

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

October 1, 2018

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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

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House Appropriations Committee
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201 Capitol
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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 2019-20 through Fiscal Year 2023-24. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/Publications/Publications.aspx. This submission has been approved by Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Swearingen
Commissioner

RLS/red



Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Long Range Program Plan

FY 19-20 through 23-24

October 1, 2018
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Digital Evidence Recovery	123 Days 2000-01	89	88	88	87	87
Chemistry	35 Days 2000-01	29	28	28	27	27
Firearms	135 Days 2000-01	59	58	58	57	57
Latents	65 Days 2000-01	79	78	78	77	77
Biology/DNA	111 Days 2000-01	99	98	98	97	97
Toxicology	44 Days 2000-01	39	38	38	37	37
Questioned Documents	35 Days 2015-16	34	33	33	32	32

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

Baseline/ Year	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
29,118 1997-98	77,250	79,568	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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
5,756,765 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
71,820 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
2,000 2009-10	4,120	4,244	4,244	4,371	4,371

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
5,756,765 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
84% 1996-97	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
24,828 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
5,756,765 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

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

Outcome VIII.1: Increase the number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted

Baseline/Year	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
19,500 2018-19	19,500	20,085	20,085	20,687	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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1,238,690 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
75% 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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
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 19-20 through 23-24 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 2018, the department received its ninth consecutive national accreditation award in 28 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 and will attempt to achieve its sixth consecutive reaccreditation in 2019.

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, member interviews and reviews of policies, procedures and records to ensure compliance with CFA's standards. The department expects to achieve its seventh consecutive reaccreditation later this year.

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 September 2018. 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 major organized criminal activities: counterterrorism/domestic security, computer crime, public integrity, violent crime, drug crime and economic crime. 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.

Counterterrorism / Domestic Security

According to the FBI, United States is at more risk now for an attack on American soil than before September 11, 2001. In addition, international threats, threats from homegrown terrorism present a clear and present danger to Florida's citizens and visitors, as well as to the economy of the state. In 2016 and 2017, 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.

Additionally, terror threats are too prolific for federal law enforcement to track without assistance from local and state law enforcement 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 agent and analyst positions to help prevent, mitigate or respond to any terror threat or event impacting the state. FDLE now has trained and equipped 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. These squads are 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 (FFC) to receive and relay information, gather and report counterterrorism intelligence to the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). Members of the regional counterterrorism squads are committed to the regional JTTFs in sufficient numbers to ensure FDLE participation on every JTTF work unit. This staffing ensures an FDLE presence and increases the department's visibility and awareness regarding potential risk and threats to Florida.

In addition, FDLE is developing a protective operations intelligence and threat management unit to enhance the agency's ability to prevent or mitigate threats against Florida's governor, First Family and other elected officials and dignitaries. The unit will focus on conducting protective intelligence investigations that inform management strategies to prevent or disrupt threats posed toward those entities. Based on its success, the program strategy may be expanded to manage threats posed toward other state government officials and to support and enhance the department's domestic security, counterterrorism and intelligence missions.

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 2018 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report, 76 percent of breaches were financially motivated. The bad actors continue to use social engineering, malware (including ransomware) and valid credential abuse to commit their crimes and web application hacking as a method of attack has more than doubled. Additionally, data espionage, where national and 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.

The past several years have also produced a rising trend in cyber security related to election voting devices. As a result FDLE's cyber intrusion teams continue to work closely with the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State regarding these issues. The dark web has emerged as a challenge for law enforcement and the department monitors it for intelligence and criminal activity. 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 dark web activities, virtual payment systems, event based cyber response teams, etc.).

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 that may result in official investigations of a criminal violation or other misconduct by public officers in the state of Florida. In FY 17-18, OEI opened 25 major public integrity investigations. 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 over 200 officer-involved shooting/use of force MOUs in place with various local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. In FY 17-18, the department opened 78 use of deadly force investigations. Also, the department is primarily responsible for inmate use of force or serious injury investigations as dictated by a MOU with the Department of Corrections (FDC). In FY 17-18, the department opened 213 of these investigations.

