## LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

September 29, 2017

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

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

Mike Hansen, 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 2018-19 through Fiscal Year 2022-23. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is www.fdle.state.fl.us/cms/Publications/Publications.aspx. This submission has been approved by Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Swearingen
Commissioner

RLS/hp

*Service • Integrity • Respect • Quality*

# Florida Department of Law Enforcement

# Long Range Program Plan
## FY 18-19 through 22-23

**September 29, 2017**
**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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Digital Evidence Recovery | 123 Days 2000-01 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 87 |
| Chemistry | 35 Days 2000-01 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Firearms | 135 Days 2000-01 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 57 |
| Latents | 65 Days 2000-01 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| Biology/DNA | 111 Days 2000-01 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| Toxicology | 44 Days 2000-01 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 37 |
| Questioned Documents | 35 Days 2015-16 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 |

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

| Baseline/ Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29,118 1997-98 | 77,250 | 77,250 | 79,568 | 79,568 | 81,956 |

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

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99%<br>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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,756,765<br>1996-97 | 28,000,000 | 28,840,000 | 28,840,000 | 29,705,200 | 29,705,200 |

## GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

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

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71,820<br>2000-01 | 78,000 | 78,000 | 78,000 | 78,000 | 78,000 |

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

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000<br>2009-10 | 4,120 | 4,120 | 4,244 | 4,244 | 4,371 |

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,756,765<br>1996-97 | 28,000,000 | 28,840,000 | 28,840,000 | 29,705,200 | 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84%<br>1996-97 | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% |

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24,828<br>1996-97 | 17,500 | 18,025 | 18,025 | 18,566 | 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,756,765<br>1996-97 | 28,000,000 | 28,840,000 | 28,840,000 | 29,705,200 | 29,705,200 |

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

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99%<br>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 intelligence checks conducted

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19,500<br>2018-19 | 19,500 | 19,500 | 20,085 | 20,085 | 20,687 |

## 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,238,690<br>1996-97 | 3,500,000 | 3,605,000 | 3,605,000 | 3,713,150 | 3,713,150 |

**Outcome IX.2:** Maintain the percentage of registered sexual predators/offender case reviews completed

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75%<br>2018-19 | 75% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 75% |

## 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 2009-10 | 825 | 825 | 825 | 825 | 825 |

**Outcome X.2:** Maintain the number of intelligence reports that address a priority information need

| Baseline/Year | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 2018-19 | 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 CREATION**
   - **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 18-19 through 22-23 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.

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 2015, the department was awarded its fifth consecutive reaccreditation from the American Society for Crime Lab Directors Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB), which required the department to demonstrate its forensic operations and management system meet internationally-accepted laboratory requirements and practices. FDLE first achieved ASCLD-LAB accreditation in 1990.

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.

## Agency Planning Approach

FDLE leaders regularly initiate workgroups to assess a unit's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats; the department recently completed a SWOT Analysis in July 2017. The department also 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, which the department continues to work toward implementing: establishing cybercrime capabilities; enhancing intelligence and domestic security partnerships and investigations; leveraging new analytical capabilities to better utilize data and information; allocating additional assets to public safety task forces; maintaining public confidence in professional standards and character of peace officers; providing objective use of force/in-custody death investigations; evaluating department infrastructure/updating technology, facilities and equipment; and improving recruitment, retention and development of members.

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

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

### *Violent Crime*

According to the Uniform Crime Report, both the volume (number) and rate (number per 100,000 population) of crime declined in 2016, reaching its lowest point in 46 years. Despite the decline, there were still almost 89,000 violent crimes reported in Florida - one violent crime reported every five minutes and 56 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 16-17, ESSTs conducted more than 7,200 requests for technical investigative support services statewide, many of which are to locate the worst violent offenders. 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.

Computer crime involves the targeting of a computer system or network to gain unauthorized access, steal or alter data, or disrupt services. According to the 2017 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR), social engineering, malware (including ransomware), valid credential abuse, and web application hacking represent the majority of problems that most organizations face. Additionally, data espionage, where nation-state actors obtain secret information from individuals, competitors or governments for economic, political or military advantage, increased dramatically. 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 continue to lead state law enforcement in the development of investigative tools and techniques that are unique to trends in this space (e.g. specialized covert networks, undercover accounts for online web and darkweb activities, virtual payment systems, and event based cyber response teams). FDLE will also continue to 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.

### *Economic Crime*

Economic crime continues to significantly impact the state of Florida. In 2016, the Lexis Nexus Annual Mortgage Fraud report ranked Florida first in the Mortgage Fraud Index and listed Miami-Dade County as the highest "Fraud Metro Area." According to the Federal Trade Commission's 2016 Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book, Florida ranked second for identity theft cases with eleven Florida cities listed among the top fifty cities with the highest per capita identity theft complaints.

