FDLE

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Richard L. Swearingen *Commissioner*		

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

September 30, 2016

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

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House Appropriations Committee
221 Capitol
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 2017-18 through Fiscal Year 2021-22. 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 17-18 through 21-22

September 30, 2016
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
29,118 1997-98	75,000	77,250	77,250	79,568	79,568

<u>**Objective III:**</u> **Promote availability and effective use of criminal justice information and intelligence**

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
5,756,765 1996-97	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

<u>**Objective IV:**</u> **Ensure the effectiveness and quality of evidence collection, analysis, and processes**

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
71,820 2000-01	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000

<u>**Objective V:**</u> **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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
2,000 2009-10	4,000	4,120	4,120	4,244	4,244

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
5,756,765 1996-97	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200

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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
84% 1996-97	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
5,756,765 1996-97	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
1,238,690 1996-97	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,605,000	3,605,000	3,713,150

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
15,650 1998-99	72,396	72,396	74,567	74,567	76,804

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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
30 2009-10	825	825	825	825	825

Outcome X.2: Maintain the number of intelligence products

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
7,489 2002-03	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
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. **PUBLIC SAFETY**
   - **Protect our communities by ensuring the health, welfare and safety of our citizens**

     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

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FYs 17-18 through 21-22 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. 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.

Upon his appointment in January 2015, Commissioner Swearingen initiated an analysis of department performance resulting in eight priorities to 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.

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. In 2015, the department received its eighth consecutive national accreditation award in 25 years, placing it in an elite category as a recipient of another Meritorious Recognition. The department also received the Accreditation with Excellence Award designed to acknowledge the most successful CALEA accredited agencies. FDLE successfully conducted a Gold Standard Assessment, among other criteria, to achieve this prestigious award.

In 2016, the department was awarded its sixth consecutive reaccreditation from the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA). The department also received a second Excelsior Recognition, which is given to agencies that maintain accreditation for 15 or more continuous years and five successful reaccreditation cycles. Since becoming state accredited in 1996, the department has regularly undergone rigorous inspections including on-site assessments, employee interviews and extensive reviews of policies, procedures and records to ensure compliance with CFA's standards.

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 six focus areas: violent crime, computer crime, economic crime, drug crime, public integrity and domestic security. Due to the increase in computer crime nationally and in the state of Florida, FDLE added computer crime as a sixth focus area in 2016. 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 2015, reaching its lowest point in 45 years. Despite the decline, there were still more than 93,000 violent crimes reported in Florida -

one violent crime reported every 5 minutes 38 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 established 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 enhance law enforcement's capability to identify violent criminals and significantly improve the speed of locating and apprehending a criminal suspect. At all times, the department is mindful of the balance between providing technological capabilities with protecting the constitutional rights of Florida's citizens and visitors. In FY 15-16, ESSTs conducted more than 6,600 requests for technical services statewide; many of which are to locate the worst offenders and violent criminals. There are currently 16 special agent ESST positions allocated throughout the state and the department will continue to expand this capability within the regions.

Computer and Computer-related Crime
Computers and the Internet have become integral parts of daily 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 investigate cases where computers are utilized in the commission of a crime (Internet crimes, threats, and child exploitation). Cyber/high-tech squads also have strong expertise in cyber forensics, which involves recovery of data from computers, network devices, mobile devices, vehicles, and other electronic devices. FDLE is now expanding the role of the regional cyber/high tech squads to investigate computer crime, the newest investigative focus area.

Computer crime involves the use of a computer as the primary instrument to facilitate the crime and the target. According to the 2016 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR), phishing, malware, valid credential abuse, and web application hacking covers the majority of problems most organizations face. Additionally, ransomware attacks, where data is encrypted and ransom is demanded, increased 16 percent when compared to the 2015 findings. DBIR notes that 89 percent of all attacks involve financial or espionage motivations and 63 percent of confirmed data breaches involve using weak, default or stolen passwords. No locale, industry or organization is immune to a breach of security.

FDLE will expand the capacity and capability of these cyber/high tech squads by adding system programming consultants with expertise in computer forensics and network

security to each cyber/high tech team. The continual expansion of these efforts requires significant investment in equipment, training and partnerships with the FBI and U.S. Secret Service cyber-crime task forces in Florida. FDLE will also work with the National White Collar Crime Center and Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies as beta testers/early adopters of the new national cyber-crime de-confliction system, which will begin in 2017.

