

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

J. Mark Glass Commissioner Office of Executive Director Post Office Box 1489 Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489 (850) 410-7001 www.fdle.state.fl.us

Ron DeSantis, *Governor* Ashley Moody, *Attorney General* Jimmy Patronis, *Chief Financial Officer* Nikki Fried, *Commissioner of Agriculture*

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET REQUEST

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee, Florida

October 14, 2022

Chris Spencer, Director Office of Policy and Budget Executive Office of the Governor 1702 Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

Eric Pridgeon, Staff Director House Appropriations Committee 221 Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

John Shettle, Interim Staff Director Senate Committee on Appropriations 201 Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Legislative Budget Request 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 proposed needs for the 2023-24 Fiscal Year. This submission has been approved by J. Mark Glass, Commissioner

Sincerely,

J. Mark Glass Commissioner

Service • Integrity • Respect • Quality

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Request for Approval Temporary Special Duty – General Pay Additives Implementation Plan For Fiscal Year 2021-22

In accordance with previous rule authority established in 60L-32.0012, Florida Administrative Code, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement has used existing rate and salary appropriations to grant pay additives when warranted based on the duties and responsibilities of the position.

Temporary special duty additives are a valuable management tool which allows agencies to compensate employees for identified additional duties which are not permanent in nature.

Pay Additive – General

The agency requests approval to continue to grant a pay additive up to 15 percent of employee base salary or agency minimum, whichever is greater to staff who are temporarily assigned higher level duties and responsibilities not customarily associated with a position.

Pay Additive – Absent Coworker

The agency requests approval to continue to grant a pay additive up to 15 percent of employee base salary or agency minimum, whichever is greater to staff who are temporarily assigned duties and responsibilities of a coworker who is absent from work due to authorized Family and Medical Leave Act or military leave.

For both pay additive scenarios addressed in this plan, the additive will begin on the first day of special duties being assumed and continue for up to 90 days. After this 90-day period, the agency will reassess the need for the additive and address accordingly.

During fiscal year 2021-22, the agency implemented a total of forty-four temporary special duty additives, all of which would fall within the scenarios described above. The positions granted included the following classes; Administrative Assistant I, Administrative Assistant II, Business Consultant I, Crime Intelligence Analyst I, Crime Intelligence Analyst II, Crime Laboratory Analyst, Crime Laboratory Analyst Supervisor, Crime Laboratory Technician, Forensic Technologist, Senior Crime Laboratory Analyst, Government Analyst I, Government Analyst II, Inspector, Operations Review Specialist, Purchasing Specialist, Research and Training Specialist, Senior Crime Intelligence Analyst II, Special Agent and Staff Assistant.

The agency expended approximately \$93,350 on these forty-four additives. The agency anticipates expenditures to be comparable to those in the past year.

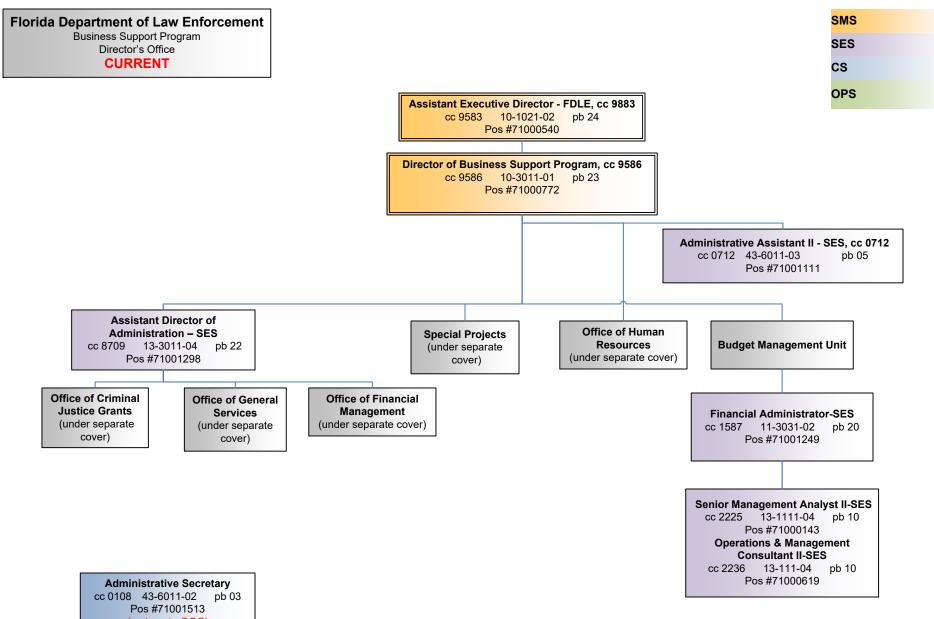
The following Collective Bargaining Agreements contain language regarding Temporary Special Duty:

<u>State of Florida and the Police Benevolent Association – Law Enforcement</u> Article 21 Compensation for Temporary Special Duty in Higher Level Position, Section 1

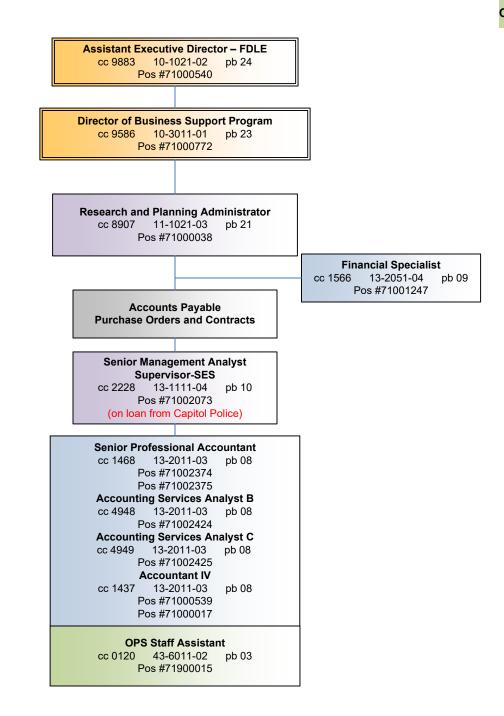
<u>State of Florida and the Fraternal Order of Police – Special Agent</u> Article 21 Compensation for Temporary Special Duty in Higher Level Position, Section 1

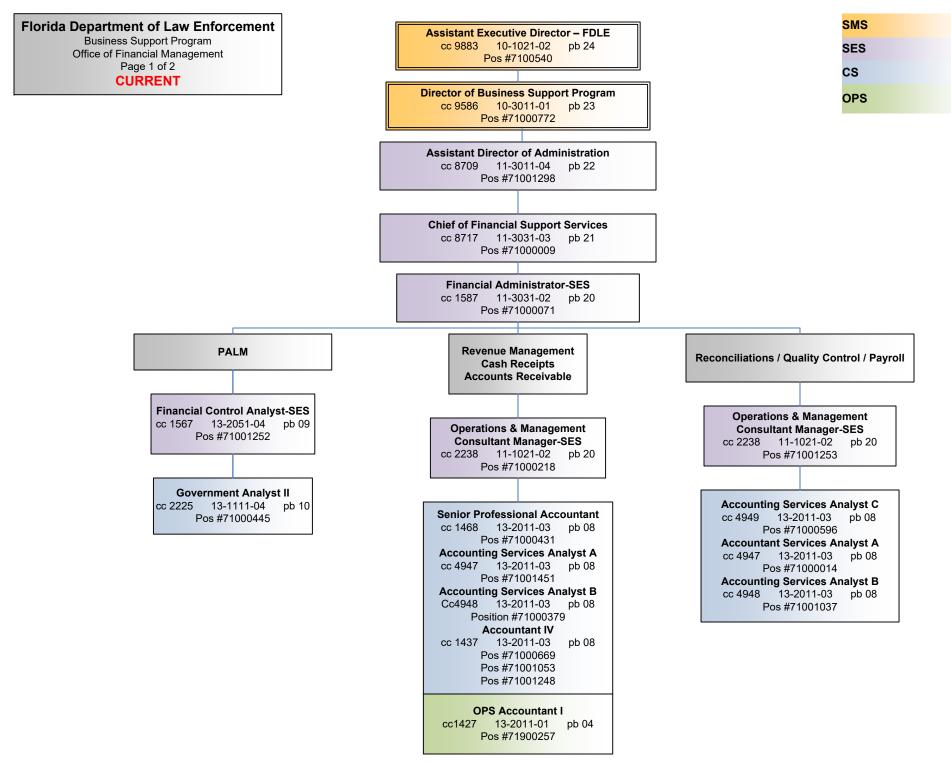
AFSCME Master Contract

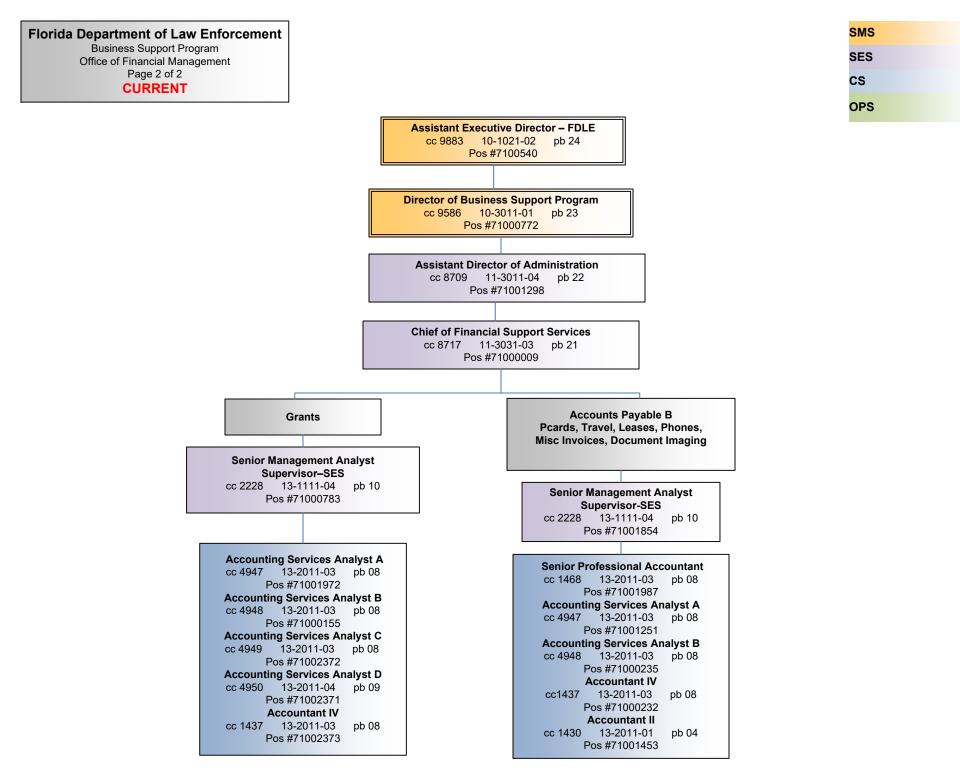
Article 21 Compensation for Temporary Special Duty in Higher Level Position, A

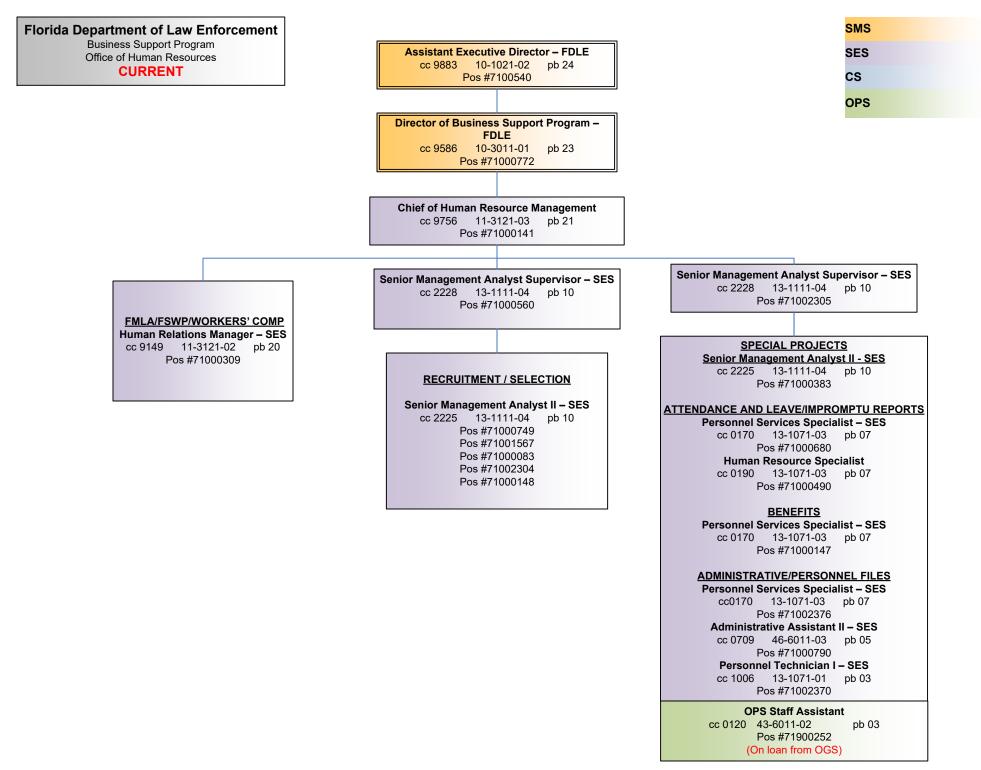


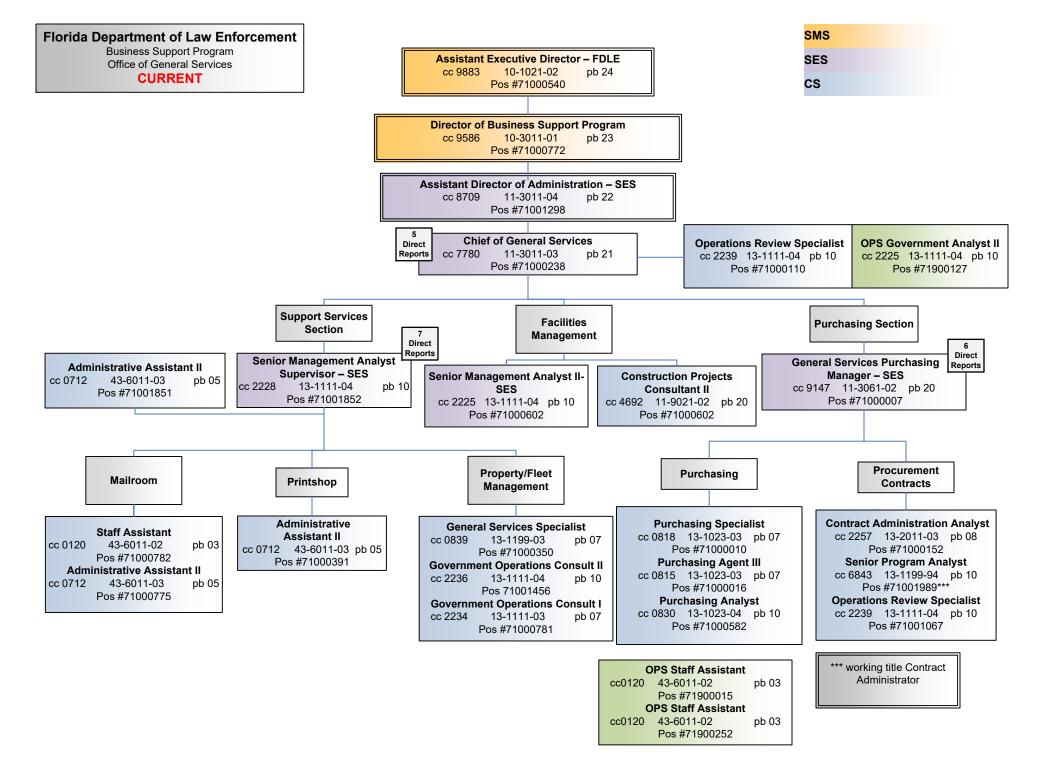
(on loan to OGC)

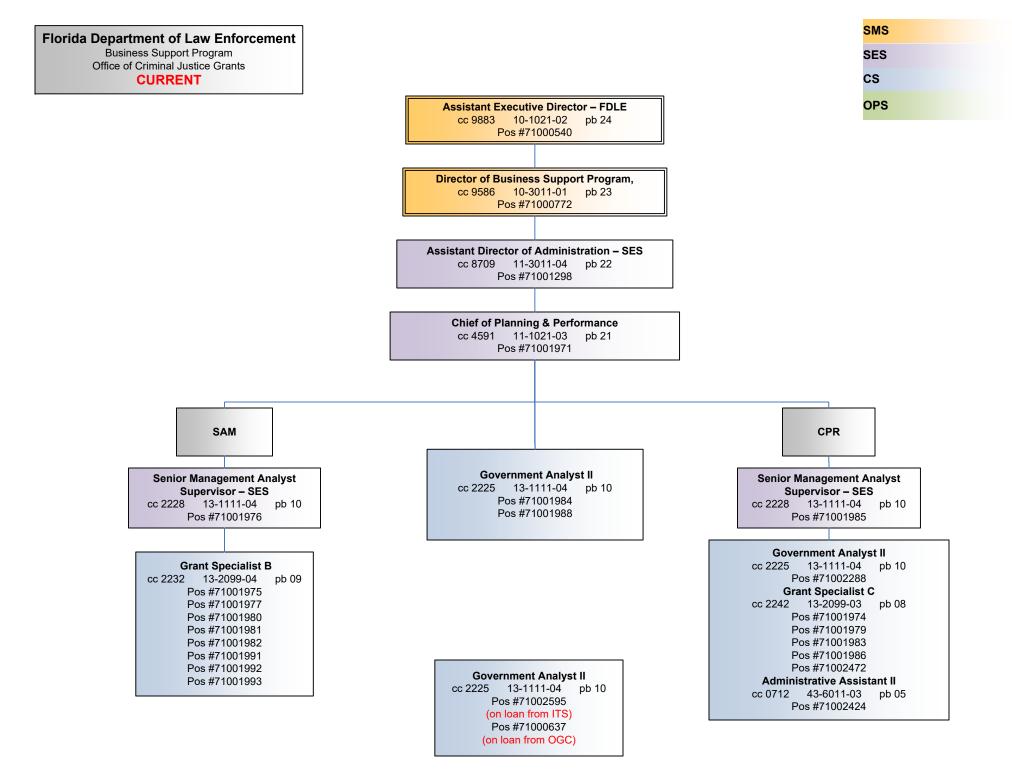


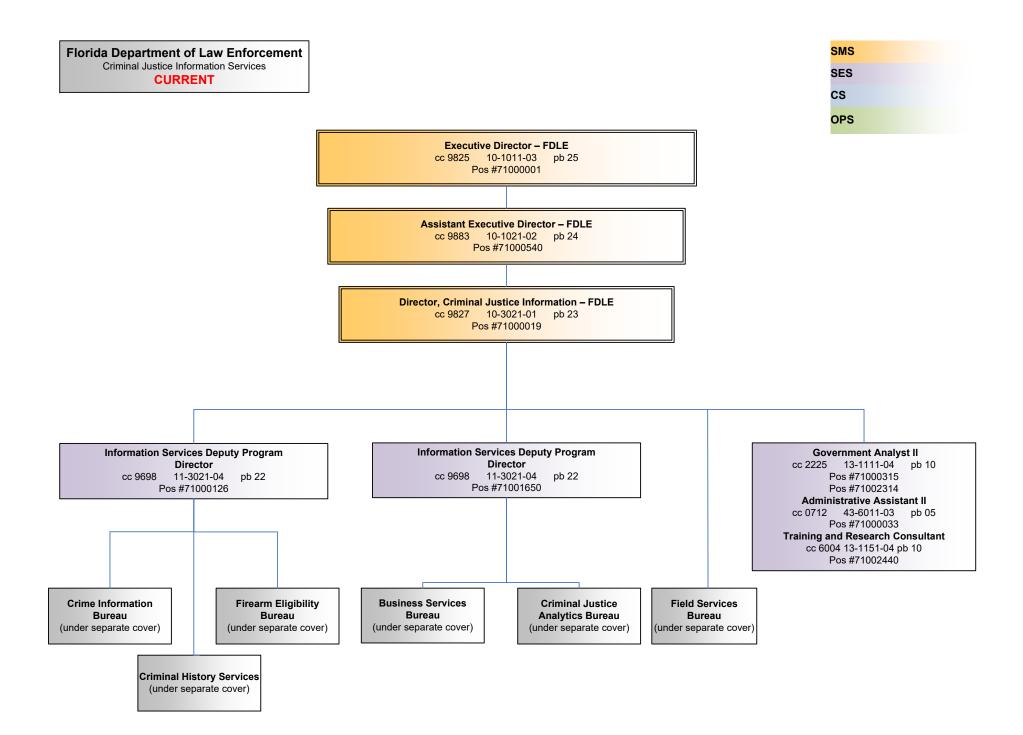


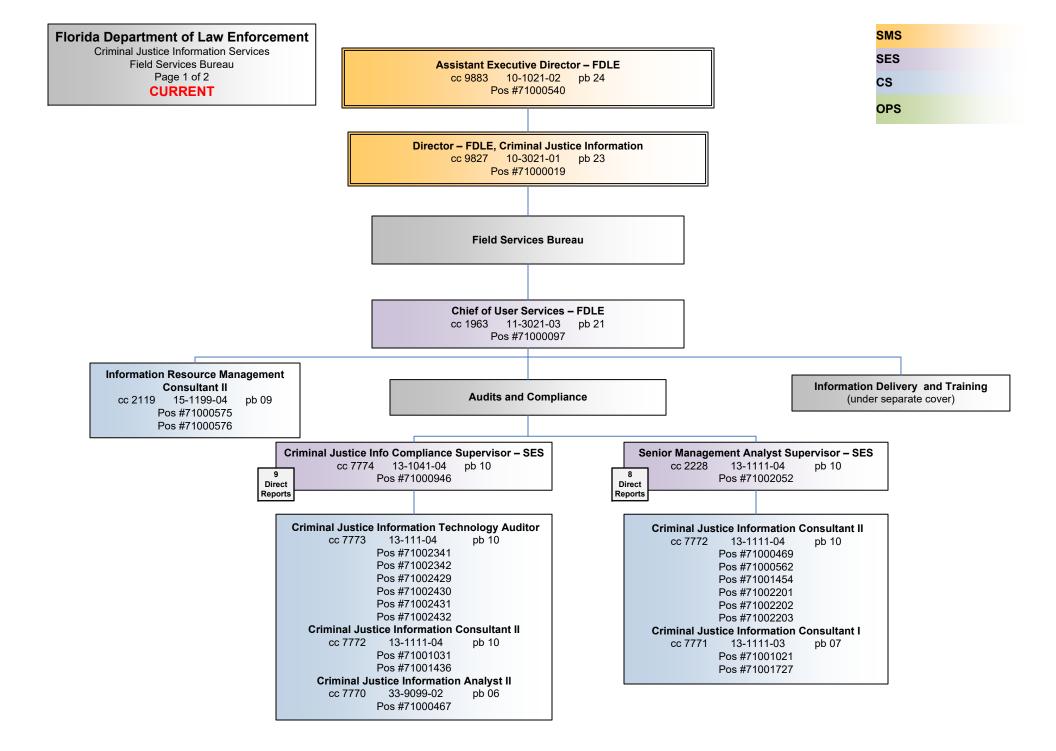


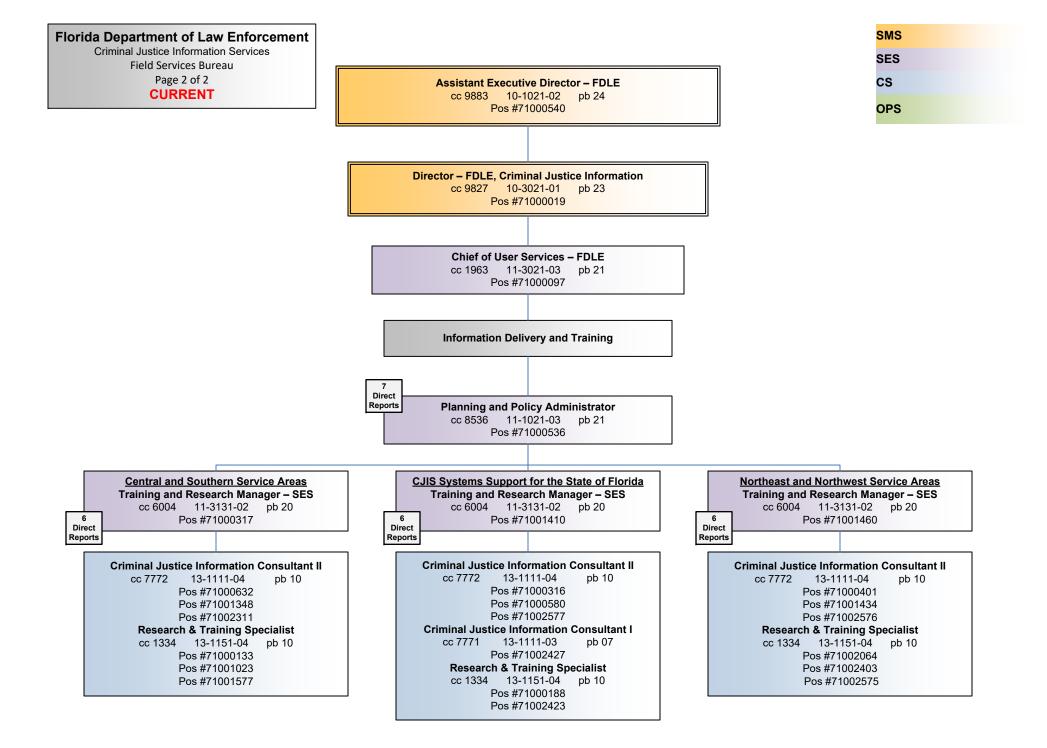


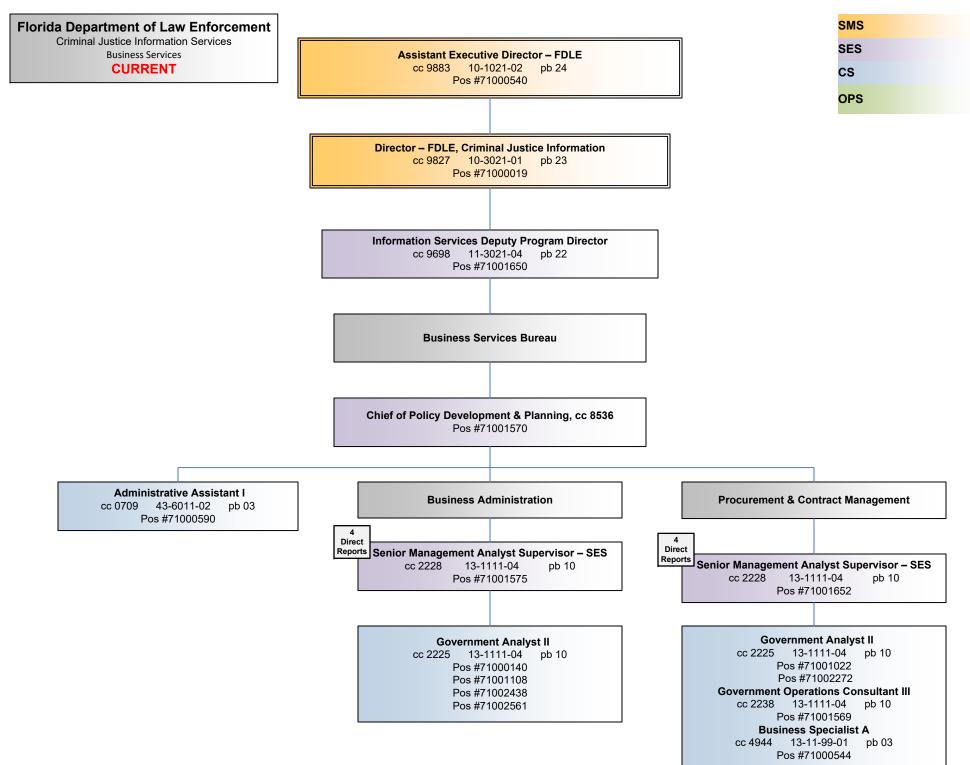


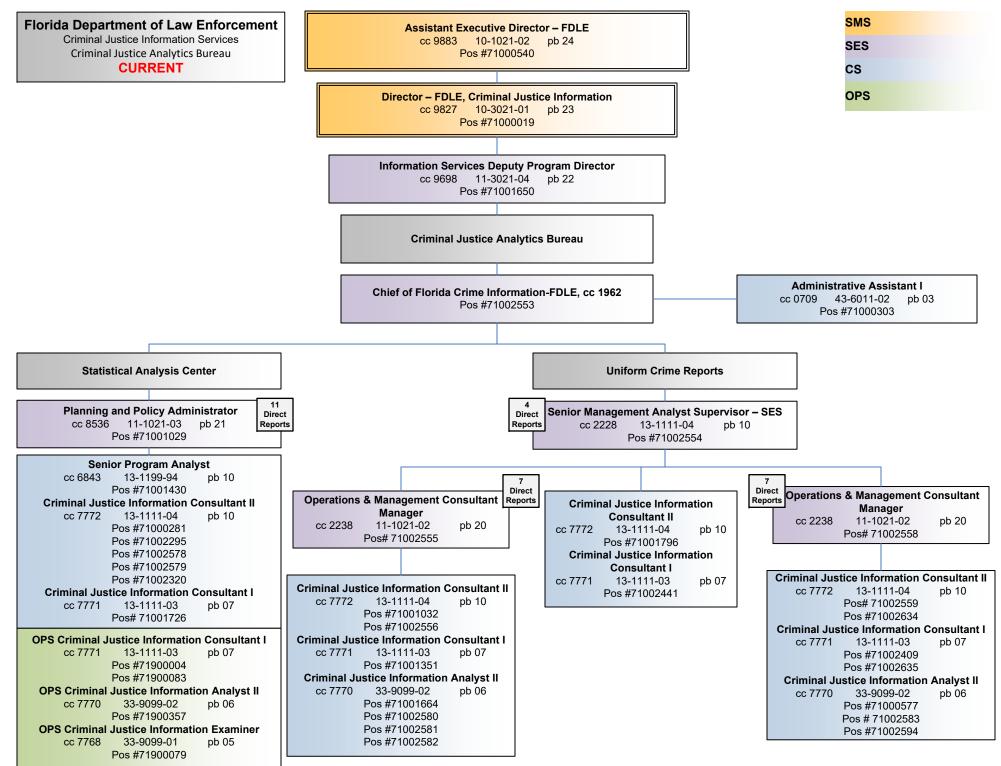


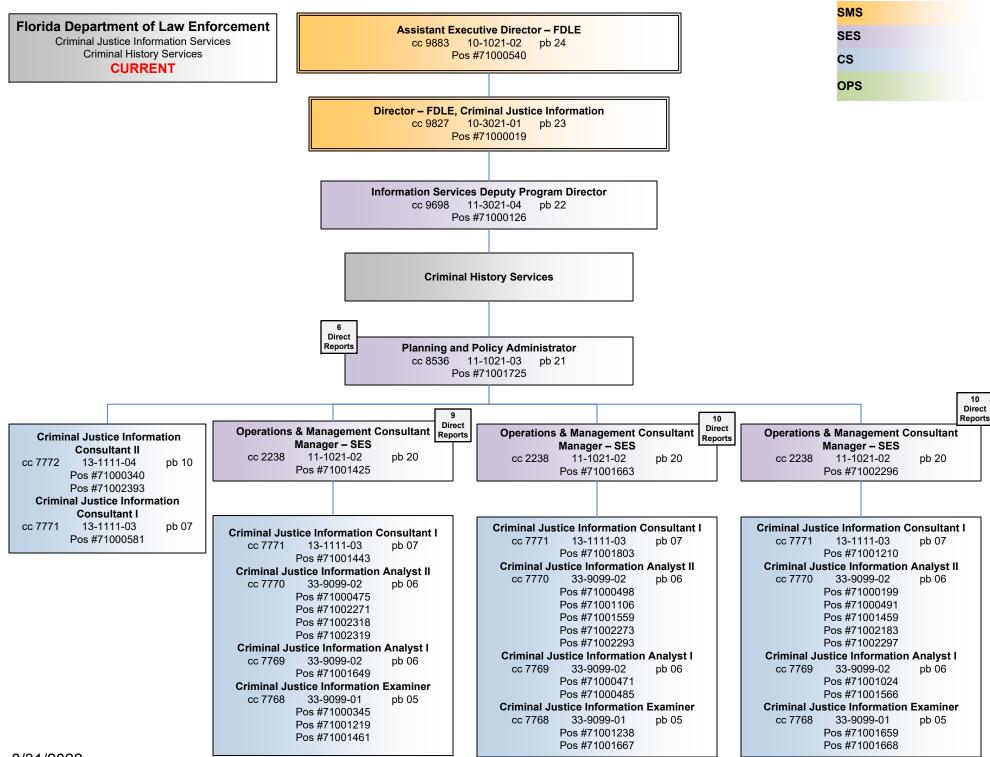


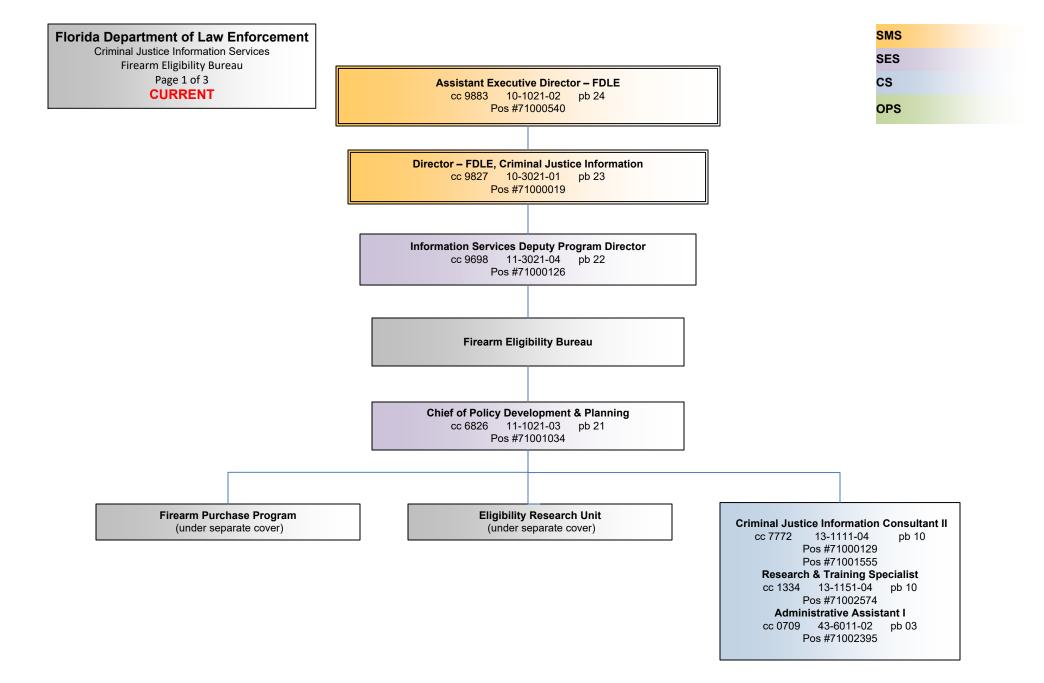


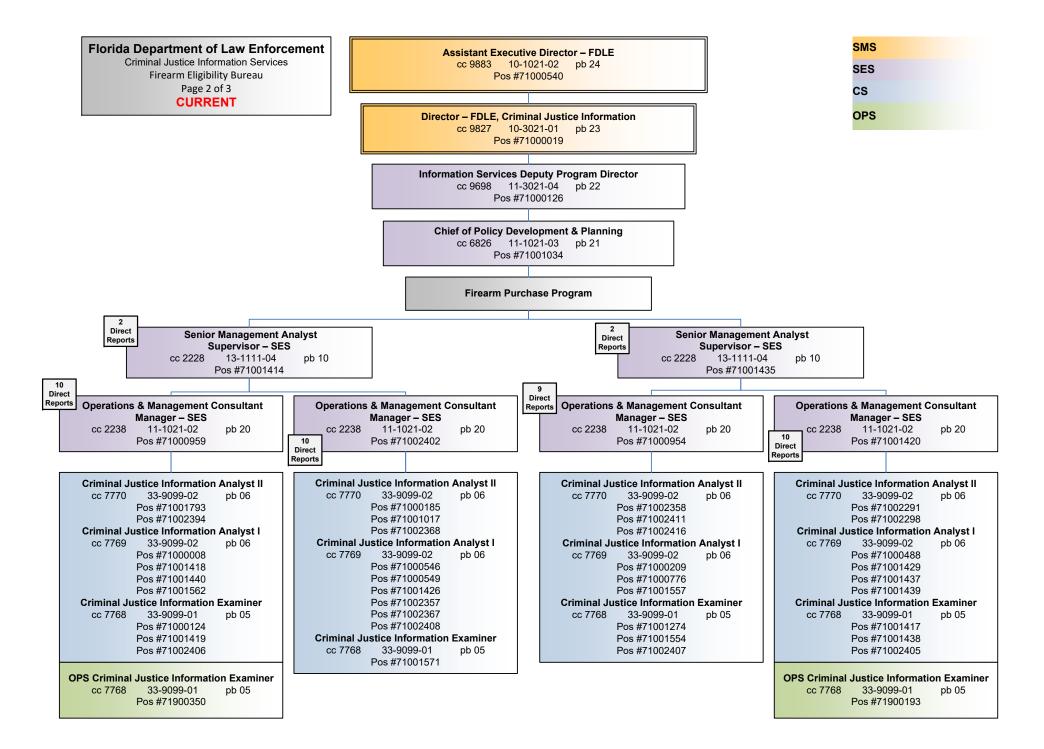


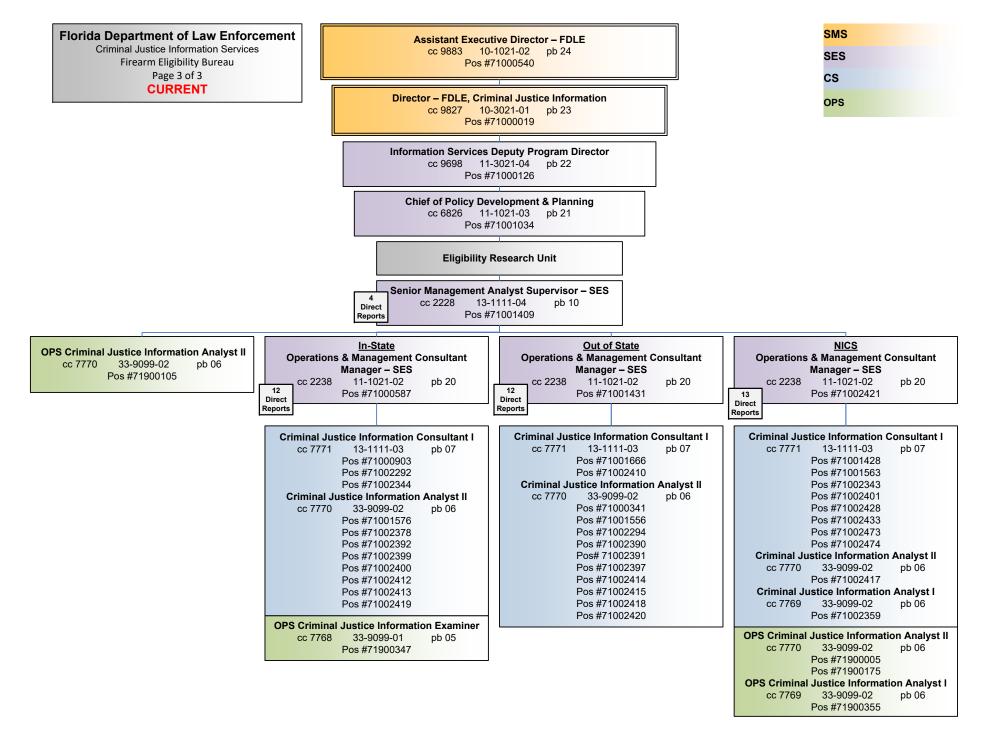


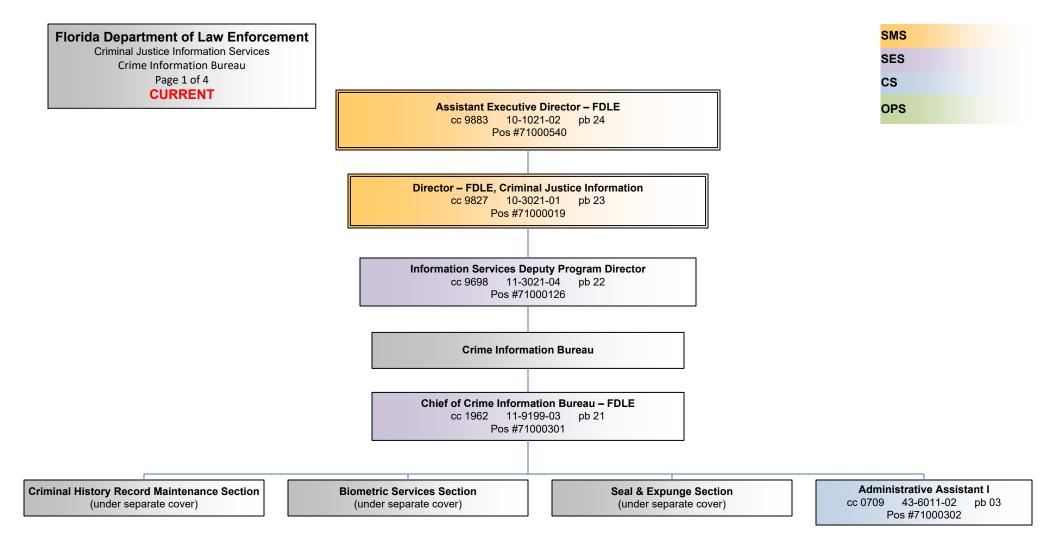


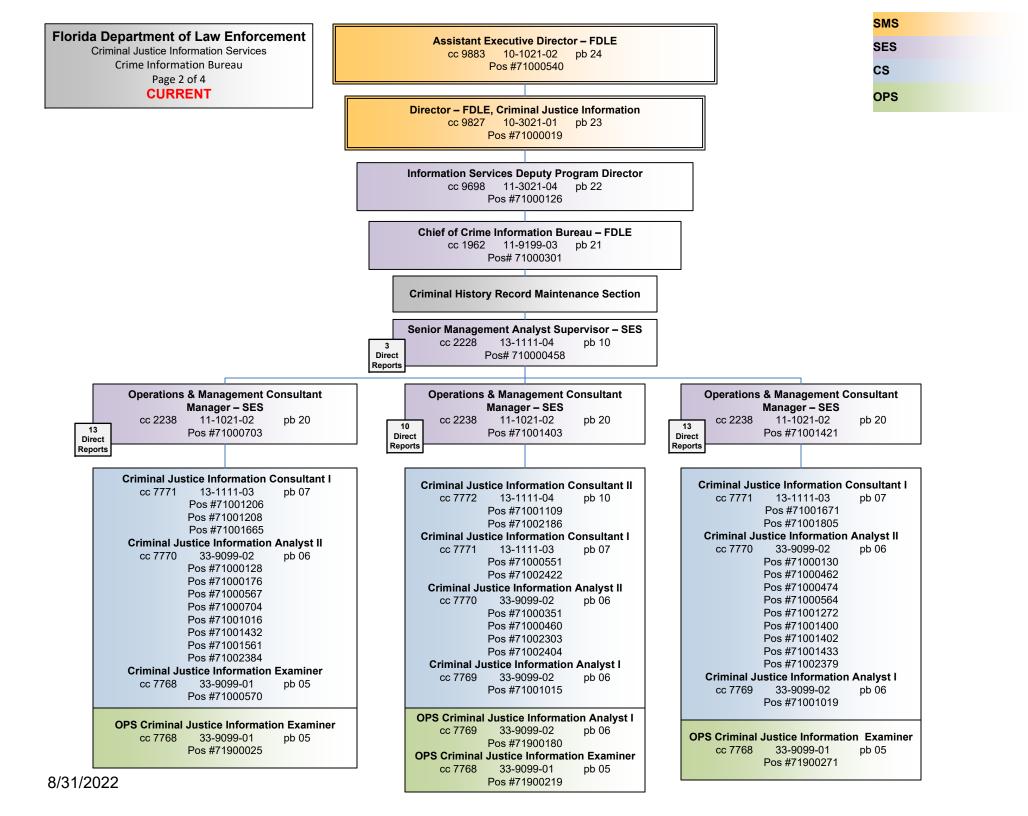


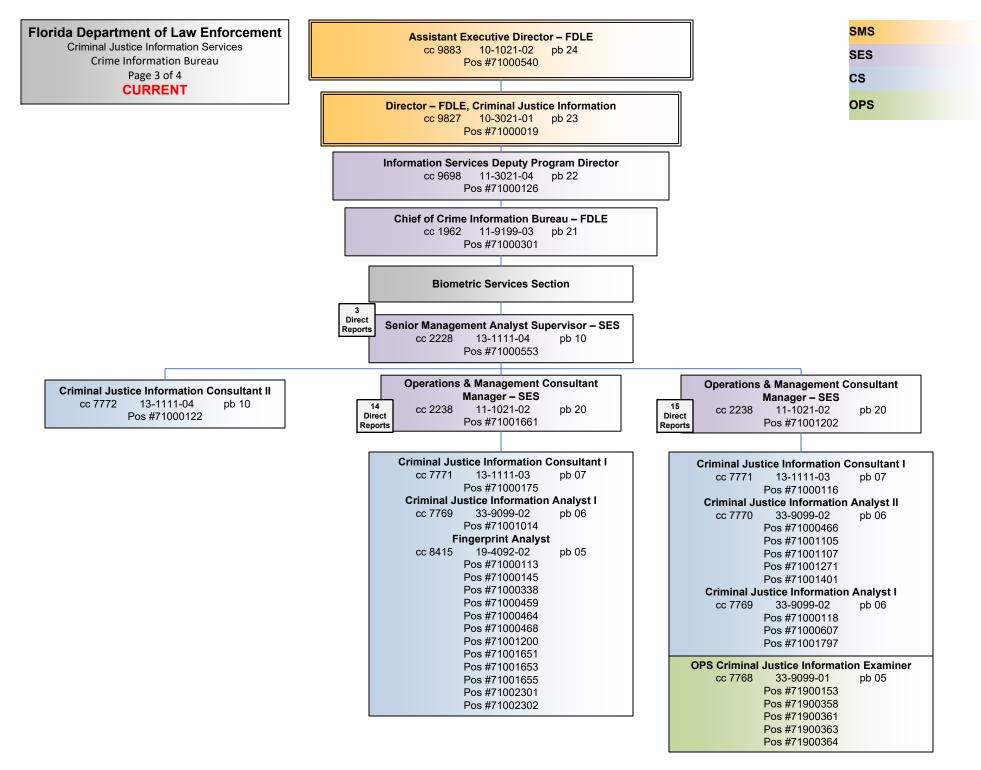


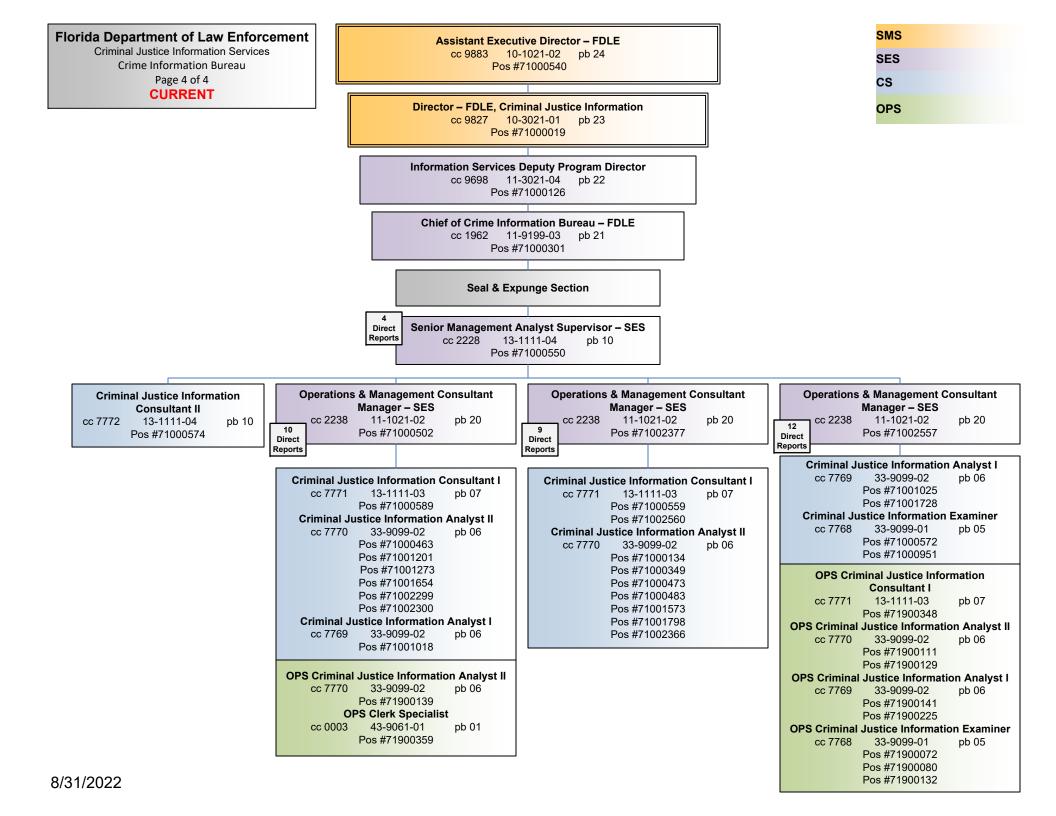


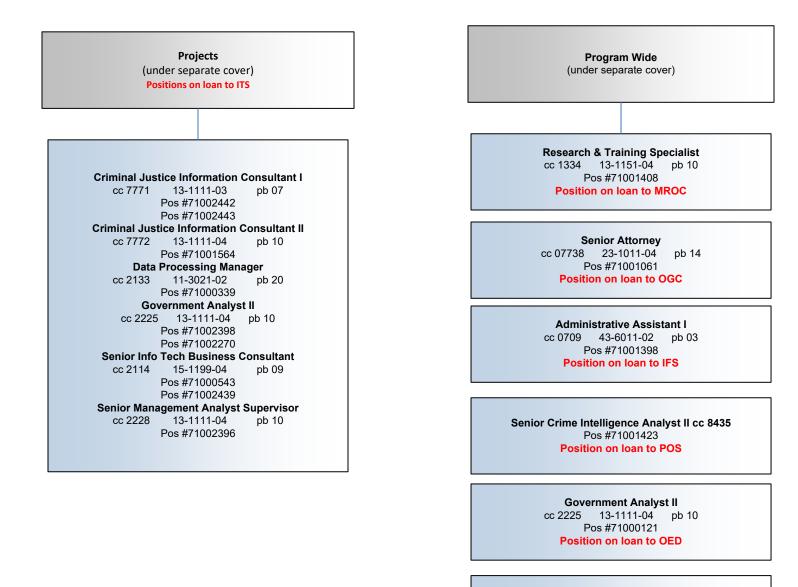




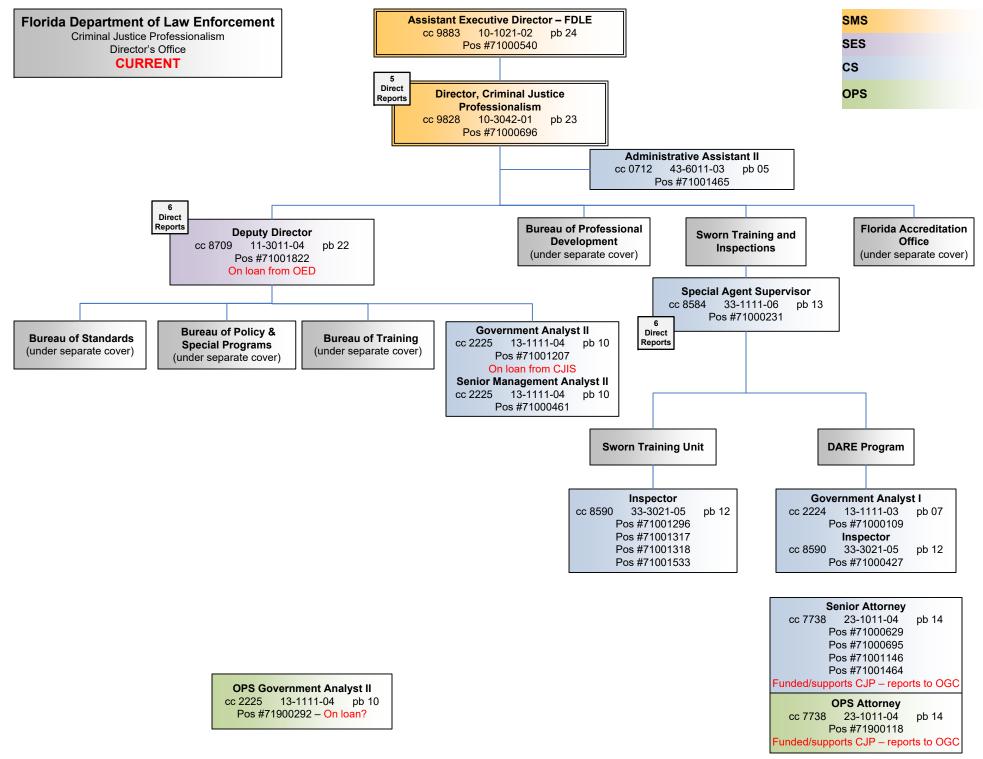


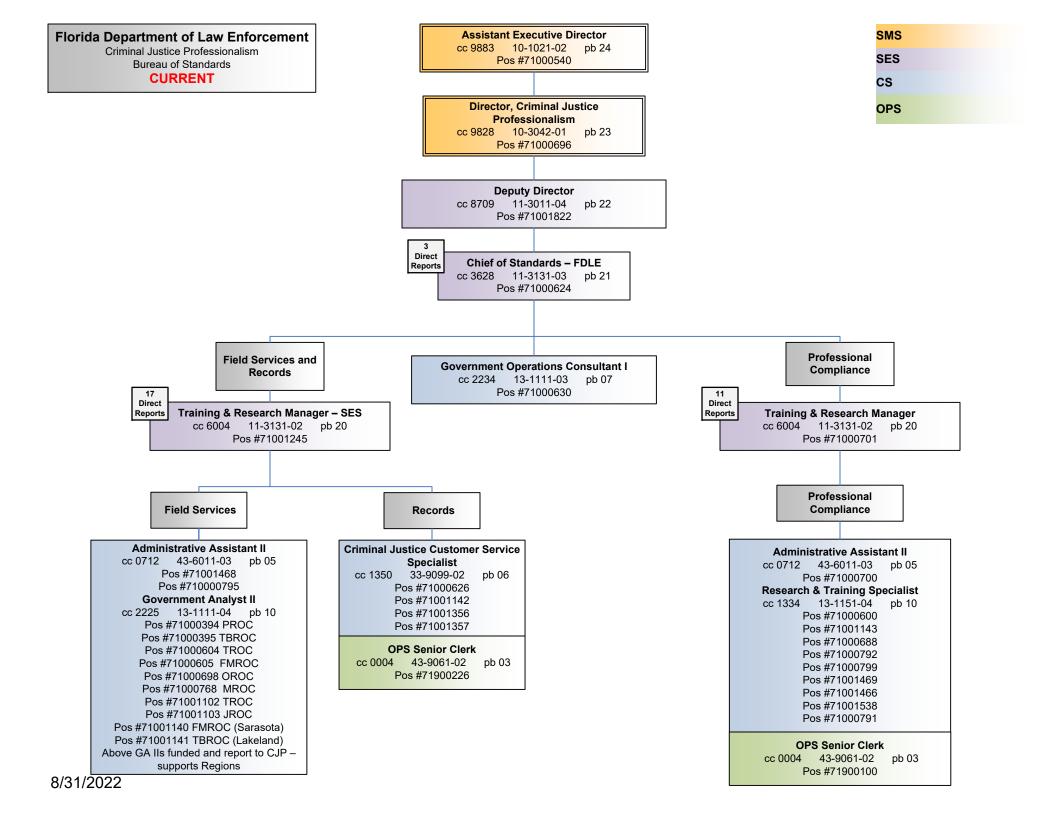


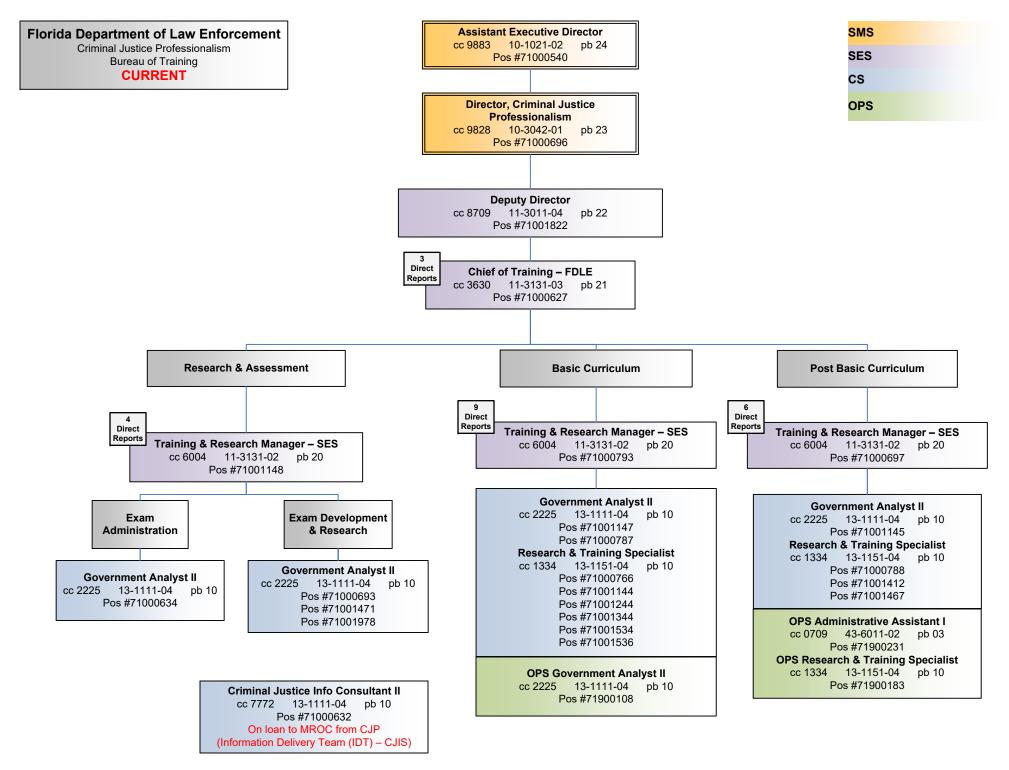


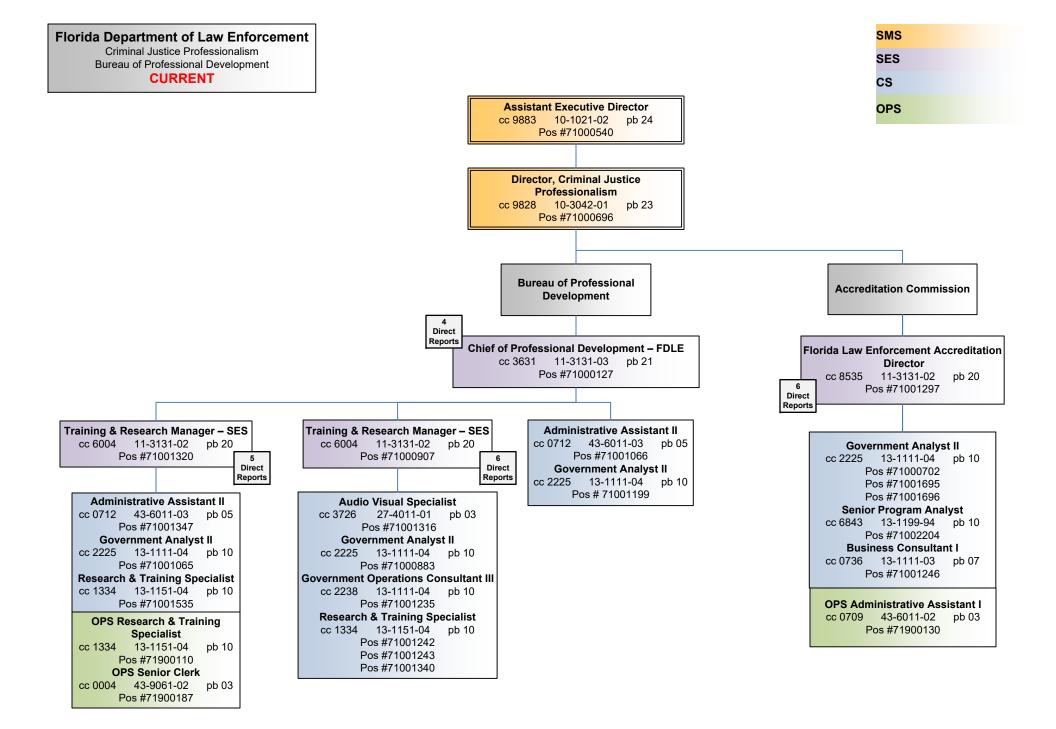


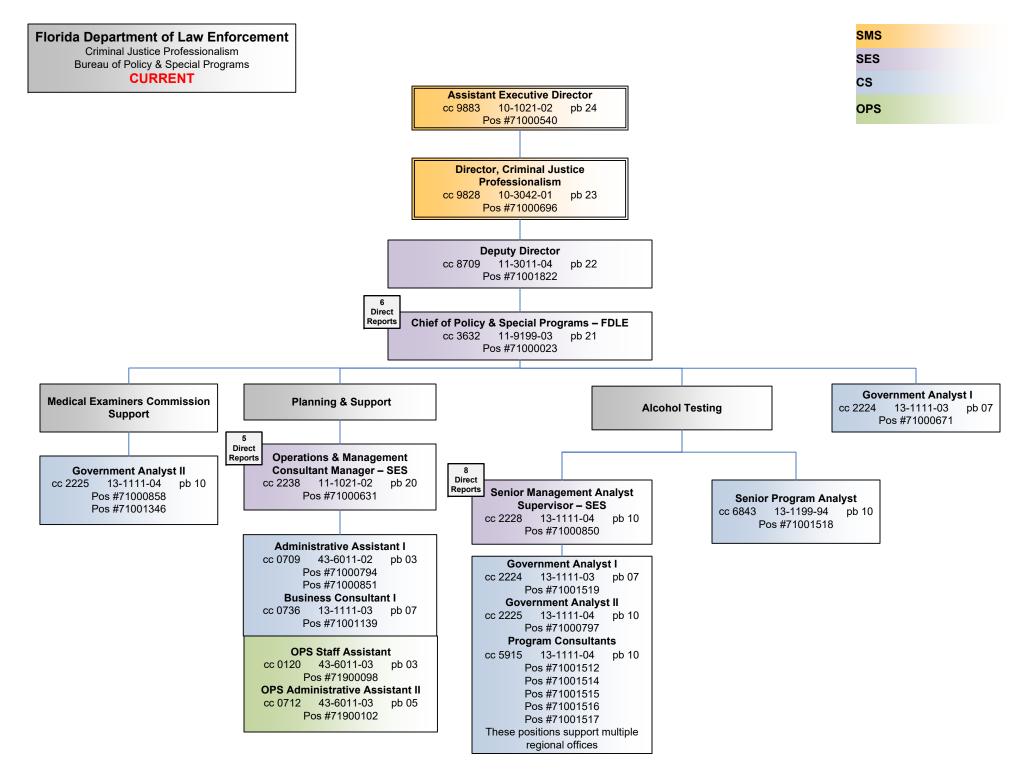
Criminal Justice Information Examiner cc 7768 33-9099-01 pb 05 Pos #71000465 Position on Ioan to OED