The schemes used by criminals are often complex, involve multiple victims and cross jurisdictional or judicial circuit lines. FDLE dedicates special agents in each region to investigate these illegal activities in partnership with other local, state and federal agencies. The FDLE economic crime standing committee meets quarterly to discuss Florida's crime trends, networking and training opportunities. Additionally, FDLE participates in the Tampa Bay Identity Theft Alliance which has received national awards for the successful reduction of federal income tax related identity fraud. FDLE and local law enforcement agencies across the state have trained more than 1,200 Florida law enforcement officers in the FBI-Law Enforcement Executive Development Association's (LEEDA) Identity Theft Investigation since 2009 (i.e., when the identity theft epidemic was first identified). Additionally, FDLE coordinates with the Attorney General's Office to quickly respond to allegations of contractor fraud and price gouging before and after natural disasters such as wildfires or tropical storms.

With advances in technology, economic crimes have morphed from stealing mail from mailboxes to advanced electronic crimes. Suspects are data mining personal identification from victims using a variety of techniques to include email "phishing" and cellphone "vishing" scams during which the fraudster poses as a legitimate company and requests sensitive personal or account information from the victim. From credit card fraud to account takeovers and phishing or vishing attacks, consumers face an uphill battle to protect their finances and personal identification information. To investigate these crimes, FDLE tracks suspects through their internet protocol (IP) addresses, preserves and subpoenas information stored remotely (i.e. "cloud" storage) to pursue data intrusion

cases. Additionally, FDLE has specially trained agents who pursue not only suspects, but the merchandise or monies involved as well as identifying any potential nexus to terrorism.

Every day activities which used to be conducted at brick and mortar locations are now being conducted via the Internet, often using a laptop or cellular telephone. From banking to shopping and even wire transfers, these activities are completed with the click of the button. Citizens are not only using mobile payment systems, but a small segment of the population is also using virtual and crypto currency such as Ethereum and Bitcoin. During the 2017 legislative session, the Governor signed legislation amending the Florida Money Laundering Act by defining virtual currency as a "monetary instrument." This amended law allows law enforcement to pursue cases involving virtual currency from a money laundering perspective.

Organized retail theft rings remain active across the state, exploiting vulnerabilities of retailers' security measures. These rings often target expensive items, equipment, merchandise, or even over-the-counter medications. The National Retail Federation's 2016 Organized Retail Crime (ORC) Survey found that 100 percent of respondent retailers have been the victim of organized retail crime over the past twelve months. This same survey found a six percent rise in cargo theft. Regardless of the method used, retail theft leads to higher consumer prices and other negative consequences including public health issues such as product expiration or storage temperature control, which may compromise the safety and efficacy of the product. FDLE special agents remain on the cutting edge of fighting these criminal enterprises by participating in the annual Loss Prevention Research Council Conference, gathering intelligence, and working organized retail fraud cases in cooperation with retailers.

### Drug Crime
For many years, Florida has been a significant 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, the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs and the emergence of illicit synthetic substances has created an extremely diverse drug landscape statewide. According to the Medical Examiners Commission (MEC) 2016 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report, total drug-related deaths increased by 14 percent compared to the first half of 2015.

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, as in the case of opioids.

The success of Florida's drug diversion enforcement initiatives made obtaining pharmaceuticals difficult for the opioid addicted 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 have continued to increase. Since 2011, heroin related arrest events have increased 339 percent. 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.

The emergence of fentanyl and fentanyl analogs in the illicit drug scene has surpassed heroin as a serious drug threat to both users and to law enforcement and first responders. Florida medical examiners have reported data on fentanyl present in death case investigations for some time. Data on fentanyl analogs present in death cases were previously voluntarily reported and captured in the fentanyl category; the MEC added fentanyl analogs as a separate category in 2016. It's 2016 Interim Report indicated 183 deaths in which fentanyl analogs were cited as present at the time of death. In 149 of those cases, fentanyl analogs were determined the cause of death. In 2017, FDLE launched officer safety training with respect to the safe handling and investigation of drug cases in which fentanyl or fentanyl analogs may be present. The 2017 Legislature scheduled known fentanyl analogs as well as provide for fentanyl analogs, as yet unseen, in statutory language defining a fentanyl derivative. The Legislature also provided for trafficking in fentanyl as a separate offense from trafficking in heroin or other opioids.

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. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), more than 600 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were seized in Florida in 2016. This represents a 28 percent decrease from 2015. 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. Most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is produced clandestinely in Mexico and smuggled across the Southwest border. Mexican methamphetamine is high-purity, high-potency, and highly prevalent across the United States, and Florida is no exception.

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 (OEI) conducts inquiries and reviews of complaints which may result in official investigations of a criminal violation or other misconduct by public officers in the state of Florida. In FY 16-17, OEI opened seven major public integrity cases. In addition, other public integrity complaints may be handled at the regional level, in coordination with OEI.