Violent Crime

According to the Uniform Crime Report, both the volume (number) and rate (number per 100,000 population) of crime declined in 2017, reaching its lowest point in 47 years. Despite the decline, there were still almost 86,000 violent crimes reported in Florida. 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 17-18, ESSTs conducted 7,000 requests for technical investigative support services statewide, which resulted in almost 900 arrests. There are currently 15 special agent ESST positions allocated throughout the state and the department will continue to expand this capability within the regions.

Because the nature of human trafficking, whether labor or sex trafficking, is multi-jurisdictional, FDLE is well positioned to conduct these types of investigations. Child sex trafficking and international human trafficking are two priority areas in which FDLE partners with law enforcement and non-governmental organizations to identify victims and disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations preying on the most vulnerable in our population.

In the wake of the tragic shooting that took the lives of 17 Florida students and educators, the Legislature passed and Governor Scott signed the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act. This legislation outlines significant reforms to make Florida schools safer and keep firearms out of the hands of mentally ill and dangerous individuals. A provision of the Act required the department to collaborate with the Department of Legal Affairs to procure a mobile suspicious activity reporting application. The "Fortify Florida" app allows students to anonymously report unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities to the appropriate law enforcement agencies and school officials, using any electronic smart device. Fortify Florida is expected

to go live in October of 2018. The Legislature also allocated five positions to FDLE to analyze and evaluate information collected through the application for trends and patterns and to identify potential problems.

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) *2017 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report*, total drug-related deaths increased by 11 percent when compared to the first half of 2016.

The emergence of fentanyl and fentanyl analogs in the illicit drug market has surpassed heroin as a serious drug threat to both users and to law enforcement and first responders. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has characterized fentanyl as “the most prevalent and the most significant synthetic opioid threat to the United States and will likely remain the most prevalent synthetic opioid threat in the near term.” Florida medical examiners have reported data on fentanyl present in death case investigations for some time. However, data on fentanyl analogs present in death cases were previously only voluntarily reported and captured in the fentanyl category. In 2016, MEC added fentanyl analogs as a separate category and the *2016 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report* reflected 183 deaths in which fentanyl analogs were found at the time of death. In 149 of those cases, fentanyl analogs were determined the cause of death. The 2017 interim report reflected 875 occurrences of fentanyl analogs in deceased persons and 840 of those cases it was determined to be the cause of death. This represents a 378 percent increase in deaths in which fentanyl analogs were present. 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 and provided 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.

Methamphetamine continues to be a concern for law enforcement and the public. Most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is produced clandestinely in Mexican super-labs 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. In the past 18 months it has been noted that the market for methamphetamine in the southern regions in this state are increasing. The domestic manufacture of methamphetamine continues on a slow decline in Florida due to the available supply of more potent methamphetamine trafficked from Mexico.

Despite the focus on the opioid crisis, cocaine continues to be a significant drug threat in Florida. Changes in the geopolitical landscape with respect to Cuba, Colombia and Venezuela in particular, and the potential for significant interruption of trafficking routes across the southern border of the United States due to heightened border security may result in a shift in trafficking patterns with a potential to adversely impact Florida. According to the 2017 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report*, cocaine ranked first among the drugs that caused the most deaths and cited a 59 percent increase in cocaine-related deaths compared to 2016.

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 and synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its derivatives.

Economic Crime

Economic crime continues to significantly impact the state. According to the Federal Trade Commission's 2017 Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book, Florida ranked first in the country in overall fraud and second for identity theft complaints. The top three fraud categories in Florida (debt collection fraud, identity theft and imposter scams) constituted 63 percent of fraud complaints. The top three identity theft categories in Florida (credit card fraud, bank fraud and employment or tax-related fraud) constituted 75 percent of identity theft complaints. Losses due to fraud reported to the FEC in 2017 totaled \$ 54.7 million.

