LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

September 30, 2019

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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 2020-21 through Fiscal Year 2024-25. 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

Service • Integrity • Respect • Quality

FDLE

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Long Range Program Plan
FY 20-21 through 24-25

September 30, 2019
Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Digital Evidence Recovery	123 Days 2000-01	88	88	87	87	86
Chemistry	35 Days 2000-01	28	28	27	27	26
Firearms	135 Days 2000-01	58	58	57	57	56
Latents	65 Days 2000-01	78	78	77	77	76
Biology/DNA	111 Days 2000-01	98	98	97	97	96
Toxicology	44 Days 2000-01	38	38	37	37	36
Questioned Documents	35 Days 2015-16	33	33	32	32	31

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

Baseline/ Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
29,118 1997-98	79,568	79,568	81,956	81,956	84,415

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
5,756,765 1996-97	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200	29,705,200	30,596,356

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
2,000 2009-10	4,244	4,244	4,371	4,371	4,502

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
5,756,765 1996-97	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200	29,705,200	30,596,356

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
84% 1996-97	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
24,828 1996-97	18,025	18,025	18,566	18,566	19,133

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
5,756,765 1996-97	28,840,000	28,840,000	29,705,200	29,705,200	30,596,356

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
19,500 2018-19	20,085	20,085	20,687	20,687	21,307

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

Outcome IX.1: Increase number criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public

Baseline/Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
2,850,000 2020-21	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,935,500	2,935,500	3,023,565

Outcome IX.2: Increase number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm dealers

Baseline/Year	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
900,000 2020-21	900,000	900,000	927,000	927,000	954,810

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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
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 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
9.38 2013-14	2	2	2	2	2

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

1. **N/A - Restore and Protect Florida's Environment**
   - Secure $2.4 billion over 4 years to improve water quality, quantity and supply.
   - Prioritize Everglades' restoration and the completion of critical Everglades' restoration projects.
   - Prevent fracking and off-shore oil drilling to protect Florida's environment.

2. **N/A - Improve Florida's Education System**
   - Increase access to and expand options for quality educational choices for Florida families.
   - Revamp Florida's curriculum to lead the nation and expand civics and computer education.
   - Maintain the Florida higher education system's status as number one in the nation while still making necessary adjustments to improve it.
   - Provide quality career and technical education options for Florida's students and workforce.

3. **Economic Development and Job Creation**
   - Focus on diversifying Florida's job market, including a focus on an expansion of the financial services and technology sectors.
   - Maintain Florida's status as a low-tax state and continue to find opportunities to reduce taxes and fees.
   - Reduce existing regulations and stop any new regulations that do not serve the public health, safety and welfare.

      FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

   - Prioritize infrastructure development to meaningful projects that provide regional and statewide impact, especially focused on safety and mobility.

      FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

4. **Health Care**
   - Focus resources on continuing to combat the opiod crisis and substance abuse in general and addressing mental health.

      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.

   - Promote innovation in healthcare that reduces the cost of medical procedures and services and increases access to care for Floridians.
   - Reduce the cost of prescription drugs through state and federal reform.

5. Public Safety

- Fully coordinate and cooperate with the federal government on the enforcement of immigration law.
- Support local and state law enforcement's ability to investigate and prevent criminal activity.

  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.

- Develop and implement comprehensive threat assessment strategies to identify and prevent threats to the public.

  FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

- Continue efforts to enhance safety in our schools.

  FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

6. Public Integrity

- Protect taxpayer resources by ensuring the faithful expenditure of public funds.
- Promote greater transparency at all levels of government.
- Hold public officials and government employees accountable for failure to serve the public interest at all times.

  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.

