FDLE

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Tallahassee

September 30, 2020

Chris Spencer, Policy Director
Office of Policy and Budget
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House Appropriations Committee
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Senate Committee on Appropriations
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, F.S., our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2021-22 through Fiscal Year 2025-26. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/Publications/Publications.aspx. This submission has been approved by Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Swearingen
Commissioner

RLS/red

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Long Range Program Plan
FY 21-22 through 25-26

September 30, 2020
Richard L. Swearingen, Commissioner

Mission

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

Values

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

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

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

Goals

FDLE has identified four major goals to promote public safety:

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

AGENCY OBJECTIVES

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Objective II: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective XI: Protect, police and secure the Capitol Complex

AGENCY SERVICE OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE PROJECTIONS TABLES

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

Objective I: Conduct effective criminal investigations

Outcome I.1: Maintain the number of criminal investigations

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
3,862 2009-10	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
70% 2013-14	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

Objective II: Provide timely and quality forensic and investigative assistance

Outcome II.1: Decrease turnaround time for lab disciplines

	Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Digital Evidence Recovery	123 Days 2000-01	86	86	85	85	84
Chemistry	35 Days 2000-01	28	28	27	27	26
Firearms	135 Days 2000-01	47	47	46	46	45
Latents	65 Days 2000-01	39	39	38	38	37
Biology/DNA	111 Days 2000-01	85	85	84	84	83
Toxicology	44 Days 2000-01	49	49	48	48	47
Questioned Documents	35 Days 2015-16	31	31	30	30	29

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
29,118 1997-98	91,561	91,561	94,307	94,307	97,136

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
5,756,765 1996-97	27,899,164	27,899,164	28,736,138	28,736,138	29,598,222

GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
71,820 2000-01	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
2,000 2009-10	5,138	5,138	5,292	5,292	5,450

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
5,756,765 1996-97	27,899,164	27,899,164	28,736,138	28,736,138	29,598,222

GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety

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

Outcome VI.1: Maintain percent of individuals who pass basic professional certification exam

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
84% 1996-97	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
24,828 1996-97	18,466	18,466	19,019	19,019	19,589

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

Outcome VII.1: Increase the number of arrest records created and maintained

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
5,756,765 1996-97	27,899,164	27,899,164	28,736,138	28,736,138	29,598,222

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
99% 1996-97	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
19,500 2018-19	20,085	20,687	20,687	21,307	21,307

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
2,850,000 2020-21	2,850,000	2,935,500	2,935,500	3,023,565	3,023,565

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
900,000 2020-21	900,000	927,000	927,000	954,810	954,810

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

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

Outcome X.1: Maintain the number of domestic security activities

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
30 2009-10	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
2,000 2018-19	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

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

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
7,489 2002-03	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500

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

Baseline/Year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
9.38 2013-14	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

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

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

        FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

        FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

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

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

        FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases.

        FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

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

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases.

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

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

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

   - Continue efforts to enhance safety in our schools.

     FDLE GOAL 3: Prevent crime and promote public safety.

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

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

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

     FDLE GOAL 2: Support the prosecution of criminal cases.

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FYs 21-22 through 25-26 is a goal-based, five-year planning document that identifies the agency's priorities, goals and objectives. The department reviewed and evaluated past, current and projected performance data on all services and activities within FDLE's five divisions: Investigations and Forensic Science Services, Criminal Justice Information Services, Criminal Justice Professionalism, Executive Direction and Business Support and Florida Capitol Police. The performance data and trends were used to adjust goals and performance objectives where necessary. This document provides a strategic direction for the department to ensure criminal justice goals are attained and serves as a resource for policymakers, stakeholders and the citizens of Florida.

Statutory Authority

FDLE's primary responsibility is to prevent, investigate and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors, as defined in Section 943.03, FS. FDLE offers a range of diverse services to Florida's law enforcement community, criminal justice partners and citizens. Performance goals and customer surveys are used to monitor the performance, delivery and quality of FDLE's services. The executive director serves at the pleasure of the Governor and Cabinet.

FDLE was the first investigative state agency in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), achieving this distinction in July 1990. Becoming nationally accredited is a proud achievement for a law enforcement agency and is a recognized symbol of excellence. In 2018, the department received its ninth consecutive national accreditation award in 28 years, placing it in an elite category as a recipient of another Meritorious Recognition. The department also received the Accreditation with Excellence Award designed to acknowledge the most successful CALEA accredited agencies. FDLE successfully conducted a Gold Standard Assessment, among other criteria, to achieve this prestigious award.

In 2019, the department was awarded its sixth consecutive reaccreditation from the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB), which required the department to demonstrate its forensic operations and management system meet internationally-accepted laboratory requirements and practices. FDLE first achieved ANAB accreditation in 1990.

Also in 2019, the department was awarded its seventh consecutive reaccreditation from the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA). The department also received a third Excelsior Recognition, which is given to agencies that maintain accreditation for 15 or more continuous years and five successful reaccreditation cycles. Since becoming state accredited in 1996, the department has regularly undergone rigorous inspections including on-site assessments, member interviews and reviews of policies, procedures and records to ensure compliance with CFA's standards.

Agency Planning Approach

FDLE leaders regularly initiate workgroups to assess a unit's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats; the department completes a SWOT Analysis annually. The department also routinely solicits the feedback of Florida's police chiefs, sheriffs and other criminal justice stakeholders.

FDLE utilizes statewide crime data and trends, demand for services and performance data to determine where to place resources and what additional resources will be required over the next several years to ensure strategic goals and objectives are achieved.

This plan was developed based on careful consideration of the department's mission, priorities, capabilities and environment, and assists in the priority-based allocation of fiscal, human, technological, capital and other resources. In developing the plan, the department reviewed and examined all divisions, services and activities funded in current year estimated expenditures.

Upon his appointment, Commissioner Swearingen initiated an analysis of department performance resulting in eight priorities to refocus and renew the agency, which the department continues to work toward implementing: establishing cybercrime capabilities; enhancing intelligence and domestic security partnerships and investigations; leveraging new analytical capabilities to better utilize data and information; allocating additional assets to public safety task forces; maintaining public confidence in professional standards and character of peace officers; providing objective use of force/in-custody death investigations; evaluating department infrastructure/updating technology, facilities and equipment; and improving recruitment, retention and development of members.

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

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

Counterterrorism / Domestic Security
According to the FBI, the United States is at more risk now for an attack on American soil than before September 11, 2001. In addition to international threats, threats from homegrown violent extremism and domestic terrorism present a clear and present danger to Florida's citizens, visitors and economy. Florida remains a top destination for Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) identified at the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and remains in the top four states in encounters with KSTs reported across the country. TSC maintains the federal government's consolidated Terrorist Watch List, which supports the ability of front-line screening agencies to positively identify KSTs trying to obtain visas, enter the country, board aircraft or engage in other activity.

Terror threats are too prolific for federal law enforcement to track without assistance from local and state law enforcement agencies. FDLE has trained and equipped counterterrorism squads independent from FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF), which work intelligence and investigation cases not being worked by the FBI. These squads are responsible for vetting and/or

investigating KSTs not related to an FBI target and serve as regional points of contact for the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) to receive and relay information, gather and report counterterrorism intelligence to the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). Members of the regional counterterrorism squads also participate on the JTTFs to ensure the department's visibility and awareness regarding potential risk and threats to Florida.

Computer and Computer-related Crime

Computers and the Internet have become integral parts of daily activity—both legal and illegal—throughout most of the world. Cyber tools and techniques are now required to investigate a range of conventional crimes, as well as new high-tech crimes. FDLE has established seven regional cyber/high-tech crime squads in addition to a headquarters squad that coordinates and supports regional efforts ensuring consistency of training, equipment and protocols statewide. The regional squads investigate cases where computers are utilized in the commission of a conventional crime (email fraud, internet-based threats, and child exploitation), as well as non-conventional crimes where a computer system is the direct target of a crime (hacking, denial of service, network intrusions and data breaches). Cyber/high-tech squads also have strong expertise in cyber forensics, which involves recovery of data from computers, network devices, mobile devices, vehicles, and other electronic devices.

Computer crime involves the targeting of a computer system or network to gain unauthorized access, steal or alter data, or disrupt services. According to the 2020 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report, 86 percent of breaches were financially motivated. The bad actors continue to use social engineering through email, texting and malicious websites, introduction of malware and valid credential abuse to commit their crimes. Ransomware has become more targeted towards governments and ransom demands have increased dramatically. Additionally, data espionage, where national and state actors obtain secret information from individuals, competitors or governments for economic, political or military advantage, increased dramatically. No locale, industry or organization is immune to a breach of security.

The past several years have also produced a rising trend in cyber security related to the elections environment. Voter registration databases, county elections offices and websites, voting devices, reporting environments and official social media outlets are high-value 'cyber' targets for foreign and domestic threats. As a result, FDLE's cyber intrusion teams continue to work closely with the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State to safeguard elections and quickly respond to any threat to the elections process.

The dark web has emerged as a challenge for law enforcement and the department monitors it for intelligence and criminal activity. FDLE will continue to lead state law enforcement in the development of investigative tools and techniques that are unique to trends in this space (e.g., specialized covert networks, undercover accounts for online web and dark web activities, virtual payment systems, event based cyber response teams, etc.).