FDLE public integrity investigations are also initiated pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a direct agency request to conduct an investigation into the use of deadly force or serious injury by a non-FDLE law enforcement officer. Currently, the department has almost 200 officer-involved shooting/use of force MOUs in place with various local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. In FY 16-17, FDLE opened 84 investigations, which represent a two percent increase from the previous year. This number is expected to increase as additional agencies rely on FDLE to conduct these impartial investigations. In 2015, the Legislature allocated 17 sworn positions to investigate all incidents of death or serious injury at Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) facilities. In FY 16-17, there were more than 400 FDC call-outs, of which, 147 resulted in major case investigations.

***Domestic Security***

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 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. In 2014 and 2015, Florida was among the top three states with most Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) identified 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.

According to the FBI, the terror threats are too prolific for federal law enforcement to track without assistance from local and state agencies. The 2017 Legislature created new criminal offenses for people who engage in illegal activities in connection with terrorist organizations or commit acts of terrorism, thereby providing Florida's law enforcement authorities with tools aimed at preventing future terrorist attacks such as the Orlando Pulse Nightclub Shooting in June 2016. In addition, the Legislature allocated 46 new positions to the department to help prevent, mitigate or respond to any terror threat or event impacting the state. FDLE now has counterterrorism squads independent from the FBI Joint

Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF), which work intelligence and investigation cases that are not being worked by the FBI.

During FY 17-18, FDLE will staff, train and equip the new squads to enhance Florida's counterterrorism capabilities by collecting intelligence and investigation of terror and terror-related targets. They will be responsible for vetting and/or investigating all KSTs not related to an FBI target and will serve as regional points of contact for the Florida Fusion Center to receive and relay information, gather and report counterterrorism intelligence to Office of Statewide Intelligence analysts. Members of the regional counterterrorism squads will also be committed to the regional JTTFs in sufficient numbers to ensure FDLE participation on every JTTF work unit. This staffing will ensure an FDLE presence on all JTTF units and increase FDLE's visibility and awareness regarding potential risk and threats to Florida.

### Critical Information-Sharing Systems and Tools

One of the most important factors in crime detection, investigation and apprehension is the rapid, complete and reliable exchange of crime-related information among criminal justice professionals at all levels – local, state and federal. 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. An enhanced system is due to go live in November 2018.
- *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.
- *Law enforcement Information eXchange (LInX)* – FDLE participates in the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) system to connect 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. The system also allows Florida to participate in the FBI's National Data Exchange (N-DEx) to share and access investigate data throughout the United States.
- *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. An enhanced system is due to go live in June 2020.
- *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. With the implementation of this system in the Summer of 2017, programming began for the addition of protection orders to be completed and issued in the electronic interface.

- 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 95 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 16-17, FDLE received 676,000 arrest records from Florida law enforcement agencies for processing. The project is scheduled to go live in November 2018.

- Florida has collected and reported crime data through FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program since 1971, which will transition to incident-based reporting by 2021. Almost 400 Florida state and local agencies report summary data to FDLE. A third party research group recently reviewed Florida's reporting entities' current capabilities and developed a proposed implementation strategy for moving Florida to incident-based reporting. Based on the findings of that study, FDLE proposes creation of the Florida Incident Based Reporting System (FIBRS) to collect and submit crime statistics that meet the FBI's requirement for national incident-based reporting data submissions. The system would consolidate data submission for the state, simplify the data reporting process and reduce the burden on state and local reporting agencies. The department plans to maintain and publish data through both systems (UCR and FIBRS) beyond 2021.

## 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 FY 16-17, FDLE's crime laboratories received more than 60,000 cases, which resulted in 77,000 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 82 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. The number of firearm submissions has increased as have National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network (NIBIN) submissions. This trend is anticipated to continue because of an increased focus on gun violence in major cities.  FDLE recently assumed responsibility for firearms examination for agencies in Broward County. This service was discontinued by the Broward County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory and is expected to continue impacting FDLE Firearms workload.

The Biology discipline accounts for about 24 percent of the total forensic workload. To improve output productivity, the department has streamlined the analytical processes for sexual assault kits (SAKs). Beginning July 1, 2016, the Legislature mandated all SAKs must 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. FDLE continues to meet the 120 days statutory requirement. The number of Biology submissions currently outpaces productive capacity because discipline is understaffed by approximately 25 – 30 crime laboratory analyst positions. The 2017 Legislature appropriated five new Biology analyst positions which will be hired and trained during FY 17-18 and are anticipated to significantly impact productive capacity in FY 19-20. Despite increasing volume, FDLE Biology released 2,810 more cases in FY 16-17 than FY 15-16. Requests

