AGENDA FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT August 5, 2015

Attachments to the items below can be viewed at the following link: http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/Cabinet/Cabinet-Packages.aspx

ITEM 1 Respectfully submit the **Minutes of the June 23**, **2015 Cabinet Meeting**.

(See Attachment 1)

RECOMMEND APPROVAL

ITEM 2 Respectfully submit the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's FY 2016-17 Legislative Budget Request.

(See Attachment 2)

RECOMMEND APPROVAL

ITEM 3 Respectfully submit the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's 2016 Legislative Proposal.

(See Attachment 3)

RECOMMEND APPROVAL

ITEM 4 Respectfully submit **Agency Measures and Review of Delegated Authority for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.**

(See Attachment 4)

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

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4	IN RE: MEETING OF	THE GOVERNOR AND
5	CABINET	/
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9	CABINET MEMBERS:	GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT ATTORNEY GENERAL PAM BONDI
10		CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER JEFF ATWATER
11		COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ADAM PUTNAM
12		ADAM FOINAM
13	DATE:	TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2015
14	LOCATION:	CABINET MEETING ROOM
15		LOWER LEVEL, THE CAPITOL TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
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1	GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a second?
2	ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Second.
3	GOVERNOR SCOTT: Any comments or objections?
4	(NO RESPONSE).
5	GOVERNOR SCOTT: Hearing none, the motion
6	carries.
7	Thank you very much.
8	MR. NORDBY: Okay. Thank you.
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DISCUSSION OF APPOINTMENTS FOR DEP SECRETARY AND FDLE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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GOVERNOR SCOTT: At our last meeting, the
Cabinet approved my selection of John Steverson as
Interim Secretary of DEP and Rick Swearingen as
Interim Executive Director of FDLE.

In accordance with our Cabinet Governance Guidelines, we posted both positions on the People First website and solicited applications on association websites throughout the nation. In total, we received more than 100 applications for the positions.

The law requires that I make the appointments and the Cabinet approve. Earlier this year I appointed John Steverson and Rick Swearingen, and I think they both have been extremely effective at their respective agencies. The new Cabinet requirements state that we should have a public interview for those two positions upon my permanent appointments, so we can schedule those interviews for the next Cabinet meeting unless there are other Cabinet applications any Cabinet members would like me to review at this time.

(NO RESPONSE).

GOVERNOR SCOTT: In the interest of transparency, I'd like to discuss any other Cabinet applications Cabinet members would like reviewed during this public meeting so we can plan public interviews to have discussion in the open. So there are no other -- no one has any other?

Commissioner.

appreciate particularly building on the reforms that we've adopted. I look forward to that public interview process. We've had an opportunity to narrow the applicants and internally interviewed five for one of the positions and three for the others, and I'm comfortable moving forward with the public interviews of the two that you've nominated.

GOVERNOR SCOTT: Okay.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: So I would support us agenda'ing those interviews for the next Cabinet meeting.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: So you're suggesting we just interview the two that the Governor appointed, and no others?

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: I'm comfortable with that.

1 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Okay. I'd like to interview additional for DEP. 3 COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: And I'll submit 4 5 those. 6 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Do you have --7 Attorney General, do you have any right now? 8 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Not with me, but I 9 have them -- I can get them to you by the end of 10 the week. 11 GOVERNOR SCOTT: So why don't we do this: 12 let's -- if everybody is okay with FDLE, then we'll 13 go ahead and do the public interview with that one 14 at the next Cabinet meeting; and at the next 15 Cabinet meeting, everybody will bring forward any 16 applicants they have for DEP. So keep -- my goal 17 is just make sure it's all transparent. 18 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: And post them in 19 advance, well in advance so you can review the 2.0 resume. 21 GOVERNOR SCOTT: So we'll do FDLE at the next 22 meeting, and then at the next meeting anybody will 23 bring any applicants for DEP. 2.4 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Great. 25 GOVERNOR SCOTT: And we'll discuss them then,

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1	and we don't do the interviews for DEP at that	
2	meeting.	
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: At the following one,	
4	okay.	
5	GOVERNOR SCOTT: All right. Thank you.	
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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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GOVERNOR SCOTT: Now I'd like to recognize Rick Swearingen with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Good morning, again.

Before I begin, it would be remiss of me not to say thank you again for taking the time earlier this morning to honor several of our members with resolutions. The FDLE annual awards ceremony is a time-honored tradition at our agency. Each year it seems we continue to be impressed with the exceptional array of nominees. We benefit from the talents of loyal and dedicated public servants that routinely go above and beyond to provide extraordinary service.