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. An FDLE economic crime standing committee meets semi-annually to discuss Florida's crime trends, networking and training opportunities. Additionally, multiple FDLE regions collaborate with the US Secret Service Financial Investigative Task Force and with local financial task forces on cases of mutual interest that meet FDLE investigative criteria. Beginning in 2009, FDLE and local law enforcement agencies across the state have trained Florida law enforcement officers in identity theft investigation through a partnership with the FBI-Law Enforcement Executive Development Association's Lifelock. More than 1,370 attendees from 483 Florida law enforcement agencies have benefitted from this continuing training partnership. 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 increasingly involve advanced electronic crimes or sophisticated scams and ruses. Suspects are data mining personal identification from victims using a variety of techniques to include email "phishing" or business email compromise to make large purchases or deliver instructions on the wiring of funds between what appears to be a legitimate vendor. From credit card fraud to account takeovers, consumers and companies doing business in Florida face an uphill battle to

protect their business and personal identification information and financial accounts. To investigate these crimes, FDLE tracks suspects through their internet protocol 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 wire transfers, these activities are completed with the click of the button. Citizens are not only using mobile payment systems, but a segment of the population is also using virtual and crypto currency such as Ethereum and Bitcoin. The 2017 Legislature passed legislation amending the Florida Money Laundering Act by defining virtual currency as a “monetary instrument.” This 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 over-the-counter medications. The stolen items are often used to commit refund fraud. 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 remains on the cutting edge of fighting these criminal enterprises by collaborating with loss prevention professionals in the retail industry, gathering intelligence and investigating organized retail fraud cases in cooperation with retailers.

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 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 criminal justice agencies and organizations submit criminal history record check requests on applicants. 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 for their agency or organization. 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 agencies within the regional data sharing systems 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 public record 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.
- *Unsolved Cases in Florida website* - allows local law enforcement agencies in Florida to present their unsolved homicide cases in a public website for broader exposure. The public website gives citizens the opportunity to review and share the cases and submit tips directly to the investigating agency, potentially aiding law enforcement to solve these cases.

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:

- Creating an electronic warrant exchange interface pilot (eWarrant) 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. Implemented this summer, programming has now begun to add protection orders using the electronic interface. On March 9, 2018, the Governor signed into law the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act, which provides law enforcement the ability to petition for a Risk Protection Order against individuals deemed a threat to public safety as outlined in the new law. This project is being modified to accommodate an expedited eProtection Order process.
- Working with the Florida clerks of court on the completeness and accuracy of mental health records. 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.
- Modernizing FDLE's criminal history record system. Beginning in FY 12-13, the Legislature 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 98 percent of the records are submitted electronically through BIS and a network of livescan stations

located in local criminal justice agencies. In FY 17-18, FDLE received 706,000 arrest records from Florida law enforcement agencies for processing. The project is scheduled to go live in November 2018.

- Transitioning to incident-based crime reporting by 2021. Almost 400 Florida state and local agencies report summary data to FDLE through FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program since 1971. A third party research group recently reviewed Florida's reporting entities' current capabilities and developed a proposed implementation strategy that recommended 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. It is also recommended FDLE provide a state-sponsored record management system (RMS) for those local agencies that do not have one or current RMS's are not compliant with incident based reporting requirements. This 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 (summary and incident-based) beyond 2021.
- Updating BIS, the central repository and matching mechanism for the state's biometric data, including fingerprints and palm prints. Established in 2009, the system is nearing end of life and is projected to exceed its capacity for records storage, matching and support of additional workstations by 2022. Section 943.051, FS, designates FDLE as the state's central criminal justice information repository responsible for collection, processing, storage, maintenance and dissemination of criminal history records. BIS is used to identify persons booked in jail, for roadside instant identity checks and for checks of those individuals working with vulnerable populations or applying for concealed weapons licenses. It also submits criminal biometric data to the FBI for nationwide latent and background checks. BIS is the fourth largest biometric repository in the nation, containing approximately 8.9 million unique person identifications and 28 million criminal and applicant incidents and receives and processes 2,000 criminal arrest submissions and more than 6,000 fingerprint record checks daily. In addition, BIS is used by latent examiners across the state to process fingerprint and palm print images taken from crime scenes. The system is more than nine years old and despite two major upgrades, its capabilities have been degrading and the time it takes to complete a fingerprint search and return a response will eventually become a public safety concern. The volume of Florida's criminal and retained applicant populations has been steadily increasing and is projected to go up. The increased demand for better system performance and additional storage are essential for maintaining the criminal history records retention and dissemination processes.
- Merging of several CJIS systems that provide criminal history record checks and related services to create efficiency and clarity for both internal and external users. This consolidation will allow customized user interface portals with single logins to serve as a "one-stop-shop" for all needed access. The user interface will provide an avenue for external users to update specific fields in their customer profiles within Criminal History Services (CHS) systems to ensure correct, up-to-date information

that is easily accessible. As manual intervention decreases, CHS processes will become more efficient.

