FDLE

Florida Department of
Law Enforcement

Gerald M. Bailey
Commissioner

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee, Florida

September 30, 2013

Jerry L. McDaniel, Director
Office of Policy and Budget
Executive Office of the Governor
1701 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

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

Mike Hansen, Staff Director
Senate Budget Committee
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, the 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 2014-15 through Fiscal Year 2018-19. 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 Commissioner Gerald M. Bailey.

Any questions concerning this submission may be directed to Financial Management Administrator Valerie Gardner at (850) 410-7234.

Sincerely,

Gerald M. Bailey
Commissioner

GMB/vag

Service • Integrity • Respect • Quality

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Long-Range Program Plan
FY 14-15 through 18-19

September 30, 2013
Gerald M. Bailey, Commissioner

AGENCY MISSION AND GOALS

Mission

To promote public safety and strengthen domestic security by providing services in partnership with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate, and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors.

Values

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is dedicated to four basic values that drive the organization. All of FDLE's members are committed to the highest standards of:

- **SERVICE** to the law enforcement community and others we serve;
- **INTEGRITY** of the organization and the individual;
- **RESPECT** for each member as our most valuable asset; and
- **QUALITY** in everything we do.

It is this dedication that will continue to keep FDLE at the forefront of the state's and the nation's quality criminal justice agencies.

Goals

FDLE has identified four major goals to promote public safety:

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

AGENCY OBJECTIVES

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Objective II: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENCY SERVICE OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE PROJECTIONS TABLES

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

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Outcome I.1: Maintain the number of criminal investigations

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
3,862 2009-10	2,169	2,169	2,169	2,169	2,169

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
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 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
AFIS	56 Days 2000-01	53	51	51	50	50
CER	123 Days 2000-01	48	47	47	46	46
Chemistry	35 Days 2000-01	22	21	21	20	20
Crime Scene	40 Days 2000-01	16	16	16	15	15
Firearms	135 Days 2000-01	40	39	39	38	38
Latents	65 Days 2000-01	43	42	42	41	41
Trace Evidence	118 Days 2000-01	131	127	127	123	123
Serology/DNA	111 Days 2000-01	74	72	72	70	70
Toxicology	44 Days 2000-01	60	58	58	56	56

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
29,118 1997-98	75,708	77,979	77,979	80,319	80,319

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 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
99% 1996-97	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
5,756,765 1996-97	23,655,003	24,364,653	24,364,653	25,095,593	25,095,593

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
92% 1995-96	97.3%	97.3%	97.3%	97.3%	97.3%

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 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
2,000 2009-10	3,485	3,590	3,590	3,698	3,698

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
700,000 2009-10	841,372	866,613	866,613	892,612	892,612

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
5,756,765 1996-97	23,655,003	24,364,653	24,364,653	25,095,593	25,095,593

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 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
84% 1996-97	78.5%	78.5%	78.5%	78.5%	78.5%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
24,828 1996-97	18,886	19,453	19,453	20,036	20,036

Outcome VI.3: Maintain reliability index for state officer certification examination

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
0.9 2013-14	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

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 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
5,756,765 1996-97	23,655,003	24,364,653	24,364,653	25,095,593	25,095,593

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
99% 1996-97	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
4,000 2009-10	4,372	4,503	4,503	4,773	4,773

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1,238,690 1996-97	2,769,066	2,852,138	2,852,138	2,937,702	2,937,702

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
15,650 1998-99	58,825	60,590	60,590	62,407	62,407

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 cases

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
30 2009-10	22	22	22	22	22

Outcome X.2: Maintain the number of intelligence initiatives

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
490 2009-10	749	749	749	749	749

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
7,489 2002-03	4,121	4,121	4,121	4,121	4,121

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
10 2013-14	10	10	10	10	10

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

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

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

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

   - **Reduce Taxes- N/A**

   - **Regulatory Reform- N/A**

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

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

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

   - **Reduce Government Spending**

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

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

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

Introduction

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FYs 14-15 through 18-19 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, as defined in Chapters 98, 311, 741, 775, 877, 937 and 943, Florida Statutes. FDLE offers a range of diverse services to Florida's law enforcement community, criminal justice partners, and citizens. Performance goals and customer surveys are utilized to monitor the performance, delivery, and quality of FDLE's services.

Agency Planning Approach

FDLE division leaders regularly initiate workgroups to assess the agency's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. FDLE 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, if any, 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, 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.

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

Investigative Services
FDLE conducts protracted criminal investigations that target crime and criminal organizations whose illegal activities and/or associates cross jurisdictional boundaries, include multiple victims, represent a major social or economic impact to Florida, and/or address a significant public safety concern. FDLE's investigative and intelligence resources primarily target five focus areas: *Violent Crime, Economic Crime, Drug Crime, Public Integrity and Domestic*

Security. FDLE also commits investigative resources to initiatives that, while not protracted, address a statewide public safety priority, or provide investigative expertise/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. The following major priorities were developed as a result of these reviews.

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

According to the 2012 Uniform Crime Report, both the volume (number) and rate (number per 100,000 population) of violent crime continued to decline in 2012, reaching its lowest point in 42 years. Despite the decline, there were still 93,965 violent crimes reported in Florida - one violent crime reported in Florida every six minutes. The largest declines in reported violent crime were in robbery and aggravated assault, while the most egregious violent crimes (forcible sex crimes and murder) remained virtually unchanged. Guns continue to be the most common murder weapon, accounting for 71 percent of all reported homicides in the state.

Violent Crime in Florida
Percent Change in Number and Rate since 1992

Violent Crime in Florida
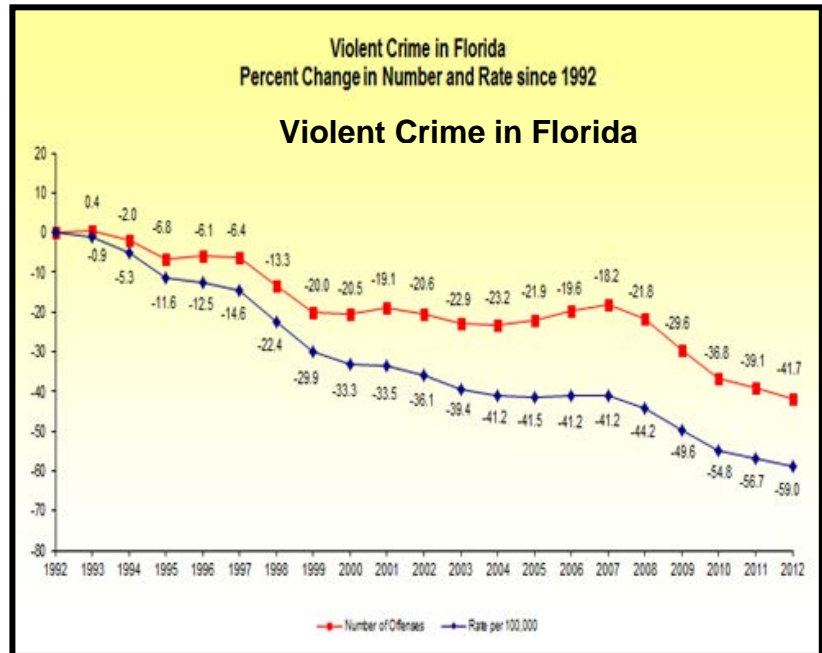
Many of these violent crimes are committed by repeat offenders who have either not been apprehended or are on probation or awaiting trial for previous offenses. They are not confined by jurisdictional boundaries and commonly use technology to assist in the commission of their crimes. The 21st century 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 developed and implemented Electronic Surveillance Support Teams (ESST), which use advanced technologies, global positioning satellite (GPS) and other computer technology to locate violent crime suspects. The ESSTs have enhanced law enforcement's capability to identify violent criminals and significantly improved the speed of locating and apprehending a criminal suspect. In FY 12-13, ESSTs conducted more than 5,300 requests for technical services statewide; a 61 percent increase in services provided over the previous year. 13 Special Agent positions are allocated to ESSTs throughout the state. The department will continue to expand this capability within the regions.