During FY 19-20, FDLE Cyber squads investigated a wide variety of computer related offenses from high-profile data breaches and network intrusions, to internet fraud or internet crimes against children. Cyber agents conducted 157 investigations leading to 129 arrests; including 17 network intrusion cases. Additionally, digital forensic examiners performed analysis of 1,626 computers, mobiles phones, and electronic media.

In July 2019, FDLE established an Electronic Storage Detection Canine (ESD K9) pilot program. The three-year-old rescue mixed breed K9, trained and handled by a sworn member of FDLE's Pensacola Regional Operations Center (PROC), is one of three ESD K9s in the state of Florida. During FY 19-20, the PROC ESD K9 team was deployed 34 times to assist in local, state and federal investigations, primarily consisting of child exploitation, cyber-crime and terrorism investigations and located 73 hidden electronic storage devices. In addition, the ESD K9 team has provided assistance on search warrants, with the majority resulting in arrests and 24 percent of the arrests due solely to contraband located by the ESD K9 team. In December 2019, the ESD K9 team was requested by the FBI and deployed to assist in the Naval Air Station Pensacola mass shooting/terrorist incident.

Public Integrity

Public corruption is a breach of trust by a federal, state or local official. It undermines the security and safety of our neighborhoods and cities, wastes billions of dollars annually and erodes public confidence in government. An FDLE investigation protects the public and the agency involved by removing the perception of bias and provides a strong investigative foundation for prosecutors. Independent, impartial investigations are imperative to maintain public trust between the criminal justice community and the citizens of Florida. FDLE's Office of Executive Investigations (OEI) conducts inquiries and reviews of complaints that may result in official investigations of a criminal violation or other misconduct by public officers in the state of Florida. In FY 19-20, OEI opened 12 major public integrity investigations. In addition, other public integrity complaints may be handled at the regional level, in coordination with OEI.

FDLE public integrity investigations are also initiated pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a direct agency request to investigate the use of deadly force or serious injury by a non-FDLE law enforcement officer. Currently, the department has over 200 officer-involved shooting/use of force MOUs in place with various local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. In FY 19-20, the department opened 84 use of deadly force investigations. Also, the department is primarily responsible for inmate use of force or serious injury investigations as dictated by a MOU with the Department of Corrections (FDC). In FY 19-20, the department opened 131 of these investigations.

Violent Crime

According to the Uniform Crime Report, both the volume (number) and rate (number per 100,000 population) of crime declined in 2019. Despite the decline, there were still over 81,000 violent crimes reported in Florida. Many of these violent crimes are committed by repeat offenders who have either not been apprehended or are on probation or awaiting trial for previous offenses. They are not confined by jurisdictional boundaries and commonly use technology to assist in the commission of their crimes. The 21st century criminal challenges law enforcement to improve investigative techniques and methodologies and leverage technology and multi-jurisdictional partnerships to improve public safety.

In partnership with local law enforcement, FDLE has established Electronic Surveillance Support Teams (ESSTs) in each region, which use advanced technologies, global positioning satellite and other computer technology to locate violent crime suspects. ESSTs enhance law enforcement's capability to identify violent criminals and significantly improve the speed of locating and apprehending a criminal suspect. At all times, the department is mindful of the balance between providing technological capabilities with protecting the constitutional rights of Florida's citizens and

visitors. In FY 19-20, ESSTs completed nearly 6,500 requests for technical investigative support services statewide, which resulted in almost 458 arrests. There are currently 16 special agent ESST positions allocated throughout the state and the department will continue to expand this capability within the regions. The department requires a continued funding commitment to purchase and train with the cutting-edge equipment needed to keep up with advancements in technology.

Child sex trafficking and international human trafficking are two priority areas in which FDLE partners with law enforcement and non-governmental organizations to identify victims and disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations preying on the most vulnerable population. Because the nature labor or sex trafficking is multi-jurisdictional, FDLE is well positioned to conduct these types of investigations. The 2019 Legislature charged the department with collecting criminal history records of persons found guilty or who enter a plea of nolo contendere for soliciting, inducing, enticing or procuring another to commit prostitution, lewdness or assignation in the Soliciting for Prostitution Public Database. It is scheduled to go live January 1, 2021.

Drug Crime

For many years, Florida has been a significant part of the global drug trade. Due to its geographic proximity to source countries and the interstate highway system, Florida provides easy entry and transshipment opportunities for a variety of drugs such as cocaine, heroin and cannabis arriving through the Mexican and Caribbean corridors. In addition, the diversion of cannabis from states with legal medical or recreational marijuana, the domestic productions of methamphetamines in clandestine laboratories, the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs from legitimate sources, and the emergence of illicit synthetic substances has created an extremely diverse drug landscape statewide. Some areas are tentatively reporting a leveling off in the number of deaths caused by drug use, but it is unclear if this will lead to a sustained decrease. According to the Medical Examiners Commission's (MEC) *2018 Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report*, the total number of drug-related deaths decreased by five percent in the first half of 2018. The MEC 2019 Interim report shows the total number of drug-related deaths increased by one percent during the first half of 2019 when compared to the first half of 2018. The interim report early numbers are indicative of a slight increase in drug-related deaths; however, a clear picture will not be available until the final report is updated at the end of 2020.

The emergence of fentanyl and fentanyl analogs in the illicit drug market has surpassed heroin as a serious drug threat to both users and to law enforcement and first responders. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has characterized fentanyl as "the most prevalent and the most significant synthetic opioid threat to the United States and will likely remain the most prevalent synthetic opioid threat in the near term." Data shows an increase in Fentanyl use throughout the state of Florida. FDLE launched officer safety training with respect to the safe handling and investigation of drug cases in which fentanyl or fentanyl analogs may be present. The 2017 Legislature scheduled known fentanyl analogs and provided for fentanyl analogs, as yet unseen, in statutory language defining a fentanyl derivative. The Legislature also provided for trafficking in fentanyl as a separate offense from trafficking in heroin or other opioids.

Florida medical examiners have reported data on fentanyl present in death case investigations for some time. However, data on fentanyl analogs present in death cases were previously only voluntarily reported and captured in the fentanyl category. In 2016, MEC added fentanyl analogs as a separate category. The 2019 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report* reflected

1,644 Fentanyl and 585 Fentanyl analog occurrences, a 26 and 12 percent increase, respectively, compared with the first half of 2018. Fentanyl was listed specifically as the cause of death in 1,433 incidents, with an additional 482 deaths caused primarily by fentanyl analogs, a 28 percent and 10 percent increase, respectively.

Methamphetamine continues to be a concern for law enforcement and the public. Most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is clandestinely produced in Mexican super-labs and smuggled across the southwest border. Mexican methamphetamine is high purity, high potency and highly prevalent across the United States and Florida is no exception. The demand for methamphetamine throughout the state is increasing, while domestic manufacture continues to decline due to the available supply of more potent Mexican product. While domestic manufacturing is likely to remain, clandestine laboratories are anticipated to continue to decline.

Despite the focus on the opioid crisis, cocaine continues to be a significant drug threat in Florida. Changes in the geopolitical landscape, with respect to Cuba, Colombia and Venezuela in particular, and the potential for significant interruption of trafficking routes across the southern border of the United States due to heightened border security may result in a shift in trafficking patterns with a potential to adversely impact Florida. According to the 2018 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report,* cocaine ranked second among the drugs that caused the most deaths, but cited a nine percent decrease in cocaine-related deaths compared to 2017. The 2019 *Interim Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report* reflected a five percent decrease in cocaine occurrences and cocaine-related deaths decreased by three percent. This is 71 fewer cocaine occurrences and 22 fewer deaths from cocaine compared to 2018 data.

Through independent investigation and joint federal, state and local task force operations, FDLE will continue to focus on identifying, investigating and dismantling major criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking with an emphasis on heroin and synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its derivatives.

Economic Crime
Economic crime continues to significantly impact the state. According to the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) 2019 Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book, Florida ranked second in the country in overall fraud. Florida's rate of reports was 835 per 100,000 in population. Florida ranks second for identity theft complaints, with 304 reports per 100,000 in population. Identity theft continues to be one of the top three fraud categories in Florida and constituted 27 percent of fraud complaints in 2019. Credit card fraud and other identity theft continued to remain in the top two identity theft categories during 2019. These two areas constituted 81 percent of identity theft complaints. Florida losses due to fraud reported to the FTC in 2019 totaled $89.6 million, up from $84.2 million in 2018.

The schemes used by criminals are often complex, involve multiple victims and cross jurisdictional or judicial circuit lines. FDLE dedicates special agents in each region to investigate these illegal activities in partnership with other local, state and federal agencies. The FDLE economic crime standing committee; one of several internal standing committees representing each departmental investigative focus area, comprised of FDLE leadership and subject matter experts; meets semi-annually to discuss Florida's crime trends, networking and training opportunities. Additionally, multiple FDLE regions collaborate with the US Secret Service Financial Investigative Task Force and with local financial task forces on cases of mutual interest that meet FDLE's investigative

criteria. Beginning in 2009, the department and local law enforcement agencies across the state started training law enforcement officers in identity theft investigation through a partnership with the FBI-Law Enforcement Executive Development Association's Lifelock. Since 2009, more than 1,370 attendees from 483 Florida law enforcement agencies have benefitted from this continuing training partnership. Additionally, FDLE coordinates with the Attorney General's Office to quickly respond to allegations of contractor fraud and price gouging before and after natural disasters such as wildfires or tropical storms. In FY 19-20, FDLE further expanded its partnership with the Attorney General's Office by proactively investigating crimes related to the exploitation of the elderly and COVID-19 related fraud.