- Working with the Florida clerks of court, state attorneys, public defenders, county jail administrators and FDC to establish uniform collection of criminal justice data as specified by the 2018 Legislature in SB 1392. Section 900.05, FS, requires all local and state criminal justice agencies to report complete, accurate and timely data and make it available to the public. The aforementioned entities will collect specific data elements and transmit to FDLE to publish on a searchable website.

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, Impression Evidence, 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 tracks 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 17-18, FDLE's crime laboratories received almost 62,000 cases, which resulted in 83,000 service requests from law enforcement contributors. Despite the increase in submission volume, the average turnaround time for laboratory disciplines in FY 17-18 decreased due to system improvements and increased productivity. Four of the busiest crime laboratory disciplines, chemistry, firearms, latent prints and biology, represent 91 percent of the total forensic workload. Recently, the chemistry discipline has seen an increase in submissions, predominantly due to the reduced use of field tests in favor of submission to the laboratory. Although the number of submissions has increased, the completion of analyst training and updated procedures for faster identification of synthetic substances have contributed to a decreased turnaround time in the discipline.

Firearms submissions have 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 in conjunction with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is actively supporting an initiative to increase the

involvement of local law enforcement agencies in the NIBIN program. This involvement has allowed the laboratory to focus more on traditional firearms examinations which has resulted in a decreased turnaround time for the discipline.

Biology submissions account for 25 percent of the total forensic workload and the number of submissions currently outpaces productive capacity as the discipline is understaffed by approximately 25–30 crime laboratory analyst positions. The five positions appropriated by the 2017 Legislature have been hired and will complete training in FY 18-19. They are anticipated to significantly increase productive capacity in FY 19-20. Almost 200 more Biology cases were completed in FY 17-18 than FY 16-17 and Biology service requests are anticipated to continue at a heavy pace for the foreseeable future. The department is requesting eight Biology crime laboratory analyst and supervisor positions in its FY 19-20 legislative budget request. To improve output productivity, the department has streamlined the analytical processes to meet the 120-day statutory requirement for the completion of sexual assault kits.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 17-18, almost 75,000 submissions of qualifying offenders were added to the database. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected and analyzed more than 1.3 million samples, resulting in more than 50,000 hits and assisted in 45,000 investigations. Florida's DNA Database represents approximately eight percent of the total national offender profiles. In January 2019, Florida will add all felony arrests 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 16,000 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 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 74,000 registered offenders and predators, a three percent increase over the previous year. The Florida Offender Alert System distributed nearly 25 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens since its inception and currently has 267,000 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 18,000 career offenders in the registry; more than 6,700 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 BusinessSafe 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.

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, correctional and correctional probation officers. The exam is administered as computer-based testing via a private vendor and 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.

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. 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. In 2017, the system was upgraded to improve the ease of use and functionality to better serve agencies, officers and training centers. Over 5,200 officers have requested his or her Global Profile Sheet through the enhanced automated process. In 2018, additional upgrades allow agencies to utilize electronic signatures and electronic notarization of documents. 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 May 2018, the department received accreditation through the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB) as a breath alcohol calibration laboratory, formally recognizing the program's competency and provides testament to the continued high quality work performed by the department. It also increases the level of confidence for the criminal justice and judicial communities regarding the department's calibrations and test results.

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

Counterterrorism / Domestic Security

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 must increase vigilance and involvement in terror-related intelligence and investigative activities. Preventing a terror attack, which depends on timely accurate intelligence and investigation, remains the best option for protecting Florida's citizens against terror threat and mitigating the impact of a terrorist attack.