Economic Crime (Retail, Identity and Cargo Theft)
According to industry estimates, organized retail theft is a $30 to $40 billion a year crime problem, accounting for more than burglary, larceny, robbery and auto theft combined. The National Retail Federation's 2015 Organized Retail Crime (ORC) Survey found that over 97 percent of respondent retailers have been the victim of organized retail crime over the past 12 months. Almost half of victim respondents reported significant increases in ORC activity. Retail crime has evolved over time and involves tactics from "smash and grab" to more sophisticated methods of merchandise return credit, bar code tampering and online purchases with fraudulent payment cards. Besides the huge financial toll retail theft takes on the industry, leading to higher consumer prices, other considerations include public health issues, such as product expiration or storage (e.g., temperature control), which may compromise the safety and efficacy of the product.

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.

Identity theft continues to be a significant component of economic crime in Florida. According to the U.S. Department of Justice (Bureau of Justice Statistics), in 2014 approximately 17.6 million people in the United States were victims of identity theft. Identity theft can be defined as the fraudulent use of personal information, typically for financial gain. Identity theft data collected nationally during calendar year 2015 by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), ranked Florida second in the number of identity theft complaints (44,063) and third in the per capita rate of identity theft. Government documents or benefits fraud accounted for 50 percent of the complaints, followed by credit card fraud at 18 percent.

Security within the transportation and shipping industry has become a necessity in recent years due to increased cargo theft risks. Cargo theft is the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage from a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce. This also includes theft from warehouses where the cargo is stored. According to FreightWatch International Supply Chain Intelligence Center, there were 794 cargo thefts throughout the United States in 2014 valuing nearly

$185 million, a 36 percent increase in value over 2013. Florida reported the third most cargo thefts of any state in 2014 and has averaged $6.5 million in stolen cargo each year from 2012 to 2014. FDLE will continue to focus on identifying, investigating and dismantling major criminal organizations engaged in retail theft, identity theft, cargo theft and other related schemes to defraud.

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.

The evolution of illicit synthetic substances in Florida continues to be problematic. Since 2012, numerous emerging synthetic substances of abuse have been scheduled through state legislation. Illicit synthetic drugs are generally classified as Cannabinoids (Spice and "K2"), Cathinones ("Bath Salts") and Phenethylamines and are abused because they are often perceived as a safer alternative to illegal drugs. In many cases, illicit synthetic drugs have proven to be more dangerous. Figures from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show synthetic marijuana killed 15 people in the nation in the first half of 2015, three times as many as the same period in 2014. These substances are commonly available for purchase in specialty smoke shops, on the Internet and in convenience stores, making them easily obtained and abused by children and young adults. Such abuse presents severe health risks to users and an immediate danger and imminent hazard to the safety and welfare of Floridians. These substances continue to be a public health concern, as the contents are unknown and largely target a youthful clientele.

The success of Florida's drug diversion enforcement initiatives made obtaining pharmaceuticals difficult for the opiod addict and created a prime environment for the re-emergence of heroin to fill the void. Uniform Crime Reports show heroin-related arrest events reported by Florida law enforcement agencies rose from 922 in 2011 to 3,181 in 2015, a 245 percent increase. The correlation between a lack of availability of prescription opioid pharmaceuticals and the migration of addicts to heroin and other opioid substances is documented nationwide and in Florida. According to the Medical Examiners Commission 2015 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report, heroin, fentanyl, methadone, morphine, cocaine and oxycodone were the cause of death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found. Also, occurrences of heroin increased by 107.9 percent and deaths caused by heroin increased by 114.8 percent during the first half of 2015 when compared with the first half of 2014. This represents 171 more deaths in which heroin was present or caused the death.

The manufacture of methamphetamine appears to be on a slow decline in Florida, but 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 850 clandestine methamphetamine labs in 2015. These illegal and volatile operations require dangerous environmental cleanup. FDLE will continue to partner with the DEA and Florida's Authorized Central Storage Program to safely remove and dispose of chemicals and equipment used to manufacture illegal drugs. Through independent investigation and joint federal, state, and local task force operations FDLE will continue to focus on identifying, investigating, and dismantling major criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking with an emphasis on heroin in Florida and those organizations responsible for manufacture and distribution of illicit synthetic drugs. FDLE will also work with the Office of the Attorney General on scheduling substances as the situation dictates.

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 the citizens of Florida. FDLE's Office of Executive Investigations is responsible for the review and investigation of allegations of criminal or other misconduct by public offices in the state. In 2015, the office opened 22 major public integrity cases.

In addition, use of force and in-custody death incidents often attract media attention and invite public scrutiny. As a result, many municipal/county entities are requesting FDLE assistance. The number of FDLE officer involved shooting (OIS) investigations increased 58 percent the past five years. In FY 15-16, investigations increased 32 percent. The department projects OIS requests will continue to increase statewide, particularly in the Miami region where the number of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) is growing. Currently, the department has 158 MOUs in place with various local and state law enforcement agencies which allows FDLE to conduct OIS investigations for those entities. In FY 15-16, FDLE opened 81 OIS incidents. FDLE will continue to allocate resources to handle the OIS workload.