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FYs 20-21 through 24-25 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 ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB), which required the department to demonstrate its forensic operations and management system meet internationally-accepted laboratory requirements and practices. FDLE first achieved ANAB accreditation in 1990 and anticipates receiving its sixth consecutive reaccreditation by the end of 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 August 2019. 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, 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. Florida remains a top destination for Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) identified at the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and remains in the top four states in encounters with KSTs reported across the country. 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. FDLE has trained and equipped counterterrorism squads independent from 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 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 also participate on the JTTFs to ensure the department's visibility and awareness regarding potential risk and threats to Florida.

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 18-19, OEI opened 14 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 130 officer-involved shooting/use of force MOUs in place with various local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. In FY 18-19, the department opened 92 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 18-19, the department opened 140 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 2018, reaching its lowest point in 48 years. Despite the decline, there were still almost 82,000 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 (ESSTs) 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 18-19, ESSTs conducted 5,766 requests for technical investigative support services statewide, which resulted in almost 579 arrests. There are currently 16 special agent ESST positions allocated throughout the state and the department will continue to expand this capability within the regions. The department requires commitment to purchase the advanced equipment needed to keep up with cellular advancements in technology.

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. The 2019 Legislature charged FDLE with collecting criminal history record of persons found guilty or who enter a plea of nolo contendere for soliciting, inducing, enticing or procuring another to commit prostitution, lewdness or assignation in the Soliciting for Prostitution Public Database. It is scheduled to go live January 1, 2021.

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 on March 9, 2018. 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 or personal computer. Fortify Florida went live October 8, 2018 and the Legislature allocated FDLE five positions to support the application, providing global administration and facilitating enhancements

In February 2019, Governor DeSantis directed the department to develop a statewide threat assessment strategy and appropriate training through the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) to better protect citizens and visitors from senseless acts of targeted violence. FDLE is partnering with local and federal agency experts and specialized units to develop a better method for identifying potential threats and mitigating the potential for mass shootings and active shooters for use by our local partners. The state's Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) will be utilized to support the implementation of regional behavioral threat assessment and management teams. These teams will include local task force officers as well as resources from the multiple disciplines already part of the prevention fabric of the Domestic Security Council. New analytical, legal and forensic psychology services will be needed to operate these teams effectively. The strategy will consist of multiple components, including training for officers, threat assessment practioners and agency executives, aimed at identifying, assessing and managing threats of targeted violence.

In an effort to strengthen investigative capabilities and provide leads on possible suspects of unsolved homicide and sexual assault cases, FDLE is developing a genetic genealogy program that employs kinship genetic DNA matching, in-depth ancestral research and advanced investigative techniques. Throughout the course of a criminal investigation, investigators are routinely presented with information and evidence that do not directly point to a potential suspect. In many instances, there is either a lack of physical evidence or available technology to assist with successfully solving the case. Law enforcement must employ innovative investigative techniques and advanced technological methods in order to combat the growing number of unsolved cases. Recent advances in genetic genealogy testing have increased the likelihood of making connections and uncovering leads to potential suspects of unsolved cases based on their DNA profiles and ancestral information. FDLE has been successful in solving three cold case violent crimes through the use of genetic genealogy and will continue building this program.

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 diversion of cannabis from states with legal medical or recreational marijuana, the domestic productions of methamphetamines in clandestine laboratories, the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs from legitimate sources, and the emergence of illicit synthetic substances has created an extremely diverse drug landscape statewide. Some areas are tentatively reporting a leveling off in the number of deaths caused by drug use, but it is unclear if this will lead to a sustained decrease. According to the Medical Examiners Commission's (MEC) *2017 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report*, the total number of drug-related deaths increased by 11 percent in the first half of 2017.The MEC 2018

report shows that the total number of drug-related deaths decreased by five percent during the first half of 2018 when compared to the first half of 2017.

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. The 2018 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report* reflected 1,534 Fentanyl analog occurrences, a 64 percent increase than in 2017, and 1,463 deaths where Fentanyl analogs were listed specifically as the cause of death, a 65 percent increase. Data continues to show substantial increases in Fentanyl use throughout the state of Florida. 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. The demand for methamphetamine throughout the state is increasing; however, the domestic manufacture of methamphetamine continues on a slow decline due to the available supply of more potent Mexican methamphetamine. While domestic manufacturing is likely to remain, clandestine laboratories are anticipated to continue to decline due to the increased availability of Mexican methamphetamine.