Cybercrime

More than 90 percent of American youth (ages 10 - 17) regularly access the Internet through computers, smart phones, portable music players and game consoles. Approximately one in 25 or 4 percent of youths regularly accessing the Internet receive aggressive sexual solicitations in the form of pressure to meet offline or to send explicit photographs. Social networking and mobile applications have become an increasingly popular way for sexual predators to make contact with minors. These predators use applications and programs to locate and target their victims. According to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, Florida ranks fourth in the nation in volume of child pornography.

The department has seven cyber/high-tech crime squads statewide. In addition to child exploitation, these highly trained investigators focus on complex, multi-jurisdictional crimes such as financial crimes and identity theft. By providing advanced training and equipment, FDLE will continue to build capacity within the regional squads to investigate advanced cyber security crimes such as network intrusions and denial of service attacks.

Economic Crime (Mortgage Fraud and Retail Theft)

The glut of homes in foreclosure in Florida makes it a prime market for problems related to mortgage fraud. The 2012 U.S. Foreclosure Market Report ranked Florida first in the nation in foreclosure activity; a 53 percent increase over 2011. Although lower than 2010, Florida accounted for 20 percent of the national foreclosure inventory (properties in some stage of foreclosure or bank owned). A Financial Crimes Enforcement Network statistical analysis ranked Florida third in the nation in suspicious mortgage activity reporting. Current real estate market conditions provide the opportunity for criminals to devise fraud schemes related to financial distress in the housing market. Based on high foreclosure statistics, it is anticipated that mortgage fraud will remain a high priority for FDLE.

The FBI and industry experts estimate organized retail theft is more than a $30 billion a year crime problem, accounting for more than burglary, larceny, robbery and auto theft combined. Besides the huge financial toll retail theft takes on the industry, which leads to higher consumer prices, there are also public safety issues. Some stolen products, including baby formula and pharmaceuticals, have a specific shelf life. The alteration of expiration dates before being resold may pose serious public health issues.

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

Drug Crime (Pill Mills, Doctor Shopping and Methamphetamine)

The number of medical doctors, clinics and pharmacies that prescribe or dispense powerful narcotics inappropriately for non-medical reasons remains a major public health and safety concern in Florida. The drugs sold at pill mills are predominantly painkillers and antidepressants that are some of the most commonly abused prescription drugs ending up on

the black market. Although great strides have been made in the area of pharmaceutical diversion investigations, powerful drugs, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone and fentanyl, are still distributed in Florida. Police in other states routinely arrest drug suspects who have oxycodone and other powerful prescriptions drugs bought and prescribed in Florida.

In March 2011, Governor Rick Scott and Attorney General Pam Bondi announced a statewide law enforcement response plan to confront criminal drug trafficking in Florida. This included the creation of a Statewide Drug Strike Force to assist local law enforcement by providing intelligence, analytical and investigative support. Commissioner Bailey serves as the statewide coordinator of the strike force and Regional Drug Enforcement Strike Forces (RDESFs) are co-led by Florida's sheriffs and police chiefs.

To date, RDESFs efforts statewide resulted in the confiscation of more than 850,000 pharmaceutical drugs and the arrest of nearly 4,200 suspects. Vehicles, weapons and over $10.5 million in U.S. currency were seized and 254 clinics have been shut down. In partnership with the Department of Health, over 900 emergency suspension orders have been issued since March 2011, suspending the licenses of offending physicians and others who work within the health care industry. About 33 percent of these emergency suspension orders were prescription drug related.

Since the implementation of the RDESFs, the number of active Florida pain clinics has decreased from nearly 900 to less than 400. FDLE will continue to coordinate the efforts of the RDESFs statewide, applying an integrated approach to identify, investigate, and apprehend medical doctors and shut down clinics and pharmacies fraudulently prescribing and dispensing powerful narcotics.

The domestic manufacture of methamphetamine in Florida has been a concern for law enforcement and the public for many years. The waste products found at clandestine methamphetamine labs may include solvents, reagents, precursors, by-products and the drug products themselves. If disposed improperly, these wastes can contaminate ground water, cause respiratory/skin irritations and release toxins into the environment. In the worst case, they can explode, causing serious injury or death. According to the DEA, the number of clandestine methamphetamine labs seized during 2010 increased by 21 percent over the previous year. In 2011, nearly 700 clandestine methamphetamine labs were discovered within Florida; a 49 percent increase over 2010. In 2012, more than 900 labs were discovered; a 27 percent increase.

These illegal and volatile operations require dangerous and costly environmental cleanup. More than $700,000 was spent in Florida last year. FDLE has entered into an agreement with the DEA to manage Florida's Authorized Central Storage (ACS) program aimed at mitigating the cleanup costs. Over the next year, FDLE will strategically place ten ACS host sites in Santa Rosa, Walton, Wakulla, Citrus, Columbia, Putnam, Volusia, Lake, Charlotte, and Palm Beach counties. In addition to the host sites, which contain both a trailer and container, FDLE will place transport trailers in Bay, Highlands and Taylor counties. Placement of these containers and trailers will minimize cleanup costs for local law enforcement and help accurately track and report the occurrence of Florida labs. To date, ACS has certified approximately 290 law enforcement officers to handle this cleanup.

Public Integrity

Public corruption is a breach of trust by a federal, state, or local official, often with the help of a private sector accomplice for the purpose of financial gain. According to the Department of Justice, Florida ranks second to California in federal public corruption convictions from 2001 - 2011. A 2011 Associated Press survey found that the American public rates integrity as the most important factor in a government leader. Public corruption undermines the security and safety of our neighborhoods and cities, wastes billions of dollars annually, and erodes public confidence in government.

Public confidence in the government demands unbiased investigation into incidents of corruption, official or police misconduct. FDLE has the autonomy and statewide jurisdiction required to investigate allegations of public corruption, official or police misconduct, police use of force, or similar cases involving the integrity of our public agencies and institutions. The department has dedicated a significant amount of investigative resources to public integrity investigations and increased the hours spent on these cases in FY 12-13 by 9 percent over the previous year. These cases represented 18 percent of the department's total case investigative hours last year. Because of the impact of public corruption on state and local economies, as well as security and safety of Florida's citizens, FDLE will continue its commitment to conducting public integrity investigations.

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. A number of resources have been created to enable and enhance information exchange among these law enforcement partners. FDLE maintains the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet) through which Florida's criminal justice agencies are provided access to multiple online systems that assist in the prevention, detection and capture of criminals. The following databases represent a small sampling of the centralized information systems available:

- Florida Crime Information Center - 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 – contains all fingerprint-supported criminal history records in the state of Florida.
- DNA Database - allows law enforcement agencies to search FDLE records for possible DNA matches when solving crimes.
- Florida Intelligence System - provides law enforcement with no-cost access to statewide criminal intelligence. It allows authorized users to enter, track, retrieve and analyze information related to domestic security, major economic crime, major drugs, violent crime, criminal street gangs, and human trafficking.
- State and regional information sharing systems – facilitate information exchange within regional jurisdictions and with the state Fusion Center.
- Distributed Factual Analysis Criminal Threat Solution – allows crime intelligence analysts the ability to simultaneously query multiple public and private data sources.