for Biology services are anticipated to continue at a heavy pace for the foreseeable future. FDLE plans to request additional Biology resources beginning in FY 18-19 and repeating every two years until the staffing deficit is eliminated. The two-year hiring cycles will give adequate time for recruiting and training new analysts and to re-evaluate staffing needs.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 16-17, more than 66,800 submissions of qualifying offenders were added to the database. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected and analyzed more than 1.2 million samples, 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 2019, Florida will add any felony arrest to the offenses for which individuals are required to submit a DNA sample at the time of arrest. The department estimates this will result in 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 (NCPA), in conjunction with Section 943.0542, FS, authorizes criminal history record checks for employees and volunteers working with children, the disabled and the elderly under FDLE's Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System (VECHS). The VECHS program is not available to organizations currently required to obtain criminal history record checks on their employees and/or volunteers under other statutory provisions. Florida lawmakers have emphasized the critical nature of protecting Floridians and visitors by requiring criminal history record checks for certain occupations or licenses by statute, 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 16-17, the department processed 1.7 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 17-18, 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 who are authorized by state law to participate. The department is focused on customer service and understands the importance of timely responses to customers requesting criminal history information to support sensitive hiring and licensing decisions and has established performance standards to ensure prompt processing of requests.

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 ten 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 16-17, the department processed more than one million FPP record checks.

Florida has the third largest sexual offender population in the country. Currently, there are more than 800 sexual offenders local law enforcement has reported as absconded. Absconders 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 72,000 registered offenders and predators, a four percent increase over the previous year. The Florida Offender Alert

System distributed nearly 21.9 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens since its inception and currently has 257,000 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. As previously noted, FDLE received legislative authority to redesign and implement a new Sex Offender/Predator System which will include improvements and new functionality identified by local law enforcement agencies and the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC).

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 17,000 career offenders in the registry; more than 6,000 have been released from incarceration. The registry allows Florida law enforcement and citizens to keep track of these serious offenders in their communities.

MEPIC supports missing persons investigations statewide by collaborating 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, Missing Child 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.

### *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 solve 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 oversees the administration of 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 exam is administered as 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.

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.

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. The system was recently upgraded to improve the ease of use and functionality to better serve the agencies and training centers. In addition to moving to a more modern layout, other updates include the incorporation of the canine team certification process and the creation of a method for an officer to obtain their Global Profile Sheet automatically.  The updates also make the system compatible with most browsers. .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 encourage 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 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 conducts 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. In 2018, the department will seek accreditation through the ANSI-ASQ National 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.

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 (DHS), FDLE continues to expand 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 has also partnered with the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI by implementing a "Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program", with FDLE acting as the statewide coordinator for this community approach to identifying explosive precursors at the point of sale.

Prevention, which depends upon timely accurate intelligence, identification, investigation and apprehension, is the best protection from a terror attack. Florida continues to be ranked in the top five in targeted infrastructure vulnerability by DHS. Florida must maintain a healthy economy and preventing an attack on our critical infrastructure is essential to that task. FDLE is responsible for ensuring vulnerability assessments of infrastructures are conducted and providing recommendations of possible solutions to these vulnerabilities. FDLE will continue to work with our public and private partners to ensure critical infrastructures' safety.

### *Intelligence*
As part of the efforts to protect Florida, its residents and visitors, FDLE places emphasis on criminal intelligence collection and analysis both within the regional operations centers and the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). FDLE has dedicated intelligence assets in each Regional Operations Center (ROC) 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, 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. Communication between the ROCs and OSI facilitates a comprehensive view of criminal activity in the state for strategic planning.

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.

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. The network of Florida fusion centers, which consists of seven regional fusion centers, along with the FFC, provide law enforcement partners with the ability to share information and collaborate with non-law enforcement government and private partners. FDLE will continue to participate in the build-out of the fusion center network enhancing information-sharing throughout the state.

Additionally, FDLE participates in the Florida Law Enforcement Data Sharing Initiative which 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; all agencies previously using FLEX will be mapped to FINDER and LinX.

### *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 16-17, 1,200 state employees attended 35 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 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 ROCs. In addition to security of the Governor and First Family, POS performed 75 protective details statewide in FY 16-17.

# 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 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees | 2 | 0.32 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of calls for Capitol Police service | 4,300 | 4,888 | 4,400 | 4,400 |

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

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of lab service requests completed | 95% | 104.23% | Delete | N/A |
| Number of lab service requests completed | 78,000 | 85,028 | 78,000 | 78,000 |
| Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence | 90 | 79 | 90 | 90 |
| Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry | 30 | 67 | 30 | 30 |
| Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms | 60 | 103 | 60 | 90 |
| Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints | 80 | 104 | 80 | 80 |
| Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA | 100 | 191 | 100 | 120 |
| 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 | 104 | 35 | 35 |

| | 4,000 | 5,249 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | 75,000 | 66,807 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database | 1,150,000 | 1,213,584 | Delete | |

| Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services | Code: 71600200 |
|---|---|