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. The 2018 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report* reflected a 9 percent decrease in cocaine occurrences, and deaths caused by cocaine decreased by 19 percent. This is 138 fewer cocaine occurrences and 202 fewer deaths from cocaine when compared to 2017 data.

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 2018 Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book, Florida ranked first in the country in

overall fraud. Florida's rate of reports was 1,002 per 100,000 in population. Florida ranks fourth for identity theft complaints, with 180 reports per 100,000 in population. The top three fraud categories in Florida showed no change since last year (debt collection fraud, identity theft and imposter scams) and constituted 57 percent (down from 63 percent) of fraud complaints. There was a slight shift in the top three identity theft categories in Florida from credit card fraud, bank fraud and employment or tax-related fraud to credit card fraud, other identity theft and bank fraud. These three areas constituted 83 percent of identity theft complaints. Losses due to fraud reported to the FEC in 2018 totaled $84.2 million, up from $54.7 million in 2017.

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's investigative criteria. Beginning in 2009, the department and local law enforcement agencies across the state started training 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 to 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. Skimmers, including those with Bluetooth capabilities, are also a significant threat to consumer information as they become more difficult to detect, easier to install and acquire new features that allow for remote extraction. To investigate these crimes, FDLE tracks suspects through their internet protocol addresses, and 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 was implemented in January 2019.
- *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. System enhancements from the final phase of a multi-year project are 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) and the Missing Alerts & Registration Assistance (MARA) Unit* - assists law enforcement agencies and Florida's citizens in finding missing persons by providing analytical services and engaging the public in the search and are 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:

- Merging 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.
- 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. eWarrants is currently in production in the 19th Judicial Circuit with approximately 1,200 users. The 17th Judicial Circuit will implement the system adding an additional 2,000 users during FY 19-20. In June 2019, eWarrants was expanded to include risk protection orders (RPOs). 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 RPO 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. The Firearm Eligibility Bureau completed an interface control document regarding a web-service for MECOM and has been working with the clerks of court to have qualifying mental competency orders submitted to FDLE directly from each clerk's court maintenance system

- 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 start showing degrading service past 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 9 million unique person identifiers and 29 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. Despite three major planned upgrades, the ten-year old system's capabilities have reached their limit, 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.

- 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. To meet the FBI's requirement for national incident-based reporting data submissions, Florida is implementing the Florida Incident Based Reporting System (FIBRS) as well as a state-sponsored record management system (RMS) for those local agencies that do not have one or current RMSs are not compliant with incident based reporting requirements. This would consolidate summary 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.

- Working with the Florida clerks of court, state attorneys, public defenders, county jail administrators, regional conflict council, the Justice Administrative Commission and the Florida Department of Corrections to establish uniform collection of criminal justice data as specified in Section 900.05, FS. This statute requires all local and state criminal justice agencies to report complete, accurate and timely data and make it available to the public as part of a Criminal Justice Data Transparency (CJDT) initiative. The aforementioned entities will collect specific data elements and transmit to FDLE for publishing on a searchable website.

- Implementing a statutorily-mandated uniform arrest affidavit for the statewide. Law enforcement agencies across the state use different methods and formats for collecting arrest data. These differences can create inconsistencies in collecting and reporting data. Minimizing these differences increases confidence in the data collected for FIBRS and the CJDT initiative. A uniform arrest affidavit is being developed to provide web services for law enforcement agencies to submit standardized arrest data. This tool has the opportunity to standardize business processes and reduce local training costs for more than 400 law enforcement agencies.