Three key components of the state's Integrated Criminal History System (FALCON) have been implemented to provide greater utility of Florida's criminal history information and enhance law enforcement's ability to track and arrest criminals and solve crimes:

- Rapid ID allows users to biometrically identify a criminal 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, thus eliminating duplicate samples at the time of conviction, reducing submission errors and improving the efficiency of the process.

  Florida's Rapid ID system interfaces with the FBI's quick ID system, the Repository for Individuals of Special Concern, allowing Florida's law enforcement officers to query a database of known criminal subjects including wanted persons, sex offenders, and known or suspected terrorists. This database contains nearly three million additional criminal records and allows Rapid ID users to better assess the threat level of a criminal subject.

- 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. This not only increased the system capacity, but also quality, as the number of cold case hits has tripled.

- The FALCON Web Interface allows users to access FALCON's watch list feature where users may elect to receive notification when fingerprint activity, such as an arrest, is submitted for a criminal subject. The web application also provides users access to search and manage retained applicant fingerprints. The system provides reports and allows users to submit a record for a complete state and national fingerprint-based record check without having to re-fingerprint the employee or applicant.

Additional federal initiatives on the horizon will influence information services. Beginning in 2014, the FBI will implement the National Rapback, which will allow states to enroll civil applicant fingerprints and receive notification of out of state arrests. To prepare for this new system, FDLE is reviewing the requirements for participation and making modifications to the Civil Workflow Control System and FALCON. FDLE is also participating on a working focus group to prepare for a pilot that will allow states to participate in national criminal and non-criminal justice Rapback programs to allow authorized recipients to be notified of either criminal or civil events involving a person of interest. Also in 2014, the FBI will implement a national facial recognition system. In preparation, FDLE is working with local agencies to submit booking mugshots.

FDLE has received multi-year funding under the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program to improve data completeness and sharing. This funding also addresses the gap that exists in information available to NICS regarding prohibiting factors, such as mental health adjudications and commitments used to

make determinations of eligibility for individuals wishing to purchase a firearm. Several projects are being implemented to address the completeness of the state's criminal history records, improve timeliness and accuracy of information between FDLE and Florida's criminal justice and law enforcement agencies, and increase the number and completeness of records. The following projects provide examples of federally funded initiatives:

- The eWarrants project includes creation of an electronic warrant exchange interface pilot with several Florida counties to address the inconsistency of the warrant entry process and to ensure warrant information is entered and exchanged in a timely manner. The new system will potentially allow all warrants to be entered into the system as opposed to prioritizing the most egregious offenses. Updated warrant information will better allow the department to make firearm purchase decisions.

- The Firearm Eligibility System (FES) automated the process of handling firearm purchase requests for criminal history checks from firearm dealers. The system improves service to authorized dealers and purchasers of firearms and allows meets requirements established by NICS and ATF. It was designed to perform 432,000 gun record checks in a 24-hour period to ensure its ability to handle future growth. In December 2012, the Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) performed 131,000 record checks, surpassing the all-time record high of 85,000 in the previous month by 54 percent. Prior to 2012, the most FPP checks performed in a month was 74,000 in December 2011.

- In partnership with Florida's clerks of court and law enforcement agencies, updating missing court dispositions, arrest records, and historic (pre-2007) civil mental health records which could result in domestic violence convictions and other firearm purchase disqualifiers. A significant portion of funding is being passed to local agencies for research and retrieval of data and programming efforts. Since the project began, over 1.1 million new dispositions have been added and more than 4.1 million records have been updated. In addition, 43,000 civil mental health records added to the state's Mental Competency Database are now available for NICS firearm purchase decisions.

- A multi-agency taskforce completed an in-depth needs assessment to determine a solution and implementation strategy for modernizing the current Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. An updated system will allow Florida to address data quality and completeness, as well as data display issues that currently cause additional manual work for staff. The current database contains arrests on more than six million people originating from Florida law enforcement agencies. Today, over 96 percent of the records are submitted electronically through BIS and a network of livescan stations located in local criminal justice agencies. In FY 12-13, FDLE received 812,000 arrest records from state law enforcement agencies for processing. Modernizing CCH will improve efficiency and accuracy and save time and resources. The department continues using federal funds to improve the business processes associated with criminal history record information. During the 2014 state legislative session, the department will request additional funding for technical and other resources required for the procurement of a new system.

GOAL 2: SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES

Forensic Services

FDLE's six crime laboratories provide scientific analysis of evidence as requested by local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in this state. FDLE offers forensic services and expert witness testimony in nine disciplines, including Biology/DNA, Chemistry, Computer Evidence Recovery, Crime Scene, Firearms, Latent Prints/Impression Evidence, Firearms, Trace Evidence and Toxicology. 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. Turnaround standards were established for each discipline based on that discipline's unique characteristics.

The large number of crimes in Florida, as well as advancements in forensic technology, will continue to contribute to a heavy demand for forensic services. In FY 12-13, FDLE's crime laboratories received more than 77,000 submissions from law enforcement contributors, approximately 320 incoming service requests for every FDLE crime laboratory analyst. Despite the heavy volume of incoming requests for service, FDLE continues to be successful in its comprehensive strategy to reduce backlogs and improve turnaround time for contributors.
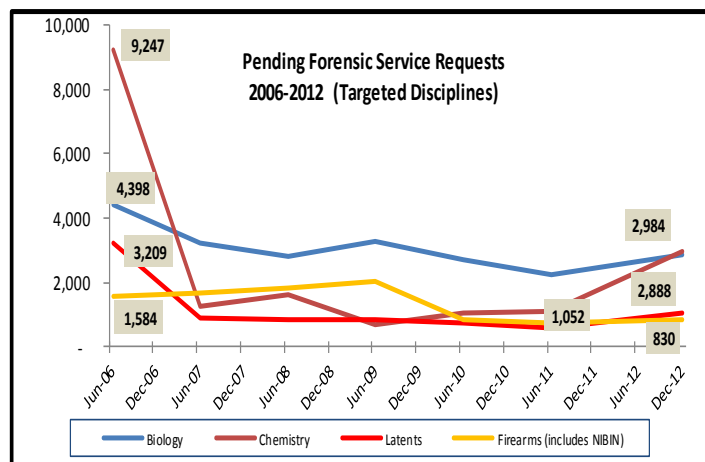
FDLE regularly evaluates and streamlines case acceptance policies to control volume, while earmarking overtime dollars to help increase productivity. FDLE has earmarked grant dollars to hire and train new analysts to help increase production and reduce system backlogs. This strategy will provide trained scientists ready to fill upcoming vacancies due to retirements, thus avoiding a crippling loss of productivity in the disciplines. It will also provide temporary supplement to the permanent staff productivity, helping to further reduce backlog and improve turnaround time.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 12-13, more than 77,500 submissions of qualifying offenders were added to the database. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected and analyzed more than 918,000 samples, resulting in more than 26,000 hits and assisted over 24,000 investigations. Florida's DNA Database represents approximately 9 percent of the total national offender profiles.

The 2009 Florida Legislature amended Section 943.325, FS, expanding conviction-based collections to require collection of DNA from all persons *arrested* for a felony offense (murder, assault, sexual battery, and lewd/lascivious acts). Beginning January 1, 2013, DNA arrest-based collections were expanded to include any person arrested for burglary, theft and robbery. Through June 2013, this additional collection requirement increased the volume of submissions by over 8,200 samples.

In addition to the increasing volume of submissions to the DNA Database, the Biology/DNA service requests have steadily increased over the last four years. Last year, the department received 23,000 service requests, an increase of 2,000 requests over the previous year. The department received legislative funding for 12 analyst positions that have been distributed statewide to increase productive capacity. FDLE will continue to monitor workload and attrition in all of its laboratory disciplines maximizing the placement of resources in the areas of highest demand to reduce backlog and maintain optimum laboratory productivity.