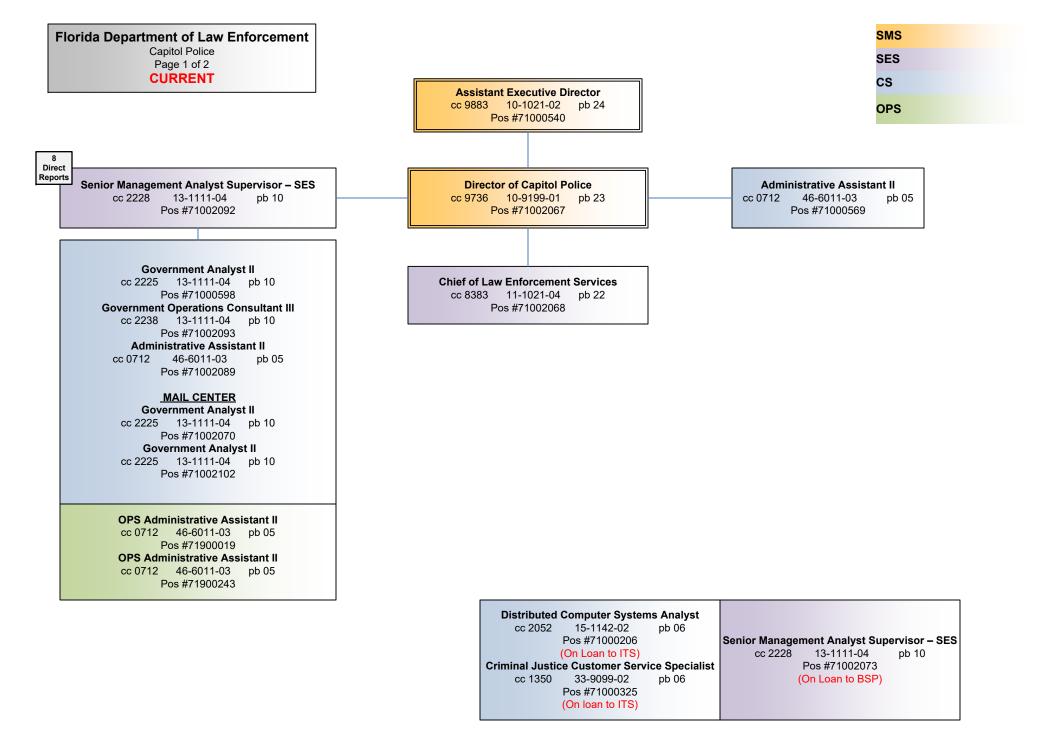


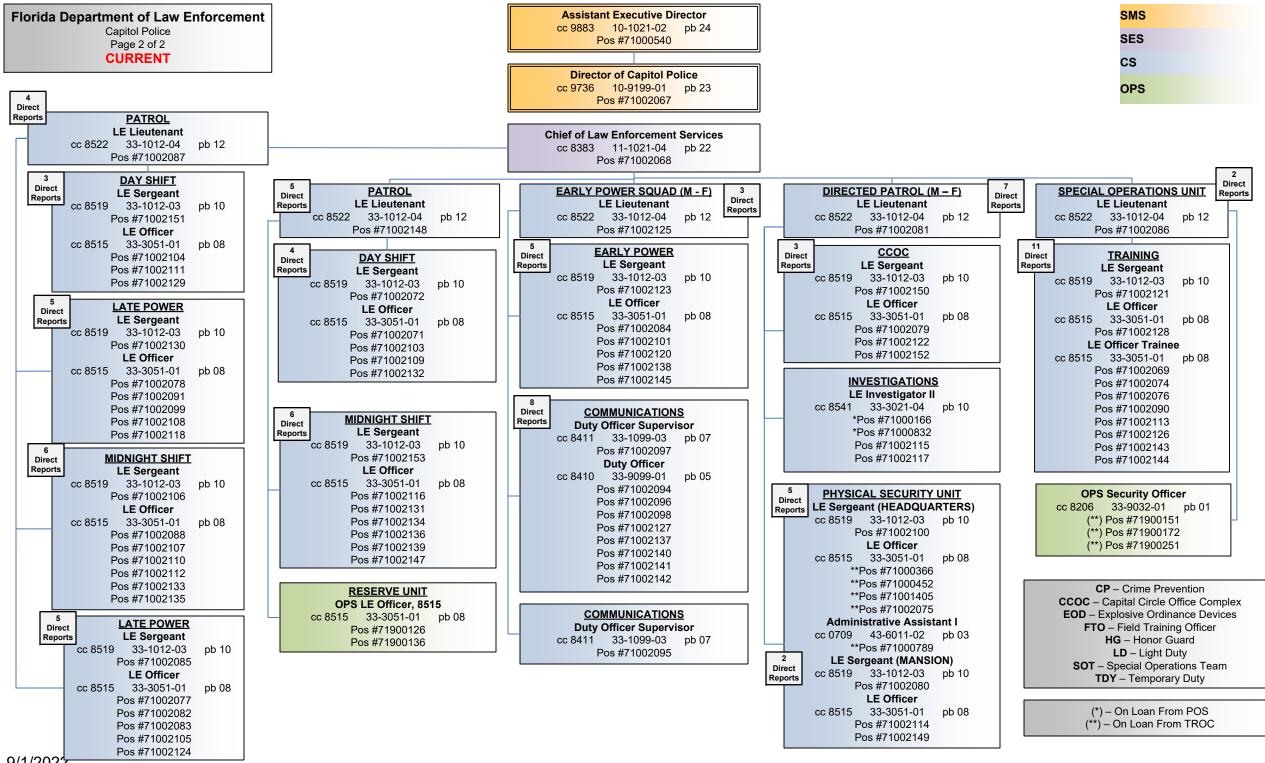




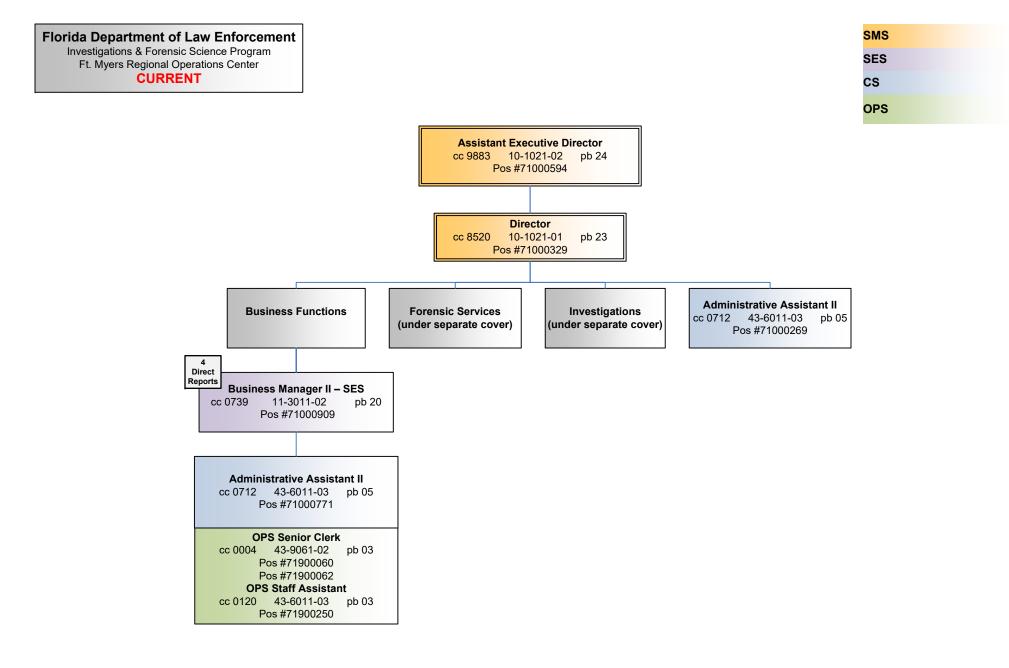


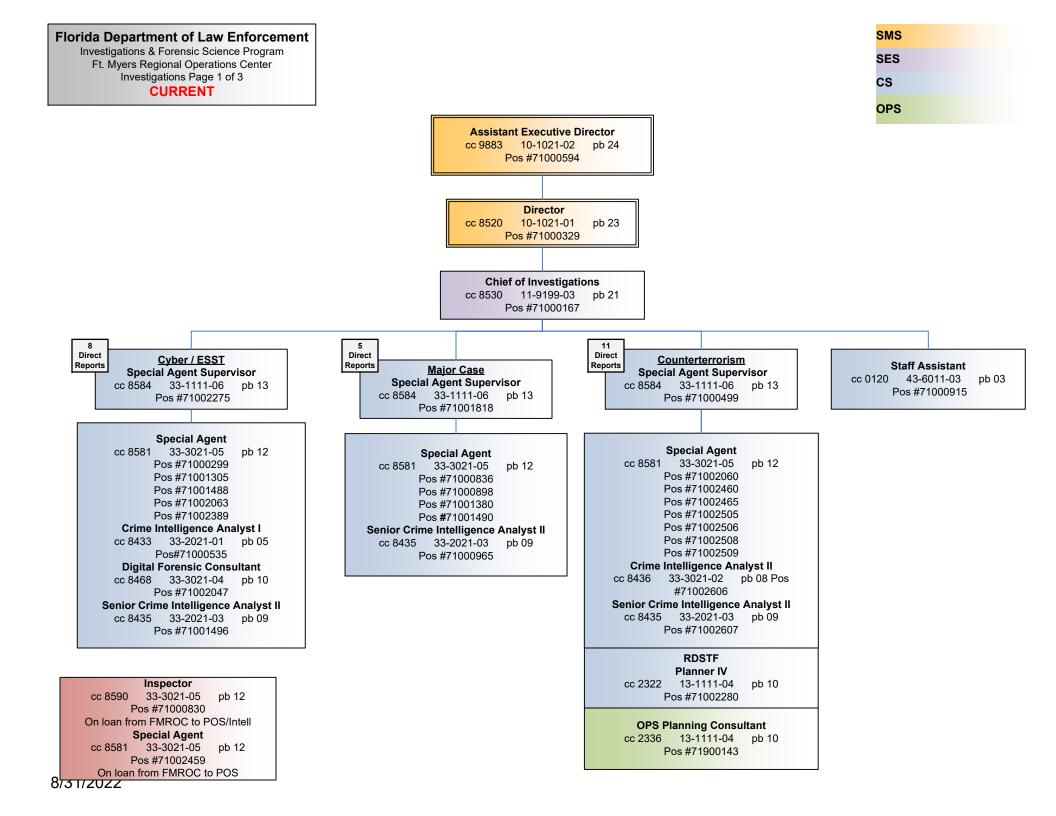


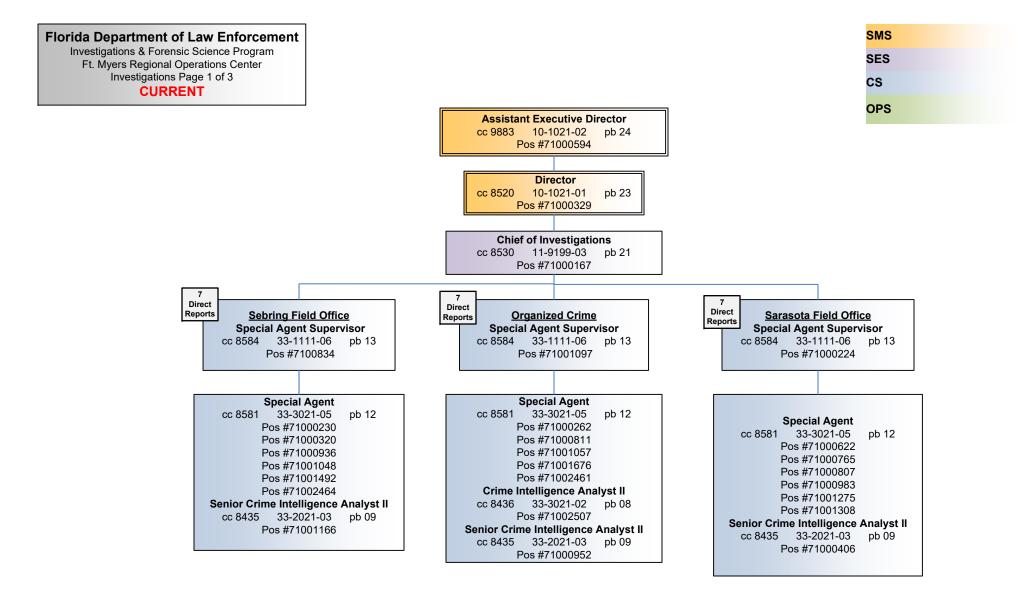




9/1/2022







 Inspector

 cc 8590
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 pb 12

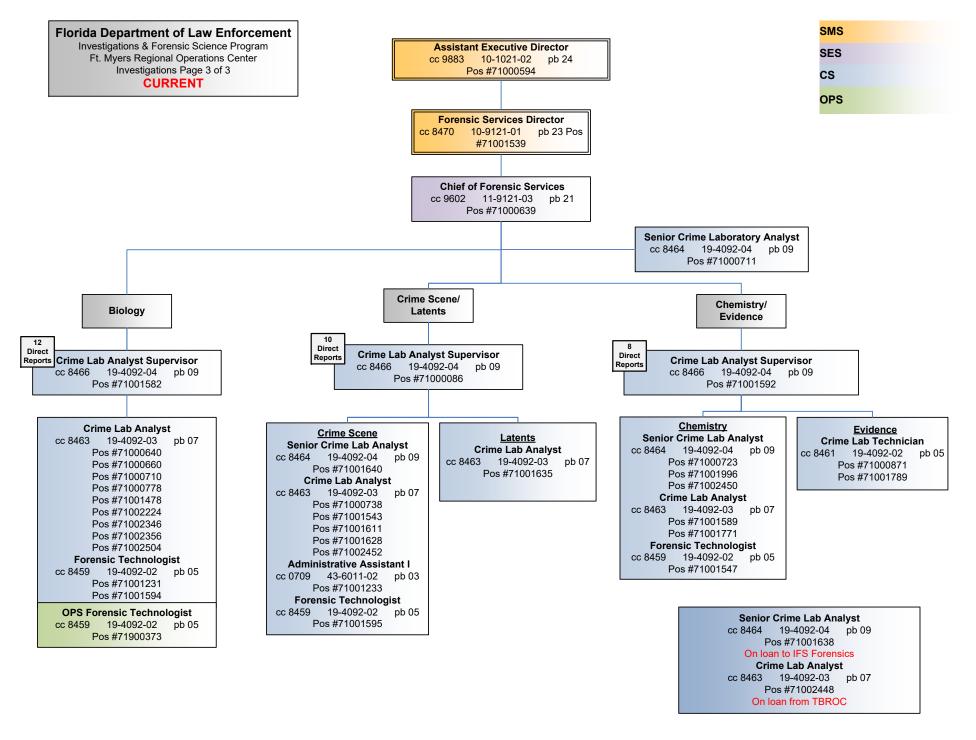
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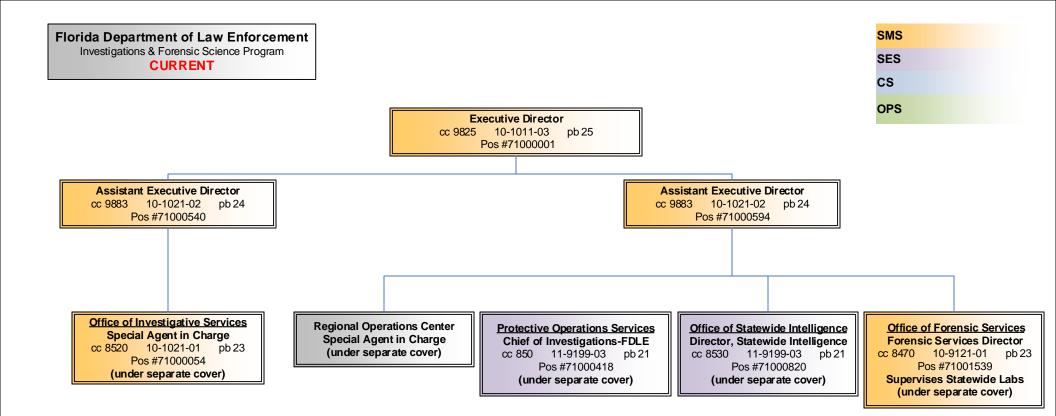
 Systems Programmer III
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 15-1142-04
 pb 09

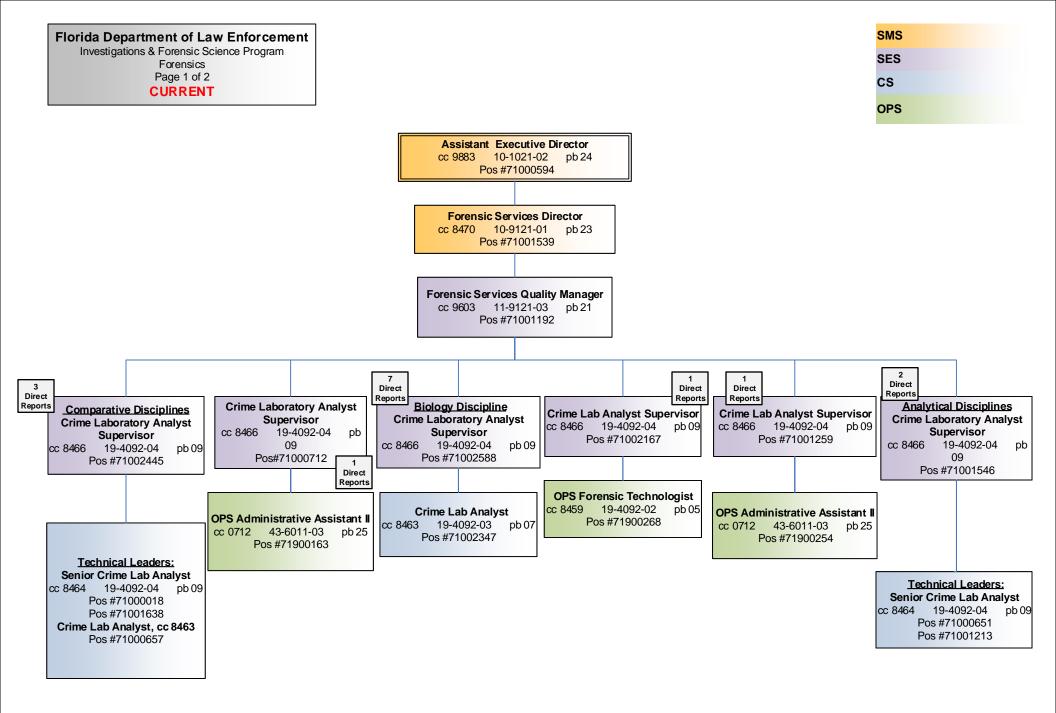
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 pb 09
 pos #71001693
 pb 09

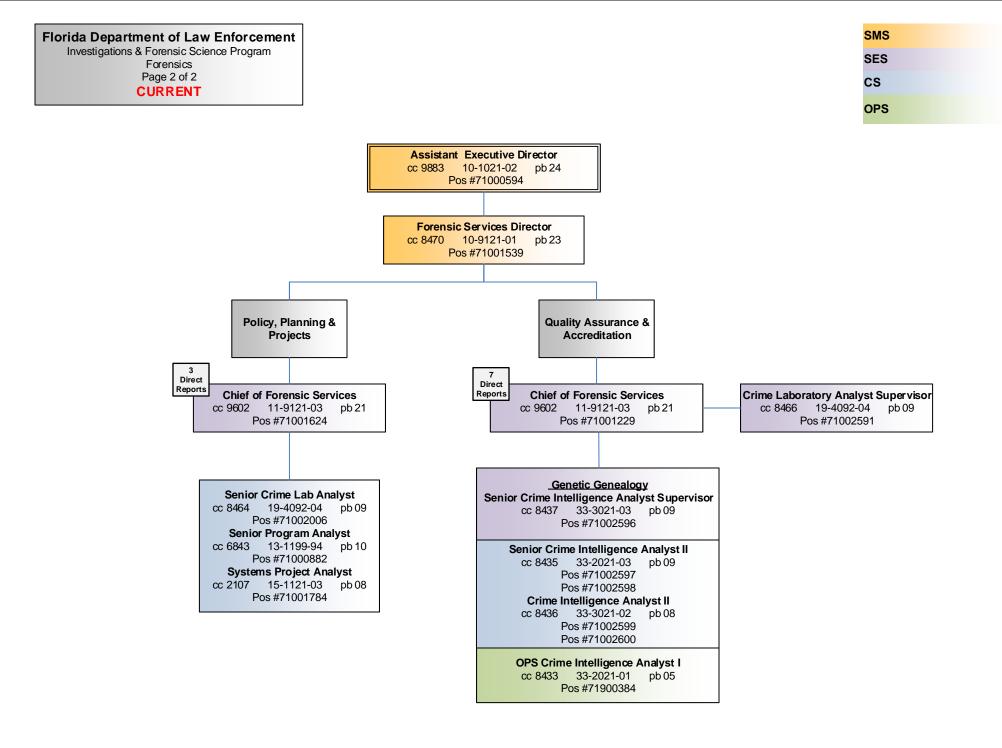
 Distributed Computer Systems Specialist
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 15-1142-02
 pb 06

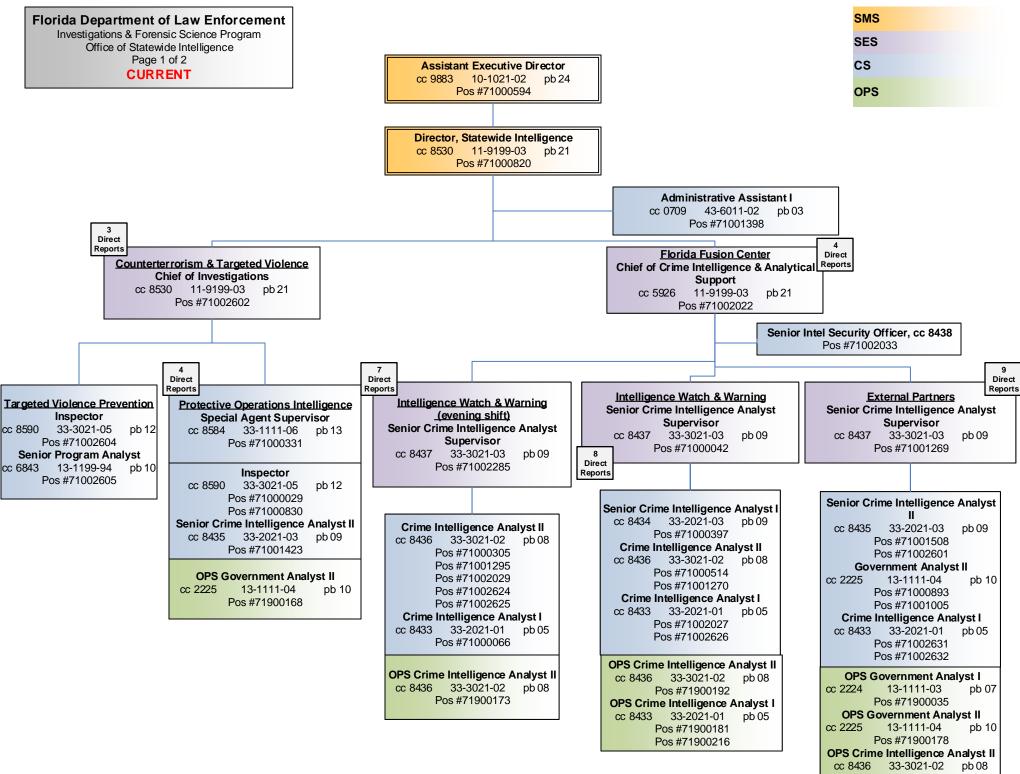
 Pos #71000891
 Funded/reports to ITS-Supports FMROC
 pb 08



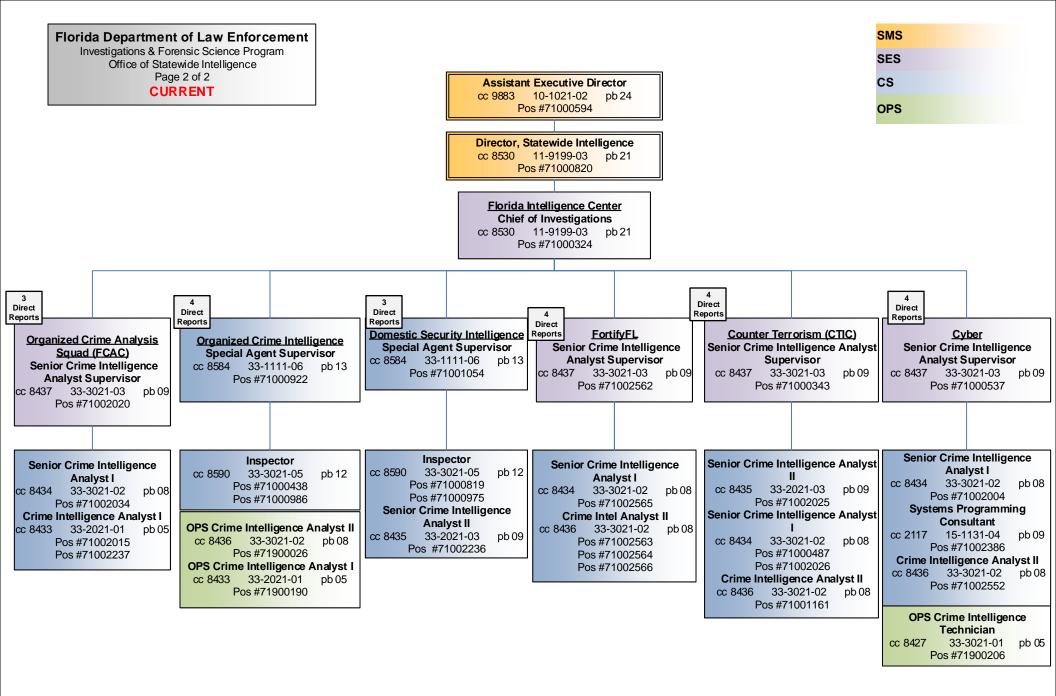




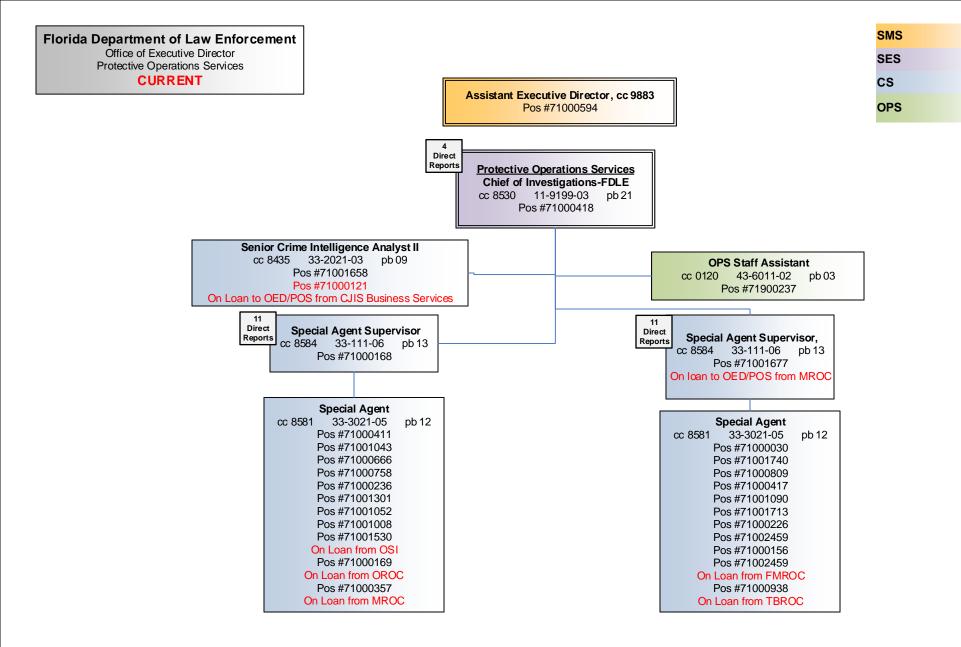


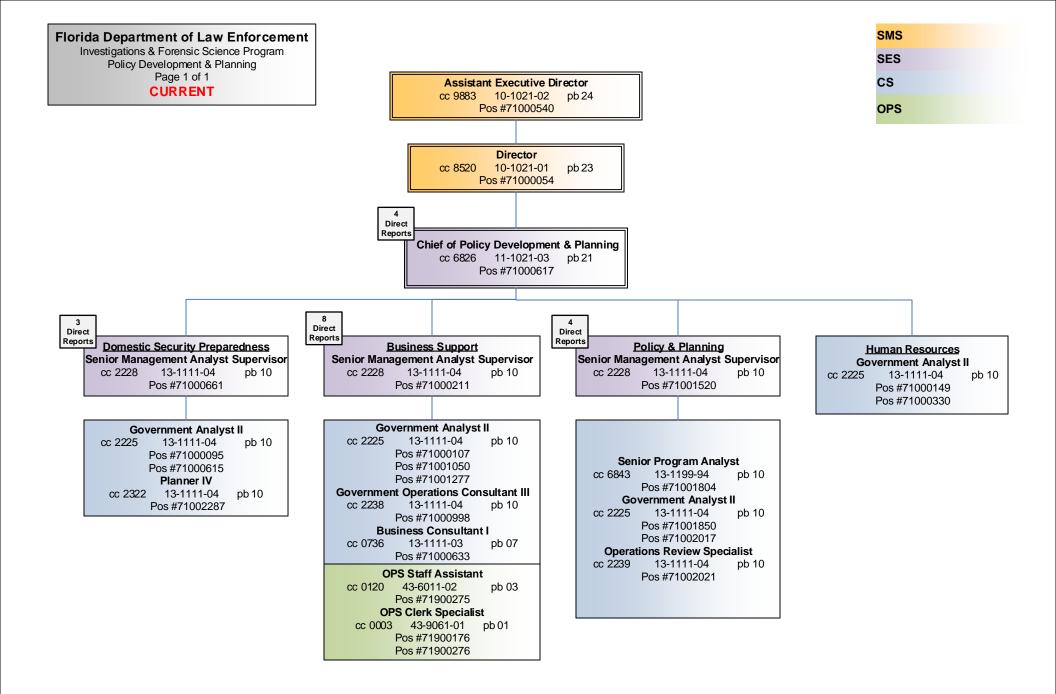


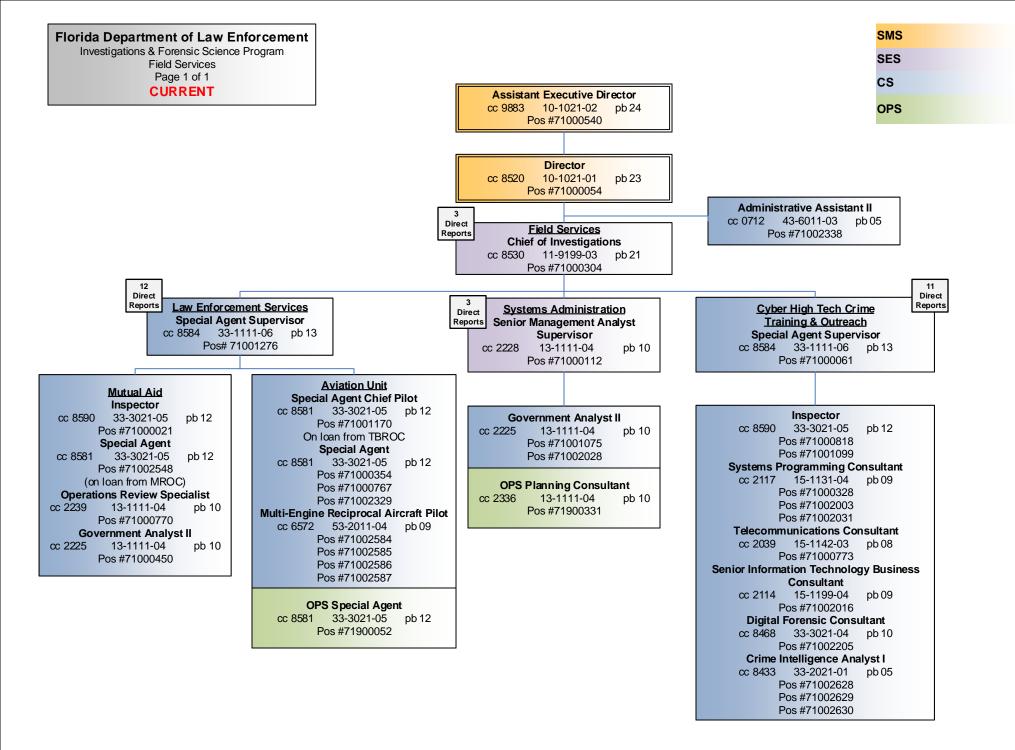
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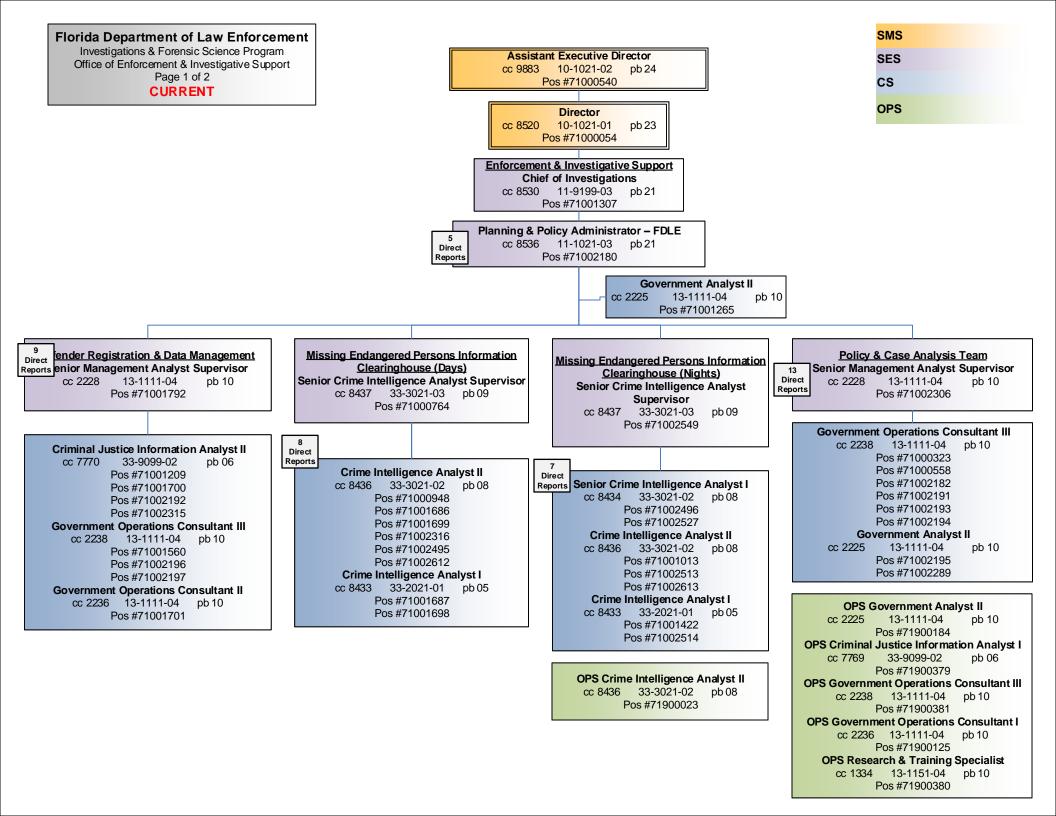


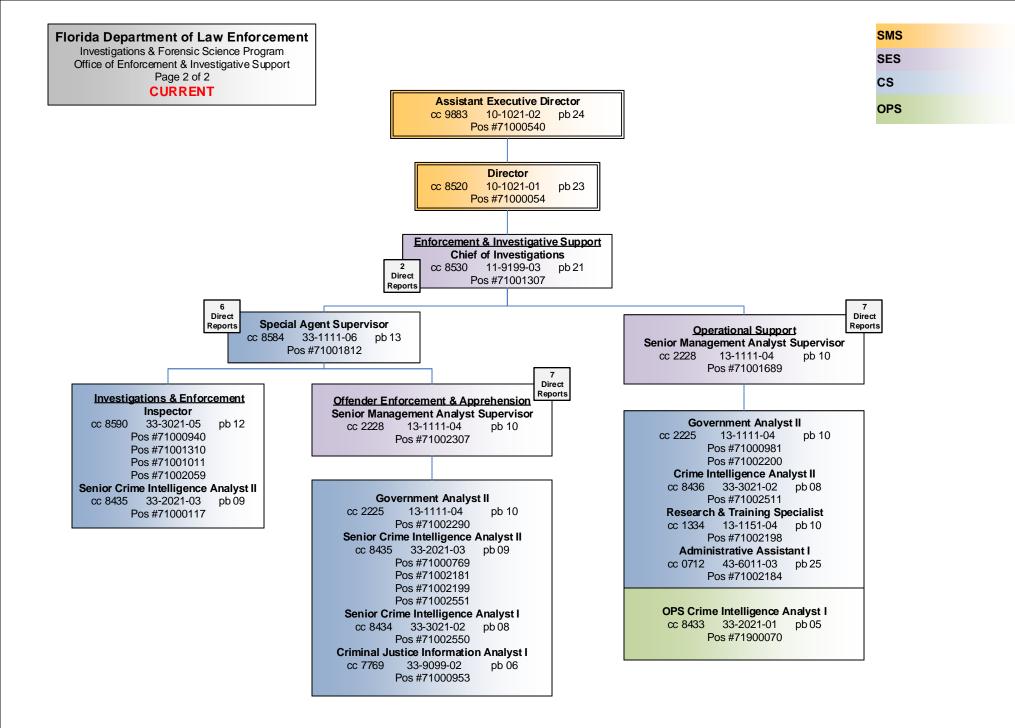
Deputy General Counsel cc 8416 11-9199-04 pb 125 Pos #71000616 Reports to OED/GC





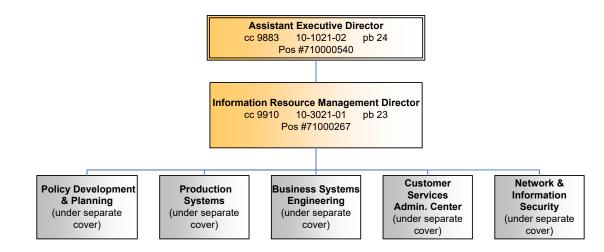


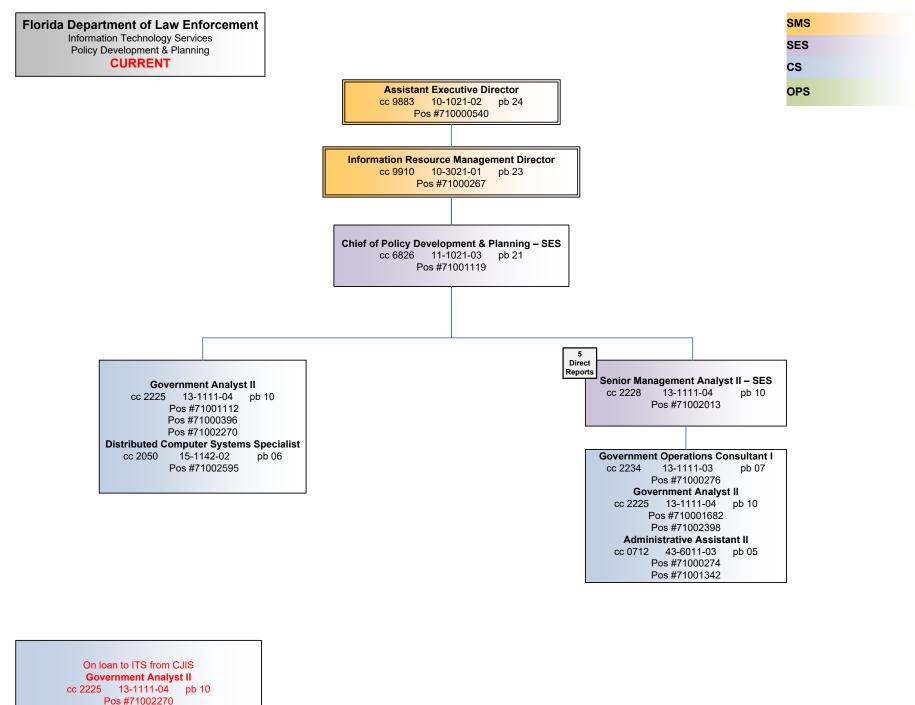




Florida Department of Law Enforcement Information Technology Services CURRENT

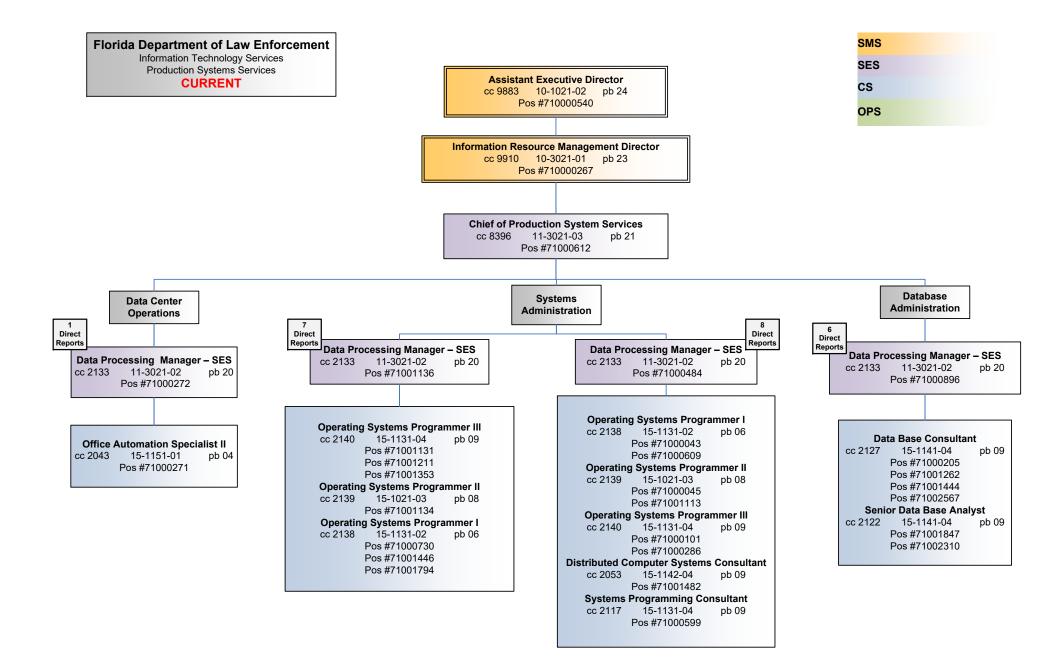


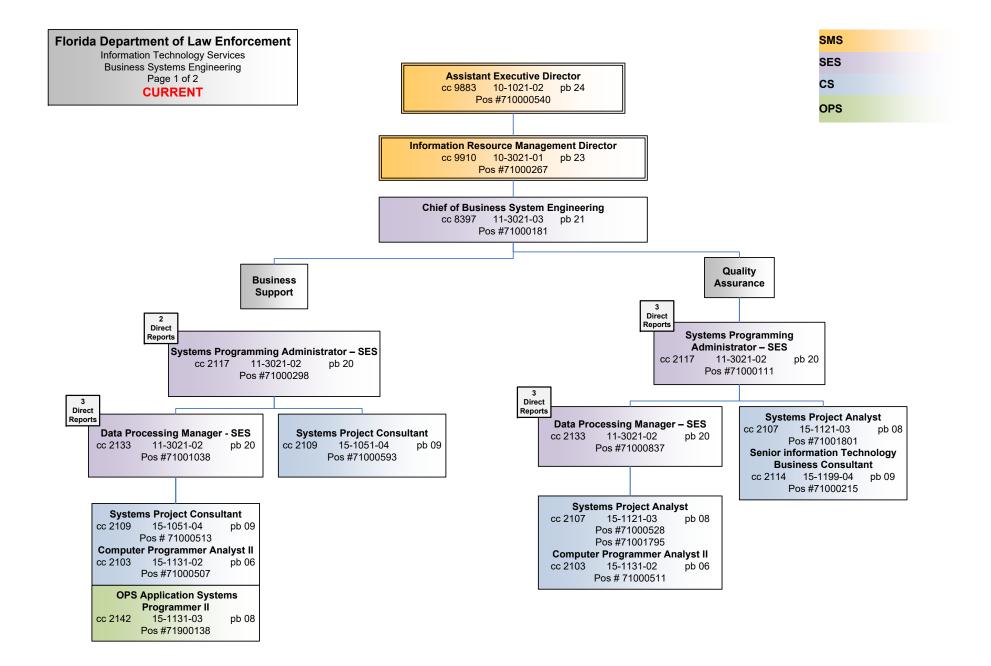


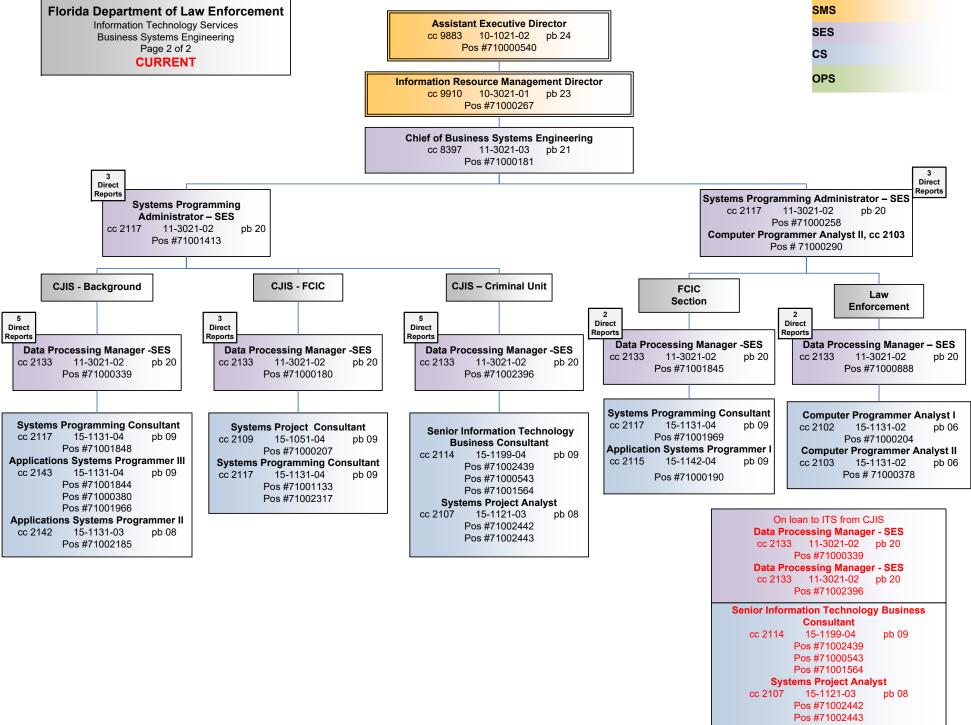


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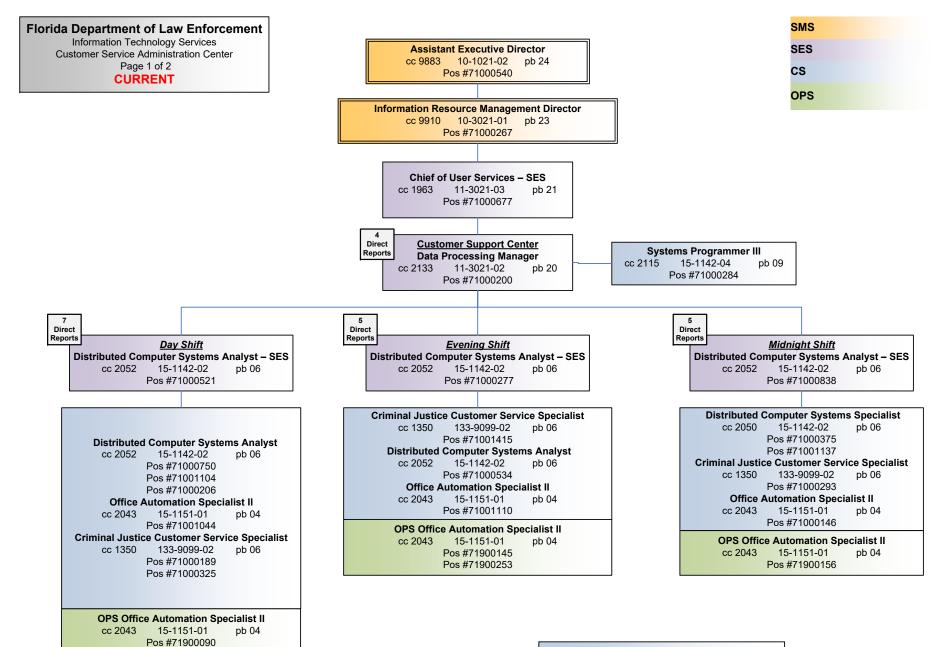
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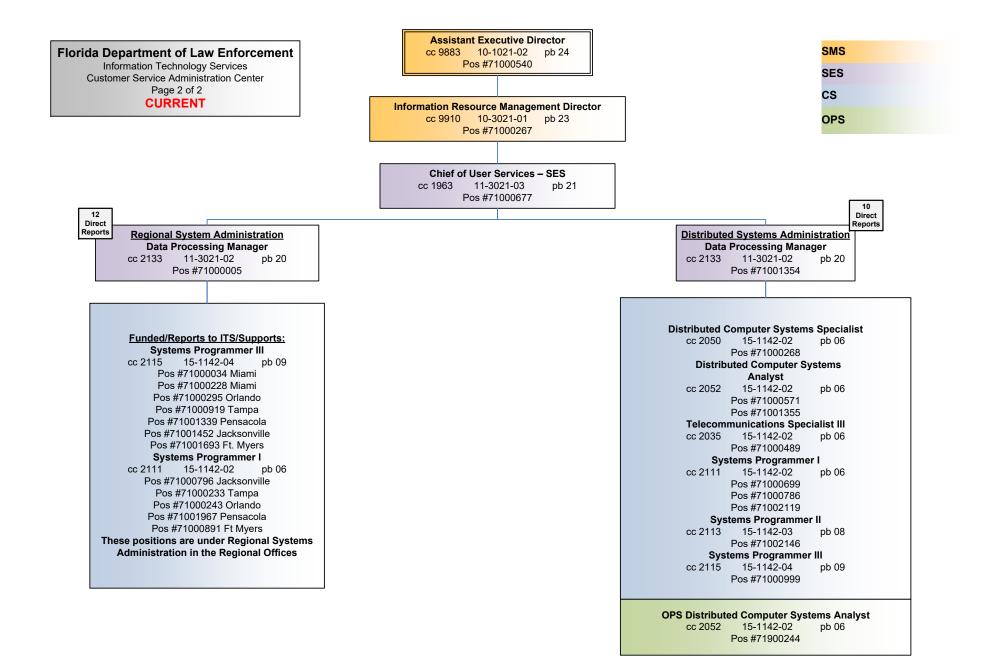




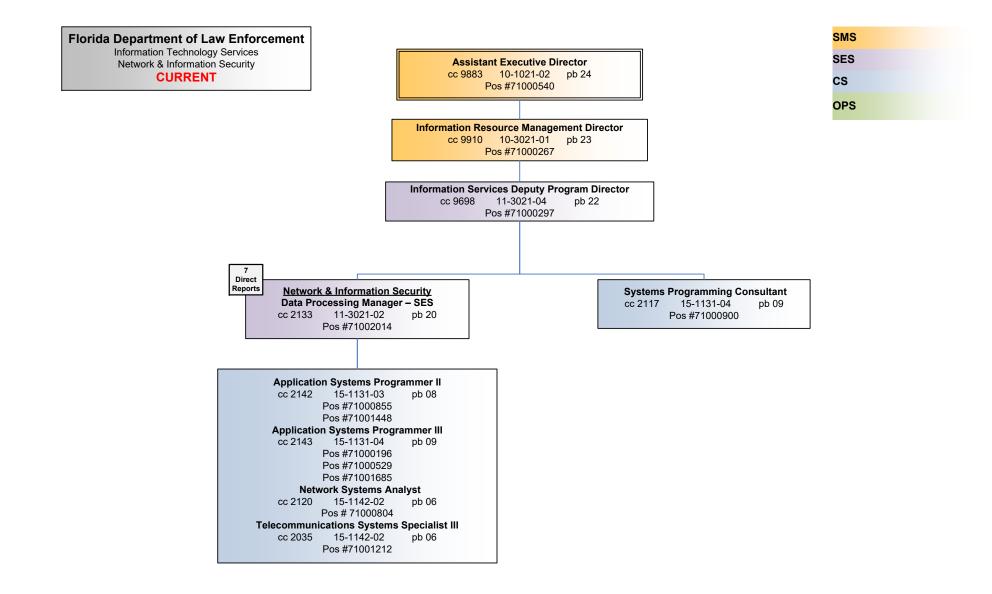
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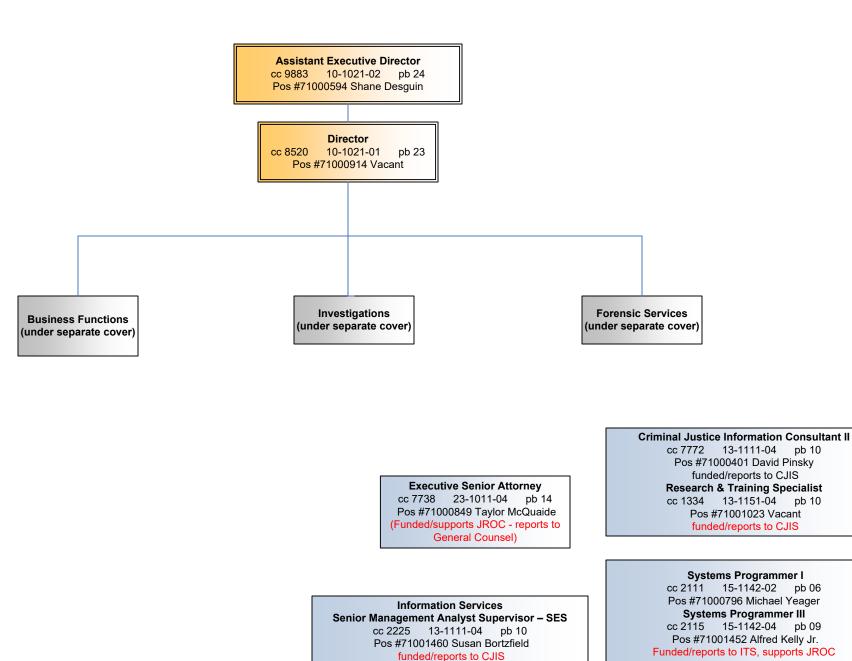


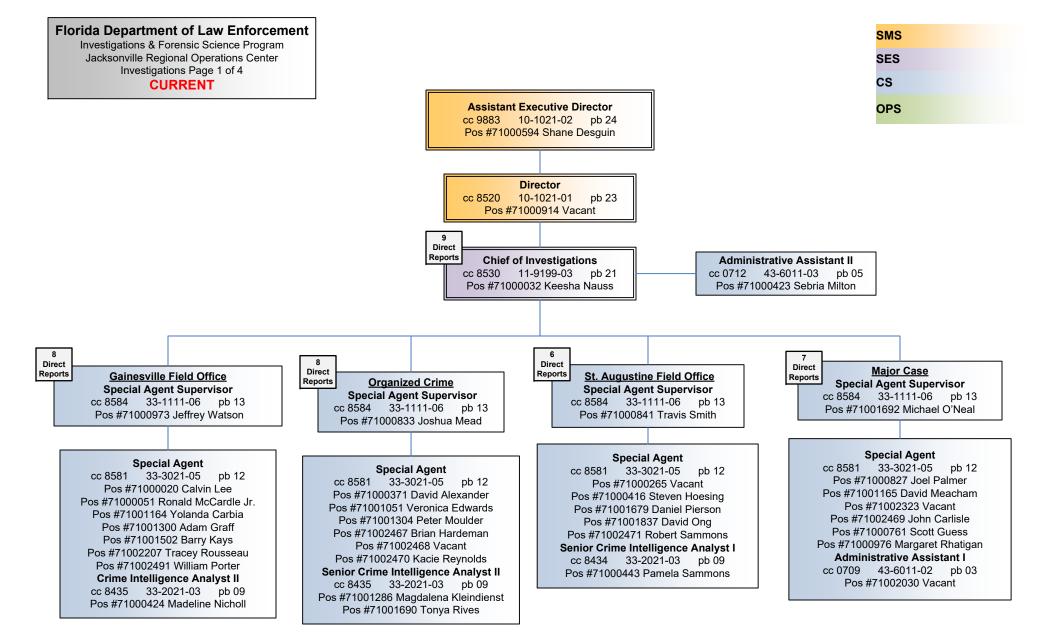
On loan to ITS from Cap. Police
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cc 2052 15-1142-02 pb 06
Pos #71000206
Criminal Justice Customer Service Specialist
cc 1350 133-9099-02 pb 06
Pos #71000325

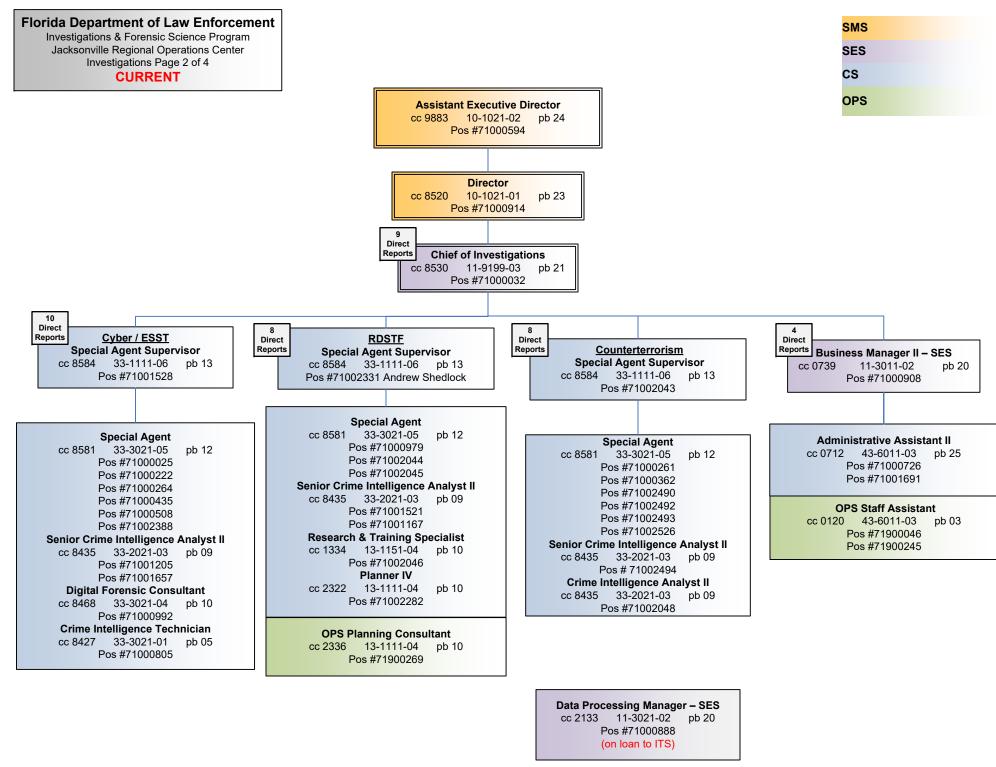


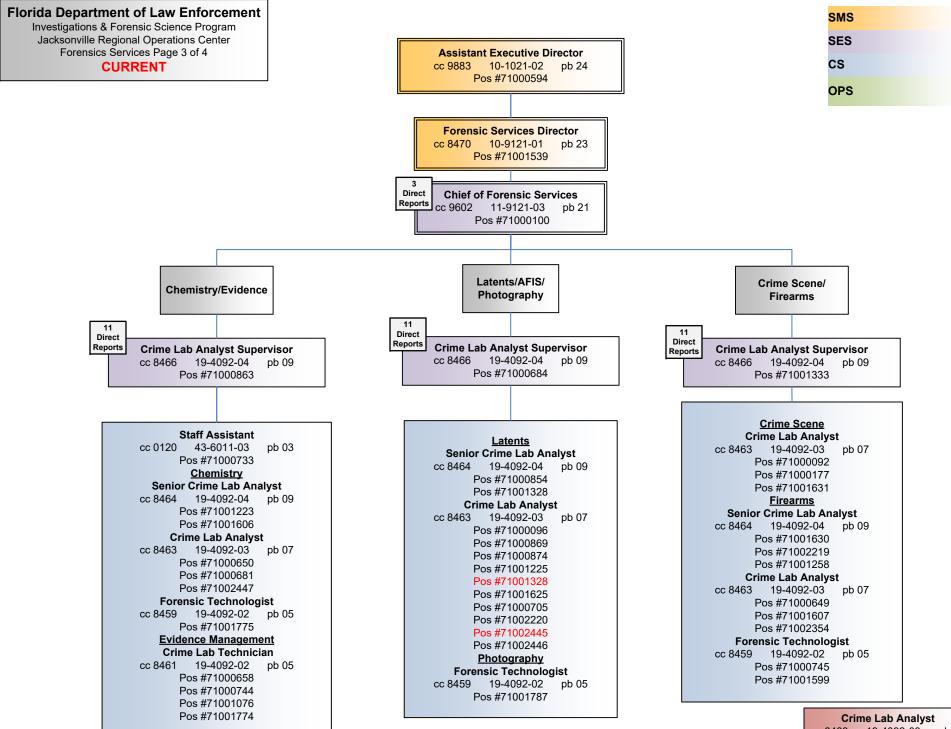
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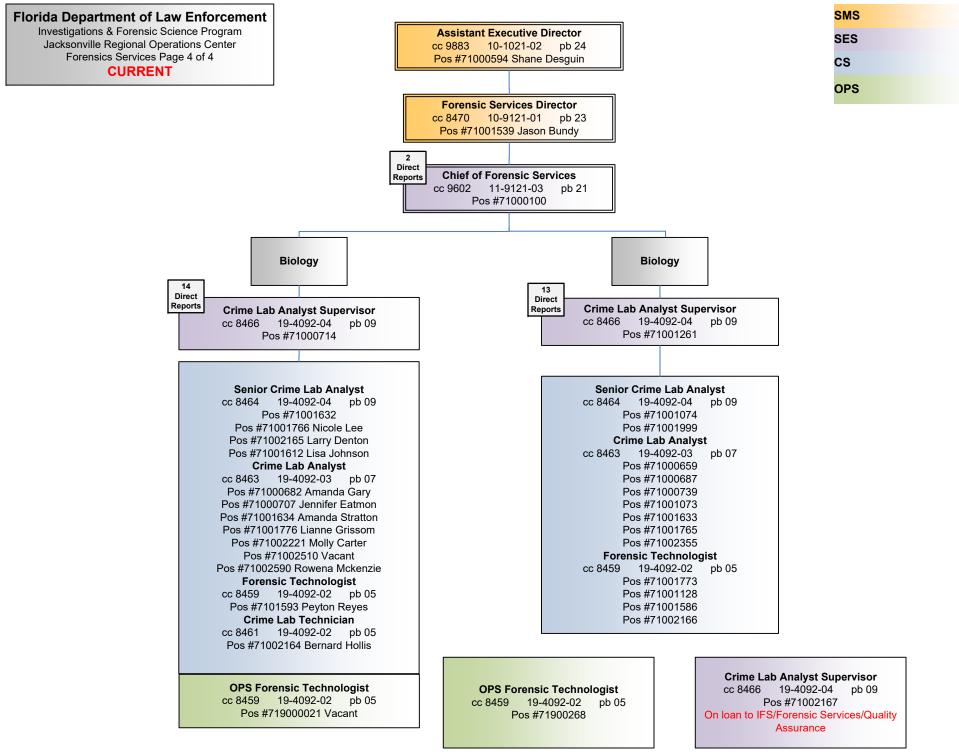


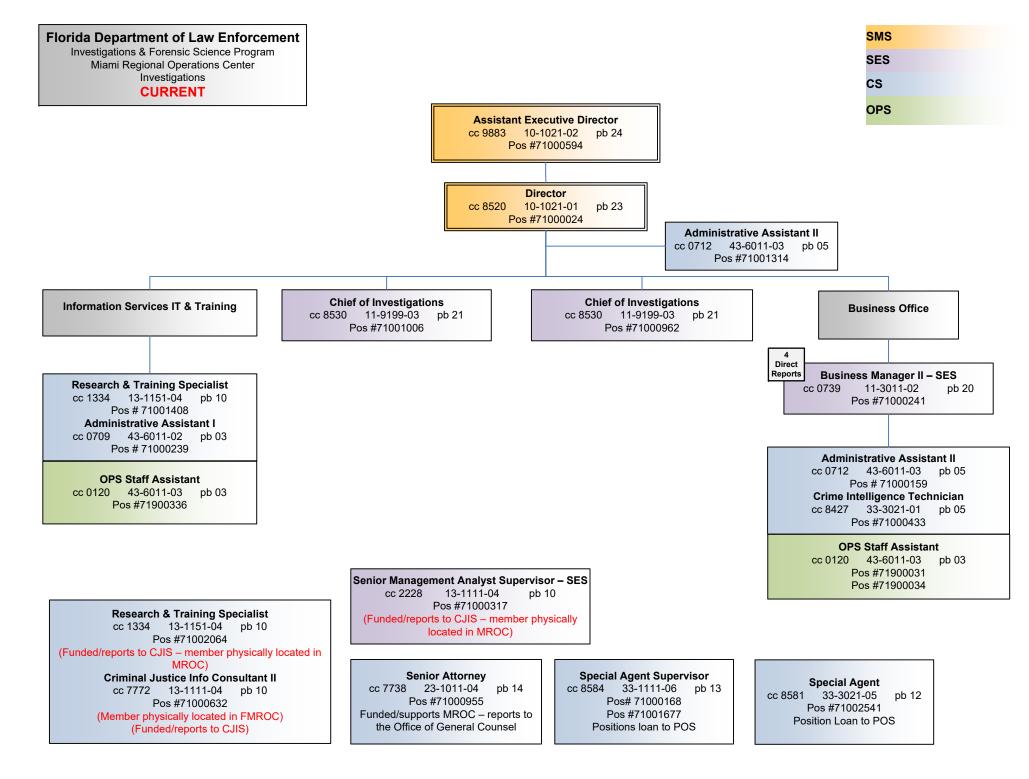


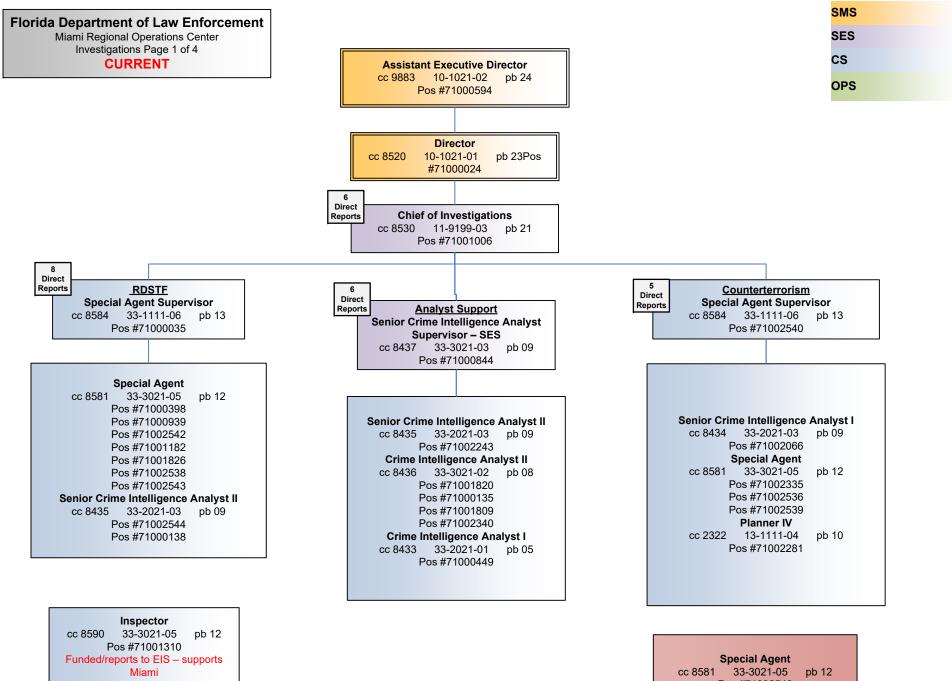




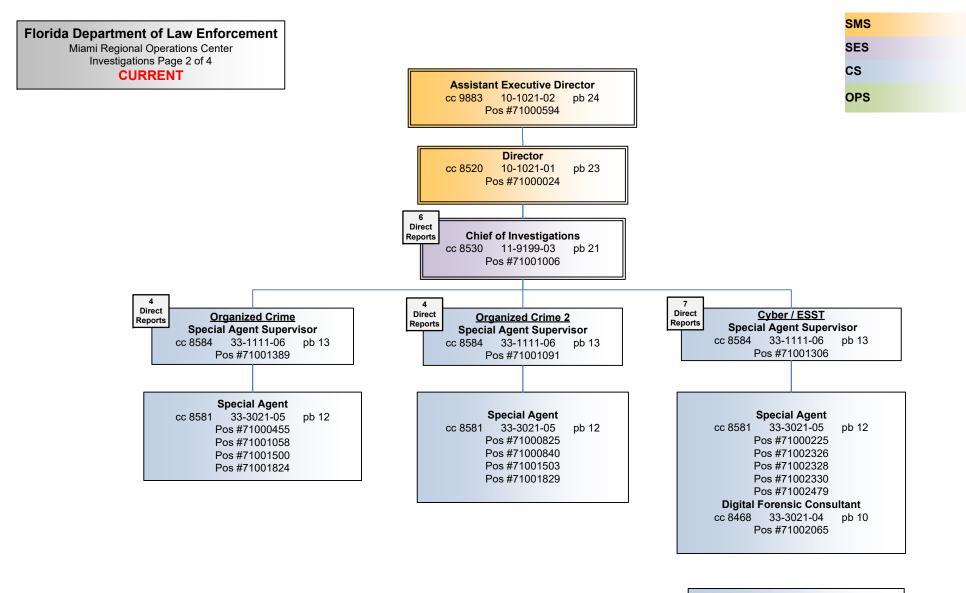
Crime Lab Analyst cc 8463 19-4092-03 pb 07 Pos #71006561 On loan top HDQTS