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activites | 70% | 74% | 70% | 70% |
| Number of criminal investigations | 2,000 | 2,406 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Number of domestic security activities | 825 | 1,289 | 825 | 1,200 |
| (Delete Measure) Number of intelligence initiatives | 2,000 | 1,311 | 2,000 | Delete |
| (New Measure) Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need | | | | 2,000 / 15% |
| (Delete Measure) Number of registered sexual predators / offenders added and total identified to the public | 3,600 72,396 | 3,164 71,436 | 3,600 72,396 | Delete |
| (New Measure) Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed | | | | 75% |
| (Delete Measure) Number of missing persons cases: Missing Child Alerts activated / Amber Alerts activated / Silver Alerts activated | 4,300 40 4 200 | 4,366 33 10 291 | 4,300 40 4 200 | Delete |
| (New Measure) Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted | | | | 19,500 |

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

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of time FCIC is accessible | 99.50% | 100% | 99.50% | 99.50% |
| Number of arrest records created and maintained | 27,250,000 | 27,442,997 | 28,000,000 | 28,600,000 |

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

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s) | 98% | 97.3% | 98% | 98% |
| Number of criminal history record background checks processed | 3,000,000 | 3,826,862 | 3,500,000 | 3,750,000 |

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

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards | 80% | 69% | 80% | 80% |
| Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions | 685 | 462 | 600 | 500 |

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

| Approved Performance Measures for FY 2016-17 (Words) | Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Prior** Year Actual **FY 2016-17** (Numbers) | **Approved** Standards for **FY 2017-18** (Numbers) | **Requested** Stardard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination | 80% | 77.9% | 80% | 80% |
| Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination | 6,400 | 6,741 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued | 17,500 | 18,340 | 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:** 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 | 67 | 37 over | +123% |

**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:** Turnaround time is measured from the time evidence is accepted until the analysis is reported back to the contributor. More pending cases worked in any time period will increase the average turnaround time. A focus on backlog reduction strategies in FY 16-17 allowed FDLE to reduce pending Chemistry cases from 4,689 cases to 2,977 cases, a 37% reduction. This strategy temporarily increased the overall Chemistry turnaround time.

**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. Continuing the current strategies should eliminate the Chemistry backlog by the end of 2017.

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 103 | 43 over | +72% |

**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:** Often cases requiring firearms analysis also requires Biology/DNA or Latent Prints examination. Firearms cannot begin their analysis until other disciplines' work has been completed. This processing causes delay in the start of the Firearms analysis which impacts Firearms turnaround time. In addition, FDLE took over Firearms examination from Broward County agencies in FY 16-17 which significantly increased the number of agencies served by this discipline. FDLE proposes to increase the standard turnaround time for all cases from 60 to 90 days.

**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 modified Firearms case acceptance protocols which will reduce the number of incoming Firearms cases. Additionally, 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 | 104 | 24 over | +30% |

**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:** 44% of Latent Print staff was in training over this reporting period, which lowered the effective productivity of the Latents section.

**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:** New analysts are now on the bench which is expected to improve productivity within the Latent Prints discipline. The discipline is focusing on backlog reduction strategies which may temporarily increase the turnaround time, but the discipline is expected to eliminate the backlog by the end of 2017and the turnaround time should decrease.

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# 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 – Biology/DNA

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 191 | 91 over | +91% |

**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:** Based on work load standards and a 4-6% increase in incoming case load each year, FDLE remains understaffed by about 25 FTE. Additionally, FDLE has reduced the Biology backlog from 10,477 cases to 7,861 cases over the past year, a 25% reduction. Working older cases contributes to a temporary increase in average turnaround time.

**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:** Recent legislative changes require the department to process sex assault kits (SAK) within 120 of submission, which may delay processing for some non-SAK Biology cases. FDLE proposes to increase the standard turnaround time for all cases from 100 to 120 days, consistent with the statutory turnaround time for SAKs.

**Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems** (check all that apply):
☐ Training      ☒ Technology
☐ Personnel      ☒ Other (Identify)
**Recommendations:** FDLE has made changes to processing SAKs, which has significantly reduced processing time.

# 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:** Staffing, training and vacancies, in addition to the focus on backlog reduction resulted in a higher than expected turnaround time.

**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% 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 | 104 | 69 over | +230% |

**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 33% capacity because of two vacancies.

**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 one analyst in training and one on extended medical leave. When the staff has completed training and is on the bench. FDLE anticipates a rapid increase in productivity and corresponding improvement in turnaround time.

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# 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 added 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75,000 | 66,807 | 8,193 under | -10.9% |

**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. FDLE is currently entering all eligible samples received (no backlog). The number of submissions fluctuates based on the number of samples collected by contributors, which in turn is impacted by the number of convicted offenders and arrestees already represented in the database at the time of their arrest and/or conviction. The number of samples entered may increase again in 2018 when law enforcement will begin collecting DNA for additional felony arrests.