With advances in technology, economic crimes increasingly involve advanced electronic crimes or sophisticated scams and ruses. Suspects are data mining personal identification from victims, using a variety of techniques to include email "phishing" or business email compromise, to make large purchases or deliver instructions on the wiring of funds to what appears to be a legitimate vendor. From credit card fraud to account takeovers, consumers and companies doing business in Florida face an uphill battle to protect their business and personal identification information and financial accounts. Skimmers, including those with Bluetooth capabilities, are also a significant threat to consumer information as they become more difficult to detect, easier to install and acquire new features that allow for remote extraction. To investigate these crimes, FDLE tracks suspects through their internet protocol addresses, and preserves and subpoenas information stored remotely (i.e. "cloud" storage) to pursue data intrusion cases. Additionally, FDLE has specially trained agents who pursue not only suspects, but the merchandise or monies involved, as well as identifying any potential nexus to terrorism.

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

Organized retail theft rings remain active across the state, exploiting vulnerabilities of retailers' security measures. These rings often target expensive items, equipment, merchandise or over-the-counter medications. The stolen items are often used to commit refund fraud. Regardless of the method used, retail theft leads to higher consumer prices and other negative consequences, including public health issues such as product expiration or storage temperature control, which may compromise the safety and efficacy of the product. FDLE remains on the cutting edge of fighting these criminal enterprises by collaborating with loss prevention professionals in the retail industry, gathering intelligence and investigating organized retail fraud cases in cooperation with retailers.

Critical Information-Sharing Systems and Tools
One of the most important factors in crime detection, investigation and apprehension is the rapid, complete and reliable exchange of crime-related information among criminal justice professionals at all levels – local, state and federal. The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council provides oversight of justice information systems and data while developing plans and

policies to facilitate the coordination of information sharing and interoperability and ensuring appropriate access and security. FDLE maintains the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet) to facilitate criminal justice access to multiple online systems to assist in the prevention, detection and the solving of crimes. The department also maintains an Internet presence that facilitates public access to relevant criminal justice information. Key information systems maintained by FDLE that provide greater access to and utility of criminal justice information include:

- *Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC)* – contains information on wanted persons, missing persons, unidentified persons and stolen property and serves as the gateway to Florida and national criminal history records. This is Florida's law enforcement/criminal justice information system.
- *Computerized Criminal History System (CCH)* – contains all fingerprint-supported criminal history records in the state of Florida. Florida's central repository is the fourth largest criminal history system in the nation. A modernized criminal history system was implemented in January 2019.
- *Biometric Identification System (BIS)* – provides a fast, accurate method of fingerprint identification. It also allows for the storage and search of palm prints and the collection of images such as mug shots, scars and tattoos.
- *Rapid ID* – allows users to biometrically identify a subject and run warrant and criminal history checks in moments, by simply capturing two fingerprints on a hand-held device. Law enforcement officers use these devices during roadside stops, in jails during intake, transport and release, in courthouses to confirm identity at arraignment, by probation officers to confirm a probationer's identity and by sexual offender/predator units for re-registration. Additionally, the devices allow jail and courthouse personnel to determine whether an individual has previously submitted a sample to the DNA Database. Florida's Rapid ID system interfaces with the FBI's quick ID system (the Repository for Individuals of Special Concern), containing nearly three million criminal records, and allows Florida's law enforcement officers to better assess the threat level of a criminal subject.
- *FALCON Web Interface* – allows users to perform tasks related to the management of applicant type fingerprints retained by FDLE when criminal justice agencies and organizations submit criminal history record check requests on applicants. Users may access FALCON's watch list feature where they may elect to receive notification when fingerprint activity, such as an arrest, is submitted for a criminal subject. The web application also provides users access to search and manage retained applicant fingerprints for their agency or organization. The system provides reports and allows users to submit currently retained applicant fingerprints for a complete state and national fingerprint-based record check without having to re-fingerprint the employee or applicant.
- *DNA Database* – allows law enforcement agencies to search FDLE records for possible DNA matches when solving crimes.
- *Florida Fusion Center Network (FFCN)* – facilitates information exchange between Fusion Centers and partner agencies in the state. Last year, FDLE migrated information previously residing in a Microsoft SharePoint site to the Federal Homeland Security Information Network.
- *Law Enforcement Information eXchange (LInX)* –participates in the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) system that allows users to query investigative lead-generating information from local, state, and national agencies' records, jail, dispatch, pawn, and registry systems. The system also allows agencies to participate in the FBI's National Data Exchange (N-DEx) to share and access investigative data throughout the United States.

- *Sex Offender / Predator System (SOPS)* – provides a variety of search tools and mapping services related to registered sexual offenders and predators, as well as information on the current laws and registration requirements related to registrants. System enhancements from the final phase of a multi-year project went live in June 2020.
- *Career Offender Application for Statewide Tracking (COAST)* – enables the public to search for individuals designated as career offenders by name or location.
- *FCIC Public Access System* – provides public record information on wanted or missing persons, and stolen vehicles, parts, licenses or other articles.
- *Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse* (*MEPIC) and the Missing Alerts & Registration Assistance (MARA) Unit* - assists law enforcement agencies and Florida's citizens in finding missing persons by providing analytical services and engaging the public in the search and are responsible for issuing all AMBER, Missing Child and Silver Alerts in Florida.
- *Unsolved Cases in Florida website* - allows local law enforcement agencies in Florida to present their unsolved homicide cases in a public website for broader exposure. The public website gives citizens the opportunity to review and share the cases and submit tips directly to the investigating agency, potentially aiding law enforcement in solving these cases.
- *Use-of-Force (UoF)* – tracks incidents that occurred between a law enforcement officer(s) and a subject(s), where the officer used force to subdue the subject and ensure public safety. For law enforcement agencies that cannot capture this data locally and send to FDLE electronically, we have included a user interface. This enhanced functionality reduces the financial burden on Florida's law enforcement agencies as they to continue to represent their commitment to better data and strengthen the confidence in law enforcement. The department launched the UoF data collection, the first module of the Florida Incident Based Reporting System (FIBRS), in September 2020.

Several projects are being implemented to address the completeness of records and improve timeliness and accuracy of information between FDLE and Florida's criminal justice and law enforcement agencies:

- Merging several CJIS systems that provide criminal history record checks and related services to create efficiency and clarity for both internal and external users. This consolidation will allow customized user interface portals with single logins to serve as a "one-stop-shop" for all needed access. The user interface will provide an avenue for external users to update specific fields in their customer profiles within Criminal History Services (CHS) systems to ensure correct, up-to-date information that is easily accessible. As manual intervention decreases, CHS processes will become more efficient.
- Created eWarrant an electronic warrant exchange interface with several Florida counties to address the inconsistency of the warrant entry process and to ensure warrant information is entered and exchanged in a timely manner. The new system allows warrants to be entered into the system automatically through an electronic process which allows the department to make firearm purchase decisions. Since the implementation of eWarrants over 1,500 warrants have been submitted along with ongoing marketing, training, updates and documented new requested functionality. Implemented this summer, programming is now in place to add protection orders using the electronic interface with further expansion slated to allow for the implementation of electronic (eRisk) protection orders which were authorized by the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act. The Act provides law

enforcement the ability to petition for a risk protection order against individuals deemed a threat to public safety as outlined in the new law.

- Working with the Florida clerks of court on the completeness and accuracy of mental health records. The Mental Competency Database (MECOM) was created in 2007 as a state central repository to receive, store and forward Florida mental health records that are firearms disqualifiers from the Florida clerks of the court to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The 2013 Legislature expanded the number of state mental health disqualifiers used to determine a person's eligibility to receive a firearm. FDLE's Firearm Eligibility Bureau completed an interface control document regarding a web-service for MECOM and has been working with the clerks of court to have qualifying mental competency orders submitted to FDLE directly from each clerk's court maintenance system

- Updating BIS, the central repository and matching mechanism for the state's biometric data, including fingerprints and palm prints. Established in 2009, the system is nearing end of life and near capacity. Section 943.051, FS, designates FDLE as the state's central criminal justice information repository responsible for collection, processing, storage, maintenance and dissemination of criminal history records. BIS is used to identify persons booked in jail, for roadside instant identity checks and for checks of those individuals working with vulnerable populations or applying for concealed weapons licenses. It also submits criminal biometric data to the FBI for nationwide latent and criminal history checks. BIS is the fourth largest biometric repository in the nation, containing 9.4 million unique person identifiers and 30.5 million criminal and applicant incidents and receiving and processing more than 2,000 criminal arrest submissions and more than 6,000 applicant fingerprint submissions daily. In addition, BIS is used by latent examiners across the state to process fingerprint and palm print images taken from crime scenes. Despite three major upgrades, the 10-year old system's capabilities are approaching their limit and the time to complete a fingerprint search and return a response will eventually become a public safety concern. The volume of Florida's criminal and retained applicant populations has been steadily increasing and is projected to go up. Better system performance and additional storage are essential for maintaining the criminal history records retention and dissemination processes.

- Transitioning to incident-based crime reporting by 2021. Almost 400 Florida state and local agencies report summary data to FDLE through FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program since 1971. To meet the FBI's requirement for national incident-based reporting data submissions, Florida is implementing FIBRS as well as a state-sponsored record management system (RMS) for those local agencies that do not have one or current RMSs are not compliant with incident-based reporting requirements. This would consolidate summary data submission for the state, simplify the data reporting process and reduce the burden on state and local reporting agencies. The department plans to maintain and publish data through both systems (summary and incident-based) beyond 2021.