I want to say thank you to all of the dedicated members, as well as their families. I am so proud of the work they do every day. Because of the work of our FDLE members, FDLE continues to be one of the premiere law enforcement agencies in the nation.

We have five agenda items for you today. First are the minutes from the March 10th and

1 May 5th, 2015, Cabinet meetings. Is there a motion on the GOVERNOR SCOTT: 3 item? ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: So move. 5 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a second? CFO ATWATER: Second. GOVERNOR SCOTT: Moved and seconded, show the 7 minutes approved without objection. 8 INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Next are the 10 third quarter performance report and contracts over 11 \$100,000. I would --12 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a motion to -- oh, 13 go ahead. 14 INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: I would say 15 overall performance continued at a steady rate except for a few areas, including the labs, which 16 17 are performing below standard in seven of nine 18 disciplines due mostly to turnover. 19 The lab system as a whole is down 2.0 24% effective FTEs due to vacant positions and 21 training. Our firearms and DNA disciplines are 22 exceeding their quarterly standards. 23 I plan to discuss forensic improvements in my 2.4 vision for the agency as part of my midterm 25 evaluation. These metrics will be changed, amended

at the next Cabinet meeting, obviously, when we 1 present our new performance measures, but I'm happy 3 to try and answer any questions you have about Number 2. 5 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a motion to accept 6 the report? 7 CFO ATWATER: So moved. GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a second? 8 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Second. 10 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Any comments or objections? 11 (NO RESPONSE). 12 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Hearing none, the motion 13 carries. 14 INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Thank you. 15 16

Next is the final approval of 11 sets of

rules. This package is identical to those rules noticed on the March 10th meeting. While the package looks extensive, a majority of the changes are cleanup or technical regarding the standards and Training Commission Rules 11B. Also, we are proposing a new section, 11D-10, which is the Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame.

If you like, I can briefly go through the chapters involving substantive changes. The one thing I would note about the Hall of Fame is all

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1 candidates will be vetted by FDLE before they come to you. 3 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a motion on the item? 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: So moved. GOVERNOR SCOTT: Is there a second? 7 COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: Second. GOVERNOR SCOTT: Any comments or objections? 8 (NO RESPONSE). 10 GOVERNOR SCOTT: Hearing none, the motion carries. 11 12 INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: The next item is 13 my midterm evaluation. I appreciate the opportunity to discuss my priorities for the 14 15 Department and the Agency's success across these 16 priorities since my appointment. As you know, I am 17 a lifetime FDLE member. 18 After being appointed Interim Commissioner, I 19 immediately began crafting my vision for the future 2.0 of FDLE. As I have stated in prior Cabinet 21 presentations, I did not inherit a broken agency. 2.2 I have benefitted from several innovative leaders 23 in FDLE's history, some who led the Agency through 2.4 periods of incredible growth, and others who

maintained stability during tough economic times

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and challenging public safety issues. I'm excited to be leading the Agency during a time that I would describe as renewal.

In light of Florida's sound economy, FDLE is poised to address areas for growth within the spectrum of services we provide to both the criminal justice community and the public. In addition, all law enforcement agencies are facing challenges in regard to public approval and trust. In light of several high-profile incidents, we understand that FDLE is not immune from this scrutiny.

We must take proactive steps to renew both the authority and the legitimacy of our actions. We need to ensure that our professional standards are both soundly defined and higher than ever to meet increasing expectations. And as Commissioner, I will always respond to the factual concerns about the Department, our members, or our services.

Before I jump into my assessment of FDLE and the priorities I see being part of the Department's future, I think it's important to start with our mission and history.

FDLE is indeed a unique agency. There are very few state agencies nationwide that compare in

terms of authority, capacity, membership, and governance. Our mission to promote public safety and strengthen domestic security through partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors speaks to the origins of this agency.

Our members implement this mission through various objectives, including examining forensic evidence, conducting multi-jurisdiction, multi-victim, and special investigations; providing an infrastructure of critical criminal history information; promoting competency and professional conduct of criminal justice officers; and providing security for the Capitol complex; and protecting the Governor, First Lady, First Family, and other dignitaries.

The Agency was created in 1967 by combining a variety of entities: The Florida Sheriff's Bureau, the State's narcotics bureau, and the Attorney General's anti-bookie squad. And in 1969, it was reorganized to become a Cabinet agency.