Another vital area of responsibility is the Automated Fingerprint Identification System /Biometric Identification System (AFIS/BIS). The BIS Database (formerly AFIS) is built from arrest fingerprints submitted by booking facilities and interfaces with the FBI's database as an additional resource for solving crimes. Florida's AFIS/BIS database contains approximately 6.2 million subjects and compares latent prints developed from crime scenes and physical evidence to previous identified finger and palm prints contained in the database. Potential matches are analyzed to see if an identification can be made. Unidentified latent prints are added to an unresolved latent database for search against incoming records.

Recent enhancements to AFIS/BIS made it possible to conduct reverse searches using fingerprints submitted by job applicants seeking to work in sensitive fields such as childcare. This new capability allows FDLE to compare an estimated 1.4 million applicant fingerprints annually to fingerprints related to unsolved crimes, thereby identifying previously unknown criminals and barring them from access to Florida's most vulnerable citizens.

GOAL 3: PREVENT CRIME AND PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY

Changing Population, Empowering Floridians
Florida continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation as the population has grown approximately 23 percent since the year 2000, surpassing 19 million residents, and ranks as the fourth largest state in the country. By 2030, the elderly population is projected to increase to 25 percent. The juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly 28 percent. These projected changes in the age distribution of the citizens in Florida will continue to have an impact on the types and volume of crimes committed. As these special populations increase, so will the special types of crimes that prey on these vulnerable citizens.

FDLE has placed a high priority on empowering citizens with information to help them protect themselves and their families. In Florida, criminal history background screening for licensing and employment purposes is required for many professions. Legislation authorizes record checks for volunteers working with children, disabled and the elderly. These programs serve to protect the public, particularly the most vulnerable citizens. The types of background checks conducted, in addition to the licensing, employment and National Child Protection Act checks, include public record checks of the Florida criminal history repository and checks of purchasers at licensed firearm dealers. In FY 12-13, the total number of these checks grew to over three million.

Florida lawmakers have emphasized the critical nature of protecting Floridians and visitors by requiring criminal history checks for certain occupations or licenses (such as teachers, daycare workers, police officers, etc.), thereby increasing the demand for timely fingerprint-based criminal history checks. To provide this service, FDLE allows entities to submit

information and fingerprints electronically. FDLE provides a state and national criminal history response within approximately three working days. This system often eliminates criminals from positions or situations where they could harm individuals, particularly vulnerable persons, and protects the private and public sectors. Likewise, access to Florida criminal history record information allows citizens or businesses to use this information to make appropriate determinations regarding individuals they wish to employ, grant access to confidential information or allow in their home.

FDLE also retains the fingerprints from applicant checks as authorized by statute. The incoming Florida arrest fingerprints are searched against the retained fingerprints, and when there is a match, licensing or employing agencies are informed of the Florida arrest. Preventing criminals from being placed in positions of trust or responsibility is a valuable crime prevention measure. FDLE has focused on customer service and has established performance standards that ensure prompt processing of criminal history requests. Understanding the importance of timely responses to customers needing criminal history information to support sensitive hiring and licensing decisions is critical.

FDLE also helps ensure public safety during each transfer of a firearm by a licensed firearm dealer. FDLE is required to check that the purchaser does not have disqualifying information, which would prohibit him or her from possessing a firearm. FDLE checks to determine if the purchaser has a felony conviction, a misdemeanor conviction that it is domestic-violence related, a qualifying domestic violence injunction or an active warrant. FDLE also has access to data on persons who are disqualified due to mental competency-related court orders. Purchaser checks are completed in four minutes or less.

Since the implementation of the Jessica Lunsford Act in 2005, the Sexual Predator/Offender Registry continues to provide new enhancements to the re-registration process and analytical tracking of absconders. Additionally, the registry continues to provide training to local law enforcement agencies regarding new enhancements and procedures and continually modifies systems to provide identity and arrest notification of high-risk sexual offenders. Since being established in 1997, it has grown in both size and demand for service.

In the last two years, the unit has seen an 8 percent increase in the number of registered sexual predators and offenders. Last year, analysts maintained the records of 61,000 registered offenders and predators and assisted in the successful location of 700 absconded offenders. The Florida Offender Alert System distributed over eight million address and registrant change notifications to citizens since its inception and currently has 189,000 subscribers.

The Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) is a liaison to citizens, private organizations and law enforcement officials regarding missing endangered persons. Law enforcement agencies must enter a missing child/adult report into Florida Crime Information Center/National Crime Information Center (FCIC/NCIC) within two hours of receiving a report of a missing person. Florida's Silver Alert Plan provides a coordinated response between local and state law enforcement to quickly broadcast important information to citizens to assist law enforcement in the rescue of elders with dementia or other cognitive impairment and return them home safely. MEPIC activates these standardized message alerts and provides information regarding the missing endangered elderly person to the public electronically, including using highway message signs, which improve the chances of a safe

recovery in cases involving a motor vehicle. The department continues to work with its partner agencies to ensure all alerts remain an effective public safety tool.

Safety through Technology

Almost all major businesses and 70 percent of small businesses have an online presence. This prevalence in computer technology, especially in mobile communications, offers both challenges and opportunities to the criminal justice community. Because criminals always find ways to exploit every new technology, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to adapt to these changes and possess the necessary tools and expertise to investigate these crimes. To ensure timely and efficient responses to cyber-attacks, Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) coordinates and maintains Florida's Cyber Incident Response Team.

FC3 also provides training in computer crime investigations to other law enforcement, judicial agencies and health care organizations in an effort to improve Florida's overall response to Internet and other high-tech crimes. In addition, the center has provided training to more than 8,000 law enforcement personnel and 27,000 citizens through its Cyber-Security Awareness for Everyone program. Information to protect citizens and their families from online dangers is available via www.secureflorida.org.

Promoting Professionalism

Criminal justice is an ever-changing occupation. 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 the complex crimes that occur in Florida. Florida's law enforcement and corrections community is a reflection of the responsiveness and high standards set for training and certification in Florida. Standards ensure officers are kept abreast of their field, thereby better serving our citizens and communities. The department promotes and facilitates the competency and professional conduct of Florida's criminal justice officers and delivers training to FDLE members and Florida's criminal justice community.

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

FDLE develops and maintains the basic recruit training programs required for completion by individuals seeking to become certified law enforcement, corrections, and correctional probation officers in Florida. The programs are established through an instructional systems design process 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.

Individuals seeking to become officers must also pass a certification examination. The department develops and administers approximately 6,500 State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE) annually to basic recruits seeking to become certified correctional

officers, correctional probation officers and law enforcement officers. Since 1993, the SOCE has been delivered in a paper and pencil format on a monthly basis. The department has begun implementation of computer-based technology to fundamentally change SOCE development and administration. When fully implemented, training centers and hiring agencies will more efficiently and effectively schedule exams. Furthermore, an estimated 1,900 hours local criminal justice officers volunteer annually to proctor the SOCE will be eliminated, and FDLE will realize substantial cost savings.

The department designs, develops and maintains CJSTC advanced, specialized, and career development training programs. A comprehensive post-basic needs assessment is in progress, which when completed, will help to restructure training programs to meet current and future training needs, as well as prioritize for staff courses to be developed, maintained, or removed. Studies conducted on critical topics impacting officers in the performance of their duties, such as physical fitness standards, use of electronic control devices and sudden in-custody deaths, will assist in providing accurate and up-to-date training. Through statewide conferences and specialized training, the department will continue to conduct training in support of moving some CJSTC courses to a distance learning platform. All of these efforts will help to ensure the training is appropriately designed to improve officer safety and performance.

The Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute (FCJEI) provides continuing education opportunities for the state's criminal justice leaders. Through the Florida Leadership Academy, the Senior Leadership Program, the Executive Leadership Seminar and the Chief Executive Seminar, Florida's criminal justice professionals 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. And in response to recent declining state finances, numerous professional level training courses, including mandatory continuing education subjects, are offered online, free of charge to state and local agencies.

Florida is recognized as a national leader in addressing officer discipline issues. Performed in conjunction with the CJSTC, the department provides a valuable public service that helps ensure the ethical behavior of officers. It is important to note that while officers committing infractions that result in state-imposed disciplinary penalties are a serious concern, the prevalence of such incidents has historically been less than 1 percent of the workforce. To assist employing agencies to ensure officers meet and maintain the standards required by statute and rule, FDLE monitors and maintains an online, automated system of officer training, certification and employment records. The department regularly evaluates the system for enhancements using advanced technologies in an ongoing effort to meet the needs of the growing number of Florida criminal justice personnel. Additionally, FDLE conducts annual audits of CJSTC-certified training centers related to class requirements and the use of Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund dollars.

FDLE ensures compliance and enforcement with the rules regarding evidentiary blood and breath alcohol analysis, including the statutorily required certification of all persons who conduct blood and breath alcohol analyses. Staff presents expert testimony to assist state attorneys with the scientific principles behind the instrumentation, the effects of alcohol and the interpretation of results from blood and breath alcohol analyses. FDLE has statutory

authority to approve methods of analysis for breath and blood alcohol testing for use by those conducting investigations involving driving under the influence, commercial motor vehicles, boating under the influence and use of a firearm while intoxicated. The Intoxilyzer 8000 evidentiary breath test instrument allows FDLE to conduct statistical analyses of analytical data to ensure compliance with the rules and the reliability of evidentiary breath tests. To ensure reliability of blood test results, FDLE is required to conduct proficiency tests of blood analysts, and statistical analyses of the data to demonstrate that the blood analyst can satisfactorily and quantitatively analyze blood samples for alcohol content.

FDLE's forensic science services are currently accredited through various national accrediting organizations. The department will seek accreditation through the American Society of Crime Lab Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board as a calibration laboratory to enhance the alcohol testing program. The accreditation process will provide outside accountability, strengthen the program, and assist in defusing some legal challenges. FDLE expects to receive this accreditation by June 2015.

The Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA) and the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission (FCAC) promote professionalism in Florida through agency and facility participation in the accreditation process. Since 1994, CFA has accredited more than 40 percent of Florida's law enforcement agencies and enjoys the support of the Florida Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Associations, as well as the Florida League of Cities and Association of Counties. CFA also offers agencies an opportunity to pursue accreditation for the Inspectors General investigative function. FCAC, which has been accrediting facilities since 1998, has accredited more than 50 percent of the county jails in Florida; recently, it began accrediting pretrial professionals also. Training provided to local law enforcement continues to be the most valuable product provided by CFA and FCAC.

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

Domestic Security

FDLE coordinates and directs counter-terrorism efforts for the state. Commissioner Bailey serves as the Incident Commander for the state in the event of a terrorist incident. FDLE's Special Agent in Charge of Investigations and Forensic Science serves as Florida's Homeland Security Advisor. He works closely with the Division of Emergency Management and other federal, state and local agencies to enhance the state's domestic security preparedness through the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan; the state's blueprint for anti-terrorism prevention, preparedness and response.

Since 2001, more than $2 billion in state and federal funds have been allocated to support of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. At least 80 percent of these funds directly benefit local counties and municipalities to equip and train Florida's first responders, public health and emergency workers, improve information/intelligence sharing and secure the state's air and land.

Fundamental to the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan is integration, coordination and cooperation within and among each of the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). Each task force is co-chaired by an FDLE Special

Agent in Charge and a Florida sheriff or police chief and includes representatives from law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, health, private sector, education and local community representatives. As the foundation of Florida's integrated efforts for domestic security, the task forces facilitate multi-disciplinary partnerships, coordinate the collection and dissemination of information and intelligence and ensure quick access to Florida's domestic security assets throughout the state. Florida will continue to maintain the capabilities it has built, but the primary preparedness focus has shifted to the development and implementation of prevention and protection strategies.

Intelligence
FDLE and the RDSTFs created a statewide criminal information and intelligence sharing strategy for Florida, including implementation of a statewide data sharing system. Consistent with this strategy, FDLE completed the Regional Data Sharing Project (RLEX) with over 100 agencies participating and 130 data sources. FDLE will continue developing the Florida Law Enforcement eXchange (FLEX) and regional data sharing projects within all seven regions. While these projects involve a variety of approaches, each is connected through a system, which electronically connects the seven data sharing projects and a central data hub. FLEX/RLEX provides law enforcement across the state the ability to quickly and easily access and analyze thousands of records found in individual city, county and state law enforcement agencies records management systems.

The need to identify, prevent, monitor and respond to terrorist and criminal activities remains a significant challenge for the criminal justice and private sector community. To address this issue, the creation of state and regional fusion centers has been a national priority. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC), housed at FDLE headquarters, brings together a variety of partners from across Florida's public safety community to share data, information, and intelligence as appropriate. FFC provides meaningful, actionable intelligence analyses that are shared with state, local, national, and partners. Interoperability and collaboration between FFC and regional fusion centers remains a top priority.

The Florida Fusion Center Network (FFCN) is an information sharing platform that connects the eight fusion centers to provide a collaborative web-based software system that allows Florida fusion centers to track situational awareness, intelligence products, and alerts. The network also provides non-law enforcement member partners with the ability to share information and collaborate at the non-law enforcement government and private partner levels. FFC led the development and adoption of a statewide Concept of Operations (CONOPS) to define the roles and responsibilities of each regional fusion center, formalize efforts to avoid duplication of effort, and increase collaboration to help identify and resolve information gaps. CONOPS provides a framework to allow fusion centers to share assets and resources that would not otherwise be available in every regional fusion center. FDLE will continue to build-out the fusion center network enhancing information-sharing throughout the state.

In 2008, FDLE implemented BusinesSafe to share threat information with members of the business community/private sector. Today over 3,600 businesses receive timely and important domestic security-related information. In partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, FDLE has expanded outreach efforts to include the "*If You See Something, Say Something*" campaign, which encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and threats to local or state law enforcement. Individuals reporting suspicious

behavior may do so by calling a toll free number or completing a report online. Callers and online users can elect not identifying information.

Interoperable communications continues to be a critical domestic security concern. During an emergency, communication among first responders from multiple agencies and disciplines is essential for effective response. FDLE has acquired the necessary equipment to establish satellite communications in areas where network communications and infrastructure have been destroyed. FDLE will continue to work with partner agencies to maintain and improve interoperable communications networks throughout the state. At FDLE's direction, the Florida Executive Interoperability Technologies Committee (FEITC) was revitalized to address the challenges facing interdisciplinary communication across multiple jurisdictions statewide. The committee's goals are to update the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan, sustain Florida Interoperability Network, improve mutual aid communications systems and channels and establish and maintain network control centers. In coordination with FEITC, FDLE is conducting a statewide assessment of Florida's communication capabilities in an effort to establish methods of collaboration and information sharing.

Protective Operations
Florida's Capitol Police ensures the safety and security needs of both the legislative and executive branches of state government. It is the primary responsibility of the Capitol Police 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. They serve as a specially trained security and law enforcement agency serving the Capitol Complex. In recent years, the department has expended resources to enforce the security around the Capitol Complex to mitigate any significant domestic security disasters.