GOAL 2: SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES

Forensic Services

FDLE's six crime laboratories have been accredited through ANAB 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 18-19, FDLE's crime laboratories received almost 63,000 cases, which resulted in 82,000 service requests from law enforcement contributors. Despite the increase in submission volume, the average turnaround time for all laboratory disciplines in FY 18-19 decreased by 30 percent due to system improvements, scientist retention and increased productivity. Four of the busiest crime laboratory disciplines, chemistry, firearms, latent prints and biology, represent 92 percent of the total forensic workload. The chemistry discipline continues to experience an increase in submissions, predominantly due to the reduced use of field tests in favor of submission to the laboratory and drastic increases in cannabis and cannabis consumables submissions to the laboratory. The chemistry sections have maintained a low turnaround time throughout the year. However, increases are expected due to a lack of funds to fill vacant positions and the introduction

of industrial hemp in Florida, which requires the laboratory system to develop additional testing methods to identify percentages of THC present.

Firearms submissions have increased 15 percent 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 increase in firearms submissions has resulted in an increase in the turnaround time for the discipline.

Biology submissions account for approximately 17 percent of the total forensic workload and the number of submissions currently outpaces productive capacity as the discipline is understaffed by approximately 21–26 crime laboratory analyst positions. Biology service requests are anticipated to continue at a heavy pace for the foreseeable future. The five positions authorized by the 2019 Legislature will remain vacant during FY 19–20 due to reductions in the department's operating trust fund authority. The lack of staff and funding has forced the laboratory to take extreme measures to minimize the growth of backlog. For example, the laboratory system has implemented stricter case acceptance policies, utilizing overtime for current members and continuing to outsource cases to keep the backlog manageable. 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 and has maintained an average of 84 days.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 18-19, 80,000 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 completed the last expansion phase to include all felony arrests to the offenses for which individuals are required to submit a DNA sample. The department estimates this will result in receiving approximately 16,000 additional DNA submissions to the database annually. August 2019 marked the first month to record more arrestee hits than offender hits since the expansion to include felony arrestee samples.

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 18-19, 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 19-20, 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 fifteen minutes or less. Staff checks to determine if the purchaser has a felony conviction, a misdemeanor conviction that it is domestic-violence related, a qualifying domestic violence injunction, an active warrant or any other state and/or federal disqualifier. As required by Section 790.065, F.S., 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 18-19, the department processed more than 900,000 checks.

Since its establishment in 1997, the Sexual Offender/Predator Registry has grown in size, scope, services and functionality. Citizens use FDLE's public registry website to stay informed with regard to the location of sexual offenders and predators so that they can better protect themselves and their families. Last year, FDLE maintained the records of 75,000 registered offenders and predators, a three percent increase over the previous year. Since its inception, the system has distributed nearly 29 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens and it currently has 276,000 subscribers. As previously noted, FDLE is finalizing system upgrades including new functionality identified by local law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, the registry provides regular training to local law enforcement agencies regarding utilization, enhancements and updated 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. Since implementation of the Jessica Lunsford Act in 2005, the registry continues to enhance the re-registration process and analytical identification and location of absconders. Absconders are criminals who are knowingly and actively violating Florida's registration laws. Currently, more than 850 sexual offenders and predators are reported as absconded by local law enforcement.

The Florida Career Offender Registry, which is unique to Florida, maintains records of 18,000 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 and more than 7,400 have been released from incarceration. The registry allows Florida law enforcement and citizens to keep track of these serious offenders in their communities.

The Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) and Missing Alerts & Registration Assistance Unit (MARA) support 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 and MARA issue 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 and MARA contribute valuable assistance to law enforcement by providing analytical and investigative support for missing persons cases.

Safety through Technology

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

FDLE provides free training for Florida residents, businesses, and organizations through its Secure Florida Initiative. FDLE continues to build its capacity through BusinesSafe and Secure Florida to provide a situational awareness capability that includes integrated actionable information about emerging trends, imminent threats and the status of incidents that may have a physical or cyber impact to critical infrastructure. Information to protect Floridians and their families from online dangers is available via www.secureflorida.org.