In 2014, FDLE was mandated to investigate all incidents of death or serious injury at Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) facilities. Investigations can be initiated pursuant to Executive Order of the Governor or by an existing MOU which requires FDLE to investigate any incident that results in life-threatening injuries or death of an inmate or person on institutional property which occurs as a result of anything other than apparent

natural causes. Additionally, FDC may request FDLE assistance with the investigation of a credible complaint or other significant evidence of major organized criminal activity involving inmates or FDC personnel. If FDC requests assistance, FDLE will respond with investigative and/or forensic personnel appropriate to the situation. In FY 15-16, there were 148 FDC cases investigated by FDLE.

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 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.

To strengthen Florida's domestic security by improving FDLE's counterterrorism intelligence capabilities, 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 and assigned agents to investigate potential leads regarding terrorist activity in each region and participate on many of the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces teams located throughout Florida. Because of the compartmentalized organizational structure of the JTTFs and a very restricted information sharing policy even within the JTTF, FDLE does not have visibility on every threat group or target of interest to FBI in Florida. To have full visibility FDLE needs to deploy at least one agent to every JTTF operating within the state and have law enforcement assets apart from the JTTF working intelligence and investigations not being worked by the FBI.

The FBI has publicly indicated the United States is at more risk now for an attack on American soil than before September 11, 2001. In 2014 and 2015, Florida was among the top three states with most Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) hits at the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). TSC maintains the federal government's consolidated Terrorist Watch List, which supports the ability of front line screening agencies to positively identify KSTs trying to obtain visas, enter the country, board aircraft or engage in other activity. In addition to the international threat, the threat from homegrown terrorism presents a clear and present danger to Florida's citizens and visitors, as well as to the economy of the state. For next fiscal year, the department anticipates requesting additional staffing and statutory changes from the Legislature to prevent, mitigate or respond to any terror threat or event impacting the state.

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. The Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Information Systems Council provides oversight of justice information systems and data while developing plans and policies to facilitate the coordination of information sharing and interoperability and ensuring appropriate access and security. FDLE maintains the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet) to facilitate criminal justice access to multiple online systems to assist in the prevention, detection and the solving of crimes. The department also maintains an Internet presence that facilitates public access to relevant criminal justice information. Key information systems maintained by FDLE that provide greater access to and utility of criminal justice information include:

- *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 (BIS)* – 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), containing nearly three million criminal records, and allows Florida's law enforcement officers to better assess the threat level of a criminal subject.
- *FALCON Web Interface* – allows users to perform tasks related to the management of applicant type fingerprints retained by FDLE when organizations submit criminal history background check requests. Users may 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 currently retained applicant fingerprints for a complete state and national fingerprint-based record check without having to re-fingerprint the employee or applicant.
- *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 between Fusion Centers and partner agencies in the state. FDLE plans to migrate

information currently residing in a Microsoft SharePoint site to the Federal Homeland Security Information Network.

- *Florida Law Enforcement Data Sharing Initiative (FLEX)* – ensures regional law enforcement data sharing systems provide criminal justice and investigative lead-generating information from local agencies' Records Management Systems, Jail Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, and other databases.
- *Sex Offender / Predator System (SOPS)* – provides a variety of search tools and mapping services related to registered sexual offenders and predators, as well as information on the current laws and registration requirements related to registrants.
- *Career Offender Application for Statewide Tracking (COAST)* – enables the public to search for individuals designated as career offenders by name or location.
- *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*) - 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. Programming is in the final stages and FDLE is currently piloting this with a limited number of criminal justice agencies and implementation is anticipated in Fall 2016.
- 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 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. FES is currently undergoing a technology refresh to update the software platform and provide additional functionality. Upon implementation in summer 2017, dealers and criminal justice agencies will have the flexibility to use the application in a mobile environment. The update will also provide additional reports and automate some manual processes to improve system efficiency.

- 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. The 2013 Legislature expanded the number of state mental health disqualifiers used to determine a person's eligibility to receive a firearm, subject. In addition, FDLE and Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers Association are working together to identify the necessary requirements to allow system to system integration between the two agencies on mental health disqualifiers.

- Recent Legislatures have appropriated funds to replace CCH and improve 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 15-16, FDLE received 539,027 arrest records from Florida 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 have been accredited through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board since 1990. The labs provide scientific analysis of evidence as requested by local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in the 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 aggressive when compared to discipline standards of other states and ensures customers they are receiving the most efficient and effective service possible. In addition, the department regularly monitors and track crime laboratory system productivity, streamlines appropriate methodologies, acquires technology and requests human resources to speed analysis and improve capacities throughout the lab system.