Further, Section 943.68, FS, authorizes Capitol Police to provide and maintain the security of the Governor, the Governor's immediate family, the Governor's office and the Governor's mansion and grounds. The department employs squads of agents through headquarters and statewide to carry out this responsibility who shall have authority to bear arms and make arrests, with or without warrant, for violations of any of the criminal laws of the state. These squads are also often called upon to provide security to visiting dignitaries and governors of other states and their families when such services are in the best interest of the state. In 2012, Capitol Police performed 94 protective details statewide.

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

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

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	N/A	N/A	10	10
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	8,000	4,350	4,500	4,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of lab service requests completed	95%	99.5%	95%	95%
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	76,611	78,000	78,000
New Measure- Average number of days to complete lab service requests (all disciplines)	N/A	N/A	N/A	63
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: BIS (Biometric Identification System)	45	69	60	60
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: CER (Computer Evidence Recovery)	70	65	70	70
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	39	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Crime Scene	30	26	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	80	52	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	60	62	60	60

Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Trace Evidence	115	158	115	115
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Serology/DNA	111	90	111	111
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	51	40	40
Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA Database	2,000 90,000 700,000	77,625 4,451 918,992	2,000 90,000 700,000	2,000 90,000 700,000

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activites	N/A	N/A	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	3,862	2,155	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security cases	30	19	30	30
Number of intelligence initiatives	490	1,134	700	700

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	99.90%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	17,686,354	24,488,926	24 million	25,250,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested** **FY 2014-15** **Standard** **(Numbers)**
Percent of responses to criminal history record check customers within defined timeframe(s)	N/A	N/A	96%	96%

Number of criminal history record checks processed	2,000,000	3,211,550	2.5 million	2.75 million
Number of registered sexual predators / offenders added and total identified to the public	3,000 52,516	3,533 61,596	3,000 62,000	3,600 68,796
Number of missing persons cases: Missing Child Alerts activated / Amber Alerts activated / Silver Alerts activated	4,000	4,224	4,250	4,250

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Percent of training schools in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	N/A	N/A	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	452	790	452	452

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2012-13** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2013-14** (Numbers)	**Requested FY 2014-15** Standard (Numbers)
Average reliability index for the state officer certification examination	N/A	N/A	0.9	0.9
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	79.0%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,400	5,033	6,400	6,400
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	25,000	16,030	20,000	20,000

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
8,000	4350	3650 under	-45.6%

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: Due to a more proactive approach by Capitol Police officers, the number of calls for service has decreased.

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

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

Recommendations: The department revised standard to 4,500 for FY 13-14.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
78,000	76,111	1889 under	-2.4%

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: Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the Department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

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

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

Recommendations: The department will continue to focus efforts on backlog reduction and completing requests. FDLE has implemented strategies for reducing the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission; increasing laboratory output through greater use of automation, overtime, outsourcing casework; and streamlining process through training FDLE's forensic technologists, as well as selected local agency personnel, to prescreen evidence for the presence of DNA.

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 - BIS (Biometric Identification System)

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
45	69	24 over	+53%

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

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

Explanation: Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction. Much of the AFIS/BIS casework must first be processed by the Latent discipline before being forwarded to the AFIS/BIS section. With the Latents turnaround time standard at 60, the 45-day turnaround time for AFIS/BIS is unrealistic. Additionally, the enhanced Biometric Identification System is now more sensitive and returns more information and potential matches for the analysts to review for each service request.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

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

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: The department revised the standard to 60 days for FY 13-14 and revised narrative to reflect the service request workflow and analyst capacity working with the new Biometric Identification System (BIS). Increased workload due to added efficiency of the BIS system, as well as personnel losses, has contributed to an increase in turnaround time. This is expected to decrease and fall within the new 60 day standard within the next 6 months.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
115	158	43 over	+37.4%

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: Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

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

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

Recommendations: FDLE has implemented a strategy to reduce the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission. This effort requires concentration to be placed on working the oldest cases first, which contributes to the turnaround of incoming cases. The turnaround time (TAT) for various disciplines is expected to gradually decline as the number of pending cases decreases. In Trace Evidence, this involves completing the older cases that are pending, which has the effect of increasing the average TAT. The trace section has lost 20% of their staff due to retirements and transfers. FDLE has evaluated the needs of our customers and has shifted personnel and increased the number of Crime Laboratory Analysts in the Trace section. Once their training is completed, the TAT for this discipline should decrease.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	39	9 over	+30%

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

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

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

Recommendations:
FDLE has implemented strategies for reducing the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission and increasing laboratory output through greater use of automation and overtime. This effort requires prioritization to be placed on working older cases, which contributes to the section's average turnaround time. FDLE's Chemistry sections have experienced a 21% loss in personnel due to retirement or resignation. The laboratories have been aggressive in hiring and training new personnel and we should see the Chemistry Discipline's average TAT fall into compliance in the next few months. The labs have also transferred cases between the regions to increase efficiency and assist with the backlog.

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 – Latents

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
60	62	2 over	+3.3%

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

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

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

Recommendations: FDLE has implemented strategies for reducing the incoming volume of service requests through a more selective process of evidence submission and increasing laboratory output through greater use of overtime. This effort requires prioritization to be placed on working older cases, which contributes to the section's average turnaround time (TAT). FDLE's Latent Print sections have experienced a 29% loss in personnel due to retirement or resignation. The laboratories have been aggressive in hiring and training new personnel and we should see the Latent Print Discipline's average TAT fall into compliance in the next six months. The labs have also transferred cases between the regions to increase efficiency and assist with the backlog.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
40	51	11 over	+27.5%

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

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

Explanation: Scientist turnover and increasing caseloads have impacted turnaround time and the department is focusing efforts on backlog reduction.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

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

☐ Training   ☒ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
90,000	77,625	12,375 under	-13.7%

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

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

Explanation: Legislative changes to include all felonies resulted in an initial increase to the number of submissions to the DNA Database. The standard was set in anticipation of increased submissions due to arrest and conviction rates. However, only one profile is entered per offender, regardless of the number of crimes he has or will commit in the future. Thus, the number of submissions increased at the time of the legislative change, but has now tapered due to offender recidivism rates as well as other factors.

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

Recommendations:

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 criminal investigations

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
3,862	2155	1707 under	-44.2%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: FDLE is committed to working complex, protracted high impact criminal investigations. Because of their complexity, they are lengthy and labor intensive. This requires investigators to invest more hours in a fewer number of cases which stay open for a longer period.

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

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

Recommendations: The department revised standard to 2,000 for FY 13-14.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
30	19	11 under	-36.7%

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

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

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

Recommendations:

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 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
6,400	5033	1367 under	-21.4%

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:

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 and administers State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE) 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 and since the department neither recruits individuals into basic training nor delivers the instruction, it holds no sway over the number and percentage that pass the exam.

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

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
25,000	16,030	8,970 under	-35.8%

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 number of law enforcement certificates issued in any year is dependent on the number of persons seeking certification who meet the requirements for certification. Over the last few years, the number of certified officers in Florida has declined – from 86,985 in June 2010, to 85,659 in June 2011, and 83,218 in June 2012. On July 1, 2013, the total officer count was 82,046. These declines are a reflection of decreasing public sector employment, which is outside the department's control.