**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:** In January 2018, Florida will add the remaining offenses to the list of crimes for which DNA must be captured from arrestees. Collecting for additional felony arrests is anticipated to increase the number of samples contributed to the database in FY18-19.

# 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 Intelligence Initiatives
**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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | 1,311 | 689 under | -34.5% |

**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:** The Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI) restructured its priorities over the last fiscal year to ensure adequate resources for developing intelligence cases and strategic analysis. The new approach is expected to provide a more comprehensive capability to assess criminal activity within and potential threats to the state. To achieve the new strategic direction, OSI diverted manpower from the products measured by the current 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:** Because of the shift in OSI focus, FDLE requests to delete the existing performance measure, and will replace it with a new measure that more accurately captures the results of current activities and expectations.

# 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 | 3,164 | 436 under | -12.1% |

**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:**

**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:** FDLE maintains Florida's database regarding sexual offenders and predators. Florida's sexual offender/predator database is one of the largest in the country containing data regarding approximately 71,000 offenders. In 2016, Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down approximately 5.5 percent for the year, which likely contributed to fewer predators/offenders being added to the database. Also as the database grows, a growing number of arrested/convicted individuals are already documented the database, contributing to a decrease in the number of offenders that must be added to the Registry.

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

☐ Training           ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel         ☐ Other (Identify)

**Recommendations:**
This measure is outside the scope of FDLE control and therefore does not adequately represent FDLE work load. FDLE requests to delete this measure and replace it with "Percentage of incoming registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed" which more appropriately represents FDLE's work with regard to the sexual offender/predator registry.

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# LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

**Department:** Florida Department of Law Enforcement
**Program:** Investigations and Forensic Science
**Service/Budget Entity:** Investigative Services
**Measure:** 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 | 71,436 | 960    under | -1.3% |

**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:** This measure reflects the number of active offender records contained in the database.  The number can be impacted by the records added by FDLE as well as FDOC and local law enforcement, as well as records deleted as a result of court order or death of the subject.  Inputs may have been lower during 2016 because Florida arrests for sex offenses (rape and fondling) were down 5.5percent from the previous year.  Also as the database grows, a growing number of arrested/convicted individuals are already documented the database, contributing to a decrease in the number of offenders that must be added to the Registry and displayed to the public.

**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:**
Impact on this measure is outside the scope of FDLE control.  FDLE requests to delete this measure.

# 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 | 33 | 7 under | -17.5% |

**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:** The Missing and Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) is responsible for issuing Amber alerts related to missing children on a 24/7 basis. These alerts assist in rapid notification and support investigators and supervisors in developing and relaying critical information. FDLE responds to every qualified request for a missing child or missing person alert, so the number represented by this measure is a reflection of how many qualified requests were presented, rather the associated FDLE work. In FY 16-17, the number of missing children reported in FCIC was down over 4% from FY15-16. Fewer reported missing children is consistent with fewer calls for missing child alerts.

**Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems** (check all that apply):
☐ Training      ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel     ☐ Other (Identify)
**Recommendations:** Because this measure reflects factors outside FDLE control, the department requests to delete the measure and replace it with "Number of missing persons intelligence checks" conducted, which is a more accurate measure of MEPIC workload.

# 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% | 97.3% | 0.7% under | -1% |

**Factors Accounting for the Difference:**
**Internal Factors** (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors      ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities      ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect      ☐ Other (Identify)
**Explanation:** The Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) maintains an approximate 40% vacancy rate due to various employment actions outside the control of the department. Following the Pulse Night Club attack, FPP has faced the challenge of meeting and/or exceeding expected turnaround time because of the increase in transactions.

**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 Pulse Night Club Shooting, FPP experienced an approximate 25% increase in transaction volume over a 5 month (July 2016 – November 2016) period. In addition, the annual increase due to industry peak sales also impacted the 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. These updates will be completed in 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 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% | 68.7% | 11.3% under | -14.1% |

**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:**

**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 inspects and audits the training 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 centers achieve 100% compliance. Even with the reminders, inspections and audits, the operation of the training centers is outside of the scope and control of the department.

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

# LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

**Department:** Florida Department of Law Enforcement
**Program:** Criminal Justice Professionalism
**Service/Budget Entity:** Law Enforcement Training Certification Services
**Measure:** 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 685 | 462 | 223 under | -33% |

**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 17-18 was reduced to 600. Based on the continued decline in number of actions from FY 12-13 to present, the standard should be further reduced to 500 for FY 18-19.

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# LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

| Approved Standard | Actual Performance Results | Difference (Over/Under) | Percentage Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80% | 77.9% | 2.1% under | -2.6% |

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

**External Factors** (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
**Explanation:** The department develops the 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 department neither recruits individuals into basic training nor delivers the instruction, there is limited control on the number or percentage of individuals who pass the SOCE.