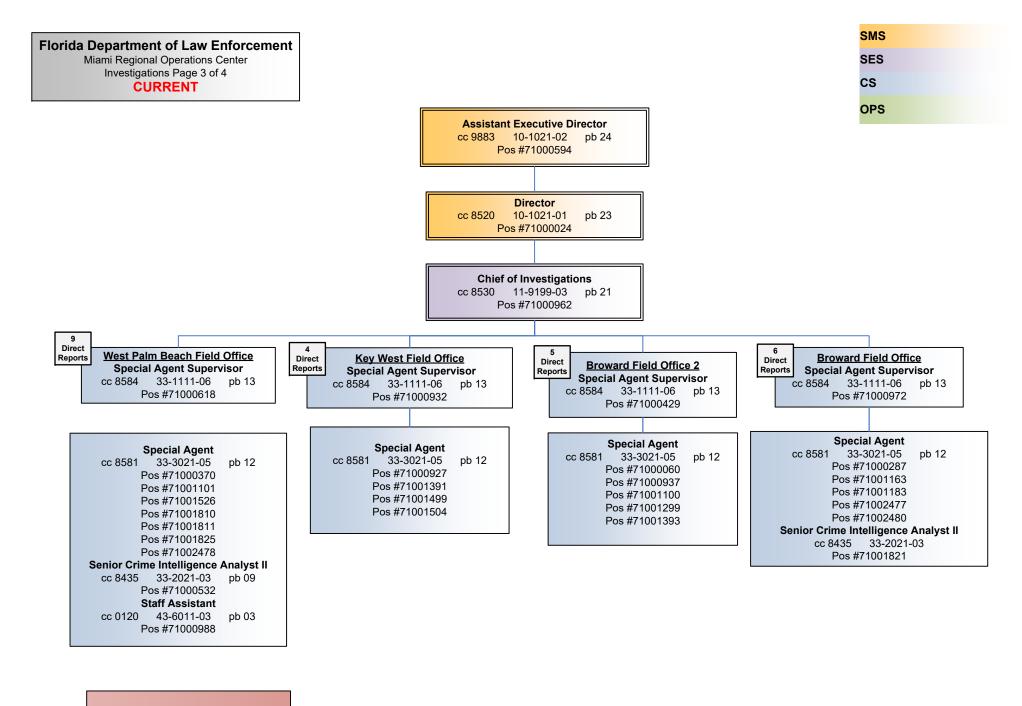


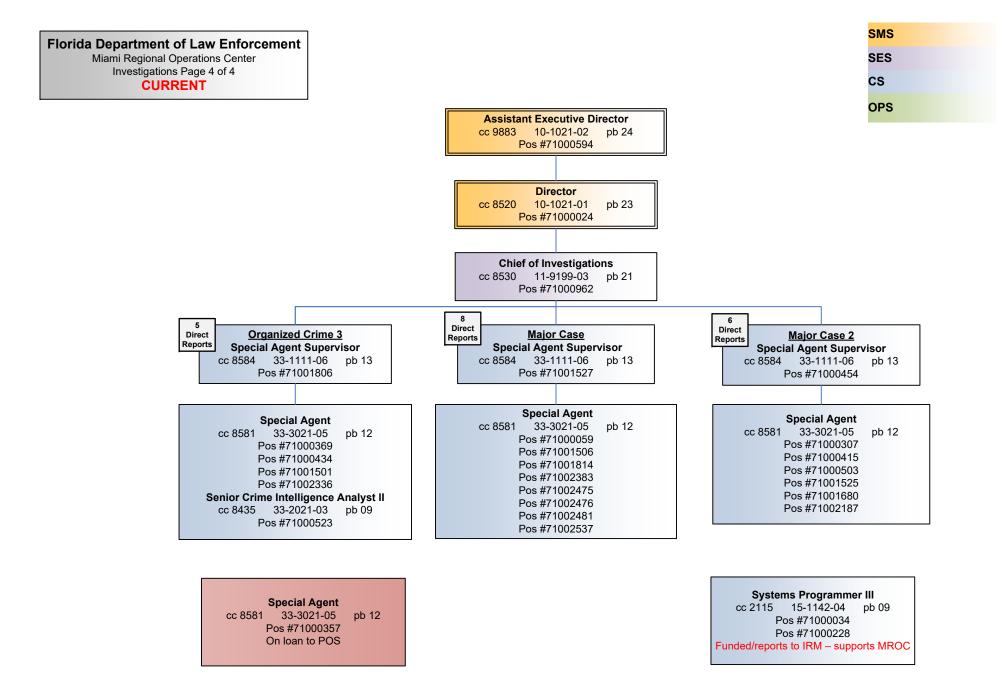


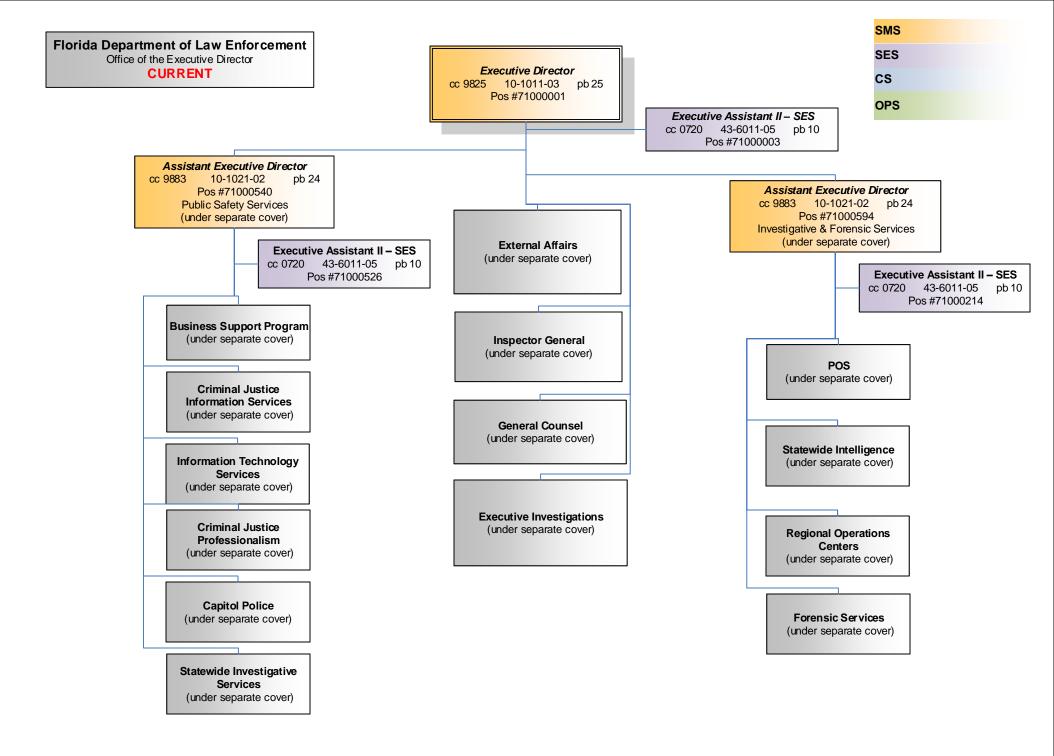
Pos #71002548 On loan to I&FS



Government Analyst II cc 2225 13-1111-04 pb 10 Pos #71000768 Funded/Reports to CJP – supports MROC

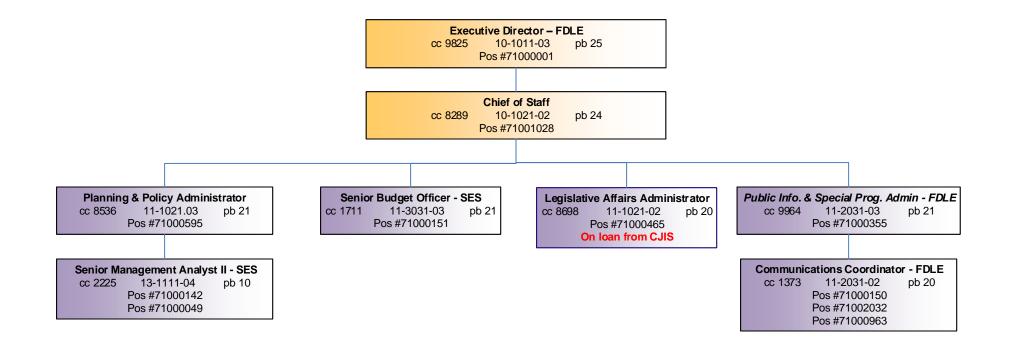


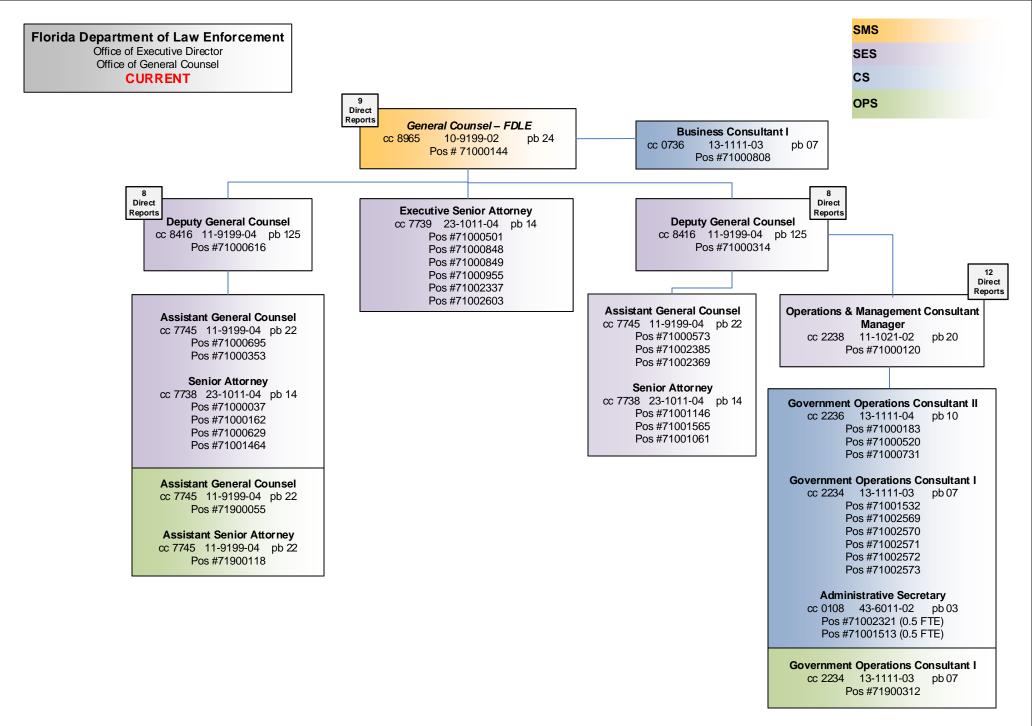




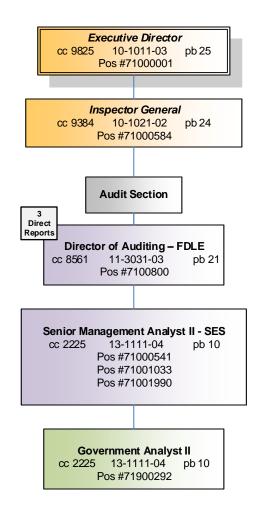
Florida Department of Law Enforcement Office of Executive Director Office of External Affairs CURRENT



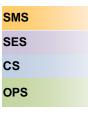


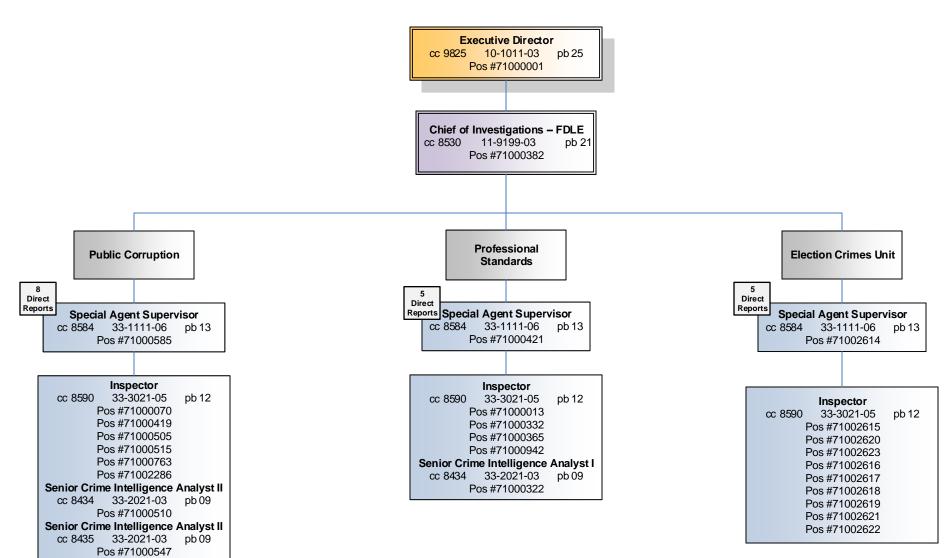


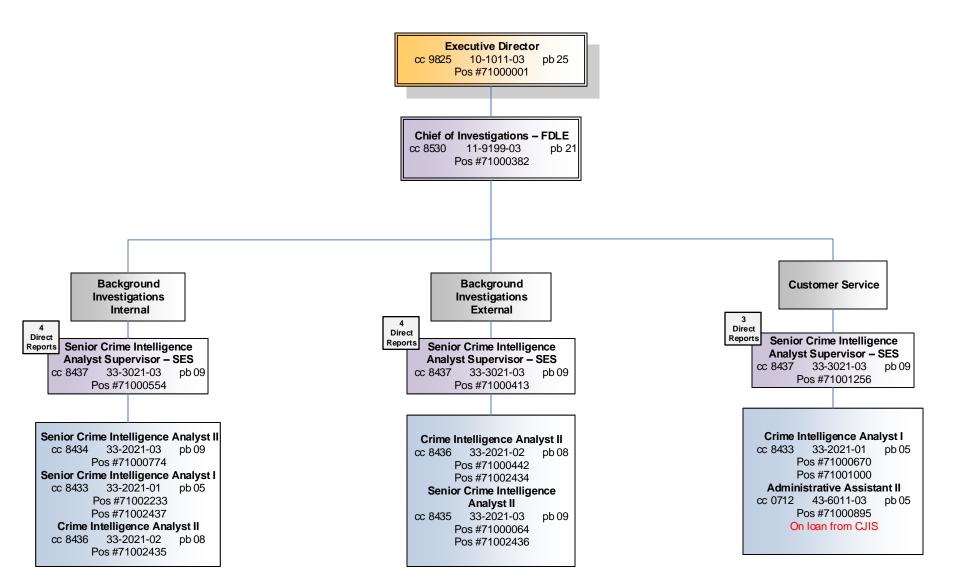
Florida Department of Law Enforcement Office of the Executive Director Office of Inspector General CURRENT



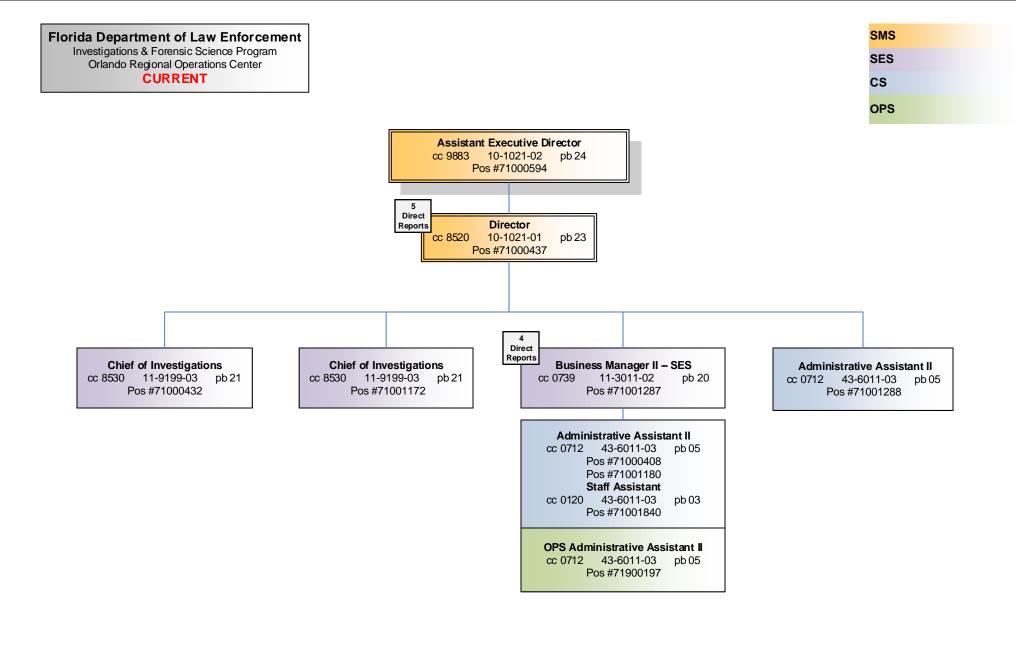
Florida Department of Law Enforcement Office of the Executive Director Office of Executive Investigations CURRENT





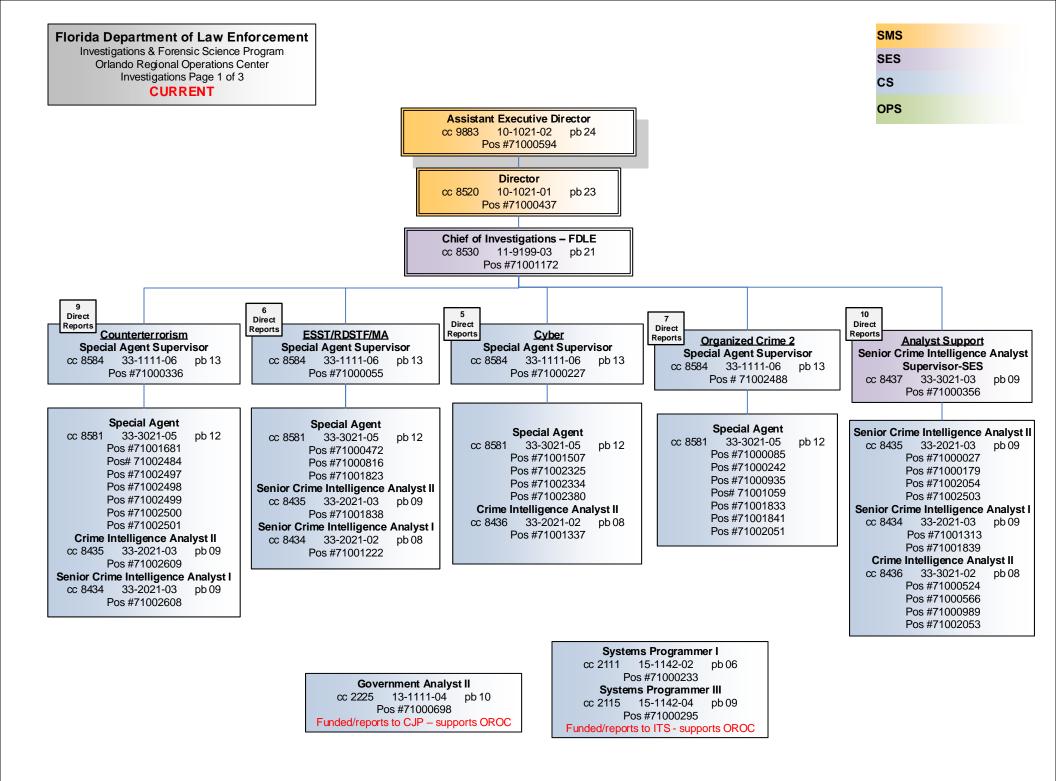


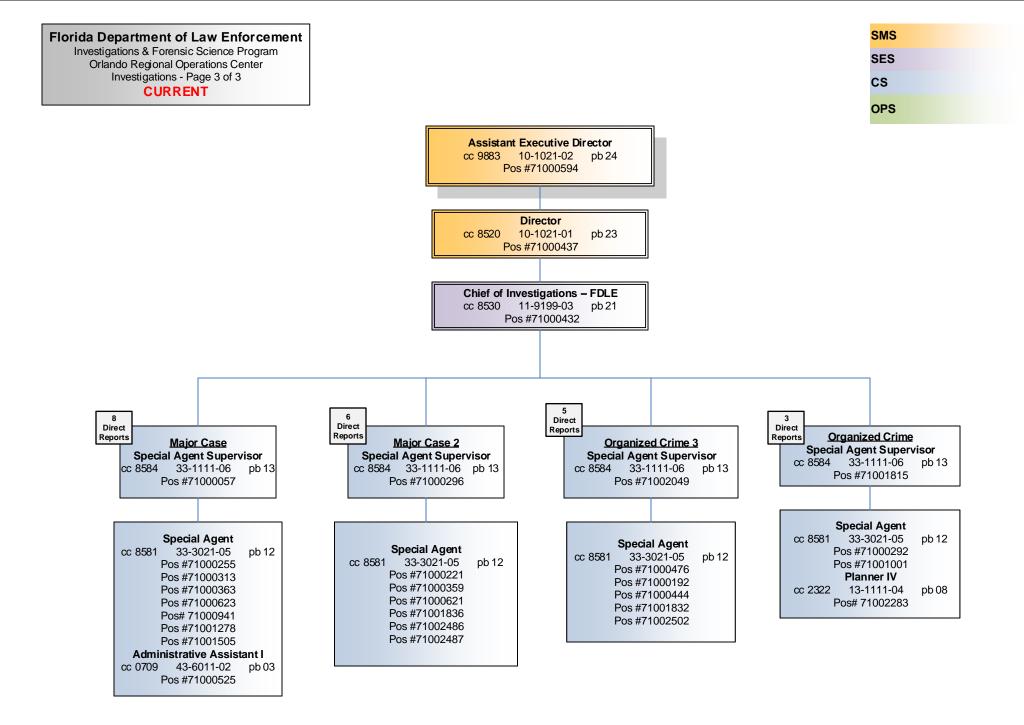




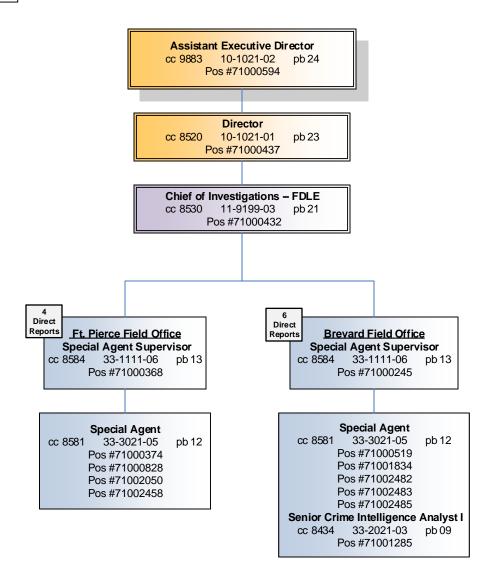
Executive Senior Attorney cc 7738 23-1011-04 pb 14 Pos #71002337 (Funded/supports IFS/FC3 - reports to the Office of General Counsel – member physically located in OROC)

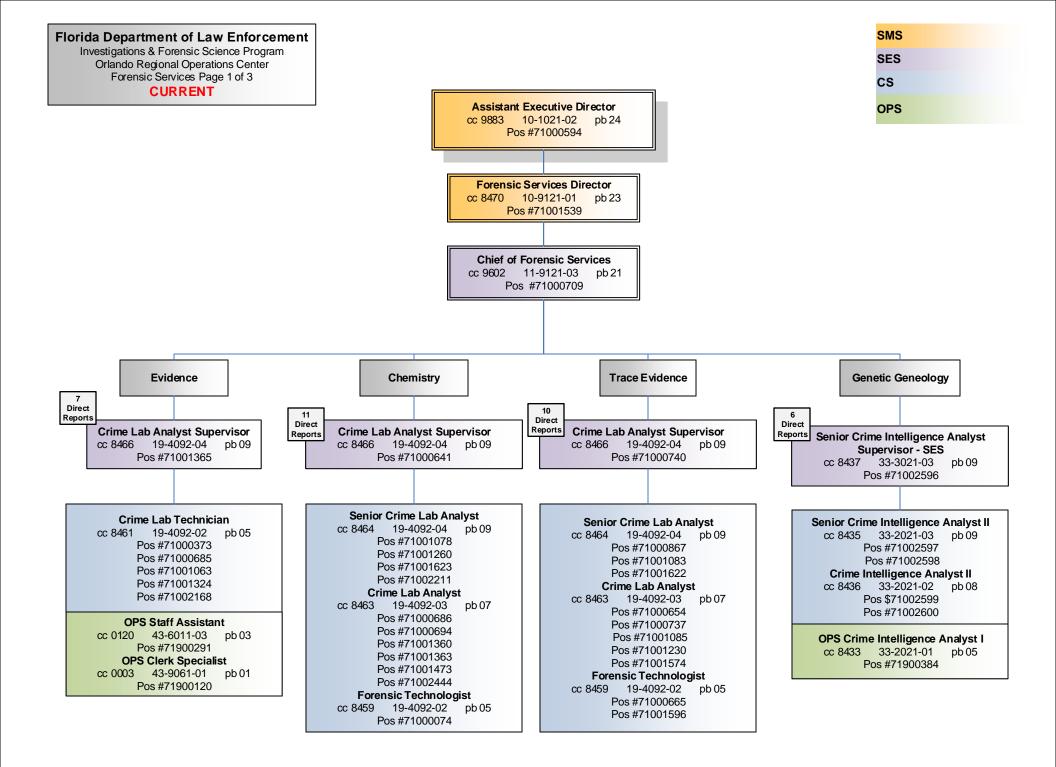
Criminal Justice Info Consultant II cc 7772 13-1111-04 pb 10 Pos #71000401 Position funded/reports to CJIS

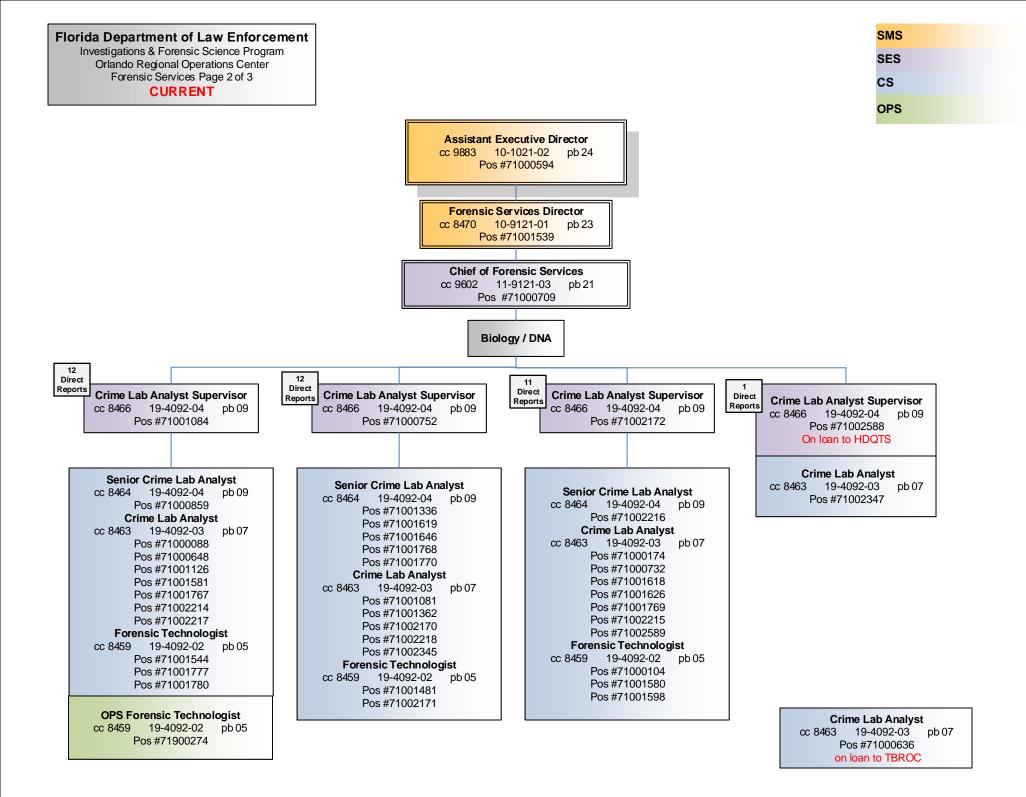


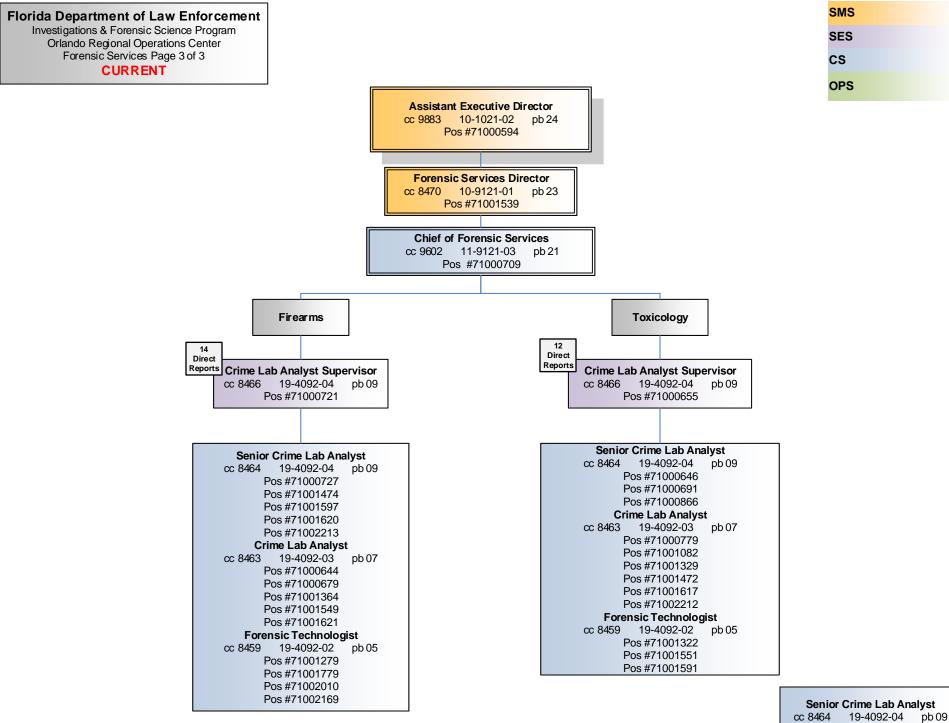




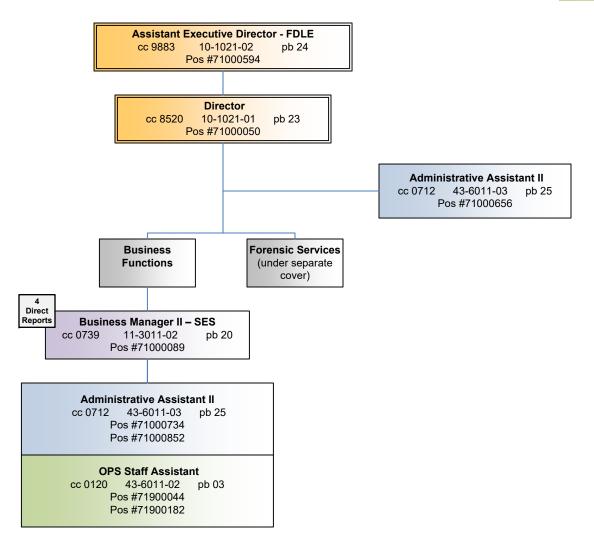


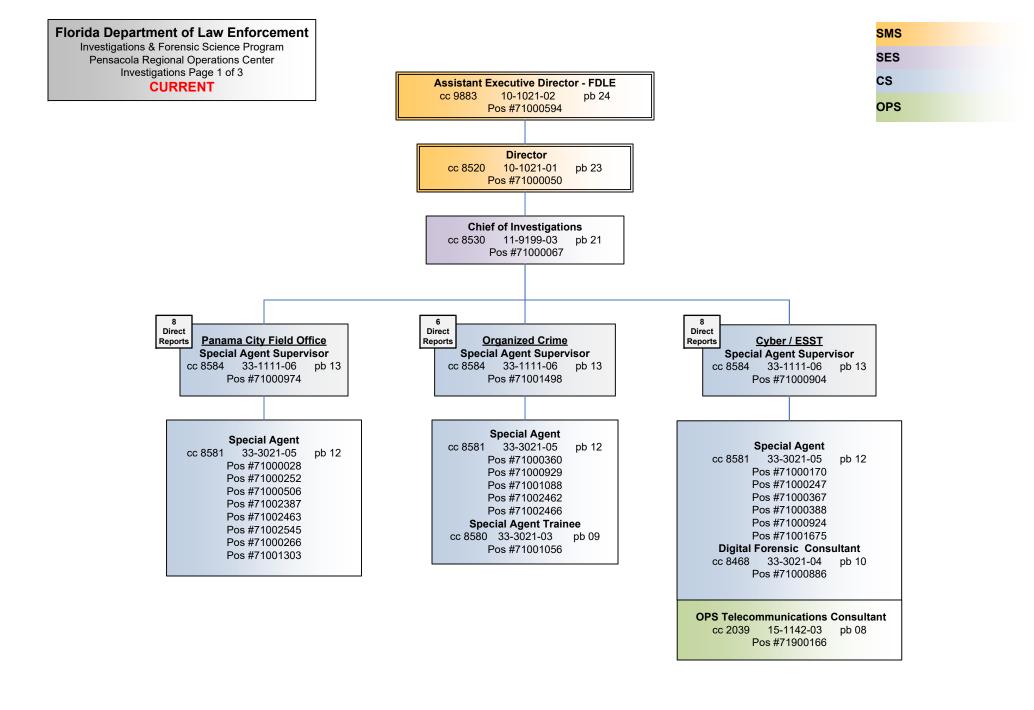


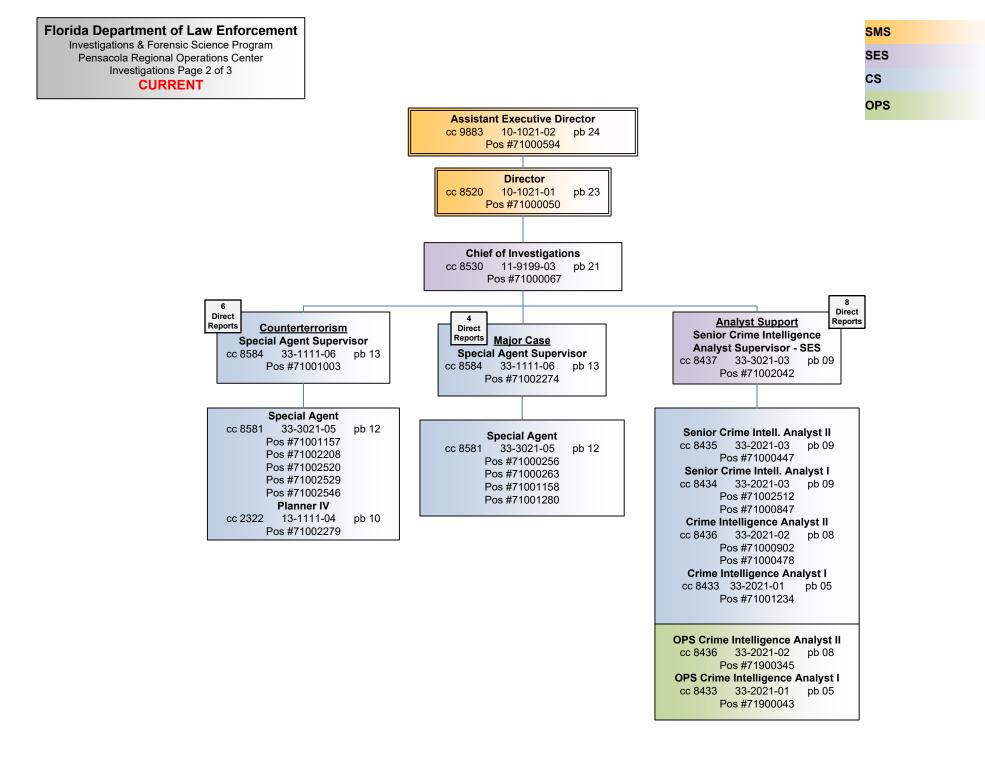


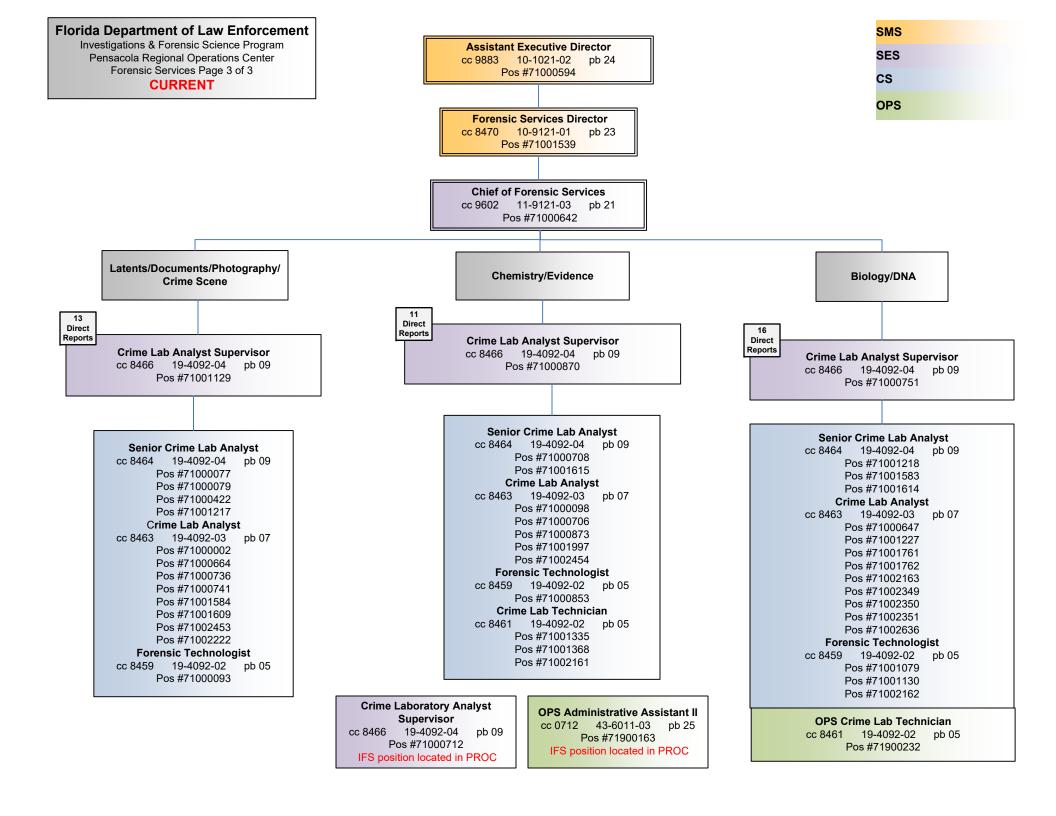


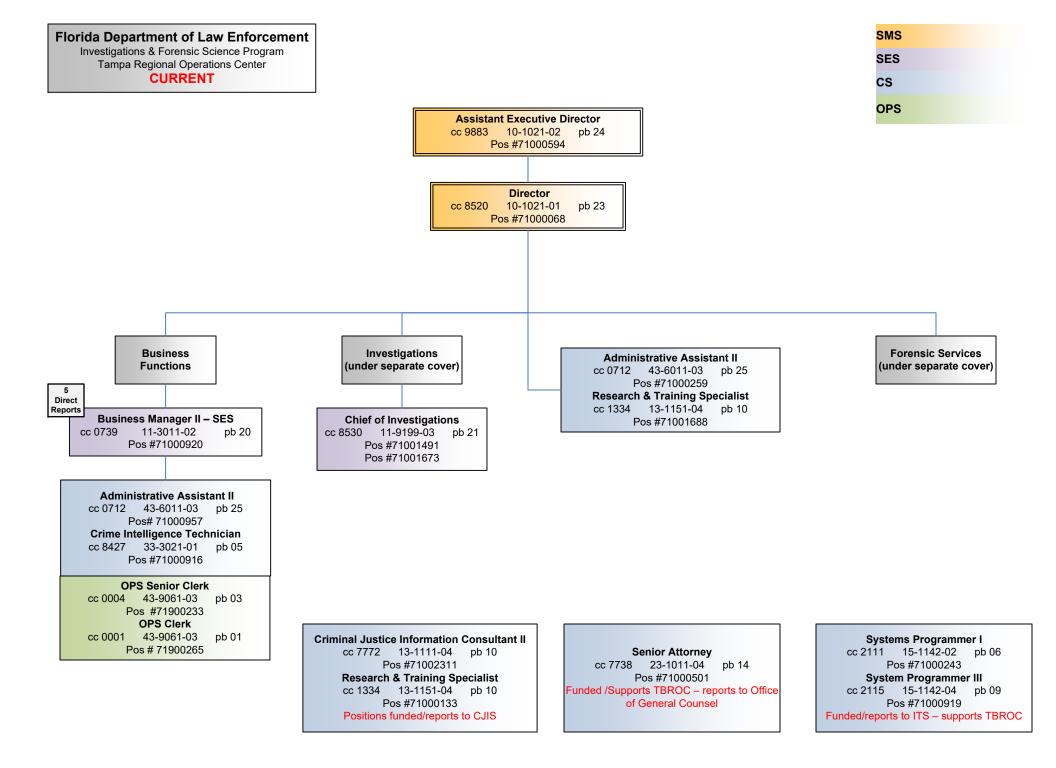
Pos #71001213 On Ioan to IFS Forensics Florida Department of Law Enforcement Investigations & Forensic Science Program Pensacola Regional Operations Center CURRENT

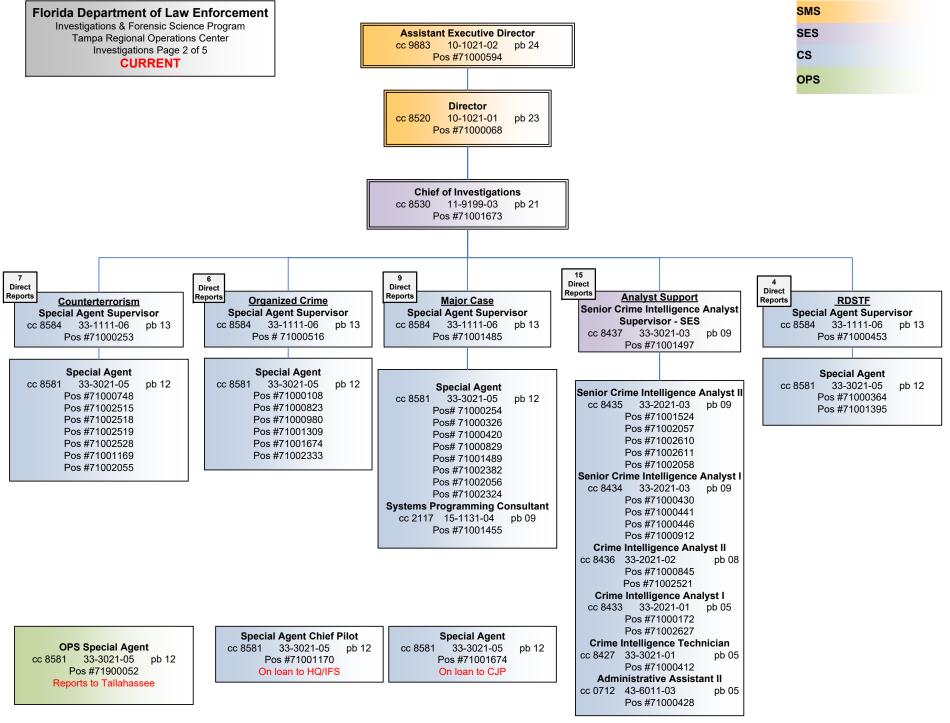


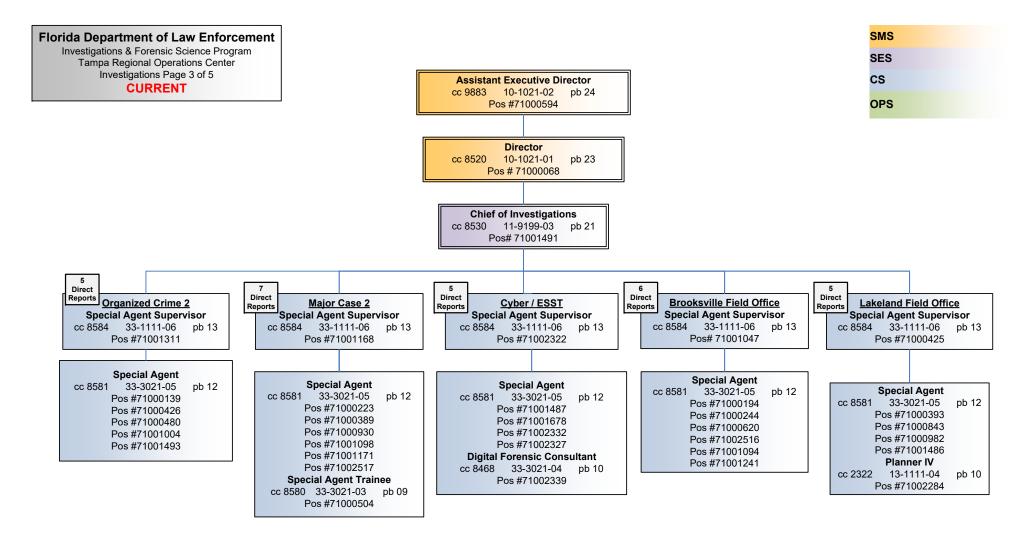




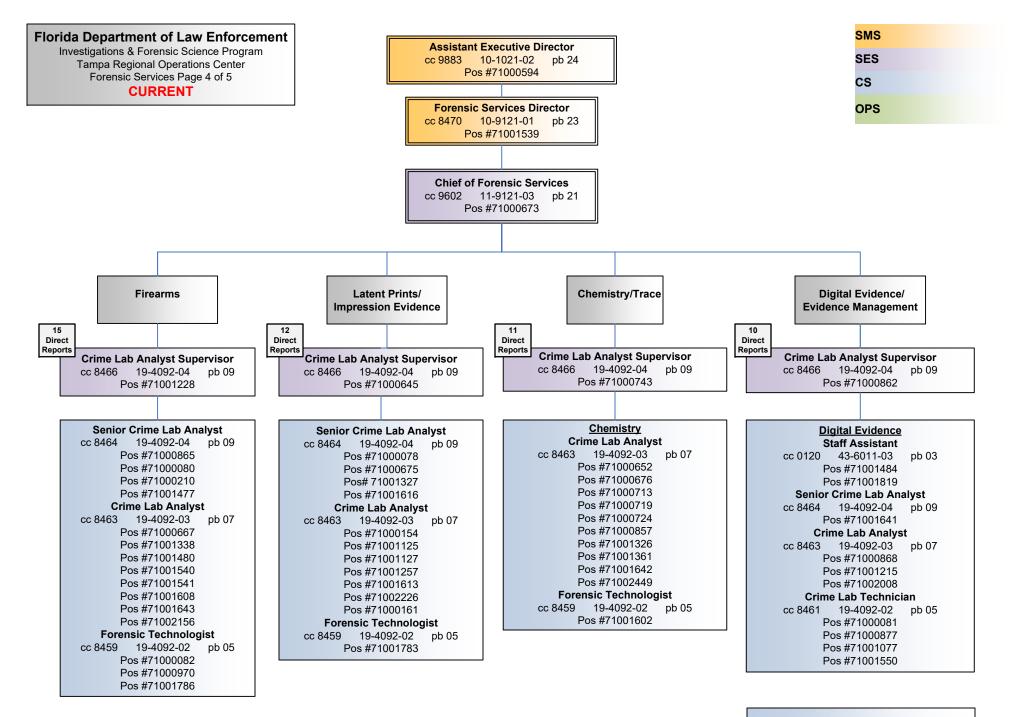




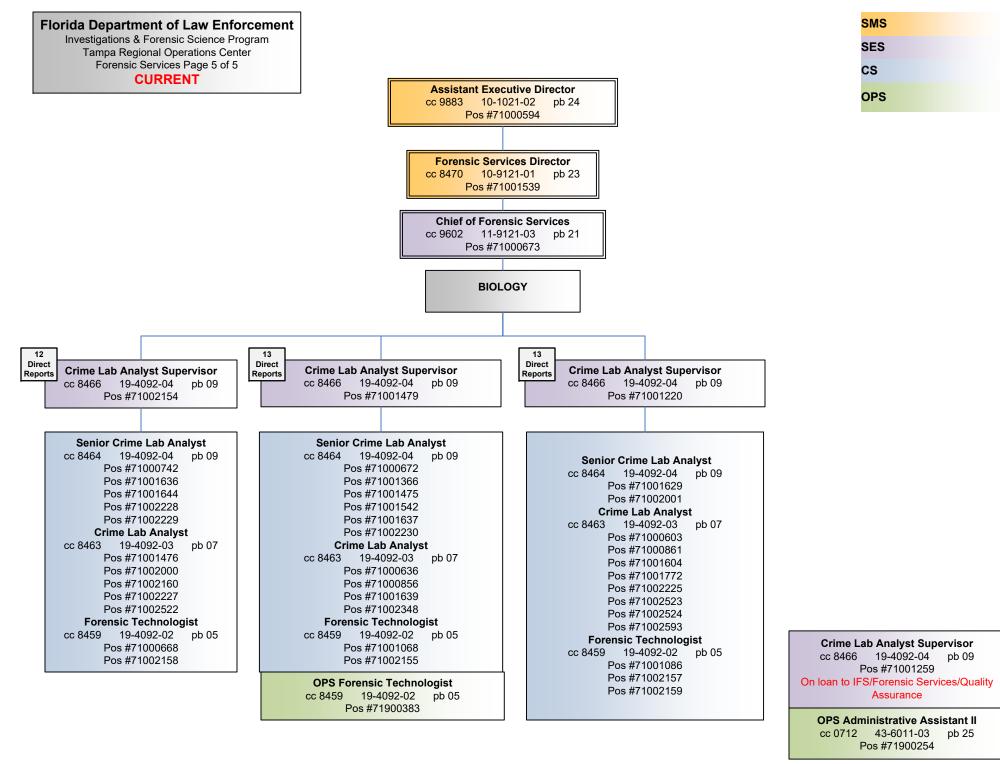




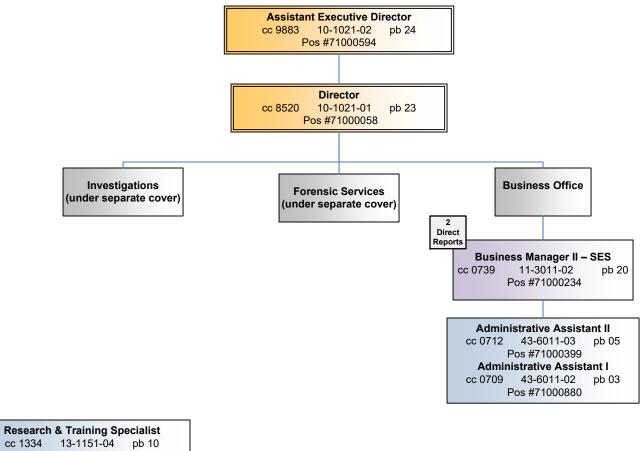
Government Analyst II						
cc 2225	13-1111-04	pb 10				
Pos	s #71000395					
Pos	s #71001141					
Funded/reports t	o CJP – supp	orts TBROC				
	nspector					
cc 8590	33-3021-05	pb 12				
Pos	s #71000940					
Funded/reports	to EIS – supp	orts TBROC				
Sp	ecial Agent					
cc 8581	33-3021-05	pb 12				
Pos	s #71000767					
Pos	\$ #71002329					
Funded/reports	to IFS – supp	orts Tampa				



Crime Lab Analyst cc 8463 19-4092-03 pb 07 Pos #71002009 On loan to TROC

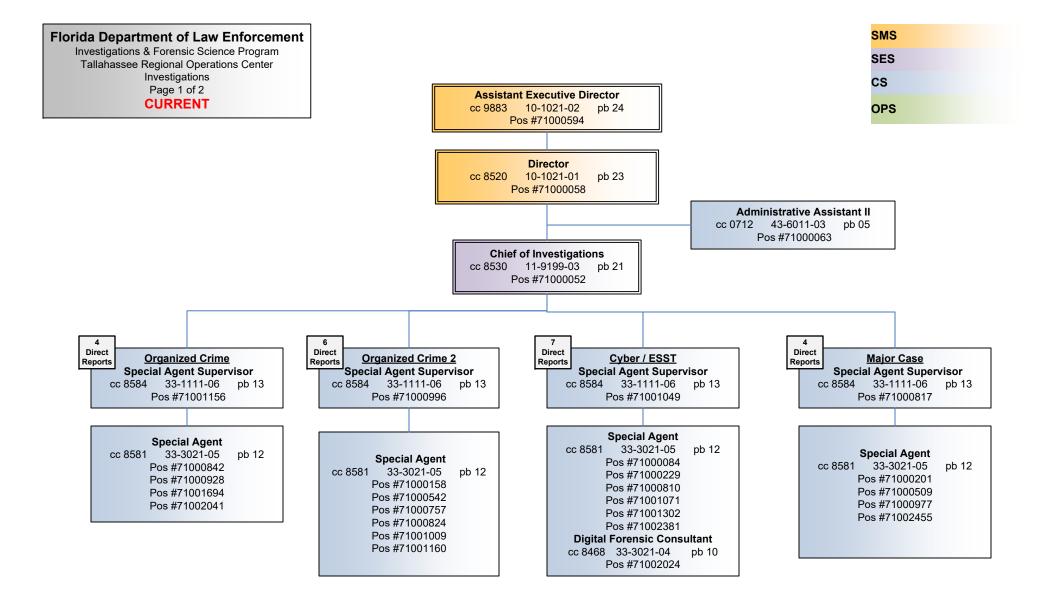


Florida Department of Law Enforcement Investigations & Forensic Science Program Tallahassee Regional Operations Center CURRENT

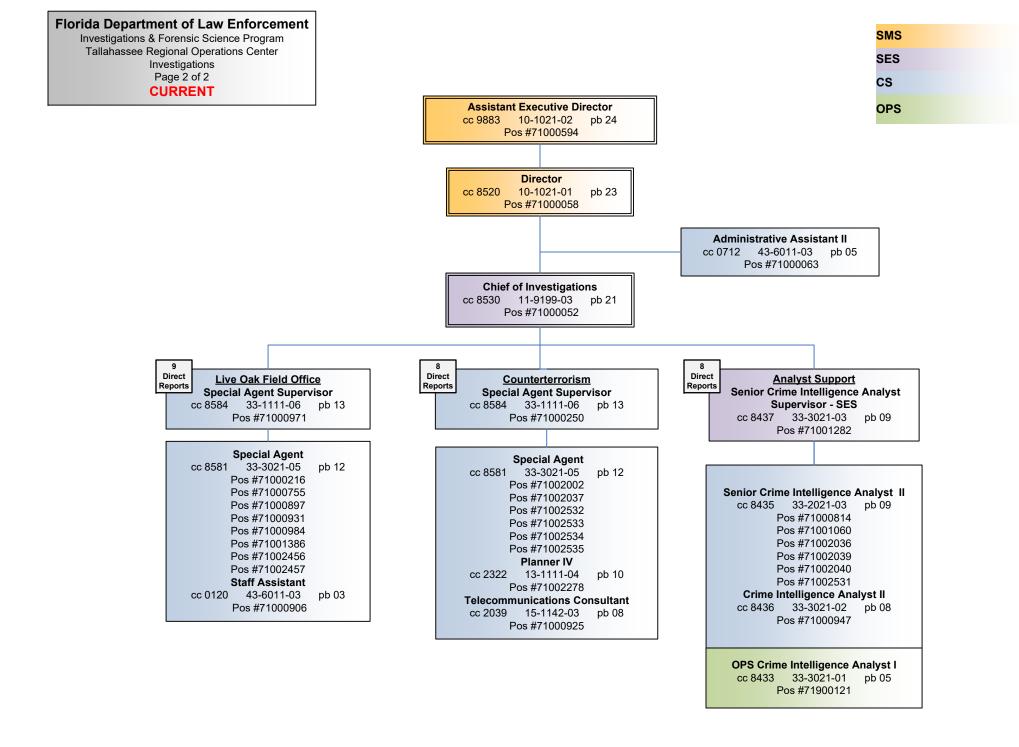


cc 1334 13-1151-04 pb 10 Pos #71000188 Funded/reports to CJIS

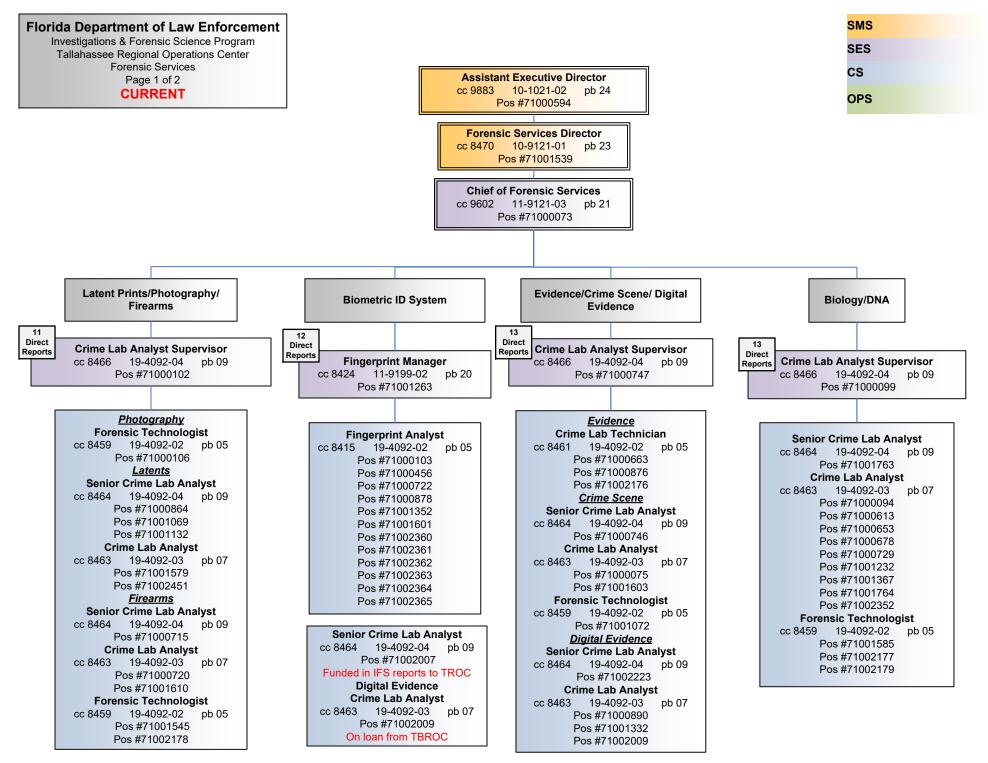
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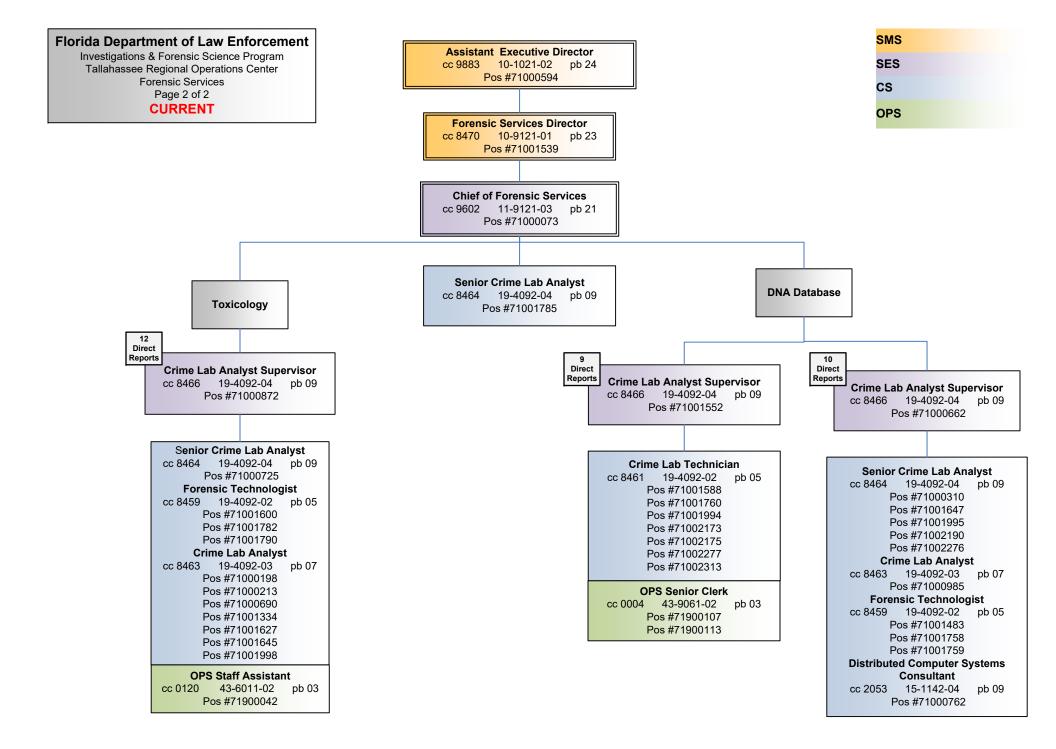


Senior Attorney cc 7738 23-1011-04 pb 14 Pos #71000848 Funded/supports TROC – reports to General Counsel



8/31/2022





LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF			FISCAL YEAR 2021-22	
SECTION I: BUDGET		OPERATI	NG	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT			306,116,143	7,576,201
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.) FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY			31,138,127 337,254,270	4,886,785 12,462,986
	Number of		(2) Expenditures	
SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Units	(1) Unit Cost	(Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				12,462,986
Capitol Complex Security * Number of calls for Capitol Police services Dna Database * Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database	5,312 58,590	1,770.68 65.63	9,405,834 3,845,324	
Crime Laboratory Services * Number of lab service requests completed	68,765	876.16	60,248,964	
Investigative Services * Number of criminal investigations	2,327	35,898.83	83,536,572	
Domestic Security * Number of domestic security activities	2,162	6,228.41	13,465,813	
Intelligence Initiatives * Number of intelligence reports Missing Persons * Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	14,632 28,892	354.57 69.67	5,188,003 2,013,021	
Criminal History Record Checks * Number of criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public	3,264,342	3.74	12,193,172	
Criminal History Record Checks - Gun Transfer Requests * Number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm	1,216,504	6.39	7,773,554	
dealers				
Criminal History Creation And Maintenance * Number of arrest records created and maintained Officer Compliance * Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions.	28,926,705 443	1.06 10,647.03	30,564,373 4,716,635	
Officer Records Management * Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	23,970	58.32	1,397,951	
Criminal Justice Training* Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,331	964.04	6,103,340	
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			┝─────┨┃	
			╞─────┨┃	
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			╞─────┨	
			├────┤	
TOTAL			240,452,556	12,462,986
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
PASS THROUGHS				
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES				
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			36,202,305	
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
			60 500 600	
REVERSIONS			60,599,699	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			337,254,560	12,462,986
SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMAR	Ý			

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

AUDIT #1: THE FOLLOWING STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES (ACT0010 THROUGH ACT0490) HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) AND SHOULD NOT:

*** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***

AUDIT #2: THE FCO ACTIVITY (ACT0210) CONTAINS EXPENDITURES IN AN OPERATING CATEGORY AND SHOULD NOT: (NOTE: THIS ACTIVITY IS ROLLED INTO EXECUTIVE DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

*** NO OPERATING CATEGORIES FOUND ***

AUDIT #3: THE ACTIVITIES LISTED IN AUDIT #3 DO NOT HAVE AN ASSOCIATED OUTPUT STANDARD. IN ADDITION, THE ACTIVITIES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS A TRANSFER-STATE AGENCIES, AS AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, OR A PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS (ACT0430). ACTIVITIES LISTED HERE SHOULD REPRESENT TRANSFERS/PASS THROUGHS THAT ARE NOT REPRESENTED BY THOSE ABOVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS THAT ARE UNIQUE TO THE AGENCY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE TO BE ALLOCATED TO ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES.

*** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***

AUDIT #4: TOTALS FROM SECTION I AND SECTIONS II + III:

(MAY NOT EQUAL DUE TO ROUNDING) =		
DIFFERENCE:	290-	
-		
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTIONS II + III):	337,254,560	12,462,986
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION I):	337,254,270	12,462,986
DEPARTMENT: 71	EXPENDITURES	FCO

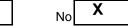
Schedule XIV Variance from Long Range Financial Outlook

Agency: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Contact: Nevin Smith

Article III, section 19(a)3 of the Florida Constitution, requires each agency Legislative Budget Request to be based upon and reflect the long range financial outlook adopted by the Joint Legislative Budget Commission or to explain any variance from the outlook.

 Does the long range financial outlook adopted by the Joint Legislative Budget Commission in September 2022 contain revenue or expenditure estimates related to your agency?



Yes

 If yes, please list the estimates for revenues and budget drivers that reflect an estimate for your agency for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 and list the amount projected in the long range financial outlook and the amounts projected in your Schedule I or <u>budget request</u>.

	t reduest.		FY 2023-2024 Estimate/Request Amount		
	lagua (Devenue en Dudret Driver)	D/D*	Long Range Legislative Bud Financial Outlook Request		
	Issue (Revenue or Budget Driver)	R/B*	Financial Outlook	Request	
а					
b					
С					
d					
е					
f					

³⁾ If your agency's Legislative Budget Request does not conform to the long range financial outlook with respect to the revenue estimates (from your Schedule I) or budget drivers, please explain the variance(s) below.

^{*} R/B = Revenue or Budget Driver

SCHEDULE IV-B FOR BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SOLUTION (BIS) MODERNIZATION

For Fiscal Year 2023-24



October 15, 2022

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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I. Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet

Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet and Agency Project Approval					
Agency:	Schedule IV-B Submission Date:				
Florida Department of Law Enforcement	October 15, 2022				
Project Name:	Is this project included in the Agency's LRPP?				
Biometric Identification Solution (BIS) Modernization	<u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>				
FY 2023-24 LBR Issue Code:	FY 2023-24 LBR Issue Title:				
36124C0	Biometric Identification Solution (BIS) Modernization				
Agency Contact for Schedule IV-B (Name, Phor	ne #, and E-mail address):				
Becky Bezemek, 850-410-8459, beckybezemek(a fdle.state.fl.us				
AGENCY A	APPROVAL SIGNATURES				
estimated costs and benefits documented in the S	I am submitting the attached Schedule IV-B in support of our legislative budget request. I have reviewed the estimated costs and benefits documented in the Schedule IV-B and believe the proposed solution can be delivered within the estimated time for the estimated costs to achieve the described benefits. I agree with the information in the attached Schedule IV-B.				
Agency Head:	Date: 2255722				
Printed Name: Mark Glass					
Agency Chief Information Officer (or equivalent	t): Date: 9/14/22				
Printed Name: Joey Hornsby Budget Officer:	Date/22/22				
Printed Name: Nevin Smith					
Planning Officer: Sharon West	u Date: 4/14/2022				
Printed Name: Sharon Wester					
Project Sponsor: Raden Apa	rlimen 9/14/2022				
Printed Name: Robin Sparkman					
Schedule IV-B Preparers (Name, Phone #, and E-mail address):					
Business Need: Lucy Saunders, 850-410-7974, <u>lucysaunders@fdle.state.fl.us</u>					
Cost Benefit Analysis: Erica Wolaver, 850-410-8511, ericawolaver@fdle.state.f					
Risk Analysis: Becky Bezemek,850-410-8459, <u>beckybezemek@fdle.s</u>					
Technology Planning:	Becky Bezemek,850-410-8459, <u>beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us</u>				
Project Planning: Becky Bezemek,850-410-8459, <u>beckybezemek@fdle.st</u>					

II. Schedule IV-B Business Case – Strategic Needs Assessment

A. Background and Strategic Needs Assessment

Purpose: To clearly articulate the business-related need(s) for the proposed project.

1. Business Need

Florida Statute 943.051 designates the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) as the state's central criminal justice information repository responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining, and retaining criminal history records. The Multi-Biometric Identification Solution (BIS) acts as a national fingerprint file (NFF) repository and fingerprint searching and identification system for the state, to include fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images collected during arrest booking events. BIS is used to identify persons booked in jail, for Rapid ID checks (roadside instant checks to verify identity), and for persons undergoing fingerprint-based criminal history record checks for civilians working with vulnerable populations, obtaining a professional license, and for the issuance of concealed weapons permits. BIS is also used by latent examiners across the state to process fingerprint and palm print images obtained from crime scenes. BIS also submits biometric data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for use in nationwide criminal history record checks. BIS is the means that associated arrest information, such as demographics and charging information, is received and passed on to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system to update individual criminal history records.

The FDLE BIS is the third largest repository in the nation, containing approximately 9.8 million unique person IDs and 32.5 million fingerprint images, for both criminals and civilian monitored populations such as licensees and employees in positions of special trust. BIS receives and processes 2,000 criminal booking submissions and over 8,300 fingerprint-based criminal history record check submissions daily. Additionally, there are over 9,000 active Rapid ID devices throughout the state that submit over 1.5 million searches per year to the BIS Rapid ID matchers.

The current BIS went into production in 2009 with an original five-year life-cycle expectancy, and subsequently underwent three major planned upgrades to expand its capacities and extend its life expectancy. This proprietary system is completely vendor supported. The BIS system has reached end of life, and exceeded its contracted capacity in December 2021. The overall volume of Florida's criminal and civilian monitored populations has steadily grown, and the trend will continue to increase. The demand for improved system performance and additional storage is essential for maintaining the biometric records.

In 2019, FDLE signed a three-year extension of the current BIS maintenance contract, after which time the BIS vendor advised FDLE the system may begin experiencing a degradation of service with an unpredictable impact on biometric processing. No further substantive expansions are possible to improve the current system as its core architecture is at the end of its life-cycle. Failure to modernize the system may limit FDLE's ability to conduct biometric searches and comparisons. Due to the age of the associated hardware, there is an increased risk of catastrophic equipment failure, resulting in a system downtime of a week or longer. Processing will slow down, and response times to stakeholder groups will increase. The increased time to complete a fingerprint search and return a response will create a public safety concern.

The BIS degradation of service will also slow the processing times of fingerprint-based criminal history checks in Florida for those attempting to obtain a license from a regulatory agency, obtain employment in a position of special trust or serve vulnerable populations. Furthermore, it will adversely affect the ability to share biometric data with the FBI for nation-wide searches.