Promoting Professionalism

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

the competency and professional conduct of Florida's criminal justice officers and delivers training to FDLE members and Florida's criminal justice community.

The mission of 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 more than 100 CJSTC advanced, specialized and career development training programs by gathering input and feedback from the criminal justice entities to ensure new courses meet their needs and incorporate best practices, such as Florida's evolving medical marijuana and hemp industries. Course offerings that equip agencies to prevent, mitigate and respond to school shootings and other acts of targeted mass violence continue to expand including involuntary commitment in cases of mental health or substance abuse, risk protection orders and behavioral threat assessment and management training. In addition, the department recently developed a course to help mentally and tactically prepare single officers respond to an active threat of targeted violence. These efforts 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. 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 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. Since 2001, $2.9 billion in state and federal funds have been allocated to support the plan, of which at least 80 percent 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.

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 has an overarching goal to prevent or minimize terrorist threats in Florida. The campaign encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and threats to law enforcement via a toll free telephone number or website and a standalone application available for both android and apple products. 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 regional Intelligence Review Teams. FDLE is also implementing an Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) model using intelligence and analysis to identify multijurisdictional crime threats and emerging trends, target crime groups and determine criminal patterns of behavior that impact the citizens of the state of Florida and develop solutions through collaborative partnerships.

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 system also connects to numerous other regional data sharing systems and the FBI's National data Exchange (N_DEx) system providing additional capabilities. In an effort to reduce costs and the reliance on federal grants, the initiative has been reduced to two systems, (FINDER and LinX).

Capitol Police and Protective Operations
Florida's Capitol Police is a specially trained and highly effective security and law enforcement unit which ensures the safety and security needs of both the legislative and executive branches of state government. Its primary responsibility is to protect the security of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives and those employees assigned to assist such state officials in the performance of their official duties within the Florida Capitol Complex. In recent years, the department has expended resources to enforce the security around the Capitol Complex to mitigate any significant domestic security disasters and assist with crime prevention and security awareness training of employees. In FY 18-19, 787 state employees attended 15 crime prevention training courses provided by Capitol Police.

Further, the department maintains a dedicated unit, the Protective Operations Section (POS), which is an operational component dedicated to ensuring the safety and security of Florida's Governor and First Family, including the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG) and Florida Governor's Mansion. The department is currently in the process of purchasing a jet to support the business travel needs of the Governor and First Family. Once operational, this will become part of the department's aviation fleet. POS is also requested to provide protective services to visiting dignitaries, especially the governors of other states and their families. They are supported by the deployment of agents within the department's seven ROCs and performed 57 protective details for visiting dignitaries in FY 18-19, a 54 percent increase over last year.

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

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

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	2	0.61	2	2
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	4,400	5,573	5,500	5,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	85,338	78,000	78,000
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence	90	85	90	85
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	30	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	90	28	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	80	34	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA	120	142	120	120
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	38	40	40
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Questioned Documents	35	35	60	60
Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database	4,000 75,000	5,012 79,426	4,000 75,000	4,000 75,000

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities	70%	71%	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security activities	1,200	1,809	1,200	1,200
Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need	2,000 / 15%	17,119 / 36%	2,000 / 15%	4,000 / 10%
DELETE MEASURE Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	930	815	930	N/A
Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	75%	90%	75%	75%
Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	19,500	26,168	19,500	19,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	99.90%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	28,600,000	27,354,898	29,100,000	29,100,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
DELETE MEASURE Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s)	98%	100.0%	98%	N/A
NEW MEASURE Percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within defined timeframes	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%

NEW MEASURE Percentage of criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the defined timeframe	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%
DELETE MEASURE Number of criminal history record background checks processed	3,750,000	3,720,950	4,000,000	N/A
NEW MEASURE Number of criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,850,000
NEW MEASURE Number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm dealers	N/A	N/A	N/A	900,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	80%	84%	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	500	482	500	500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2018-19 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2018-19** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	76.9%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,500	7,277	6,500	6,500
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	17,500	20,968	17,500	17,500