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

Recommendations: The department revised standard to 20,000 for FY 13-14.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Investigative Report in the Automated Investigative Management System and Computer Aided Dispatch System. The incident reports are written by the officer at or near the time of the actual occurrence. The incident reports information is entered into AIMS, which records the incident information in a near real time manner and is retrieved each month by the Special Operations Government Analyst for the month in which data is being reported. This data is delivered to the Special Operations 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 Florida Capitol Police is responsible for securing. FTE data is obtained from the Department of Management Services Facilities Management Public Lease Report. The result is multiplied by 1,000. This data is then verified by a member of Command Staff prior to its entry onto the PAMS monthly report.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" for each laboratory for a specified period. The report provides data regarding the number and type of service requests completed. This data is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The following services are not counted toward the total and are excluded via an EXCEL formula: crime scene assistance(s), digital imaging, photography, and sweeping. The number of service requests completed is retrieved from this spreadsheet. This process is repeated for each laboratory. Totals from each laboratory are added together to obtain the system-wide total. The percentage is determined by dividing the number of service requests, received during the same period, into the number of service requests completed.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" for each laboratory for a specified period. The report provides data regarding the number and type of service requests completed. This data is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The following services are not counted toward the total and are excluded via an EXCEL formula: crime scene assistance(s), digital imaging, photography, and sweeping. The number of service requests completed is retrieved from this spreadsheet. This process is repeated for each laboratory. Totals from each laboratory are added together to obtain the system-wide total.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete BIS (Biometric Identification System) 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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Computer Evidence Recovery (CER) 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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Crime Scene 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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

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LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Evidence Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Latents 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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Trace 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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
Service/Budget Entity: Crime Lab Services
Measure: Average number of days to complete Serology/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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
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 completed, the lab supervisor enters the date completed 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 Program Office generates a monthly report from LIMS entitled "Section Performance" 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 multiplying the number of requests completed and the number of days and then dividing the result by the total number of requests completed for that discipline.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

State and local agencies submit DNA samples to FDLE. Appropriate data concerning each sample is entered into the DNA Investigative Support Database. Information from the submission forms concerning the qualifying offenders from whom the samples were obtained is entered into the DNA Database Sample Tracking and Control System (STaCS). A unique identification number and barcode is assigned to each sample and is used to track the sample through processing, storage, and analysis. Upon completion of analysis of the sample, the Crime Laboratory Analyst enters the sample results into CODIS. The Program Office conducts quality control checks through its inspection of monthly reports.

The Hit Confirmation database is accessed, and a statistical report is generated. This report provides a summary of hits for the selected period. Samples added and Total Samples in DNA Database: STaCS is accessed, and the submission statistics are queried from the system for the desired period. These statistics are forwarded to the Program Office for reporting purposes. Monthly data is totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science Program
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 (AIMS) is a case management system in which data concerning the opening and closing of each FDLE criminal investigative case is maintained.

The percentage of investigative resources will be calculated by dividing the total number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities by the total number of investigative hours worked.

To determine the number of investigative hours worked in a reporting period, a member of the IFS Program Office will run a management report in AIM to generate a listing of all cases and associated hours worked during the specified reporting period. All non-investigative activity, such as training or leave, will be deleted from the data.

To determine the number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities, the Program Office member will filter the above described report of investigative hours worked to include only cases with case type "Major" or "Special Projects."

Monthly data are totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

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, case type (major), and focus area (domestic security) 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 will provide a statewide total of the number of domestic security cases worked.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

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 (AIM) system is a 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. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Florida Fusion Center opens intelligence cases for the purpose of documenting the creation of the various intelligence products on which this measure is based. Each investigative report contained in these cases documents one product, and each will be counted toward the measure. Major assessments are documented in individual intelligence cases, and each such case will be counted toward the measure. A member from the Program Office will identify the total number of major assessment investigative reports authored during the relevant time period. The Program Office member will also conduct an AIM library search for any major intelligence assessments conducted during the relevant time period. Both numbers will be added together to obtain the total number of products to be counted toward this measure.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information Program
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: Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC). The Daily Downtime Report is e-mailed to the Manager of the Customer Support Center who generates a Support Magic 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 to the Planning Consultant by the Operations and Management Consultant Manager (OMCM). The IRM Planning Consultant 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 OMCM reviews the data before the totals are forwarded to the Senior Management Analyst Supervisor in the Program Office. A Program Leadership Team member verifies the percentage before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database. The number for the total of all criminal history records (adult and juvenile) is obtained by IRM 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 Research and Training Specialist in the Program Office reports this number directly from the report. A Program Leadership Team member verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

FDLE provides criminal identification screening 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 gun dealers are received through the Siemens telephone Automated Call Distribution (ACD) System. Public records requests received through the automated system are time marked when received and when the results are available to the customer. Public records requests received through correspondence are date/time stamped by User Services Bureau (USB) staff upon receipt by USB. 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 Business Composer software and a report titled, "Group Time Report." The report provides the weekly and monthly average duration and monthly average hold (in seconds) of all calls received by FPP through the ACD System during the applicable week and month. A total of 240 seconds 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 daily and weekly basis. FPP requests submitted via the internet are not included in this measure but are responded to in less time than the requests called in. For public records automated requests, Criminal History Services staff monitor all pending requests on at least a daily basis 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 Criminal History Services staff is

informed and the turnaround for these batches is noted as over the defined turnaround time for that day in the Criminal History Services Section turnaround time log. For hard copy correspondence requests, pending requests are checked on a daily basis, by viewing the date stamp on the request that reflects the date the request was received by USB. 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, staff monitor the status of requests on at least a daily basis and record all requests that have not been completed within the defined timeframe of five business days, with the exceptions as noted above. Utilizing the established standards, bureau staff perform and record these reviews and calculations on a daily, weekly, and/or monthly basis, as noted above.

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

All reports are compiled by bureau staff members, who calculates the overall 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 Research and Training Specialist in the Program Office. The Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the percentage before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Criminal Record Check System (ACRCS) database, Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database, VeriSign system and Firearm Transaction database. Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) statistics are obtained on a weekly and monthly basis, by FPP Communication Liaisons, by accessing the Firearm Transaction database, using a report titled, "APCTOTAL." Statistics for Applicant requests received with hard copy fingerprint cards and Public Records correspondence and modem requests are obtained on weekly and/or monthly basis, by bureau staff, by accessing actual records processed through the Automated Criminal Record Check System (ACRCS) database, using a report titled, "USBRCK," and thereafter, performing calculations for weekly and monthly totals. Public Records CCH Internet statistics are obtained and provided to bureau staff and/or Public Records manager on a monthly basis, with weekly and monthly totals, by an Accounting Services Administrator in the Office of Finance and Accounting, who accesses the VeriSign (formerly Cybercash) 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 obtain the monthly total of criminals identified from the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) database using a report produced via CrystalReports Software and titled, "Requests Received". All reports are compiled by bureau staff, verified by the Bureau Chief or designee, and submitted to the Research and Training Specialist in the Program Office. A Program Leadership Team member verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information Program
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Number of registered sexual predators/offenders added and total identified to the public

Action (check one):

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

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

A Government Analyst I in FORTS obtains the number for the measure by accessing the Internet web page via the offender database. A search is requested of all registered sexual predators/offenders contained in the database. (Accessing the web page via the offender database will not permit the "visit" to be counted.) The number is recorded, reviewed by the Senior Management Analyst Supervisor, and forwarded to the Research and Training Specialist in the Program Office. The Senior Management

Analyst Supervisor for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information Program
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Number of missing persons cases (Missing Children Alerts activated, Amber Alerts activated and Silver Alerts activated)

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: The number of responses to requests for sexual predator/offender data is obtained by combining the number of "hits" to the web page with the number of calls received on the Sexual Predator/Offender toll free phone line. The Government Analyst I (GA I) in the Florida Offender Registration and Tracking Services (FORTS) accesses the web hit report through the database on the first of each month and retrieves the number of hits to the web page for that month. A report is extracted from the telephone monitoring software service to determine the number of phone inquiries answered through the toll free hotline for the month. The GA I combines the number of web page hits with the number of telephone calls received and provides the number to the Senior Management Analyst Supervisor for verification before forwarding the information to the Research and Training Specialist in the Program Office for review and verification of the number before it is officially submitted.