Already local agencies utilizing latent workstations are operating on outdated and unsupported hardware and software which creates a security vulnerability and cannot be addressed in the current system. Without modernizing FDLE's automated fingerprint identification system, the current BIS risks catastrophic system failure which will immediately impact FDLE's operating trust fund based on the inability to make identifications for fingerprint-based criminal history background checks. These daily functions also include supporting officer and public safety at booking, criminal arrests, and communication with the FBI. Ultimately, if not remedied, the degradation of the system will impact safety for all Floridians and visitors to the state of Florida.

2. Business Objectives

In order to comply with Florida Statute 943.051 and the expectations of leaders, administrators, and decision-makers, the BIS Modernization project must support the following business objectives:

- Provide a statewide repository to support the collection of booking (ten-print) records, latent prints, retained civil prints; photographs to include booking, tattoos, and iris; and Rapid Identification (Rapid ID) workload through a cloud-based solution
- Provide improved processes for receiving, storing, and displaying data
- Provide more rapid development and deployment of applications and services
- Ability to provide increased storage capacity as required
- Establish a Disaster Recovery (DR) solution for biometric data housed in BIS, thereby providing a quicker recovery time from a catastrophic system outage and provide redundancy in the storage of the data
- Provide the ability to monitor capacity and increase capacity as data requirements continue to expand
- Provide an improved process for the management of images including fingerprints, palmprints, latent prints, and images such as mugshots, tattoos and scars
- Provide a method for managing civil records independently from criminal records
- Provide improved reporting capability including the ability to run real-time reports
- Provide full functioning, identical test and production systems
- Provide improved existing workflows within BIS
- Provide criminal workflows for Notices to Appear (NTA) and added charges while in custody
- Automate sealed and expunged records indicators
- Ability to establish new workflows for processes such as Livescan in the courtrooms, added charges, personal reviews, and deceased records
- Support enhanced communication between BIS and CCH
- Support enhanced communications between BIS and the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system
- Meet current FBI, FDLE and state security requirements
- Support an interface to local Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) installations that comply with the Interface Control Document (ICD)
- Comply with state and national fingerprint retention requirements
- Provide the ability to receive, process and submit data through NIEM XML standards and the FBI's Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS)
- Support data submissions to Florida's CJIS Portal
- Take advantage of the enhanced system accuracy.

B. Baseline Analysis

Purpose: To establish a basis for understanding the business processes, stakeholder groups, and current technologies that will be affected by the project and the level of business transformation that will be required for the project to be successful.

1. Current Business Process(es)

FDLE is responsible for collecting, processing, storing, maintaining, and disseminating criminal justice information records necessary to the operation of Florida's criminal justice agencies. For every adult physically arrested and for juveniles arrested for specified offenses, the statute requires a booking event that includes fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images be submitted to FDLE's BIS. All criminal history records maintained by FDLE are based on positive biometric identification. Each offender is assigned a unique number called a State Identification (SID) number, also known as an FDLE number. Fingerprints may be captured using the "ten-print" which includes fingerprints from all ten digits from criminals and civilians and "less-than-ten" which is the industry term for transactions like Rapid ID.

BIS contains fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images. This includes a total of 31.5 million fingerprints and 9.6 million subject fingerprints; 8.9 million palm prints; and 5.1 million facial images. (There are approximately 400,000 subjects in CCH who have fingerprints on microfilm that are not searchable in BIS.) BIS also contains:

- Demographic information such as name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, social security number, scars/marks/tattoos, and other personal and physical descriptors
- Charge information including arrest dates, arresting/booking agency, and arrest charges
- Custody information for offenders sentenced to state prison
- Registration information for subjects required to register as a sexual offender, sexual predator, career offender, and those sentenced to felony probation

Booking Ten-print Process:

Upon receipt of booking and registration fingerprints from local agencies, BIS compares the submitted fingerprints to existing criminal and civil retained fingerprints to determine if the person has a prior event. If there is a prior event, the fingerprints are verified as being of the same individual prior to the new set of fingerprints being added to the existing record. The booking information is submitted electronically via Livescan fingerprint submissions from sheriff's offices, police departments, county corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice and other submitting agencies from Florida's 67 counties. While the electronic fingerprint submission of a booking is preferred, in some instances, an agency may need to submit booking information on hard fingerprint cards. Fingerprint cards mailed to FDLE containing the required data elements are forwarded to the Biometric Services Section for entry and verification. When missing or invalid data elements are detected, the fingerprint card is flagged for corrective action. The submitting agency is contacted to resolve any discrepancies found on the fingerprint cards. Upon resolution of the error(s), the information is entered and verified. The fingerprint cards are then scanned and electronically submitted through BIS. BIS also receives Livescan submissions from the Department of Corrections reception centers when inmates are processed for admission to a correctional institution.

Latent Print Process:

Latent prints are impressions produced by the ridged skin, known as friction ridges, on human fingers, palms, and soles of the feet. Examiners analyze and compare latent prints to known

prints of individuals in an effort to make identifications or exclusions. The Latent Stations located in the FDLE crime laboratories and local crime laboratories directly submit latent images to FDLE. Latents are searched against 20 fingers (10 finger blocks and the plain impressions or slaps) as well as the palm recordings for each hand, and all incidents for each individual stored in the FDLE BIS. This exponentially increases the potential to identify the source of the latent print. Latent Stations interface with the FBI's NGI Remote Universal Latent Workstation (ULW). The BIS Latent Station submits latent transactions using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The Remote ULW uses email to send /receive NIST-formatted files to/from the FDLE BIS Data Exchange Services (DES) using SMTP, POP3, and IMAP4 protocol. The NIST files are included as SMIME-encoded email attachments.

Retained Civil Print Process:

Section 943.05, Florida Statutes, allows for the submission and subsequent retention of civil fingerprints to FDLE. Following a state and national fingerprint-based record check, FDLE will retain civil fingerprints if: (a) the Authorized Recipient or Qualified Entity requests fingerprint retention, or (b) the Authorized Recipient or Qualified Entity is required to retain civil fingerprints under Florida law. Incoming criminal fingerprints submitted to FDLE are searched against all retained fingerprints. If a fingerprint match occurs, FDLE provides criminal event notifications to the Authorized Recipient or Qualified Entity of the retained monitored civilian. The Florida Integrated Criminal History System (FALCON) automatically provides each criminal registration and arrest notification to the Authorized Recipient or Qualified Entity via the FDLE Information Notification System (FINS). FDLE requires all Authorized Recipients and Qualified Entity is required to validate and manage their own retained civilian fingerprints through FALCON.

Rapid Identification (Rapid ID):

Small, often portable, "less-than-ten" fingerprint readers referred to as edge devices are required to perform rapid identification transactions. The edge devices capture and submit biometric data to Rapid ID, which makes a search against fingerprint minutia data from events provided from BIS. Edge devices are employed in a variety of settings including jails, courtrooms, and patrol cars to quickly perform searches to determine if a person has a criminal event in BIS. Rapid ID is used with multiple functions to include re-registering a sex offender, checking the status of a DNA submission, or querying the FBI's Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC).

2. Assumptions and Constraints

Assumptions

- Detailed requirements must be documented before moving forward with the project for each implementation phase.
- The system will comply with state of Florida and FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policies.
- The system will comply with the standardized system communications FDLE based on NIEM XML.
- Fingerprint matching algorithms are proprietary.
- Livescan devices will not require any software change.

Constraints

- Existing latent workstations must be replaced to connect to the modernized BIS.
- CCH, FALCON, Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS) interfaces must be modified to

connect to the modernized BIS.

• Livescan devices will need to be updated with the modernized workstation software.

C. Proposed Business Process Requirements

Purpose: To establish a basis for understanding what business process requirements the proposed solution must meet in order to select an appropriate solution for the project.

1. Proposed Business Process Requirements

The system shall meet the following requirements:

- Collect latent prints, ten-prints, images and data for criminal bookings from local and state agencies
- Collect ten-prints and data for civil fingerprint submissions
- Collect palm prints data from local and state agencies
- Collect latent prints from unsolved criminal investigations for comparison to retained criminal and civil fingerprints
- Expand image collection beyond mugshots to other modalities
- Improved matching algorithms
- Provide the following interfaces:
 - o Livescan
 - o Latent Workstations
 - o County AFIS
 - o FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system
 - o FALCON
 - o CWCS
 - o Digital Image System
 - o CCH
- Retain all source fingerprint submissions
- Generate workload and throughput statistics for canned and ad hoc reporting
- Provide notifications when specific trigger events occur within the system
- Provide separate work queues for processing data submissions
- Provide administrative functions and features
- Support or improve existing functionality
- Establish a Disaster Recovery (DR) solution
- Expand criminal workflows for new processes (e.g. NTA)

2. Business Solution Alternatives

This section describes the analysis of alternative approaches considered for implementing a replacement for the current BIS system.

To conduct the alternatives analysis the following steps were performed:

- Identified and defined a list of potential alternative system implementation methods
- Developed high-level functional requirements the new system must be capable of addressing
- Established a set of uniform evaluation criteria against which each alternative was measured
- Evaluated each of the alternatives through the application of the evaluation criteria
- Determined the best alternative for the Department

Three approaches are presented:

Approach 1: In-House Management of Fingerprint Processing

Develop a new in-house system using a combination of staff and contracted staff. This approach is not feasible. FDLE does not have the technical expertise to build a biometric identification system or biometric matching algorithms.

Approach 2: System Replacement

Replace the current biometric identification system with a new solution which can meet FDLE's functional requirements and capacity needs. Replacing the aging BIS system allows for a new, more robust AFIS system with improved matching capabilities while also supporting expanded capabilities for new biometric modalities like facial recognition and iris scans.

Approach 3: Status Quo/As-Is

Continue to operate FDLE's current biometric identification system. No modifications or improvement can be made at this time. Additionally, system hardware is of an age where replacement of parts is no longer feasible or available, requiring potential replacement of whole portions of the system which the current vendor has indicated is no longer possible.

3. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, as well as state and local agency stakeholders.

These criteria include:

- Additional effort required to migrate data to an alternative proprietary system
- Initial and future workload for state and local agencies
- Ability to automate or streamline biometric identification processes
- Expand the ability to integrate with additional systems
- Ability to dynamically expand capacity as growing workload demands
- Impact to vendor and agency systems
- Impact to FDLE IT services and systems
- Cost to transition to a different vendor
- Accuracy of record matching

4. Recommended Business Solution

After evaluation of several approaches, the recommended business solution is to replace the current BIS with a new modernized solution, based on Approach 2, above. This system will meet Florida's needs for collecting, processing, storing, maintaining, and disseminating of biometrically based records. FDLE intends to modernized the BIS with sole source procurement that is customizable to meet current and future business needs and integrate with existing systems. FDLE has been operating Idemia biometric identification solution since the 1980's and has extensive experience with the fingerprint technology they provide. In order to reduce the inherent risk of this large technology project, contracting with the existing vendor reduces the risk and cost associated with attempting to procure and integrate fingerprint identification technology from other firms. Each biometric identification company has proprietary fingerprint matching algorithms; therefore, migrating to another proprietary matching algorithm would be costly and time-consuming.

The contracted systems will include, but are not limited to:

- BIS repository
- BIS matching subsystem
- Integration with existing interfaces
- Incorporating Rapid ID
- Software as a service
- Project management services
- Workflow software customization services
- User Management
- Data analysis and migration services
- System integration and testing services
- Implementation and configuration
- Training services (technical and user)
- Security services

D. Functional and Technical Requirements

Purpose: To identify the functional and technical system requirements that must be met by the project.

The following are the high-level requirements for the new BIS:

- Improve the methods of receiving, storing, and displaying data
- Improve system performance and flexibility of the database, programs, and reports in real time
- Store the demographic information for the retained civil fingerprint submissions
- Expand criminal and civil workflows
- Provide a function for managing agency users and associated licenses
- Provide management functionality for administrators
- Provide full system auditing and search capability
- Provide error queue management functionality
- Provide full functioning, identical test and production systems
- Collect and manage ten-print, palm print images and data from local agencies
- Provide counties access to their submitted data
- Improved automated matching capabilities
- Provide connectivity and interoperability to latent print workstations
- Provide new modalities for facial recognition and iris scans
- Establish a Disaster Recovery (DR) solution with real-time failover capability
- Meet FDLE's information technology (IT) standards and policies
- Maintain compliance with the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP), state of Florida, and FDLE security rules
- Follow FDLE standard on system availability: minimum 99.5% uptime, 24 hours a day, 7 day a week and 365 days a year
- Contain all migrated data from the current BIS to the new solution
- Meet the estimated capacity needs

• Interface with existing internal and external systems and include extensive security measures

III. Success Criteria

Purpose: To identify the critical results, both outputs and outcomes, that must be realized for the project to be considered a success.

	SUCCESS CRITERIA TABLE					
#	Description of Criteria	How will the Criteria be measured/assessed?	Who benefits?	Realization Date (MM/YY)		
1	More detailed and accurate finger print information available	Increase of BIS completing prints without review by a fingerprint analyst above 99%	FDLE Local Agencies	12/2025		
2	More complete biometric data available	Able to have the technology to capture facial and iris capabilities	FDLE Local Agencies	12/2025		
3	Decrease the amount of manual processing	Data verification information generated by BIS and available users	FDLE	12/2025		
4	Leverage new technology	Use of latest and standardized technology and services	FDLE	12/2025		
5	Improve work flows and support new work flows	Validation of work flows	FDLE	12/2025		
6	Improved real time run reports with better layout for readability	Validation of real time reports	FDLE	12/2025		
7	Improved user-friendly administrator screens	Validation of Administrator screens	FDLE	12/2025		
8	Ability to view original submission	Validation of submission	FDLE	12/2025		
9	Provide a test system that is functionally identical to	Validation of test system	FDLE	10/2025		

	SUCCESS CRITERIA TABLE					
	production					
10	Implementation of a DR system	Measured by the existence of a DR system for the BIS production system	FDLE	10/2023		
11	Meet FDLE's high availability requirements	Validation of BIS; Must be available 99.5% of the time.	FDLE	10/2023		
12	Meet FDLE's Information Technology (IT) standards and policies	Review of BIS processes to FDLE standards and policies	FDLE	12/2025		
13	Maintain compliance with the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP), State of Florida, and FDLE security rules	Validation of Compliance	FDLE	12/2025		
14	Support current and new interfaces	Validation of interfaces	FDLE	12/2025		
15	Successful migration of BIS data	Measured by the system containing the all data from the legacy BIS system	FDLE	10/2023		

IV. Schedule IV-B Benefits Realization and Cost Benefit Analysis

A. Benefits Realization Table

Purpose: To calculate and declare the tangible benefits compared to the total investment of resources needed to support the proposed IT project.

	BENEFITS REALIZATION TABLE					
#	Description of Benefit	Who receives the benefit?	How is benefit realized?	How is the realization of the benefit measured?	Realization Date (MM/YY)	
1	Modern system for the 21 st century	 Public Criminal Justice Agencies Non- criminal Justice Agencies FDLE 	The current BIS was put into production in 2009 with an original 5-year contract plan, and subsequently underwent three major planned upgrades to expand its capacities and extend its life expectancy. It will have a framework that is scalable and extensible allowing it to respond and adapt to the internet age, provide new functions and services	A modern system for the 21 st century will be measured by the implementation.	12/2025	
2	Improved public and officer safety	 Public Criminal Justice Agencies Non- criminal Justice Agencies 	The "cost of a life" is priceless. Improved effectiveness and efficiency to match biometric data will have a significant impact on criminal justice stakeholders which include the ability to quickly share necessary biometric information during the course of a criminal investigation, the decision to release an inmate on bail during judicial proceedings, or determining eligibility for civilians seeking a license or employment to serve vulnerable populations.	Improved public safety is not easily measured. Improved matching capability should provide improved information sharing with stakeholder partners.	12/2025	

	BENEFITS REALIZATION TABLE							
3	More complete and timely data for the criminal history background checks (Non- criminal Justice)	 Public Vulnerable populations DCF DJJ AHCA DOH APD DOACS DBPR Elder Affairs 	Implementing new technologies that will enable the BIS to handle larger volumes of transactions more efficiently, provide more accurate biometric matching, and add previously unavailable system functionalities such as Iris and Facial capabilities. Improved effectiveness and efficiency to match biometric data will have a significant impact on criminal justice stakeholders which include the ability to quickly share necessary biometric information to determine eligibility for civilians seeking a license or employment, such as those that serve vulnerable populations.	More complete and timely data for the criminal history background checks (Non- criminal Justice) use will be measured by the implementation of new methods for receiving data, storing data, and displaying data in a new BIS.	12/2025			

	BENEFITS REALIZATION TABLE					
4	More complete and timely information for criminal justice use	 Public Law Enforcement Agencies Department of Corrections Courts State Attorneys Jails 	 The completeness and timeliness of criminal data have a significant impact on criminal justice decisions which increase public safety. Examples are: Investigations Arrests and booking decisions Pre-trial release (bail and bond) decisions Charging decisions Jail classification decisions Sentencing and disposition decisions Custody classification decisions Sex offender registrations Collection of DNA from felony offenders 	More complete and timely information for criminal justice use will be measured by the implementation of new methods for receiving data, storing data, storing data, and displaying data in a new BIS system. It also contributes to the improved accuracy of criminal history records maintained with the CCH.	12/2025	
5	Improved database structure	• FDLE	A modernized BIS will have a new structure that will improve data storage and reliability. The current system would require a minimum of 7-14 days to recover from catastrophic failure in order to rebuild the repository and repair/replace hardware. The modernized system will have failover disaster recovery capability and require approximately 2 days of recovery time to main system operability.	The improved database structure will be measured by improved data integrity through improved data storage and improved performance of the database updates.	12/2025	

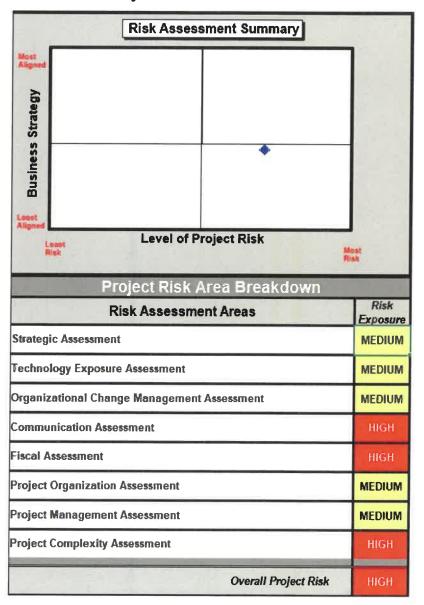
B. Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Purpose: To provide a comprehensive financial prospectus specifying the project's tangible benefits, funding requirements, and proposed source(s) of funding.

The forms required for CBA are included as Appendix B.

V. Schedule IV-B Major Project Risk Assessment

Purpose: To provide an initial high-level assessment of overall risk incurred by the project to enable appropriate risk mitigation and oversight and to improve the likelihood of project success. The risk assessment summary identifies the overall level of risk associated with the project and provides an assessment of the project's alignment with business objectives.



A. Risk Assessment Summary Table

The complete risk assessment worksheets are in Appendix C.

VI. Schedule IV-B Technology Planning

Purpose: To ensure there is close alignment with the business and functional requirements and the selected technology.

A. Current Information Technology Environment

The current BIS was originally deployed in 2009 and designed to meet the FDLE capacity, throughput and / requirements for 5 years (2013). The BIS has been incrementally upgraded three separate times since 2013 to expand its capacity and extend its life expectancy. The life expectancy designs of systems use estimates of future capacity and throughput and the BIS is no different. Actual production figures often differ from projections and as a result, manufacturers tend to add extra 'buffer' into their designs to mitigate the risk of reaching system capacities earlier than planned. The actual BIS production data analysis concluded that the contingency contracted capacities will fully be consumed by January 2022.

Estimate is based on the following assumptions:

- Average or projected database growth based on the 2018 actuals rate remains constant
- Average throughput remains constant based on the 2018 actuals
- 1. Current System

a. Description of Current System

The FDLE BIS is the third largest repository in the nation, containing approximately 9.8 million unique person IDs and 32.5 million fingerprint images, for both criminals and civilian monitored populations such as licensees and employees in positions of special trust. BIS receives and processes 2,000 criminal booking submissions and over 8,300 fingerprint-based criminal history record check submissions daily. Additionally, there are over 9,000 active Rapid ID devices throughout the state that submit over 1.5 million searches per year to the BIS Rapid ID matchers. The Interface Control Document (ICD) details the system's existing processes.

The existing BIS was installed in 2009, and many of the components are approaching or at End of Support (EOS) or End of Life (EOL) as defined by the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

- The core architecture is reaching capacity as throughput continues to increase.
- The existing hardware is supported until December 31, 2021.
- Hardware replacement is unavailable for most components.
- Failure of servers will disable the system.

The table below shows the monthly Performance Metrics of the Transactions. Please note FDLE has seen decreases in criminal and civil retained fingerprints due to COVID-19

DATE	07/2022	06/2022	05/2022	04/2022	03/2022
Total All Transaction	550,931	593,385	531,320	534,032	571,092
Total Criminal Search TOT	57,150	59,313	58,245	57,902	64,901
Total Applicant Search TOT	248,623	269,126	231,167	231,782	247,991
Total Latent Search TOT	7,487	7,745	7,535	7,399	7,655
Total None Search TOT	237,671	257,201	234,373	236,949	250,545

Requirements for Public Access, Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality

The BIS meets the requirements of the FBI concerning access and use of criminal records and Florida Statutes that allow public access.

Hardware Characteristics

The overall FDLE system consists of two (2) Advanced Data Storage (ADS) production servers. There are separate network interfaces for users accessing via CJNET versus the internet, and each interface includes a network load balancer. Most storage is internal to the servers, may use the FDLE SAN.

Software Characteristics

The overall FDLE system uses a number of different software and data-based components that have been developed over the years. The characteristics for software used by state and local agencies that submit data to FDLE vary by agency.

Existing System and Process Documentation

The current processes, software products and tools in use at FDLE have evolved over the years. Documentation for the total system as a whole does not exist, although some individual processes and software products have been documented. System and process documentation available at state and local agencies that submit data to FDLE are unknown.

System Interfaces

The current systems include a number of internal and external interfaces as described below.

- Rapid DNA
- LiveScan
- Latent Workstations
- County AFIS
- FBI's NGI system
- FALCON
- CWCS
- Digital Image System
- CCH

Consistency with FDLE's Software Standards and Hardware Platforms

The BIS is consistent with agency software standards and hardware platforms. The agency has adopted Oracle on Linux operating system and Microsoft SQL Server on Windows operating system as its standard relational database management system and Java as its standard programming language.

b. Current System Resource Requirements

BIS Web Application Architecture

The current BIS web application architecture is hosted at FDLE and consists of:

- Two (2) Advanced Data Storage (ADS) Servers Oracle Real Application Cluster
- One Storage Area Network
- One Backup Server (BUPS) with EMC Legato NetWorker

- One Advanced Matching Service (AMS) Subsystem
- Six (6) Data Exchange Services (DES) Red Hat Linux Cluster
- Eight (8) Data Processing Services (DPS) Computers
- Two (2) Web/Application Servers Cluster
- One Centralized Management Service (CMS) Computer
- One Centralized Print Service (CPS) Computer
- Six (6) System Server Cabinets
- Three (3) System Console with KVM Switches
- Six (6) Ethernet Switches
- Two (2) Storage Cabinets
- One Tape Library Cabinet
- Two (2) BatchScan Stations
- Three (3) PrintScan stations
- Forty-one (41) PrintScan Software Licenses (without card scanning capability)
- Twelve (12) Latent Stations
- Ten (10) Report Laser Printers
- Two (2) Fingerprint/Palmprint Card Laser Printers
- Eight (8) Photo Quality Printers
- Ninety-Two (92) Review Station Software Licenses
- Eight (8) Review Stations (for county BIS database maintenance and reports), including:
- Seventy-Two (72) Descriptor Data Completion Entry (DDCE) Software Licenses
- Four (4) Review Station Software Licenses (to be used for FDLE system support personnel)

The following software is part of the FDLE system:

- Microsoft Windows 2012
- Linux
- JBoss
- Microsoft SQL Server 2014
- Commvault Enterprise back-up
- Java programming language
- Apache Wicket framework
- Kentico
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft Access
- FDLE in-house developed authentication and authorization Application Security Module (ASM)

c. Current System Performance

The amount of BIS data grows every year. The BIS has been incrementally upgraded three separate times since 2009 to expand its capacity and extend its life expectancy, which expanded and optimized the Data Exchange Services of the BIS to allow adequately process increased message volumes. The upgrades also expanded and improved the Matching Sub-System (matchers), and replaced and expanded the SAN and Oracle database to meet

expanding capacity and throughput demands. It expanded the Matching Sub-System and workflows to integrate the Applicant AFIS (Black Box Plus) workflows and 1.8 million retained applicant records and extend the capacity and throughput support through December 31, 2021. The BIS core architecture cannot support any further substantive expansions.

The life expectancy designs of systems use estimates of future capacity and throughput and the BIS is no different. Actual production figures often differ from projections and as a result, manufacturers tend to add extra 'buffer' into their designs to mitigate the risk of reaching system capacities earlier than planned. However, the vendor notified FDLE that our current system would be End of Life on December 31, 2020 and the agency may begin to see a degradation of the systems that will impact the safety of all Floridians and visitors of the State of Florida.

Strategic Information Technology Direction

FDLE embraces and promotes open system standards that are established within the IT industry such as, American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and NIEM. These standards and models support the strategic direction of the agency.

- **Architecture** Promote the use of a multi-tier architecture that allows flexibility, scalability, and reusability.
- Server Operating Systems Utilize server operating systems that will be either Red Hat Linux or Microsoft Windows Server.
- Server Hardware Promote the use of server virtualization
- Database Management Systems Store data in relational database(s) using either Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) or Microsoft SQL Server.
- **Application Software** Develop application software using Java Platform Enterprise Edition (Java EE).
- Storage Promote the use of SAN.
- System Reliability and Availability Provide information systems and network services that give end users high (99.5+ %) reliability and availability/redundancy.
- Integration and Efficiency Create modular, integrated systems that can be maintained by FDLE staff and can be easily modified to meet changing business needs of the agency.
- **High Availability and Disaster Recovery** Provide a modular, integrated system that provides high availability through disaster recovery.
- 2. Information Technology Standards

Details are available in Appendix A.

B. Current Hardware and/or Software Inventory

BIS Web Application Architecture

The current BIS web application architecture is hosted at FDLE Information Technology Services (ITS) and consists of:

- Firewall protecting FDLE user access
- Two (2) Advanced Data Storage (ADS) Servers Oracle Real Application Cluster, including:

Four (4) Oracle Enterprise License Four (4) Oracle RAC

- One Storage Area Network, including: Two (2) Fiber Channel Hubs One RAID Array Storage Subsystem (50 TB) One LTO Automated Tape Library (50 TB)
- One Backup Server (BUPS) with EMC Legato NetWorker
- One Advanced Matching Service (AMS) Subsystem, including Two (2) Advanced Matcher Controller (AMC) – Red Hat Linux Cluster Eighty (80) Adaptive Matcher Processor (AMP) Four (4) Expert Matching (EM) Thirty (30) Palmprint Adaptive Matcher Processor (PAMP) Two (2) Grayscale Matcher (GSM)
- Six (6) Data Exchange Services (DES) red Hat Linux Cluster; as per the following: Two (2) LiveScan/CWCS/ULW Interface – Cluster Two (2) CCH Interface/NGI/Interstate AFIS Interface – Cluster Two (2) Mail servers - Cluster
- Eight (8) Data Processing Services (DPS) Computers
- Two (2) Web/Application Servers Cluster
- One Centralized Management Service (CMS) Computer
- One Centralized Print Service (CPS) Computer
- Six (6) System Server Cabinets
- Three (3) System Console with KVM Switches
- Six (6) Ethernet Switches
- Two (2) Storage Cabinets
- One Tape Library Cabinet
- Two (2) BatchScan Stations, Including: One Workstation PC with 20" Flat Panel Display, Keyboard & mouse Two (2) Flatbed Scanners with Automatic Document Feeder One Workstation Desk and Chair
- Three (3) PrintScan stations
 One Workstation PC with 24" and 20" Flat Panel Displays, Keyboards & Mouse
 One Flatbed Scanner
 One Workstation Desk and Chair
- Forty-one (41) PrintScan Software Licenses (without card scanning capability)
- Twelve (12) Latent Stations
 One Workstation PC with 24" and 20" Flat Panel Display, Keyboard & Mouse
- Ten (10) Report Laser Printers
- Two (2) Fingerprint/Palmprint Card Laser Printers
- Eight (8) Photo Quality Printers
- Ninety-Two (92) Review Station Software Licenses
- Eight (8) Review Stations (for county BIS database maintenance and reports), including: One Workstation PC with Monitor, Keyboard and Mouse One Review Station Software License
- Seventy-Two (72) Descriptor Data Completion Entry (DDCE) Software Licenses One for each existing FDLE Motorola LiveScan that does not have a JMS
- Four (4) Review Station Software Licenses (to be used for FDLE system support personnel)

The following software is part of the FDLE system:

- Microsoft Windows 2012
- Linux

- JBoss
- Microsoft SQL Server 2014
- Commvault Enterprise back-up
- Java programming language
- Apache Wicket framework
- Kentico
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft Access
- FDLE in-house developed authentication and authorization Application Security Module (ASM)

C. Proposed Technical Solution

1. Technical Solution Alternatives

This section describes the analysis of alternative approaches considered for implementing a replacement for the current BIS.

To conduct the alternatives analysis the following steps were performed:

- Identified and defined a list of potential alternative system implementation methods
- Developed high-level functional requirements that the new system must be capable of addressing
- Established a set of uniform evaluation criteria against which each alternative was measured
- Evaluated each of the alternatives through the application of the evaluation criteria
- Determined the best alternative for the Department

Three approaches are presented:

Approach 1: On-Premises Solution Replacement

Replace the current biometric identification system with an on-premises option to be housed in the FDLE data center.

Approach 2: Cloud-Based Solution Replacement

Replace the current biometric identification system with a vendor provided and supported cloud-based solution/service.

Approach 3: Status Quo/As-Is

Continue to operate FDLE's current biometric identification system. No modifications or improvement can be made at this time and the vendor has notified FDLE that the current system will be at End of Support on December 31, 2021.

2. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, as well as state and local agency stakeholders.

These criteria include:

- Additional effort required to migrate data to an alternative proprietary system
- Initial and future workload for state and local agencies

- Ability to automate or streamline biometric identification processes
- · Expand the ability to integrate with additional systems
- Ability to dynamically expand capacity as growing workload demands
- Impact to vendor and agency systems
- Impact to FDLE IT services and systems
- Cost to transition to a different vendor
- Accuracy of record matching

Fingerprint matching is at the utmost importance due to the necessity to accurately match records and is a critical factor in the selection rationale of the solution.

3. Recommended Technical Solution

After comparing the on-premises option to the cloud-based solution, FDLE recommends replacing the current BIS with a new modernized cloud-based solution. This recommendation is based on many factors however a few critical factors are summarized below. This system will meet Florida's needs for collecting, processing, storing, maintaining, and disseminating of biometrically based records. Software as a service will allow FDLE to avoid purchasing and maintaining physical hardware. In addition, the upfront cost is significantly reduced. By utilizing software as a service and a phased approach to modernizing the BIS, FDLE is able to minimize the initial cost and adjust the solution as needed. By paying annual maintenance fees, FDLE will no longer make large scale budget requests for a multi-year projects every 7-10 years to sustain the state's biometric repository.

FDLE intends to modernized the BIS with a sole source procurement that is customizable to meet current and future business needs and integrate with existing systems. FDLE has been operating Idemia biometric identification systems since the 1980's and has extensive experience with the fingerprint technology they provide. In order to reduce the inherent risk of this large technology project, contracting with the existing vendor reduces the risk and cost associated with attempting to procure and integrate fingerprint identification technology from other firms. Each biometric identification company has proprietary fingerprint matching algorithms; therefore, migrating to another proprietary matching algorithm would be costly and time-consuming. The vendor's cloud-based system maintained at multiple identical sites allows for more robust backup and recovery capabilities, improved capability of matchers and processing for increased speed and accuracy. The modernized cloud-based BIS will be able to process and store all biometric data due to its ability to dynamically expand to support current and future capacity needs unlike traditional on-premises systems. In addition, the system will be able to perform all necessary upgrades as required with seamless scalability. The ability to expand and upgrade continuously will support the efforts to ensure public safety.

The contracted systems will include, but are not limited to:

- BIS repository
- BIS matching subsystem
- Cloud-based disaster recovery
- Integration with existing interfaces
- Incorporating Rapid ID
- Software as a service
- Project management services
- Workflow software customization services

- User management
- Data analysis and migration services
- System integration and testing services
- Implementation and configuration
- Training services (technical and user)
- Security services

The risks of not implementing a new BIS are listed below:

- Slower processing times of fingerprint-based criminal history checks in Florida for those attempting to obtain a license from a regulatory agency, obtain employment in a position of special trust or serve vulnerable populations could create citizen safety concerns.
- Adversely affect the ability to share biometric data with the FBI for nation-wide searches
- Catastrophic system failure would immediately impact FDLE's operating trust fund based on the inability to make identifications for fingerprint-based criminal history background checks.
- The inability to process daily functions including supporting officer and public safety for all Floridians and visitors to the state of Florida would be jeopardized.
- It will be difficult to incorporate the enhancements required by business or legislation.
- Old technology is limited regarding compliance with emerging federal data communications standards.
- The current BIS is limited to operating latent work stations under Microsoft Windows 7 Operating System. This creates potential security issues moving forward.
- Over time, it will be difficult to acquire technical resources to maintain the old technology. It is also anticipated that this will also result in more frequent and longer down times of the system.
- The current system is showing signs of hardware failure; at least five hard drives have failed to date and server fans are being replaced regularly.
- The BIS core architecture cannot support any further substantive expansions.
- BIS production data analysis concluded that the contingency contracted capacities will fully be consumed by January 2022.

D. Proposed Solution Description

The proposed solution is to replace the current BIS with a new modernized cloud-based solution that will be customized to meet Florida's public safety needs.

1. Summary Description of Proposed System

FDLE plans to implement the modernized cloud-based BIS solution in multiple phases. Due to the current capacity issues addressing disaster recovery and Rapid ID, will provide critical relief to the issues with the current BIS and are executed concurrently. FDLE needs to implement the new system in the following phases:

Phase 1a: Replicates data storage from the on-premises Storage Area Network (SAN – used within the Advanced Data Services) to the Azure Government Cloud. This provides FDLE two active copies of the AFIS data. If the on-premises SAN fails before the full cloud migration, we will switchover to using the Azure cloud storage. The database in the Azure cloud will also be backed up to a geo-redundant cloud site to eliminate reliance on the on-premises tape library for data backup.

The use of Azure to provide a backup solution also allows the Oracle RAC HA solution on the existing system to be maintained.

Phase 1b: Builds upon Phase 1a by establishing the FDLE Multi-Biometric Identification System (MBIS) in the Cloud and moving the Rapid ID functionality into the Cloud.

Phase 2: Builds upon Phase 1b by expanding the scale and functionality of the FDLE Cloud MBIS platform by adding all remaining ABIS functionality

- Latent, finger, and palm print identification services
- Delivery to FDLE of new Latent Expert workstations with Windows 10 or newer operating systems, to enhance FBI CJIS compliance
- Criminal and Applicant processing
- Two-factor authentication
 - IDEMIA I&S will leverage the Azure's Active Directory (AD). During the requirements-gathering phase, the project team will work with FDLE to determine the 2nd factor.
- MBIS Dashboard functionality
- Face Expert facial comparison capabilities built into the solution
- Iris Matching algorithm libraries included within the MBSS matching sub-system
 - 10 x Ruggedized LiveScans with iris capture functionality delivered to the Department of Corrections to begin building the Iris database

After Phase 2, all system processing will be performed using the Azure cloud MBIS, and a mutually agreed upon decommission plan will be implemented for the legacy on-premises BIS AFIS.

System Type

- Microsoft Azure Government Cloud
- Software as a service
- Web-based interface

Connectivity

The modernized BIS will interface with the FBI system over existing secure connections. FDLE will provide connectivity to the new BIS.

Security, Privacy, Confidentiality, Access

These standards will be the same as the current security standards used by FDLE.

Development and Procurement Approach

To realize the business solution, FDLE plans a sole source procurement process to acquire the commercially available system that can be customized to meet FDLE's business requirements.

The contracted systems will include, but are not limited to:

- BIS repository
- BIS matching subsystem
- Integration with existing interfaces
- Incorporating Rapid ID
- Software as a service

- Project management services
- Workflow software customization services
- User management
- Data analysis and migration services
- System integration and testing services
- Implementation and configuration
- Training services (technical and user)
- Security services

Fingerprint matching is at the utmost importance due to the necessity to accurately match records that is relied upon for public safety. In order to accomplish the above objectives and timelines needed to continue operations of FDLE current BIS while addressing current capacity and degradation issues, FDLE must enter into a sole source procurement. This will allow FDLE to avoid continued degradation of the current system, operational failure in the impending future and ensure the highest level of accuracy is maintained.

Internal and External Interfaces

BIS interfaces with several systems. The systems interfaces are listed below:

- Rapid DNA
- LiveScan
- Latent Workstations
- County AFIS
- FBI's NGI system
- FALCON
- CWCS
- Digital Image System
- CCH

2. Resource and Summary Level Funding Requirements for Proposed Solution (if known)

Anticipated total project costs are summarized in the table below:

SCHEDULE IV-B FOR BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SOLUTION (BIS) MODERNIZATION

Title:	BIS Modernization		
Tracking #:	TBD		
Customer:	Criminal Justice Information Services	Customer Contact:	
Manager:		ITS Lead:	Abdullah Alman
Planned Start:	7/1/2022	Planned Finish:	6/30/2025
Duration (mos):	36.5		
Baseline Date:	7/1/2022		
Revision Date:		Version #:	1.0

Project Budget	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Cost Elements	FY22~23	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	Totals
Staff					
State Staff	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses					
Project Deliverables	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenses	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$90,000
					\$0
Contract Services					\$0
Contract Staff	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$0	\$1,620,000
Project Deliverables	\$2,719,497	\$3,500,000	\$5,434,572	\$0	\$11,654,069
Other IT Services	\$480,000	\$650,000	\$1,150,000	\$0	\$2,280,000
					\$0
Total	\$3,769,497	\$4,720,000	\$7,154,572	\$0	\$15,644,069
Recurring Maintenance Budget					
Cost Elements	FY 22 - 22	FY 23 - 24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26 and etc.	
Maintenance Expenses	\$180,000	\$1,365,000	\$1,365,000	\$1,365,000	
Contracted Services Maintenance	\$0	\$1,946,082	\$5,784,009	\$8,525,385	
Tota!	\$180,000	\$3,311,082	\$7,149,009	\$9,890,385	

E. Capacity Planning (historical and current trends versus projected requirements)

The FDLE BIS is the third largest repository in the nation, containing approximately 9.5 million unique person IDs and 31.5 million fingerprint images, for both criminals and civilian monitored populations such as licensees and employees in positions of special trust. BIS receives and processes 2,000 criminal booking submissions and over 8,300 fingerprint-based criminal history record check submissions daily. Additionally, there are over 9,000 active Rapid ID devices throughout the state that submit over 1.5 million searches per year to the BIS Rapid ID matchers. The Interface Control Document (ICD) details the system's existing processes.

The existing BIS was installed in 2009, and many of the components are approaching or at End of Support (EOS) or End of Life (EOL) as defined by the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

- The core architecture is reaching capacity as throughput continues to increase.
- The existing hardware is supported until December 31, 2021.
- Hardware replacement is unavailable for most components.
- Failure of servers will disable the system.

• Security patching will no longer be provided leaving the system vulnerable.

The table below shows the monthly Performance Metrics of the Transactions. Please note FDLE has seen decreases in criminal and civil retained fingerprints due to COVID-19.

DATE	07/2022	06/2022	05/2022	04/2022	03/2022
Total All Transaction	550,931	593,385	531,320	534,032	571,092
Total Criminal Search TOT	57,150	59,313	58,245	57,902	64,901
Total Applicant Search TOT	248,623	269,126	231,167	231,782	247,991
Total Latent Search TOT	7,487	7,745	7,535	7,399	7.655
Total None Search TOT	237,671	257,201	234,373	236,949	250,545

Hardware Characteristics

The overall FDLE system consists of two (2) Advanced Data Storage (ADS) production servers. There are separate network interfaces for users accessing via CJNET versus the internet, and each interface includes a network load balancer. Most storage is internal to the servers, may use the FDLE SAN.

Software Characteristics

The overall FDLE system uses a number of different software and data-based components that have been developed over the years. The characteristics for software used by state and local agencies that submit data to FDLE vary by agency.

Capacity Concerns and Forecast

• The large number of LTO-4 tapes currently required to do a backup translates to a 6 to 15 days timeline to restore the system should the system experience catastrophic failure.

				Values fro	om System !	Statistics			Projection	ns (based or	n pre-Covid	averages)
	Contractual	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Jan 2017	Jan 2018	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Jan 2021	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Jan 2025
Tenprint Person	12,500,000	6,020,992	7,526,192	8,261,509	8,754,244	9,074,007	9,385,069	9,517,818	9,713,382	10,527,307	11,409,435	12,365,47
Tenprint Incidents	32,000,000	21,596,156	24,110,856	25,714,855	27,218,914	28,619,909	29,960,057	30,887,788	31,942,331	33,927,832	36,036,749	38,276,79
Palm Print Person	3,200,000	1,849,852	2,027,396	2,190,608	2,351,522	2,510,785	2,660,873	2,768,926	2,891,793	3,198,070	3,536,786	3,911,37
Palm Print Incidents	9,000,000	4,707,366	5,399,695	6,071,410	6,756,574	7,464,748	8,159,274	8,663,869	9,216,624	10,771,171	12,587,920	14,711.09
Mugshots	2,000,000	1,861,140	2,423,925	3,075,551		4,763,678						
ULF	240,000	183,695	180,808	180,045	183,263	188,595	188,886	197,230	201,679	206,160	210,741	215,424
ULP	127,000	82,075	83,601	86,091	89,204	94,061	96,476	102,167	105,550	116,252	128,038	141.02

Projected Requirements

The modernized BIS must migrate all data from the current BIS to the new solution. The table below is an example of the data needed to be migrated.

Record Type	Number of Records
Ten-print	33,000,000
Palm Print	9,200,000

Mugshots	5,200,000
Latent Finger	181,000
Latent Palm	90,700

The modernized BIS must meet, at a minimum, the estimated capacity needs documented in the table below.

Record Type	Initial Capacity	Yr-7 Capacity				
Ten-print Incidents (500 ppi)	33,000,000	46,300,000				
Palm print Incidents (500 ppi)	9,200,000	14,100,000				
Mugshots (images)	5,200,000	10,100,000				
Unsolved Latent Fingers	181,000	271,500				
Unsolved Latent Palms	90,700	136,050				

VII. Schedule IV-B Project Management Planning

Purpose: To require the agency to provide evidence of its thorough project planning and provide the tools the agency will use to carry out and manage the proposed project. The level of detail must be appropriate for the project's scope and complexity.

Project Scope

The scope of this project is to design, develop, and replace the current BIS with more modernized automated fingerprint identification system. BIS is a statewide automated fingerprint identification system capable of, but not limited to, reading, classifying, matching, and storing fingerprints, rolled fingerprints, and latent fingerprints. The system is available to every criminal justice agency that is responsible for the administration of criminal justice.

BIS holds all criminal fingerprints, palm prints, mugshots, and scars, marks and tattoo images collected during booking in the state of Florida along with subject's demographic information and criminal charge data. The system uses a combination of automated and manual matching of fingerprints (and palm prints) of new/unknown persons against the existing repository with the purpose of establishing identity. It is used by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies for identification of criminals and by forensic labs for solving crimes.

BIS also compares civil fingerprints submitted for criminal history record checks by Authorized Recipients or Qualified Entities to the criminal fingerprints held in the repository. In addition, Authorized Recipients or Qualified Entities can have these civil fingerprints retained for additional comparison to all incoming booking and criminal registration fingerprints. If a fingerprint match of an incoming criminal submission occurs to a retained civil fingerprint, FALCON transmits a notification of the match to the Authorized Recipient or Qualified Entity.

In addition, the scope of the project includes to build and administer an IT infrastructure to support new and projected expansion and data storage needs related to the storage of criminal data.

FDLE's primary objectives for this project are to:

- Replace current BIS
- Support existing and new interfaces
- Support current and future BIS functionality
- Incorporate several enhancements to the system
- Support additional storage needed to store criminal information
- Support future storage needs

Project Phasing Plan

This project consists of three high-level phases: detailed planning, procurement/contracting, and implementation and deployment. Given the number of state and local agencies that interface to the BIS, the overall timeframe for this project is relatively long. Additionally, FDLE needs to have the new BIS in place by June 2025 therefore, all phases of the project will overlap, so at least partial functionality is in place by then.

Phase 1 – Detailed Planning

The detailed planning phase involves designing and developing the BIS technical specification and technical requirements, assembling the project team, and establishing mechanisms for FDLE to collaborate with state and local law enforcement agencies and with vendors. The technical specification and technical requirements documentation are provided to state and local agencies to gain their feedback. During this phase, FDLE will also continue to collect and update information collected during readiness assessments to fill in missing information and to make updates.

Phase 2 - Contracting

This phase of project will include obtaining funding and statutory approvals to move forward with the sole source procurement process.

Phase 3 - Implementation and Deployment

The implementation and deployment phase start as soon as the technical specification and requirements are available. Additionally, FDLE can start development of a test plan and various documentation and software tools to simplify development and testing of products. Once the procurement/contracting phase is complete, vendors can start development of the BIS either by developing a new system or customizations of an existing product.

FDLE will provide technical assistance to those agencies and vendors to aid with the rapid adjustment, to answer questions, and to provide support to ensure a successful BIS replacement.

Toward the end of this phase, desirable additional features or requirements may have been identified; technology advances may be available that would improve the process and related systems; user requests may have been received; new features may be available in the various products; etc. Therefore, it is anticipated that a round of future enhancements and technology refreshes are beneficial to improve services; stay current with technology; and continue to improve the overall process. These enhancements and refreshes are conducted in parallel to any ongoing work. FDLE will retire and decommission outdated business process, tools, methods, and functions that no longer add value to BIS.

Baseline Schedule

A more detailed baseline schedule is prepared after a contract is established with vendors

Project Organization

The comprehensive nature of the BIS necessitates the coordination among a variety of disparate agencies and groups. This project requires coordination and management of a skilled project staff consisting of technical, functional, and administrative staff, mixed with contract staff and task-specific vendors.

The BIS Project organization consists of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the Project Manager, and the Project Team. FDLE SME's and a number of other groups provide additional support. Each group performs a particular role for the project and is comprised of members of ITS, CJIS, and FDLE leadership.

FDLE Executive Leadership

The Executive Leadership consists of the Assistant Commissioner (Public Safety Services), Director of CJIS (also the project sponsor), Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of Office of Statewide Investigative Services and the Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CJIS Director and CIO report to the Assistant Commissioner of Public Safety Services. The SAC reports to the Assistant Commissioner of Investigations and Forensic Sciences. The Executive Leadership provides guidance on project decisions that impact scope, schedule, and budget.

FDLE Project Steering Committee

The PSC monitors and resolves risks and issues, and provides direction to the PM for the dayto-day operations, to minimize impact to project scope, schedule, and budget.

Regular meetings are conducted (based on direction from the PSC) to provide project updates. Meetings focus on action items, scope change requests, and risks (issues impacting budget or timeliness). The meetings follow a standard agenda. Critical project needs are addressed and guidance and direction are requested from the PSC as appropriate. The PSC provides assessment and analysis, ensuring that supporting initiatives are based upon knowledgeable and information decisions.

A status report is prepared for each meeting and is distributed to each attendee. The member of the PSC will be determined at a project initiation.

Project Manager

The PM is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the work effort and successful completion of the BIS project. The PM monitors the day-to-day status of project team efforts. This includes establishing and maintaining the project management plan, assigning, directing, and monitoring the work of project staff, serving as FDLE's primary point of contact for the prime contractor, managing issues and risks, monitoring and reporting project status, and reviewing contract deliverables prior to delivery to the PSC for approval.

Project Team

The BIS Project Team consists of a core group of FDLE members responsible for the day-today tasks associated with the project. This team is comprised largely of members of Criminal Justice Information Services, Information Technology Services and any other positions (FTE or Contract) deemed necessary for the successful completion of the project.

Contract Manager

As a member of the Project Team, the Contract Manager is responsible for gathering the necessary information for developing the SOW and other contracting vehicles, monitoring the award of those contracts, ensuring performance delivery as required by the contract and closing out contracts when the tasks are completed. The Contract Manager works closely with

FDLE contract and legal members to ensure that all work is accomplished within State and FDLE contracting rules and guidelines. The Contract Manager will coordinate budget issues and maintain awareness of all expenditures and accounts payable.

FDLE Implementation and Transition Unit (ITU)

Workgroups will assist the Project Team in ensuring that the BIS project meets the operational needs. SMEs, representatives from business operations, and IT are assigned to the project. Business staff consisting of management and Criminal Justice Information Consultants, is assembled to improve BIS. The unit is responsible for implementation and transition of external agencies to the new system, as well as for stakeholder and customer communication, education/training, preparation and readiness for the new technology. They will evaluate existing policies and determine whether modifications are needed, or if new policies need to be created, to mitigate privacy or other risks related to new services and business processes.

The ITU will serve as the conduit through which user community stakeholders and program personnel communicate, ensuring the resulting services are compliant with the mission. This includes policy identification/coordination for new services, questions for the record, and public inquires. This project will require extensive coordination with loyal agencies as they make modifications to their systems to become compliant with state specifications.

Quality Assurance Plan

The focus of the quality management process is to build effective processes that enable the production of high-quality deliverables that meet the specified business requirements. The qualify management procedure consists of two principal processes: Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC).

Quality Assurance

QA is the practice of adhering to planned, established and systematic approaches designed to ensure the high caliber of the deliverables and the detection and correction of any errors. It provides information about a common set of guidelines and standards to be applied by the Project Team. The primary aspect of a QA review is to ensure that the processes established for the project are being followed. If new processes are required, a group will be formed to establish the quality procedure. The benefits of following quality assurance processes include the following:

- Improved communication
- Improved planning and requirement gathering/definition processes
- Improved development process
- Improved product quality
- Better criteria for hardware and software testing
- Easier transition to production for hardware and software

The most effective QA activity is a formal QA review. The Project Team will conduct these reviews of project processes. Using results generated by this review, the PM will direct followup actions to ensure that the project uses sound processes. Additionally, the ESC will advise the PM of any observed deficiencies in processes and the PM will take corrective action to resolve the deficiency in the future.

Quality Control

QC activities are those focused on the inspection and/or testing of the deliverable produced. The QC Team will verify that the deliverables are of acceptable quality and that they are technically accurate. QC is the responsibility of the Project Team and the PM or Task Lead responsible for a deliverable. The PM will monitor the activities associated with the acceptance of deliverables. QC is conducted before a deliverable is submitted as final to be approved by the PM. The Project Manager is responsible for developing and maintaining a Quality Plan. The Quality Plan will document major deliverables of the project, completeness and correctness criteria, quality control activities and quality assurance activities.

Topics Addressed in the Quality Plan:

Quality Control activities associated with project deliverables:

- Document Deliverables
- Hardware and Software Deliverables
- Service Deliverables

Quality Assurance activities:

- QA processes (Requirements Traceability, Testing, Data Migration, etc.)
- Responsibility for QA processes

Quality Metrics for the project such as:

- Customer Satisfaction
- IT Satisfaction
- Vendor Satisfaction
- Changes in Scope
- Changes to Schedule
- Changes in Cost
- Number and Type of Issues
- Number and Type of Defects
- Preparedness of customer to assume production responsibilities
- Preparedness of IT to assume production responsibilities
- Solution "Fitness for Use"

System testing and operational acceptance testing will be the primary QC processes used to assure that deliverables meet FDLE's documented requirements. System testing will involve specific testing and measurement at a technical level to verify compatibility, usability, performance, accuracy, and content of results.

External Project Oversight

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council (CJJIS)

The CJJIS Council was created by section 943.08, F.S., with the purpose to develop and implement a statewide strategy for identification, sharing, and coordination of criminal and juvenile justice data among federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. The Council is comprised by 15 members, consisting of representatives from the Attorney General, State Attorneys, Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Corrections, Parole Commission, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Department of Children and Families, Public Defenders and the Office of State Court Administrators. The Governor of Florida appoints two sheriffs, two police chiefs, and one clerk of court to the Council. With this broad representation of the criminal justice community, all issues receive a full and fair hearing from all perspectives.

Pursuant to Rule 74-1.009 F.A.C., this project will include the contracting of an independent verification and validation vendor to provide additional project oversight.

Change Management

Change management occurs throughout the lifecycle of the project. A change can be related to any facet of the project – scope creep, schedule revision, funding / cost changes, team / resource changes, issues and risks, etc.

If the change is minor (no change to scope, schedule or budget), the PM may determine the change can be met within current project parameters and the formal change process is not necessary. If the change could impact requirements, deliverables, payment schedule, cost, or completion date of a major milestone, the PM (or team member assigned) will consult with the contract manager and fully research the impact of the project change and formulate a resolution. The PM will complete a formal Project Change Request form and present the change to the Project Steering Committee.

The Project Steering Committee will determine if the proposed change should be approved. Members of the Project Steering Committee will signify approval or disapproval of a proposed project change by signing the Project Change Request form.

The PM and Project Steering Committee must consult with FDLE Executive Management if the proposed change significantly alters requirements, deliverables, payment schedule, cost, or completion date of a major milestone. FDLE Executive Management will determine if the proposed change should be approved.

If the Project Steering Committee or FDLE Management determines that the approved project change will require a Contract Amendment, the PM and the contract manager will work with the vendor to prepare the Contract Amendment for the PSC's review and approval. The contract amendment will then be processed according to FDLE contract procedures.

Communications Plan

The PM will develop a Communications Plan to provide a framework for addressing change management with customers. The Communications Plan outlines a comprehensive strategy of both communicating project and process change information to the BIS customer base and others affected by the project as well as receiving and processing input/feedback from customers and others. The Communication Plan identifies communication strategies which will be used to target the different audience groups (users, stakeholders, advisors, media, decision-makers, etc.) via an assortment of communication methods (Internet and email, formal and informal documents, multi-media presentations, and face-to-face meetings). This document serves as the core of the BIS change management effort and will be updated throughout the life of the project.

Effective communication and outreach, both internal and external to FDLE is critical to the overall new repository statewide BIS during the design, development, and implementation phase of the project and to ensure increased understanding, involvement, and buy-in from all stakeholders. The objectives of the Communications Plan include the following:

- To ensure that target audiences are aware of and understand the purpose and mission of FDLE, particularly as it relates to crime statistics reporting, understand the rationale for development of a new system, and know what will and what will not change as a result of this project.
- To ensure that all audiences and stakeholder groups recognize the benefits of an updated reporting method, and how it will help organizations achieve their criminal justice objectives.
- To provide information to external customers on how implementation of the updated BIS may affect current and future work processes and what will be done to mitigate any

perceived negative effects, address and clarify any unrealistic user expectations, and achieve "buy-in" from the internal and external user community.

 To maintain a dynamic and proactive communications campaign, in which information is updated and continuously provided for the benefit of the entire user community, and to establish a culture in which feedback is encouraged and is gathered and evaluated to ensure that project objectives will be met and project goals achieved.

The Project Manager is responsible for developing and maintaining a Communication Management Plan. This plan will document how and in what format information will be communicated, when and where communications are made, and who is responsible for providing each type of communication.

Topics included in the Communication Management Plan:

- 1. Target Audience Identification of all possible audience groups in as much detail as possible:
 - Specific stakeholder groups (police departments, sheriffs' offices, etc.)
 - Project Team
 - Project Steering Committee
 - FDLE management
 - FDLE customers
 - Legislature
 - Oversight agencies
- 2. Communication Method Communications may be formal, such as status reports, Operational Work Plans, newsletters, and quarterly meetings or informal such as notices or announcements through email or website. Communications may also be in written form or face-to-face. Examples include such things as:
 - Status reports
 - Operational Work Plans
 - Stakeholder /customer surveys
 - Project newsletters
 - Pamphlets
 - Project website
 - Ad Hoc notices
 - Project Steering Committee meetings
 - Project Team meetings
 - FDLE Executive Management briefs
- 3. Method of Delivery Methods of delivery could be such things as:
 - Emails
 - Presentations
 - Reports
 - Website
 - Documents (electronic or paper)
 - Meetings
- 4. Frequency

Some communications could be set at regular intervals such as meetings or reports required annually, quarterly, biweekly, etc. or upon specific project milestone or phase

timelines according to project needs. Some communication could also be random and event-specific such as notices dealing with specific issues.

5. Responsibility

Each type of communication must be assigned to the PM or a specific member of the Project Team.

Risk Management

The selected vendor(s) will provide a Risk Management Plan that describes the plan to manage risks throughout the life of the project. A risk refers to future conditions or circumstances, which will have an adverse impact on the project if they occur, that exist outside of the control of FDLE or the Project Team. In other words, a risk is a potential future problem. Risk management is performed continually over the life of the project. Risk management includes the following:

Step 1: Identify major risks to project success

Step 2: Assess the potential impact of each risk and its probability of occurrence

- Step 3: Determine appropriate contingency plans
- Step 4: Determine the acceptable level of tolerance for each risk
- Step 5: Specify mitigation strategies to be implemented for critical risks

Step 6: Periodically review the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and identify any new risks.

Risk identification occurs throughout the life of the project. Any project stakeholder, Project Team member, customer or contractor can submit a risk at any time. A risk mitigation session is conducted at the start of each build or phase. The PM will manage the FDLE risk documents which one of the artifacts maintained throughout the life of the project. Distribution of the risk document will be agreed upon between the FDLE and the vendor PM at the beginning of the engagement. The risk document will be an electronic document and available to the Project Team at all times during the project.

The PM (in consultation with the PSC) evaluates the risk and recommends a risk level. The risk level is used to set the priority of the risk and determine how risks should be addressed.

Risk management includes an ongoing cycle of risk identification, analysis and monitoring. FDLE uses TenStep to perform risk management. Each risk with a risk level of medium or high is evaluated to determine if the impact is severe enough that a risk mitigation plan should be created. If a risk mitigation plan is required, the risk is investigated to determine whether or not the resolution of a risk causes the budget, personnel, scope or schedule to change. In the event a risk mitigation plan must be exercised, project change control processes will be used (if necessary) and activities associated with the risk mitigation plan will be added to the Project Schedule to ensure the work is completed. The PM monitors all risk mitigation plans to ensure they are being executed successfully.

Implementation Plan

FDLE will develop the BIS technical specification using the existing BIS specification as the foundation. This specification will include complete documentation, data elements listings, diagrams, and sample data submission messages. FDLE will also establish a developer portal where vendors and agencies can download the technical specification, access documentation and software/tools, ask questions, and request assistance.

Once the sole source procurement contract is in place for the BIS, the vendor(s) will modify

their products to meet FDLE's needs and adhere to the business process requirements and the functional and technical requirements defined by FDLE.

The projects will utilize an implementation plan for deploying the solutions to the projection environment. The implementation plan identifies all activities required for successful deployment of the solutions for production use.

The implementation plan will include:

- Implementation Plan (Step-by-step instructions)
- Go-Live Schedule
- Implementation Approvals
- Implementation Communication Plan
- Dependencies
- Resource Requirements
- Failback Plan
- Post-Implementation Tasks

VIII. Appendices

Appendix A – Standards and Definitions

Appendix B – Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheet

Appendix C - Risk Assessment Worksheet

Appendix D – Estimated Project Schedule

Appendix A - Standards and Definitions

- 1. Chapter 60GG-2, STATE OF FLORIDA CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-2
- 2. Chapter 60GG-1, State of Florida Project Management and Oversight https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-1
- 3. Chapter 60GG-3, Data Center Operations https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-3
- 4. Chapter 60GG-4, Cloud Computing https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-4
- 5. Chapter 60GG-5, State of Florida Enterprise Architecture https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-5
- 6. CJIS Security Policy Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy (pa.gov)
- 7. United States Rehabilitation Act Section 508 Manage an IT Accessibility/508 Program | Section508.gov

Appendix B – Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheet See additional documents

Appendix C – Risk Assessment Worksheet See additional documents

Appendix D – Estimated Project Schedule See additional documents State of Florida Cost Benefit Analysis APPENDIX B

CBAForm 1 - Net Tangible Benefits

Florida Department of LawAgencyEnforcement

Project BIS Modernization

Net Tangible Benefits - Operational Cost Changes (Co	osts of Current	Operations vers	sus Proposed Opera	ations as a Resi	ult of the Projec	t) and Additional T	angible Benefit	s CBAForm 1	A						
Agency		FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			FY 2026-27			FY 2027-28	
(Recurring Costs Only No Project Costs)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a)+(b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)
			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program
	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing	Cost Change	Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting
	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed
	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project
A. Personnel Costs Agency-Managed Staff	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764
A.b Total Staff	2.50	0.00		2.50	0.00		2.50	0.00		2.50	0.00		2.50	0.00	
A-1.a. State FTEs (Salaries & Benefits)	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764	\$166,764	\$0	\$166,764
A-1.b. State FTEs (#)	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
A-2.a. OPS Staff (Salaries)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-2.b. OPS (#)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-3.a. Staff Augmentation (Contract Cost)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-3.b. Staff Augmentation (# of Contractors)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Application Maintenance Costs	\$1,613,554	\$2,126,082	\$3,739,636	\$1,613,554	\$5,964,009	\$7,577,563	\$0	\$8,705,385	\$8,705,385	\$0	\$8,705,385	\$8,705,385	\$0	\$8,705,385	\$8,705,385
B-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B-2. Hardware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B-3. Software	\$1,613,554	\$1,946,082	\$3,559,636	\$1,613,554	\$5,784,009	\$7,397,563	\$0	\$8,525,385	\$8,525,385	\$0	\$8,525,385	\$8,525,385	\$0	\$8,525,385	\$8,525,385
B-4. Other Express Route	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000
C. Data Center Provider Costs	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
C-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-2. Infrastructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-3. Network / Hosting Services	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
C-4. Disaster Recovery	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-5. Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1.1	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D. Plant & Facility Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	T -	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	
E. Other Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0		
E-1. Training	\$0	\$0	÷ •	\$0	\$0	÷ •	\$0	\$0	1.	\$0	\$0	Ţ •	\$0	\$0	
E-2. Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	ţ.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E-3. Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total of Recurring Operational Costs	\$1,780,318	\$3,626,082	\$5,406,400	\$1,780,318	\$7,464,009	\$9,244,327	\$166,764	\$10,205,385	\$10,372,149	\$166,764	\$10,205,385	\$10,372,149	\$166,764	\$10,205,385	\$10,372,149
F. Additional Tangible Benefits:		¢0.			\$0			\$0			\$0			\$0	
0		\$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			1.1			\$U \$0	
F-1. Specify F-2. Specify		<u>\$0</u> \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0	
		<u>\$0</u> \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0	
F-3. Specify					ΨŬ									~~	
Total Net Tangible Benefits:		(\$3,626,082)			(\$7,464,009)			(\$10,205,385)			(\$10,205,385)			(\$10,205,385)	

CHARACTERIZATION OF PROJECT BENEFIT ESTIMATE CBAForm 1B										
Choo	ose Type	Estimate Confidence	Enter % (+/-)							
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level								
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level								
Placeholder		Confidence Level								

State of Florida
Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost Benefit Analysis																				
A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J	К	L	М	Ν	0	Р	Q	R		S	Т
1 Florida Department of Law Enforcement	BIS Modernization										CBAForm 2A	Baseline Projec	t Budget							
Costs entered into each row are mutually exclusive									_			_					-			
do not remove any of the provided project cost elen			here applicable.		FY2023-2	24		FY2024-2	5		FY2025-26	6		FY2026	-27		FY202	7-28		TOTAL
2 Include only one-time project costs in this table	. Include any recurring costs in CBA	Form 1A.	•		4.720.000		*	7,154,572		<u> </u>						_				44 074 570
3			\$ -	· · ·	4,720,000		\$	5 7,154,572		\$	•		3	i -		\$	-			\$ 11,874,572
Item Description		Appropriation	Current & Previous Years Project-			YR 1 Base			YR 2 Base			YR 3 Base			YR 4 Base			YR	5 Base	
4 (remove guidelines and annotate entries here)	Project Cost Element	Category	Related Cost	YR 1 #	YR 1 LBR	Budget	YR 2 #	YR 2 LBR	Budget	YR 3 #	YR 3 LBR	Budget	YR 4 #	YR 4 LBR	Budget	YR 5#	YR 5 LBR	В	udget	TOTAL
	FTE	010	¢	0.00 €		¢	0.00		۴	0.00 €	- 9		0.00		\$ -	0.00		¢		•
5 Costs for all state employees working on the project.	FIE	S&B	\$ -	0.00 \$		\$ -	0.00 \$) -	ð -	0.00 \$	- 3	• -	0.00 \$	• -	ک -	0.00 \$	-	\$	-	Þ -
6 Costs for all OPS employees working on the project.	OPS	OPS	\$-	0.00		\$-	0.00 \$; -	\$-	0.00 \$	- 9	6 -	0.00 \$		\$-	0.00 \$	-	\$	- 1	5 -
		Contracted													·					•
7 Staffing costs for personnel using Time & Expense.	Staff Augmentation	Services	\$-	2.00 \$	340,000	\$ -	2.00 \$	340,000	\$-	0.00 \$	- \$	s -	0.00 \$	- :	\$-	0.00 \$	-	\$	- 1	\$ 680,000
Project management personnel and related		Contracted																		
8 deliverables.	Project Management	Services	\$-	1.00 \$	200,000	\$-	1.00 \$	200,000	\$-	0.00 \$	- \$	ş -	0.00 \$	-	\$-	0.00 \$	-	\$		\$ 400,000
Design the second shall be designed as the second s		Contracted																		
Project oversight to include Independent Verification & 9 Validation (IV&V) personnel and related deliverables.	Project Oversight	Services	\$ -	2 00 0	350,000	\$ -	0.00 \$	350,000	\$ -	0.00 \$	- 5		0.00 \$	_	¢ _	0.00 \$	_	¢		\$ 700.000
Staffing costs for all professional services not included		Contracted	φ -	0.00 φ	330,000	φ -	0.00 φ	5 550,000	φ -	0.00 \$	- 4	- 0	0.00 4	-	φ -	0.00 \$		ψ		\$ 700,000
10 in other categories.	Consultants/Contractors	Services	\$ -	0.00 \$	-	\$-	0.00 \$; <u>-</u>	\$ -	0.00 \$	- 9	s -	0.00 \$	-	\$-	0.00 \$	_	\$	- 1	5 -
Separate requirements analysis and feasibility study		Contracted	÷	0.00 \$		Ŷ	0.00 \$	·	Ŷ	0.00 \$		•	0.00 4	•	Ŷ	0.00 0				*
11 procurements.	Project Planning/Analysis	Services	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$; -	\$-	\$	- \$	6 -	\$	-	\$-	\$	-	\$	- 1	ş -
Hardware purchases not included in data center																				
12 services.	Hardware	000	\$-	\$	-	\$ -	\$; -	\$-	\$	- \$	s -	9	-	\$-	\$	-	\$	-	\$
		Contracted				•			•						•			•		
13 Commercial software purchases and licensing costs.	Commercial Software	Services	\$-	\$	-	\$ -	\$; -	\$-	\$	- 9	-		-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	• -
Professional services with fixed-price costs (i.e. software		Contracted																		
14 development, installation, project documentation)	Project Deliverables	Services	\$-	\$	3,500,000	\$ -	\$	5,434,572	\$ -	\$	- 9	6 -	9	-	\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	8,934,572
		Contracted		Ť	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Ť	.,		Ť			Ì					Ŧ		,,
15 All first-time training costs associated with the project.	Training	Services	\$-	\$	-	\$ -	\$; <u>-</u>	\$ -	\$	- \$	<u> -</u>	9	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- 1	\$
Include the quote received from the data center provider	r																			
for project equipment and services. Only include one-																				
time project costs in this row. Recurring, project-related data center costs are included in CBA Form 1A.	Data Center Services - One Time	Data Center																		
16	Costs	Category	¢	¢		\$	¢	_	¢	¢	_ @		đ		\$	e		\$		
Other contracted services not included in other		Contracted	φ -	پ	-	φ -	φ	-	ψ -		- 4	-	4		ψ =	¥	-	ψ	-	γ -
17 categories.	Other Services	Services	\$ -	\$	300.000	\$ -	\$	800.000	\$ -	\$	- 9	6 -	9	-	\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	\$ 1,100,000
Include costs for non-state data center equipment				Ť	,		Ť			Ť			Ì					Ŧ		,,
required by the project and the proposed solution (insert																				
18 additional rows as needed for detail)	Equipment	Expense	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$; -	\$-	\$	- \$	s -	9	-	\$-	\$	-	\$	-	\$
Include costs associated with leasing space for project	Langed Space	Evmonor	¢	s		¢	s		¢						¢			\$		•
19 personnel.	Leased Space	Expense	р -	\$	-	ф -	\$		ф -	\$	- 3	• -	4	-	ф -	\$	-	ъ	-	p -
20 Other project expenses not included in other categories.	Other Expenses	Expense	\$ -	\$	30.000	\$ -	\$	30.000	\$-	\$	- 9	6 -	g	_	\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	60,000
21	Total	2.001.00	\$ -	3.00 \$	4.720.000	-	3.00 \$	7.154.572	7	0.00 \$	- 9	-	0.00 \$	-	\$ -	0.00 \$	-	\$	- 1	11.874.572
				····· •	,-=-,-5€			,							•			Ŧ		

State of Florida

Cost Benefit Analysis

APPENDIX B

CBAForm 2 - Project Cost Analysis	Agency	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Project	BIS Modernization	

		PROJECT COST SUMMARY (from CBAForm 2A)				
PROJECT COST SUMMARY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL
PROJECT COST SOMMART	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (*)	\$4,720,000	\$7,154,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,874,572
CUMULATIVE PROJECT COSTS						
(includes Current & Previous Years' Project-Related Costs)	\$4,720,000	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	
Total Costs are carried forward to CBAForm3 Project Investment Summary worksheet.						

	PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES - CBAForm 2B					
PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	
General Revenue	\$680,000	\$7,154,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,834,572
Trust Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants 🗌	\$4,040,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,040,000
Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$4,720,000	\$7,154,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,874,572
CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT	\$4,720,000	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	\$11,874,572	

Characterization of Project Cost Estimate - CBAForm 2C						
Choose T	уре	Estimate Confidence	Enter % (+/-)			
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level				
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level				
Placeholder		Confidence Level				

State of Florida

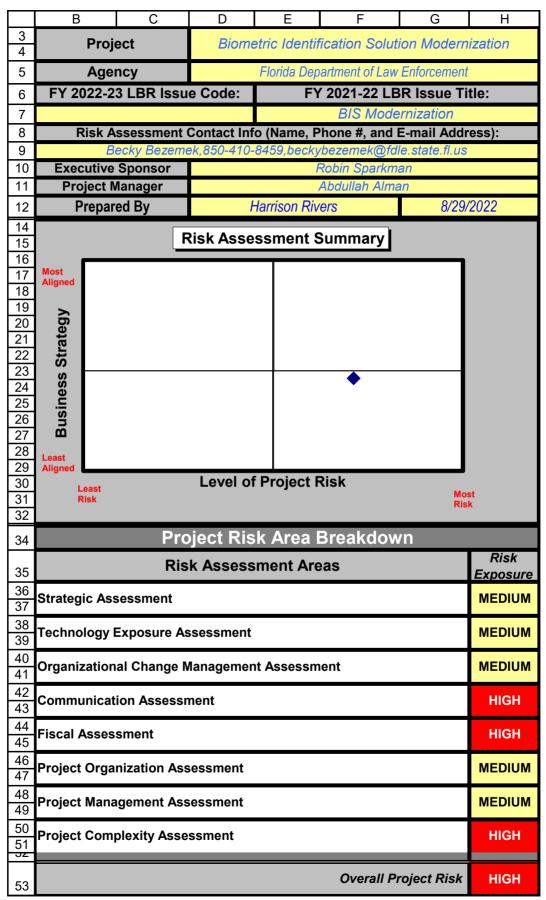
Cost Benefit Analysis

CBAForm 3 - Project Investment Summary	Agency	Florida Departn Enforcer		Project	BIS Modernizatio	n
		COST BENEFIT ANALY				
FY	FY	FY FY	FY		TOTAL FOR ALL	

	FY	FY	FY	FY		TOTAL FOR ALL
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	YEARS
Project Cost	\$4,720,000	\$7,154,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,874,572
Net Tangible Benefits	(\$3,626,082)	(\$7,464,009)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$41,706,246)
Return on Investment	(\$8,346,082)	(\$14,618,581)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$10,205,385)	(\$53,580,818)
Year to Year Change in Program						
Staffing	0	0	0	0	0	

RETURN ON INVESTMENT ANALYSIS CBAForm 3B					
Payback Period (years)	NO PAYBACK	Payback Period is the time required to recover the investment costs of the project.			
Breakeven Fiscal Year	NO PAYBACK	Fiscal Year during which the project's investment costs are recovered.			
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$48,298,879)	NPV is the present-day value of the project's benefits less costs over the project's lifecycle.			
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	NO IRR	IRR is the project's rate of return.			

	Investment Interest Earning Yield CBAForm 3C							
Fiscal FY FY FY FY FY								
Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28			
Cost of Capital	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%			



	В	С	D	E				
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcen	nent Project: Biometric Identification	Solution Modernization				
3								
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer				
5	1.01	Are project objectives clearly aligned with the	0% to 40% Few or no objectives aligned	81% to 100% All or				
6		agency's legal mission?	41% to 80% Some objectives aligned	nearly all objectives				
7			81% to 100% All or nearly all objectives aligned	aligned				
8		Are project objectives clearly documented	Not documented or agreed to by stakeholders					
9		and understood by all stakeholder groups?	Informal agreement by stakeholders	Informal agreement by stakeholders				
10			Documented with sign-off by stakeholders	Stationoldors				
11		Are the project sponsor, senior management,	Not or rarely involved					
12		and other executive stakeholders actively	Most regularly attend executive steering committee meetings	Most regularly attend executive steering				
		involved in meetings for the review and success of the project?	Project charter signed by executive sponsor and executive	committee meetings				
13			team actively engaged in steering committee meetings	5				
14		Has the agency documented its vision for how	Vision is not documented	Vision is completely				
15		changes to the proposed technology will improve its business processes?	Vision is partially documented	documented				
16			Vision is completely documented					
17	1.05	Have all project business/program area	0% to 40% Few or none defined and documented	41% to 80% Some				
18		requirements, assumptions, constraints, and priorities been defined and documented?	41% to 80% Some defined and documented	defined and documented				
19		r	81% to 100% All or nearly all defined and documented					
20	1.06	Are all needed changes in law, rule, or policy identified and documented?	No changes needed					
21		Identified and documented?	Changes unknown					
22			Changes are identified in concept only	No changes needed				
23			Changes are identified and documented					
24	4.0-		Legislation or proposed rule change is drafted					
25	1.07	Are any project phase or milestone completion dates fixed by outside factors,	Few or none					
26		e.g., state or federal law or funding	Some	Few or none				
27		restrictions?	All or nearly all					
28		What is the external (e.g. public) visibility of	Minimal or no external use or visibility					
29		the proposed system or project?	Moderate external use or visibility	Extensive external use or				
30			Extensive external use or visibility	visibility				
31	1.09	What is the internal (e.g. state agency)	Multiple agency or state enterprise visibility					
32		visibility of the proposed system or project?	Single agency-wide use or visibility	Multiple agency or state				
33			Use or visibility at division and/or bureau level only	enterprise visibility				
34	1.10	Is this a multi-year project?	Greater than 5 years					
35			Between 3 and 5 years					
36			Between 1 and 3 years	Greater than 5 years				
37			1 year or less					
57			r your or root					

	В	С	D	E
1	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem	ent Project: Biometric Identification S	Solution Modernization
3			Section 2 Technology Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	2.01	Does the agency have experience working with, operating, and supporting the proposed	Read about only or attended conference and/or vendor presentation	
6		technical solution in a production environment?	Supported prototype or production system less than 6 months	Installed and supported production system more
7			Supported production system 6 months to 12 months	than 3 years
8			Supported production system 1 year to 3 years	, ,
9			Installed and supported production system more than 3 years	
10	2.02	Does the agency's internal staff have sufficient knowledge of the proposed technical		External technical
11		solution to implement and operate the new system?	External technical resources will be needed through implementation only	resources will be needed for implementation and
12			Internal resources have sufficient knowledge for implementation and operations	operations
13	2.03	Have all relevant technical alternatives/	No technology alternatives researched	Some alternatives
14		solution options been researched, documented and considered?	Some alternatives documented and considered	documented and
15			All or nearly all alternatives documented and considered	considered
16	2.04	Does the proposed technical solution comply with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry		Proposed technology solution is fully compliant
17		technology standards?	Some relevant standards have been incorporated into the proposed technology	with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry
18			Proposed technology solution is fully compliant with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry standards	standards
19	2.05	Does the proposed technical solution require	Minor or no infrastructure change required	
20		significant change to the agency's existing	Moderate infrastructure change required	Minor or no infrastructure
21		technology infrastructure?	Extensive infrastructure change required	change required
22			Complete infrastructure replacement	
23	2.06	Are detailed hardware and software capacity	Capacity requirements are not understood or defined	
24		requirements defined and documented?	Capacity requirements are defined only at a conceptual level	Capacity requirements are defined only at a
25			Capacity requirements are based on historical data and new system design specifications and performance requirements	conceptual level

	В	С	D	E				
1	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem	ent Project: Biometric Identification S	Solution Modernization				
3	3 Section 3 Organizational Change Management Area							
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer				
5	3.01		Extensive changes to organization structure, staff or business processes Moderate changes to organization structure, staff or business	Minimal changes to organization structure,				
6		if the project is successfully implemented?	processes Minimal changes to organization structure, staff or business	staff or business processes structure				
7			processes structure					
8	3.02	Will this project impact essential business processes?	Yes No	No				
9	2.02							
10	3.03	Have all business process changes and process interactions been defined and	0% to 40% Few or no process changes defined and documented	41% to 80% Some				
11		documented?	41% to 80% Some process changes defined and documented	process changes defined and documented				
12			81% to 100% All or nearly all processes defiined and documented					
13	3.04		Yes	No				
14	0.05	Plan been approved for this project?	No					
15	3.05	Will the agency's anticipated FTE count change as a result of implementing the	Over 10% FTE count change	Less than 1% FTE count				
16		project?	1% to 10% FTE count change	change				
17	0.00		Less than 1% FTE count change					
18	3.06	Will the number of contractors change as a result of implementing the project?	Over 10% contractor count change	1 to 10% contractor count				
19		result of implementing the project?	1 to 10% contractor count change	change				
20	2.07	Milestic the summated based of the second	Less than 1% contractor count change					
21	3.07	What is the expected level of change impact on the citizens of the State of Florida if the	Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services or information)	Minor or no changes				
22		project is successfully implemented?	Moderate changes	WINDE OF NO CHANGES				
23			Minor or no changes					
24	3.08		Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services or information					
25		of implementing the project?	Moderate changes	Minor or no changes				
26			Minor or no changes					
27	3.09	Has the agency successfully completed a	No experience/Not recently (>5 Years)					
28		project with similar organizational change requirements?	Recently completed project with fewer change requirements	Recently completed				
20			Recently completed project with similar change requirements	project with greater change requirements				
30			Recently completed project with greater change requirements					

	В	С	D	E					
1	Agend	y: Agency Name		Project: Project Name					
3		Section 4 Communication Area							
4	#	Criteria	Value Options	Answer					
5	4.01	Has a documented Communication Plan been	Yes	No					
6		approved for this project?	No	No					
7	4.02	Does the project Communication Plan promote the collection and use of feedback	Negligible or no feedback in Plan						
8		from management, project team, and business stakeholders (including end users)?	Routine feedback in Plan	Routine feedback in Plan					
9			Proactive use of feedback in Plan						
10	4.03	Have all required communication channels been identified and documented in the	Yes	No					
11		Communication Plan?	No						
12	4.04	Are all affected stakeholders included in the	Yes	No					
13		Communication Plan?	No	NO					
14	4.05	Have all key messages been developed and	Plan does not include key messages	Dian daga natingluda kay					
15		documented in the Communication Plan?	Some key messages have been developed	Plan does not include key messages					
16			All or nearly all messages are documented	messages					
17	4.06	Have desired message outcomes and success measures been identified in the	Plan does not include desired messages outcomes and success measures	Plan does not include					
18		Communication Plan?	Success measures have been developed for some messages	desired messages outcomes and success					
19			All or nearly all messages have success measures	measures					
20	4.07	Does the project Communication Plan identify		N1-					
21	1	and assign needed staff and resources?	No	No					

	В	С	D	E
1		y: Florida Department of Law Enforcer		
3		A 11 - 1	Section 5 Fiscal Area	
4 5	# 5.01	Criteria Has a documented Spending Plan been	Values Yes	Answer
6		approved for the entire project lifecycle?	No	No
7	5.02	Have all project expenditures been identified	0% to 40% None or few defined and documented	41% to 80% - Some
8		in the Spending Plan?	41% to 80% Some defined and documented	defined and documented
9	5.03	What is the estimated takel east of this project	81% to 100% - All or nearly all defined and documented Unknown	
10 11	5.05	What is the estimated total cost of this project over its entire lifecycle?	Greater than \$10 M	
12			Between \$2 M and \$10 M	Greater than \$10 M
13			Between \$500K and \$1,999,999	
14			Less than \$500 K	
15	5.04	Is the cost estimate for this project based on quantitative analysis using a standards-based	Yes	Yes
16		estimation model?	No	165
17	5.05	What is the character of the cost estimates for	Detailed and rigorous (accurate within ±10%)	Order of magnitude –
18		this project?	Order of magnitude – estimate could vary between 10-100%	estimate could vary
19			Placeholder – actual cost may exceed estimate by more than 100%	between 10-100%
20	5.06	Are funds available within existing agency	Yes	
21		resources to complete this project?	No	No
22	5.07	Will/should multiple state or local agencies	Funding from single agency	Funding from single
23		help fund this project or system?	Funding from local government agencies	agency
24 25	5.08	If federal financial participation is anticipated	Funding from other state agencies Neither requested nor received	
26	0.00	as a source of funding, has federal approval	Requested but not received	Requested but not
27		been requested and received?	Requested and received	received
28			Not applicable	
29	5.09	Have all tangible and intangible benefits been identified and validated as reliable and	Project benefits have not been identified or validated	
30 31		achievable?	Some project benefits have been identified but not validated Most project benefits have been identified but not validated	All or nearly all project benefits have been
31			All or nearly all project benefits have been identified but hot validated	identified and validated
32				
33	5.10	What is the benefit payback period that is defined and documented?	Within 1 year	
34		defined and documented?	Within 3 years Within 5 years	No payback
35 36			More than 5 years	NO PAYDACK
37			No payback	
38	5.11	Has the project procurement strategy been	Procurement strategy has not been identified and documented	
39		clearly determined and agreed to by affected stakeholders?	Stakeholders have not been consulted re: procurement strategy	Stakeholders have not been consulted re:
40			Stakeholders have reviewed and approved the proposed procurement strategy	procurement strategy
40	5.12	What is the planned approach for acquiring	Time and Expense (T&E)	
42		necessary products and solution services to	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	Combination FFP and T&E
43		successfully complete the project?	Combination FFP and T&E	ICL
44	5.13	What is the planned approach for procuring hardware and software for the project?	Timing of major hardware and software purchases has not yet been determined	Just-in-time purchasing of
			Purchase all hardware and software at start of project to take	hardware and software is
45			advantage of one-time discounts	documented in the project schedule
46			Just-in-time purchasing of hardware and software is documented in the project schedule	SCHEQUIE
47	5.14	Has a contract manager been assigned to this	No contract manager assigned	Contract
48		project?	Contract manager is the procurement manager	Contract manager assigned is not the
49			Contract manager is the project manager	procurement manager or
50			Contract manager assigned is not the procurement manager or the project manager	the project manager
51	5.15	Has equipment leasing been considered for	Yes	Ver
52		the project's large-scale computing purchases?	No	Yes
53	5.16	Have all procurement selection criteria and	No selection criteria or outcomes have been identified	
		outcomes been clearly identified?	Some selection criteria and outcomes have been defined and documented	Some selection criteria and outcomes have been
54			All or nearly all selection criteria and expected outcomes have	defined and documented
55			been defined and documented	
56	5.17	Does the procurement strategy use a multi- stage evaluation process to progressively	Procurement strategy has not been developed	Multi-stage evaluation not
57		narrow the field of prospective vendors to the	Multi-stage evaluation not planned/used for procurement	planned/used for
58		single, best qualified candidate?	Multi-stage evaluation and proof of concept or prototype planned/used to select best qualified vendor	procurement
59	5.18	For projects with total cost exceeding \$10	Procurement strategy has not been developed	
		million, did/will the procurement strategy	No, bid response did/will not require proof of concept or prototype	Yes, bid response did/will
60		require a proof of concept or prototype as part of the bid response?	Vas hid response did/will include proof of concept or protetyres	include proof of concept
61			Yes, bid response did/will include proof of concept or prototype	or prototype
62			Not applicable	

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	ment Project: Biometric Identification S	olution Modernization
3			ction 6 Project Organization Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	6.01	Is the project organization and governance	Yes	
		structure clearly defined and documented	No	No
6	0.00	within an approved project plan?		
7	6.02	Have all roles and responsibilities for the executive steering committee been clearly	None or few have been defined and documented	All or nearly all have been
8		identified?	Some have been defined and documented	defined and documented
9	0.00		All or nearly all have been defined and documented	
10	6.03	Who is responsible for integrating project	Not yet determined	System Integrator
11		deliverables into the final solution?	Agency	(contractor)
12			System Integrator (contractor)	· · ·
13	6.04		3 or more	
14		directors will be responsible for managing the	2	3 or more
15		project?	1	
16	6.05	Has a project staffing plan specifying the	Needed staff and skills have not been identified	Some or most staff roles
		number of required resources (including project team, program staff, and contractors)	Some or most staff roles and responsibilities and needed	and responsibilities and
17		and their corresponding roles, responsibilities	skills have been identified	needed skills have been
		and needed skill levels been developed?	Staffing plan identifying all staff roles, responsibilities, and	identified
18			skill levels have been documented	
19	6.06	Is an experienced project manager dedicated	No experienced project manager assigned	
20		fulltime to the project?	No, project manager is assigned 50% or less to project	Yes, experienced project
			No, project manager assigned more than half-time, but less	manager dedicated full-
21			than full-time to project	time, 100% to project
22			Yes, experienced project manager dedicated full-time, 100% to project	
23	6.07	Are qualified project management team	None	
		members dedicated full-time to the project	No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated 50%	No, business, functional
24			or less to project	or technical experts
			No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated more	dedicated more than half-
25			than half-time but less than full-time to project	time but less than full- time to project
26			Yes, business, functional or technical experts dedicated full- time, 100% to project	time to project
	6.08	Does the agency have the necessary	Few or no staff from in-house resources	
27			Half of staff from in-house resources	Maatlu ataffad fuana in
28		project team with in-house resources?	Mostly staffed from in-house resources	Mostly staffed from in- house resources
29 30			Completely staffed from in-house resources	10030103001003
	6.09	Is agency IT personnel turnover expected to		
31 32	0.03	significantly impact this project?	Minimal or no impact Moderate impact	Minimal or no impact
32			Extensive impact	Minimal of no impact
55	6.10	Does the project governance structure		
34	0.10	establish a formal change review and control	Yes	
07		board to address proposed changes in project		Yes
35		scope, schedule, or cost?	No	
36	6.11	Are all affected stakeholders represented by functional manager on the change review and	No board has been established	No, all stakeholders are
37			No, only IT staff are on change review and control board	
38		control board?	No, all stakeholders are not represented on the board	not represented on the
			Yes, all stakeholders are represented by functional manager	board
39				

	В	С	D	E
1	Agend	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	-	Solution Modernization
3	#	Se Criteria	ction 7 Project Management Area Values	Anowor
4 5	7.01	Does the project management team use a	No	Answer
5	7.01	standard commercially available project	Project Management team will use the methodology	Mari
6		management methodology to plan,	selected by the systems integrator	Yes
7		implement, and control the project?	Yes	
8	7.02	For how many projects has the agency	None	
9		successfully used the selected project management methodology?	1-3	More than 3
10		management methodology?	More than 3	
11	7.03	How many members of the project team are	None	
12		proficient in the use of the selected project management methodology?	Some	Some
13			All or nearly all	
	7.04	Have all requirements specifications been	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and	
14		unambiguously defined and documented?	documented 41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	41 to 80% Some have been defined and
15			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and	documented
16			documented	
	7.05	Have all design specifications been	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and	
17		unambiguously defined and documented?	documented	41 to 80% Some have
18			41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	been defined and documented
19			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and documented	uocumenteu
20	7.06	Are all requirements and design	0% to 40% None or few are traceable	
20		specifications traceable to specific business	41 to 80% Some are traceable	41 to 80% Some are
21		rules?	81% to 100% All or nearly all requirements and	traceable
22			specifications are traceable	
23	7.07	Have all project deliverables/services and	None or few have been defined and documented	Some deliverables and
		acceptance criteria been clearly defined and documented?	Some deliverables and acceptance criteria have been	acceptance criteria have
24		documented?	defined and documented	been defined and
25			All or nearly all deliverables and acceptance criteria have been defined and documented	documented
25	7.08	Is written approval required from executive	No sign-off required	Review and sign-off from
20		sponsor, business stakeholders, and project	Only project manager signs-off	the executive sponsor,
21		manager for review and sign-off of major	Review and sign-off from the executive sponsor, business	business stakeholder, and project manager are
		project deliverables?	stakeholder, and project manager are required on all major	required on all major
28			project deliverables	proiect deliverables
	7.09	Has the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	0% to 40% None or few have been defined to the work	
29		been defined to the work package level for all project activities?	package level 41 to 80% Some have been defined to the work package	0% to 40% None or
30			level	few have been defined to
			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined to the	the work package level
31			work package level	
32	7.10	Has a documented project schedule been approved for the entire project lifecycle?	Yes	No
33			No	
24	7.11	Does the project schedule specify all project tasks, go/no-go decision points	Yes	
34		(checkpoints), critical milestones, and		No
35		resources?	No	
36	7.12	Are formal project status reporting processes	No or informal processes are used for status reporting	executive steering
37		documented and in place to manage and control this project?	Project team uses formal processes	committee use formal
38			Project team and executive steering committee use formal status reporting processes	status reporting
39	7.13	Are all necessary planning and reporting	No templates are available	202202010
40		templates, e.g., work plans, status reports,	Some templates are available	All planning and reporting
41		issues and risk management, available?	All planning and reporting templates are available	templates are available
42	7.14	Has a documented Risk Management Plan	Yes	No
43		been approved for this project?	No	UNU
44	7.15	Have all known project risks and	None or few have been defined and documented	Come have been different
45		corresponding mitigation strategies been identified?	Some have been defined and documented	Some have been defined and documented
46			All known risks and mitigation strategies have been defined	una accumentea
	7.16	Are standard change request, review and	Yes	
47		approval processes documented and in place		Yes
48		for this project?	No	
49	7.17	Are issue reporting and management	Yes	Yes
50		processes documented and in place for this project?	No	res

Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcer	ment Project: Biometric Identification	Solution Modernization			
-						
	Section 8 Project Complexity Area					
#	Criteria	Values	Answer			
	How complex is the proposed solution	Unknown at this time				
	compared to the current agency systems?	More complex	- Cimilar complexity			
		Similar complexity	Similar complexity			
	Less complex					
8.02	02 Are the business users or end users	Single location				
dispersed across multiple cities, counties,	3 sites or fewer	More than 3 sites				
	districts, or regions?	More than 3 sites				
8.03	Are the project team members dispersed	Single location				
	across multiple cities, counties, districts, or	3 sites or fewer	More than 3 sites			
	regions?	More than 3 sites				
8.04	How many external contracting or consulting					
	organizations will this project require?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 to 3 external			
			organizations			
8.05	What is the expected project team size?					
			9 to 15			
8.06	How many external entities (e.g., other					
	agencies, community service providers, or local government entities) will be impacted by					
		1	More than 4			
	this project or system?	None	_			
8.07	What is the impact of the project on state		Statewide or multiple			
			agency business process			
			change			
8.08	Has the agency successfully completed a		Ŭ			
		Yes	Yes			
		No				
8.09	What type of project is this?	Infrastructure upgrade				
			-			
		purchasing commercial off the shelf (COTS) software	Combination of the above			
		Business Process Reengineering	7			
	Combination of the above	1				
8.10	Has the project manager successfully	No recent experience				
	managed similar projects to completion?	Lesser size and complexity	Similar size and			
		Similar size and complexity	complexity			
		Greater size and complexity				
8.11 Does the agency management have	No recent experience					
	experience governing projects of equal or	Lesser size and complexity	Greater size and complexity			
	similar size and complexity to successful	Similar size and complexity				
	completion?	· · ·	┨			
	8.02 8.03 8.04 8.05 8.05 8.06 8.07 8.08 8.09 8.09 8.10 8.11	compared to the current agency systems?8.02Are the business users or end users dispersed across multiple cities, counties, districts, or regions?8.03Are the project team members dispersed across multiple cities, counties, districts, or regions?8.04How many external contracting or consulting organizations will this project require?8.05What is the expected project team size?8.06How many external entities (e.g., other agencies, community service providers, or local government entities) will be impacted by this project or system?8.07What is the impact of the project on state operations?8.08Has the agency successfully completed a similarly-sized project when acting as Systems Integrator?8.09What type of project is this?8.10Has the project manager successfully managed similar projects to completion?	compared to the current agency systems? More complex Similar complex Similar complex 8.02 Are the business users or end users dispersed across multiple cities, counties, districts, or regions? Single location 8.03 Are the project team members dispersed across multiple cities, counties, districts, or regions? Single location 8.04 How many external contracting or consulting organizations will this project require? More than 3 sites 8.05 What is the expected project team size? Greater than 15 9 to 15 5 to 8 5 to 8 Less than 5 8.06 How many external entities (e.g., other agencies, community service providers, or local government entities) will be impacted by this project or system? More than 4 8.07 What is the impact of the project on state operations? More than 4 9.08 Wat is the agency successfully completed a similarly-sized project is this? Infrastructure upgrade 1 Infrastructure upgrade Implementation requiring software development or purchasing commercial off the shelf (COTS) software Business Process Reengineering 8.09 What type of project is this? Infrastructure upgrade Implementation requiring software development or purchasing commercial off the shelf (COTS)			

BIS Modernization Project Estimated Schedule

	FDLE	FISCAL Y	(EAR 2022	-2023	FDLE	FISCAL Y	'EAR 2023	-2024	FDLE	FISCAL Y	'EAR 2024	-2025
Phase / Timeline	Jul-Sep 2022	Oct-Dec 2022	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2023	Jul-Sep 2023	Oct-Dec 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Mar 2025	Apr-Jun 2025
1.1 - Database for Disaster Recovery												
1.2 - Rapid ID												
2 - MBIS (latent, ten-print, iris, fr)												

SCHEDULE IV-B FOR MEPIC TECHNOLOGY UPGRADE

For Fiscal Year 2023-24



October 15, 2022

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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I. Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet

Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet and Agency Project Approval				
Agency:	Schedule IV-B Submission Date:			
Florida Department of Law Enforcement	October 15, 2022			
Project Name:	Is this project included in the Agency's	LRPP?		
MEPIC Technology Upgrade	_X YesNo			
FY 2023-24 LBR Issue Code: 3622000	FY 2023-24 LBR Issue Title: MEPIC Te	echnology Upgrade		
Agency Contact for Schedule IV-B (Name, Phon	e #, and E-mail address):			
Becky Bezemek, 850-410-8459, beckybezemek	@fdle.state.fl.us			
AGENCY	APPROVAL SIGNATURES			
I am submitting the attached Schedule IV-B in support of our legislative budget request. I have reviewed the estimated costs and benefits documented in the Schedule IV-B and believe the proposed solution can be delivered within the estimated time for the estimated costs to achieve the described benefits. I agree with the information in the attached Schedule IV-B.				
Agency Head:	Date:	m		
Printed Name: Mark Class Agency Chief Information Officer (or equivalent)	Date: /			
Agency chief information chicag (of equivalent	9/14/2	2		
Printed Name: Joey Hornsby				
Budget Officer:	Date	12		
-Mar	- 910	102		
Printed Name: Nevin Smith				
Planning Officer:	gti 4/20	<u>16</u> 6		
Printed Name: Sharon Weston 11				
Project Sponsor:	Date: 9/14/2	2		
Printed Name: Mike Phillips				
Schedule IV-B Preparers (Name, Phone #, and E-mail address):				
Business Need:	Peter Warren, 850-410-8590, peterwar	ren@fdle.state.fl.us		
Cost Benefit Analysis:	Erica Wolaver, 850-410-8511, ericawolaver@fdle.state.fl.us			
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Technology Planning:	Becky Bezemek,850-410-8459,beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us			
Project Planning:	Becky Bezemek,850-410-8459, beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us			

II. Schedule IV-B Business Case – Strategic Needs Assessment

A. Background and Strategic Needs Assessment

Purpose: To clearly articulate the business-related need(s) for the proposed project.

1. Business Need

The mission of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is 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 crime while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors."

In response to the concern for missing children in Florida, the 1982 Florida Legislature appropriated funds to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for the establishment of the first state Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) in the nation. MEPIC was officially established in 1983 and since then has served as a liaison between citizens, private organizations and law enforcement officials regarding missing endangered persons information.

FDLE's MEPIC work unit provides 24 hours a day services to law enforcement agencies regarding missing and endangered child and adult cases. The MEPIC analysts are well-trained in the criteria legislatively required to issue alerts. They work with local law enforcement agencies to ensure the criteria are met for alert activation and provide training about services.

The MEPIC system issues alerts to assist in the search and recovery of the missing person. Presently, MEPIC is responsible for the administration and issuance of Florida's AMBER, Missing Child, Silver, and Purple Alerts. MEPIC issues Blue Alerts in coordination with FDLE's Florida Fusion Center because of the fast and broad outreach to public citizens and the already established communication channels. Cases are established in MEPIC and remain active until the missing person or Blue Alert suspect is found.

The current system was implemented in 2003 converted from a MS-Access database to a classic ASP application. The number of cases and circumstances of the cases (one person vs. multiple persons; vehicles involved, etc.), in the Clearinghouse has increased since its inception. FDLE has been legislatively required to add alert activation types and partnerships to the missing person Clearinghouse. FDLE added the functionality to support the legislation without programming funding using the existing application framework of classic ASP and the SQL database design from 2003.

The MEPIC system needs to be replaced with a database re-design and programming in newer technology with web screens that adhere to the current business needs rather than MEPIC analysts navigating many screens to issue time sensitive alerts, such as AMBER alerts. The screens need to provide information that would identify visually, thru business rule identification, some leads that may have gone unnoticed by manual inspection. The current system has so many screens with so many pieces of information, those visual cues that could be provided would still require manual inspection and memory to cross-reference. The goal is for technology to assist in the recovery of missing persons. The MEPIC system does not need to be constrained by its current database design and programming language which inhibits functionality.

2. Business Objectives

In order to comply with Florida Statute 937.022 in protection of vulnerable citizens, the technology upgrade of the MEPIC System and all of its application components must support the following business objectives:

- Improve and streamline missing person alert activation steps when navigating web pages.
 - o The current system is multiple screens and multiple steps.
- Be more intuitive and versatile for rapid development and deployment when additional alert types are legislatively required.
- Ensure the data collected during an alert activation is incrementally saved or available for entry offline should there be a technical failure.

- Provide technical redundancy, where possible, in alert activations for communication to the public and partner agencies.
- Improve edits in a modernized programming language to ensure data quality for the volume of data collected and input manually during stressful activations.
- Expand communication channels to public citizens to take advantage of newer technologies such as posting on social media about missing persons or Blue Alert suspects.
- Develop a mobile-friendly flyer containing the missing person(s) or Blue Alert suspect(s) information so it is easily viewable on smart-phones and other mobile devices.
- Provide case management functionality for analyst workload analysis.
- Upgrade the interfaces to use newer technology (ex. web services or API's) to obtain or provide missing person or Blue Alert suspect information:
 - Florida's Crime Information Center (FCIC)
 - Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
 - o Florida Lottery
 - Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)
 - NCMEC
- Implement document management functionality to store all associated documents of a missing person with their case.
- Expand usage of FCIC to collect more information about missing persons in the MEPIC Maintenance Application.
- Automate checks for missing persons, such as driver license checks and credit checks.
- Expand the unidentified deceased capabilities to reflect the technology avenues that Medical Examiners and FDLE utilize to identify the person.
- Provide full system audit and expanded search capabilities.
- Improve investigative support services and tools for law enforcement agencies.
- Establish redundant fail-over solutions for the alert activations.
 - Missing person calls increase when a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or tornado devastates a region. Redundancy is needed with the database, communication channels to Everbridge, and storing active alert flyers.
- Provide better search and reporting capabilities for end-users.
- Develop methods for using mapping technologies, geocoding, and USPS address validation.
- Develop use of embedded video, when available, in social media with effective compression techniques and benchmarked performance speeds.
- Provide configurable management functionalities for system administrators.
- Provide infrastructure that will support a high-volume of public citizens accessing certain alert type flyers (AMBER, Enhanced Missing Child Alerts, and Blue Alerts) within a short time span without failure.
- Comply with the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP), State of Florida and FDLE Information Technology (IT) and Rule 60-GG laws, and Section 508 Rehabilitation Act.
- Follow FDLE standards for system availability: minimum 99.5% uptime, 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year.
- Migrate all data from the current MEPIC database structure to a redesigned, relational database structure that reflects the business needs.
- Leverage technology to effectively manage the missing, endangered and unidentified persons in the State of Florida.

B. Baseline Analysis

Purpose: To establish a basis for understanding the business processes, stakeholder groups, and current technologies that will be affected by the project and the level of business transformation that will be required for the project to be successful.

1. Current Business Process(es)

The Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) is the central repository of information regarding missing endangered persons in Florida. MEPIC assists law enforcement agencies in finding missing persons by providing analytical services and engaging the public in the search. As part of these services, MEPIC has worked with partner agencies to develop the Florida AMBER Plan and Florida Silver Alert Plan. MEPIC is responsible for issuing all AMBER Alerts, Missing Child Alerts, State Silver Alerts, Purple Alerts, and Blue Alerts in Florida. In addition, MEPIC assists law enforcement in cases involving unidentified deceased and crimes against children.

The MEPIC work unit as well as the MEPIC system is located in the Enforcement and Investigative Support Bureau as part of the Investigations and Forensic Science Program at FDLE. Formerly known as the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse, MEPIC was renamed in 2008 when the Florida Legislature expanded the clearinghouse to include endangered missing adult cases.

MEPIC assists law enforcement in locating missing persons by providing analytical services for active cases, collecting and disseminating relevant information and engaging the public in the search for the missing person. MEPIC also works together with other state clearinghouse cases, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and INTERPOL to exchange information; tips and leads about missing persons and to help provide each missing person with the best chance of recovery no matter where they might have been taken.

In 2005, MEPIC began working in collaboration with the Medical Examiners Commission on the Unidentified Deceased Initiative to help Florida families find the closure that they deserve. Today, there is a MEPIC analyst who works exclusively on unidentified cases as well as helping law enforcement to collect DNA samples to ensure that Florida families can be notified if their loved one is located anywhere in the country.

MEPIC has an Inspector who provides training and assistance to law enforcement agencies on crimes against children and child death cases.

Additional services provided by MEPIC include the issuance of AMBER, Missing Child, State Silver Alerts, Purple Alerts, and Blue Alerts; creation of missing person cases with flyers to help locate the person(s); training for law enforcement agencies and public/private organizations regarding missing persons programs; a directory of resources available for additional assistance in locating a child; and development and distribution of safety publications that provide guidance on how to keep you and your family safe.

Also, the missing person cases in MEPIC are honored each year at Florida Missing Children's Day in Tallahassee. It is a formal ceremony which remembers all of Florida's missing with recognition to citizens, such as bus drivers, who have helped avert a possible abduction as well as the K9 trailing teams. Families of the missing are invited to attend along with other dignitaries. Pictures of some of the missing are placed on posters with the date they went missing. This information comes from MEPIC.

Florida's Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse consists of following main activities:

<u>AMBER Alert Program.</u> The Florida Department of Law Enforcement in cooperation with the Division of Emergency Management, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Inc., Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Lottery, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida's Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices and private partners is responsible for activation of the Florida AMBER Alert in accordance with the Florida AMBER Plan. The Florida AMBER Plan was established in 2000, making Florida the second

state in the nation to develop a statewide AMBER Alert. The purpose of the Plan is to broadcast critical information of an abducted child as quickly as possible to the media and general public. The initial plan included use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the media and public. The plan was expanded in 2002 to include use of road signs and lottery machines when an Alert is activated. Additionally, the Plan now includes the ability for members of the public to receive emails or free text messages when an AMBER Alert is activated. To aid in the recovery of missing children who are in danger where there is no evidence of abduction, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement established the Missing Child Alert in 2003. The AMBER Alert was named for nine year-old Amber Hagerman. She was abducted in 1996 while riding her bicycle outside of her grandparent's home in Texas. She was found deceased four days later. The case is still unsolved. AMBER has since become an acronym for "America's Missing: Broadcasting Emergency Response". In 2003, Congress passed the PROTECT Act to establish and support the development of AMBER plans in each state.

<u>Missing Child Alert Program</u>. The Florida Missing Child Alert was established in 2003 to provide law enforcement with a tool to quickly disseminate information when a child is missing and believed to be in life-threatening danger, but there is no indication that the child has been abducted. The Missing Child Alert is a media-focused emergency broadcast designed to engage the public in the search for the missing child. A Missing Child Alert may evolve into an AMBER Alert if the law enforcement investigation later reveals an indication that the child has been abducted. In these instances, the Missing Child Alert can serve as a mechanism to begin releasing information to the public while law enforcement continues to investigate the cause of the disappearance.

<u>Silver Alert Program.</u> The Florida Chiefs and Sheriffs, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Lottery, and Florida legislators have worked in conjunction with concerned citizens and organizations to develop Florida's Silver Alert Plan. The Florida Silver Alert is used to locate missing persons suffering from an irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties. The Florida Silver Alert Plan outlines two levels of Silver Alert Activation: Local and State. Local and State Silver Alerts engage the public in the search for the missing person and provide a standardized and coordinated community response.

<u>Purple Alert Program</u>. The Florida Legislature enacted Purple Alerts effective July 1, 2022 to assist in the location of missing adults suffering from a mental or cognitive disability that is not Alzheimer's disease or a dementia-related disorder; an intellectual disability or a developmental disability; a brain injury, other physical, mental or emotional disabilities that are not related to substance abuse, or a combination of any of these and whose disappearance poses a credible threat of immediate danger or serious bodily harm. Since becoming effective thru 8/31/2022, there have been 50 Purple Alert activations in 62 days.

<u>Unidentified Program.</u> A joint initiative between FDLE Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) and the Medical Examiners Commission (MEC) has formed. The purpose of this initiative is to gather resources and methods to identify the unidentified deceased persons and bring renewed attention to the growing number unidentified persons in Florida.

Since the advancement of computer and forensic technological resources, the chances of matches occurring between long term missing persons and the unidentified deceased persons have increased. Due to enhancements in laboratories and databases, law enforcement and medical examiners are encouraged to re-submit fingerprints, dental records and DNA on older cases as the technology has evolved over the years which in turn could generate positive identifications.

<u>Case Management.</u> Every missing person or unidentified deceased case is considered active until the person is found or identified. MEPIC analysts are assigned active cases for which they will follow-up with local law enforcement about any new leads to document in the Clearinghouse. They manually run the person's identification information periodically in systems like DHSMV's DAVID or FCIC to determine if the person has any activity since their missing date. There have been 828 recoveries by MEPIC analysts due to running these periodic checks.

A. FDLE Processing

The event that triggers the process takes places when a person goes missing and is reported to the local law enforcement agencies as such. The local law enforcement agencies, as per procedure, enter information about the missing persons into the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) database and also the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. The agency entering the missing person's information in the FCIC system is advised about the availability of the MEPIC service for assistance in the case, and the relevant contact information is provided to them. The agencies in turn may advise the parent or the guardian of the missing person of such a service.

The involvement of FDLE's MEPIC unit starts when the information is received from a local law enforcement agency requesting assistance to issue an alert. The MEPIC analyst manually documents the information provided on what is referred to as a Missing Child Reporting Form (and hence referred to as the MCRF) maintained by the MEPIC unit. Although the information via the MCRF is mandatory, some exceptions are made as it pertains to the particular type of alert and case. All information also may not be available when an out-of-state agency or international agency sends information provided has been verified at the local level and that the minimum requirements for the MEPIC data entry are met.

The MCRF is designed to capture relevant data about the missing person and the circumstances under which the person went missing. An important part of the MCRF is the consent declaration at the end of the form, which can be signed by the parent, guardian, or the relevant law enforcement authority. A recent photograph of the child is also required with the submission. Although a lot of information is solicited from the requestor, there are only certain mandatory fields that are required for a MEPIC case number to be assigned to the missing person. When a completed MCRF is received by the MEPIC analyst, a check on the person is performed using the person's information in the FCIC system. A negative result from the FCIC system results in the re-evaluation of the case by contacting the law enforcement agency that originally received the information about the person. This is done to ascertain whether the status of the person has changed since the MCRF was filed. It follows that the requirement for entry into the MEPIC system is the presence of the missing person's information in the FCIC/NCIC systems. A positive result from the FCIC/NCIC system results in the cross-checking of information about the person between the FCIC system response and the MCRF information at hand. Any discrepancies are noted and resolved by contacting the law enforcement agency and/or the parent/guardian of the child.

The MEPIC analyst inputs the information in the MEPIC Maintenance Application which opens the case and automatically generates the case number. The information is saved in the database which feeds the other processes to communicate to the public and partner agencies about the missing person in hopes of the public communication assisting to find the person when an alert is issued for them.

Case management occurs after the alert has been issued because the focus is in finding the person immediately. Case management relates to the documentation: letting other organizations know the person has been reported missing and potentially finding the person because of activity in other systems.

If the case involves a child, then MEPIC transmits their flyer to NCMEC. This assists if the missing person leaves Florida.

Cases identified by DCF (on a daily basis) are reviewed to ensure they are already present in FCIC. MEPIC personnel review the cases in the queue at DCF to ascertain whether they meet the necessary criteria for being valid and whether DCF has all necessary information in their system. Cases that satisfy the criteria are then brought in to MEPIC and assigned a case number by querying the DCF database using the DCF webservice. Once the child is located,

MEPIC receives the "outcome" information from DCF.

The MEPIC unit deals with different types of cases depending on the origination of the case and the demographic information about the missing person. The business processes outlined below when flagging a person in other areas for activity after the date they were reported missing may or may not apply to the different types of cases. And, the remainder of the business processes are performed manually aside from MEPIC generating the missing person flyer and letters. Origination of cases are categorized as:

- In-State: Where the missing person is a resident of Florida and is reported missing in Florida.
- Out-of-State: Where the missing person is not a resident of Florida but is a resident of the United States and was either reported missing in Florida or reported missing from another state but is believed to be in Florida.
- International: Where the missing person is not a resident of the United States and was
 reported missing out of the US and is believed to be in Florida.

A standard letter is sent to the Office of Vital Statistics for the person's birth certificate to be flagged if the person was born in the State of Florida. A standard letter is also sent to the relevant county school district for flagging of school records if the child was attending school in the State of Florida. A copy of the flyer is sent to the MEPIC Publications Coordinator for inclusion in the monthly bulletin. Along with the flyer, a copy of the information and the photo is sent for inclusion in the monthly public service announcement if there is sufficient information about the vehicle the person was reported missing in or about the abductor and their vehicle. A flag is also entered in the FCIC Hot-file should that vehicle be stopped by law enforcement. A flyer is also sent to FDLE's Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI) for inclusion in the Florida Criminal Activity Bulletin (FCAB) if the person is reported endangered or if it is a parental abduction. And, the case is sent to NCMEC if it is a child. If the missing person is an adult, then checks will be performed periodically to see if there has been any activity related to them. For example, their name will be run in DAVID to see if they have been issued a replacement driver's license, a credit check will be done, or a query for an arrest will be done in FCIC.

An important part of case management is the maintenance and processing of leads. The general public including the parents/guardians of the person, law enforcement officials, NCMEC, Office of Vital Statistics, and the County School District reports leads. Leads can be solicited, coming from Vital Statistics etc., or unsolicited tips from the public etc. MEPIC staff maintains information about the leads in MEPIC for existing cases. If leads are reported for a case that doesn't exist in MEPIC, then it is determined to be an intelligence lead reported to local law enforcement authorities to follow-up on a possible case of a missing person.

A missing person case remains active until the person is located.

The current MEPIC system consists of:

- > The MEPIC Maintenance Application
 - a. Intake information about potential cases to issue one of the legislated alerts
 - i. Demographics (Name, DOB, SSN, Addresses, etc.)
 - ii. Pictures provided of the missing person(s) or Blue Alert suspect
 - iii. Vehicles, if involved
 - iv. Local agency contact information
 - b. Alert Issuance to public citizens and partnering agencies
 - c. Import all missing person cases from FCIC
 - d. Issue the BOLO to FCIC for alerts that FDLE sends
 - e. Import cases from DCF when a child is missing (mostly runaway) and then when DCF identifies they have been found
 - f. Sending NCMEC the missing children information for Florida
 - g. Identification of Case Worker(s) associated with the DCF cases

- h. Identifications of parents, guardians, or other relatives associated with the missing child
- i. Searching cases by names or case types
- j. Generation of flyers for viewing missing person information in the public access systems
- k. Generation of letters
- I. Entry of leads on open cases
- m. Entry of leads for not-on-file cases and/ or intelligence purposes
- n. Entry of the checks performed in other systems to locate the person (ex. DAVID, CCIS, social networks, Dept. of Corrections, etc.)
- o. Entry of unidentified person information (ex. body part located, DNA information related to that body part)
- > Scheduled jobs which MEPIC provides information to:
 - a. Pinellas County FACES
 - b. LlnX
- > The FDLE MEPIC CJNet website which provides resources to local law enforcement
- The MEPIC public access systems which communicate public information about the missing person or Blue Alert suspect and also allows searching includes:
 - a. The FDLE MEPIC public website
 - b. MEPIC Lite in the FDLE public mobile app
 - c. Public communication to alert subscribers via Everbridge

B. Current Performance/Operational Issues

Classic ASP as the Foundation Programming Language & the Database Design

The MEPIC Maintenance Application, public website, and CJNet website are written in classic ASP. The Clearinghouse is at risk because classic ASP has not been updated by Microsoft since 2002. Classic ASP was released in 1996 for Windows NT 4.0. There have been many new operating system versions released since 2002 running on Microsoft servers and Windows desktops. There have also been major updates to browsers such as Microsoft replacing Internet Explorer with MS-Edge. As newer technologies surrounding classic ASP are updated, patched, enhanced and overhauled to accommodate cyber security needs, increased performance and more robust development frameworks, classic ASP has been left behind with no updates or improvements over the past 20 years. Without updates, the ability for classic ASP to integrate with the newer technologies and security requirements continues to diminish each year.

Tracing the end-of-life support for classic ASP is nebulous. The use of classic ASP is tied to Microsoft's Internet Information Services (IIS). IIS is included in Windows operating systems. Therefore, classic ASP and IIS lifecycles are tied to the server operating system. FDLE is using the Windows 2019 operating system, which is the latest version that Microsoft has released. The mainstream end date for the Windows 2019 operating system is 1/9/2024 and extended support is 1/9/2029.

When FDLE converted from Microsoft Internet Explorer browser to Microsoft Edge (the chromium version), several Javascript programming changes had to be made to the MEPIC system. Fortunately, Microsoft gave enough lead time so that testing could be performed in MS-Edge. Every web screen and field on the screen had to be tested to ensure that it worked properly.

When MEPIC went live in 2003, it was primarily a person tracking system with no publishing or alerting capabilities. While enhancements have been made, there is only one alert channel that is "push button". The other alerting channels involve multiple steps for the MEPIC analyst. Some of the steps include the image sizing, creating emails, and saving documents to attach to agency partner emails. MEPIC members must quality control any given file several times before an alert is published in order to maximize the effectiveness of the alert and check for the correctness of data. While the quality controls will remain in place, the current system

requires constant application navigation and regeneration of files to review until the files are of proper quality for public dissemination. Each one of these steps only takes a small amount of time, but these multiple short timeframes stack up which increases alert activation times. The MEPIC command chain is comfortable saying a modernized, redesigned system will significantly decrease activation times and create a better product for public consumption. This can be crucial for saving a missing person who is in danger of death or serious bodily harm.

Partner agencies such as NCMEC have upgraded their systems to more modern application frameworks which require the security to any interfacing systems to adhere. The classic ASP MEPIC system could not adhere to the necessary specification. Another application had to be written to send the XML of missing children to NCMEC.

Another example of the classic ASP MEPIC system not being able to meet the required functionality was when Everbridge was engaged for public subscriber communications. FDLE was able to leverage the FL Dept. of Emergency Management's use of Everbridge to contract with Everbridge which provided more functionality such as WEA issuance. An ASP.NET application was written to send the flyers and metadata to Everbridge's email ingestion protocol. The MEPIC analysts have to navigate several steps to issue communication to this leader in event mass notifications channel. As stated above, it takes only a small amount of time to navigate, but time adds up when a life is in danger.

With MEPIC original purpose being a person tracking system, the database was designed to support that functionality. Over the years, missing person cases have become multidimensional. They may involve multiple missing persons with multiple companions travelling in a vehicle. These are all displayed on one alert flyer. The data entry, due to the database design of 2003, requires MEPIC analysts to input the same information repeatedly (area missing, vehicle information, etc.) for each person involved.

FDLE and the FL Dept. of Transportation partnered when a vehicle is involved. FDLE can send the text to be displayed on the interstate road signs and they will post them immediately. Also, FDLE can send AMBER, Missing Child, and Blue Alerts to the FL Dept. of Lottery to put on their scrolling lottery terminals. MEPIC analysts must send the scripts to both of these partner agencies manually.

Additional steps that MEPIC analysts have to navigate, QA, and manually process increases alert activation times. The point of highlighting this level of detail is that the current MEPIC system is built on an older application framework and database model that does not meet the current needs and is not prepared to scale to adapt to future needs.

Development Time & Enhancements

Purple Alerts were the last, large enhancement added to the MEPIC Maintenance Application. They were added using the same code model as the existing AMBER, MCA, and Silver Alerts. It was basically a clone of the other alerts rather than efficient processing. Eight new RTF templates and 14 new Purple Alert stored procedures were created. The system is not built dynamically. Any time another alert type is legislated, the same sort of cloning will be done because of the way the system is architected and to not adversely impact the existing alerts. Regression testing was significant. This legislation required nine months to get to Production. This is an example where the cost of the legislated enhancement is taking longer to work with the current system. The IFS MEPIC customers have wanted other enhancements, such as a mobile-friendly flyer for the missing person or document management, but when presented with the estimates and knowing the delicate nature of the current system. The system technologies for missing person cases.

2. Assumptions and Constraints

Assumptions

Additional business rules associated with the Functional and Non-functional requirements will

be documented in JAD sessions as the project moves forward.

- The scope and specifications of the project to replace the MEPIC system will not change once the project takes place. Legislation will not impact the Clearinghouse to issue different alert types during the project period.
- The system will comply with State of Florida and FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policies. Case data may contain CJI as well as sensitive victim information.
- The IT support for the project, whether in-house development or a purchased solution, will be able to design a new MEPIC system to meet the current business needs with flexibility knowing additional alert types and data analytic needs will continue in the future.
- The new MEPIC system will overcome technical difficulties to deliver a system with clear system error messages for quick trouble-shooting, good system performance, and redundancy for alert in-take and distribution.

Constraints

- Existing functionality with other systems (ex. FCIC, Everbridge) and agency partners (NCMEC, DCF, FL Dept. of Lottery, FL Dept. of Children & Families, FL Dept. of Transportation) must be replaced to connect to the upgraded MEPIC system.
- When the MEPIC Maintenance application is technically offline, the ability to continue to input information collected in the personal interactions with local law enforcement agencies requesting alert activations must be saved. No information should be lost if there is a technical failure during the alert information in-take.
- MEPIC analysts who must participate in the project will sometimes be unavailable due to the time sensitivity of issuing alerts which arise unexpectedly throughout the business day.

C. Proposed Business Process Requirements

1. Proposed Business Process Requirements

The system shall perform the following business processes. Functional requirements of each process are identified in Appendix E.

- a. Support or improve existing functionality in a redesigned MEPIC Maintenance Application and database model
- b. Maintain security controls for users to view/update case information or issue alerts
- c. Develop a flexible Alert Management module for legislated alerts to activate, update, or cancel alerts
- d. Automate more functions of Case Management
- e. Interface with:
 - i. Everbridge for communication to public subscribers
 - ii. Florida's Crime Information Center (FCIC)
 - iii. FL Dept. of Children & Families
 - iv. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)
 - v. Florida Sexual Offender / Predator Registry
 - vi. MS-Office products (MS-Word and MS-Excel)
 - vii. FDLE's public website currently using Kentico
 - viii. Document Management
- f. Generate reports using search and filter criteria
- g. Improve investigative support from the leads provided about missing persons
- h. Provide configurable administrative features
- i. Improve the MEPIC public website and CJNet website for easier navigation and access on mobile devices
- j. Reconfigure the external system interfaces for Pinellas County and LInX for the redesigned database
- k. Obtain addresses of importance for geographical mapping analysis for investigative purposes to locate the missing person

2. Business Solution Alternatives

This section describes the alternative solutions considered for replacing the MEPIC system and its database.

To conduct the alternatives analysis, the following steps were performed:

- Documented the functional and non-functional requirements that a new solution must meet for the project to be successful
- Identified the potential system implementation options
- Established measurable success criteria

Three options were identified:

Alternative 1: Status Quo/As-Is

Continue to operate the legislated missing persons Clearinghouse with its current functionality in classic ASP. Very little new functionality can be added with the classic ASP framework. This is not a viable alternative.

Alternative 2: Custom-write the MEPIC System Replacement

Rewrite the MEPIC system using a more modern programming framework, redesign the database, and convert the data from the existing structure to the new structures. The development can be done by FDLE hiring a dedicated project team for the duration of a 3-year project. After the project is over, in-house ITS Business Systems Engineering (BSE) application contractors can maintain and support the system.

This is a viable alternative. This was the model for the successful LBR for the Sexual Offender / Predator Registry Improvement Project for Fiscal Years 7/1/2017 - 6/30/2020.

Alternative 3: Purchase a Missing Persons Application with Alert and Case Management Functionality

Issue an RFI to determine if there is a viable solution for a system which includes the alerting requirements and case management requirements. As information is received from the RFI, this information will be updated.

Previous inquiries from Gartner identified mass event notification applications for which Everbridge was listed as a top company. As of yet, Gartner has not recommended case management software which can be used for missing persons. And, internal research has not found a product with both areas of functionality.

This is a viable alternative recognizing that customization for the internal and external system interfaces will be required.

3. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, as well as state and local agency stakeholders.

These criteria include:

- Ability to meet the business requirements
- Effort required to migrate data from the existing SQL 2019 to a new database model
- Alert activation time and communication to agency partners
- Ability to streamline data entry for time entered and accuracy
- Expand the ability to integrate with additional systems
- Flexibility to add new alert types as they are legislated

4. Recommended Business Solution

FDLE would procure a solution which can meet the requirements if an acceptable one is identified in the RFI. As of yet, there does not seem to be a full-scope solution on the market.

For this reason, FDLE is submitting the costs associated with custom building MEPIC using a contracted team for three years at which time the maintenance and support would be done inhouse by FDLE (Alternative #2).

D. Functional and Technical Requirements

Purpose: To identify the functional and technical system requirements that must be met by the project.

Include through file insertion or attachment the functional and technical requirements analyses documentation developed and completed by the agency.

- **1** Functional Requirements
- 2. Technical Requirements

The Functional and Technical Requirements can be found in Appendix E.

III. Success Criteria

Purpose: To identify the critical results, both outputs and outcomes, that must be realized for the project to be considered a success.

		SUCCESS CRITERIA TABL	.E	
#	Description of Criteria	How will the Criteria be measured/assessed?	Who benefits?	Realization Date (MM/YY)
1	Ability to dynamically add more alert types as legislatively required	Configurable by a MEPIC system administrator with the ability to select documents to be produced and partner agencies who need to be contacted	The Legislature FDLE Local Law Enforcement The Missing Person	6/30/2026
2	Shortened alert activation times	Streamlined data entry to issue alerts faster than in the old MEPIC system	FDLE Local Law Enforcement The Missing Person	6/30/2026
3	Improved Case Management Reporting	 Automated periodic checks to determine if there has been activity in peripheral systems since the missing date. Improved searching filters 	FDLE Local Law Enforcement The Missing Person's Family	6/30/2026
4	Mobile-friendly alert flyers	Ability to view a missing person or Blue Alert suspect flyer without horizontal scrolling	Public citizens The Missing Person	6/30/2026
5	Leveraging the latest technology and designs	 Redesigned MEPIC Maintenance web screens with a redesigned relational database which streamlines the system navigation Incorporation of document 	FDLE Local Law Enforcement agencies Partner agencies, like FL Dept. of Lottery and FL Dept. of Transportation	6/30/2026

		SUCCESS CRITERIA TABL	E -	
		management, web services, and mapping capabilities		
6	Redundancy when activating alerts	Use of Everbridge's API as well as email ingestion protocol	FDLE	6/30/2026
7	Implementation of a DR Plan	DR system exists and is tested for failover	FDLE The Missing Person	6/30/2026
8	Implementation of new MEPIC Maintenance Application system interfaces	Integration with the Sexual Offender / Predator System relating to addresses of offenders near the missing address	FDLE Local Law Enforcement Agencies	6/30/2026
9	Successful data conversion from the old MEPIC database structure to an expanded relational database	Verification that the number of alerts and cases properly converted	FDLE The Missing Persons	6/30/2026
10	Updated MEPIC System Documentation	Delivery of the FL Digital Services documents; FDLE project documents; functional design documents; and an Operations & Maintenance Plan for the system moving forward	FDLE	6/30/2026

IV. Schedule IV-B Benefits Realization and Cost Benefit Analysis

A. Benefits Realization Table

Purpose: To calculate and declare the tangible benefits compared to the total investment of resources needed to support the proposed IT project.

For each tangible benefit, identify the recipient of the benefit, how and when it is realized, how the realization will be measured, and how the benefit will be measured to include estimates of tangible benefit amounts.

	1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	BENEFITS REAL	LIZATION TABLE		
#	Description of Benefit	Who receives the benefit?	How is benefit realized?	How is the realization of the benefit measured?	Realization Date (MM/YY)
1	Modernized and streamlined MEPIC Maintenance Application and Public/CJNet websites	FDLE Local Law Enforcement Public citizens The missing persons	Redesigned user interfaces	Reduction in the number of web pages navigated to perform business functions	6/30/2026
2	Ability to store electronic documents associated with a case	FDLE Local Law Enforcement	All case documents will be accessible online	Growth in case documentation	6/30/2026
3	Expanded Reporting Capabilities without programming assistance	FDLE Local Law Enforcement	Standard reports within the MEPIC Maintenance Application as well as search and filter capabilities	Reports will be viewable	6/30/2026
4	Modernized Programming Software Foundation Framework	FDLE	Modernized web page navigation with an improved "look & feel"	Programming language will have a roadmap for future expansion	6/30/2026
5	Mobile-friendly flyers	FDLE Local Law Enforcement Public citizens The missing persons	Use of Smartphones and tablets in addition to the personal computers and laptops when viewing a	Google Analytics on the flyers	6/30/2026

		BENEFITS REA	LIZATION TABLE		
			missing person flyer		
6	Improved system security	MEPIC Maintenance Application Users	Ability to separate business functions by roles and expanded use by local law enforcement agencies	Security audit reports	6/30/2026
7	Improved database design	FDLE	Data entry for case information is simplified and the amount of redundant information that has to be input is eliminated	 A more balanced and denormalized database model Less complex programming code 	6/30/2026
8	Shortened programming durations to add new alert types when legislated	Legislature FDLE Local Law Enforcement The Person who meets the criteria for the new alert type	A flexible design solution to add a new alert type and select the customizations required for it	Reduced (or eliminated) programming to implement; reduced testing time	6/30/2026

B. Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)

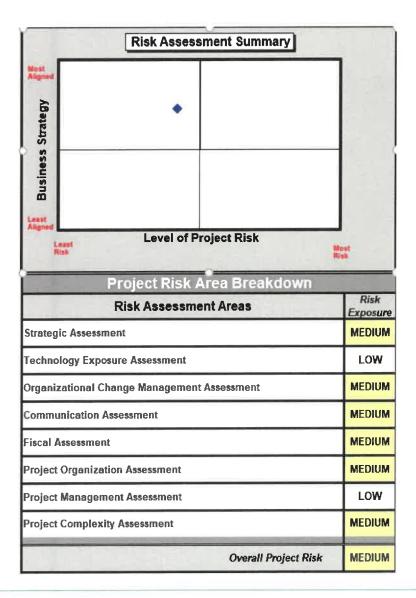
Purpose: To provide a comprehensive financial prospectus specifying the project's tangible benefits, funding requirements, and proposed source(s) of funding.

The forms required for CBA are included as Appendix B.

V. Schedule IV-B Major Project Risk Assessment

Purpose: To provide an initial high-level assessment of overall risk incurred by the project to enable appropriate risk mitigation and oversight and to improve the likelihood of project success. The risk assessment summary identifies the overall level of risk associated with the project and provides an assessment of the project's alignment with business objectives.

The complete risk assessment worksheets are in Appendix C.



VI. Schedule IV-B Technology Planning

Purpose: To ensure there is close alignment with the business and functional requirements and the selected technology.

A. Current Information Technology Environment

The current MEPIC system was developed almost 20 years ago; it was implemented in 2003. It consists of a MEPIC Maintenance Application which is the core of the legislated clearinghouse because it is the data entry system and database. MEPIC has a public website; CJNet website; a presence in FDLE's public mobile app; and provides files to law enforcement with information about missing persons.

1. Current System

a. Description of Current System

FDLE's MEPIC Maintenance Application is the most comprehensive missing person system in the United States since it is centralized at a state agency level. Many other states, such as California, have their missing person clearinghouses localized at the county level. FDLE's MEPIC Maintenance Application is also the most full-functioning application with alert activation and case management functionality in one system.

The table below provides some statistics about the MEPIC System:

Number of Users	25 FDLE members
Number of Classic ASP Web Pages	 The MEPIC Maintenance Application 161 classic ASP pages The MEPIC Public & CJNet Website Each site has 53 web pages
Number of Rich Text Format (.rtf) Templates	59 These templates generate the alert scripts, agency partner information, and letters sent to schools, Office of Vital Statistics, police report requests, etc.
Number of Alerts Activated in 2021	AMBER: 10 MCA: 48 Silver: 287
Number of Purple Alerts Activated since becoming effective 7/1/2022 – 8/31/2022	50
Average Number of MEPIC Cases Opened in the Past 5 Years	2,836
Number of Active Unidentified Deceased Cases	132
Number of Unidentified Deceased Who have been Identified	28

Requirements for Public Access, Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality

Florida has engaged public citizens in the search for missing persons. FDLE has partnered with agencies, such as the FL Dept. of Transportation and FL Dept. of Lottery, to use interstate signage and Lottery terminals to assist when a vehicle is involved. FDLE has engaged in contracted services to provide public citizens with the ability to subscribe for alert notifications. The information provided in these public outlets is public information.

The MEPIC Maintenance Application contains information that must be secured. It contains CJI information derived from NCIC and FCIC. It contains private, personal information relating to circumstances of the of the missing person. Many of the cases in the clearinghouse are children who are victims of sexual abuse by their abductor. It contains Public Identifying Information (PII). It also contains leads that are reported to FDLE either by the public or by agency partners.

The MEPIC Application Access Administrator (AAA) authorizes users in FDLE's Application Security Module (ASM) to use the MEPIC Maintenance Application with appropriate access roles. The MEPIC Maintenance Application login web page authenticates the users via ASM with their Active Directory username and password.

MEPIC system components containing CJI is located on-premise at FDLE Headquarters in the Data Center.

Hardware Characteristics

The MEPIC system has development, test, and production environments for the Windows platform. The application servers are shared virtual machines. The database server for MEPIC is a shared physical server.

Software Characteristics

The current MEPIC system with its various applications has been developed over time as enhancements have been identified. Some enhancements were received internally from the MEPIC unit as missing person cases evolved over the years and the gravity felt to reduce activation times given that Florida has lost several missing children. New alert types have been required by the legislature, such as the Silver Alert Program (2008) and most recently the Purple Alerts (2022). And, partner agencies (NCMEC, DCF) have upgraded their systems to be more secure which required changes when sending or receiving information from them. These changes were built using the foundational database model implemented in 2003; just adding fields and peripheral tables as needed. Some changes could be incorporated in the classic ASP programming language. Other changes were more complex, such as the Everbridge email ingestion, which necessitated using ASP.NET. The flow of the system is not as seamless due to the years of enhancements and varied programming languages.

Existing System and Process Documentation

Documentation for the whole MEPIC system does not exist, although documentation has been created for the major enhancements and complex processes. The IFS MEPIC unit follows documented procedures closely when they work within the MEPIC Maintenance Application and provide training.

System Interfaces

The MEPIC Maintenance Application currently interfaces with:

- FDLE's ASM
- FCIC
- Kentico
- Everbridge Email Ingestion Service
- FL Dept. of Children & Families Web Service
- NCMEC
- Airnet's SaaS for MS-Azure Blob Storage

Consistency with FDLE's Software Standards and Hardware Platforms

MEPIC was consistent with agency software standards when it was originally developed. The agency has adopted the Java platform as its standard programming language for in-house written applications.

MEPIC is consistent with the agency hardware platforms.

b.	Current	System	Resource	Ren	uirements
υ.	Guilent	oystem	Resource	Ney	unementa

Location	Hosted on-site in FDLE's Data Center
Hardware Characteristics	MEPIC applications have development, system test, and production environments
	The MEPIC SQL 2019 database is housed on CJNet on shared and clustered physical servers for the environments
	 The MEPIC Maintenance Application CJNet shared virtual machine (VM) web application server for Development CJNet shared VM web application server for Test CJNet shared VM web application server for Production Corporate Network shared VM web application server for Production redundancy during unexpected technical outages
	 The MEPIC CJNet Website Shared VM web application server for Development Shares with the Maintenance Application server
	 The MEPIC Public Website Shared with other public facing Windows application servers Shared DMZ VM web application servers
	The scheduled database jobs output the files to VM Secured File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) servers
	 MEPIC Lite for FDLE's public mobile app 2 DMZ shared JBoss application servers Primary Instance for Development 2 DMZ shared JBoss application servers Primary
	 Instance for Test 2 DMZ shared JBoss application servers Primary Instance for Production
Software Characteristics	 Database: SQL Server 2019 The scheduled jobs are SSIS packages The stored procedures are SQL
	 The MEPIC Maintenance Application Windows Application Server Operating System: WIN2019 running IIS v.6.2 Classic ASP 3.0

	 VBScript RTF for templates SoftArtisan's FileUp (Classic ASP file upload for pictures) HiQPDF (flyers HTML to PDF converter) REST Services E-Agent JXI Gateway Service (FCIC) Everbridge Email Ingestion (public communication) SaaS with Airnet for MS-Azure Blob Storage (for WEA URL) Jasper Reports MS-Excel & MS-Word for report exports ASP.NET Java XML The MEPIC Public and CJNet Websites Windows Application Server Operating System: WIN2019 running IIS v.6.2 Classic ASP 3.0
	 MEPIC Lite for FDLE's public mobile app Java PrimeFaces Apache Components iText Core Native Javascript OJDBC8 All source code is stored in GIT All database data and application servers are backed-up with Commvault Enterprise
Network Connectivity Requirements	The MEPIC SQL 2019 database, MEPIC Maintenance Application and CJNet website are on FDLE's CJNet network. A copy of the MEPIC Maintenance Application is on FDLE's Corporate network. The MEPIC Public website is available from the internet.
Internal & External Interfaces	 Internal FDLE Applications FDLE's Application Security Module (ASM) Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) FDLE's Public Website (Kentico) External Partners Everbridge Email Ingestion Service FL Dept. of Children & Families Web Service Airnet's SaaS for MS-Azure Blob Storage (for WEA URL) National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC)
Staffing	1 Full-time Contract Position

c. Current System Performance

The current system was built using older Microsoft technologies and a database design built for tracking missing persons. It performs best when there is one missing person involved in the case. Data entry for the MEPIC analysts increases exponentially when a case involves multiple persons.