- Working with the Florida clerks of court, state attorneys, public defenders, county jail administrators, regional conflict council, the Justice Administrative Commission and FDC to establish uniform collection of criminal justice data as specified in Section 900.05, FS. This statute requires all local and state criminal justice agencies to report complete, accurate and timely data and make it available to the public as part of a Criminal Justice Data Transparency (CJDT) initiative. The aforementioned entities will collect specific data elements and transmit to FDLE for publishing on a searchable website, which went live in December 2019.

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

GOAL 2: SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES

Forensic Services

FDLE's six crime laboratories have been accredited since 1990. The labs provide scientific analysis of evidence as requested by local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in the state. FDLE offers forensic services and expert witness testimony in Biology/DNA, Chemistry, Digital Evidence, Crime Scene, Firearms, Latent Prints, Impression Evidence, Questioned Documents, Trace Evidence and Toxicology. FDLE also houses Florida's DNA Database, the second largest in the country. Timeliness in the delivery of all forensic services is critical to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors and to the resolution and successful prosecution of criminal cases. The department regularly monitors and tracks crime laboratory system productivity, streamlines appropriate methodologies, acquires technology and requests human resources to speed analysis and improve capacities throughout the lab system. FDLE laboratory performance standards help ensure contributors are receiving efficient and effective service.

Florida's large population and the resulting number of crimes results in a heavy demand for forensic services. In FY 19-20, FDLE's crime laboratories received over 57,000 cases, which resulted in 76,000 service requests from law enforcement contributors. Despite this submission volume, the average turnaround time for all laboratory disciplines in FY 19-20 decreased by 11 percent due to system improvements, increased productivity and court closures due to COVID-19. Four of the busiest crime laboratory disciplines (chemistry, firearms, latent prints and biology) represent 90 percent of the total forensic workload. Increased turnaround times in some disciplines are expected due to a lack of funds to fill vacant positions, the introduction of additional testing requirements for substances like industrial hemp and the return of normal court operations.

In FY 19-20, FDLE was faced with the challenge of assisting law enforcement in determining if cannabis plant material was illegal cannabis or legally grown hemp. The laboratory system validated and implemented a DEA testing procedure to determine if THC levels are greater than one percent, which is above the legal limit allowed for hemp. The testing procedure is operational in both the Jacksonville and Pensacola Regional Operations Centers and the remaining three laboratories will be operational with this testing by the end of 2020.

Firearms submissions have leveled out after a 15 percent increase in FY 18-19, as have National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network (NIBIN) submissions. The volume of cases is expected to stay at this higher submission rate due to increased focus on gun violence in major cities. FDLE in conjunction with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is actively supporting an initiative to increase the involvement of local law enforcement agencies in the NIBIN program, which has

allowed the submissions to level out. The volume in firearms submissions has resulted in a seven percent increase in the turnaround time for the discipline.

Biology submissions account for approximately 20 percent of the total forensic workload and the number of submissions currently outpaces productive capacity as the discipline is understaffed by approximately 35 crime laboratory analyst positions, considering 15 vacant positions the department is not able to fill due to cuts in the department's salary dollars as well as the additional FTE needed to keep up with demand for the service. Biology service requests increased by eight percent and are anticipated to grow each year the for the foreseeable future. The five positions authorized by the 2019 Legislature will remain vacant during FY 20-21 due to reductions in the department's salary appropriations. The lack of staff and funding has forced the laboratory to take measures to minimize the growth of the backlog by restricting testing for certain types of evidence, utilizing overtime for current members and continuing to outsource cases to keep the backlog manageable. To improve output productivity, the department continues to streamline the analytical processes to meet the 120-day statutory requirement for the completion of sexual assault kits and has lowered the average turnaround time from 84 to 75 days.

The number of submissions to Florida's DNA Database continues to grow, contributing to its value in solving crime. In FY 19-20, 91,561 submissions of qualifying offenders were added to the database. Since its inception in 1990, the database has collected and analyzed more than 1.45 million samples, resulting in more than 60,000 hits. Florida's DNA Database represents approximately eight percent of the total national offender profiles. In February 2020, FDLE's DNA Database became the first in the nation to implement a seamless DNA collection, analysis and searching of Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) process using Rapid DNA technology in the booking environment as part of an FBI national pilot project.

In an effort to strengthen investigative capabilities and provide leads on possible suspects of unsolved homicide and sexual assault cases, FDLE is further developing a genetic genealogy program that employs kinship genetic DNA matching, in-depth ancestral research and advanced forensic and investigative techniques. Throughout the course of a criminal investigation, investigators are routinely presented with information and evidence that do not directly point to a potential suspect. In many instances, there is either a lack of physical evidence or available technology to assist with successfully solving the case. Law enforcement must employ innovative investigative techniques and advanced technological methods in order to combat the growing number of unsolved cases. Recent advances in genetic genealogy testing have increased the likelihood of making connections and uncovering leads to potential suspects of unsolved cases based on their DNA profiles and ancestral information. FDLE has been successful in solving 11 cold cases that aided in 15 violent crime investigations through the use of genetic genealogy and will continue building this program.

GOAL 3: PREVENT CRIME AND PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY

Empowering Floridians
Since 2000, Florida's population has grown 23 percent, surpassing 19 million residents, making it one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Florida now ranks as the third largest state in the country. By 2030, the elderly population is projected to increase to 25 percent and the juvenile population is expected to grow by nearly 28 percent. These projected changes will continue to have an impact on the types and volume of crimes committed. As these special populations

increase, so will the types of criminals who prey on these vulnerable citizens. FDLE has placed a high priority on empowering citizens with information to help them protect themselves and their families.

The National Child Protection Act (NCPA), in conjunction with Section 943.0542, FS, authorizes criminal history record checks for employees and volunteers working with children, the disabled and the elderly under FDLE's Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System (VECHS). The VECHS program is not available to organizations currently required to obtain criminal history record checks on their employees and/or volunteers under other statutory provisions. Florida lawmakers have emphasized the critical nature of protecting Floridians and visitors by requiring criminal history record checks for certain occupations or licenses by statute, thereby increasing the demand for timely fingerprint-based criminal history record checks. To provide this service, FDLE allows entities to submit information and fingerprints electronically to the Civil Workflow Control System (CWCS). FDLE provides a state and national criminal history response within five business days. This service helps to exclude criminals from positions or situations where they could harm individuals, particularly vulnerable persons, and protects the private and public sectors. Likewise, access to Florida criminal history record information allows citizens or businesses to use this information to make appropriate determinations regarding individuals they wish to employ, grant access to confidential information or allow in their home. In FY 19-20, the department processed 1.5 million total applicant criminal history record checks.

FDLE retains fingerprints from applicant criminal history record checks as authorized by statute to help prevent criminals from being placed in positions of trust or responsibility. Incoming arrest fingerprints are searched against retained fingerprints and when there is a match, licensing or employing agencies are informed of the Florida arrest. In FY 19-20, Florida began participating in the national Rap Back service to retain fingerprints at the national level and receive subsequent out-of-state arrest information for retained applicants who are authorized by state law to participate. The department is focused on customer service and understands the importance of timely responses to customers requesting criminal history information to support sensitive hiring and licensing decisions and has established performance standards to ensure prompt processing of requests.

The department also helps ensure public safety during each transfer of a firearm by a licensed dealer through the Firearm Purchase Program (FPP). The established time frame to ensure the purchaser does not have disqualifying information, which would prohibit him or her from purchasing a firearm, is fifteen minutes or less. Staff checks to determine if the purchaser has a felony conviction, a misdemeanor conviction that it is domestic-violence related, a qualifying domestic violence injunction, an active warrant or any other state and/or federal disqualifier. As required by Section 790.065, F.S., the department also maintains the Mental Competency Database (MECOM), which is used to receive and store information on Florida persons who are disqualified due to mental competency-related court orders. MECOM information is forwarded to the FBI for inclusion into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which is used nationally to determine eligibility for firearm purchase checks. Furthermore, FPP performs NICS checks and out-of-state disposition research on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for issuing concealed weapons licenses. In FY 19-20, the department processed more than 1.2 million checks.

Since its establishment in 1997, the Sexual Offender/Predator Registry has grown in size, scope, services and functionality. Citizens use FDLE's public registry website to stay informed with regard to the location of sexual offenders and predators so they can better protect themselves and their families. Last year, FDLE maintained the records of more than 76,000 registered offenders and predators, a two percent increase over the previous year. Since its inception, the system has distributed nearly 33 million address and registrant change notifications to citizens and it currently has 283,000 subscribers. As previously noted, FDLE is finalizing system upgrades including new functionality identified by local law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, the registry provides regular training to local law enforcement agencies regarding utilization, enhancements and updated procedures and requirements. Registry systems are also continually updated to insure the criminal justice community is immediately aware of the identities and arrest notifications of designated high-risk sexual offenders. Since implementation of the Jessica Lunsford Act in 2005, the registry continues to enhance the re-registration process and analytical identification and location of absconders. Absconders are criminals who are knowingly and actively violating Florida's registration laws. Currently, almost 950 sexual offenders and predators are reported as absconded by local law enforcement.