I tell you all of this because in order to know where we're going, it's important to know where we've been. It's also important to note that in fiscal year '07/'08 the Department had a total

of more than 2,000 FTEs. And like many Florida state agencies, we lost a significant portion of these resources, more than 300 FTEs, by fiscal year '11 and '12 during the state's budget crisis.

It's worth noting that more than 85 percent of these position cuts were taken in our investigations and forensics area. For the first time in the Agency's history we were forced to significantly cut agent and lab positions.

Like many other agencies, this led to a reprioritization of our services. Over the past few years, the Legislature has begun reappropriating resources as the demand continues to grow.

Since fiscal year '07/'08, we have been handling roughly the same number of lab service requests, about 76,500 a year, and are actually working more criminal investigations, approximately 2,100 a year. In fiscal year '07/'08 we had almost 1,300 investigations in forensics FTEs. Our current budget stands at just over 310,000,000, and 1,771 FTE, including about 1,000 investigations in forensic FTEs.

As you know, I'm a big believer in Lincoln's leadership principles, and Lincoln once said: You

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must set and respond to fundamental goals and values that move your followers.

So one of my first orders of business, when I assumed the Commissioner's role, was to take inventory of the Agency's current duties, responsibilities, and performance. This included meeting with many chiefs, sheriffs, community leaders, and customers.

As timing would have it, legislative session was right around the corner, so my assessment included spending significant time meeting with and listening to Florida's legislators and staff. This wasn't just about the FDLE budget and our legislative priorities, it was seeking input from them about FDLE and any questions, suggestions, or concerns that they had regarding public safety topics.

During the same time period, I attended the Florida Sheriffs' and Police Chiefs' Association meetings, seeking feedback on how the Department can better serve the needs of local law enforcement agencies. Collaboration with and support to local criminal justice agencies is an important component of the FDLE mission. I am dedicated to exploring innovative enhancements to the services FDLE

1 provides these agencies.

In addition, I have engaged key community partners. Based on these meetings and communications, along with discussion with FDLE members and command staff, I believe I have assembled sound information from which to guide my priorities and vision for the Agency. I believe now is the time for the Department to refocus, reprioritize, and renew. The new emphasis will allow us to provide better services to our partners and the citizens and visitors of this state.

For the remainder of my presentation, I would like to discuss eight priorities and the progress made over the past six months: One, establishing cyber crime capabilities; two, enhancing intelligence and domestic security partnerships and investigations; three, leveraging new analytical capabilities to better utilize data and information; four, allocating additional assets to public safety task forces; five, maintaining public confidence in professional standards and character of peace officers; six, providing objective use of force and in-custody death investigations; seven, evaluating Department infrastructure, updating technology, our facilities and equipment; and

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lastly, improving recruitment, retention, and development of members.

We have been working cyber crime, mostly in the realm of child pornography, for nearly 20 years. FDLE incorporated these types of cases into our investigative strategy and began training and partnering with the local law enforcement agencies.

As you know, a few years ago we gained a number of cyber crime positions from the Attorney General's Office. This provided the Department with additional expertise regarding child pornography cases. I can assure you that child pornography and sex trafficking cases will remain a priority, especially with the nexus to our responsibilities in regard to sexual offenders and predators.

While these efforts continue to pay big dividends in getting bad guys locked up, I believe we need to extend these efforts into cyber intrusion, hacking, and denial of service attacks. We need to evolve both our skill sets and partnerships into the types of cyber cases that we expect will lead to the identification of additional organized crime and domestic security

threats in Florida.

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As technology has evolved, so have the investigative challenges in these cases. FDLE needs to remain on the cutting edge, ahead of the criminal element on all fronts. This means a continuing investment in our people, our training, and our equipment.

Our country and the state continues to be besieged by cyber crime. Everyday criminals are invading homes and offices throughout the nation, not just by breaking down doors and windows, but by breaking into laptops, personal computers, and wireless devices.

The collective impact is staggering. Billions of dollars are lost every year repairing systems hit by such attacks. Some take down vital systems, disrupting and disabling both the public and private sector, including critical infrastructure such as power grids and water treatment plants. Millions of people have had their personal information compromised, to include their medical and financial histories.

In 2014, we were allocated seven additional agents and two analysts to extend our capabilities into intrusion investigations. Their focus has

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been cyber training for the public and private sector and the Secure Florida Initiative. This was restructured to more strategically align assets to work cyber issues and a unique new training plan was developed.