**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 2017*

# 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The computer report selects all service requests that have been completed within the date range entered and averages the elapsed time in days (date received to date completed) for each service type. Each laboratory report is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. Averages from each discipline service are calculated by averaging the total number of days it took to complete requests for service.

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

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# LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

**Department:** Florida Department of Law Enforcement
**Program:** Investigations and Forensic Science
**Service/Budget Entity:** Crime Lab Services
**Measure:** Average number of days to complete 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 IFS LIMS Administrator 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 2017*

# 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 IFS LIMS Administrator) 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 2017*

# 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 2017*

# 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.

The data entered into AIM 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.

**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 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 2017*

# 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 2017*

# 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 reports that address a standing information need / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need

**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:** FDLE tasks all agents and analysts with reporting information that may have intelligence value in accordance with existing policies and procedures to aid in accomplishing agency missions. Intelligence components within FDLE include agents and analysts from the seven Regional Operations Centers and the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). By policy, the OSI is responsible for developing, publishing, and maintaining a comprehensive set of FDLE Standing Information Needs (FSINs) that document the enduring intelligence and information needs of the agency.

Information developed by FDLE agents and analysts is documented in intelligence reports. These reports are stored and tracked in FDLE's Automated Information Management System (AIM). AIM has the ability to highlight based on case type (which includes intelligence) as well as by FSIN. The measure will be defined as a total number of intelligence reports as derived by counting the number of investigative reports that have been flagged in the AIM with a highlight of intelligence and the percentage of investigative reports addressing the Commissioner's or priority agency information  needs. The YTD data is equal to data reported in the most current quarter.

**Validity/Reliability:** The Office of Inspector General (OIG) will review the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption.

*Office of Policy and Budget – July 2017*

# 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:**  Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews 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:** Data on individuals registering as sexual predators/offenders are entered into the state electronic registry, the Sexual Offender/Predator System (SOPS), by multiple means; manually by Missing Persons and Offender Registration staff, and electronically by Florida Sheriffs' Offices, the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC), the Florida Department of Highway and Motor Vehicles (FDHSMV), and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (FDJJ) staff.  Once data is entered into SOPS, each record is reviewed by staff to ensure accuracy and appropriate qualifications, and then the registry Internet web page is automatically updated by the SOPS. Each case review is logged in an Access database and tracked according to date received and assigned to a Specialist/Analyst for review.  Once complete, the case review is documented as "closed" in the Access database with the date of closure.

The percentage for the measure is calculated by conducting a search of the Access Case Review Database for the number of case reviews completed during the current fiscal year to date compared to the number of intakes for the fiscal year to date. The percentage of case reviews completed year-to-date is updated at the end of each reporting month.  These figures are maintained by the Missing Persons and Offender Registration Analyst in an Excel spreadsheet titled "Case Tracking."  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.

**Validity/Reliability:** The Office of Inspector General (OIG) will review the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption.

# 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 intelligence checks conducted

**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.

While a case is active in the MEPIC database a Missing Persons and Offender Registration Analyst performs regular intelligence checks in an effort to locate the missing person who is the subject of that case. The intelligence checks are documented within the electronic case file within the MEPIC database. Once the missing person is located, the person's record is removed from FCIC and the MEPIC case is closed. Subsequently, no new intelligence checks are performed for recovered persons.

The MEPIC database is queried each month for the number of intelligence checks added to the database during the reported month. The number of missing persons' intelligence checks is combined with the number of missing persons' intelligence checks year-to-date brought forward from the previous month in order to determine the total number of missing persons' intelligence checks year-to-date for the month being reported. These figures are maintained in an Excel spreadsheet 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.

**Validity/Reliability:** The Office of Inspector General (OIG) will review the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for each of the department's performance measures upon their initial adoption.

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# LRPP EXHIBIT IV:  Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

**Department:** Florida Department of Law Enforcement
**Program:** Criminal Justice Information
**Service/Budget Entity:** 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 Analyst 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.

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# LRPP EXHIBIT IV:  Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

**Department:** Florida Department of Law Enforcement
**Program:** Criminal Justice Information
**Service/Budget Entity:** 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 Analyst 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 2017*

# 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 Enterprise software 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 Analyst 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 Analyst II in Business Services.  The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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

# LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

**Action** (check one):

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

**Data Sources and Methodology:** 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.

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# 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.

