some activity unit costs may be overstated due to the allocation of double budgeted items.

(2) Expenditures associated with Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology have been allocated based on FTE. Other allocation methodologies could result in significantly different unit costs per activity.

(3) Information for FCO depicts amounts for current year appropriations only. Additional information and systems are needed to develop meaningful FCO unit costs.

(4) Final Budget for Agency and Total Budget for Agency may not equal due to rounding.

ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:

   TRANSFER-STATE AGENCIES ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:

    1-8:

   AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:

    1-8:

THE FOLLOWING STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES (ACT0010 THROUGH ACT0490) HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5)

AND SHOULD NOT:

    *** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***

THE FCO ACTIVITY (ACT0210) CONTAINS EXPENDITURES IN AN OPERATING CATEGORY AND SHOULD NOT:

(NOTE: THIS ACTIVITY IS ROLLED INTO EXECUTIVE DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY)

    *** NO OPERATING CATEGORIES FOUND ***

THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DO NOT HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) AND ARE REPORTED AS 'OTHER' IN

SECTION III: (NOTE: 'OTHER' ACTIVITIES ARE NOT 'TRANSFER-STATE AGENCY' ACTIVITIES OR 'AID TO LOCAL

GOVERNMENTS' ACTIVITIES. ALL ACTIVITIES WITH AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) SHOULD BE REPORTED

IN SECTION II.)

BE	PC	CODE	TITLE	EXPENDITURES	FCO
71800200	1202000000	ACT0900	TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS WITHIN THE	3,900,000	
71150200	1202000000	ACT5610	PASS THROUGH FEDERAL GRANTS AND AID	14,215,833	
71150200	1202000000	ACT5630	PASS THROUGH FEDERAL DOMESTIC	3,143,761	
71600100	1202000000	ACT6290	PASSTHROUGH FUNDING TO LOCAL CRIME	2,784,658	
71800100	1202000000	ACT8310	LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	5,011,935	

TOTALS FROM SECTION I AND SECTIONS II + III:

  DEPARTMENT: 71   EXPENDITURES   FCO

  FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION I):   268,324,639

  TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION III):   268,324,778

                              --------------- ---------------

  DIFFERENCE: 139-

  (MAY NOT EQUAL DUE TO ROUNDING)   =============== ===============

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

BIS - Biometric Identification System

CCH - Computerized Criminal History System

DER - Digital Evidence Recovery, FDLE laboratory discipline dedicated to the analysis of computer hardware and equipment suspected of being used in the commission of crimes

CJNet - Criminal Justice Network, provides authorized criminal justice partners access to computerized criminal histories.

CWCS - Civil Workflow Control System, allows entities to submit information and fingerprints electronically

DNA Database – Dioxyribonucleic Acid Database

FCIC- Florida Crime Information Center

FC3 - Florida Computer Crime Center, serves as a working clearinghouse for crimes in Florida

FDLE - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FIPC - Florida Infrastructure Protection Center

F.S. - Florida Statutes

GAA - General Appropriations Act

GR - General Revenue Fund

ICHS – Integrated Criminal History System

IT - Information Technology

LAS/PBS - Legislative Appropriations System/Planning and Budgeting Subsystem. The statewide appropriations and budgeting system owned and maintained by the Executive Office of the Governor.

LBR - Legislative Budget Request: A request to the Legislature, filed pursuant to section 216.023, Florida Statutes, or supplemental detailed requests filed with the Legislature, for the amounts of money an agency or branch of government believes will be needed to perform the functions that it is authorized, or which it is requesting authorization by law, to perform.

LRPP - Long-Range Program Plan: A plan developed on an annual basis by each state agency that is policy-based, priority-driven, accountable, and developed through careful examination and justification of all programs and their associated costs. Each plan is developed by examining the needs of agency customers and clients and proposing programs and associated costs to address those needs based on state priorities as established by law, the agency mission, and legislative authorization. The plan provides the framework and context for preparing the legislative budget request and includes performance indicators for evaluating programs and agency performance.

RDSTF - Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TF - Trust Fund