The Florida Career Offender Registry, which is unique to Florida, maintains records of more than 18,000 individuals designated by Florida Statute and convicted of certain violent crimes and/or have multiple felony convictions. They are the most violent population of individuals documented within Florida and more than 8,100 have been released from incarceration. The registry allows Florida law enforcement and citizens to keep track of these serious offenders in their communities.

The Enforcement and Apprehension Unit (OEA) is tasked with the enforcement of Florida's Sexual Offender/Predator and Career Offender registration laws. OEA investigates Florida Sexual Offenders, Sexual Predators, Career Offenders and out of state offenders residing in Florida who may be in violation of Florida's registration laws. OEA analysts utilize a variety of analytical tools and services to identify and locate absconded or non-compliant sexual offenders/predators and career offenders and aid inspectors in determining registration violations. Additionally, OEA's analysts and inspectors work with local law enforcement agencies and the United States Marshal Service on both individual cases as well as regional and statewide investigative initiatives to apprehend offenders in violation of state and federal registration laws.

The Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) Unit supports missing persons investigations statewide by collaborating with local law enforcement and the Florida Department of Children and Families to develop actionable investigative leads to assist in locating missing persons. In addition, MEPIC issues statewide AMBER, Missing Child and Silver Alerts at the request of local law enforcement agencies. These alerts are distributed through a variety of messaging sources including Department of Transportation highway signs, Florida Lottery terminals, the Emergency Alert System, FDLE Facebook and Twitter accounts and the Wireless Emergency Alert system. MEPIC contributes valuable assistance to law enforcement by providing analytical and investigative support for missing persons cases.

Safety through Technology

Today, most individuals and businesses have an online presence. The prevalence of technology, especially mobile communications, offers challenges and opportunities to the criminal justice

community. Criminals will always find ways to exploit new technologies; therefore, law enforcement must adapt and master the necessary tools and expertise to investigate these crimes.

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

Promoting Professionalism

Criminal justice is an ever-changing profession. Legislative changes, court decisions, technology, demographics and society are in a constant state of change. Today's criminal justice officer must be able to respond and react in a competent and capable manner to solve complex crimes. Florida's law enforcement and corrections community reflect the responsiveness and high standards set for training and certification. Standards ensure officers are kept abreast of their field, thereby better serving our citizens and communities. The department promotes and facilitates the competency and professional conduct of Florida's criminal justice officers and delivers training to FDLE members and Florida's criminal justice community. The mission of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) is to ensure citizens of Florida are served by criminal justice officers who are ethical, qualified and well trained. CJSTC creates, assesses, amends and maintains instructional curricula, which are the fundamental bases in the development of certified law enforcement, correctional and correctional probation officers.

FDLE develops and maintains the basic recruit training programs required for completion by individuals seeking to become certified law enforcement, corrections and correctional probation officers in Florida. The programs are established through an instructional systems design process to be scenario-based and updated annually to capture legislative revisions and current trends. These programs are standardized for delivery by CJSTC-certified training schools through the development of textbooks and instructor guides that are accessible to the schools and students at a fraction of normal cost. They are also available electronically.

Individuals seeking to become officers must also pass a certification examination. The department develops and oversees the administration of approximately 8,000 State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE) annually to basic recruits seeking to become certified law enforcement, correctional and correctional probation officers. The exam is administered as computer-based testing via a private vendor and is available at 32 of the state's 40 CJSTC-certified training schools and 21 vendor sites across the state. It allows greater efficiency for applicants, criminal justice agencies, and the state, resulting in substantial cost savings.

In addition to providing the training foundation for the entry-level officer, FDLE develops the post-basic and specialized training essential to the officer's career development. The department designs, develops and maintains more than 100 CJSTC advanced, specialized and career development training programs by gathering input and feedback from the criminal justice entities to ensure new courses meet their needs and incorporate best practices, such as Florida's evolving medical marijuana and hemp industries. Course offerings that equip agencies to prevent, mitigate and respond to school shootings and other acts of targeted mass violence continue to expand including involuntary commitment in cases of mental health or substance abuse, risk protection

orders and behavioral threat assessment and management training. In addition, the department recently developed a course to help mentally and tactically prepare single officers respond to an active threat of targeted violence. These efforts ensure training is appropriately designed to improve officer safety and performance. Professional editors in this section work with instructional designers to maintain three textbooks published annually and two unpublished textbooks along with instructor guides for the basic recruit training program. Distance learning and publishing takes the lead on educational technology projects such as developing online courses and multimedia assets, and it implements collaboration software for internal teams and their work with external partners.

The Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute (FCJEI) provides continuing education opportunities for the state's criminal justice leaders. Through the Florida Leadership Academy, the Senior Leadership Program, the Executive Leadership Seminar and the Chief Executive Seminar, Florida's criminal justice professionals receive training and support for their roles as leaders and are kept up–to-date on policing methods throughout their careers. Additionally, FCJEI provides continuing executive development courses that are developed by observing emerging trends and issues and delivered at various locations around the state for the convenience of local agencies. Several professional-level training courses, including mandatory continuing education subjects, are offered online, free of charge to state and local agencies.

Ensuring Standards
Criminal justice officers are required to meet and maintain the standards required by statute and rule. To assist employing agencies, FDLE monitors and maintains an online, automated system of officer training, certification and employment records. In 2017, the system was upgraded to improve the ease of use and functionality to better serve agencies, officers and training centers. The department continues to make upgrades based on input from agency and internal users. Florida is recognized as a national leader in addressing officer discipline issues. Performed in conjunction with CJSTC, FDLE provides a valuable public service that helps encourage the ethical behavior of officers. It is important to note that while officers committing infractions that result in state-imposed disciplinary penalties are a serious concern, the prevalence of such incidents has historically been less than one percent of the workforce.

Following national events during 2020, FDLE issued a technical memorandum reminding agencies of their ability to access the National Decertification Index (NDI), a national registry of certification or license revocation actions relating to officer misconduct. NDI records are provided by participating agencies and include the name of the subject officer, action against the certification and contact information related to the certifying organization and it currently contains more than 28,000 actions reported by 45 certifying organizations. FDLE has served as Florida's NDI representative since 2001 and adds each CJSTC revocation of an officer's certification or acceptance of their relinquished certification. As of August 2020, 10,000 Florida revocations and relinquishments have been added to NDI and there are more than 500 Florida users. NDI is a valuable tool when assessing the suitability of criminal justice applicants because agency administrators are alerted to previous disciplinary issues prior to making a hiring decision.

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

of analysis for breath and blood alcohol testing for use by those conducting investigations involving driving under the influence, commercial motor vehicles, boating under the influence and use of a firearm while intoxicated. The Intoxilyzer 8000 evidentiary breath test instrument allows FDLE to conduct statistical analyses of analytical data to ensure compliance with the rules and the reliability of evidentiary breath tests. To ensure reliability of blood test results, FDLE conducts proficiency tests of blood analysts, and statistical analyses of the data to demonstrate that the blood analyst can satisfactorily and quantitatively analyze blood samples for alcohol content. In May 2018, the department received accreditation through ANAB as a breath alcohol calibration laboratory, formally recognizing the program's competency and provides testament to the continued high-quality work performed by the department. It also increases the level of confidence for the criminal justice and judicial communities regarding the department's calibrations and test results.

The Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation (CFA) and the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission (FCAC) promote professionalism in Florida through criminal justice agency participation in the accreditation process. Successful accreditation makes a statement to criminal justice colleagues and other professionals that the agency meets the very highest of standards. Since 1994, CFA has accredited more than 35 percent of Florida's law enforcement agencies and enjoys the support of the Florida Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Associations, as well as the Florida League of Cities and Association of Counties. CFA also offers accreditation for Inspector General Offices and FCAC offers accreditation to pre-trial agencies.

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

Counterterrorism / Domestic Security
Terrorism is a critical public safety threat to Florida's residents and tourists and a threat to the state's economic well-being. Based on a high volume of national terror-related indicators, Florida must increase vigilance and involvement in terror-related intelligence and investigative activities. Preventing a terror attack, which depends on intelligence and investigation, remains the best option for protecting Florida's citizens against terrorism and mitigating the impact of a terrorist attack.

FDLE coordinates and directs counter-terrorism/domestic security efforts for the state. The Commissioner serves as incident commander for the state in the event of a terrorist incident. FDLE's Special Agent in Charge of the Office of Statewide Investigative Services serves as Florida's Homeland Security Advisor and works closely with the Division of Emergency Management and other federal, state and local agencies to enhance the state's domestic security preparedness through the implementation of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Since 2001, $2.9 billion in state and federal funds have been allocated to support the plan, of which at least 80 percent directly benefit local counties and municipalities to equip and train Florida's first responders, public health and emergency workers, improve information/intelligence sharing and secure the state.

Fundamental to the success of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan is integration, coordination and cooperation within and among each of the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). Each task force is co-chaired by an FDLE Special Agent in Charge and a Florida sheriff or police chief and includes representatives from law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, health, private sector, education and local community representatives.

As the foundation of Florida's integrated efforts for domestic security, the task forces facilitate multi-disciplinary partnerships, coordinate the collection and dissemination of information and intelligence and ensure quick access to Florida's domestic security assets throughout the state. Florida will continue to maintain the capabilities it has built, strategically applying available funding to maximize effectiveness with a strong focus on prevention and protection efforts.