# 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.

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# ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO PERFORMANCE MEASURES –
# LRPP EXHIBIT V

| | LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Measure Number | **Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (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 | Number of laboratory service requests completed | | Laboratory Services |
| 4 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Toxicology | | Laboratory Services |
| 5 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Chemistry | | Laboratory Services |
| 6 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Firearms | | Laboratory Services |
| 7 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Latents | | Laboratory Services |
| 8 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Biology/DNA | | Laboratory Services |
| 9 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Digital Evidence Recovery | | Laboratory Services |
| 10 | Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Questioned Documents | | Laboratory Services |
| 11 | Number of hits, samples added in DNA Database | | DNA Database |
| 12 | Number of criminal investigations | | Investigative Services |
| 13 | Percent of investigative resources dedicated to conducting major criminal investigations | | Investigative Services |
| 14 | Number of domestic security activities | | Domestic Security |
| 15 | Number of intelligence products | | Intelligence Initiatives |
| 16 | Percentage of time FCIC is accessible | | Criminal History Information |
| 17 | Number of criminal history record checks processed | | Criminal History Information |

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

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# LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

| SECTION I: BUDGET | OPERATING | FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT | 290,101,318 | 3,000,000 |
| ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.) | 15,089,701 | 0 |
| FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY | 305,191,019 | 3,000,000 |

| SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES | Number of Units | (1) Unit Cost | (2) Expenditures (Allocated) | (3) FCO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)* | | | | 3,000,000 |
| Capitol Complex Security * Number of calls for Capitol Police services | 4,888 | 1,860.23 | 9,092,784 | |
| Dna Database * Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database | 66,807 | 55.59 | 3,713,495 | |
| Crime Laboratory Services * Number of lab service requests completed | 85,028 | 738.29 | 62,775,100 | |
| Investigative Services * Number of criminal investigations | 2,406 | 32,614.43 | 78,470,313 | |
| Domestic Security * Number of domestic security activities | 1,289 | 5,160.66 | 6,652,096 | |
| Intelligence Initiatives * Number of intelligence products | 1,311 | 4,716.33 | 6,183,111 | |
| Missing Persons * Number of missing persons cases | 4,366 | 430.71 | 1,880,464 | |
| Sexual Predator Tracking And Information * Number of registered sexual predators/offenders identified to the public | 71,436 | 42.93 | 3,066,749 | |
| Criminal History Information * Number of criminal history record checks processed | 3,826,862 | 4.57 | 17,505,719 | |
| Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * Number of arrest records created and maintained | 27,442,997 | 0.38 | 10,298,513 | |
| Officer Compliance * Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions. | 462 | 7,061.45 | 3,262,391 | |
| Officer Records Management * Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued | 18,340 | 131.98 | 2,420,517 | |
| Criminal Justice Training * Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination | 6,741 | 927.61 | 6,253,043 | |
| TOTAL | | | 211,574,295 | 3,000,000 |

| SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET | | |
|---|---|---|
| PASS THROUGHS | | |
| TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES | | |
| AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS | | |
| PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS | | |
| OTHER | 26,125,030 | |
| REVERSIONS | 67,491,954 | |
| | | |
| TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4) | 305,191,279 | 3,000,000 |

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

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

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

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

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

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:

   TRANSFER-STATE AGENCIES ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:
     1-8:
   AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:
     1-8:


-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
THE FOLLOWING STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES (ACT0010 THROUGH ACT0490) HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5)
AND SHOULD NOT:


    *** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***


-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
THE FCO ACTIVITY (ACT0210) CONTAINS EXPENDITURES IN AN OPERATING CATEGORY AND SHOULD NOT:
(NOTE: THIS ACTIVITY IS ROLLED INTO EXECUTIVE DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY)


    *** NO OPERATING CATEGORIES FOUND ***


-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DO NOT HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) AND ARE REPORTED AS 'OTHER' IN
SECTION III: (NOTE: 'OTHER' ACTIVITIES ARE NOT 'TRANSFER-STATE AGENCY' ACTIVITIES OR 'AID TO LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS' ACTIVITIES. ALL ACTIVITIES WITH AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) SHOULD BE REPORTED
IN SECTION II.)

|   BE    |     PC     |  CODE   | TITLE                          | EXPENDITURES | FCO |
|---------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| 71800200 | 1202000000 | ACT0900 | TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS WITHIN THE |  4,800,000 |     |
| 71150200 | 1202000000 | ACT5610 | PASS THROUGH FEDERAL GRANTS AND AID | 11,201,366 |     |
| 71150200 | 1202000000 | ACT5630 | PASS THROUGH FEDERAL DOMESTIC  |  2,371,126 |     |
| 71600100 | 1202000000 | ACT6290 | PASSTHROUGH FUNDING TO LOCAL CRIME |  2,643,989 |     |
| 71800100 | 1202000000 | ACT8310 | LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING |  5,108,549 |     |


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TOTALS FROM SECTION I AND SECTIONS II + III:

| DEPARTMENT: 71 | EXPENDITURES | FCO |
|---|---|---|
| FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION I): | 305,191,019 | 3,000,000 |
| TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION III): | 305,191,279 | 3,000,000 |
|  | --------------- | --------------- |
| DIFFERENCE: | 260- |  |
| (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