The large number of crimes in Florida results in a heavy demand for forensic services. In FY15-16, FDLE's crime laboratories received 59,093 cases (a 10 percent increase from the previous fiscal year) which resulted in 78,547 service requests from law enforcement

contributors. Three of the busiest crime lab disciplines, in terms of case volume, are chemistry, firearms and biology. They represent about 80 percent of the total forensic workload. Recently, the chemistry discipline has seen an increase in submissions, predominantly for synthetic drugs, heroin and fentanyl. Testing for synthetic substances is more complex, especially when the drug is one that has not been previously identified, which can contribute to increased turnaround time in the discipline. While firearm submissions have remained constant, National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network submissions have seen an increase. This can be attributed to an increased focus on gun violence in major cities.

The biology discipline accounts for about 28 percent of the total forensic workload, which is increasing at a rate of about 4 percent per year. To improve output productivity, the department has streamlined the analytical processes for sexual assault kits (SAKs) and is currently in the process of validating new DNA kits and processes due to advanced equipment installation and federal requirements. Validation of the kits, software updates and training of crime laboratory personnel has reduced time available for casework, which has temporarily reduced overall productivity in the biology discipline. Beginning July 1, 2016, the Legislature mandated SAKs to be submitted to a crime laboratory within 30 days of the offense and the crime laboratory must complete its analysis within 120 days of receipt of the SAK. With the number of biology submissions currently outpacing productive capacity, the biology discipline is understaffed by approximately 35 crime laboratory analyst positions. For next fiscal year, the department anticipates requesting additional resources from the Legislature to manage the workload.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 15-16, more than 78,000 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 (1,152,556), resulting in more than 39,000 hits and assisted over 32,000 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 approximately 10,500 additional DNA submissions to the database.

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 and the juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly 28 percent. These projected changes 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. Florida lawmakers have emphasized the critical nature of protecting Floridians and visitors by requiring criminal history record checks for certain occupations or licenses (i.e., 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. FDLE provides a state and national criminal history response within three business days. This service helps to exclude 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 15-16, the department processed 1.6 million total applicant criminal history 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. In FY 16-17, Florida will begin participating in the national Rap Back service 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 the Firearm Purchase Program (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 the Mental Competency Database (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 the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (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 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for issuing concealed weapons licenses. In FY 15-16, the department processed 978,563 FPP record checks.

Florida has the third largest sexual offender population in the country. Currently, there are approximately 800 sexual offenders that local law enforcement officers have reported as absconded. These are criminals who are knowingly and actively violating Florida's registration laws. FDLE's Offender Apprehension & Enforcement Unit (OAE), works with local and federal law enforcement agencies to track down and apprehend these violent criminals and works with law enforcement agencies in the state to improve coordination between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of Florida and federal registration laws.

Since its establishment in 1997, the Sexual Offender/Predator Registry has grown in size, scope, services, and functionality. Citizens use FDLE's public sexual offender website to stay informed with regard to the location of registrants so that they can protect themselves and their families. Last year, FDLE maintained the records of 70,000 registered offenders and predators, a four percent increase over the previous year. The Florida Offender Alert System distributed nearly 18.5 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens since its inception and currently has 242,000 subscribers. Since the implementation of the Jessica Lunsford Act in 2005, the registry continues to provide new enhancements to the re-registration process and analytical identification and location of absconders. Additionally, the registry provides regular training to local law enforcement agencies regarding utilization of the registry systems, enhancements, and updated registration procedures and requirements. Registry systems are also continually updated to insure the criminal justice community is immediately aware of the identities and arrest notifications of designated high-risk sexual offenders. For next fiscal year, the department anticipates requesting additional resources from the Legislature to update system technology and improve the registry.

The Florida Career Offender Registry, which is unique to Florida, maintains records of those individuals designated by Florida Statute and convicted of certain violent crimes and/or have multiple felony convictions; they are the most violent population of individuals documented within Florida. There are approximately 17,700 career offenders in the registry; 5,500 have been released from incarceration. The registry allows Florida law enforcement and citizens to keep track of these serious offenders in their communities.

The Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) supports law enforcement's missing persons investigations statewide. MEPIC analysts collaborate with local law enforcement and the Florida Department of Children & Families to develop actionable investigative leads to assist in locating missing persons. In addition, MEPIC issues statewide AMBER alerts, Missing Child Alerts, and Silver Alerts at the request of local law enforcement agencies. These alerts are distributed through a variety of messaging sources including Department of Transportation highway signs, Florida Lottery terminals, the Emergency Alert System, FDLE Facebook and Twitter accounts and the Wireless Emergency Alert system. MEPIC contributes valuable assistance to law enforcement by providing analytical and investigative support for missing persons cases

FDLE continues to work closely with our partner agencies to ensure the highest possible recovery rate of missing persons in Florida.