FDLE coordinates and directs counter-terrorism/domestic security 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 success 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 available funding to maximize effectiveness with a strong focus on prevention and protection efforts.

In partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, 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.

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 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 via newly created Intelligence Review Teams.

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.

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.

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 37 protective details statewide in FY 17-18.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS –
LRPP EXHIBIT II**



LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	Department No.: 71000000
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Program: Capitol Police	Code: 71550000
Service/Budget Entity: Capitol Police Services	Code: 71550100

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	2	0.38	2	2
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	4,400	4,657	4,400	5,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	88,508	78,000	78,000
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence	90	78	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	32	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	60	59	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	80	57	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA	100	217	120	120
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	39	40	40
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Questioned Documents	35	81	35	60
Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database	4,000 75,000	5,431 74,806	4,000 75,000	4,000 75,000

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200
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Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities	70%	73%	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	2,000	2,247	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security activities	825	1,410	1,200	1,200
(Delete Measure) Number of intelligence initiatives	2,000	484	Delete	N/A
(New Measure) Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need	N/A	N/A	2,000 / 15%	2,000 / 15%
(Delete Measure) Number of registered sexual predators / offenders added and total identified to the public	3,600 72,396	3,093 73,508	Delete	N/A
(New Measure) Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	N/A	N/A	930	930
(New Measure) Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	N/A	N/A	75%	75%
(Delete Measure) Number of missing persons cases: Missing Child Alerts activated / Amber Alerts activated / Silver Alerts activated	4,300 40 4 200	4,362 71 10 268	Delete	N/A
(New Measure) Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	N/A	N/A	19,500	19,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	99.99%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	28,000,000	28,153,019	28,600,000	29,100,000

Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services	Code: 71700200
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Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s)	98%	100.0%	98%	98%
Number of criminal history record background checks processed	3,500,000	3,775,538	3,750,000	4,000,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	80%	73%	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	600	482	500	500

Service/Budget Entity: Law Enforcement Training Certification Services	Code: 71800200
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Approved Performance Measures for FY 2017-18 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2017-18 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2018-19 (Numbers)	Requested Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	76.4%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,500	6,831	6,500	6,500
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	17,500	19,687	17,500	17,500

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES – LRPP EXHIBIT III



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:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	32	2 over	+6.7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 – Biology/DNA

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
100	217	117 over	+117%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 – Questioned Documents

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
35	81	46 over	+131.4%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

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:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
75,000	74,806	194 under	-.3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
2,000	484	1,516 under	-75.8%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
3,600	3,093	507 under	-14.1%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	73%	7% under	-8.8%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
600	482	118 under	-19.7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	76.4%	3.6% under	-4.5%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

PERFORMANCE MEASURE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY – LRPP EXHIBIT IV



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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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: 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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Program: Investigations and Forensic Science

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services

Measure: Number of registered sexual 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 number 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. 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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

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 reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this measure. Any recommended improvements were implemented and documented above and in the department's Performance Measure Guide.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2018

**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 2018-19 (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		Laboratory Services
10	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Questioned Documents		Laboratory Services
11	Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database		DNA Database
12	Number of criminal investigations		Investigative Services
13	Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities		Investigative Services
14	Number of domestic security activities		Domestic Security
15	Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need		Intelligence Initiatives
16	Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed		Sexual Predator Tracking and Information

17	Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed		Sexual Predator Tracking and Information
18	Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted		Missing Persons
19	Percent of time FCIC is accessible		Criminal History Information
20	Number of criminal history record background checks processed		Criminal History Information
21	Percent response to criminal history record check customers within defined timeframe(s)		Criminal History Information
22	Number of arrest records created and maintained		Criminal History Creation and Maintenance
23	Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions		Officer Compliance
24	Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards		Criminal Justice Training
25	Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
26	Number of Individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
27	Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued		Officer Records Management

AGENCY- LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY – LRPP EXHIBIT VI



GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS



BIS - Biometric Identification System

CCH - Computerized Criminal History System

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 – Deoxyribonucleic 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

FS - 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, FS, 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