The Sexual Predator Internet web page contains a counter that registers every time the page is accessed (except when it is accessed through the FDLE offender database). A monthly Automated Call Distribution (ACD) phone system report reflects the number of telephone calls received on the toll free phone line. Monthly data is totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

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

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 schools in compliance with established administrative and financial standards

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Field Specialists conduct inspections and audits of training courses and school facilities at Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training schools throughout the year. Field Specialists complete and enter detailed data onto EXCEL forms, which are then electronically submitted to support staff in the Bureau of Standards. The actual hardcopy and audit forms are mailed to the Field Services Section. The Section's Training and Research Manager reviews the Weekly Activity Reports in order to obtain a count of the number of inspections and audits of training courses, and inspections of facilities conducted during a specified period of time.

Trust Fund staff conducts regional audits of training centers, examining financial records and class files in connection with expenditure of trust fund money. Audit findings are submitted, reviewed and approved by the Section's Training and Research Manager.

The specific components for this measure are training school facility inspections in compliance, training school class monitoring in compliance and training school trust fund audits in compliance (i.e., perfect audits). The data from these categories are averaged to determine the overall percentage of school compliance with Commission standards.

Data are reported monthly. Monthly data are averaged to calculate the YTD figure.

Validity: Whereas Florida Department of Law Enforcement staff inspects and audits the entities described above, such inspections and audits also serve to delineate necessary corrective actions, and are instrumental in aiding the entities to achieve and maintain 100% compliance. For this reason, the degree of compliance is a valid indicator of program performance in partnering with the regulated entities.

Reliability: The reliability of this measure is expected to be high as several controls are in place. Program staff is carefully trained and follows a standard set of procedures

when inspecting and auditing entities. Furthermore, the standards with which the regulated entities must comply are codified in the Florida Administrative Code, eliminating ambiguity and arbitrary evaluation. Error in inspection and audit findings is further minimized by the use of information technology resources to standardize the reporting of the information.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Appropriate data concerning cases presented to the Commission and the final disciplinary action that resulted are entered into ATMS2. Selected data concerning these cases are also maintained in a manual log for quality control purposes. PCS 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 letters of acknowledgement.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

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: Average reliability index for the state officer 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: The index is calculated using raw data from the administration of the exam.

Currently, examinations are administered by Professionalism Program members at various locations throughout the year. After each month's administrations, all applicant answer sheets are electronically graded, and the electronic data are imported into the Officers Certification Examination Tracking System (OCETS), where data analysis is performed. Staff calculates the reliability index using data obtained from the OCETS.

The computer based versions of the examination will be administered on demand continuously. Once per month, the examination administration vendor will submit a batch of raw scores to the Professionalism Program; staff will calculate the reliability index using item analysis software.

Data are reported monthly. Monthly data are averaged to calculate the YTD figure.

Validity: The practical implication of this measure is the consistency (or stability) of test scores; stability is a necessary condition for accurate and legally defensible high-stakes testing, such as the exam. Test reliability is the freedom from measurement error in a given examination. Because test reliability is in part the product of practicing sound psychometric principles through careful monitoring and maintenance of an examination, it represents a valid performance measure for a training and certification entity.

Reliability: Since the measure itself is *reliability*, there is no expected error in reporting. Any fluctuation in the reported statistic will reflect actual variation in the criterion.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2012

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: 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: Officers Certification Examination Tracking System (OCETS). After each month's administrations, all applicant answer sheets are electronically graded. The electronic data are imported into the Officers Certification Examination Tracking System (OCETS), where data analysis is performed; 1% of all answer sheets are hand-graded to ensure the data were accurately imported. OCETS contains all applicant information, applicant grades, and examination keys. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Once exam data for a specified period have been entered into OCETS, a representative of the Examination Section runs a standard report using information in the OCETS database. For a given time period, this report counts the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam and then calculates the percentage of persons that passed. This information is grouped and subtotaled by the individual exam disciplines. The report was created by a member of the programming staff of the Office of Information Resource Management (IRM), and an independent programmer within IRM verified that the report is logically correct for the information requested.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

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: Officers Certification Examination Tracking System (OCETS). After each month's administrations, all applicant answer sheets are electronically graded. The electronic data are imported into the OCETS, where data analysis is performed; 1% of all answer sheets are hand-graded to ensure the data were accurately imported. OCETS contains all applicant information, applicant grades, and examination keys. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Once exam data for a specified period have been entered into OCETS, a representative of the Examination Section runs a standard report using information in the OCETS database. For a given time period, this report counts the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam and then calculates the percentage of persons that passed. This information is grouped and subtotaled by the individual exam disciplines. The report was created by a member of the programming staff of the Office of Information Resource Management (IRM), and an independent programmer within IRM verified that the report is logically correct for the information requested.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

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: Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2013

	LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures		
Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-14 (Words)		Associated Activities Title
1	Number of calls for Capitol Police Services		Capitol Complex Security
2	Number of Criminal incidents per 1,000 employees		Capitol Complex Security
3	Percent of lab service requests completed		Laboratory Services
4	Number of laboratory service requests completed		Laboratory Services
5	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Toxicology		Laboratory Services
6	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Chemistry		Laboratory Services
7	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Crime Scene		Laboratory Services
8	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Firearms		Laboratory Services
9	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)		Laboratory Services
10	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Latents		Laboratory Services
11	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Serology/DNA		Laboratory Services
12	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Computer Evidence Recovery (CER)		Laboratory Services
13	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Trace Evidence		Laboratory Services
14	Number of hits, samples added and total samples in DNA Database		DNA Database

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	FISCAL YEAR 2012-13	
SECTION I: BUDGET	OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	240,003,342	0
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	48,197,417	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	288,200,759	0

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				0
Capitol Complex Security * Number of calls for Capitol Police Officers	4,350	1,678.59	7,301,857	
Dna Database * Number of DNA samples added to the DNA database.	77,625	38.93	3,022,004	
Crime Laboratory Services * Number of lab service requests completed	76,611	603.82	46,259,188	
Investigative Services * Number of criminal investigations	2,155	29,153.82	62,826,477	
Domestic Security * Number of Domestic Security cases	19	569,523.32	10,820,943	
Intelligence Initiatives * Number of Intelligence Intiatives	1,134	3,077.03	3,489,350	
Missing Persons * Number of missing persons cases	4,224	375.44	1,585,860	
Sexual Predator Tracking And Information * Number of registered sexual predators/offenders added and total identified to the public.	61,596	38.43	2,367,384	
Criminal History Information * Number of criminal history record checks processed	3,211,550	3.40	10,923,198	
Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * Number of arrest records created and maintained.	24,488,926	0.34	8,383,305	
Officer Compliance * Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions.	790	4,580.97	3,618,967	
Officer Records Management * Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	16,030	75.67	1,213,026	
Criminal Justice Training * Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certifications examinations.	5,033	1,130.26	5,688,601	
TOTAL			167,500,160	

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET		
PASS THROUGHS		
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES		
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS		
OTHER	38,409,367	
REVERSIONS	82,291,435	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)	288,200,962	

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

AFIS - Automated Fingerprint Identification System

CCH - Computerized Criminal History System

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

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

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

DNA Database – Dioxyribonucleic Acid Database

FCIC- Florida Crime Information Center

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

FDLE - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FIPC - Florida Infrastructure Protection Center

F.S. - Florida Statutes

GAA - General Appropriations Act

GR - General Revenue Fund

ICHS – Integrated Criminal History System

IT - Information Technology

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

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

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

RDSTF - Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TF - Trust Fund