Safety through Technology

Today, most individuals and businesses have an online presence. The prevalence of technology, especially mobile communications, offers challenges and opportunities to the criminal justice community. Criminals will always find ways to exploit new technologies; therefore, law enforcement must adapt and master the necessary tools and expertise to investigate these crimes.

FDLE provides free training for Florida residents, businesses, and organizations through its Secure Florida Initiative. FDLE continues to build its capacity through BusinesSafe and Secure Florida 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. 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 law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers. The SOCE was implemented in 1993 and was delivered in a paper and pencil format. In July 2014, the exam 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 for applicants, criminal justice agencies, and the state, resulting in substantial cost savings.

Criminal Justice officers are required to meet and maintain the standards required by statute and rule. To assist employing agencies, 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. Recently, the Legislature has appropriated more than $3 million to move the system into modern programming language and ensure functionality across multiple browsers. It is estimated to be completed in June 2017.

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.

The department designs, develops and maintains approximately 160 CJSTC advanced, specialized and career development training programs. Comprehensive post-basic needs assessments are 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, assist in providing accurate and up-to-date training. The department will continue to assess training needs including offering CJSTC courses on a distance learning platform. These efforts 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, the Executive Leadership Seminar, and the Chief Executive Seminar, Florida's criminal justice professionals receive training and support for their roles as leaders and 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. Several professional-level training courses, including mandatory continuing education subjects, are offered online, free of charge to state and local agencies.

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. 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.

The Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA) and the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission (FCAC) promote professionalism in Florida through criminal justice agency participation in the accreditation process. Successful accreditation makes a statement to criminal justice 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 accreditation for Inspector General Offices and FCAC offers accreditation to pre-trial agencies.

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 the Office of Statewide Investigative Services 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.

Terrorism is a critical public safety threat to Florida's residents and tourists and a threat to the state's economic well-being. Based on a high volume of national terror-related indicators, Florida needs to increase vigilance and involvement in terror-related intelligence and investigative activities. In partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, FDLE has recently expanded outreach efforts to include the "*If You See Something, Say Something*" campaign, which encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and threats to law enforcement via a toll free telephone number or website. FDLE is the state agency responsible for Florida's domestic security and preparedness and it is one of the department's six major investigative focuses (see Goal #1).

Prevention, which depends upon timely accurate intelligence, identification, investigation and apprehension, is the best protection from a terror attack. The Pulse Nightclub shooting incident in Orlando in June is an example of this type of terrorism. FDLE does not possess sufficient resources to dedicate adequate personnel to domestic security while sustaining other mission critical commitments. The creation of counterterrorism squads are necessary to improve terror-related intelligence collection and sharing, conduct terror-related criminal investigations and enhance the agency's participation in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces throughout the state. For next fiscal year, the department anticipates requesting additional staffing and statutory changes from the Legislature to prevent, mitigate or respond to any terror threat or event impacting the state.

Intelligence
Florida Law Enforcement Data Sharing Initiative is aimed at ensuring regional law enforcement data sharing systems provide criminal justice and investigative lead-generating information from local agencies' records management, jail management, computer-aided dispatch and other databases. The Domestic Security Oversight Council voted to reduce regional data sharing to two systems (FINDER and LinX) as part of a

strategy to reduce costs and reliance on federal grants. This will allow for the sunsetting of the FLEX system in calendar year 2017. At that point, all agencies that were previously using FLEX will be mapped to FINDER and LinX.

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, which consists of six regional fusion centers, along with a multi-agency partnership referred to as the Region 4 Virtual Fusion Network (i.e., fusion process), provides 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.

Regional support of the intelligence function is a vital part of FDLE operations. FDLE has dedicated intelligence assets in each Regional Operations Center (ROCs) with committed special agents and embedded squad analysts to actively collect and analyze information in their regions. The sworn intelligence assets cultivate informants, conduct intelligence gathering investigations and develop sources of information to enhance overall knowledge regarding criminal threats in specific jurisdictions. Simultaneously, the analysts provide support, review all regional intelligence reports and prepare assessments and recommendations relative to tactical goals. The regional positions coordinate intelligence initiatives and projects within the ROCs and report to a designated regional Special Agent Supervisor for primary duties and missions. There is routine communication between the regions and the OSI to facilitate a comprehensive view of criminal activity in 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 and assist with crime prevention and security awareness training of employees. In FY 15-16, more than 900 state employees attended 40 crime prevention training courses provided by Capitol Police.

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. Agents 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 addition to security of the Governor and First Family, POS performed 51 protective details statewide in FY 15-16.