To explain how much data entry has to be done by the MEPIC analyst: it is the number of person records (including law enforcement, case workers, etc.) added to the number of vehicle records, multiplied by the number of people that are actually missing.

Example: Three siblings run away together; they each get a case assigned for them. This is the multiplier (3). Each case has 1 main child, 2 companion children, 1 case worker, 1 law enforcement officer and 1 vehicle for 6 records total. The MEPIC analyst will input 18 (6 * 3) records into the MEPIC Maintenance Application for 15 person records and 3 vehicle records.

The example shows the amount of duplicate data entry to accommodate the situation of 3 siblings running away together as constrained by the database design. The data entry navigation involves multiple screens for each case. These factors increase alert activation times in addition to the time that the MEPIC analyst spends on the phone with local law enforcement collecting the information. Statistics show that 74% of abduction-murder cases where the children were harmed or murdered happen within the first three hours of the abduction.

Moreover, the application was built with Internet Explorer 6.0 as the target browser. With the Windows 10 migration and the upgrade to MS-Edge (chromium version) in 2021, the MEPIC applications required programming changes to fix the Javascript errors. Application maintenance is an uphill task. It is becoming more difficult with the classic ASP support in newer browsers. Reaching out for support receives the recommendation to upgrade the application to newer technology.

Strategic Information Technology Direction

FDLE embraces and promotes open system standards that are established within the IT industry such as, American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and NIEM. These standards and models support the strategic direction of the agency.

- Architecture Promote the use of a multi-tier architecture that allows flexibility, scalability, and reusability.
- Server Operating Systems Utilize server operating systems that will be either Red Hat Linux or Microsoft Windows Server.
- Server Hardware Promote the use of server virtualization
- Database Management Systems Store data in relational database(s) using either Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) or Microsoft SQL Server.
- Application Software Develop application software using Java Platform Enterprise Edition (Java EE).
- o Storage Promote the use of SAN.
- System Reliability and Availability Provide information systems and network services that give end users high (99.5+ %) reliability and availability/redundancy.
- Integration and Efficiency Create modular, integrated systems that can be maintained by FDLE staff and can be easily modified to meet changing business needs of the agency.
- High Availability and Redundancy Provide a modular, integrated system that provides high availability through redundancy of critical business alert activation processes.

2. Information Technology Standards

See attached Appendix A.

B. Current Hardware and/or Software Inventory

NOTE: Current customers of the state data center would obtain this information from the data center.

Location	Hosted on-site in FDLE's Data Center
Hardware Characteristics	MEPIC applications have development, system test, and production environments
	The MEPIC SQL 2019 database is housed on CJNet on shared and clustered physical servers for the environments
	 The MEPIC Maintenance Application CJNet shared virtual machine (VM) web application server for Development CJNet shared VM web application server for Test CJNet shared VM web application server for Production Corporate Network shared VM web application server for Production redundancy during unexpected technical outages
	 The MEPIC CJNet Website Shared VM web application server for Development Shared with the MEPIC Maintenance Application server
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	 The scheduled database jobs output the files to VM Secured File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) servers
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Software Characteristics	 Database: SQL Server 2019 The scheduled jobs are SSIS packages The stored procedures are SQL
	 The MEPIC Maintenance Application Windows Application Server Operating System: WIN2019 running IIS v.6.2 Classic ASP 3.0 VBScript RTF for templates

	 SoftArtisan's FileUp (Classic ASP file upload for pictures) HiQPDF (flyers HTML to PDF converter) REST Services E-Agent JXI Gateway Service (FCIC) Everbridge Email Ingestion (public communication) SaaS with Airnet for MS-Azure Blob Storage (for WEA URL) Jasper Reports MS-Excel & MS-Word for report exports ASP.NET Java XML The MEPIC Public and CJNet Websites Windows Application Server Operating System: WIN2019 running IIS v.6.2 Classic ASP 3.0 MEPIC Lite for FDLE's public mobile app Java PrimeFaces Apache Components iText Core Native Javascript OJDBC8 All source code is stored in GIT All database data and application servers are backed-up
Network Connectivity Requirements	with Commvault Enterprise The MEPIC SQL 2019 database, MEPIC Maintenance Application and CJNet website are on FDLE's CJNet network. A copy of the MEPIC Maintenance Application is on FDLE's Corporate network.
	The MEPIC Public website is available from the internet.
Internal & External Interfaces	 Internal FDLE Applications FDLE's Application Security Module (ASM) Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) FDLE's Public Website (Kentico)
	 External Partners Everbridge Email Ingestion Service FL Dept. of Children & Families Web Service Airnet's SaaS for MS-Azure Blob Storage (for WEA URL) National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC)
Staffing	1 Full-time Contract Position

C. Proposed Technical Solution

1. Technical Solution Alternatives

To conduct the alternatives analysis, the following steps were performed as it relates to hiring a contract team under the direction of ITS-BSE because those costs and infrastructure required are known. If a solution is provided from the RFI, it will also be analyzed using the same criteria. The alternative criteria were based on the:

- o New system required interfaces
- o Identified and defined lists of potential alternative system implementation methods
- Established set of uniform evaluation criteria against which each alternative was measured
- Determination of the best alternative for FDLE to efficiently process in MEPIC to assist in the location of the missing person(s)

The technical solution alternatives were considered:

Approach 1: Vendor Product MEPIC System Replacement

This will be determined pending the responses from the RFI.

Approach 2: Cloud-Based MEPIC System Replacement

Replace the current MEPIC system with the MEPIC application and database in cloud infrastructure recognizing that some other systems being interfaced with will not be cloud.

Approach 3: On-Premise MEPIC System Replacement

Replace the current MEPIC system with the application and database on-premise at FDLE's data center using cloud resources where most effective.

2. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, agency partners, and the missing person who needs to be located.

These criteria included:

- o Ability to dynamically manage new alert types that will probably be legislated in the future
- Ability to integrate with additional systems to provide leads for locating the missing person
- o Streamline data entry for alerts and missing person cases
- o Ability to automate more interfaces that are currently performed manually
- o Additional effort required for data conversion
- o Cost

3. Recommended Technical Solution

First, evaluate the Request for Information (RFI) respondents to determine if there is a solution available on the market. If there is a viable alternative which can meet the requirements and is cost effective, then that would be strongly supported.

If there is not a viable solution, then FDLE recommends replacing the current system with an onpremise solution. FDLE would contract a team for three years using FDLE's strategic IT architecture. The scope of the project would replace the MEPIC system's classic ASP framework, re-design the SQL Server 2019 database model, and convert the data from the old database structure to the redesigned structure. Enhancements, such as document management, address functionality with mapping, and better reporting would be included. Replacing the current MEPIC system with on-premise servers, databases, and standardized application frameworks is the least cost development approach. Existing server infrastructure has the capacity to add the MEPIC system and database. FDLE's networks are already communicating to the internal and external interfaces required. And, ITS-BSE has led successful projects with this model in the past, namely the Automated Training Management System LBR and the Sexual Offender / Predator Registry Improvement LBR. Both of these LBR projects were developed to scope within the LBR timeframe and transitioned seamlessly to the internal maintenance teams for those applications.

D. Proposed Solution Description

The proposed solution to replace the current MEPIC system with a modernized system requires contracting a project team with oversight by a FDLE manager for a three-year project. Once the project is complete, the internal FDLE ITS Business Systems Engineering (BSE) team will provide operational and maintenance support.

1. Summary Description of Proposed System

FDLE plans to address the modernized MEPIC solution in the following phases:

Phase 1.1: MEPIC Database Redesign

Phase 1.1 redesigns the current database tables with new database tables. Data mapping between the structures is completed. Data conversion scripts are written. While the new structures cannot be implemented in the Production environment for use because the classic ASP application will not be modified to use them, it does provide the project with converted data in the test environment. The data conversion scripts will be run several times in the test environment with user confirmation that data is converted correctly. This will be completed by 4/17/2025.

Phase 1.2: MEPIC Maintenance Application Upgrade

Phase 1.1 develops a new MEPIC Maintenance Application using FDLE's strategic infrastructure framework. The system components will use the redesigned database structures which means that the data conversion effort must be done in this implementation. The MEPIC Maintenance Application will be written to dynamically add alert types with indication of their required interfaces and documentation as the legislature requires. Data entry of alerts will be more streamlined. This will also be when manual processes, such as the communication to FDOT and FL Dept. of Lottery will be automated. The flyer of the missing person will be mobile-friendly. Case management functionality will include existing functionality better organized in web page navigation, case assignments, automated checks, and better reporting. Document management will be included in this implementation. This will be completed by 6/30/2026.

System Type

- Web-based user interface
- SQL Database
- Automated interfaces

Connectivity

The modernized MEPIC system will continue to operate using FDLE's existing secure connections.

Security, Privacy, Confidentiality, Access

These standards will be the same as the current security standards used by FDLE.

Development Approach

To realize the business solution, FDLE will staff a contract team dedicated full-time to the MEPIC upgrade. The project team will consist of a Project Manager and two Business Analysts. At least one of the Business Analysts must be proficient in writing test plans and conducting thorough system testing. Eight developers will be hired who are proficient in Java programming, writing SQL stored procedures and scripts, and working with SQL databases. One of the developers will be a lead senior developer for the Java programming and database design. They will review the current database design and define the right mix to denormalize to meet the current business requirements and future growth. They will oversee and QA the adherence to FDLE coding standards. One developer will be dedicated to writing the SQL scripts to convert the data from the current tables to redesigned database. The remaining six developers will spend most of the project schedule programming the MEPIC Maintenance application functionality. All of the existing functionality will be required as well as new enhancements.

The contracted team will deliver the following:

- Implementation of MEPIC Lite to utilize the new data structures
- Implementation of the scheduled jobs to utilize the new data structures Implementation of upgraded public and CJNet MEPIC websites
- Implementation of an upgraded MEPIC Maintenance application using web services where possible
- Data analysis and data conversion services to include data cleanup where applicable
- System integration and testing services
- Decommissioning of the classic ASP MEPIC public website, CJNet website, and the Maintenance application
- Post implementation support
- Training services (technical and MEPIC users)
- Project management services
- Project communication to stakeholders
- Project documentation required by FL Digital Services and FDLE
- System documentation for future maintenance and support

MEPIC Maintenance Application Internal FDLE Systems and External Interfaces

The interfaces will include:

- FCIC
- SOPS
- FDLE's public website (currently Kentico software)
- Everbridge
- FL Dept. of Children & Families
- NCMEC
- DHSMV
- Melissa Data Cloud Service
- Google Maps API
- ASM
- > Integration with MS-Office to produce the documents and templates is required.
- > Integration with MS-Office to send emails will be included.
- Web services for communication to agency partners such as FDOT and FL Dept. of Lottery will be developed.

2. Resource and Summary Level Funding Requirements for Proposed Solution (if known)

Cost Elements	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Totals	
Staff	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$5,700,000	
Hardware	\$35,000	\$	\$	\$35,000	
Software	\$30,000	\$	\$	\$30,000	
Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$1,965,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$5,765,000	

E. Capacity Planning (historical and current trends versus projected requirements)

MEPIC is the central repository for missing persons for the State of Florida. The data that must be converted from the old SQL database table structures to the new SQL database table structures are:

MEPIC Database Size	128,294 MB
# of Missing Person Pictures Stored	32,370
# of "Active" Missing Person Cases to be converted	717
# of "Active" Unidentified Deceased Cases to be converted	132
# of "Closed" Missing Person Cases that are < 5 years old (retention)	58,025

The expected capacity needs for document management is calculated as:

There are no documents which will be converted with the implementation; it is a Day 1 implementation.

Trending 2026 – 2030, MEPIC would have 13,942 cases * average 3 documents/case * average size of 700K/document = 27 Gigabytes

The numbers below represent people who have been reported to local law enforcement as missing by their families asking for assistance to find them for growth projections:

		11. CA.	Actuals			Trend Analysis						
Statistic	2017 ~	2018 -	2019 *	2020 -	2021	2022 -	2023	2024 -	2025	2026 -		
AMBER Alerts	10	9	13	19	10	10	12	15	14	10		
Change		-1	4	6	-9	0	2	3	0	-5		
% Change		-10%	44%	46%	-47%	2%	21%	21%	-3%	-33%		
Missing Child Alerts	51	59	24	33	48	49	42	29	43	48		
Change		8	-35	9	15	1	-8	-13	14	5		
% Change		16%	-59%	38%	45%	3%	-16%	-31%	49%	12%		
Silver Alerts	273	257	273	249	287	264	260	269	263	277		
Change		-16	16	-24	38	-23	-3	8	-5	14		
% Change		-6%	6%	-9%	15%	-8%	-1%	3%	-2%	5%		
Purple Alerts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150						
Change												
% Change												
MEPIC Case Openings	3,413	2,822	2,612	2.655	2.682	3,163	2,636	2.638	2,771	2,847		
Change		-591	-210	43	27	481	-526	2	132	77		
% Change		-17%	-7%	2%	1%	18%	-17%	0%	5%	3%		
FCIC Openings	43.945	39,464	37,699	35,521	37,282	42,236	37,415	36,801	37,312	39,284		
Change		-4,481	-1,765	-2,178	1,761	4,954	-4,821	-614	511	1,972		
% Change		-10%	-4%	-6%	5%	13%	-11%	-2%	1%	5%		

In December 2019, FEMA enhanced capabilities of wireless emergency alerts by supporting up to 360 characters for newer mobile devices and supporting URLs to be included. FDLE implemented this functionality on 10/20/2020 by engaging a SaaS cloud provider to store the flyers for AMBER, Enhanced Missing Child, and Blue Alerts accessible by a URL. The SaaS provides high availability access thru the Content Delivery Network (CDN). This was done to offload the network traffic when WEAs are sent and public access is within a short time span. This service must continue due to 49 alerts being issued with the WEA involving 92,041,090 hits.

VII. Schedule IV-B Project Management Planning

Purpose: To require the agency to provide evidence of its thorough project planning and provide the tools the agency will use to carry out and manage the proposed project. The level of detail must be appropriate for the project's scope and complexity.

Include through file insertion or attachment the agency's project management plan and any associated planning tools/documents.

NOTE: For IT projects with total cost in excess of \$10 million, the project scope, business objectives, and timelines described in this section must be consistent with existing or proposed substantive policy required in s. 216.023(4)(a)10, F.S.

See attached Appendix F for the Project Management Plan.

VIII. Appendices

Number and include all required spreadsheets along with any other tools, diagrams, charts, etc. chosen to accompany and support the narrative data provided by the agency within the Schedule IV-B.

- Appendix A Standards and Definitions
- Appendix B Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheet
- Appendix C Risk Assessment Worksheet
- Appendix D Estimated Project Schedule
- Appendix E MEPIC Requirements
- Appendix F Project Management Plan

Appendix A - Standards and Definitions

- 1. Chapter 60GG-2, STATE OF FLORIDA CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-2
- 2. Chapter 60GG-1, State of Florida Project Management and Oversight https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-1
- 3. Chapter 60GG-3, Data Center Operations https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-3
- 4. Chapter 60GG-4, Cloud Computing https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-4
- 5. Chapter 60GG-5, State of Florida Enterprise Architecture https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-5
- 6. CJIS Security Policy Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy (pa.gov)
- 7. United States Rehabilitation Act Section 508 Manage an IT Accessibility/508 Program | Section508.gov

Appendix B – Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheet See additional documents

Appendix C – Risk Assessment Worksheet See additional documents

Appendix D – Estimated Project Schedule See additional documents

Appendix E – MEPIC Requirements See additional documents

Appendix F – Project Management Plan See additional documents State of Florida Cost Benefit Analysis APPENDIX B

CBAForm 1 - Net Tangible Benefits

Florida Department of LawAgencyEnforcement

Project MEPIC Technology Upgrade

Net Tangible Benefits - Operational Cost Changes (Costs of Current Operations versus Proposed Operations as a Result of the Project) and Additional Tangible Benefits CBAForm 1A															
Agency		FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			FY 2026-27			FY 2027-28	
(Recurring Costs Only No Project Costs)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a)+(b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)
			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program
	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing	Cost Change	Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting
	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed
	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project
A. Personnel Costs Agency-Managed Staff	\$160,000			\$160,000	\$0		\$160,000	\$0		\$160,000			\$160,000	\$0	
A.b Total Staff	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
A-1.a. State FTEs (Salaries & Benefits)	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	ψU	\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-1.b. State FTEs (#)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-2.a. OPS Staff (Salaries)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-2.b. OPS (#)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-3.a. Staff Augmentation (Contract Cost)	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0	+,	\$160,000	\$0	+,	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000
A-3.b. Staff Augmentation (# of Contractors)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00		1.00		1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
B. Application Maintenance Costs	\$0		\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0		\$15,000	\$0	1 - ,	\$15,000
B-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B-2. Hardware	\$0	* *	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B-3. Software	\$0	1 - 1	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	1 - 1 - 2 - 2	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000
B-4. Other	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Data Center Provider Costs	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	÷ •	\$0
C-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	ţ.	\$0	\$0	4.5	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-2. Infrastructure	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	ψυ	\$0	\$0	ΨŰ	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-3. Network / Hosting Services	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	ψυ	\$0	\$0	Ţ -	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-4. Disaster Recovery	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	ΨŬ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-5. Other Specify	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D. Plant & Facility Costs	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E. Other Costs	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	1.1	\$0	1.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E-1. Training	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1.	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E-2. Travel	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	÷	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E-3. Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total of Recurring Operational Costs	\$160,000	\$15,000	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$15,000	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$15,000	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$15,000	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$15,000	\$175,000
F. Additional Tangible Benefits:		\$0			\$0			\$0			\$0			\$0	
F-1. Specify		\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0			\$0 \$0	
F-2. Specify		\$0 \$0			<u> </u>			<u> </u>			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0	
F-3. Specify		\$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0	
Total Net Tangible Benefits:		(\$15,000)			(\$15.000)			(\$15,000)			(\$15,000)			(\$15.000)	
		(#10,000)			(#10,000)			(#10,000)			(\$10,000)			(#10,000)	

CHARACTERIZATION OF PROJECT BENEFIT ESTIMATE CBAForm 1B								
Choose Type Estimate Confidence Enter % (+/-)								
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level						
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level						
Placeholder		Confidence Level						

	Cost Benefit Analysis																					1100	ai rear z	1023-24
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	Item Description		Appropriation					YR 1	Base			YR 2 Base			YR 3 Bas	e			YR 4 Base			YR 5	Base	
4	(remove guidelines and annotate entries here)	Project Cost Element	Category	Related Co		YR 1 #	YR 1 LBR			YR 2 #	YR 2 LBR	Budget	YR 3 #	YR 3 LBR			YR 4	4 LBR	Budget	YR 5 #	YR 5 LBR			TOTAL
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5	Costs for all state employees working on the project.	FTE	S&B	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$-	\$-		\$	- 9	\$ -		\$-	\$	- 3	\$ -
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6	Costs for all OPS employees working on the project.	OPS	OPS	\$	-			\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$-	\$ -	_	\$	- 9	• -		\$-	\$	- 3	\$ -
7	Staffing costs for personnel using Time & Expense.	Staff Augmentation	Contracted Services	¢		11.00 \$	1 000 00	n ¢		11.00 ¢	1.900.000	\$ -	11.00	\$ 1,900,000			\$	d	2		¢	¢		\$ 5,700,000
	Project management personnel and related		Contracted	ψ	-	11.00 \$	1,900,00	φ	-	11.00 φ	1,900,000	φ -	11.00	φ 1,900,000	γφ -		φ	- 3	- 0		φ -	φ		\$ 5,700,000
8	deliverables.	Project Management	Services	\$.	\$		\$		\$	_	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -		\$	- 9	s -		s -	\$		s -
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10	in other categories.	Consultants/Contractors	Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$-	\$-	_	\$	- 9	5 -		\$-	\$	- 3	\$-
4.4	Separate requirements analysis and feasibility study procurements.	Project Planning/Analysis	Contracted Services	¢	-	¢		¢		¢		\$ -		¢	\$ -		\$		•		¢	¢		¢
11	Hardware purchases not included in data center	Project Planning/Analysis	Services	\$	-	<u></u>		¢		\$	-	р -		р -	ф -	_	¢	- 3	• -		р -	ð		ə -
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			Contracted											•	· ·				·					•
13	Commercial software purchases and licensing costs.	Commercial Software	Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$-		\$-	\$ -		\$	- 9	6 -		\$-	\$	- 3	\$ -
	Professional services with fixed-price costs (i.e. software		Contracted					•		•		•		•	•		•				•	•		•
14	development, installation, project documentation)	Project Deliverables	Services Contracted	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	ђ -	_	ъ -	\$ -	_	\$	- 9	> -		ф -	\$		ə -
15	All first-time training costs associated with the project.	Training	Services	\$		\$		\$		¢	_	\$ -		\$ -	\$		\$	_ 0			\$	\$		\$
	Include the quote received from the data center provider		00111003	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>		Ψ		ψ		Ψ -		Ψ -	Ψ		Ψ	- 4	-		Ψ -	Ψ		Ψ -
	for project equipment and services. Only include one-																							
1	time project costs in this row. Recurring, project-related																							
10	data center costs are included in CBA Form 1A.	Data Center Services - One Time	Data Center					•				•		•			•				•	•		•
16		Costs	Category	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	_	\$	- 9) -		\$-	\$		\$ -
17	Other contracted services not included in other categories.	Other Services	Contracted Services	¢		\$		\$		\$	_	¢		s -	\$ -		\$	- 9	2		s -	¢		¢
<u> </u>	Include costs for non-state data center equipment		Services	ψ	-	\$	-	φ	-	φ	-	φ -		φ -	φ -		φ	- 3	- v		φ -	φ		φ -
	required by the project and the proposed solution (insert																							
18	additional rows as needed for detail)	Equipment	Expense	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -		\$	- 9	ş -		\$-	\$	-	\$
	Include costs associated with leasing space for project																							
19	personnel.	Leased Space	Expense	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$-	\$ -		\$	- \$	ş -		\$-	\$	- 3	\$ -
20	Other project expenses not included in other categories.	Other Exponses	Expense	¢		¢	65.00	n ¢		¢		¢		¢	¢		¢	d	2		¢	¢		\$ 65,000
21	other project expenses not included in other categories.	Total	Expense	\$	-	11.00 \$				11 00 \$	1,900,000	• -	11.00	\$ 1,900,000	ہ -	0.00	\$		-	0.00	<u> </u>	\$		
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State of Florida

Cost Benefit Analysis

APPENDIX B

CBAForm 2 - Project Cost Analysis	Agency	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Project	MEPIC Technology Upgrade

		PROJECT COST SUMMARY (from CBAForm 2A)								
PROJECT COST SUMMARY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL				
PROJECT COST SOMMART	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28					
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (*)	\$1,965,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,765,000				
CUMULATIVE PROJECT COSTS										
(includes Current & Previous Years' Project-Related Costs)	\$1,965,000	\$3,865,000	\$5,765,000	\$5,765,000	\$5,765,000					
Total Costs are carried forward to CBAForm3 Project Investment Summary worksheet.										

PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	
General Revenue	\$1,965,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,765,000
Trust Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants 🗌	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$1,965,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,765,000
CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT	\$1,965,000	\$3,865,000	\$5,765,000	\$5,765,000	\$5,765,000	

Characterization of Project Cost Estimate - CBAForm 2C								
Choose T	уре	Estimate Confidence						
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level						
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level						
Placeholder		Confidence Level						

State of Florida

Cost Benefit Analysis

CBAForm 3 - Project Investment Summary		Agency _	Florida Department of Law Enforcement		Project	MEPIC Technolog Upgrade				
		COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS CBAForm 3A								
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	TOTAL FOR ALL YEARS				
Project Cost	\$1,965,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,765,000				
Net Tangible Benefits	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$75,000)				
Return on Investment	(\$1,980,000)	(\$1,915,000)	(\$1,915,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$5,840,000)				

Return on investment	(\$1,900,000)	(\$1,915,000)	(\$1,915,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)	(\$5,040,000)
Year to Year Change in Program						
Staffing	0	0	0	0	0	

RETURN ON INVESTMENT ANALYSIS CBAForm 3B									
Payback Period (years)	NO PAYBACK	Payback Period is the time required to recover the investment costs of the project.							
Breakeven Fiscal Year	NO PAYBACK	Fiscal Year during which the project's investment costs are recovered.							
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$5,448,530)	NPV is the present-day value of the project's benefits less costs over the project's lifecycle.							
Internal Rate of Return (IRR) NO IRR		IRR is the project's rate of return.							

	Investment Interest Earning Yield CBAForm 3C									
Fiscal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY					
Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28					
Cost of Capital	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%					

	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н		
3		Project	D D		Technology	-			
4		-							
5		Agency Florida Department of Law Enforcement EX 2022 23 LBB Issue Code: EX 2022 23 LBB Issue Title:							
6 7	FY 202	FY 2022-23 LBR Issue Code: FY 2022-23 LBR Issue Title: Issue Code MEPIC Technology Upgrade							
7 8	Ris	k Assessment (Contact Inf						
9		Becky Bezemek		1	•				
10		tive Sponsor			SAC Mike Phill				
11		ct Manager			BD - when fun		(0000		
12 14	Pre	pared By		Pamela Bull		1/23/	/2022		
14		F	Risk Asse	essment S	Summary				
16	Most								
17 18	Aligned								
19	>								
20 21	ateç		•						
22	Stra								
23 24	SS								
25	ine								
26 27	Business Strategy								
27	Least								
29	Aligned			f Project F	Dick				
30 31	Lea Risl		Level 0	rrojectr	VISK	Mos Ris			
32							n in the second s		
34		Pro	ject Ris	sk Area I	Breakdow	'n			
35		Ris	k Assess	sment Are	eas		Risk Exposure		
36 37	Strategic	Assessment					MEDIUM		
38 39	Technolo	gy Exposure As	sessment				LOW		
40 41	Organiza	tional Change M	lanagemer	nt Assessm	ient		MEDIUM		
42 43	Commun	ication Assessn	nent				MEDIUM		
44 45	Fiscal As	sessment					MEDIUM		
46 47	Project O	Project Organization Assessment MEDIUM							
48 49	Project M	lanagement Ass	essment				LOW		
50 51	Project Complexity Assessment MEDIUM								
53					Overall Pr	oject Risk	MEDIUM		

	В	С	D	E			
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcen	nent Project: MEPI	C Technology Upgrade			
3			Section 1 Strategic Area				
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer			
5		Are project objectives clearly aligned with the	0% to 40% Few or no objectives aligned	81% to 100% All or			
6		agency's legal mission?	41% to 80% Some objectives aligned	nearly all objectives			
7			81% to 100% All or nearly all objectives aligned	aligned			
8		Are project objectives clearly documented	Not documented or agreed to by stakeholders	December de sitte sinn aff			
9		and understood by all stakeholder groups?	Informal agreement by stakeholders	Documented with sign-off by stakeholders			
10			Documented with sign-off by stakeholders	by stakenoiders			
11		Are the project sponsor, senior management,	Not or rarely involved	Master ulado atteral			
12		and other executive stakeholders actively	Most regularly attend executive steering committee meetings	Most regularly attend executive steering			
		involved in meetings for the review and	Project charter signed by executive sponsor and executive	committee meetings			
13		success of the project?	team actively engaged in steering committee meetings	g-			
14		Has the agency documented its vision for how	Vision is not documented Vision is partially documented	Vision is completely			
15		changes to the proposed technology will	documented				
16		improve its business processes?	Vision is completely documented 0% to 40% Few or none defined and documented				
17	1.05	Have all project business/program area	81% to 100% All or				
18		requirements, assumptions, constraints, and priorities been defined and documented?	nearly all defined and				
19			81% to 100% All or nearly all defined and documented No changes needed	documented			
20	1.06	Are all needed changes in law, rule, or policy					
21		identified and documented?					
22			Changes are identified in concept only	No changes needed			
23			Changes are identified and documented				
24			Legislation or proposed rule change is drafted				
25	1.07	Are any project phase or milestone	Few or none				
26		completion dates fixed by outside factors, e.g., state or federal law or funding	Some	Few or none			
27		restrictions?	All or nearly all				
28	1.08	What is the external (e.g. public) visibility of	Minimal or no external use or visibility				
29		the proposed system or project?	Moderate external use or visibility	Moderate external use or			
30			Extensive external use or visibility	visibility			
31	1.09	What is the internal (e.g. state agency)	Multiple agency or state enterprise visibility				
32		visibility of the proposed system or project?	Single agency-wide use or visibility	Multiple agency or state			
33			Use or visibility at division and/or bureau level only	enterprise visibility			
34	1.10	Is this a multi-year project?	Greater than 5 years				
35			Between 3 and 5 years				
36			Between 1 and 3 years	Between 1 and 3 years			
37			1 year or less				
51			i your or 1000				

	В	С	D	E			
	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem					
3			Section 2 Technology Area				
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer			
5	2.01	Does the agency have experience working with, operating, and supporting the proposed	Read about only or attended conference and/or vendor presentation				
6		technical solution in a production environment?	Supported prototype or production system less than 6 months	Installed and supported production system more			
7			Supported production system 6 months to 12 months	than 3 years			
8			Supported production system 1 year to 3 years	than 5 years			
9			Installed and supported production system more than 3 years				
10	2.02	Does the agency's internal staff have sufficient knowledge of the proposed technical	· · ·	External technical			
11		solution to implement and operate the new system?	External technical resources will be needed through implementation only	resources will be needed through implementation			
12			Internal resources have sufficient knowledge for implementation and operations	only			
13	2.03	Have all relevant technical alternatives/	No technology alternatives researched	All or nearly all			
14		solution options been researched, documented and considered?	Some alternatives documented and considered	alternatives documented			
15			All or nearly all alternatives documented and considered	and considered			
16	2.04	Does the proposed technical solution comply with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry		Proposed technology solution is fully compliant			
17		technology standards?	Some relevant standards have been incorporated into the proposed technology	with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry			
18			Proposed technology solution is fully compliant with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry standards	standards			
19	2.05	Does the proposed technical solution require	Minor or no infrastructure change required				
20		significant change to the agency's existing	Moderate infrastructure change required	Minor or no infrastructure			
21		technology infrastructure?	Extensive infrastructure change required	change required			
22			Complete infrastructure replacement				
23	2.06	Are detailed hardware and software capacity	Capacity requirements are not understood or defined	Capacity requirements			
24		requirements defined and documented?	Capacity requirements are defined only at a conceptual level	are based on historical data and new system			
25			Capacity requirements are based on historical data and new system design specifications and performance requirements	design specifications and performance requirements			

	В	С	D	E
1	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem	ent Project: MEPI	C Technology Upgrade
3			Organizational Change Management Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	3.01	What is the expected level of organizational change that will be imposed within the agency if the project is successfully implemented?	Extensive changes to organization structure, staff or business processes Moderate changes to organization structure, staff or business	Minimal changes to organization structure,
6		in the project is successibility implemented?	processes Minimal changes to organization structure, staff or business	staff or business processes structure
7			processes structure	
8 9	3.02	Will this project impact essential business processes?	Yes No	Yes
10	3.03	Have all business process changes and process interactions been defined and	0% to 40% Few or no process changes defined and documented	81% to 100% All or
11		documented?	41% to 80% Some process changes defined and documented 81% to 100% All or nearly all processes defiined and	nearly all processes defiined and documented
12			documented	
13 14	3.04	Has an Organizational Change Management Plan been approved for this project?	Yes No	No
15 16 17	3.05	Will the agency's anticipated FTE count change as a result of implementing the project?	Over 10% FTE count change 1% to 10% FTE count change Less than 1% FTE count change	Less than 1% FTE count change
18 19 20	3.06	Will the number of contractors change as a result of implementing the project?	Over 10% contractor count change 1 to 10% contractor count change Less than 1% contractor count change	Less than 1% contractor count change
21 22 23	3.07	What is the expected level of change impact on the citizens of the State of Florida if the project is successfully implemented?	Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services or information) Moderate changes Minor or no changes	Minor or no changes
24 25 26	3.08		Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services or information Moderate changes Minor or no changes	Minor or no changes
27 28	3.09	Has the agency successfully completed a project with similar organizational change requirements?	No experience/Not recently (>5 Years) Recently completed project with fewer change requirements	Recently completed
20			Recently completed project with similar change requirements	project with greater change requirements
30			Recently completed project with greater change requirements	

	В	С	D	E	
1	Agenc	y: Agency Name		Project: Project Name	
3			Section 4 Communication Area		
4	#	Criteria	Value Options	Answer	
5	4.01	Has a documented Communication Plan been	Yes	Yes	
6		approved for this project?	No	100	
7	4.02	Does the project Communication Plan promote the collection and use of feedback	Negligible or no feedback in Plan		
8		from management, project team, and business stakeholders (including end users)?	Routine feedback in Plan	Routine feedback in Plan	
9			Proactive use of feedback in Plan		
10	4.03	Have all required communication channels been identified and documented in the	Yes	Yes	
11		Communication Plan?	No		
12	4.04	Are all affected stakeholders included in the	Yes	Yes	
13		Communication Plan?	No	163	
14	4.05	Have all key messages been developed and	Plan does not include key messages	Some key messages	
15		documented in the Communication Plan?	Some key messages have been developed	have been developed	
16			All or nearly all messages are documented		
	4.06	Have desired message outcomes and	Plan does not include desired messages outcomes and		
17		success measures been identified in the	success measures	Success measures have	
10		Communication Plan?	Success measures have been developed for some	been developed for some	
18 19			messages	messages	
	4.07	Does the project Communication Plan identify	All or nearly all messages have success measures		
20 21	4.07	and assign needed staff and resources?	No	Yes	
21			INO		

m	В	С	D	E
1		y: Florida Department of Law Enforcer	_	C Technology Upgrade
3			Section 5 Fiscal Area	
4	# 5.01	Criteria Has a documented Spending Plan been	Values Yes	Answer
6	0.01	approved for the entire project lifecycle?	No	Yes
7	5.02	Have all project expenditures been identified	0% to 40% None or few defined and documented	81% to 100% All or
8		in the Spending Plan?	41% to 80% Some defined and documented	nearly all defined and
9			81% to 100% All or nearly all defined and documented	documented
10	5.03	What is the estimated total cost of this project	Unknown	
11		over its entire lifecycle?	Greater than \$10 M Between \$2 M and \$10 M	Between \$2 M and \$10 M
12 13			Between \$500K and \$1,999,999	Detween \$2 w and \$10 w
14			Less than \$500 K	
	5.04	Is the cost estimate for this project based on	Yes	
15		quantitative analysis using a standards-based	No	Yes
16	5.05	estimation model? What is the character of the cost estimates for	Detailed and rigorous (accurate within ±10%)	
17 18	5.05	this project?	Order of magnitude – estimate could vary between 10-100%	Detailed and rigorous
10			Placeholder – actual cost may exceed estimate by more than	(accurate within ±10%)
19			100%	
20	5.06	Are funds available within existing agency	Yes	No
21	5.07	resources to complete this project?	No Eurodina from single agong (
22 23	5.07	Will/should multiple state or local agencies help fund this project or system?	Funding from single agency Funding from local government agencies	Funding from single
23		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Funding from other state agencies	agency
25	5.08	If federal financial participation is anticipated	Neither requested nor received	
26		as a source of funding, has federal approval	Requested but not received	Not applicable
27		been requested and received?	Requested and received	Not applicable
28			Not applicable	
29	5.09	Have all tangible and intangible benefits been identified and validated as reliable and	Project benefits have not been identified or validated	Maat and a the safety have
30 31		achievable?	Some project benefits have been identified but not validated Most project benefits have been identified but not validated	Most project benefits have been identified but not
31			All or nearly all project benefits have been identified but not validated	validated
32				
33	5.10	What is the benefit payback period that is	Within 1 year	
34		defined and documented?	Within 3 years	No sector de
35			Within 5 years More than 5 years	No payback
36 37			No payback	
38	5.11	Has the project procurement strategy been	Procurement strategy has not been identified and documented	Otal a baldana basa
		clearly determined and agreed to by affected	Stakeholders have not been consulted re: procurement strategy	Stakeholders have reviewed and approved
39		stakeholders?	6	the proposed
40			Stakeholders have reviewed and approved the proposed procurement strategy	procurement strategy
41	5.12	What is the planned approach for acquiring	Time and Expense (T&E)	
42		necessary products and solution services to	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)
43		successfully complete the project?	Combination FFP and T&E	
	5.13	What is the planned approach for procuring hardware and software for the project?	Timing of major hardware and software purchases has not yet been determined	Purchase all hardware
44		nardware and software for the project?	Purchase all hardware and software at start of project to take	and software at start of
45			advantage of one-time discounts	project to take advantage
10			Just-in-time purchasing of hardware and software is documented	of one-time discounts
46	5.14	Has a contract manager boon assigned to this	in the project schedule	
47 48	5.14	Has a contract manager been assigned to this project?	No contract manager assigned Contract manager is the procurement manager	Contract manager
40			Contract manager is the project manager	assigned is not the procurement manager or
			Contract manager assigned is not the procurement manager or	the project manager
50	E 4E	Has againment lossing have accelered for	the project manager	
51	5.15	Has equipment leasing been considered for the project's large-scale computing	Yes	No
52		purchases?	No	
53	5.16	Have all procurement selection criteria and	No selection criteria or outcomes have been identified	
		outcomes been clearly identified?	Some selection criteria and outcomes have been defined and	Some selection criteria
54			documented All or nearly all selection criteria and expected outcomes have	and outcomes have been defined and documented
55			been defined and documented	
56	5.17	Does the procurement strategy use a multi-	Procurement strategy has not been developed	Male in the
57		stage evaluation process to progressively	Multi-stage evaluation not planned/used for procurement	Multi-stage evaluation not planned/used for
H		narrow the field of prospective vendors to the single, best qualified candidate?	Multi-stage evaluation and proof of concept or prototype	procurement
58			planned/used to select best qualified vendor	
59	5.18	For projects with total cost exceeding \$10 million did/will the procurement strategy	Procurement strategy has not been developed	
60		million, did/will the procurement strategy require a proof of concept or prototype as part	No, bid response did/will not require proof of concept or prototype	
		of the bid response?	Yes, bid response did/will include proof of concept or prototype	Not applicable
61 62			Not applicable	

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	ment Project: MEPIC	C Technology Upgrade
3		Se	ction 6 Project Organization Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	6.01	Is the project organization and governance	Yes	N
6		structure clearly defined and documented within an approved project plan?	No	No
7	6.02	Have all roles and responsibilities for the	None or few have been defined and documented	
8	0.02	executive steering committee been clearly	Some have been defined and documented	All or nearly all have been
9		identified?	All or nearly all have been defined and documented	defined and documented
10	6.03	Who is responsible for integrating project	Not yet determined	
11		deliverables into the final solution?	Agency	System Integrator
12			System Integrator (contractor)	(contractor)
13	6.04	How many project managers and project	3 or more	
14		directors will be responsible for managing the	2	1
15		project?	1	
16	6.05	Has a project staffing plan specifying the	Needed staff and skills have not been identified	Staffing plan identifying
10		number of required resources (including	Some or most staff roles and responsibilities and needed	Staffing plan identifying all staff roles,
17		project team, program staff, and contractors)	skills have been identified	responsibilities, and skill
17		and their corresponding roles, responsibilities	Staffing plan identifying all staff roles, responsibilities, and	levels have been
18		and needed skill levels been developed?	skill levels have been documented	documented
19	6.06	Is an experienced project manager dedicated	No experienced project manager assigned	
20	0.00	fulltime to the project?	No, project manager is assigned 50% or less to project	
20			No, project manager assigned more than half-time, but less	Yes, experienced project manager dedicated full-
21			than full-time to project	time, 100% to project
22			Yes, experienced project manager dedicated full-time, 100% to project	
23	6.07	Are qualified project management team	None	
		members dedicated full-time to the project	No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated 50%	No, business, functional
24			or less to project	or technical experts
05			No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated more	dedicated 50% or less to
25			than half-time but less than full-time to project Yes, business, functional or technical experts dedicated full-	project
26			time, 100% to project	
27	6.08	Does the agency have the necessary	Few or no staff from in-house resources	
28		knowledge, skills, and abilities to staff the	Half of staff from in-house resources	Few or no staff from in-
29		project team with in-house resources?	Mostly staffed from in-house resources	house resources
30			Completely staffed from in-house resources	
31	6.09	Is agency IT personnel turnover expected to	Minimal or no impact	
32		significantly impact this project?	Moderate impact	Minimal or no impact
33			Extensive impact	
34	6.10	Does the project governance structure establish a formal change review and control	Yes	Yes
35		board to address proposed changes in project scope, schedule, or cost?	No	100
36	6.11	Are all affected stakeholders represented by	No board has been established	
37			No, only IT staff are on change review and control board	Yes, all stakeholders are
38		control board?	No, all stakeholders are not represented on the board	represented by functional
			Yes, all stakeholders are represented by functional manager	manager
39				

1	B Ageno	C c:y: Florida Department of Law Enforce:	D ment Project: MEPI	E C Technology Upgrade
3	J		ction 7 Project Management Area	5, 1, 9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5 6	7.01	Does the project management team use a standard commercially available project management methodology to plan,	No Project Management team will use the methodology selected by the systems integrator	Yes
7		implement, and control the project?	Yes	
8	7.02	For how many projects has the agency	None	-
9		successfully used the selected project management methodology?	1-3	More than 3
10	7.00	How many members of the project team are	More than 3	
11	7.03	proficient in the use of the selected project	None	All or poorly all
12 13		management methodology?	Some All or nearly all	All or nearly all
13	7.04	Have all requirements specifications been unambiguously defined and documented?	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and documented	81% to 100% All or
15			41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	nearly all have been
16			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and documented	defined and documented
17	7.05	Have all design specifications been unambiguously defined and documented?	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and documented	0% to 40% None or
18			41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	few have been defined
19			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and documented	and documented
20	7.06	Are all requirements and design	0% to 40% None or few are traceable	81% to 100% All or
21		specifications traceable to specific business rules?	41 to 80% Some are traceable	nearly all requirements and specifications are
22			81% to 100% All or nearly all requirements and specifications are traceable	traceable
22	7.07	Have all project deliverables/services and	None or few have been defined and documented	All or nearly all
23		acceptance criteria been clearly defined and documented?	Some deliverables and acceptance criteria have been defined and documented	deliverables and acceptance criteria have
			All or nearly all deliverables and acceptance criteria have	been defined and
25	7.08	Is written approval required from executive	been defined and documented No sign-off required	documented Review and sign-off from
26	7.00	sponsor, business stakeholders, and project	Only project manager signs-off	the executive sponsor,
27		manager for review and sign-off of major project deliverables?	Review and sign-off from the executive sponsor, business stakeholder, and project manager are required on all major	business stakeholder, and project manager are
28	7.00	Has the Wark Dreakdown Structure (WDS)	project deliverables	required on all major proiect deliverables
29	7.09	Has the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) been defined to the work package level for all project activities?	0% to 40% None or few have been defined to the work package level	41 to 80% Some have
30			41 to 80% Some have been defined to the work package level	been defined to the work package level
31			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined to the work package level	
32	7.10	Has a documented project schedule been approved for the entire project lifecycle?	Yes	No
33			No	-
34	7.11	Does the project schedule specify all project tasks, go/no-go decision points (checkpoints), critical milestones, and	Yes	No
35		resources?	No	
36	7.12	Are formal project status reporting processes	No or informal processes are used for status reporting	executive steering
37		documented and in place to manage and control this project?	Project team uses formal processes	committee use formal
38			Project team and executive steering committee use formal status reporting processes	status reporting
39	7.13	Are all necessary planning and reporting	No templates are available	All planning and reporting
40		templates, e.g., work plans, status reports, issues and risk management, available?	Some templates are available	templates are available
41	7.14	-	All planning and reporting templates are available	
42 43	1.14	Has a documented Risk Management Plan been approved for this project?	Yes No	Yes
44	7.15	Have all known project risks and	None or few have been defined and documented	
45		corresponding mitigation strategies been	Some have been defined and documented	Some have been defined
46		identified?	All known risks and mitigation strategies have been defined	and documented
47	7.16	Are standard change request, review and	Yes	
48		approval processes documented and in place for this project?	No	Yes
	7 4 7	Are issue reporting and management	Yes	
49	7.17	processes documented and in place for this	100	Yes

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	ment Project: ME	PIC Technology Upgrade
2	-		-	
3		Se	ection 8 Project Complexity Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	8.01	How complex is the proposed solution	Unknown at this time	
6		compared to the current agency systems?	More complex	Similar complexity
7			Similar complexity	
8			Less complex	
9	8.02	Are the business users or end users	Single location	
10		dispersed across multiple cities, counties,	3 sites or fewer	Single location
11		districts, or regions?	More than 3 sites	
12	8.03	Are the project team members dispersed	Single location	
13		across multiple cities, counties, districts, or	3 sites or fewer	Single location
14		regions?	More than 3 sites	
15	8.04	How many external contracting or consulting	No external organizations	More than 3 external
16		organizations will this project require?	1 to 3 external organizations	organizations
17			More than 3 external organizations	organizations
18	8.05	What is the expected project team size?	Greater than 15	
19			9 to 15	0 += 15
20			5 to 8	9 to 15
21			Less than 5	
22	8.06	How many external entities (e.g., other	More than 4	
23		agencies, community service providers, or	2 to 4	Mana than 4
24		local government entities) will be impacted by	1	More than 4
25		this project or system?	None	
26	8.07	What is the impact of the project on state	Business process change in single division or bureau	Business process change
27		operations?	Agency-wide business process change	in single division or
28			Statewide or multiple agency business process change	bureau
	8.08	Has the agency successfully completed a	Yes	
29		similarly-sized project when acting as		Yes
30		Systems Integrator?	No	
31	8.09	What type of project is this?	Infrastructure upgrade	
			Implementation requiring software development or	
32			purchasing commercial off the shelf (COTS) software	Infrastructure upgrade
33			Business Process Reengineering	_
34			Combination of the above	
35	8.10	Has the project manager successfully	No recent experience	
36		managed similar projects to completion?	Lesser size and complexity	Similar size and
37			Similar size and complexity	complexity
38			Greater size and complexity	
39	8.11	Does the agency management have	No recent experience	
40		experience governing projects of equal or	Lesser size and complexity	Greater size and
41		similar size and complexity to successful completion?	Similar size and complexity	complexity
42			Greater size and complexity	

MEPIC Technology Upgrade Project Estimated Schedule

	FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024				FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025				FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2025-2026			
Estimated Timeline	Jul-Sep 2023	Oct-Dec 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Mar 2025	Apr-Jun 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2025	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2026
On-boarding Contractors												
Planning												
Planning - JAD Sessions												
Planning - RTM and FDD Documentation												
Design												
Design - Database Redesign												
Design - Data Conversion												
Design - MEPIC System												
Development												
Development - Data Conversion Scripts												
Development - MEPIC System												
Development QA												
QA - Create Test Plans												
QA - Code Review (training for standards)												
QA - Data Conversion Testing												
QA - MEPIC System Performance Testing												
Customer Testing												
Data Conversion												
MEPIC System												
Implementation												
Implementation Planning												
Production Implementation												
Project Close-out & Post-Implementation Support												



Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC)

System Requirements Document



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1. Revision History

Identify changes to the Requirements document.

Version #	Date	Name	Description
1.0	6/2022	Pamela Bullard IFS Customers	Initial Creation



2. Introduction

2.1.Purpose

These requirements are for the Missing and Exploited Persons Information Center (MEPIC) system upgrade. The MEPIC system includes several application components. The upgrade will include reprogramming the online web screens from classic ASP, as well as redesign of its database model. The end result of the project will decommission the classic ASP MEPIC system and convert the data from the old database design which is basically one core Case table converted from MS-Access in 2003 to new, relational database structures to improve data entry. All MEPIC application components will be impacted by the database redesign. Some application components will require the fields to be updated to the new database table fields. All functionality of the existing MEPIC system is included in the scope, as well as some enhancements.

2.2. Business Context

FDLE's MEPIC unit within Investigations and Forensic Science (IFS) Office of Statewide Investigative Services (OSIS) is responsible for issuing the missing person alerts and the Blue Alerts for Florida's Fusion Center. They manage the statewide Missing Persons Hotline, which operates 24/7, to receive calls from local law enforcement agencies in regard to issuing an alert. They must ensure the case meets the criteria set forth legislatively which allows FDLE to issue the alert to public citizens and agency partners.

FDLE's MEPIC application has system interfaces to Florida's Crime Information Center (FCIC) and the Florida Department of Children & Families. These are mechanisms for creating the case in MEPIC, which facilitate FDLE to be ready when a local law enforcement agency calls to ask FDLE to issue an alert. When the local law enforcement agency calls, the MEPIC analysts gather more information about the case to include in the alert flyer. They input all information provided to MEPIC, which will generate the flyer with the picture provided of the missing person(s), companion(s), suspect(s), and vehicle (if applicable). The flyer contains information that would be beneficial to public citizens if they were to see the missing person or suspect. When the flyer is ready, the MEPIC analyst sends the flyer to Everbridge from MEPIC for public subscriber communication. MEPIC generates text scripts for the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) (if an AMBER or Enhanced Missing Child Alert or Blue Alert), Florida Department of Lottery and Florida Department of Transportation (if a vehicle is involved). MEPIC generates the script text, but the MEPIC analyst currently has manual intervention to send these communications to the partners.

Equally important in the MEPIC Application is the case management functionality. Not all cases are quickly resolved by the missing person being found within short time periods. Cases remain active in MEPIC until the person is found. The MEPIC analysts document investigative leads related to the cases in MEPIC. They run peripheral checks with credit card vendors or law enforcement applications for the missing person. They contribute to the Sexual Offender & Predator and Career Offender registries when cases appear to involve sexual or brutal offenses. These systems are part of IFS' OSIS Enforcement & Investigative Support (EIS) unit. For the cases which appear to involve a sexual act or a career criminal, the MEPIC analysts share information with Inspectors working the cases. Presently, the sharing of information is manual by viewing the information in the case and discussing it with the Inspectors or emailing.

MEPIC also is the repository for unidentified persons. Information about remains are documented. FDLE has been able to identify 28 remains over the years of this functionality being a part of MEPIC.

IFS serves as the investigative arm of FDLE. MEPIC is one system that IFS relies on to be able to effectively assist families with finding their missing loved one.



2.3.**Scope**

The MEPIC system is comprised of several classic ASP applications:

- There is a **public website** on the internet and a **law enforcement website** on FDLE's CJNet network. These websites allow searching of missing person or unidentified person information by various parameters such as case category, name, county, city, age, race, or sex. They show the list of Active alerts with their flyers. The websites provide general information relating to criteria required to activate each alert type, Missing Children's Day, the MEPIC Advisory Board, various Publications, and Safety Tips.
- **FDLE's public mobile application,** available in the Google Play Store and Apple's App Store, **shows all active missing person alerts** (referred to as MEPIC Lite).
- There are **scheduled jobs** which import data to or extract data from MEPIC:
 - 1. Local law enforcement enters missing person information to FCIC to share with deputies within their jurisdiction. MEPIC imports that information every half hour to have a "head start" on the data entry when local law enforcement calls to issue an alert.
 - 2. A file of missing persons is sent to Pinellas County daily for age progression as part of their Face Analysis Comparison & Examination System (FACES) for facial recognition accessed by more than 275 law enforcement agencies.
 - 3. Florida cases are sent to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX).
- MEPIC has what is referred to as a "Maintenance Application" which is the Clearinghouse referenced in Florida Statutes. It is the application in which MEPIC analysts input information related to each case. Its database provides information to the public/CJNet websites, FDLE's public mobile app, and imports or provides data for the scheduled jobs. When the MEPIC Maintenance Application was originally written, it was more of a missing person tracking system. Today's version of the MEPIC Maintenance Application was implemented in 2003 by converting a MS-Access database to classic ASP and a SQL database. Case investigations have evolved as well as legislation for additional alert types for which the MEPIC Maintenance Application has been enhanced to accommodate the need with the case-centric database model. At the end of this project, due to the redesigned database and the upgrade in programming technology, a new MEPIC Maintenance Application will be used, and the 2003 version will be decommissioned.

Because of the difficulty of writing required functionality using classic ASP, additional screens and tabs have complicated the navigation. Some enhancements have not been done in classic ASP. Some data entry processes are multi-step navigating many web pages. This could jeopardize someone's life when trying to get an alert out quickly for public citizen or partner agency assistance in locating them.

The database needs to be redesigned by de-normalizing the Case table. By doing this, the duplicate data entry that has to be done when there are multiple persons involved in the same case can be eliminated. Data entry can be better streamlined. Reporting is not easy in the current database structure without IT programming assistance.



3. Project Description

3.1. Project Context

This project involves modernizing all of the MEPIC system components and database. Both aspects are needed to better reflect the business needs of the legislated use of the missing persons Clearinghouse. FDLE has added functionality, mostly related to issuing alerts, as the Florida Legislature has enacted new alert types. The programming language in which the current system is written is classic ASP. This has made it difficult to make the programming changes quickly. Missing person alerts, especially AMBER Alerts, generate high public interest. Predatory stranger abductions can result in the homicide of a kidnapped child. By definition, this is a cataclysmic event for the child and their families, but the pain and anguish associated with the assault and death of a child also radiates out to the local community and the public at large. FDLE is a leader in missing person clearinghouse functionality with the ability to issue alerts, but it is becoming harder to incorporate newer technology with the older programming and database design. Because of the high stakes involved with missing person alerting, an agile, robust, and stable system is a necessity.

This project will involve streamlining the application so that it more efficiently allows the MEPIC analysts to issue alerts. It will involve redesigning the database from a "case centric" database design to a more flexible design that allows easier data entry for alerts and cases. It will involve creating a new user interface design so the users do not need to navigate multiple screens to perform single business processes. A new design will also make it more intuitive.

One of the latest technology enhancements to MEPIC has been the incorporation of using a hosted platform to store AMBER Alerts and Enhanced Missing Child Alerts with a generated URL. This was a critical enhancement. The FCC required cell phone providers to increase the length of text that can be included in a Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA), which is what initiated moving the AMBER and Enhanced Missing Child Alerts to a hosted platform. FDLE really wanted to use this functionality because of the public outreach of the WEA. FDLE's network could not handle the load of potentially millions of people clicking on a WEA link at or near the same time. FDLE engaged a cloud service to store the AMBER and Enhanced Missing Child Alerts with a generated URL and a high availability service level agreement which could be used with the WEA. The impact of this enhancement has been significant. One Blue Alert had 10 million hits. It has doubled the effectiveness of Missing Child Alerts.

For the last five full calendar years (2017 - 2021), MEPIC has issued an average of 12 AMBER Alerts, 43 Missing Child Alerts and 268 Silver Alerts. In addition, the newly instituted Purple Alerts are expected to have numbers similar to or slightly above the number of Silver Alerts. This leads to a total of between 550 to 600 alerts issued per calendar year. In addition, every alert that is activated will eventually be cancelled. This means well over a thousand alerts messages may be disseminated from the application and database. These numbers do not include the updating of an active alert, which is always a possibility.

Additional enhancements to the upgraded MEPIC system include mapping the missing person address area, automated communication to agency partners to eliminate the manual steps, better searching and reporting of case data, and automated checks for case work to assist in finding the missing person.



4. Specific Requirements

4.1.Functional Requirements

MEPIC Maintenance Application Business Processes

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS			
		MEPIC Maintenance Application Security Controls to allow only the		
appropriat	e users to view/update the	e case information or issue alerts.		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High		
this Busir	ness Process:			
Frequenc	y this Business	Ad hoc users will be added as new MEPIC users change job		
Process i	s Performed:	responsibilities and reports will be run as needed.		
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS			
Req. #	Requirement			
1	The system shall provide			
	Current roles are: Admi	n, Analyst, Read Only, Leads Only, PIO User, Banner User.		
2		e an easy mechanism for Application Access Administrators to update security		
	roles from within the ME	PIC Maintenance Application.		
3	The system shall provide	e Application Access Administrators the ability to maintain user accounts		
		cess, reset passwords if user is unable to self-service reset password,		
	lock/unlock accounts).			
4	The system shall provide	e use FDLE's active directory so FDLE users have the same user name and		
	password.			
5		e a report which indicates the MEPIC users in each role.		
6		e history of updates on all data (date updated, updated by).		
7	7 The system shall provide audit reports of data updates made throughout the system.			
	(ex. security changes, alert changes, case data changes)			
8	The system shall provide	e a mechanism to relate users with records.		

BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe the Business Process: Alert Management in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical
this Busin	ness Process:	
	y this Business	Daily, multiple times
	s Performed:	
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide the ability to activate, update, and cancel alerts.	
	Current alert types are: AMBER, Missing Child, Silver, Purple, and Blue.	
2	The system shall create a unique MEPIC case number with each alert activation if the case is not	
	already existing in MEPIC from the FCIC data import, or a MEPIC analyst direct input prior to	
	activation.	
3	The system shall provide flexibility to add new alert types as legislatively mandated.	
	Background: Legislative sessions have sometimes proposed other alerts for FDLE to issue (ex.	
	Active Shooter, Camo, Yellow, etc.) but they failed to pass.	
4	The system shall provide edits on alert data entry to ensure data quality.	



	Evenues include would date a valid beinkt and weinkt autrice, connectly meaked where wywhere, at
-	Examples include: valid dates, valid height and weight entries, correctly masked phone numbers, etc.
5	The system shall provide easy data entry methods both by typing or using mouse to accommodate the
	innate preference of the MEPIC analyst responsible for data entry during stressful alert activations.
	Example: If a drop-down menu, then allow the value to be selected or allow the user to type the first
	few letters to quickly get to the value needed. This is in addition to selecting with a mouse.
6	The system shall be able to configure which alert data entry points are required for the alert type.
	Example: Silver Alerts require vehicle information; other alert types may not always involve a vehicle.
7	The system shall provide a spell-check feature with the ability to add/remove words from a custom
	dictionary.
8	The system shall provide the ability to bold, highlight, or change color to text that will be displayed on
	the alert flyer for emphasis.
9	The system shall provide the ability to include multiple missing persons and multiple suspects for the
	alert being issued.
	In addition:
	• the missing person(s) or suspect(s) may be traveling in a vehicle or boat which shall also be
	identified in the alert.
	• the missing person(s) may have other adults (ex. non-custodial parents, relatives, etc.) that
	may be with them that also be identified in the alert.
10	The system shall provide free text fields for data entry to describe more information about the missing
	person or suspect in a Blue Alert.
	Examples include: clothes descriptions, captions associated with images
11	The system shall provide the ability to indicate that person(s) involved in the alert are Armed and
	Dangerous.
12	The system shall provide the ability to upload multiple images for a single alert.
14	Examples: multiple images for the missing person plus a vehicle image
13	The system shall provide the ability to utilize flexible MS-Word templates for the flyers for each alert
15	
	type.
4.4	Example: AMBER alerts having one format and Silver Alerts having a different format.
14	The system shall provide ability to indicate which documents and communication channels are
	applicable to the specific alert being issued or updated.
	Examples:
	Silver Alerts always require sending to FDOT.
	• An AMBER Alert may not have a vehicle involved; so, no communication should be sent to
	FDOT. But, if the AMBER Alert does involve a vehicle, then the information should be sent to
	FDOT.
	All alert types send the flyers to Everbridge.
	 All alert types send notification to FL Department of Lottery.
	 Only Silver Alerts are sent to the FL Dept. of Elder Affairs.
	 Only AMBER and Missing Child Alerts are sent to NCMEC.
15	The system shall provide AMBER, Enhanced Missing Child, and Blue Alerts a hosted storage area
	with URL access and high availability.
	Background: AMBER, Enhanced Missing Child, and Blue Alerts are communicated via Wireless
	Emergency Alerts (WEAs) to public citizens. The URL of the flyer containing the information about the
	missing children or the suspect in the Blue Alert is placed in the WEA to allow the public citizen to click
	on the link to see it from their mobile devices. Depending on the area that the WEA is sent (statewide
	or within a region of Florida), millions of citizens could click the link within a very short period of time.
16	The system shall provide integration from within the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application for
10	alerts being activated, updated, or cancelled with other systems or services: Everbridge, FCIC,
47	NCMEC, DCF.
17	The system shall not prevent the data entry of address information even though it is not accurate by
	USPS and geographical references. The Alert Management processes are concerned with sending
	the communication that local law enforcement agencies have provided to public citizens and partner
	agencies in order to locate the person(s) quickly.



18	The system shall provide the ability to save information as input so that no information is lost while the analyst is typing it. This is required to save time in the alert activations.
19	The system shall provide the ability to input the information in one process. The MEPIC analyst issuing the alert should not have to go to multiple screens or should not miss inputting key pieces of information during the stressful minutes of alert activation. The system should guide the MEPIC analyst in a smooth flow.
20	The system shall provide the ability to generate the text for AMBER Alert voice scripts which will be made available to television and radio outlets.
21	The system shall provide the ability to generate a custom flyer for the missing person or Blue Alert suspect. The flyers help locate the person because they typically have an associated picture and the public information for the alert.
22	The system shall provide the ability to ensure the flyers are mobile-friendly for smartphones and mobile devices.
23	The system shall provide a geographic preview on a map for which a pinpoint of the address where the person was last seen can be viewed with the ability to draw a radius or polygon for the region of a targeted WEA so those coordinates can be sent to Everbridge.
24	The system shall provide the ability to Generate JSON or XML files for the alert flyer information.

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS		
	Describe the Business Process: System Integration with Everbridge in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application		
Priority of the Requirements for this Business Process:		Critical	
	y this Business s Performed:	Daily, each time an alert is activated, updated, or cancelled	
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall provide integration between the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application solution and Everbridge for subscriber-based mass notification to the public. The current system uses Everbridge's email ingestion protocol.		
2	The system shall provide Everbridge API integration in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application. The Everbridge API provides features unavailable with email ingestion. This will make new Everbridge features available as Everbridge adds functionality. The Everbridge API will provide redundancy in sending the flyers from MEPIC to ensure the notifications are sent to the public should email ingestion fail which would avoid manual intervention by MEPIC analysts.		
3	The system shall provide the ability to store the information sent through the API or email ingestion process.		



BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS		
	Describe the Business Process: System Integration with USPS Address Standardization Service in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application		
	f the Requirements for	High	
this Busir	ness Process:		
	y this Business	Daily	
Process is	s Performed:		
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall not pro	phibit addresses to be input as received from local law enforcement or leads	
	from other sources. The address should be enterable as provided.		
2	The system shall indicate that there is an address similar to the one input for the user to select if they		
	want to change to that address or not. The similar address would be from a USPS address		
	standardization protocol.		
3	The system shall provide the ability to store the address as input as well as the USPS address, even		
	though they may be the same.		

BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe the Business Process: System Integration with Mapping Capabilities		
f the Requirements for	Critical	
ness Process:		
y this Business	Daily	
s Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS		
Requirement		
The system shall provide geographical coordinates corresponding to locations which can be shown on		
a map.		
The system shall provide a map interface for missing person addresses and other addresses of		
importance as indicated by the user.		
	the Business Process: the Requirements for less Process: y this Business s Performed: NAL REQUIREMENTS Requirement The system shall provid a map. The system shall provid	

BUSINESS PROCESS			
Describe the Business Process: Sy		System Integration with FCIC in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance	
Application	Application		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	Daily	
	s Performed:		
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall provide integration between the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application solution		
	and FCIC for real-time of	ueries. Will use the FDLE protocol for accessing FCIC.	
		IEPIC Maintenance Application be able to import the data that FCIC places in	
	data tables.		
		Person Disability (EMD)	
		Person Disability - Caution (EMDC)	
		Person Endangered (EME)	
		Person Endangered - Caution (EMEC)	
		Person Involuntary (EMI)	
		Person Involuntary - Caution (EMIC)	
	g. Missing	Juvenile Disability (EMJD)	

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	h. Missing Juvenile Endangered (EMJE)
	i. Missing Juvenile Involuntary (EMJI)
	j. Missing Juvenile Parental Abduction (EMJP)
	k. Missing Juvenile Runaway (EMJR)
	I. Missing Juvenile Catastrophe Victim (EMJV)
	m. Missing Person Other (EMO)
	n. Missing Person Other - Caution (EMOC)
	o. Missing Person Catastrophe Victim (EMV)
	p. Missing Person Catastrophe Victim - Caution (EMVC)
	q. Modify Missing Person (MM)
	r. Missing Person Supplemental Data (EMN)
	s. Cancel Missing Person Supplemental Data (XMN)
	t. Persons With Information (PWI)
	u. Missing Person Circumstances (MPC)
2.	The upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application shall send Florida Administrative Messages
	(FAMs) to FCIC when an alert is activated or cancelled. It is known as the BOLO (Be On Look
	Out) for the missing person or Blue Alert suspect.

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS		
	Describe the Business Process: System Integration with FL Dept. of Children and Families (DCF) in the		
	MEPIC Maintenance App	lication	
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	Daily, as needed	
Process i	s Performed:		
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall provid	e integration between the new MEPIC Maintenance Application and DCF.	
	1. The new MEPIC	C Maintenance Application shall be able to pull the information about missing	
	children from DCF once the DCF Liaison provides their Agency Case Number key values.		
	This will be done at the point of opening a new case in MEPIC when it is a DCF case as well		
		utcome of the case from DCF when notified the child has been located.	
		C Maintenance Application shall be able to store the XML sent to DCF.	
2		e a link to DCF's child protection database, Florida Safe Families Network.	

BUSINESS PROCESS			
Describe	Describe the Business Process: System Integration with NCMEC in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance		
Application	n		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	Daily, as needed	
Process i	s Performed:		
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall provide integration between the new MEPIC Maintenance Application solution and NCMEC		
	NOMEO.		
	 The new MEPIC Maintenance Application shall be able to generate and transfer XML to send to NCMEC with cases involving children when the case is opened. 		
	2. The new MEPIC	C Maintenance Application shall be able to generate and transfer XML to send	



	to NCMEC when the missing child has been recovered.
2	The system shall provide the ability to store all XML sent to NCMEC.

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS	
Describe	Describe the Business Process: System Integration with MS-Office products in the upgraded MEPIC	
Maintenar	nce Application	
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical
this Busin	ness Process:	
Frequenc	y this Business	Daily, as needed
Process i	s Performed:	
FUNCTIO	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide integration between the new MEPIC Maintenance Application solution and	
	MS-Word and MS-Excel for document creation, editing, and exporting.	
2	The system shall provide integration between the new MEPIC Maintenance Application solution and	
	MS-Outlook for sending emails in alert activations.	

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe	the Business Process:	System Integration with FDLE's public website (www.fdle.state.fl.us)	
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	Dependent on AMBER, Missing Child Alert, and Blue Alert Issuance	
Process is	Process is Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS			
Req. #	Requirement		
1		e integration between the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application solution	
	and FDLE's public website to show AMBER, Missing Child, and Blue Alerts activated for up to 5 days,		
	or the alert is cancelled.		
2	2 The system shall provide ability for MEPIC Maintenance Application users having the Admin, Analyst,		
	or PIO User roles to suppress showing a particular alert. Users should also be able to remove the		
	suppression so it would	show if the alert was still within the 5 day period of activation.	

BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe	the Business Process:	Case Management in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application
	f the Requirements for	Critical
	ness Process:	
	y this Business	Daily
	s Performed:	
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide the ability to search for cases by:	
	the unique case number or	
	 person's name 	or
	 the status of ca 	ses or
	 the category of 	cases or
	 FDLE Region o 	r
	 the county that 	the person is missing from or
	 whether or not i 	t is a DCF case or
	 Process Control 	l Number (PCN)

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	The system shall provide the ability to allow drill-down on any search results that meet the criteria.	
2	The system shall provide the ability to allow new cases to be added manually in addition to the	
	automated FCIC and DCF processes.	
3	The system shall allow data entry for cases:	
	• Categorization, status, and basic information about the case such as the date the case was opened, closed, if it is a DCF case, if it is an international case, and the outcome of the case if it has been resolved.	
	 Law enforcement agency case information (FBI, FCIC, Local Agency Case Number, FDLE's Records Management System Case Number) for the purpose of being able to reference it depending on who a MEPIC analyst is working with. 	
	 Information about the missing person or Blue Alert suspect (demographics, location where they went missing, the last time they were seen, and any pictures of the missing person or Blue Alert suspect). 	
	 Information about any suspects in the case (example: demographics, relationship to the missing person). 	
	 Information about any relatives/spouses/friends/teachers/coaches/anybody associated with the missing person(s) or Blue Alert suspect which might be beneficial in locating the person. 	
	 Information about DCF Case Workers associated with the case. 	
	 Information about any vehicles associated with the case. 	
	 Information about leads (tips) that have been provided about the case 	
	Notes	
	Pictures	
4	The system shall provide the ability to allow for assigning and re-assigning of cases to FDLE MEPIC analysts with history of the assignments.	
5	The system shall provide the ability to allow for input of information relating to cases originating in other states where the missing person or Blue Alert suspect is headed to Florida.	
6	The system shall provide the ability to include document management functionality.	
7	The system shall provide the ability to attach videos to cases efficiently.	
8	The system shall provide the ability to automate driver license and credit card checks for all missing persons meeting selected criteria.	
9	The system shall provide the ability to comply with retention requirements of case data.	
10	The system shall provide the ability to compare information reported to MEPIC from DCF and FCIC using the PCN.	