In partnership with DHS, FDLE continues to expand outreach efforts to include the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign, which has an overarching goal to prevent or minimize terrorist threats in Florida. The campaign encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and threats to law enforcement via a toll-free telephone number, website and a standalone application available for both Android and Apple products. FDLE has also partnered with the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI by implementing a "Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program", with FDLE acting as the statewide coordinator for this community approach to identifying explosive precursors at the point of sale.

The integration of information technology within any discipline or line of business has become a reality throughout most of the world. Subsequently, state and local governments as well as the critical infrastructure entities within Florida are at risk from cyber disruption attacks that could result in significant harm to Florida citizens and impact the state's economy. Using the RDSTF structure, the Cyber Terrorism Focus Group, led by FDLE, has developed the Florida Cyber Disruption Plan, a hazard specific plan that describes the organizational framework and operational concepts to prepare for, respond to and recover from a cyber disruption incident affecting the State.

Intelligence
As part of the efforts to protect Florida, its residents and visitors, FDLE places emphasis on criminal intelligence collection and analysis both within the Regional Operations Centers (ROCs) and OSI. FDLE has dedicated intelligence assets in each ROC with committed special agents and embedded squad analysts to actively collect and analyze information in their regions. The sworn intelligence assets cultivate informants, conduct intelligence gathering investigations and develop sources of information to enhance overall knowledge regarding criminal threats in specific jurisdictions. Simultaneously, analysts provide support, review all regional intelligence reports and prepare assessments and recommendations relative to tactical goals. The regional positions coordinate intelligence initiatives and projects within the ROCs and report to a designated regional special agent supervisor for primary duties and missions. Communication between the ROCs and OSI facilitates a comprehensive view of criminal activity in the state for strategic planning via regional Intelligence Review Teams. FDLE is also implementing an Intelligence-Led Policing model using intelligence and analysis to identify multijurisdictional crime threats and emerging trends, target crime groups and determine criminal patterns of behavior that impact the citizens and visitors of the state of Florida and develop solutions through collaborative partnerships.

The need to identify, prevent, monitor and respond to terrorist and criminal activities remains a significant challenge for the domestic security and criminal justice community. In order to address these issues, the creation and maturation of state and regional fusion centers is a national priority. Fusion centers are designed to bring all the relevant partners together to maximize multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional abilities to prevent and respond to terrorism and other criminal activity.

FFC, housed at FDLE headquarters, brings together partners from across the public safety community to share data, information and intelligence as appropriate. FFC provides meaningful,

actionable intelligence analyses that are shared with state, local, federal and tribal partners. Interoperability and collaboration between FFC and regional fusion centers remain a top priority. The network of Florida fusion centers, which consists of seven regional fusion centers, along with the FFC, provide law enforcement partners with the ability to share information and collaborate with non-law enforcement government and private partners. FDLE will continue to participate in collaboration with the fusion center network to enhance information-sharing throughout the state.

Additionally, FDLE participates in the Florida Law Enforcement Data Sharing Initiative which is aimed at ensuring regional law enforcement data sharing systems provide criminal justice and investigative lead-generating information from local agencies' records management, jail management, computer-aided dispatch and other databases. The system also connects to numerous other regional data sharing systems and the FBI's National data Exchange (N_DEx) system providing additional capabilities. In an effort to reduce costs and the reliance on federal grants, the initiative has been reduced to two systems, (FINDER and LinX).

Fortify Florida

In the wake of the tragic shooting that took the lives of 17 Florida students and educators, the Legislature passed and Governor Scott signed the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act on March 9, 2018. This legislation outlines significant reforms to make Florida schools safer and keep firearms out of the hands of mentally ill and dangerous individuals. A provision of the Act required the department to collaborate with the Department of Legal Affairs to procure a mobile suspicious activity reporting application. The "Fortify Florida" app allows students to anonymously report unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities to the appropriate law enforcement agencies and school officials, using any electronic smart device or personal computer. Fortify Florida went live October 8, 2018 and the Legislature allocated resources for to support the application, provide global administration and facilitate enhancements.

Targeted Violence Prevention

In February 2019, in response to a perceived nationwide increase in both the frequency and lethality of targeted violence incidents, particularly mass targeted violence, Governor Ron DeSantis directed the department to collaborate with Florida's law enforcement community in developing and implementing a unified, statewide strategy to mitigate and prevent threats of targeted violence and provide appropriate training through CJSTC. In January 2020, the department published *Florida's Strategy for Targeted Violence Prevention*, which proposes to establish and maintain a permanent, operational capability via its RDSTFs to identify, assess and manage persons who may pose a threat of targeted violence in Florida. The 2020 Legislature funded the department to begin implementation of this cutting-edge strategy. In FY 20-21, the department plans to implement its *Targeted Violence Prevention Program* to provide behavioral threat assessment and management services statewide. This program will enhance FDLE's protective services, domestic security, counterterrorism and intelligence missions.

Security and Protection

FDLE's Capitol Police is a specially trained and highly effective security and law enforcement unit that ensures the safety and security needs of both the legislative and executive branches of state government. Its primary responsibility is to protect the security of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives and employees assigned to the Florida Capitol Complex and associated buildings.

In September 2020, the department transferred responsibility for FDLE headquarters security to FDLE Capitol Police, which had previously been handled by civilian personnel. A full-time uniform FDLE Capitol Police patrol presence was also permanently assigned to the Governor's Mansion. The department has recently expended resources to enhance the security around the Capitol Complex to mitigate any significant domestic security disasters and assist with crime prevention and security awareness training of employees. In FY 19-20, 758 state employees attended 25 crime prevention training courses provided by FDLE Capitol Police.

The department's Protective Operations Section (POS) is a specialized operational component, primarily dedicated to ensuring the safety and security of the Governor and First Family, the Governor's Mansion and grounds and the Executive Office of the Governor. In FY 19-20, the department purchased a new aircraft to support the business travel needs of the Governor and First Family. POS also provides protective services to visiting public officials/figures, particularly other United States governors and their families. The POS mission is supported by the department's seven ROCs located throughout the state. In FY 19-20, POS performed 70 protective details for visiting dignitaries, a 30 percent increase over the previous year.

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

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

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Rate of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees	2	0.51	2	0.5
Number of calls for Capitol Police service	5,500	4,773	5,500	4,400

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Number of lab service requests completed	78,000	76,970	78,000	78,000
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Digital Evidence	90	86	85	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Chemistry	30	28	30	30
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Firearms	90	47	90	90
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Latent Prints	80	39	80	80
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Biology/DNA	120	85	120	120
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Toxicology	40	49	40	50
Average number of days to complete lab service requests by discipline: Questioned Documents	60	31	60	60
Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database	4,000 75,000	5,138 91,561	4,000 75,000	4,000 75,000

Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services	Code: 71600200

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities	70%	71%	70%	70%
Number of criminal investigations	2,000	2,093	2,000	2,000
Number of domestic security activities	1,200	1,993	1,200	1,200
Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need	2,000 / 15%	14,839 / 25%	4,000 / 10%	5,000 / 15%
Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	930	847	N/A	DELETED
Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	75%	90%	75%	75%
Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	19,500	26,956	19,500	19,500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Percent of time FCIC is accessible	99.50%	99.98%	99.50%	99.50%
Number of arrest records created and maintained	29,100,000	27,899,164	29,100,000	29,100,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Percent of criminal history record check requests responded to within defined timeframe(s)	98%	87.4%	N/A	DELETED
Percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within defined timeframes	NEW MEASURE FY 20-21	N/A	98%	98%
Percentage of criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the defined timeframe	NEW MEASURE FY 20-21	N/A	90%	90%

Number of criminal history record background checks processed	4,000,000	3,778,689	N/A	DELETED
Number of criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public	NEW MEASURE FY 20-21	N/A	2,850,000	2,850,000
Number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests from licensed federal firearm dealers	NEW MEASURE FY 20-21	N/A	900,000	900,000

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards	80%	78%	80%	80%
Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions	500	410	500	500

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

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2019-20 (Words)	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2019-20** (Numbers)	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2020-21** (Numbers)	**Requested** Standard **FY 2021-22** (Numbers)
Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	80%	81.4%	80%	80%
Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,500	6,352	6,500	6,500
Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	17,500	18,466	17,500	17,500

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
5,500	4,773	727 under	-13.2%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the closure of all state office buildings to the general public and approximately 75 percent of state employees working at the Capitol transitioned to teleworking, which significantly reduced the calls for service in the last four months of the fiscal year.

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

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
78,000	76,970	1,030 under	-1.3%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: In FY 19-20, the FDLE laboratory system received almost nine percent fewer cases than in FY 18-19, primarily in the chemistry discipline. The drastic drop in chemistry submissions played a large part in the department not meeting the approved standard.

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

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LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
40	49	9 over	+22.5%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: FDLE's largest toxicology section is housed in the Orlando region. During FY 19-20, the Orlando toxicology section's effective FTE was down 15 percent versus FY 18-19. The Tallahassee toxicology section was also down as its effective FTE was down between 28-46 percent during FY 19-20. In addition, the toxicology service requests state-wide have increased by eight percent over the past three years.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☒ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: During the last half of FY 19-20, the Orlando section, was partially or completely shut down three times due to COVID-19 exposure, thus prohibiting productivity.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☒ Personnel   ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Securing appropriation of forensic salary dollars to allow the laboratory system to fill vacant positions currently being held vacant will permit the laboratory to work more cases and continue to lower the average turnaround time for analysis.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed
Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
930	847	83 under	-8.9%

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

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

Explanation: The unit that conducts case reviews was not able to fill all positions in FY 19/20.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation: In addition to reduced staff, the number of case reviews received is highly variable and dependent on factors entirely external to FDLE control. In FY 19-20, FDLE only received 941 new cases.