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
120	142	22 over	+18%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☒ Staff Capacity
☒ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: Based on work load standards and the incoming case load each year, FDLE Biology/DNA service remains understaffed by about 25 crime laboratory analyst positions (including five current vacant positions). FDLE has reduced the Biology backlog from 5,840 cases to 3,127 cases over the past year, a 46 percent reduction. Working older cases contributes to a temporary increase in average turnaround time. Assuming staffing is provided and incoming requests do not drastically change, it is expected the Biology/DNA will be within required thresholds soon.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☒ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: Florida law requires the department to process sex assault kits (SAK) within 120 of submission, which may delay processing for some non-SAK Biology cases.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☒ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Secure appropriation to fill the current vacant Biology/DNA crime laboratory analyst positions.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2019

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 sexual predator/offender case reviews completed
Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure　　　☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure　　　☒ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
930	815	115 under	-12.4%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors　　　　　　　☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities　　　　　　☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect　　　☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: The unit that conducts case reviews was not able to fill all positions in FY 18/19 and only 903 total new case reviews were initiated.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable　　　　　☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change　　　　☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change　　　　☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: In addition to reduced staff, the number of case reviews received is highly variable and dependent on factors entirely external to FDLE control.

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

Recommendations: Because this measure is dependent on factors external to FDLE, it does not measure productivity of the unit. Delete this measure and continue reporting the percentage of case reviews completed.

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LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
28,600,000	27,354,898	1,245,102 under	-4.35%

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

Explanation: A new enhanced Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system was implemented in January 2019. As part of that modernization, business decisions were made to not migrate a number of arrest records from legacy CCH for various reasons.

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

Explanation: The FDLE Uniform Crime Reports Program reports an overall decrease in the number and rate of reported Total Index Crimes.

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

Recommendations: Estimations for arrests records created and maintained will need to be reviewed to reflect the overall decreasing crime rate and to account for any crime rate changes in the future.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
3,750,000	3,720,950	29,050 under	-.77%

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

Explanation: Although the Firearm Purchase Program experienced a slight increase after the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting, there has been an overall decrease in the number of firearm transfers during FY 18-19.

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

Explanation: Part of the decrease could be attributed to changes in state law requiring an individual be at least 21 years of age to purchase a firearm. Prior to the change in law, individuals 18 years of age and older could purchase a long gun.

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

Recommendations: Estimations for future transaction levels will need to be reviewed while taking into account that recent and current levels have shown an overall decrease. Create two separate measures regarding checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public and firearms to better articulate and track performance of different processes.

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LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
500	482	18 under	-3.6%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: Because this measure is dependent on factors external to FDLE, it does not measure unit productivity. The number of disciplinary actions has slightly varied from 538 in FY 14-15 to 482 in FY 18-19.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: The approved standard for FY 18-19 was reduced to 500. Based on the number of disciplinary actions taken over the past few years, the standard should remain at 500 for FY 20-21.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2019

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	76.9%	3.1% under	-3.8%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: 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. Because this measure is dependent on factors external to FDLE, it does not measure unit productivity.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General 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.

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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.

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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. In certain instances, where registration requirement is not clear, additional research or documentation is needed, or additional information is received by the registry from external sources, a case review is opened. 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 "LRPP Measure - Case Reviews." The YTD data is equal to the total data reported through the most current month. The calculations are reviewed and sent together with all EIS performance statistics 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 – June 2019

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: Enforcement and Investigative Support Bureau EIS) analysts from the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) and Missing Alerts & Registration Assistance (MARA) units enter information into the Missing Persons database (MPDB), 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 EIS bureau. 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 MPDB an EIS 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 MPDB. 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 MPDB 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 – June 2019