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 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	2	0.29	2	2
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	4,500	5,163	4,300	4,400

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 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Delete Measure- Percent of lab service requests completed	95%	91.71%	95%	Delete
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	72,032	78,000	78,000
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence	90	119	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Trace Evidence	150	225	Delete	N/A
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	52	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Crime Scene	30	26	Delete	N/A
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	60	87	60	60
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	80	126	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA	100	138	100	100
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	44	40	40
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Questioned Documents	35	62	35	35
Revise Measure- Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database	4,000 75,000 1,150,000	4,130 77,938 1,147,172	4,000 75,000 1,150,000	4,000 75,000 Delete

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activites	70%	72%	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	2,000	2,212	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security activities	200	1,255	825	825
Number of intelligence products	2,000	1,874	2,000	2,000
Number of registered sexual predators / offenders added and total identified to the public	3,600 72,396	3,323 69,391	3,600 72,396	3,600 72,396
Number of missing persons cases: Missing Child Alerts activated / Amber Alerts activated / Silver Alerts activated	4,300 40 4 200	4,576 39 12 240	4,300 40 4 200	4,300 40 4 200

Program: Criminal Justice Information	Code: 71700000
Service/Budget Entity: Information Network Services	Code: 71700100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	100%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	26,500,000	26,753,746	27,250,000	28,000,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s)	98%	96%	98%	98%
Number of criminal history record background checks processed	2,750,000	3,594,542	3,000,000	3,500,000

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 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	80%	77%	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	700	553	685	600

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2015-16** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2016-17** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2017-18** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	75%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,400	7,104	6,400	6,500
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	20,000	17,356	17,500	17,500

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	72,032	5,968 under	-7.7%

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 anticipates retaining more experienced analysts as a result of the improved crime lab analyst salary plan. Keeping experienced analysts on the bench will increase the number of service requests completed in FY 16-17. New technology and protocols have been implemented to expedite processing of sexual assault kits, which will increase the number of biology and overall crime laboratory service requests completed.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Percent 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
95%	91.71%	3.29 under	-3.5%

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: When the laboratory experiences a large backlog of cases such as the current situation, the number of incoming service requests will be underrepresented because each case can have multiple service requests. The total service requests are unknown until the case is opened for processing. Because of the underrepresented incoming number, the calculation for this measure (incoming vs completed service requests) is not an accurate reflection of workload or staffing needs. FDLE recommends deletion of this overall lab measure in favor of retaining output measures of service requests completed by discipline.

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
90	119	29 over	+32.2%

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 percent increase in the number of service requests and a 25 percent increase in the volume of data analyzed (measured in gigabytes) over the past five years, without any increase in staffing. Additionally, improved technology and training have made it possible to offer enhanced methods to retrieve evidence from electronic devices. Increased submissions and increased services without a corresponding increase in staffing continue to increase pending workloads, resulting in increased turnaround times.

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: Additional staffing is required if turnaround time is to be improved in this discipline.

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
150	225	75 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: 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 determined 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. Application of a turnaround standard to this discipline is not an accurate reflection of discipline performance; therefore, FDLE removed this measure beginning 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: 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	52	22 over	+73.3%

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: 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 percent 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 – Firearms

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	87	27 over	+45%

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 lengthy training period (2 years) and significant turnover in this discipline has negatively impacted turnaround in this discipline.

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: Several analysts have completed training and because of the improvement in the crime lab analyst pay package, FDLE has been able to recruit already trained firearms analyst to FDLE. Increasing analysts on the bench is expected to increase productivity. Combined with changes in processing protocols, turnaround time is expected to improve in the coming year.

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
80	126	46 over	+57.5%

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 percent increase in Biometric Identification System (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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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	44	4 over	+10%

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 system.

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 – Questioned Documents

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
35	62	27 over	+77.1%

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:

FDLE has only three crime laboratory analysts providing Questioned Documents examination for the entire state. The discipline has been operating at 66 percent capacity because of one vacancy.

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: When the new analyst completes training, FDLE anticipates a rapid increase in productivity and corresponding improvement in turnaround time.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Total number of samples in the 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
1,150,000	1,147,172	2,828 under	-0.25%

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 adds eligible samples to the DNA Database that are received from FDLE contributors. This part of the measure represents the cumulative total of samples in the DNA database since its inception, which is not within the scope of control of FDLE.

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 existing measure captures the number of hits, samples added and total samples in the DNA Database. The number of hits and samples added to the DNA database each year, could be impacted by a number of critical factors including incoming workload and productivity factors such as staffing, training, technology, processes, and other factors within the scope of FDLE's management. FDLE recommends modifying the existing measure to remove "total number of samples added" to the DNA Database.