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

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: Because this measure is dependent on factors external to FDLE, it does not measure productivity of the unit. This measure was deleted beginning FY 20-21 and percentage of case reviews completed will be used to measure performance.

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LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
29,100,000	27,899,164	1,200,836 under	-4.1%

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2020

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
98%	87.4%	10.6 under	-10.8%

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

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

Explanation: Due to COVID-19, firearm background checks have increased 200–300 percent for the last of quarter of FY 19-20 versus the same time in FY 18-19.

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

Recommendations: Two separate measures were created for FY 20-21 regarding checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public and firearms to better articulate and track performance of different processes.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2020

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
4,000,000	3,778,689	221,311 under	-5.5%

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

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

Explanation: Due to COVID-19, the number of applicant and public record checks decreased by more than 31 percent during the last quarter of FY 19-20 versus the same time in FY 18-19. The temporary and permanent loss of jobs due to the pandemic resulted in fewer applicant and public record background checks being conducted. This performance measure also includes background checks for firearms which saw a 200–300 percent increase during the same time period.

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

Recommendations: No steps can be taken to address this measure as this is a result solely of the pandemic. Two separate measures were created for FY 20-21 regarding checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public and firearms to better articulate and track performance of different processes.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2020

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
80%	78%	2% under	-2.5%

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

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

Explanation: The department audits the records and training of the external Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission-certified training schools. Since 39 of the 40 training schools are independent from the department, there is limited control over the operations of these schools.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Beginning in 2015, the Trust Fund Auditing section was combined with the Field Services section to increase the number of auditors available to audit the schools. Prior to this change, audits were typically 18 to 24 months behind the completion of training. Currently, most courses are audited within six months of the completion of the course. This allows issues to be resolved in a timelier manner and allows for education of the training school personnel to prevent additional errors. Additionally, the department hosts annual training for new training center directors and fiscal agents to increase knowledge of applicable rules and statutes related to training and trust fund requirements.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
500	410	90 under	-18%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other-
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: Due to COVID-19, the May 7, 2020, disciplinary hearing was cancelled and these 158 cases to be heard were moved to the August 2020 hearing, resulting in fewer cases being heard in FY 19-20. The standard would have been met had the May 2020 hearing taken place.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2020

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
6,500	6,352	148 under	-2.3%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: The department develops the State Officer Certification Examinations (SOCE), which is administered by a contract vendor at various sites throughout the year. The department also develops the curricula and training materials that the state's criminal justice training schools use to prepare basic recruits for the certification exams. Success in passing the SOCE is a function of the recruit's training and preparation. Since the department neither recruits individuals into basic training nor delivers the instruction, there is limited control on the number or percentage of individuals who pass the SOCE.

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

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Investigative Report in the Automated Investigative Management System (AIMS) and Computer Aided Dispatch System. The incident reports are written by the officer at or near the time of the actual occurrence. The incident reports information is entered into AIMS, which records the incident information in a near real time manner and is retrieved each month by the Government Analyst for the month in which data is being reported. This data is delivered to the Administrative Lieutenant for determination of the number of criminal incidents for the month in which the data is being reported. The Government Analyst takes the total number of criminal incidents and divides it by the number of employees (full time equivalent "FTE") occupying office space that the Capitol Police is responsible for securing. FTE data is obtained from data extracted from the Florida State-Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS), by a member of FDLE's Office of General Services Purchasing Section. The result is multiplied by 1,000. This data is then verified by a member of Command Staff prior to its entry onto the PAMS monthly report.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System. Calls for service are entered into the CAD System by the Communication Officers at the time of or in close proximity to the time of the actual events. Each month, the Communications Supervisor downloads an "Activity Summary by Signals" report that lists all calls for Capitol Police service that occurred in a given month in which the data is being reported. This data is then verified by a member of Command Staff prior to its entry onto the monthly PAMS report.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) report. Authorized contributors make service requests for laboratory examinations at the time they submit evidence to the crime laboratory. Laboratory supervisors assign the service requests to the appropriate members, and enter specific data into LIMS concerning the requests. At the time a request is approved to be completed, the date completed is entered into LIMS. The lab supervisor conducts periodic inspections of pending casework, and both the supervisor and the Program Office review status reports to verify completion dates given in LIMS. The IFS LIMS Administrator generates a report from LIMS entitled "Average Turnaround Time" for each laboratory for a specified period. The report provides data regarding the number and type of service requests completed. This data is then exported into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The following services are not counted toward the total and are excluded via an EXCEL formula: crime scene assistance(s), digital imaging, photography, and sweeping. The number of service requests completed is retrieved from this spreadsheet. This process is repeated for each laboratory. Totals from each laboratory are added together to obtain the system-wide total.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: The Automated Investigative Management System (AIM) is a case management system in which data concerning the opening and closing of each FDLE criminal investigative case is maintained. The percentage of investigative resources will be calculated by dividing the total number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities by the total number of investigative hours worked. To determine the number of investigative hours worked in a reporting period, a member of the IFS Program Office will run a management report in AIM to generate a listing of all cases and associated hours worked during the specified reporting period. All non-investigative activity, such as training or leave, will be deleted from the data. To determine the number of investigative hours worked on major investigative activities, the Program Office member will filter the above described report of investigative hours worked to include only cases with case type "Major" or "Special Projects." Monthly data are totaled to calculate the YTD figure.

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Section 943.0312, FS, establishes Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) to coordinate counter terrorism (s. 775.30) efforts among local, state, and federal resources to ensure that such efforts are not fragmented or duplicated; coordinate counter terrorism training, and coordinate the collection and dissemination of counter terrorism investigative and intelligence information. Each RDSTF shall take into account the variety of conditions and resources present within the region. This measure will be defined as a total number of suspicious incidents response, special security events, domestic security training and exercises. The total number will be derived by each RDSTF tracking their activity and reporting the number of specified activities on a spreadsheet. The spreadsheet will be posted on the Domestic Security information sharing portal. Regional numbers will be aggregated by personnel in the HQ Office of Domestic Security Preparedness and reported to the IFS PAMS administrator on a monthly basis

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Number of intelligence reports that address a standing information need / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need

Action (check one):

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

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Investigations and Forensic Science
Service/Budget Entity: Investigative Services
Measure: Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Data on individuals registering as sexual predators/offenders are entered into the state electronic registry, the Sexual Offender/Predator System (SOPS), by multiple means; manually by Missing Persons and Offender Registration staff, and electronically by Florida Sheriffs' Offices, the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC), the Florida Department of Highway and Motor Vehicles (FDHSMV), and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (FDJJ) staff. Once data is entered into SOPS, each record is reviewed by staff to ensure accuracy and appropriate qualifications, and then the registry Internet web page is automatically updated by the SOPS. In certain instances, where registration requirement is not clear, additional research or documentation is needed, or additional information is received by the registry from external sources, a case review is opened. Each case review is logged in an Access database and tracked according to date received and assigned to a Specialist/Analyst for review. Once complete, the case review is documented as "closed" in the Access database with the date of closure.

The percentage for the measure is calculated by conducting a search of the Access Case Review Database for the number of case reviews completed during the current fiscal year to date compared to the number of intakes for the fiscal year to date. The percentage of case reviews completed year-to-date is updated at the end of each reporting month. These figures are maintained by the Missing Persons and Offender Registration Analyst in an Excel spreadsheet titled "LRPP Measure - Case Reviews." The YTD data is equal to the total data reported through the most current month. The calculations are reviewed and sent together with all EIS performance statistics to IFS Office of Policy and Planning for submission.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Enforcement and Investigative Support Bureau EIS) analysts from the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) and Missing Alerts & Registration Assistance (MARA) units enter information into the Missing Persons database (MPDB), which contains information on all open and closed cases. An open case requires that the child is entered into FCIC/NCIC as missing by a local law enforcement agency and that the parent/guardian or law enforcement agency requests assistance from the EIS bureau. A closed case is defined as: 1) the person has been located and 2) the person's FCIC/NCIC entry as missing is removed from the system.

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

The MPDB is queried each month for the number of intelligence checks added to the database during the reported month. The number of missing persons' intelligence checks is combined with the number of missing persons' intelligence checks year-to-date brought forward from the previous month in order to determine the total number of missing persons' intelligence checks year-to-date for the month being reported. These figures are maintained in an Excel spreadsheet titled "PBB measure." The YTD data is equal to data reported in the most current month. The calculations are reviewed and sent to IFS Office of Policy and Planning for submission.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Information Network Services
Measure: Percent of time FCIC is accessible

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Daily downtime report; Cherwell Service Management System The Daily Downtime Report is e-mailed to the Manager of the Customer Support Center who generates a Cherwell Incident Ticket for any downtime. The downtime (including ticket number) is reported at the daily operations meeting (previous 24-hour period -inclusive of weekends and holidays). This information is forwarded via e-mail from the Bureau Chief to agency leadership. The ITS Distributed Computer Systems Specialist compiles the daily totals into a monthly report using an EXCEL spreadsheet titled "downtime." The percentage is calculated against the total amount of time the system should be operating. The ITS Bureau Chief reviews the data before the totals are forwarded to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the percentage before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database.