BUSINES	S PROCESS	
Describe	the Business Process:	Unidentified Deceased in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High
this Busir	ness Process:	
Frequenc	y this Business	Daily
Process i	Process is Performed:	
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	q. # Requirement	
1	The system shall provid	e the ability to identify human remains and the characteristics of those
	remains.	
2	2 The system shall provide the ability to identify the systems that have been inquired to identify who the	
	remains are of. This she	ould include the dates that those systems were checked and any pertinent
	notes.	



BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe	Describe the Business Process: Management Reporting in the upgraded MEPIC Maintenance Application	
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High
this Busir	ness Process:	
Frequenc	y this Business	Some Daily, Some Weekly, Some Monthly, Some Annual
Process i	s Performed:	
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide the ability to have a management Dashboard which shows statewide	
	statistics for each alert type during various periods of time for Active and Inactive alerts in that alert	
	type.	
2	The system shall provide the ability to "drill-down" to view the Active alerts shows on the Dashboard	
	for each alert type.	
3	The system shall provide 10 standard reports with the ability to export the information to MS-Excel	
	format or PDF.	
4		e the ability to search by filter criteria for ad hoc reporting with the ability to
	export the information to MS-Excel format or PDF.	

BUSINES	S PROCESS	
Describe	the Business Process:	Notification Services
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical
this Busir	ness Process:	
	y this Business	Daily, each time an alert is activated, updated, or cancelled
Process is Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide a notification service for agency partners when alerts are activated, updated,	
	or cancelled.	
2	The system shall provide	e a notification service for agency partners to show all active alerts on their
	websites.	

MEPIC Website Business Processes

BUSINES	S PROCESS		
Describe	Describe the Business Process: Public Citizen Communication (Florida Missing Endangered Persons Search		
(state.fl.us	/ /		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	FDLE makes available 24/7	
Process i	s Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS			
Req. #	Requirement		
1	The system shall provid	e the ability to search MEPIC cases for public citizens by case category,	
	name, county missing fr	om, city missing from, or demographic information.	
2		e the ability to identify all active alerts, by alert type (AMBER, MCA, Purple,	
	Silver, Blue) on the web	site.	
3		e the ability to customize links as needed for public information (example:	
	Signup, Case Criteria, s	tate, and national links, etc.)	



BUSINES	S PROCESS		
Describe	Describe the Business Process: Law Enforcement Communication (Florida Missing Endangered Persons		
Search (flo	c <u>jn.net)</u>)		
Priority of	f the Requirements for	High	
this Busir	ness Process:		
Frequenc	y this Business	FDLE makes available 24/7	
Process is	s Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS			
Req. #	Requirement		
1		e the ability to search MEPIC cases for law enforcement by case category,	
	name, county missing fr	om, city missing from, or demographic information.	
2		e the ability to identify all active alerts, by alert type (AMBER, MCA, Purple,	
	Silver, Blue) on the web	site.	
3	The system shall provide	e the ability to customize links as needed for law enforcement information	
	(example: Signup, Case	e Criteria, state and national links, etc.)	

MEPIC Presence in FDLE Public Mobile App

BUSINES	BUSINESS PROCESS		
Describe	the Business Process:	Active Alerts in MEPIC Lite	
	f the Requirements for	High	
this Busir	ness Process:		
	y this Business	FDLE makes available 24/7	
Process is Performed:			
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS			
Req. #			
1	The system shall provide public citizens with the ability to search MEPIC cases in the FDLE public		
	mobile app keeping the same user interface, but update for the new database design.		
2		e the ability to identify all active alerts by alert type (AMBER, MCA, Purple,	
	Silver, Blue).		

MEPIC External System Interfaces

BUSINES	S PROCESS	
Describe	the Business Process:	Providing Missing Person Information to Pinellas County for FACES
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical
this Busin	ness Process:	
Frequency this Business		Scheduled once daily
Process is Performed:		
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS		
Req. #	# Requirement	
1	The system shall provid	e a file in the designated format for all missing persons to Pinellas County.



BUSINES	S PROCESS	
Describe	the Business Process:	Providing Missing Person Information to Law Enforcement (LInX)
Priority of	f the Requirements for	Critical
this Business Process:		
Frequency this Business		Scheduled once daily
Process is Performed:		
FUNCTIO	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provid	e a file in the designated format for all missing persons for the LInX system.

Describe	the Business Process: Obtaining Addresses of Importance (NEW functionality)	
	f the Requirements for Important ness Process:	
	cy this Business Scheduled once daily is Performed:	
FUNCTIO	NAL REQUIREMENTS	
Req. #	Requirement	
1	The system shall provide the ability to obtain updates of foster family group homes and their addresses from DCF for MEPIC analysis involving missing children.	
2	The system shall provide the ability to obtain updates of campgrounds, state parks from FL Dept of Environmental Protection.	
3	The system shall provide the ability to obtain updates of schools and child care centers from FL Dept. Of Education.	
4	The system shall provide the ability to integrate with FDLE's Sexual Offender and Predator System (SOPS).	

4.2.Non-Functional Requirements

NON-FUN	ICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Project Documentation
Req. #	Requirement
1	Shall prepare the required documentation for review by FDLE's ITS Project Manager in compliance
	with FL Digital Services Rule 60-GG and FDLE's ITS Project Management Standards.
2	Shall provide a detailed project schedule bi-weekly with tasks, dependencies, work effort, duration, and resources identified. FDLE must be able to determine when its' members or computer resources are needed to keep the project on-schedule.
3	Shall propose the system configuration with any required purchases at FDLE at the time of any contract execution(s) so that the computer hardware, software, other 3 rd party software, SaaS, PaaS or IaaS required to be purchased by FDLE can be received timely so the project schedule is not adversely impacted.
4	Shall provide a System Design document that will include specifications for setting up the computer hardware, software, 3 rd party software, SaaS, PaaS or IaaS to deploy and operate the proposed system.
5	Shall provide the project with detailed Test Plans.
6	Shall conduct performance tests on the applications which support the MEPIC system.
7	Shall provide a detailed Implementation Plan.
8	Shall provide an Operations & Maintenance Plan which includes Disaster Recovery as well as routine Backup and Recovery.



NON-FUN	ICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Architecture
Req. #	Requirement
1	Shall operate on MS-Windows compatible computers using MS-Windows 10 or above in a web-based
	application for the MEPIC Maintenance Application and websites.
2	Shall provide safeguards to prevent unauthorized access to information stored in the MEPIC
	Maintenance Application which is a criminal justice information system.
3	Shall be designed to support a 24/7 Production environment.
4	Shall be compatible with the current version and two previous versions of Microsoft Edge and the
	current release of other major browsers, like Chrome, Firefox, and Safari.
5	Shall operate the database and operating systems on the current version or previous version.
6	Shall indicate which part(s) of FDLE's existing network infrastructure will be used and shall be
	designed to operate within the FDLE network connections, protocols, and service level. Any required
	purchases or configuration changes must be approved by FDLE prior to contract engagement.
7	Shall operate in a cloud environment or with SaaS as technically feasible.

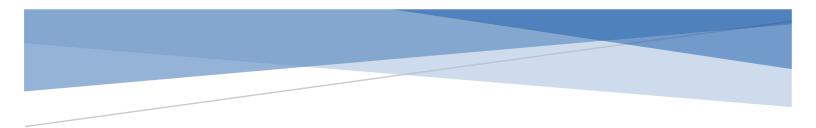
NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: System Availability		
Req. #	Requirement	
1	Shall follow FDLE's standards on system availability: minimum 99.5% uptime, 24 hours a day, 7 days	
	a week, and 365 days a year.	
2	Shall provide a plan for redundancy for alert issuance for all alert types (AMBER, Missing Child Alerts,	
	Purple, Silver, and Blue plus any other alert types that the legislature may require FDLE to issue).	
	Shall adhere to the Section 508 Rehabilitation Act for all web applications.	

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: System Support		
Req. #	Requirement	
1	Shall remain operational and available during system and database backups.	
2	Shall ensure that the hardware and software products used in the system (example: web servers,	
	database servers, operating systems, 3 rd party software, etc.) are upgraded or replaced prior to	
	reaching end-of-life or unsupported status.	
3	Shall provide Help Desk support 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year to assist with	
	technical issues.	
4	Shall not share FDLE data across customers. The data contained in the database is owned by FDLE.	
5	Shall provide a minimum of two (2) work days' notice for planned system downtime and downtime	
	should be applied during non-peak hours (5 AM – 9 AM). All changes shall be coordinated with FDLE.	
6	Shall notify of software patches, updates, and upgrades times so that coordination can be done if an	
	alert is about to be issued. An alert activation would delay the time.	
7	Shall log technical errors and alert technical staff to review the technical errors.	
8	Shall provide a defined escalation plan for technical problems that cannot be resolved by the first-line	
	technical support. The escalation plan must include a definition of severity levels and specific	
	escalation procedures based upon the severity of the technical problem.	



NON-FUN	ICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Security
Req. #	Requirement
1	Shall provide policies and procedures for securing MEPIC's information and system resources.
2	Shall provide security controls to be in place to minimize the risks to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and data.
3	Shall encrypt all data in transit using TLS 1.2 or higher, with minimum cypher strength of 128 bits (AES 256 preferred).
4	Shall base access to information in the MEPIC Maintenance Application based on user roles and associated access rights. Access shall be provided and assigned on the principle of "Least Privilege" and managed according to documented procedures.
5	Shall protect system resources by physical controls. Shall provide procedures to manage physical access to information technology facilities housing MEPIC information.
6	Shall provide procedures to notify MEPIC System Owner of any suspected cybersecurity incident or breach of information.
7	Shall comply with requirements for data security for Criminal Justice Information (CJI) data.

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Data Conversion		
Req. #	Requirement	
1	Shall provide mapping between the old MEPIC database data structures to the proposed solution.	
	This will be done in conjunction with FDLE MEPIC and ITS team members.	
2	Shall convert the data from the old MEPIC database structures to the proposed solution at the point of	
	implementation of the new MEPIC system and all of its application components.	



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



839 MEPIC Technology Upgrade

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Approved <Date>

9/5/2022

VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Change	Editor
1.0	9/5/2022	Initial Creation	Pamela Bullard

CONTACT

Project Manager: TBD (LBR funded)		
Phone:		
Email:		

SIGNATURE AND ACCEPTANCE PAGE

I have reviewed this Project Management Plan (PMP) and agree that the content of the document is accurate and clearly describes the project management methodology for the project.

Signature:		Date:	
Print Name:			
Title:			
Agency:	FDLE		
Role:	Project Manager		
Signature:		Date:	
Print Name:	Mike Phillips		
Title:	Special Agent in Charge		
Agency:	FDLE		
Role:	Project Sponsor		
Signature:		Date:	
Print Name:	Chad Brown		
Title:	Assistant Special Agent in Charge		
Agency:	FDLE		
Role:	Subject Matter Expert		
Signature:		Date:	
Print Name:	Peter Warren		
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Agency:	FDLE		
Role:	Subject Matter Expert		
Signature:		Date:	
Print Name:	Pamela Bullard		
Title:	Systems Programming Administrator		
Agency:	FDLE		
Role:	Responsible FDLE Manager for MEPIC		

839 MEPIC TECHNOLOGY UPGRADE Project Management Plan

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project has been approved by FDLE's Business Unit and the Division of Information Technology Services, to fulfill the business needs identified in the <u>Project Charter</u>.

2. PROJECT CHARTER

The <u>Project Charter</u> describes the work to be performed to deliver the product, service, and/or results that have been identified to meet the business need.

The Project <u>Charter</u> includes the following sections with pertinent details:

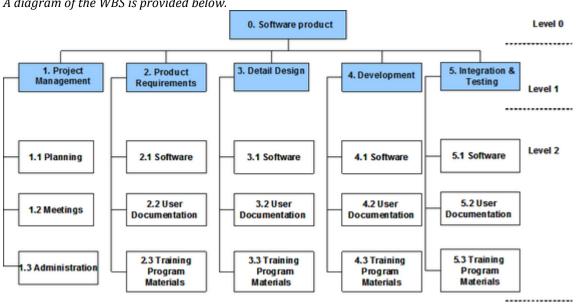
- Project Name, Project Sponsor, Project Manager, Business Lead, Project Number, Date
- Executive Summary a summary description of the project.
- Business Case Background, business need, business problem(s) to be solved.
- Cost Benefit Analysis Summarizes cost savings, cost avoidance, tangible benefits, ROI or value to the agency.
- Business Objectives Project objectives, outcomes of the project.
- Stakeholders A list of key stakeholders and their role in the project.
- Deliverables Documents and other deliverables that will be created for the project.
- In Scope The work that is approved to be completed within this project and is included in the estimation of budget, schedule, and resource needs.
- Out of Scope Specific work that is excluded from the project, and will not be completed.
- Assumptions and Constraints –Assumptions list what is currently known and expected to be true throughout the life of the project. Constraints are considered limitations or restrictions that may impact the project and will be planned for accordingly.
- Risks The Risk and Complexity Category as determined from the Pre-Charter Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) and a list of any known risks associated with the project prior to initiation.
- Interdependencies Identifies production systems, other projects or initiatives that may impact or be impacted by the project.
- Estimated Project Budget Provides an estimated 3 pt. estimate, space for listing estimated costs of staff, hardware, software and other costs, a total estimation, and a funding source.
- Project Schedule Estimates Schedule Constraints or Hard Due Dates (Describe any known deadlines), Planned Start (Listed expected start date and reason), Known Milestones (Describe any milestones and dates that are known at this time) and Planned Finish (List expected finish date and reason).
- Approval Provides Spaces for the Project Manager, Business Lead, Project Sponsor and ITS Director to list their name and sign/type/date their approval of the Project Charter. If the document is electronically submitted, a copy of it will be stored in the project documentation centralized repository.

3. WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

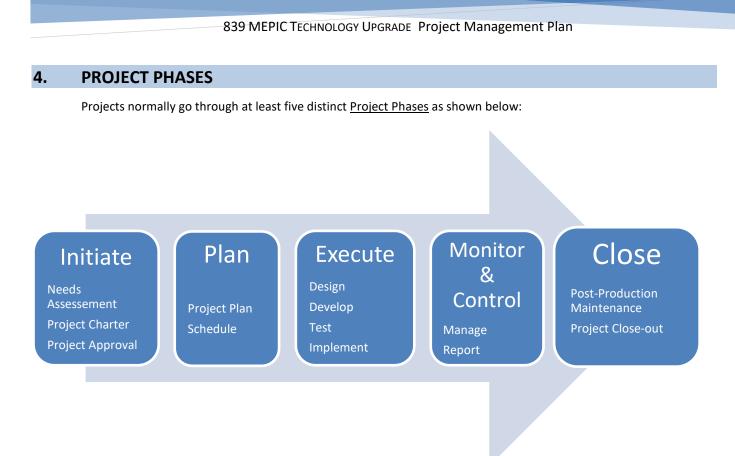
The Project Schedule contains a hierarchical and incremental decomposition of the project, broken down into phases, deliverables, and work packages. The schedule represents the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and identifies all the tasks required to deliver the total scope of work to produce each deliverable. Tasks in the schedule are decomposed into subtasks until they can be estimated, observed, and evaluated.

A sample of the project schedule is provided below:

ID	~	Task Name	Duration	Actual Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Nov 21	, '10		
	U							S	M	T	N N
1		Initiate	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
2		Create Project Request	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10				-	
3	1	Provide Project Summary & Business Case	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
4		Estimate Start and End Dates	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
5		Describe Project Objectives	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
6		Determine Project Level	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
7		Determine Project Impact & Visibility	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
8		Determine Project Scope	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
9		Determine Project Key Deliverables	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10					
10	1	Determine Project Assumptions, Constraints, Issues	1 day?	0 days	Tue 11/23/10	Tue 11/23/10		1			



A diagram of the WBS is provided below.



At the end of each phase, known as a phase-gate, it is important to document lessons learned and reassess the projects performance before entering the next phase.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout each project life cycle, lessons are learned and opportunities for improvement are discovered. As part of a continuous improvement process, documenting lessons learned helps the project team discover the root causes of problems that occurred and avoid those problems in later project stages or future projects. <u>Lessons Learned</u> on projects are recorded in the workbook on the "Lessons Learned Log" on the "Lessons Learned" tab.

The objective of gathering all of this relevant information is for better planning of later project stages, improving implementation of new projects, and preventing or minimizing risks for future projects.

6. **PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL & GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

The Project Sponsor provides leadership and guidance to the Project Manager with regards to the business problem being solved, requirements, and the objectives of the project. The Project Sponsor assists with obtaining the resources that are needed to conduct the work and fulfill the objectives of the project. Any issues that cannot be resolved by the Sponsor are escalated to the Commissioner's Office.

The Project Manager follows the project management methods in the PMBOK guide. There is a centralized repository for PM artifacts, templates and tools for the PM, and assistance in complying with rule F.A.C. 74-1, the Project Management Standards. Any issues that cannot be resolved by the PM and Executive Steering Committee are escalated to the ITS Division Director and/or the Project Sponsor, whichever is appropriate and applicable.

The Project Manager oversees the work of the project and project team. The PM is responsible for developing the project plans and work with the project team to develop the project schedule. During the execution phase, the PM monitors and reports on the status of the project, including the work of the team. The PM also manages issues and risks and escalates any issues that may impact Scope, Quality, Schedule, or Budget to the Project Sponsor or Executive Steering Committee. The PM documents risks, issues, and lessons learned throughout the project and reviews lessons learned during the closing phase with the sponsor, business owner, project team and the Executive Steering Committee.

7. **RESOURCES**

PROJECT TEAM

All of the people that make-up the <u>Project Team</u> are listed on the "Project Team Roster" on the "Roster" tab in the Project Workbook. The Project Team Roster provides the project team member's name, business unit, project role, contact data and responsibility.

STAKEHOLDERS

The people that are not directly on the project team but have some level of involvement in the project are <u>Stakeholders</u>. They are listed in a "Stakeholders" log on the "Stakeholder" tab in the Project Workbook. The Stakeholder log provides the stakeholder's name, role, impact, influence, risk tolerance, needs and responsibility.

EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS RESOURCES

Equipment, hardware, software, contract services, and any other resource(s) that will be procured for the project are provided in the Budget document. This document is created by the Budget Office in a stand-alone Excel file and is stored in the centralized project repository. The budget is updated throughout the lifecycle of the project so all expenses incurred by the project are captured and updated with the most current data as data changes occur.

8. **PROJECT SCHEDULE MANAGEMENT**

PROJECT SCHEDULE

The <u>Project Schedule</u> was developed starting with a work breakdown structure listing all of the work and activities that will be conducted, captured in project phases or by milestones based on the PM's preference. The project dependencies and durations are identified, resulting in the estimation of planned start and finish dates for the project as a whole and each individual task. For schedules that are created using MS Project[®] the planned dates are auto-scheduled based on those dependencies and durations. Some schedules are created in a MS Word[®] table or in an MS Excel[®] spreadsheet, in which case the planned dates have to be manually calculated by the PM.

The schedule is baselined when it is approved by the team and the project sponsor and any other time a significant change occurs. The PM may also elect to periodically re-baseline the schedule, and is authorized to do so with approval of the project sponsor, using incremental baseline numbers. Re-baselining a schedule is reported in the status report.

The project schedule is reported on bi-weekly or monthly status reports, depending on the category of the project. The variances of planned versus actual dates are calculated, evaluated and reported upon in the status reports.

SCHEDULE MAINTENANCE

The <u>project schedule is maintained</u> and updated by the PM bi-weekly for Category 1 and 2 projects based on input from the resources that are assigned to do the work. As tasks start or finish, the actual start and actual finish dates

are updated in the schedule. When the schedule is updated, the percentage complete is provided for in-progress tasks so that the current state of the project can be determined.

In rare cases, the schedule may be cost-loaded so that SPI and CPI can be automatically calculated, but for low-tomedium risk and complexity projects, that degree of detail is not required.

The baselined schedule is evaluated against current progress. For status reporting, the PM identifies overdue tasks and computes the percentage of late tasks related to total tasks to date. (Formula: number of overdue tasks / number of total tasks to date.) If this analysis indicates a variance of 10% or more, an explanation is provided in the status report and to the stakeholders.

9. COST MANAGEMENT

<u>Managing the cost</u> of the project involves two parts, the Budget and the Project Spending Plan. Both of these are primarily handled by the ITS Administration staff with information provided by the project manager.

BUDGET

The Project Budget determines the estimated costs associated with defined project activities and procurements. The Budget is developed by the PM and ITS Budget staff and includes the following:

- Source of funds, which may include grants, general revenue or trust funds
- Total costs for the project by major expense category (Contract Services, Expense, Other Capital Outlay, etc.]
- Planned and Actual costs by fiscal year over the life of the project
- The Budget is reported monthly in the status report

PROJECT SPENDING PLAN

The Project Spend Plan is managed by the ITS Budget staff, and updated based on expenditures and funds encumbered in that month. Project costs are monitored to identify both positive and negative variances between planned and actual expenditures.

The planned costs are compared against the actual costs for a given month to compute the actual cost variance for the month. (Formula: cost variance / total planned cost for the period). The variance is reported monthly and variances greater than or equal to 10% are explained in the status report and reported to stakeholders.

10. PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Equipment, resources, and services that are needed for the project are <u>procured</u> by the ITS Administrative staff, using the standard ITS Procurement process. An Information Resource Request (IRR) form is submitted to the ITS Admin team for review and approval by the ITS Director. ITS Admin staff procures the approved items using FDLE processes, following FDLE policy and abiding by the State of Florida Contract and Procurement rules.

All procurement artifacts (IRRs, quotes, copies of Purchase Orders, Delivery Acceptance documents, etc.) are maintained and stored in ITS Admin.

11. COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The PM is responsible for planning project-related communications to ensure that the project team, stakeholders and customers are kept informed of project status and critical information on a timely basis. The communication plan will serve as a guide for communications throughout the life of the project and will be updated as communication needs change.

The <u>Communication Plan</u> is outlined on the "Communication" tab in the <u>Project Workbook</u>. It identifies the type of communication, a description of the information being communicated, the frequency of communication, the format of the communication, the owner and the recipient of the communication.

12. CHANGE MANAGEMENT

During the project lifecycle, changes are expected. Any change impacting scope, time, or cost initiates the <u>Project</u> <u>Change Request (PCR) process</u>.

Changes that are needed, identified, or requested are submitted to the PM in writing. The PM, with the appropriate project team members and/or FDLE resources, will assess the change request and the potential impact to the approved schedule, budget, and scope. The PM will then confer with the Project Sponsor and customer to obtain approval to accept the change and integrate the additional work and costs into the appropriate project plans, schedule, tasks, documentation, etc. and assign resources to complete the work.

The PM will log and track PCR's on the "Project Change Management Plan (CMP)" on the "Change" tab of the Project Workbook. Changes that require re-planning the Schedule and/or the Budget may also result in re-baselining those project documents. Any changes to the project are reported in the Status Report.

13. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Implementation and deployment plans are captured in the project schedule. These may include training, creation of documentation or user manuals, or activities required by the business unit to implement changes to business processes. For projects that have a sizable impact to internal or external-to-FDLE stakeholders, a separate <u>Organizational Change Management Plan</u> may be developed by the PM and Business Owners that address business and organizational changes that will be needed to successfully adopt the new system, product or service being created.

14. QUALITY MANAGEMENT

<u>Quality is managed</u> throughout the lifecycle of the project.

The Project Manager will use the processes defined by ITS, FDLE policy, and F.A.C. rule 74-1, the Project Management Standards.

15. DELIVERABLE ACCEPTANCE

Project deliverables will be reviewed by the project team and business users to ensure they meet quality expectations and functionality. Complete system testing by project team members and stakeholders is completed to ensure the solution meets the requirements, pre-determined scope and objectives. System requirements, test plans, test cases, use cases, and other technical artifacts are approved by the business owner to indicate formal <u>acceptance of the deliverables</u> to indicate the requirements meet their quality expectations.

Deliverables are tracked by the PM in the "Deliverable Acceptance Log" on the "Deliver" tab of the Project Workbook.

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK & COMPLEXITY ASSESSMENT

The <u>Risk & Complexity Assessment (RCA)</u> document provided by AST is conducted at three different stage-gates throughout the first 3 phases of the project (Pre-Charter, Initiation and Planning), and then again anytime a significant change is introduced and accepted into the project (Event-Driven). This assessment is conducted primarily by the Project Manager; however, the Project Sponsor and other project participants or stakeholders may attend. A copy of the Risk & Complexity Assessment is stored in the centralized project repository.

PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT

The PM is the lead in managing risks, which includes risk identification, risk analysis, prioritization, and mitigation strategies or risk response. At the beginning of the project, the PM will conduct an exercise with the project team to identify any known risks and document those on the <u>"Risk Management Matrix"</u> (RMM) on the "Risk" tab of the Project Workbook.

When a risk is added to the RMM and on a bi-weekly basis throughout the project, the PM and project team will conduct an analytical review of them. This review will confirm the date the risk was entered, a description of the risk, the probability, impact, detectability, importance, category, trigger event/indicator, risk response and description, contingency plan, residual probability, residual impact, residual detectability, residual importance, owner, status, status date, date to review and date of completion. Once a risk analysis and mitigation strategy is implemented, the PM will score the Residual Risk that exists after mitigation.

If, and when, a risk occurs, the risk becomes an open issue and will be added to the issues log. The Issue Log is located on the "Issues" tab of the Project Workbook. This realized risk needs to be resolved under the issue management plan.

New risks and updates are monitored by the PM and reported on the Status Report.

17. ISSUE MANAGEMENT

The PM is responsible for <u>managing project issues</u>. When a risk becomes an issue, or a new issue is identified, it is logged in the Issues Log located on the "Issues" tab in the Project Workbook. On a bi-weekly or weekly basis throughout the project, the PM and project team will conduct a review of open issues. This review will confirm the date entered, description of the issue, impact on the project, how the issue will be handled, owner, status, status date, staff resource assigned to review, date resolved and impact to project's deliverables, scope, budget or baseline.

During status meetings, use the following chart to assign ownership of an issue based on issue impact and escalate accordingly using the escalation plan.

Governance Body	Potential Impact	Scope	Schedule	Cost	Risk/Issues
<u>Steering</u> Committee	High Impact Project results could be heavily impacted No resolution plan	Deferral of functionality with impact to Business Objective(s) Legislative and/or Policy changes Go/No Go Decision Point	Missed phase gate Schedule delays which could impact missing key deliverables or milestone dates. SPI trending +/- 10% for the reporting period.	Spending over/under budget +/-10% for the reporting period. CPI trending +/- 10% for the reporting period. Changes to the project budget or allocations within budget categories.	Decisions involving potential risks and issues that may have an impact on project success.
<u>Project</u> <u>Manager</u>	Medium impact Project results impacted	Deferral of functionality but no impact to business objectives Workaround exists	Impact >5 to 10 business days, can be managed with the functioning team and is not on the critical path. SPI trending +/- 5% for the reporting period.	Spending over/under budget +/-5% for the reporting period. CPI trending +/- 5% for the reporting period.	New risks and issues do not pose a significant threat to the project success.
<u>Team</u> <u>Manager or</u> <u>Lead</u>	Low impact Project results not significantly impacted	Minor changes to a functioning team's scope or requirement delays that can be managed within the team. Workaround exists.	Impact 5 business days or less and is not on the critical path. Does not impact any other task on the critical path. Managed within the functioning team.	Impact can be managed within the functioning team.	New risks and issues do not pose a significant threat to functioning team. Impact can be managed within functioning team.

To prevent a negative impact of issues on the project, the PM monitors issues, actively works to resolve them and reports issues in the Status Report.

Once an issue is closed, the Lessons Learned Log on the "Lessons Learned" tab in the Project Workbook is updated with the date entered, category of issue (Lesson Learned, Project Success, and Project Shortcoming), Lesson, Factors that Contributed, Recommended Future Action (if any) and who submitted it

18. SYSTEM SECURITY

All FDLE systems and data are subject to the State of Florida's Information Technology Resource Security Policies and Standards Rule, 71A-1, F.A.C. Systems that contain Criminal Justice Information (CJI) are subject to comply with the FBI's CJIS Security Policy version 5.5. FDLE has internal processes that ensure all systems meet these Security Requirements. Further, this project adheres to FDLE's Information Security Document, Policy #2.5, and complies with Florida Cybersecurity Standards, Chapter 74-2, and Information Technology Security Requirements. FDLE Security Office conducts independent security audits at least every three years. Any IT Project will be a part of this audit once in production.

SCHEDULE IV-B FOR ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM – NEW BREATH TEST INSTRUMENT For Fiscal Year 2023-24



October 15, 2022

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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I. Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet

Schedule IV-B Cover Sheet and Agency Project Approval			
Agency:	Schedule IV-B Submissio	on Date:	
Florida Department of Law Enforcement	October 15, 2022		
Project Name:	Is this project included in	the Agency's LRPP?	
Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath Test Instrumentation	X Yes	No	
FY 2023-24 LBR Issue Code:	FY 2023-24 LBR Issue T	itle:	
3621000	Alcohol Testing Program	-New Breath Test Instrumentation	
Agency Contact for Schedule IV-B (Name, Pho	ne #, and E-mail address):		
Becky Bezemek, 850-410-8459, beckybezemek	@fdle.state.fl.us		
AGENCY	APPROVAL SIGNATUR	RES	
I am submitting the attached Schedule IV-B in support of our legislative budget request. I have reviewed the estimated costs and benefits documented in the Schedule IV-B and believe the proposed solution can be delivere within the estimated time for the estimated costs to achieve the described benefits. I agree with the information in the attached Schedule IV-B.			
Agency Head:		Date:	
		21361 4	
Printed Name: Mark Glass			
Agency Chief Information Officer (or equivaler	11):	Date:	
- Joseph -		711-11-66	
Printed Name: Joey Hornsby			
Budget Officer:	~	Date? 23/22	
Printed Name: Nevin Smith			
Planning Officer:	tu	Date: 4/0000	
Printed Name: Sharon Wester			
Project Sponsor: Regnit	An	Date: 9/14/22	
Printed Name: Dean Register		м а.	
Schedule IV-B Preparers (Name, Phone #, and]	E-mail address):		
Business Need:		7-1275, <u>ThomasGraham@fdle.state.fl.us</u>	
Cost Benefit Analysis: Erica Wolaver, 850-4		3511, ericawolaver@fdle.state.fl.us	
Risk Analysis: Becky Bezemek,85		-8459, <u>beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us</u>	
Technology Planning:	Becky Bezemek,850-410	-8459,beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us	
Project Planning:	Becky Bezemek,850-410	-8459, beckybezemek@fdle.state.fl.us	

II. Schedule IV-B Business Case – Strategic Needs Assessment

A. Background and Strategic Needs Assessment

Purpose: To clearly articulate the business-related need(s) for the proposed project.

1. Business Need

F.S. 316, 322, and 327 task the Alcohol Testing Program (ATP) with ensuring the accuracy and reliability of breath and blood alcohol testing across the state of Florida. Currently, the instrument used to test a person's breath for the presence of alcohol is the Intoxilyzer 8000. It has been authorized as Florida's evidentiary breath test instrument since 2004, and was put into service in 2006. This instrument relies upon analog communication (dial-up modems) between the Intoxilyzer 8000 and the Alcohol Testing Program's central database. Analog communication is an outdated technology. Maintenance and troubleshooting of these forms of communication are increasingly difficult. This has led to a heavy burden upon local agencies attempting to upload their instrument's information. There are many failures with the dial-up modems and some agencies cannot upload from their office; they have to go to another agency for uploading. It has also been a workload burden on FDLE's Office of Professionalism ATP and Information Technology Service (ITS) members troubleshooting the data uploads using analog technology. The vendor is strongly recommending that the dial-up modems be replaced with ethernet connections to upload the data.

Furthermore, the instrument relies on parallel port printers to print test reports. These types of printers are no longer easily available to purchase and cost significantly more than modern USB printers. Combined with the availability of replacement parts, this has made the instrument increasingly difficult to maintain. Also, the cost of parts and labor for the Intoxilyzer 8000 continues to increase with continued use of them in the field. The majority of the instruments in the field are at least 10 years old with the majority of those being closer to 13 years old.

2. Business Objectives

The business objectives of the proposed project are:

- Provide state, federal and local law enforcement agencies with validated breath testing instrumentation and a system for utilizing the equipment in the State of Florida.
- Provide improved business processes and supporting technologies that enable FDLE to ensure data quality.
- Provide the ability to share breath alcohol testing information with other government agencies.
- Leverage technology to effectively manage breath alcohol testing and the potential growth in information collected.
- Provide a user-friendly breath alcohol test instrument for users.
- Improve the process to upload breath alcohol tests.
- Maintain consistency in reporting breath alcohol testing across the state.

B. Baseline Analysis

Purpose: To establish a basis for understanding the business processes, stakeholder groups, and current technologies that will be affected by the project and the level of business transformation that will be required for the project to be successful.

1. Current Business Process(es)

FDLE's Alcohol Testing Program is responsible for the oversight and administration of Florida's breath and blood alcohol testing. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the testing and selection of the Breath Alcohol Testing instruments used in Florida, providing training and certification for all Agency Inspectors and Breath Test Operators, providing maintenance support to the criminal justice agencies, providing testimony at the request of State Attorneys during criminal proceedings, providing testimony at the request

of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Hearing Officers, providing annual inspections for all Breath Alcohol Testing instruments, permitting analysts who perform blood alcohol analyses, and providing legal review and expertise in breath testing matters.

The Alcohol Testing Program has established Rule 11D-8 F.A.C., and implemented a breath alcohol instrument for determining breath alcohol content. This instrument is the CMI Inc., Intoxilyzer 8000. The Intoxilyzer 8000 was put into service in 2006. There are currently about 550 evidential breath test instruments used in Florida. These instruments are required to undergo routine monthly and annual inspections pursuant to Rule 11D-8, F.A.C., to ensure accuracy and reliability of breath tests. Furthermore, pursuant to Rule 11D-8.0075, F.A.C., each agency must electronically transmit each month to the Department all breath tests conducted on an agency's Intoxilyzer 8000. These monthly data submissions are stored on a central database called Computer Online Breath Archive (COBRA). ATP then reviews the data for instrument performance and to identify any potential issues between the mandated annual inspections and monthly inspections.

2. Assumptions and Constraints

Assumptions:

Florida conducts more than 30,000 evidential breath tests each year. The assumption is that there will continue to be a large number of breath test conducted in Florida.

Also, FDLE serves as the central repository for these breath tests as per Rule 11D-8.0075 F.A.C. Another basic assumption is that FDLE will remain a repository for these breath test.

Local agency office network infrastructure will continue to be modernized. Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) lines are required for the analog lines which offices are unknowingly replacing with digital.

Constraints:

Relying on dial-up modem connections is unsustainable for FDLE and local agencies. Most agencies have already moved to digital communication systems and must maintain antiquated modem lines solely for breath test instruments. The instrument also relies on parallel port printers to print test reports. These types of printers are no longer routinely available and cost significantly more than modern USB printers.

The availability of replacement parts for the Intoxilyzer 8000 is becoming increasingly more difficult for the vendor to obtain in order to make necessary repairs of existing instruments.

The Intoxilyzer 8000 is no longer being produced by the manufacturer.

C. Proposed Business Process Requirements

Purpose: To establish a basis for understanding what business process requirements the proposed solution must meet in order to select an appropriate solution for the project.

1. Proposed Business Process Requirements

The Evidential Breath Test Instrument and Solution (EBTIS) shall meet the following requirements:

- Provide Ethernet capability
- Provide a user interface
- Provide the ability to analyze standards
- Provide the ability to collect a breath test
- Provide the ability to detect mouth alcohol in a breath sample
- Provide the ability to detect interfering substances in a breath sample
- Provide the ability to shield against/detect radio frequency interference (RFI)
- Provide EBTIS architectural solution model. i.e. on-premise, cloud, hybrid, etc.

- a. Quality control
- b. Portability
- c. Information retention
- d. Customized report formats and ad-hoc reports
- e. USB external printer and list of compatible printer paper
- f. Remote access
- g. Transfer data
- h. Communication between instrument and solution
- Provide calibration methods
- Provide Operator's training plan
- Provide Administrator's training plan
- Provide equipment warranty plan

2. Business Solution Alternatives

This section describes the analysis of alternative approaches considered for implementing a replacement for the current COBRA V5 system.

To conduct the alternatives analysis the following steps were performed:

- Developed high-level functional requirements the new system must be capable of addressing
- Identified the potential alternative evidential breath test instrument and solution
- Established a set of uniform evaluation criteria against which each alternative was measured
- Evaluated each of the alternatives through the application of the evaluation criteria
- Determined the best alternative for the Department

Three approaches are presented:

Approach #1- Status Quo/As-Is

This option would have FDLE to continue to operate the current instruments and breath test system. This option is not feasible. No modifications or improvement can be made at this time. Additionally, instruments are of an age where replacement of parts is no longer feasible or available, requiring potential replacement of whole portions of the instrument which the current vendor has indicated is no longer possible.

Approach #2- On-Premise Instrument and Solution Replacement

This option would have FDLE replace the current instruments and solution with an on-premise option for the centralized database and network connectivity for instrument uploads to be housed in FDLE data center. Replacing the breath test solution allows for improved system technology capabilities.

Approach #3- Cloud-Based Instrument and Solution Replacement

This option would have FDLE replace the current instruments and COBRA V5 System with a vendor cloud-based data repository. Replacing the breath test solution allows for improved system technology capabilities.

3. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, as well as state and local agency stakeholders.

These criteria include:

- Efforts to implement
- Initial and future workload for state and local agencies
- Impact to vendor and agency

- Impact to Business and IT units in FDLE
- Cost to transition to a different vendor

4. Recommended Business Solution

FDLE advertised an Invitation to Negotiate (ITN) for the Evidential Breath Testing Instrumentation and Solution. FDLE deemed two vendors responsive to this solicitation. Both vendors submitted a proposal for the use of their breath test instrumentation and Forensic Advantage's Breath Alcohol Database (BrAD) solution on a cloud infrastructure on the NLETS environment. Subsequently, one vendor withdrew from the ITN which resulted in CMI, Inc. being the only available vendor for the solicitation. After the evaluation and vendor demonstrations, the recommended business solution is to replace the current breath testing instrumentation and COBRA V5 system with a new modernized solution, based on Approach 3 above. This system will meet Florida's needs for collecting, storing, maintaining, and disseminating of breath alcohol test records. FDLE intends to procure this solution by means of an exceptional purchase.

The contracted systems will include, but are not limited to:

- Breath Test central repository
- Client Application Software
- Integration with existing interfaces
- Software as a service
- Project management services
- User Management
- Data analysis and migration services
- System integration and testing services
- Implementation and configuration
- Training services (technical and user)
- Security services

D. Functional and Technical Requirements

Purpose: To identify the functional and technical system requirements that must be met by the project.

1. Functional Requirements

The new Evidential Breath Test Instrument and Solution (EBTIS) shall:

- Provide Ethernet network capability
- Provide a user interface
- Provide search and filter capabilities
- Provide the ability to analyze standards
- Provide the ability to complete a breath test
- Provide the ability to detect mouth alcohol in a breath sample
- Provide the ability to detect interfering substances in a breath sample
- Provide the ability to shield against/detect radio frequency interference (RFI)
- Provide software update flexibility
- Provide the ability to be portable
- Provide the ability to customized report formats and ad-hoc reports
- Provide a USB external printer port and a compatible printer paper
- Provide remote access
- Provide the ability to transfer data
- Provide the ability to communicate between the instrument and solution

- Provide the ability to calibrate methods
- Provide operator's training
- Provide Administrator's training
- Provide equipment warranty plan

2. Technical Requirements

- Provide a database environment for centralize storing of breath alcohol test data
- Provide an application environment for accessing the centralized storing of breath alcohol test data
- Provide data integration for breath alcohol test data
- Provide technical IT training
- Provide Project Management Services
- Provide maintenance and technical support
- Meet FDLE's information technology (IT) standards and policies
- Maintain compliance with the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP), state of Florida, and FDLE security rules
- Follow FDLE standard on system availability: minimum 99.5% uptime, 24 hours a day, 7 day a week and 365 days a year
- Provide technical support 5 day a week from 8:00am to 6:00pm

III. Success Criteria

Purpose: To identify the critical results, both outputs and outcomes, that must be realized for the project to be considered a success.

		SUCCESS CRITERIA TABL	E	
#	Description of Criteria	How will the Criteria be measured/assessed?	Who benefits?	Realization Date (MM/YY)
1	Approve new breath test instrumentation for use in Florida	A new breath test instrument, Intoxilyzer 9000, is approved for evidential breath testing in Florida	FDLE Federal Local Agencies	5/2023
2	Rule promulgation for the new evidential breath test	Rule change to authorize the use of the Intoxilyzer 9000 instrument in Florida	FDLE Federal Local Agencies	5/2024
3	Provide a test system that is identical to production	Validation of test system	FDLE	6/2024
4	Implementation of the evidential breath test instrument and solution	Measured by the existence of the evidential breath test instrument solution on the FAS NLETS Cloud	FDLE	10/2024

		SUCCESS CRITERIA TABL	JE	
		Network		
5	Purchase 520 Evidential breath test instruments and supporting software/hardware	520 breath test instruments and supporting software/hardware are purchased	FDLE Federal Local Agencies	12/2025
6	Register instruments for use at local agencies in Florida	New breath test instruments are registered in accordance with Rule 11D-8, F.A.C., and sent out to local agencies to perform evidential breath tests	FDLE Federal Local Agencies	7/2023 - 12/2025
7	Successful migration of alcohol breath test data	Measured by the system containing the all data from the current system	FDLE	10/2025
8	Leverage new technology	Use of latest and standard technology	FDLE Federal Local Agencies	10/2025
9	Meet FDLE's Information Technology (IT) standards and policies	Review of the alcohol breath test processes to FDLE standards and policies	FDLE	10/2025
10	Maintain compliance with the FBI CJIS Security Policy (CSP), State of Florida, and FDLE security rules	Validation of Compliance	FDLE	10/2025

IV. Schedule IV-B Benefits Realization and Cost Benefit Analysis

A. Benefits Realization Table

Purpose: To calculate and declare the tangible benefits compared to the total investment of resources needed to support the proposed IT project.

For each tangible benefit, identify the recipient of the benefit, how and when it is realized, how the realization will be measured, and how the benefit will be measured to include estimates of tangible benefit amounts.

BENEFITS REALIZATION TABLE							
#	Description of Benefit	Who receives the benefit?	How is benefit realized?	How is the realization of	Realization Date		

	BENEFITS REALIZATION TABLE				
				the benefit measured?	(MM/YY)
1	Improved local agency experience with new breath test instrument	Public, Local Law Enforcement, Federal, FDLE	New breath test instrument in the field	Feedback from federal and local LE agencies.	6/30/2026; fully by 12/30/2029
2	Improved agencies upload process	Public, Local Law Enforcement, Federal, FDLE	Reduction in requests to ITS to restart the application	Feedback from Federal and local LE agencies	6/30/2026; fully by 12/30/2029
3	Improved Reporting Capabilities	FDLE	Reports are easily generated	Reduction in programming requests to the vendor to provide routine reports	6/30/2026; fully by 12/30/2029

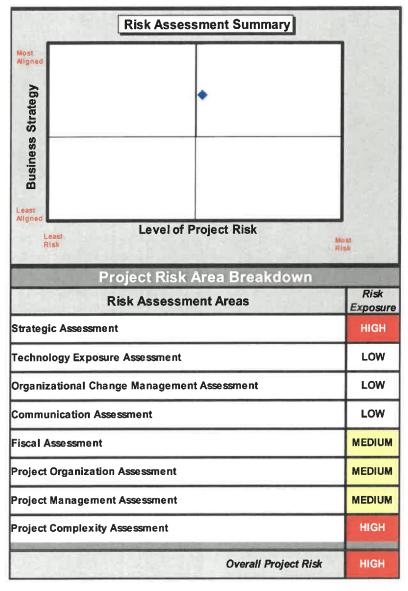
B. Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Purpose: To provide a comprehensive financial prospectus specifying the project's tangible benefits, funding requirements, and proposed source(s) of funding.

The forms required for CBA are included as Appendix B.

V. Schedule IV-B Major Project Risk Assessment

Purpose: To provide an initial high-level assessment of overall risk incurred by the project to enable uppropriate risk mitigation and oversight and to improve the likelihood of project success. The risk assessment summary identifies the overall level of risk associated with the project and provides an assessment of the project's alignment with business objectives.



A. Risk Assessment Summary Table

The complete risk assessment worksheets are in Appendix E.

VI. Schedule IV-B Technology Planning

Purpose: To ensure there is close alignment with the business and functional requirements and the selected technology.

A. Current Information Technology Environment

1. Current System

a. Description of Current System

The Alcohol Testing Program established Rule 11D-8, F.A.C., and implemented a breath alcohol instrument for determining breath alcohol content. This instrument is the CMI Inc., Intoxilyzer 8000. The Intoxilyzer 8000 was put into service in 2006. There are currently about 550 evidential breath test instruments used in Florida. These instruments are required to undergo routine monthly and annual inspections pursuant to Rule 11D-8, F.A.C., to ensure accuracy and reliability of breath tests. Furthermore, pursuant to Rule 11D-8.0075, F.A.C., each agency must electronically transmit each month to the Department all breath tests conducted on an agency's Intoxilyzer 8000. These monthly data submissions are stored on a central database called Computer Online Breath Archive (COBRA). ATP then reviews the data for instrument performance and to identify any potential issues between the mandated annual inspections and monthly inspections.

The COBRA V5 system was installed in 2006, and many of the components are approaching or at the End of Support (EOS) or End of Life (EOL) as defined by the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

- The vendor is no longer manufacturing the Intoxilyzer 8000.
- Analog communication and 56k modems technology is outdated technology.
- Printers are no longer routinely available and cost significantly more than modern USB printers.

The following provides a breakdown of the current system:

a	
System Type	The Computer Online Breath Archive (COBRA) V5 components follow:
	1. The presentation tier is presented in a web browser.
	2. The data-tier is the Microsoft SQL database.
Number of Users &	1. 15 FDLE members
Types	2. 529 Agency Inspectors (AI)
	3. 73 Breath Test Instructors (BTI)
	4. 6078 Breath Test Operator (BTO)
Security Access Requirements	COBRA V5 use a built-in authentication system.
Hardware	COBRA V5 consists of development, test and production areas.
Characteristics	Development & System Test Servers:
	• 1 web application server (Shared with Microsoft SQL Database)
	 1 COBRA Application Software
	1 Microsoft SQL database
	 I Microsoft SQL database 1 56K modem
	• 1 Analog Telephone line (PBX)

	 Production Servers: 1 web application server (Shared with Microsoft SQL Database) 1 COBRA Application Software 1 Microsoft SQL database 4 56K modems 4 Analog Telephone lines (PBX)
Software Characteristics	Application Server Operating system: Microsoft Windows Server 3 rd Party Tools: COBRA Client, COBRA Remote, and Microsoft SQL Express Database: Microsoft SQL Server
Scalability	The current system is not fully scalable in its end-of-life programming version of software and reporting solution.
Connectivity Requirements	DMZ, telephone lines, and 56k modems
Development and Maintenance Approach	The support of the current application components follows FDLE's approved maintenance and project governance rules.
Maturity of the Technology	The current application components were implemented in 2006 and rely on modem technology.
Future Data Sharing with other Entities	Information is shared by the current application in the form of extract files produced by the Intoxilyzer 8000.

b. Current System Resource Requirements

Technical Platform	Hosted at FDLE Information Technology Services (ITS) 3 rd Party Tools: COBRA Client, COBRA Remote, and MS SQL Express
Hardware Requirements	Production and Test Web Application Servers Production and Test Database Production and Test 56K Modems Production and Test Analog Telephone lines (PBX)
Software Requirements	Application Server Operating system: Windows Server 3 rd Party Tools: COBRA Client, COBRA Remote, and MS SQL Express Database: Microsoft SQL Server Database
Staffing Requirements	1 State Developer/Programmer 1 Contract Developer/Systems Analyst

c. Current System Performance

Ability of System to Meet Current and Project Workload	Supports current operations but vendor finds its increasingly difficult to adapt to changes requested by customer.
Level of User Satisfaction	Moderate to low due to technical failures with the older technology
Level of Technical Satisfaction	Low due to the technical failures of the older technology
Anticipated Failures	The vendor is no longer manufacturing the Intoxilyzer 8000 breath test instruments.
Network & System Availability	24 hours per day/7 days a week with limited scheduled maintenance windows
Network & System Reliability	The system is brought down for scheduled maintenance when needed. These times are communicated with the customer and performed during non-peak business hours so as not to adversely impact breath test uploads.
Backup & Disaster Recovery	Backups are performed nightly and the disaster recovery plan follows FDLE established procedures for IT systems.

2. Information Technology Standards

The following IT standards have been adopted by FDLE's Office of Information Technology Services (ITS). While circumstances may require the use of standards other than those described here, Information Technology Services members adhere to these standards as much as possible.

a. Architecture

- Information systems will operate in a multi-tier architecture.
- Web-based interfaces will be used for the presentation (user) tier.
- Development and testing will be performed on separate non-production servers.
- No data or transactions are to be lost due to isolated failures of equipment.

b. Servers

- Rack-mountable servers will be used for information systems.
- Individual servers will be scaled to handle large bursts of transactions on each interface where appropriate.
- Server operating systems will be Microsoft Windows Server. The COBRA V5 uses Microsoft Windows Server.

c. Storage

- Information systems will be designed to use redundant disk arrays in the FDLE Data Center.
- d. Network
 - Firewall protecting FDLE user access

e. Database

• Data will be stored in a relational database using Microsoft SQL Server.

f. Application Software

• Software development standards are specified in FDLE Development Standards.

g. Security

- The alcohol testing data is of vital importance to FDLE and must meet the following system security requirements:
 - o The system shall meet the state of Florida and FDLE security policy.
 - FDLE information security requirements are specified in FDLE Policies 1.4 Use of
 - FDLE Resources, 2.5 Information Resources, and 3.1 Background Investigations.
- Rule 74-2, F.A.C. Some of the key topics are:
 - o Access Control
 - o Awareness and Training
 - o Audit and Accountability
 - o Contingency Planning and Disaster Recovery
 - o Identification and Authentication
 - o Incident Response
 - o Maintenance
 - Methodology used to develop and maintain software used for the service, including secure coding guidelines and standards to protect the site from unauthorized access and use
 - o Physical and Environmental Protection
 - o System and Communications Protection
 - o System and Information Integrity
 - Compliance with the following standards is preferred:
 - o Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)/Active Directory (AD)

h. Availability

• The system will follow FDLE's standards on availability for the COBRA V5: minimum 99.5% uptime

i. Usability

• United States Rehabilitation Act - Section 508 details accessibility standards for all systems

B. Current Hardware and/or Software Inventory

NOTE: Current customers of the state data center would obtain this information from the data center.

The COBRA V5 application components are a web-based application which reports the statewide data for alcohol testing once the evidential breath test instrument data is uploaded. The presentation tier consists of client application. The business tier consists of application running on a Microsoft Windows server with four 56k modems and a firewall. The business tier also utilizes some third-party components (COBRA Remote, COBRA Application). The database tier connects to the Microsoft SQL database.

C. Proposed Technical Solution

1. Technical Solution Alternatives

This section describes the analysis of alternative approaches considered for implementing a replacement for the current Evidential Breath Test Instrument and Solution.

To conduct the alternatives analysis the following steps were performed:

- Developed high-level functional requirements that the new system must be capable of addressing
- Identified and defined a list of potential alternative system implementation methods
- Established a set of uniform evaluation criteria against which each alternative was measured
- Evaluated each of the alternatives through the application of the evaluation criteria
- Determined the best alternative for the Department

Three approaches are presented:

Approach #1- Status Quo/As-Is

This option would have FDLE to continue to operate the current breath test system with the existing instruments and modem architecture for uploading the local agency data. No modifications or improvements can be made to the existing configuration; the CMI 8000 instruments use modem architecture. FDLE recommends upgrading the server hardware and SQL database to keep supported, but the instrument vendor must do extensive tests to certify the upgrades can occur. The vendor recommends upgrading to Ethernet network connectivity with new instruments.

Approach #2- On-Premise Instrument and Solution Replacement

This option would have FDLE replace the current breath test solution and instrument, with the Intoxilyzer 9000 and an Ethernet architecture for uploading the local agency data. The Ethernet architecture consists of a server which runs COBRA V5 software, SQL database and reporting solution on-premise in FDLE's data center. FDLE's network could accept the Ethernet instrument upgrade.

Approach #3- Cloud-Based Instrument and Solution Replacement

This option would have FDLE replace the current breath test solution and instrument with the Intoxilyzer 9000 and cloud-based solution operating in the NLETS data center.

2. Rationale for Selection

FDLE applied several criteria to compare alternatives and recommend a business solution that best meets the business and strategic needs of the agency, as well as state and local agency stakeholders.

3. Recommended Technical Solution

After comparing the on-premise option to the cloud-based solution, FDLE recommends replacing the current COBRA V5 system with a new cloud-based solution operating in the NLETS data center. This system will meet Florida's needs for collecting, processing, storing, maintaining the breath alcohol test records. Software as a service (SaaS) will avoid FDLE purchasing and maintaining physical hardware in the years to come. In addition, the upfront cost is significantly reduced. By utilizing software as a service and a phased approach to modernizing the evidential breath test solution, FDLE is able to minimize the initial cost and adjust the solution as needed.

The risks of not implementing a new breath alcohol test solution are listed below:

- Breath testing in the state of Florida will be difficult to sustain. The Intoxilyzer 8000 is no longer being produced by the manufacturer. Agencies are unable to purchase new instrumentation to add to their fleet, or replace existing units. In addition, turn-around-time on instrument repairs has grown due to limited availability of parts.
- Local law enforcement will not be able to upload their information timely to the central repository for statewide reporting. The old technology is limiting compliance with emerging federal data communications standards.
- It will be difficult to acquire old technology resources, such as analog moderns or the parallel printers that are compatible with the existing system.
- The current system requires at least three system restarts on days of heavy agency uploads. System restarts may no longer be the quick fix which would disrupt processing of breath test.

D. Proposed Solution Description

The proposed solution is to replace the current COBRA V5 system with a cloud-based solution that will be customized to meet Florida's public safety needs.

1. Summary Description of Proposed System

FDLE plans to implement the modernized cloud-based COBRA V5 solution in multiple phases. Due to the increasing age of the instrument and associated components, this will provide relief to the issues with the current COBRA V5 System. FDLE needs to implement the new system in the following phases:

Intoxilyzer 9000 Software Configuration: Configure the Intoxilyzer 9000 software to have similar functionality to the current Intoxilyzer 8000 software. Customization of user access and log-in requirements. Develop breath test and inspection test sequences to meet FDLE legislative requirements. Development of FDLE specific forms.

COBRA V5 Software Configuration: Configure the COBRA V5 software to have similar functionality to the current Intoxilyzer 8000 software. Configuring the user access database, agency database, and instrument inventory. Customization of FDLE specific forms, customer reports or data views.

BrAD Implementation: Configure the cloud infrastructure on the NLETS environment. Configure instruments module. Configure the security roles for system users. Develop the public utility tool interface with 8000 and 9000 instruments. Develop custom user reports, user training, and system documentation.

Intoxilyzer 9000 Instrument: Register and distribute the Intoxilyzer 9000 instruments to the law enforcement offices across the State of Florida.

System Type

- NLETS Cloud Network
- Software as a service
- Web-based interface

Connectivity

The Intoxilyzer 9000 will interface with Forensic Advantage's BrAD system over secure connections. FDLE will provide connectivity to the new COBRA V5 solution.

Security, Privacy, Confidentiality, Access

These standards will be the same as the current security standards used by FDLE.

Development and Procurement Approach

To realize the business solution, FDLE plans an exceptional procurement process to acquire the commercially available system that can be customized to meet FDLE's business requirements.

The contracted systems will include, but are not limited to:

- Forensic Advantage BrAD repository
- Integration with existing interfaces
- Software as a service
- Project management services
- Software customization services
- User management
- Data analysis and migration services
- System integration and testing services
- Implementation and configuration
- Training services (technical and user)
- Security services
- Maintenance services

In order to accomplish the above objectives and timelines needed to continue operations of FDLE current COBRA V5 solution while addressing current issues, FDLE must enter into an exceptional procurement. This will allow FDLE to avoid continued deficiency of the current system, operational failure in the impending future and ensure the highest level of accuracy is maintained.

2. Resource and Summary Level Funding Requirements for Proposed Solution (if known)

Anticipated total project costs are summarized in the table below:

Title:	Evidential Breath Test Instrument and Solution Replacemnt		
Tracking #:	TBD		
Customer:	Criminal Justice Professionalism	Customer Contact:	
Manager:	TBD	ITS Lead:	
Planned Start:	7/1/2022	Planned Finis 6/30/2025	
Duration (mos):	36.5		
Baseline Date:	7/1/2022		
Revision Date:		Version #: 1.0	

Project Budget	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Cost Elements	FY 23 - 24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	Totals
Staff					
State Staff	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses					
осо					
Intoxilyzer 9000 devices	\$2,930,720	\$2,930,720	\$0	\$0	\$5,861,440
Contract Services					
Project Deliverables	\$110,000	\$0	\$0		\$110,000
Other IT Services	\$404,009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$404,009
Contigency	\$20,000	\$20,000			\$40,000
Total	\$3,464,729	\$2,950,720	\$0	\$0	\$6,375,449
Recurring Maintenance Budget					
Cost Elements	FY 22-23	FY 23 - 24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	Totals
Maintenance Expenses	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$480,000
Total	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$480,000

E. Capacity Planning (historical and current trends versus projected requirements)

The Breath Alcohol Test System is the central repository for tracking of breath test information for the State of Florida. The architecture will be a cloud-based solution operating on the NLETS data center. The COBRA software solution will remain as a web-based application.

Years	2018	2019	2020	2021
Breath Test Instruments	504	509	523	544
Breath Tests Performed	30,138	31,045	26,041	29,764
Breath Test Operators	6,862	6,612	6,344	6,078
Agency Inspectors	564	568	563	529
Breath Test Instructors	74	75	72	73

VII. Schedule IV-B Project Management Planning

Purpose: To require the agency to provide evidence of its thorough project planning and provide the tools the agency will use to carry out and manage the proposed project. The level of detail must be appropriate for the project's scope and complexity.

FDLE will prepare a Project Management Plan. This plan will include:

Project Scope

The scope of this project is to:

Replace the current system with an instrument and solution that provides new technology.

- Ethernet capabilities
- 4 infrared wavelengths for breath sample analysis
- USB Printers
- Touchscreen
- Bar code scanners

Design and development the new instrument and solution

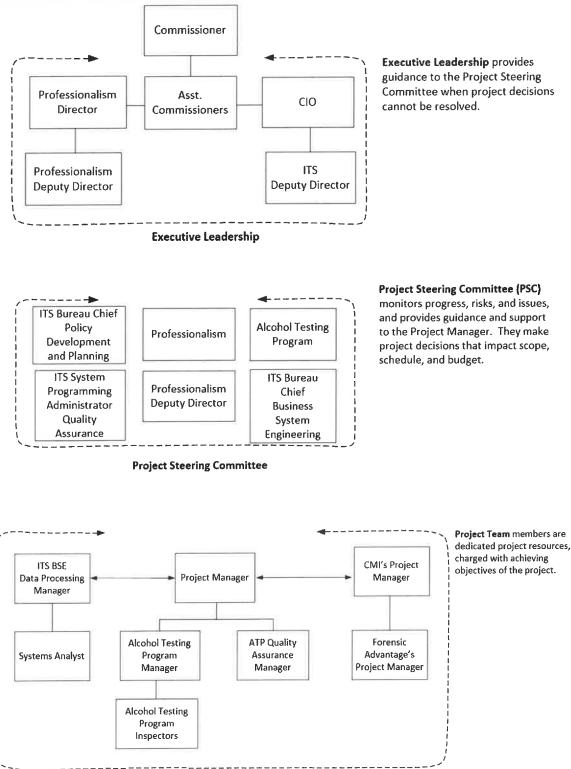
Rule Change and approvals for the new instrument and solution

Purchase new instruments for law enforcement agencies

Training curriculum update and approvals Train the users (end/technical users) Register and issue the instruments to law enforcement agencies

Project Organization & Governance

The Evidential Breath Test Instrument and Solution Project organization will include agency Executive Management, a Project Steering Committee (PSC), a Project Manager, the Project Team, and the Project Management Office. FDLE subject matter experts and other groups will provide additional support. Each group performs a particular role for the project and is comprised of members of Alcohol Test Program, Information Technology Services and FDLE leadership. The project organization is shown below.



Project Team

FDLE Executive Leadership

The Executive Leadership consists of the Assistant Commissioners, Professionalism Director (the project sponsor), Professionalism Deputy Director, Chief Information Officer (CIO), and the Information Technology Services Deputy Director. Executive Leadership provides guidance on project decisions that impact scope, schedule, and budget.

Project Steering Committee

The PSC monitors and resolves risks and issues, and provides direction to the PM for the day-to-day operations, to minimize impact to project scope, schedule, and budget. Regular meetings are conducted (based on direction from the PSC) to provide project updates. Meetings focus on action items, scope change requests, and risks (issues impacting budget or timeliness). The meetings follow a standard agenda. Critical project needs are addressed and guidance and direction are requested from the Executive Leadership as appropriate. The PSC provides assessment and analysis, ensuring that supporting initiatives are based upon knowledgeable and informed decisions.

A status report is prepared for each meeting and is distributed to each attendee. Minutes are taken during each meeting and made available to the attendees. Composition of the Steering Committee will be determined at a later date.

Project Management Office

The PMO is responsible for providing guidance to the PM in using project management requirements, principles, and processes used in the agency and confirm compliance with 74-1 F.A.C. In addition, the PMO assists in the reporting of critical issues and risks related to the project.

The PMO is responsible for establishing and maintaining a common set of project management processes and templates, review and oversight of project documentation, including project plans, operational work plans, and status reports; assisting the Project Manager in identifying and tracking project metrics and providing assessments to the Chief Information Officer regarding the quality of products and services delivered through the project.

FDLE Project Team

The Project Team members are dedicated project resources that have been selected to achieve the goals of the project. These members consist of contractors that report to the PM and are responsible for the day-to-day tasks associated with the project. The Project Team is led by the PM, and consists of a Data Processing Manager, Systems Analyst, Alcohol Testing Program Manager, Alcohol Testing Program Quality Assurance Manager, Alcohol Testing Program Inspectors, CMI's Project Manager and Forensic Advantage Project Manager.

Project Schedule Management

The initial project schedule is developed starting with a Work Breakdown Structure which identifies the work and activities that will be conducted, at a summary level. As the planning phase of the project progresses, the work packages are elaborated with more detail, captured in project phases or by milestones based on the PM's preference.

The task dependencies and durations are identified, resulting in the estimation of planned start and finish dates for each task. For schedules that are created using MS Project® the planned dates are auto-scheduled based on those dependencies and durations. Some schedules are created in a MS Word® table or in an MS Excel® spreadsheet, in which case the planned dates are manually calculated by the PM.

The schedule is baselined when it is approved by the Project Steering Committee and the project sponsor. The schedule is re-baselined only when a significant change occurs, usually resulting in a Project Change Request (PCR) and only with approval of the project sponsor. Re-baselining a schedule is reported in the monthly status report.

The schedule status is reported in monthly status reports. The variances of planned versus actual dates are calculated, evaluated and reported upon in the status reports, when required.

Schedule Maintenance

The project schedule is updated by the PM bi-weekly, based on input from the resources that are assigned the work. As tasks start or finish, the actual start and actual finish dates are posted in the schedule. When updates are posted to the schedule, the percentage complete is provided for in-progress tasks so that the current state of the project can be determined. If dates pass and become "stale", those tasks are re-planned so that planned start and planned finish dates are accurate in the schedule.

In rare cases, the schedule may be cost-loaded so that SPI and CPI can be automatically calculated, but for this low-to-medium risk and complexity project, that degree of detail is not required.

The baselined schedule is evaluated against current progress. For status reporting, the PM identifies overdue tasks and computes the percentage of last tasks related to total tasks to date. (Formula: number of overdue tasks /number of total tasks to date). If this analysis indicates a variance of 10% or more, an explanation is provided in the status report.

Project Cost Management

The Project Budget describes costs associated with defined project activities and procurements. The Budget is developed by the PM and IT Services Budget staff, and includes the following information:

- Source of funds, which may include grants, general revenue or trust funds
- Costs for the project by major category (Hardware, Software, Contract Services, Staffing, etc.)
- Schedule for expending project funds
- Planned costs and Actual costs, by fiscal year, over the life of the project, and including FY Total-to-Date

The Budget and Spend Plan document is updated monthly, and reported in the status report.

Project Change Management

During the project lifecycle, changes are expected, and may be identified or requested by anyone involved in the project. Any change impacting scope, time, or cost initiates the Project Change Request (PCR) process.

Changes that are needed, identified, or requested are submitted to the PM in writing. The PM, with the appropriate project team members and/or FDLE resources, will assess the change request and analyze the potential impact to the approved schedule, budget, scope and deliverables.

The PM will then confer with the Project Sponsor and customer to obtain approval to accept the change and integrate the additional work and costs into the appropriate plans.

The PM will log and track PCR's in the Project Workbook. Changes that require re-planning the Schedule and/or the Budget may also result in re-baselining those respective plans. Changes to the project, and subsequent adjustments to the Schedule and Budget are all reported in the Monthly Status Report.

Risk Management

The Risk & Complexity Assessment provided by the Agency for State Technology is conducted at three different stage-gates throughout the first phases of the project, and then again anytime a significant change is introduced and accepted into the project. This assessment is conducted by the PM, Project Sponsor or designee, and PMO at a minimum; other participants are permitted as well. A copy of the Risk & Complexity Assessment with the scores are stored in the centralized project repository. The Assessment produces the Category assigned to the project.

The PM is the lead in managing risks, which includes risk identification, risk analysis, prioritization or level of importance, and mitigation strategies or risk response. At the beginning of the Project, the PM will conduct an exercise with the project team to identify any known risks and document them in the Risk Register, located in the Project Workbook. As the project progresses, any risks that are identified are added to the Risk Register.

Risks are evaluated for Probability and Impact, and are prioritized based on the resulting score. High priority risks are monitored and managed with a high degree of attention. Mitigation plans are determined and documented in the Risk Register.

When a risk is added to the Risk Register and on a periodic basis throughout the project, the PM and project team will conduct a review of risks. This review will confirm the description of the risk, the owner, a mitigation strategy, the probability, impact, and criticality of the risk.

Risks are monitored by the PM; new risks and updates to Risk data are reported in the Monthly Status Report.

Issue Management

The PM is responsible for managing project issues. When an issue is identified, it is logged in the Issues List in the Project Workbook. On a periodic basis throughout the project, the PM and project team will conduct a review of issues. This review will confirm the description of the issue, the owner, the status and priority of the issue. When appropriate, Issues are assigned due dates. The PM monitors issues, actively works to resolve issues so that they do not have a negative impact on the project, and report on issues in the Monthly Status Report.

Quality Management

Quality assurance focuses on preventative steps used to manage and deliver the solution and to eliminate any variances in the deliverable produced from the established quality targets. The table below describes some of the quality assurance processes that will be used.