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	3,323	277 under	-7.7%

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 2015, Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down approximately 3.5 percent for the year. 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: 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
72,396	69,391	3,005 under	-4.2%

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 2015, Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down 3.5 percent from the previous year. 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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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 Missing Child Alerts
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	39	1 under	-2.5%

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 FY 15-16 the number of missing children reported in FCIC was down approximately 3.8 percent from FY 14-15. Though anecdotal, it appears that there have been fewer missing children 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 missing children and if necessary recommend standards modifications for FY 17-18.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information Services
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Percent of criminal history record background checks responded to within defined time frame

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
98%	96%	2% under	-2%

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: At the time of the terrorist incident in December 2015 (San Bernadino), the firearm purchase program (FPP) had a 50 percent vacancy rate in the contact center with 15 of 34 positions vacant.

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 the months following the San Bernadino terrorist incident, the firearm purchase program experienced approximately 28% increase in transaction volume over a 5 month (December 2015 – April 2016) period. In addition, the June 2016 (Pulse Night Club Shooting) incident in Orlando also caused an unexpected increase in transaction volumes.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☒ Technology
☒ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: FDLE has made every effort to recruit qualified applicants by completing the hiring and background process as efficiently as possible. In addition, the Firearm Eligibility System is currently being updated with many technical enhancements, which will increase the department's ability to handle transactions more efficiently and within defined timeframes.

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 audit criteria 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%	77%	3% under	-3.8%

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: Training centers are given regular reminders of the Florida Administrative Code requirements for operation. FDLE staff inspects and audits the centers and documents the level of compliance. The inspections and audits serve to identify training deficiencies, delineate necessary corrective actions, and are instrumental in helping the training schools achieve 100 percent compliance. Even with the reminders, inspections and audits, the operation of the training centers is outside to the scope and control of the agency.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: No change should be made to the approved standard 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: Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions

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
700	553	147% under	-21%

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 number of disciplinary actions has declined from 798 in FY 12-13 to 684 in FY 13-14 and 538 in FY 14-15. There was a slight increase to 553 in FY 15-16; however, this is still significantly lower than the approved standard. While it is unfortunate that there is a need for officer discipline, this is one instance where it is a positive for the agency and to the criminal justice community to fall well below the approved standard,

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: The approved standard for FY 16-17 was reduced to 685. Based on the decline in number of actions from FY 12-13 to present, the standard should be further reduced to 600 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
- [x] Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure
- [ ] Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
- [ ] Revision of Measure
- [ ] Deletion of Measure

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	75%	5% under	-6.3%

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

Explanation:

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

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 neither recruits individuals into basic training nor delivers the instruction, there is limited control by the department on the number and percentage of individuals who pass the SOCE.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
- [ ] Training
- [ ] Personnel
- [ ] Technology
- [ ] Other (Identify)

Recommendations: No change should be made to the approved standards 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: Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued

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
20,000	17,356	2,644 under	-13.2%

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 number of law enforcement certificates issued in any year is dependent on the number of persons seeking certification who meet the requirements for certification. The number of certified officers in Florida declined each year from June 2010 through June 2013, with slight increases in 2014 and 2015. Based on the employment market and the trend of decreased number of certified officers from 2010 to 2013, the approved standard was reduced to 17,400 for FY 16-17.

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

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 (AIMS) 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 Government Analyst for the month in which data is being reported. This data is delivered to the Administrative 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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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. Each month, the Communications Supervisor downloads an "Activity Summary by Signals" report that lists all calls for Capitol Police service that occurred in a given month in which the data is being reported. 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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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 2016

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 2016

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 2016

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.

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 2016

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 and samples added 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: 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 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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 Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI) serves as the statewide intelligence hub for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC), which is housed in the Office of Statewide Intelligence, 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 products in the FFC Product Identification log; investigative reports in designated case numbers that have been flagged in the AIMS system with a highlight of intelligence performance measure; 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.

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.

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.

Data Sources and Methodology: 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 Bureau Chief 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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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 (Open Scape Contact Center Enterprise Software); Firearm Eligibility 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 Open Scape Contact Center Enterprise Software telephone Automated Call Distribution (ACD) System. Transactions are also submitted from licensed firearm dealers in the Firearm Eligibility System (FES). 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 weekly, and monthly by FPP staff, from the above-referenced ACD System, using Open Scape Contact Center Enterprisesoftware and a report titled, "Group Time Report." The report provides the weekly and monthly average hold time (in seconds) of all calls received by FPP through the ACD System during the applicable week and month. The hold time for transactions that are submitted online (the preferred method of submission) is obtained by a SQL query of the FES database. The transaction processing time for both types of transactions (called in and submitted online) is obtained from the FES Average Decision Time report. A total of ten minutes is the maximum turnaround time for FPP, for the sum of the average duration and the average hold of calls. FPP staff monitors the duration and hold times on a weekly basis. 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 transactions received by FPP.

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.

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.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2016

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: Facility Inspections, Records and Procedures Review (monitoring of training delivery), and Financial Audits comprise the components of this measure. Of those components there are eighteen audit criteria. 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.