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within the defined timeframe

Action (check one):

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

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

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

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

All reports are compiled by section staff, verified by the CHS Planning and Policy Administrator, and submitted to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.
Validity/Reliability: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed the validity and reliability of the data collection methodology for this the previous version of this measure. Based on the OIG review, the percentage of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within the defined timeframe will be a separate measure from gun transfer criminal history checks.

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Percentage of responses to criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the defined timeframe(s)

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Firearm Eligibility System (FES) reports to determine the percentage of transactions completed within the established timeframe

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Program: Criminal Justice Information
Service/Budget Entity: Prevention and Crime Information Services
Measure: Number of criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public

Action (check one):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Firearm Eligibility System database

Firearm Purchase Program (FPP) statistics are monitored daily by FPP staff by accessing the FES database. The daily and monthly sum of the total processed requests is obtained from the Dealer Transaction Report in FES. The section report is compiled by the FPP Senior Management Analyst Supervisor, verified by the Firearm Eligibility Bureau Chief and submitted to the Government Analyst II in Business Services. The Planning and Policy Administrator for Business Services verifies the number before it is officially submitted.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Facility Inspections, Records and Procedures Review (monitoring of training delivery), and Financial Audits comprise the components of this measure. Of those components there are eighteen audit criteria. Failure to meet the established standard for any of the criteria results in an audit criticism. The data from these audits are averaged to determine the overall percentage of criteria in compliance with Commission standards. Data are reported monthly. Monthly data are averaged to calculate the YTD figure.

Field Specialists conduct regional audits of training centers to examine financial records and class files in connection with expenditure of Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission trust fund money. Audit findings are submitted to, reviewed and approved by the Records and Certification Section's Training and Research Manager. The percentage for this measure is determined by using the total number of training centers audited, divided by the number of those training centers with a perfect audit (no audit criticism.)

Field Specialists visit Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission certified training centers throughout the year to conduct inspections of facilities and monitor the delivery of training courses. Detailed data of each visit is entered into weekly activity reports, which are then electronically submitted to support staff in the Bureau of Standards. Audit forms are also used and originals are submitted to the Field Services Section. The Training and Research Manager reviews the weekly activity reports to obtain a count of the number of training centers visited, the number of facility inspections and the number of training course monitoring conducted during a specified period of time. A percentage for both inspection and monitoring is determined by dividing the number of facilities visited by the total number of those facilities in full compliance (no audit criticism.)

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

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). Appropriate data concerning cases presented to the Commission and the final disciplinary action is entered into ATMS2. Selected data concerning these cases are also maintained in a manual log for quality control purposes. The Professional Compliance Section generates a report from ATMS2 entitled, "Professional Compliance Profile Report." The report is reviewed and a count is made of the following disciplinary actions taken by the Commission during a specified period: revocations, suspensions, probations, denials, reprimands, and referrals resolved at Probable Cause (letters of guidance or no cause by the Commission). The report totals from ATMS2 are compared to the manual log for accuracy and validity.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2) and vendor online reporting system. Certification examinations are administered by a contract vendor and are offered year-round at various sites through the state. There is a unique examination for each discipline. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. The examination results data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor online reporting system provides both individual and aggregated examination data. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Following the end of each month, a representative of the Research and Assessment Section runs a standard report using the examination administration vendor's online reporting system. This report counts and sorts, per discipline, the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam. The data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified against ATMS2 by a query of the imported examination results data for convergent validity. The query was written by a member of the Research and Assessment Section staff and independently verified to be logically correct by a contracted programmer in Information Technology Services.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2) and vendor online reporting system. Certification examinations are administered by a contract vendor and are offered year-round at various sites through the state. There is a unique examination for each discipline. The passing score for the different examinations are set by panels of subject-matter experts according to industry-accepted standards and procedures. The examination results data is automatically and immediately imported into the ATMS2. The vendor online reporting system provides both individual and aggregated examination data. Security measures are taken to assure the integrity of the exam data and applicant information. Following the end of each month, a representative of the Research and Assessment Section runs a standard report using the examination administration vendor's online reporting system. This report counts and sorts, per discipline, the total number of persons taking an exam, the number of persons passing the exam and then calculates the percentage of persons that passed. The data retrieved through the online reporting system is verified against ATMS2 by a query of the imported examination results data for convergent validity. The query was written by a member of the Research and Assessment Section staff and independently verified to be logically correct by a contracted programmer in Information Technology Services.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Automated Training Management System (ATMS2). There are three types of certificates issued: basic, post-basic, and instructor. The respective training center enters the information for the candidate attending training. Additionally, individuals completing qualification and renewal training for Breath Test Operators and Agency Inspectors are entered into ATMS2 and approved by the Alcohol Testing Program. Standard reports created by the Information Technology Services (ITS) division programming staff are available within ATMS2, and provide a count of the number of certificates created based on the date the information supporting the creation of the certificate was entered into the ATMS2 database. The reports are automatically generated for the specified timeframe. An independent programmer within ITS verifies that the reports are logically correct for the information requested. Support staff in the D.A.R.E. Training Program manually tabulates the number of DARE certificates issued from after-action reports and grade sheets. Support staff in the Bureau of Standards reviews the Field Specialist Weekly Reports completed during a specified period to obtain a count of the number of K-9 certificates approved/issued. The sum of the totals provided by ATMS2, Field Specialists, Alcohol Testing Program and D.A.R.E. is the number of certificates issued.

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

Office of Policy and Budget – June 2020

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2020-21 (Words)		Associated Activities Title
	LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures		
1	Number of calls for Capitol Police Services		Capitol Complex Security
2	Number of criminal incidents per 1,000 employees		Capitol Complex Security
3	Number of laboratory service requests completed		Laboratory Services
4	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Toxicology		Laboratory Services
5	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Chemistry		Laboratory Services
6	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Firearms		Laboratory Services
7	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Latents		Laboratory Services
8	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Biology/DNA		Laboratory Services
9	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Digital Evidence		Laboratory Services
10	Average number of days to complete lab service requests by lab discipline: Questioned Documents		Laboratory Services
11	Number of hits and samples added in DNA Database		DNA Database
12	Number of criminal investigations		Investigative Services
13	Percent of investigative resources dedicated to major investigative activities		Investigative Services
14	Number of domestic security activities		Domestic Security
15	Number of intelligence reports / percentage of intelligence reports that address a priority information need		Intelligence Initiatives
16	Percentage of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed		Sexual Predator Tracking and Information

17	Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted		Missing Persons
18	Percent of time FCIC is accessible		Criminal History Information
19	Percent of criminal history record checks for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public responded to within defined timeframes		Criminal History Information
20	Number of criminal history record checks processed for employment, licensure, volunteers and the public		Criminal History Information
21	Percent of criminal history record checks for gun transfer requests responded to within the defined timeframe		Criminal History Information
22	Number of criminal history record checks processed for gun transfer requests		Criminal History Information
23	Number of arrest records created and maintained		Criminal History Creation and Maintenance
24	Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions		Officer Compliance
25	Percent of training center audit criteria in compliance with established administrative and financial standards		Criminal Justice Training
26	Percent of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
27	Number of Individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination		Criminal Justice Training
28	Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued		Officer Records Management

LAW ENFORCEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF			FISCAL YEAR 2019-20		
SECTION I: BUDGET			**OPERATING**		**FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY**
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT				294,760,217	8,335,000
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)				24,845,786	-6,535,000
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY				319,606,003	1,800,000

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				0
Capitol Complex Security * Number of calls for Capitol Police services	4,773	1,994.03	9,517,520	
DNA Database * Number of DNA samples added to the DNA Database	91,561	43.96	4,025,377	
Crime Laboratory Services * Number of lab service requests completed	76,970	789.95	60,802,713	
Investigative Services * Number of criminal investigations	2,093	42,086.82	88,087,715	
Domestic Security * Number of domestic security activities	1,993	3,255.59	6,488,399	
Intelligence Initiatives * Number of intelligence reports	14,839	274.26	4,069,806	
Missing Persons * Number of missing persons intelligence checks conducted	26,956	55.04	1,483,623	
Sexual Predator Tracking and Information * Number of registered sexual predator/offender case reviews completed	847	3,802.23	3,220,487	
Criminal History Information * Number of criminal history record checks processed	3,778,689	3.96	14,950,110	
Criminal History Creation and Maintenance * Number of arrest records created and maintained	27,899,164	0.63	17,677,315	
Officer Compliance * Number of criminal justice officer disciplinary actions.	410	11,106.11	4,553,507	
Officer Records Management * Number of professional law enforcement certificates issued	18,466	79.56	1,469,079	
Criminal Justice Training * Number of individuals who pass the basic professional certification examination	6,352	974.82	6,192,083	
TOTAL			222,537,734	

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
PASS THROUGHS				
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			1,234,417	
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			9,735,527	1,800,000
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
OTHER (Federal Grants to both State and Local Governmental Entities)			19,602,794	
REVERSIONS			66,496,029	681
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			319,606,501	1,800,681

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

BIS - Biometric Identification System

CCH - Computerized Criminal History System

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

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

DNA Database – Dioxyribonucleic Acid Database

FCIC- Florida Crime Information Center

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

FDLE - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FIPC - Florida Infrastructure Protection Center

FS - Florida Statutes

GAA - General Appropriations Act

GR - General Revenue Fund

ICHS – Integrated Criminal History System

IT - Information Technology

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

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

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

RDSTF - Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TF - Trust Fund