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 Planning and Policy Administrator 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 – June 2019

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 total number of all Florida criminal history records (adult and juvenile) created and maintained in the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database is obtained by the Criminal History Record Maintenance (CHRM) section. A request is created in JIRA asking the Data Modeler within the CJIS Project's Office to query a copy of the CCH repository for this number. The number is then reported to CHRM staff, who adds this statistic to the combined Crime Information Bureau (CIB) Monthly PBB report, verifies the accuracy of the data, and once all other CIB statistics have been compiled, submits to CIB Leadership for review and approval. After leadership approval is obtained, the Bureau statistics for the month, including this number, are reported. 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 Planning and Policy Administrator 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 – June 2019

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: Percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within the defined timeframe

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:
- For fingerprint submissions, Criminal History Services (CHS) members utilize system reports to query the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database to determine the percentage of transactions that returned results within the turnaround time standard. The turnaround time consists of the time fingerprints are received from Livescan devices or scanned cards through the time results are returned.
- For public record requests, CHS members utilize system reports to query the SHIELD database to determine the percentage of transactions that returned results within the established standard. The turnaround time consists of the time of receipt of the criminal history record check request through the time results are returned.

FDLE provides criminal identification services to criminal justice agencies, non-criminal justice agencies, and private citizens to identify persons with criminal warrants, domestic violence injunctions, arrests, and convictions. The subjects of these searches may be applicants for jobs, volunteer work, professional licenses, or the subject of public record requests.
- For electronic fingerprint requests, CHS staff monitors the status of requests throughout the day to ensure timely processing. Each electronically submitted fingerprint request is programmatically marked within CWCS with the date and time received and date and time completed.
- Public record requests received through correspondence are electronically time-marked once the request is entered into the system, and manually documented by CHS staff within the SHIELD system once results are ready to be mailed to the customer. Deficiencies related to incomplete information regarding the submitted request are not factored in the turnaround time. Mailing times or customer pick-up times are also not factored into the turnaround time as these times cannot be controlled or modified by FDLE.
- Electronic public record requests received for processing within the SHIELD system are time-marked when received as well as when the results are available to the customer.

The average monthly turnaround times for fingerprint-based criminal history record check requests and public record requests are calculated by CHS staff based on the following methodology:
- System reports are generated for each application and produce a count of the number of transactions that falls within the established standard, as well as the total number of transactions, for a given timeframe.
- A calculated field within the report divides the number of transactions processed within the established standard by the total number of transactions for a given timeframe (monthly or yearly), which results in the percentage for this measure.

All reports are compiled by section staff, verified by the CHS Planning and Policy Administrator, and submitted to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this the previous version of this measure. Based on the OIG review, the percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within the defined timeframe will be a separate measure from gun transfer criminal history checks.

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2019

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: Percentage of responses to criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the 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: Firearm Eligibility System (FES) reports to determine the percentage of transactions completed within the established timeframe

Through the Firearm Purchase Program (FPP), FDLE provides approval, non-approval, and decision pending responses to firearm dealers on potential gun purchasers based on a review of criminal warrants, domestic violence injunctions, arrests, and convictions. Firearm dealer requests on potential purchasers (with identifying information deleted) are stored in the firearm transaction file. It must be noted all requests for criminal history information are given a response. FPP statistics are obtained from the Firearm Eligibility System (FES).

Requests from licensed federal firearm dealers are received in two ways, through the Open Scape Contact Center Enterprise Software telephone Automated Call Distribution (ACD) System and the FES which is accessible via the internet. FES time stamps each transaction as it is submitted by the dealer or entered by an FDLE member as the result of a phone call from a dealer.

Statistics are monitored daily by FPP staff through the FES. The decision response time for transactions that are submitted online by either the dealer or an FDLE member entering the data is obtained from the FES Decision Response Standard report. The response time is calculated by using the timestamp when a transaction is entered into FES and ends when a decision for the transaction is made. Requests received through FES outside of established business hours are not calculated in the FES Decision Response Standard report. The percentage of transactions that have a decision made within the established standard is calculated monthly and yearly by taking the sum of those transactions made within the established standard and dividing by the total requests for that reporting period.