Field Specialists conduct regional audits of training centers to examine financial records and class files in connection with expenditure of Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission trust fund money. Audit findings are submitted to, reviewed and approved by the Records and Certification Section's Training and Research Manager. The percentage for this measure is determined by using the total number of training centers audited, divided by the number of those training centers with a perfect audit (no audit criticism.)

Field Specialists visit Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training centers throughout the year to conduct inspections of facilities and monitor the delivery of training courses. Detailed data of each visit is entered into weekly activity reports, which are then electronically submitted to support staff in the Bureau of Standards. Audit forms are also used and originals are submitted to the Field Services Section. The Training and Research Manager reviews the weekly activity reports to obtain a count of the number of training centers visited, the number of facility inspections and the number of training course monitoring conducted during a specified period of time. A percentage for both inspection and monitoring is determined by dividing the number of facilities visited by the total number of those facilities in full compliance (no audit criticism.)

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 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 is 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). The report totals from ATMS2 are compared to the manual log for accuracy and validity.

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 2016

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) and vendor online reporting system. Certification examinations are administered by a contract vendor and are offered year-round at various sites through the state. There is a unique examination for each discipline. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. The examination results data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor online reporting system provides 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. This report counts and sorts, per discipline, the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam. The data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified against ATMS2 by a query of 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 2016

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) and vendor online reporting system. Certification examinations are administered by a contract vendor and are offered year-round at various sites through the state. There is a unique examination for each discipline. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. The examination results data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor online reporting system provides 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. This report counts and sorts, per discipline, 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 data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified against ATMS2 by a query of 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.

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). There are three types of certificates issued: basic, post-basic, and instructor. The respective training center enters the information for the candidate attending training. Additionally, individuals completing qualification and renewal training for Breath Test Operators and Agency Inspectors are entered into ATMS2 and approved by the Alcohol Testing Program. 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. The reports are automatically generated for the specified timeframe. An independent programmer within ITS verifies that the reports are logically correct for the information requested. Support staff in the D.A.R.E. Training Program 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, Field Specialists, Alcohol Testing Program and D.A.R.E. 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 2016

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

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (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: Firearms		Laboratory Services
8	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Latents		Laboratory Services
9	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Biology/DNA		Laboratory Services
10	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Digital Evidence Recovery		Laboratory Services
11	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Questioned Documents		Laboratory Services
12	Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA Database		DNA Database
13	Number of criminal investigations		Investigative Services
14	Percent of investigative resources dedicated to conducting major criminal investigations		Investigative Services
15	Number of domestic security activities		Domestic Security
16	Number of intelligence products		Intelligence Initiatives
17	Percentage of time FCIC is accessible		Criminal History Information

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF			FISCAL YEAR 2015-16		
SECTION I: BUDGET			**OPERATING**		**FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY**
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT				270,348,773	0
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)				6,659,147	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY				277,007,920	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**	5,163	1,655.64	8,548,059	
DNA Database * **Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database**	77,938	47.23	3,681,175	
Crime Laboratory Services * **Number of lab service requests completed**	72,032	736.85	53,076,886	
Investigative Services * **Number of criminal investigations**	2,212	33,684.01	74,509,020	
Domestic Security * **Number of domestic security activities**	1,255	5,684.21	7,133,689	
Intelligence Initiatives * **Number of intelligence products**	1,874	3,127.23	5,860,425	
Missing Persons * **Number of missing persons cases**	4,867	353.35	1,719,770	
Sexual Predator Tracking And Information * **Number of registered sexual predators/offenders identified to the public**	69,391	41.02	2,846,339	
Criminal History Information * **Number of criminal history record checks processed**	3,594,542	4.59	16,482,594	
Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * **Number of arrest records created and maintained**	26,753,746	0.35	9,497,421	
Officer Compliance * **Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions.**	553	7,173.11	3,966,730	
Officer Records Management * **Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued**	17,356	97.82	1,697,839	
Criminal Justice Training * **Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination**	7,104	802.11	5,698,157	
TOTAL			194,718,104	

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET			
PASS THROUGHS			
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		7,707,019	
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS			
OTHER		25,540,075	
REVERSIONS		49,043,285	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)		277,008,483	

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: ACT6290 ACT8310

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   4,800,000
     71150200 1202000000 ACT5610 PASS THROUGH FEDERAL GRANTS AND AID   17,767,623
     71150200 1202000000 ACT5630 PASS THROUGH FEDERAL DOMESTIC   2,972,452

TOTALS FROM SECTION I AND SECTIONS II + III:

  DEPARTMENT: 71   EXPENDITURES   FCO
  FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION I):   277,007,920

  TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION III):   277,008,483
                                        --------------- ---------------
  DIFFERENCE: 563-

  (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