Topic	Description	Frequency
Quality Reviews	 The FDLE Project Team will review and assess the overall quality of each deliverable. The Project Team evaluates each deliverable prior to delivery to the Project Steering Committee for approval. The Project Team performs quality reviews on deliverables by: Performing reviews of all created documentation for the project prior to release/publishing. Reviewing conformity to requirements for all deliverables by the vendor. Discussing quality during each weekly team meeting. 	Throughout Project
Skilled Staff	Using skilled staff for the Project Team will directly affect the quality of the deliverables produced. Skilled staff should have the knowledge, skills, and experience required to undertake the specific task or tasks allocated in the Project Plan with minimal training in order to achieve the level of quality desired. Hired Project Team members will assure quality by: 1. Having a satisfactory level of experience in similar projects for their job duties.	Throughout Project
Project, Contract, and System Change Control	A clear project change control process ensures the level of quality is not impacted for any deliverable. The Project Manager and the vendor will use the established project change control process to assure quality.	When changes in scope, contract, o system are identified
Project Management	The Project Manager will ensure consistent application of project management processes and techniques by both the FDLE Project Team.	Throughout Project
Requirements Definition	A well-defined set of requirements provides the vendor with a clear understanding of what they have to achieve in order to deliver customer satisfaction. Detailed business requirements are used during the procurement effort. Once a vendor is selected, a requirements traceability effort is used to track system requirements and those requirements are used to complete the project. The Project Team and vendor will assure all system requirements are documented so there are no questions or vagueness in what the requirement attempts to accomplish.	During development of any requirements (initial or through change control)
Mapping of Requirements	The Project Team will map all requirements to work packages to assure quality of the delivered product and compliance with the requirements; the Project Manager will verify and validate.	During development reviews, functional testing and user acceptance testin

Topic	Description	Frequency
Document Standards	The FDLE Project Team will use templates for Microsoft Office products to ensure that all documentation follows the same layout. Each document will go through team reviews sufficient to assure quality prior to submission to the customer or to the Project Steering Committee. The vendor is expected to follow the same method to ensure all documentation provided is consistent with previously delivered documents. The FDLE Project Team will review all delivered vendor documentation prior to release to the Steering Committee.	During the creation of any document deliverable
	In addition to templates, the FDLE Project Team will ensure that all documentation complies with established document standards, established version control, and requirements. The Project Team will also ensure that all documentation is accurate and timely. For example, reports should identify potential problems early so they can be avoided or resolved.	
Testing	The team will map all system requirements to system functionality for functional and user acceptance testing. The test cases and system will also have adequate sample record data sufficient for determining level of compliance with quality. The Project Team will verify and validate.	During development, functional, and user acceptance testing
FDLE Team Peer Reviews	 The FDLE Project Team will perform peer reviews on each other's deliverables by: 1. Performing team reviews of all deliverables for the project prior to release/publishing to the end users. 2. Discussing quality at every review and during each weekly team meeting. 	Throughout Project
Inspection and Verification of Deliverables	The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that project deliverables are inspected at the appropriate time, by qualified staff, and documented. Then the Project Manager reports to the Project Steering Committee with a recommendation regarding acceptance.	Throughout the Project

Procurement Management

Products and services needed for the project are procured by the ITS Policy Development & Planning Section. An Information Resource Request (IRR) form is submitted to the ITS Policy Development & Planning team for review and is reviewed and approved by the Chief Information Officer. After CIO approval, ITS Policy Development & Planning staff coordinates the acquisition of approved products and services following FDLE Policy and State of Florida Contract and Procurement rules and laws.

All procurement artifacts (IRRs, quotes, copies of Purchase Orders, Contracts, deliverable acceptance documents, etc.) are maintained and stored with ITS Policy Development & Planning.

Communications Management

The PM is responsible for planning project-related communications to ensure that the project team, stakeholders and customers are kept informed of project status and critical information on a timely basis. This plan will serve as a guide for communications throughout the life of the project and will be updated as communication needs change.

The communications plan is outlined in the Project Workbook. It identifies the following:

- The audience of communications (including key stakeholders, organizations and individuals affected by the project or interacting with the project team)
- The type, frequency and medium of delivery for those communications
- The author or person responsible for delivering the communications.

The communications plan includes, but is not limited to meetings and meeting summaries, project governance meetings, stakeholder communications and project status reports.

Stakeholder management will incorporate into the Communications Plan.

Organizational Change Management

Internal (FDLE) users of the Breath Alcohol Test solution will experience minimal business process changes during this period. This project will introduce new technology and tools to create, store and manage breath test records. FDLE will employ a range of informational, mentoring, and training efforts to assist members with the new breath test instrument and solution.

The FDLE PM will work with the business unit and stakeholders to prepare an organizational change management plan. The organizational change management plan will document the activities, participants, and schedule required to manage change introduced through this project.

A preliminary, high-level schedule has been developed and is in Appendix F based on a 3-point estimate of the current system plus the improvements identified by local law enforcement. A detailed project schedule will be developed by the Project Manager once the project is approved.

VIII. Appendices

- Appendix A Standards and Definitions
- Appendix B Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheets
- Appendix C Risk Assessment Worksheets
- Appendix D Estimated Project Schedule

Appendix A - Standards and Definitions

- 1. Chapter 60GG-2, STATE OF FLORIDA CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-2
- 2. Chapter 60GG-1, State of Florida Project Management and Oversight https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-1
- 3. Chapter 60GG-3, Data Center Operations https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-3
- 4. Chapter 60GG-4, Cloud Computing https://www.firules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-4
- 5. Chapter 60GG-5, State of Florida Enterprise Architecture https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60GG-5
- 6. CJIS Security Policy <u>Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy (pa.gov)</u>
- 7. United States Rehabilitation Act Section 508 Manage an IT Accessibility/508 Program | Section508.gov

Appendix B – Cost-Benefit Analysis Worksheets See additional documents

Appendix C – Risk Assessment Worksheets See additional documents

Appendix D – Estimated Project Schedule See additional documents State of Florida Cost Benefit Analysis APPENDIX B

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Agency

Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath Test Instrumentation

Project

CBAForm 1 - Net Tangible Benefits

Net Tangible Benefits - Operational Cost Changes (Co	sts of Current	Operations vers	sus Proposed Oper	ations as a Res	ult of the Projec	t) and Additional T	angible Benefit	s CBAForm 1	A						
Agency		FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			FY 2026-27			FY 2027-28	
(Recurring Costs Only No Project Costs)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a)+(b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)
			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program			New Program
	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting	Existing	Cost Change	Costs resulting	Existing		Costs resulting
	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed	Program	Operational	from Proposed
	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project	Costs	Cost Change	Project
A. Personnel Costs Agency-Managed Staff	\$160,000	\$0		\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0		\$160,000			\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000
A.b Total Staff	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
A-1.a. State FTEs (Salaries & Benefits)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-1.b. State FTEs (#)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-2.a. OPS Staff (Salaries)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-2.b. OPS (#)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-3.a. Staff Augmentation (Contract Cost)	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0	+	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0	<i></i>	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000
A-3.b. Staff Augmentation (# of Contractors)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00	1.00
B. Application Maintenance Costs	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000		\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000
B-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Ψ¥	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
B-2. Hardware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	φυ	\$0	\$0	ŶŸ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
B-3. Software	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000	\$4,000	\$120,000	\$124,000
B-4. Other	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0
C. Data Center Provider Costs	\$0	\$0	1.5	\$0	1.5	÷ •	\$0	\$0		\$0		1.1	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-1. Managed Services (Staffing)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	÷۴	\$0	\$0	ţ.	\$0	\$0	1 -	\$0	\$0	\$0
C-2. Infrastructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	1.1	\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
C-3. Network / Hosting Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	ΨŬ	\$0	\$0	÷.	\$0	\$0	1.5	\$0		\$0
C-4. Disaster Recovery	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	ψυ	\$0	\$0	7.7	\$0	\$0	7.7	\$0		\$0
C-5. Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	÷÷	\$0	\$0	1.1	\$0	\$0	1.1	\$0		\$0
D. Plant & Facility Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
E. Other Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0	÷ •		\$0	\$0		\$0		1.1	\$0	÷ •	\$0
E-1. Training	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	φυ	\$0	\$0	÷۴	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	÷-	\$0
E-2. Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	ψŬ	\$0	\$0	÷.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E-3. Other Devices	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	φυ	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total of Recurring Operational Costs	\$164,000	\$120,000	\$284,000	\$164,000	\$120,000	\$284,000	\$164,000	\$120,000	\$284,000	\$164,000	\$120,000	\$284,000	\$164,000	\$120,000	\$284,000
F. Additional Tangible Benefits:		¢0,			0.9			¢ŋ			03			¢0.	
		\$0 \$0			\$0			\$0 \$0			\$0			\$0 ©	
F-1. Specify					\$0 \$0						\$0			\$0 \$0	
F-2. Specify F-3. Specify		\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0			<u>\$0</u> \$0			\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0	
Total Net Tangible Benefits:					· · · ·			~ ~						**	
Total Net Taligible Dellents:		(\$120,000)			(\$120,000)			(\$120,000)			(\$120,000)			(\$120,000)	

CHARACTERIZATION OF PROJECT BENEFIT ESTIMATE CBAForm 1B									
Choose Type Estimate Confidence Enter % (+/-)									
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level							
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level							
Placeholder		Confidence Level							

State	of	Florida	
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	Cost Benefit Analysis							PPENDIA	-										FISCAL TEA	0_0	
	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н		J	К	1	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	T	т
1	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath T	est Instrumentatio					<u> </u>				CBAForm 2/	A Baseline Proje				~		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
2	Costs entered into each row are mutually exclusive. do not remove any of the provided project cost eleme Include only one-time project costs in this table.	Insert rows for detail and modify appropents. Reference vendor quotes in the It	oriation categories em Description wi	s as necessary, but here applicable.		FY2023-2	24		FY2024-2	5		FY2025-	26		FY2026-2	27		FY2027-	28		TOTAL
3				\$ -		3,444,729		\$	\$ 2,930,720		\$	-		\$	-			\$ -		\$	6,375,449
4	Item Description (remove guidelines and annotate entries here)	Project Cost Element	Appropriation Category		YR 1 #	YR 1 LBR	YR 1 Base Budget	YR 2 #	YR 2 LBR	YR 2 Base Budget	YR 3 #	YR 3 LBR	YR 3 Base Budget	YR 4 #	YR 4 LBR	YR 4 Base Budget	YR 5 #	YR 5 LBR	YR 5 Base Budget		TOTAL
5	Costs for all state employees working on the project.	FTE	S&B	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$	\$-	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$	-	\$-	5	\$ -	\$-	\$	-
6	Costs for all OPS employees working on the project.	OPS	OPS	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$	\$-	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$	_	\$-	9	\$ -	\$-	\$	-
7	Staffing costs for personnel using Time & Expense.	Staff Augmentation	Contracted Services	\$ -	s	_	\$-	9	\$ -	\$ -	\$	_	\$-	\$	_	\$ -	9	5 -	\$ -	\$	_
	Project management personnel and related	Project Management	Contracted Services	\$ -	\$	_	• \$ -		\$ -	\$ -	s	_	÷ \$ -	\$	_	s -		s -	\$ -	\$	
9	Project oversight to include Independent Verification &	Project Oversight	Contracted Services	\$-	\$	-	\$ -		\$	<u> </u>	پ \$		\$ -	\$		\$		Б -	\$	\$	-
10	Staffing costs for all professional services not included in other categories.	Consultants/Contractors	Contracted Services	\$ -	\$	-	\$-	9	\$-	\$-	\$	-	\$-	\$	-	\$-	ş	ş -	\$-	\$	-
11	Separate requirements analysis and feasibility study procurements.	Project Planning/Analysis	Contracted Services	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	9	\$-	\$-	s	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	5	6 -	\$-	\$	_
12	Hardware purchases not included in data center services.	Hardware	000	\$ -	\$	2,930,720	\$ -	9	\$ 2,930,720	\$ -	s	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	5	5 -	\$ -	\$	5,861,440
13	Commercial software purchases and licensing costs.	Commercial Software	Contracted Services	\$ -	s				\$ -		\$	-	\$	\$		s -		6 -	\$ -	¢	
	Professional services with fixed-price costs (i.e. software		Contracted	s -	\$		÷	ب و	\$ -	<u> </u>	\$		<u> </u>	\$		<u> </u>		5 -	<u> </u>	\$	514,009
15		Training	Contracted Services	\$ -	s	_	\$	g	, \$	\$	\$	_	\$	\$	_	\$			\$	\$	_
16	Include the quote received from the data center provider for project equipment and services. Only include one- time project costs in this row. Recurring, project-related data center costs are included in CBA Form 1A.	· · · ·	Data Center Category	\$ -	s	_	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	¥	_	\$ -	• •	_	\$ -		6 -	\$ -	\$	
47	Other contracted services not included in other		Contracted	÷		-	÷ -		φ – •	• <u>-</u>		-	÷ -		-	¢ -			• -	¢	_
	categories. Include costs for non-state data center equipment required by the project and the proposed solution (insert additional rows as needed for detail)	Other Services	Services	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>s</u> -	<u> </u>	<u>\$-</u> \$-	<u> </u>	\$	<u> </u>	<u>s -</u> s -	\$ \$	<u> </u>	<u>\$ -</u>		» - <u>•</u>	<u> </u>	\$	
	Include costs associated with leasing space for project personnel.	Leased Space	Expense	\$ -	\$		\$		\$ <u>-</u>	\$ -	\$		<u> </u>	\$	-	<u> </u>		5 -	\$ -	\$	_
20	Other project expenses not included in other categories.	Other Expenses	Expense	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	\$	-	\$	9	\$ -	\$	\$	-
21		Total		\$-	0.00 \$	3,444,729	\$ -	0.00 \$	\$ 2,930,720	\$ -	0.00 \$	-	\$ -	0.00 \$	-	\$ -	0.00	ş -	\$ -	\$	6,375,449

State of Florida

Cost Benefit Analysis

 CBAForm 2 - Project Cost Analysis
 Florida Department of Law
 Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath

 Rency
 Enforcement
 Project
 Test Instrumentation

		PROJECT COST SUMMARY (from CBAForm 2A)								
PROJECT COST SUMMARY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL				
PROJECT COST SOMMART	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28					
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (*)	\$3,444,729	\$2,930,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,375,449				
CUMULATIVE PROJECT COSTS										
(includes Current & Previous Years' Project-Related Costs)	\$3,444,729	\$6,375,449	\$6,375,449	\$6,375,449	\$6,375,449					
Total Costs are carried forward to CBAForm3 Project Investment Summary worksheet.										

		PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES - CBAForm 2B							
PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL			
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28				
General Revenue	\$3,584,729	\$3,070,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,655,449			
Trust Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Federal Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Grants 🗌	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Other Specify	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$3,584,729	\$3,070,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,655,449			
CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT	\$3,584,729	\$6,655,449	\$6,655,449	\$6,655,449	\$6,655,449				

Characterization of Project Cost Estimate - CBAForm 2C								
Choose T	Enter % (+/-)							
Detailed/Rigorous		Confidence Level						
Order of Magnitude		Confidence Level						
Placeholder		Confidence Level						

State of Florida

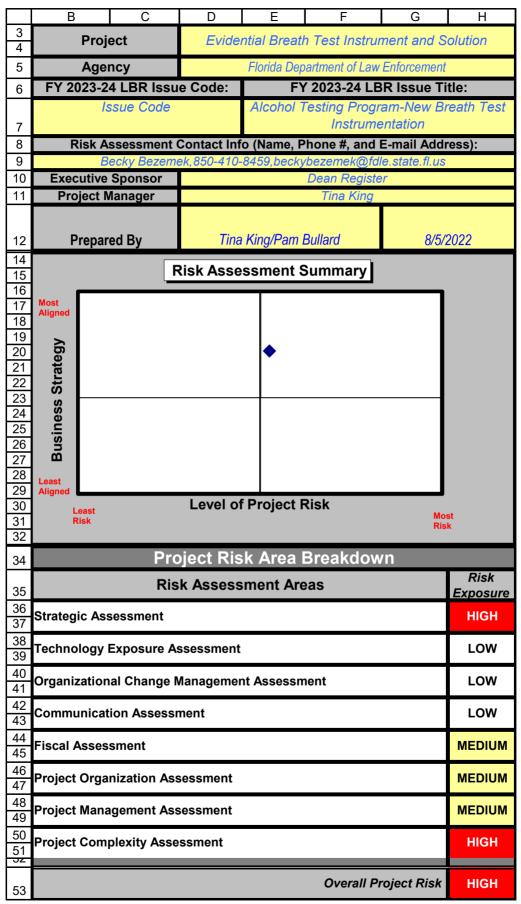
Cost Benefit Analysis

CBAForm 3 - Project Investment S	Summary	Agency	Florida Depar Enforc		Project	Alcohol Testing P New Breath T Instrumentati	est
		CC	OST BENEFIT ANAL	YSIS CBAForm 3	4		
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL FOR ALL	
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	YEARS	
Project Cost	\$3,444,729	\$2,930,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6.375.449	

\$3,444,729	\$2,930,720	\$U	\$U	\$U	\$0, 373,443
(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$600,00
(\$3,564,729)	(\$3,050,720)	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000)	(\$6,975,44
• • •					·
0	0	0	0	0	
	(\$120,000)	(\$120,000) (\$120,000)	(\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$120,000)	(\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$120,000)	(\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$120,000) (\$3,564,729) (\$3,050,720) (\$120,000) (\$120,000)

RETURN ON INVESTMENT ANALYSIS CBAForm 3B							
Payback Period (years)							
Breakeven Fiscal Year	NO PAYBACK	Fiscal Year during which the project's investment costs are recovered.					
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$6,604,702)	NPV is the present-day value of the project's benefits less costs over the project's lifecycle.					
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	NO IRR	IRR is the project's rate of return.					

	Investment Interest Earning Yield CBAForm 3C										
Fiscal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY						
Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28						
Cost of Capital	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%						



	В	С	D	E			
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcen	nent Project: Evidential Breath Test In	strument and Solution			
3			Section 1 Strategic Area				
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer			
5	1.01	Are project objectives clearly aligned with the	0% to 40% Few or no objectives aligned	81% to 100% All or			
6		agency's legal mission?	41% to 80% Some objectives aligned	nearly all objectives			
7			81% to 100% All or nearly all objectives aligned	aligned			
8		Are project objectives clearly documented	Not documented or agreed to by stakeholders	Decumented with size off			
9		and understood by all stakeholder groups?	Informal agreement by stakeholders	Documented with sign-off by stakeholders			
10			Documented with sign-off by stakeholders	by stationolders			
11		Are the project sponsor, senior management,	Not or rarely involved	Most regularly ottand			
12		and other executive stakeholders actively	Most regularly attend executive steering committee meetings	Most regularly attend executive steering			
		involved in meetings for the review and success of the project?	Project charter signed by executive sponsor and executive	committee meetings			
13			team actively engaged in steering committee meetings	5			
14		o o	Vision is not documented	Vision is completely			
15		changes to the proposed technology will improve its business processes?	Vision is partially documented	documented			
16		•	Vision is completely documented				
17	1.05	Have all project business/program area	0% to 40% Few or none defined and documented	81% to 100% All or			
18		requirements, assumptions, constraints, and priorities been defined and documented?	41% to 80% Some defined and documented	nearly all defined and			
19			81% to 100% All or nearly all defined and documented	documented			
20	1.06	Are all needed changes in law, rule, or policy	No changes needed				
21		identified and documented?	Changes unknown	Changes are identified in			
22			Changes are identified in concept only	concept only			
23			Changes are identified and documented	· · ·			
24			Legislation or proposed rule change is drafted				
25	1.07	Are any project phase or milestone	Few or none				
26		completion dates fixed by outside factors, e.g., state or federal law or funding	Some	All or nearly all			
27		restrictions?	All or nearly all				
28	1.08	What is the external (e.g. public) visibility of	Minimal or no external use or visibility				
29		the proposed system or project?	Moderate external use or visibility	Moderate external use or			
30			Extensive external use or visibility	visibility			
31	1.09	What is the internal (e.g. state agency)	Multiple agency or state enterprise visibility				
32		visibility of the proposed system or project?	Single agency-wide use or visibility	Multiple agency or state			
33			Use or visibility at division and/or bureau level only	enterprise visibility			
34	1.10	Is this a multi-year project?	Greater than 5 years				
35			Between 3 and 5 years				
36			Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years			
37			1 year or less				
57			i your or 1000				

	В	С	D	E
1	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem	ent Project: Evidential Breath Test Inst	strument and Solution
3			Section 2 Technology Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	2.01	Does the agency have experience working with, operating, and supporting the proposed	Read about only or attended conference and/or vendor presentation	
6		technical solution in a production environment?	Supported prototype or production system less than 6 months	Installed and supported production system more
7			Supported production system 6 months to 12 months	than 3 years
8			Supported production system 1 year to 3 years	,
9			Installed and supported production system more than 3 years	
10	2.02	Does the agency's internal staff have sufficient knowledge of the proposed technical		External technical
11		solution to implement and operate the new system?	External technical resources will be needed through implementation only	resources will be needed through implementation
12			Internal resources have sufficient knowledge for implementation and operations	only
13	2.03	Have all relevant technical alternatives/	No technology alternatives researched	All or nearly all
14		solution options been researched, documented and considered?	Some alternatives documented and considered	alternatives documented
15			All or nearly all alternatives documented and considered	and considered
16	2.04	Does the proposed technical solution comply with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry	No relevant standards have been identified or incorporated into proposed technology	Proposed technology
17		technology standards?	Some relevant standards have been incorporated into the proposed technology	solution is fully compliant with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry
18			Proposed technology solution is fully compliant with all relevant agency, statewide, or industry standards	standards
19	2.05	Does the proposed technical solution require	Minor or no infrastructure change required	
20		significant change to the agency's existing	Moderate infrastructure change required	Minor or no infrastructure
21		technology infrastructure?	Extensive infrastructure change required	change required
22			Complete infrastructure replacement	
23	2.06	Are detailed hardware and software capacity	Capacity requirements are not understood or defined	Capacity requirements
24		requirements defined and documented?	Capacity requirements are defined only at a conceptual level	are based on historical data and new system
25			Capacity requirements are based on historical data and new system design specifications and performance requirements	design specifications and performance requirements

	В	С	D	E
1	Agency	: Florida Department of Law Enforcem	ent Project: Evidential Breath Test Inst	strument and Solution
3		Section 3	Organizational Change Management Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	3.01		Extensive changes to organization structure, staff or business processes Moderate changes to organization structure, staff or business	Minimal changes to organization structure,
6		if the project is successfully implemented?	processes Minimal changes to organization structure, staff or business	staff or business processes structure
7 8 9	3.02	Will this project impact essential business processes?	processes structure Yes No	Yes
10 11	3.03	Have all business process changes and process interactions been defined and documented?	0% to 40% Few or no process changes defined and documented 41% to 80% Some process changes defined and	81% to 100% All or nearly all processes
12			documented 81% to 100% All or nearly all processes defiined and documented	defiined and documented
13 14	3.04	Has an Organizational Change Management Plan been approved for this project?	Yes No	Yes
15 16 17	3.05	Will the agency's anticipated FTE count change as a result of implementing the project?	Over 10% FTE count change 1% to 10% FTE count change Less than 1% FTE count change	Less than 1% FTE count change
18 19 20	3.06	Will the number of contractors change as a result of implementing the project?	Over 10% contractor count change 1 to 10% contractor count change Less than 1% contractor count change	Less than 1% contractor count change
21 22 23	3.07	What is the expected level of change impact on the citizens of the State of Florida if the project is successfully implemented?	Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services or information) Moderate changes Minor or no changes	Minor or no changes
24 25 26		What is the expected change impact on other state or local government agencies as a result of implementing the project?	Extensive change or new way of providing/receiving services	Moderate changes
27 28 29	3.09	Has the agency successfully completed a project with similar organizational change requirements?	No experience/Not recently (>5 Years) Recently completed project with fewer change requirements Recently completed project with similar change requirements	Recently completed project with similar change requirements
30			Recently completed project with greater change requirements	

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В	С	D	E
Agenc	y: Agency Name		Project: Project Name
		Section 4 Communication Area	
#	Criteria	Value Options	Answer
4.01	Has a documented Communication Plan been	Yes	Yes
	approved for this project?	No	165
4.02	Does the project Communication Plan promote the collection and use of feedback	Negligible or no feedback in Plan	
	from management, project team, and business stakeholders (including end users)?	Routine feedback in Plan	Proactive use of feedback in Plan
		Proactive use of feedback in Plan	
4.03	Have all required communication channels been identified and documented in the	Yes	Yes
	Communication Plan?	No	100
4.04	Are all affected stakeholders included in the	Yes	Yes
	Communication Plan?	No	103
4.05	Have all key messages been developed and	Plan does not include key messages	Como kou monogran
	documented in the Communication Plan?	Some key messages have been developed	Some key messages have been developed
		All or nearly all messages are documented	nave been developed
4.06	Have desired message outcomes and success measures been identified in the	Plan does not include desired messages outcomes and success measures	Success measures have
	Communication Plan?	Success measures have been developed for some messages	been developed for some messages

Yes

No

All or nearly all messages have success measures

Does the project Communication Plan identify

and assign needed staff and resources?

Yes

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcen		strument and Solution
3			Section 5 Fiscal Area	-
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
41		What is the planned approach for acquiring	Time and Expense (T&E)	
42		necessary products and solution services to	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)
43		successfully complete the project?	Combination FFP and T&E	
44		What is the planned approach for procuring hardware and software for the project?	Timing of major hardware and software purchases has not yet been determined	Just-in-time purchasing of
45			Purchase all hardware and software at start of project to take advantage of one-time discounts	hardware and software is documented in the project
46			Just-in-time purchasing of hardware and software is documented in the project schedule	schedule
47		Has a contract manager been assigned to	No contract manager assigned	Contract monogor
48		this project?	Contract manager is the procurement manager	Contract manager assigned is not the
49			Contract manager is the project manager	procurement manager or
50			Contract manager assigned is not the procurement manager or the project manager	the project manager
51		Has equipment leasing been considered for the project's large-scale computing	Yes	No
52		purchases?	No	No
53		Have all procurement selection criteria and	No selection criteria or outcomes have been identified	
54		outcomes been clearly identified?	Some selection criteria and outcomes have been defined and documented	Some selection criteria and outcomes have been
55			All or nearly all selection criteria and expected outcomes have been defined and documented	defined and documented
56		Does the procurement strategy use a multi-	Procurement strategy has not been developed	Multi-stage evaluation
57		stage evaluation process to progressively narrow the field of prospective vendors to the	Multi-stage evaluation not planned/used for procurement	and proof of concept or prototype planned/used
58		single, best qualified candidate?	Multi-stage evaluation and proof of concept or prototype planned/used to select best qualified vendor	to select best qualified vendor
59		For projects with total cost exceeding \$10	Procurement strategy has not been developed	
60		million, did/will the procurement strategy require a proof of concept or prototype as	No, bid response did/will not require proof of concept or prototype	Not applicable
61		part of the bid response?	Yes, bid response did/will include proof of concept or prototype	Not applicable
62			Not applicable	

	В	С	D	E		
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	ment Project: Evidential Breath Test Ins	strument and Solution		
3		Se	ction 6 Project Organization Area			
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer		
5	6.01	Is the project organization and governance	Yes			
		structure clearly defined and documented	No	Yes		
6	0.00	within an approved project plan?				
7	6.02	Have all roles and responsibilities for the	None or few have been defined and documented	All or nearly all have been		
8		executive steering committee been clearly identified?	Some have been defined and documented	defined and documented		
9			All or nearly all have been defined and documented			
10	6.03	Who is responsible for integrating project	Not yet determined	System Integrator		
11		deliverables into the final solution?	Agency	(contractor)		
12			System Integrator (contractor)	, ,		
13		How many project managers and project	3 or more			
14		directors will be responsible for managing the	2	2		
15		project?	1			
16	6.05	Has a project staffing plan specifying the	Needed staff and skills have not been identified	Staffing plan identifying		
		number of required resources (including	Some or most staff roles and responsibilities and needed	all staff roles,		
17		project team, program staff, and contractors) and their corresponding roles, responsibilities	skills have been identified	responsibilities, and skill		
		and needed skill levels been developed?	Staffing plan identifying all staff roles, responsibilities, and	levels have been		
18			skill levels have been documented	documented		
19	6.06	Is an experienced project manager dedicated	No experienced project manager assigned			
20		fulltime to the project?	No, project manager is assigned 50% or less to project	No, project manager is		
			No, project manager assigned more than half-time, but less	assigned 50% or less to project		
21			than full-time to project			
22			Yes, experienced project manager dedicated full-time, 100% to project			
23	6.07	Are qualified project management team	None			
		members dedicated full-time to the project	No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated 50%	No, business, functional		
24			or less to project	or technical experts		
			No, business, functional or technical experts dedicated more	dedicated more than half-		
25			than half-time but less than full-time to project	time but less than full- time to project		
26			Yes, business, functional or technical experts dedicated full- time, 100% to project	time to project		
27	6.08	Does the agency have the necessary	Few or no staff from in-house resources			
27		Increased and the second and the state of the second	Half of staff from in-house resources	Mostly staffed from in-		
20		project team with in-house resources?	Mostly staffed from in-house resources	house resources		
30			Completely staffed from in-house resources			
31	6.09	Is agency IT personnel turnover expected to	Minimal or no impact			
32	0.00	significantly impact this project?	Moderate impact	Minimal or no impact		
33			Extensive impact			
00	6.10	Does the project governance structure				
34	0.10	establish a formal change review and control	Yes	N/		
<u>۲</u>		board to address proposed changes in project	NI-	Yes		
35		scope, schedule, or cost?	No			
36		Are all affected stakeholders represented by	No board has been established			
37			No, only IT staff are on change review and control board	Yes, all stakeholders are		
38	control board?		No, all stakeholders are not represented on the board	represented by functional		
			Yes, all stakeholders are represented by functional manager	manager		
39						

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforcen	-	strument and Solution
3	#	Sec Criteria	ction 7 Project Management Area Values	Answer
5	7.01	Does the project management team use a	No	AllSwei
		standard commercially available project	Project Management team will use the methodology	Yes
6		management methodology to plan, implement, and control the project?	selected by the systems integrator	
7	7.02	For how many projects has the agency	Yes	
8 9	1.02	successfully used the selected project	None 1-3	More than 3
9 10		management methodology?	More than 3	more than e
11	7.03	How many members of the project team are	None	
12		proficient in the use of the selected project	Some	Some
13		management methodology?	All or nearly all	
	7.04	Have all requirements specifications been	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and	
14		unambiguously defined and documented?	documented 41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	81% to 100% All or nearly all have been
15			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and	defined and documented
16			documented	
47	7.05	Have all design specifications been	0% to 40% None or few have been defined and	
17 18		unambiguously defined and documented?	documented 41 to 80% Some have been defined and documented	41 to 80% Some have been defined and
ıö			81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined and	documented
19			documented	
20	7.06	Are all requirements and design specifications traceable to specific business	0% to 40% None or few are traceable	81% to 100% All or
21		rules?	41 to 80% Some are traceable	nearly all requirements and specifications are
22			81% to 100% All or nearly all requirements and specifications are traceable	traceable
23	7.07	Have all project deliverables/services and	None or few have been defined and documented	All or nearly all
		acceptance criteria been clearly defined and	Some deliverables and acceptance criteria have been	deliverables and
24		documented?	defined and documented	acceptance criteria have
25			All or nearly all deliverables and acceptance criteria have been defined and documented	been defined and documented
25	7.08	Is written approval required from executive	No sign-off required	Review and sign-off from
20		sponsor, business stakeholders, and project	Only project manager signs-off	the executive sponsor,
21		manager for review and sign-off of major project deliverables?	Review and sign-off from the executive sponsor, business	business stakeholder, and project manager are
			stakeholder, and project manager are required on all major	required on all major
28	7.09	Has the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	project deliverables 0% to 40% None or few have been defined to the work	proiect deliverables
29	1.00	been defined to the work package level for all	package level	41 to 80% Some have
		project activities?	41 to 80% Some have been defined to the work package	been defined to the work
30			level 81% to 100% All or nearly all have been defined to the	package level
31			work package level	
32	7.10	Has a documented project schedule been	Yes	No
33		approved for the entire project lifecycle?	No	NO
	7.11	Does the project schedule specify all project	Yes	
34		tasks, go/no-go decision points (checkpoints), critical milestones, and		No
35		resources?	No	
36	7.12	Are formal project status reporting processes	No or informal processes are used for status reporting	executive steering
37		documented and in place to manage and control this project?	Project team uses formal processes	committee use formal
38			Project team and executive steering committee use formal status reporting processes	status reporting
39	7.13	Are all necessary planning and reporting	No templates are available	
40		templates, e.g., work plans, status reports, issues and risk management, available?	Some templates are available	All planning and reporting templates are available
41	7 4 4	,	All planning and reporting templates are available	
42 43	7.14	Has a documented Risk Management Plan been approved for this project?	Yes No	Yes
43	7.15	Have all known project risks and	None or few have been defined and documented	Quarter 1 1 1
45		corresponding mitigation strategies been	Some have been defined and documented	Some have been defined and documented
46	_	identified?	All known risks and mitigation strategies have been defined	and documented
47	7.16	Are standard change request, review and approval processes documented and in place	Yes	Yes
48		for this project?	No	103
49	7.17	Are issue reporting and management	Yes	
		processes documented and in place for this project?	No	Yes
50		hioleori		

	В	С	D	E
1	Agenc	y: Florida Department of Law Enforce	ment Project: Evidential Breath Test I	nstrument and Solution
2	•			
3		Se	ection 8 Project Complexity Area	
4	#	Criteria	Values	Answer
5	8.01	How complex is the proposed solution	Unknown at this time	
6		compared to the current agency systems?	More complex	Similar complexity
7			Similar complexity	
8			Less complex	
9	8.02	Are the business users or end users	Single location	
10		dispersed across multiple cities, counties,	3 sites or fewer	More than 3 sites
11		districts, or regions?	More than 3 sites	
12	8.03	Are the project team members dispersed	Single location	
13		across multiple cities, counties, districts, or	3 sites or fewer	3 sites or fewer
14		regions?	More than 3 sites	
15	8.04	How many external contracting or consulting	No external organizations	14-2
16		organizations will this project require?	1 to 3 external organizations	1 to 3 external organizations
17			More than 3 external organizations	organizations
18	8.05	What is the expected project team size?	Greater than 15	
19			9 to 15	Orester than 15
20			5 to 8	Greater than 15
21			Less than 5	
22	8.06	How many external entities (e.g., other	More than 4	
23		agencies, community service providers, or	2 to 4	Mara than 4
24		local government entities) will be impacted by	1	More than 4
25		this project or system?	None	
26	8.07	What is the impact of the project on state	Business process change in single division or bureau	Statewide or multiple
27		operations?	Agency-wide business process change	agency business process
28			Statewide or multiple agency business process change	change
20	8.08	Has the agency successfully completed a	Yes	
29		similarly-sized project when acting as		Yes
30		Systems Integrator?	No	
31	8.09	What type of project is this?	Infrastructure upgrade	
			Implementation requiring software development or	
32			purchasing commercial off the shelf (COTS) software	Infrastructure upgrade
33			Business Process Reengineering	4
34	0.40		Combination of the above	
35	8.10	Has the project manager successfully	No recent experience	
36		managed similar projects to completion?	Lesser size and complexity	Similar size and
37			Similar size and complexity	complexity
38	0.11		Greater size and complexity	
39	8.11	Does the agency management have	No recent experience	4
40		experience governing projects of equal or similar size and complexity to successful	Lesser size and complexity	Greater size and
41		completion?	Similar size and complexity	complexity
42			Greater size and complexity	

Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath Test Instrumentation

	FDL	FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2023 - 2024		FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2024 - 2025				FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2025 - 2026				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Phase/Timeline	2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2026	2026
1.0 - Rule & Curriculum Change												
2.0 - Intoxilyzer 9000 Software Configuration												
2.1 - COBRA V5 Software Configuration												
3.0 - BrAD Implementation												
4.0 - Instrumentation Training												
5.0 - Intoxilyzer 9000 Instrument Distribution												

Alcohol Testing Program-New Breath Test Instrumentation

	FDL	FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2023 - 2024			FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2024 - 2025				FDLE FISCAL YEAR 2025 - 2026			
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Phase/Timeline	2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2026	2026
1.0 - Intoxilyzer 9000 Software Configuration												
1.2 - COBRA V5 Software Configuration												
2.0 - BrAD Implementation												
3.0 - Intoxilyzer 9000 Instrument Distribution												

SCHEDU	LE IX: MAJ	OR AUDIT FINDIN	GS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	Budget Period: <u>2021</u> -	<u>2022</u>
Department: Office of Inspector General			Chief Internal Auditor:	Lourdes Howell-Thomas	
Budget Entity	710000		Phone Number:	(850) 410-7241	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD ENDING	UNIT/AREA	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN	ISSUE CODE
IA-2122-02	Report Issued May 2022	Business Support Program	 Finding No. 1: The quarterly report required by Section (s.) 287.057(6), Florida Statutes (F.S.), was not submitted to Department of Management Services (DMS). Recommendation: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommends that FDLE management: Report to DMS the four contracts identified in this audit procurred under s. 287.057(6), F.S.; and Create a process to submit the quarterly report to DMS. Finding No. 2: Four contracts were entered into FACTS with inaccurate methods of procurement. Recommendation: The OIG recommends that FDLE management: Include in written procedure a process for the verification of contract information entered into 	Management agreed with the finding. Prior to the issuance of the final report corrective action was taken and the recommendations were implemented. The finding was closed. Management agreed with the finding. Prior to the issuance of the final report corrective action was taken and the recommendation was implemented. The finding was closed.	

For directions on completing this schedule, please see the "Legislative Budget Request (LBR) Instructions" located on the Florida Fiscal Portal.

Agency:	Florid	a De	epartment of Law	Enforcement		
Contact Person:	Kate H	Holmes		Phone Number:	(850) 410-7682	
Names of the Case: no case name, list t names of the plaint and defendant.)	he Y iff I	National Rifle Association of America, Inc. vs. Ashley Moody, Attorney General of Florida & Richard Swearingen, Commissioner Florida Department of Law Enforcement				
Court with Jurisdic			ed States Court of A Court: United State		venth Circuit Northern District of Florida	
Case Number:	4	4:18	-cv-00137-MW-CA	S		
Summary of the Complaint:	i I I	Declaratory and Injunctive action challenging the law, Section 790.065(13), Florida Statutes, which prohibits the sale of firearms to persons under the age of 21. The complaint alleges that the law is unconstitutional under the Second and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.				
Amount of the Clai		\$ N/.				
Specific Statutes or Laws (including GA Challenged:		Secti	ion 790.065(13), Flo	orida Statutes		
Status of the Case:	J	Order Granting Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment filed on June 24, 2021. Plaintiff's filed Notice of Appeal to the 11 th Circuit Court of Appeals. Case is pending before the 11 th Circuit. The 11 th Circuit held oral arguments on March 24, 2022.				
Who is representing record) the state in	U N		Agency Counsel			
lawsuit? Check all		X	Office of the Attor	ney General or Div	vision of Risk Management	
apply.			Outside Contract C	Counsel		
If the lawsuit is a cl action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name o firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	class					

For directions on completing this schedule, please see the "Legislative Budget Request (LBR) Instructions" located on the Florida Fiscal Portal.

Agency:	Flori	da Do	epartment of Law	Enforcement			
Contact Person:	Kate	HolmesPhone Number:(850) 410-7682					
Names of the Case: no case name, list the names of the plaint and defendant.)	he	Jane	Doe, et al v. Richar	rd Swearingen			
Court with Jurisdic	tion:		ed States Court of A l Court: United State		venth Circuit Southern District of Florida		
Case Number:			rict: 1:18-cv-24145- A: 21-10644	KMW			
Summary of the Complaint:		Constitutional challenge to Florida's sex offender registration laws found in section 943.0435, Florida Statutes. Claims for relief include ex post facto violations, violations of procedural due process, violation of substantive due process, 8 th Amendment cruel and unusual punishment, and allegations of vague terms.					
Amount of the Clai	m:	\$ N/A					
Specific Statutes or Laws (including Ga Challenged:		Section 943.0435, Florida Statutes					
Status of the Case:		Trial Court granted Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiff filed appeal with the 11 th Circuit. Oral Argument in the 11 th Circuit held on May 20, 2022.					
Who is representing record) the state in			Agency Counsel				
lawsuit? Check all		х	Office of the Attor	mey General or Div	vision of Risk Management		
apply.			Outside Contract C	Counsel			
If the lawsuit is a cl action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name o firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	class						

For directions on comp the Florida Fiscal Port	oleting th		e	cy Litigation Invo e "Legislative Budget Requ	entory uest (LBR) Instructions" located on					
Agency:	Flori	da D	epartment of La	w Enforcement						
Contact Person:	Kate	Holm	ies	Phone Number:	(850) 410-7682					
Names of the Case: no case name, list the names of the plaint and defendant.)	he	Stephanie Ashley Harper v. Richard Swearingen								
Court with Jurisdic	tion:	United States District Court, Northern District of Florida								
Case Number:		4:21-cv-00085-RH-MAF								
Summary of the Complaint:		Constitutional challenge to Florida's sex offender registration laws found in section 943.0435, Florida Statutes. Claims for relief include ex post facto violations, violations of procedural due process, violations of substantive due process, and allegations of vague terms.								
Amount of the Clai	m:	\$ N/A								
Specific Statutes or Laws (including GA Challenged:		Section 943.0435, Florida Statutes								
Status of the Case:		Court granted in part Defendant's Motion to Dismiss on February 8, 2022. Court authorized Plaintiff to file Amended Complaint. On May 10, 2022, Defendant filed his Answer to Amended Complaint.								
Who is representing record) the state in	- ·		Agency Counse	el						
lawsuit? Check all		Х	Office of the A	ttorney General or Di	vision of Risk Management					
apply.			Outside Contra	ct Counsel						
If the lawsuit is a cl action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name o firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	class									

For directions on comp the Florida Fiscal Port	leting th		C	y Litigation Inve 'Legislative Budget Requ	entory uest (LBR) Instructions" located on					
Agency:	Flori	da D	epartment of Lav							
Contact Person:	Kate	Holm	les	(850) 410-7682						
Names of the Case: no case name, list the names of the plainti and defendant.)	he	Thomas Kennedy v. Ron Desantis, in his official capacity of Governor of the State of Florida, Mark Glass, in his official capacity as Acting Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, et al.								
Court with Jurisdict	tion:	United States District Court, Southern District of Florida								
Case Number:		1:22-cv-21827-KMW								
Summary of the Complaint:		Complaint alleging declaratory and injunctive relief alleging violations of freedom of speech under the First and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Violation of Equal Protection, Violation of Procedural Due Process, Violation of Substantive Due Process, unconstitutional vagueness.								
Amount of the Clai	m:	\$ N/A								
Specific Statutes or Laws (including GA Challenged:		First, Fifth, Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution								
Status of the Case:		Complaint filed on 6/15/22. Defendant FDLE's Motion to Dismiss/ Motion for More Definite Statement filed on 7/28/22.								
Who is representing record) the state in t			Agency Counsel							
lawsuit? Check all			Office of the Att	orney General or Di	vision of Risk Management					
apply.		Х	Outside Contract	t Counsel						
If the lawsuit is a cl action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name of firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	class									

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2022

Schedule VII: Agency Litigation Inventory

For directions on completing this schedule, please see the "Legislative Budget Request (LBR) Instructions" located on the Florida Fiscal Portal.

Agency:	Flori	da De	epartment of Law 1	Enforcement						
Contact Person:	Kate	Holm	HolmesPhone Number:(850) 410-7682							
Names of the Case: no case name, list t names of the plaint and defendant.)	he	Edw Insu vs. Rick	- ·	Carry, Inc., and U.	A. Barsky, Richard Chamnes, S. Lawshield Legal Expense					
Court with Jurisdic	tion:	Second Judicial Circuit Court, Leon County, Florida First District Court of Appeal								
Case Number:		2019	9-CA-1123, 1D22-1	863						
Summary of the Complaint:		Declaratory and Injunctive action challenging the law related to background checks conducted by FDLE on individuals attempting to purchase firearms under sections 790.065 and 790.0655, Florida Statutes.								
Amount of the Clai	im:	\$100.00 per day of delay of the right to purchase a firearm								
Specific Statutes on Laws (including GA Challenged:		Sections 790.065 and 790.0655, Florida Statutes								
Status of the Case:		Trial Court granted Defendant's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings on May 17, 2022. Plaintiff appealed to First District Court of Appeal.								
Who is representing	- ·		Agency Counsel							
record) the state in lawsuit? Check all			Office of the Attor	ney General or Di	vision of Risk Management					
apply.		Х	Outside Contract C	Counsel						
If the lawsuit is a classified or not, provide the name of firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	class									

For directions on completing this schedule, please see the "Legislative Budget Request (LBR) Instructions" located on the Florida Fiscal Portal.

Agency:	Flori	da De	epartment of Law	Enforcement						
Contact Person:	Kate	Holm	es	Phone Number:	(850) 410-7682					
Names of the Case no case name, list names of the plain and defendant.)	the	Sean Caranna and Florida Carry, Inc., vs. Rick Swearingen and Florida Department of Law Enforcement								
Court with Jurisdic	ction:	Second Judicial Circuit Court, Leon County, Florida First District Court of Appeal								
Case Number:			9-CA-1973/ 1D21-3	± ±						
Summary of the Complaint:		back purc	Declaratory and Injunctive action challenging the law related to background checks conducted by FDLE on individuals attempting to purchase firearms under sections 790.065 and 790.0655, Florida Statutes.							
Amount of the Cla	im:	\$ 100 per day of delay of the right to purchase a firearm								
Specific Statutes o Laws (including G Challenged:		Sections 790.065 and 790.0655, Florida Statutes								
Status of the Case:		Trial Court dismissed case for failure to exhaust administrative remedies on November 16, 2021. Plaintiff filed appeal to First District Court of Appeal. Briefs filed.								
Who is representin			Agency Counsel							
record) the state in lawsuit? Check al			Office of the Attor	mey General or Di	vision of Risk Management					
apply.		X	Outside Contract (Counsel						
If the lawsuit is a c action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name of firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	e class									

For directions on completing this schedule, please see the "Legislative Budget Request (LBR) Instructions" located on the Florida Fiscal Portal.

Agency:	Flori	da De	epartment of Law	Enforcement						
Contact Person:	Kate	Holm	Holmes Phone Number: (850) 410-7682							
Names of the Case no case name, list names of the plaint and defendant.)	the	Cynthia E. Heffron vs. Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Licensing and Florida Department of Law Enforcement								
Court with Jurisdic	ction:	Second Judicial Circuit Court, Leon County, Florida								
Case Number:		2020)-CA-001275							
Summary of the Complaint:		Declaratory and Injunctive relief claim based upon FDACS denial of Plaintiff's application for a concealed weapons permit based upon FDLE's search of the National Instant Check System (NICS) which showed Plaintiff was ineligible to receive a concealed weapon permit pursuant to Section 790.06(2)(n), Florida Statutes.								
Amount of the Cla	im:	\$ N/A								
Specific Statutes o Laws (including G Challenged:		Section 790.33, Florida Statutes								
Status of the Case:		Trial Court granted Motion to Dismiss on December 6, 2021. Plaintiff filed First Amended Complaint on January 31, 2022. On April 1, 2022, Defendant filed Motion to Dismiss First Amended Complaint. Hearing on motion set for November 8, 2022.								
Who is representing record) the state in	•		Agency Counsel							
lawsuit? Check al			Office of the Attor	rney General or Di	vision of Risk Management					
apply.		X Outside Contract Counsel								
If the lawsuit is a c action (whether the is certified or not), provide the name of firm or firms representing the plaintiff(s).	e class									

Fiscal Year 2023-24 LBR Technical Review Checklist

	Florida Department of Law Enforcement Iget Officer/OPB Analyst Name:										
	ates "YES" and is acceptable, an "N/J" indicates "NO/Justification Provided" - these require further explana	tion/justific	cation (additi	ional sheets	can be used	l as necess	ary), and "	TIPS" are o	ther areas t	o consider.	
			or Service (Bi 71150300			7.05+07	7.05+07	71700100	71700200	71800100	71800200
	Action	/1150200	/1150300	/1550100	/.2E+0/	/.2E+0/	/.2E+0/	/1/00100	/1/00200	/1800100	/1800200
1. GENER	AL										
1.1	Are Columns A01, A04, A05, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A36, A10, IA1, IA4, IA5, IA6, IP1, IV1, IV3 and NV1 set to TRANSFER CONTROL for DISPLAY status and MANAGEMENT CONTROL for UPDATE status for both the Budget and Trust Fund files for narrative columns)? Is Column A02 set to TRANSFER CONTROL for DISPLAY status and MANAGEMENT CONTROL for UPDATE status for the Trust Fund Files (the Budget Files should already be on TRANSFER CONTROL for DISPLAY and MANAGEMENT CONTROL for DISPLAY status only (UPDATE status remains on OWNER)? (CSDI or Web LBR Column Security)										
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1.2	Is Column A03 set to TRANSFER CONTROL for DISPLAY and UPDATE status for both the Budget and Trust Fund columns? (CSDI)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AUDITS:					•						
1.3	Have Column A03 budget files been copied to Column A12? Run the Exhibit B Audit Comparison Report	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1.4	to verify. (EXBR, EXBA) Have Column A03 trust fund files been copied to Column A12? Run Schedule I (SC1R, SC1 or SC1R,	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Y	Y	Ŷ	Y
	SC1D adding column A12) to verify.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1.5	Has Column A12 security been set correctly to ALL for DISPLAY status and MANAGEMENT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP	CONTROL for UPDATE status for Budget and Trust Fund files? (CSDR, CSA) The agency should prepare the budget request for submission in this order: 1) Copy Column A03 to	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
	Column A12, and 2) Lock columns as described above. A security control feature included in the LAS/PBS Web upload process requires columns to be in the proper status before uploading to the portal.										
	IT A (EADR, EXA)		1		r –		1	1	1		
2.1	Is the budget entity authority and description consistent with the agency's LRPP and does it conform to the directives provided on page 56 of the LBR Instructions?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.2	Are the statewide issues generated systematically (estimated expenditures, nonrecurring expenditures, etc.)										
2.3	included? Are the issue codes and titles consistent with Section 3 of the LBR Instructions (pages 14 through 27)? Do	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.5	Are the issue codes and these consistent with <i>Section</i> 5 of the LBR instructions (pages 14 through 27)? Do they clearly describe the issue?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	IT B (EXBR, EXB)										
3.1	Is it apparent that there is a fund shift where an appropriation category's funding source is different between A02 and A03? Were the issues entered into LAS/PBS correctly? Check D-3A funding shift issue 340XXX0 - a unique deduct and unique add back issue should be used to ensure fund shifts display correctly on the LBR exhibits.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AUDITS:	content on the EBR canons.										
3.2	Negative Appropriation Category Audit for Agency Request (Columns A03 and A04): Are all appropriation categories positive by budget entity and program component at the FSI level? Are all nonrecurring amounts less than requested amounts? (NACR, NAC - Report should print "No Negative Accounts of Contention Exercation")	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.3	Appropriation Categories Found") Current Year Estimated Verification Comparison Report: Is Column A02 equal to Column B07? (EXBR,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	EXBC - Report should print "Records Selected Net To Zero")	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP TIP	Generally look for and be able to fully explain significant differences between A02 and A03. Exhibit B - A02 equal to B07: Compares Current Year Estimated column to a backup of A02. This audit is										
III	Exhibit B A02 equal to b07. Compares current real Exhibited column to a backup of A02. This adult is necessary to ensure that the historical detail records have not been adjusted. Records selected should net to zero.										
TIP	Requests for appropriations which require advance payment authority must use the sub-title "Grants and Aids". For advance payment authority to local units of government, the Aid to Local Government appropriation category (05XXXX) should be used. For advance payment authority to non-profit organizations or other units of state government, a Special Categories appropriation category (10XXXX) should be used.										
	IT D (EADR, EXD)	1	1	1			1	1			
4.1	Is the program component objective statement consistent with the agency LRPP, and does it conform to the directives provided on page 59 of the LBR Instructions?	Y	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	Y
4.2	Is the program component code and title used correct?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP	Fund shifts or transfers of services or activities between program components will be displayed on an										
5 FYUD	Exhibit D whereas it may not be visible on an Exhibit A. IT D-1 (ED1R, EXD1)										
5. EAHIB 5.1	Are all object of expenditures positive amounts? (This is a manual check.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AUDITS:		1		1	r		1	1			
5.2	Do the fund totals agree with the object category totals within each appropriation category? (ED1R, XD1A - Report should print "No Differences Found For This Report")	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.3	FLAIR Expenditure/Appropriation Ledger Comparison Report : Is Column A01 less than Column B04?			1	<u> </u>	· ·				· ·	
	(EXBR, EXBB - Negative differences [with a \$5,000 allowance] need to be corrected in Column A01.)		Y	Y	Y	V	Y	V	Y	V	Y
5.4	A01/State Accounts Disbursements and Carry Forward Comparison Report: Does Column A01 equal	Y	I	I	I	Y	I	Y	I	Y	I
	Column B08? (EXBR, EXBD - Differences [with a \$5,000 allowance at the department level] need to be corrected in Column A01.)	v	v	v	v	V	v	v	v	V	37
TIP	If objects are negative amounts, the agency must make adjustments to Column A01 to correct the object amounts. In addition, the fund totals must be adjusted to reflect the adjustment made to the object data.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP	If fund totals and object totals do not agree or negative object amounts exist, the agency must adjust Column A01.										
TIP	Exhibit B - A01 less than B04: This audit is to ensure that the disbursements and carry/certifications forward in A01 are less than FY 2021-22 approved budget. Amounts should be positive. The \$5,000 allowance is necessary for rounding.										
	anowance is necessary for rounding.	1									

-											
TIP	If B08 is not equal to A01, check the following: 1) the initial FLAIR disbursements or carry forward data										
	load was corrected appropriately in A01; 2) the disbursement data from departmental FLAIR was reconciled to State Accounts; and 3) the FLAIR disbursements did not change after Column B08 was created. Note										
	that there is a \$5,000 allowance at the department level.										
6.1	T D-3 (ED3R, ED3) (Not required in the LBR - for analytical purposes only.) Are issues appropriately aligned with appropriation categories?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP	Exhibit D-3 is not required in the budget submission but may be needed for this particular appropriation										
	category/issue sort. Exhibit D-3 is also a useful report when identifying negative appropriation category problems.										
7. EXHIB	T D-3A (EADR, ED3A) (Required to be posted to the Florida Fiscal Portal)		-			-				-	
7.1	Are the issue titles correct and do they clearly identify the issue? (See pages 15 through 27 of the LBR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.2	Instructions.) Does the issue narrative adequately explain the agency's request and is the explanation consistent with the	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	LRPP? (See pages 64 through 69 of the LBR Instructions.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.3	Does the narrative for Information Technology (IT) issue follow the additional narrative requirements described on pages 66 through 69 of the LBR Instructions?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.4	Are all issues with an IT component identified with a "Y" in the "IT COMPONENT?" field? If the issue										
7.5	contains an IT component, has that component been identified and documented? Does the issue narrative explain any variances from the Standard Expense and Human Resource Services	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.5	Assessments package? Is the nonrecurring portion in the onnecurring column? (See pages E.4 through E.5 of the LBR Instructions.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.6	Does the salary rate request amount accurately reflect any new requests and are the amounts proportionate								-		
	to the Salaries and Benefits request? Note: Salary rate should always be annualized.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.7	Does the issue narrative thoroughly explain/justify all Salaries and Benefits amounts entered into the Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Salary Amounts transactions (OADA/C)? Amounts entered into OAD are reflected in the Position Detail of										
	Salaries and Benefits section of the Exhibit D-3A. (See pages 93 through 92 of the LBR Instructions.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.8	Does the issue narrative include the Consensus Estimating Conference forecast, where appropriate?										
7.9	Does the issue narrative reference the specific county(ies) where applicable?	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y	N/A Y
7.10	Do the 160XXX0 issues reflect budget amendments that have been approved (or in the process of being									-	
	approved) and that have a recurring impact (including Lump Sums)? Have the approved budget amendments been entered in Column A18 as instructed in Memo #23-003?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.11	amendments been entered in Column A18 as instructed in Memo #23-003? When appropriate are there any 160XXX0 issues included to delete positions placed in reserve in the	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I
	LAS/PBS Position and Rate Ledger (e.g. unfunded grants)? Note: Lump sum appropriations not yet	NT/A	NT/A	N T/ A	NT/ A	NT/ A	NT/A	NT/A	NT/A	NT/ A	NT/A
7.12	allocated should not be deleted. (PLRR, PLMO) Does the issue narrative include plans to satisfy additional space requirements when requesting additional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	positions?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.13	Has the agency included a 160XXX0 issue and 210XXXX and 260XXX0 issues as required for lump sum distributions?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.14	Do the amounts reflect appropriate FSI assignments?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.15	Are the 33XXXX0 issues negative amounts only and do not restore nonrecurring cuts from a prior year or fund any issues that net to a positive or zero amount? Check D-3A issues 33XXXX0 - a unique issue should										
	be used for issues that net to zero or a positive amount.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.16	Do the issue codes relating to special <i>salary and benefits</i> issues (e.g., position reclassification, pay grade										
	adjustment, overtime/on-call pay, etc.) have an "A" in the fifth position of the issue code (XXXXAXX) and are they self-contained (not combined with other issues)? (See pages 26 and 88 of the LBR Instructions.)										
7.17	Do the issues relating to <i>Information Technology (IT)</i> have a "C" in the sixth position of the issue code	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
/.1/	(36XXXCX) and are the correct issue codes used (361XXC0, 362XXC0, 363XXC0, 24010C0, 30010C0,	v	v	37	37	v	v	37	v	v	v
7.18	33011C0, 160E470, or 160E480)? Are the issues relating to major audit findings and recommendations properly coded (4A0XXX0,	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4B0XXX0)?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.19	Does the issue narrative identify the strategy or strategies in the Five Year Statewide Strategic Plan for Economic Development?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AUDIT:		· ·	· ·	· ·		· ·		· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
7.20	Does the General Revenue for 160XXXX (Adjustments to Current Year Expenditures) issues net to zero? (GENR, LBR1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.21	Does the General Revenue for 180XXXX (Intra-Agency Reorganizations) issues net to zero? (GENR,										
7.22	LBR2) Does the General Revenue for 200XXXX (Estimated Expenditures Realignment) issues net to zero?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(GENR, LBR3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.23	Have FCO appropriations been entered into the nonrecurring column (A04)? (GENR, LBR4 - Report should print "No Records Selected For Reporting" or a listing of D-3A issue(s) assigned to Debt										
	should print "No Records Selected For Reporting" or a listing of D-3A issue(s) assigned to Debt Service (IOE N) or in some cases State Capital Outlay - Public Education Capital Outlay (IOE L))										
7.24		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.24	Has narrative been entered for all issues requested by the agency? Agencies do not need to include narrative for startup issues (1001000, 2103XXX, etc.) that were not input by the agency. (NAAR, BSNR)										
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.25	Has the agency entered annualization issues (260XXX0) for any issue that was partially funded in Fiscal Year 2022-23? Review Column G66 to determine whether any incremental amounts are needed to fully										
	fund an issue that was initially appropriated in Fiscal Year 2022-23. Do not add annualization issues for pay										
	and benefit distribution issues, as those annualization issues (26AXXXX) have already been added to A03.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TIP	Salaries and Benefits amounts entered using the OADA/C transactions must be thoroughly justified in the D-	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	1 1	1	1
	3A issue narrative. Agencies can run OADA/OADR from STAM to identify the amounts entered into										
	OAD and ensure these entries have been thoroughly explained in the D-3A issue narrative.										
TIP	The issue narrative must completely and thoroughly explain and justify each D-3A issue. Agencies must										
	ensure it provides the information necessary for the OPB and legislative analysts to have a complete understanding of the issue submitted. Thoroughly review pages 64 through 69 of the LBR Instructions.										
TIP	Check BAPS to verify status of budget amendments. Check for reapprovals not picked up in the General										
	Appropriations Act. Verify that Lump Sum appropriations in Column A02 do not appear in Column A03. Review budget amendments to verify that 160XXX0 issue amounts correspond accurately and net to zero										
TIP	for General Revenue funds.										
TIP	If an agency is receiving federal funds from another agency the FSI should = 9 (Transfer - Recipient of Federal Funds). The agency that originally receives the funds directly from the federal agency should use										
	FSI = 3 (Federal Funds).										

TIP	If an appropriation made in the FY 2022-23 General Appropriations Act duplicates an appropriation made in	L									1
	substantive legislation, the agency must create a unique deduct nonrecurring issue to eliminate the duplicated appropriation. Normally this is taken care of through line item veto.										
8. SCHE	DULE I & RELATED DOCUMENTS (SC1R, SC1 - Budget Entity Level or SC1R, SC1D - Departmen	nt Level) (R	equired to l	pe posted to	the Florid	a Fiscal Po	ortal)				
8.1	Has a separate department level Schedule I and supporting documents package been submitted by the		[
	agency?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.2	Has a Schedule I and Schedule IB been completed in LAS/PBS for each operating trust fund?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.3	Have the appropriate Schedule I supporting documents been included for the trust funds (Schedule IA,										
	Schedule IC, and Reconciliation to Trial Balance)?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.4	Have the Examination of Regulatory Fees Part I and Part II forms been included for the applicable	N/A	N/A	NI/A	NT/A	NI/A	NT/A	NT/A	NT/A	NT/A	NT/A
8.5	regulatory programs? Have the required detailed narratives been provided (5% trust fund reserve narrative; method for computing	IN/A	IN/A	N/A							
8.5	the distribution of cost for general management and administrative services narrative; adjustments narrative;										
	revenue estimating methodology narrative; fixed capital outlay adjustment narrative)?										
	revenue estimating methodology narrative, inted capital outlay adjustment narrative):	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.6	Has the Inter-Agency Transfers Reported on Schedule I form been included as applicable for transfers	-	-		-		-		-	-	
	totaling \$100,000 or more for the fiscal year?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.7	If the agency is scheduled for the annual trust fund review this year, have the Schedule ID and applicable										
	draft legislation been included for recreation, modification or termination of existing trust funds?										
		N/A									
8.8	If the agency is scheduled for the annual trust fund review this year, have the necessary trust funds been										
	requested for creation pursuant to section 215.32(2)(b), Florida Statutes - including the Schedule ID and										
	applicable legislation?	N/A									
8.9	Are the revenue codes correct? In the case of federal revenues, has the agency appropriately identified										
Î	direct versus indirect receipts (object codes 000700, 000750, 000799, 001510 and 001599)? For non-grant								1	1	
Î	federal revenues, is the correct revenue code identified (codes 000504, 000119, 001270, 001870, 001970)?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.10	Are the statutory authority references correct?	Y Y	Y Y	Y Y	Y Y	Y	Y Y	Y	Y Y	Y Y	Y
8.10	Are the Statutory authority references correct? Are the General Revenue Service Charge percentage rates used for each revenue source correct? (Refer to	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
0.11	section 215.20, Florida Statutes, for appropriate General Revenue Service Charge percentage rates.)										
Î		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.12	Is this an accurate representation of revenues based on the most recent Consensus Estimating Conference										
	forecasts?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.13	If there is no Consensus Estimating Conference forecast available, do the revenue estimates appear to be										
	reasonable?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.14	Are the federal funds revenues reported in Section I broken out by individual grant? Are the correct CFDA										
	codes used?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.15	Are anticipated grants included and based on the state fiscal year (rather than federal fiscal year)?										
0.1.6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.16	Are the Schedule I revenues consistent with the FSI's reported in the Exhibit D-3A?	Y	Y Y								
8.17	If applicable, are nonrecurring revenues entered into Column A04?	Y	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Y	Ŷ	Y
8.18	Has the agency certified the revenue estimates in columns A02 and A03 to be the latest and most accurate										
	available? Does the certification include a statement that the agency will notify OPB of any significant changes in revenue estimates that occur prior to the Governor's Budget Recommendations being issued?										
	changes in revenue estimates that occur prior to the Governor's Budget Recommendations being issued?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.19	Is a 5% trust fund reserve reflected in Section II? If not, is sufficient justification provided for exemption?	-					-				-
	Are the additional narrative requirements provided?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.20	Are appropriate General Revenue Service Charge nonoperating amounts included in Section II?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.21	Are nonoperating expenditures to other budget entities/departments cross-referenced accurately?										
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.22	Do transfers balance between funds (within the agency as well as between agencies)? (See also 8.6 for										
	required transfer confirmation of amounts totaling \$100,000 or more.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.23	Are nonoperating expenditures recorded in Section II and adjustments recorded in Section III?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.24	Are prior year September operating reversions appropriately shown in column A01, Section III?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.25	Are current year September operating reversions (if available) appropriately shown in column A02, Section										
8.26			37	17	3.7		3.7	37	37		37
8.20		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Does the Schedule IC properly reflect the unreserved fund balance for each trust fund as defined by the LBR										
8 27	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records?		Y Y								
8.27	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in the appropriate column(s) in Section III?										
8.27 8.28	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
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8.28 8.29 AUDITS 8.30 8.31	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in the appropriate column(s) in Section III? Does Column A01 of the Schedule I accurately represent the actual prior year accounting data as reflected in the agency accounting records, and is it provided in sufficient detail for analysis? Does Line I of Column A01 (Schedule I) equal Line K of the Schedule IC? Is Line I a positive number? (If not, the agency must adjust the budget request to eliminate the deficit). Is the June 30 Adjusted Unreserved Fund Balance (Line I) equal to the July 1 Unreserved Fund Balance (Line A) of the following year? If a Schedule IB was prepared, do the totals agree with the Schedule I, Line I? (SC1R, SC1A - Report should print "No Discrepancies Exist For This Report")	Y Y Y Y									
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8.28 8.29 AUDITS 8.30 8.31	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in the appropriate column(s) in Section III? Does Column A01 of the Schedule 1 accurately represent the actual prior year accounting data as reflected in the agency accounting records, and is it provided in sufficient detail for analysis? Does Line I of Column A01 (Schedule I) equal Line K of the Schedule IC? Is Line I a positive number? (If not, the agency must adjust the budget request to eliminate the deficit). Is the June 30 Adjusted Unreserved Fund Balance (Line I) equal to the July 1 Unreserved Fund Balance (Line A) of the following year? If a Schedule IB was prepared, do the totals agree with the Schedule I, Line I? (SC1R, SC1A - Report should print "No Discrepancies Exist For This Report") Has a Department Level Reconciliation been provided for each trust fund and does Line A of the Schedule I equal the CFO amount? If not, the agency must correct Line A. (SC1R, DEPT) Has a Schedule IB been provided for ALL trust funds having an unreserved fund balance in columns A01,	Y Y Y Y Y									
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8.28 8.29 AUDITS 8.30 8.31 8.32 8.33	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in the appropriate column(s) in Section III? Does Column A01 of the Schedule I accurately represent the actual prior year accounting data as reflected in the agency accounting records, and is it provided in sufficient detail for analysis? Does Line I of Column A01 (Schedule I) equal Line K of the Schedule IC? Is Line I a positive number? (If not, the agency must adjust the budget request to eliminate the deficit). Is the June 30 Adjusted Unreserved Fund Balance (Line I) equal to the July 1 Unreserved Fund Balance (Line A) of the following year? If a Schedule IB was prepared, do the totals agree with the Schedule I, Line I? (SC1R, SC1A - Report should print "No Discrepancies Exist For This Report") Has a Department Level Reconciliation been provided for each trust fund and does Line A of the Schedule I equal the CFO amount? If not, the agency must correct Line A. (SC1R, DEPT) Has a Schedule IB been provided for ALL trust funds having an unreserved fund balance in columns A01, A02 and/or A03, and if so, does each column's total agree with line I of the Schedule I?	Y Y Y Y Y									
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8.28 8.29 AUDITS 8.30 8.31 8.32 8.33 8.34	Instructions, and is it reconciled to the agency accounting records? Has the agency analyzed for continuing appropriations (category 13XXXX) and properly accounted for in the appropriate column(s) in Section III? Does Column A01 of the Schedule 1 accurately represent the actual prior year accounting data as reflected in the agency accounting records, and is it provided in sufficient detail for analysis? Does Line I of Column A01 (Schedule I) equal Line K of the Schedule IC? Is Line I a positive number? (If not, the agency must adjust the budget request to eliminate the deficit). Is the June 30 Adjusted Unreserved Fund Balance (Line I) equal to the July 1 Unreserved Fund Balance (Line A) of the following year? If a Schedule IB was prepared, do the totals agree with the Schedule I, Line I? (SC1R, SC1A - Report should print "No Discrepancies Exist For This Report") Has a Department Level Reconciliation been provided for each trust fund and does Line A of the Schedule I equal the CFO amount? If not, the agency must correct Line A. (SC1R, DEPT) Has a Schedule IB been provided for ALL trust funds having an unreserved fund balance in columns A01, A02 and/or A03, and if so, does each column's total agree with line I of the Schedule I? Have A/R been properly analyzed and any allowances for doubtful accounts been properly recorded on the	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y								
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18.5 Are the appropriate counties identified in the narrative? Y													
18.6 Has the CIP-2 form (Exhibit B) been modified to include the agency priority for each project and the modified form saved as a PDF document? Y <td></td>													
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