The section report is compiled by the FPP Senior Management Analyst Supervisor and verified by the Firearm Eligibility Bureau Chief before being submitted to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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 monitors 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 performs and record these reviews and calculations on a daily, weekly, and/or monthly basis, as noted above. The average monthly turnaround times for fingerprint and public record requests are calculated by bureau staff. The average monthly turnaround time for FPP is obtained by bureau staff by adding the monthly average duration of calls and the monthly average hold (in seconds) of all transactions received by FPP.

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

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for the previous version of this measure. Based on the OIG review, the percentage of responses to criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the defined timeframe(s) will be a separate measure from other non-criminal justice checks.

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 for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database, SHIELD system database, CCH on the Internet (CCHInet) system database

Statistics for fingerprint requests received with public record correspondence and automated requests are obtained on weekly and/or monthly basis, by Criminal History Services section (CHS) staff, by accessing actual records processed and thereafter performing calculations for weekly and monthly totals.

CWCS transactional information is produced by Crystal Reports software which extracts information from the CWCS database. These reports are run by CHS staff for defined time periods and inserted into the spreadsheet report.

SHIELD transactions are categorized by criminal history record check request type. Calculations are generated by CHS staff through the application's report center based upon defined timeframes, with weekly and monthly totals for each category, and are inserted into the spreadsheet report.

CCHInet transactions are calculated by CHS staff through the application's report center, based upon paid transactions during the defined time periods, with weekly and monthly totals, and are inserted into the spreadsheet report.

All reports are compiled by section staff, verified by the CHS Planning and Policy Administrator, and submitted to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this the previous version of this measure. Based on the OIG review, the number of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public will be a separate measure from the number of gun transfer criminal history checks.

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm dealers

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 Eligibility System database

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

Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this the previous version of this measure. Based on the OIG review, the number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm dealers will be a separate measure from other non-criminal justice checks.

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2019

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.

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.

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

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 – June 2019

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures			
Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (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

LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

SECTION I: BUDGET		FISCAL YEAR 2018-19		
		OPERATING		FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT			289,819,111	5,600,000
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)			22,734,059	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY			312,553,170	5,600,000

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				500,000
Capitol Complex Security * Number of calls for Capitol Police services	5,573	1,667.40	9,292,427	
DNA Database * Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database	79,426	51.17	4,064,567	
Crime Laboratory Services * Number of lab service requests completed	85,338	695.77	59,375,707	
Investigative Services * Number of criminal investigations	2,100	40,664.47	85,395,388	
Domestic Security * Number of domestic security activities	1,809	3,278.92	5,931,569	
Intelligence Initiatives * Number of intelligence reports	17,119	240.55	4,117,989	
Missing Persons * Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	14,934	118.01	1,762,366	
Sexual Predator Tracking And Information * Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	815	4,210.47	3,431,535	
Criminal History Information * Number of criminal history record checks processed	3,720,950	4.15	15,441,890	
Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * Number of arrest records created and maintained	27,354,898	0.47	12,869,981	
Officer Compliance * Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	482	9,354.23	4,508,740	
Officer Records Management * Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	20,968	67.71	1,419,718	
Criminal Justice Training * Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,741	910.70	6,139,056	
TOTAL			213,750,933	500,000

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
PASS THROUGHS				
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES				
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			10,091,124	5,100,000
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
OTHER (Federal Grants to both State and Local Governmental Agencies)			19,994,390	
REVERSIONS			68,716,776	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			312,553,223	5,600,000

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

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

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

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

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

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 – Dioxyribonucleic Acid Database

FCIC- Florida Crime Information Center

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

FDLE - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FIPC - Florida Infrastructure Protection Center

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