In January I met with all three special agents in charge of the FBI's three divisions in Florida, as well as the FBI assistant director. One of our topics was partnering on cyber security intrusion. We are currently establishing an MOU to work as a partner on cyber security intrusion cases with the FBI.

More recently, members of the Department attended a national cyber security summit sponsored by the National Governors' Association. As a result, we have partnered with the Agency for State Technology and the Governor's Inspector General to develop a cyber response plan for state agencies and critical infrastructure. The cyber threat facing Florida is significant, and as Florida's state investigative agency, we need to be more fully prepared to detect, deter, and dismantle the criminal organizations responsible.

As a part of my initial inventory, I recognized a need to enhance how the Department

gathers domestic security intelligence and conducts investigations. I know each of you has reviewed my resume to vet me for consideration in permanently filling the role as FDLE Commissioner.

Based on my prior leadership roles at the Agency, it should come as no surprise as to why this area is a priority to me personally. I have become even more convinced that we can do more as an agency to better protect the citizens, visitors, and critical infrastructure in Florida from terrorist threats. FDLE has a statutory responsibility for domestic security in Florida that goes well beyond our role on the Domestic Security Oversight Council and the prioritization of funding needs for state and local agencies receiving DHS dollars.

The FBI has publicly indicated that we are at more risk now for an attack on American soil than we were preceding the tragedy on September 11th, 2001. These threats are too prolific for Federal law enforcement to track without assistance from local and state agencies.

History has taught us that Florida can be utilized for training and funding for both foreign and domestic threat groups. Recent events suggest

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that the military and law enforcement are being specifically targeted, again, making our state a target-rich environment.

I have engaged in many conversations with local and state enforcement leadership to discuss how we can better focus our intelligence and investigative efforts toward the threat in our own backyard. We have reorganized our Office of Statewide Intelligence including bringing on a new director with military and federal domestic security experience. As a part of this process, we have transitioned our FDLE watch desk from a communication center to a 24-hour watch and warning center to enhance our intelligence and analytical capabilities.

At FDLE headquarters we have unique opportunities through our Florida Fusion Center to directly engage the assets of our partner state and federal agencies on our intelligence collection requirements. We can improve our domestic security threat detection if we more robustly engage our local, state, and federal partners and share the information in intelligence that we can through our existing MOUs.

Weekly meetings are not enough. We need to

have standing priority information needs that we can action into meaningful intelligence products. These products must be shared with our partners and the private sector as appropriate. In turn, we should expect these products to naturally generate prevention efforts, protective measures, investigative leads, and additional intelligence, as well as policy and resource deployment decisions.

These information needs will become standing priorities for FDLE agents and analysts, each of whom, by FDLE policy, has a duty to be an intelligence collector. And we have begun production of more relevant and timely intelligence for Agency command staff to better allocate domestic security resources.

In addition, I have directed a new focus on the efforts of the counter terrorism and the financial crimes analysis centers. Both have specific statutory responsibilities, but we need to leverage the full capabilities of both of these FDLE units.

To be clear, I am not seeking additional authority for the collection of information or intelligence. FDLE is very aware of the privacy

and civil liberty concerns associated with law enforcement intelligence and fusion centers. I would put our track record as a model agency in this area up against any other state investigative agency or fusion center nationwide.

We simply need to do a better job in the analysis of and production efforts associated with what has been legally collected. This will take leadership, focus, training, and higher expectations.

There is a wealth of information out there that will allow our analysts to do their jobs more efficiently and effectively, but they can't do this without proper training and tools. Our potential for better leveraging the data we have resides in the capabilities of our analysts. Shortly after 911, FDLE developed a series of analyst training programs that quickly became the standard for training across the country.

In 2003, the Department developed the Florida Law Enforcement Analyst Academy. This academy is the first of its kind in the nation. It has now evolved into a certification standard. Analysts learn criminal and intelligence analysis skills to successfully prevent crime and conduct complex

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investigations. In 2014, this training program won the prestigious award of excellence from the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, IALEIA.

If you poll police chiefs and sheriffs statewide, they will tell you the value of having well-trained analysts at their agency. Many graduates of our program indicate that the training is now required for progression in their agencies.

The systems that warehouse volumes of crime data do not generate trend, pattern, and lead information on their own. The data in these systems must be evaluated and interpreted by critical-thinking, well-trained analysts.

I have committed to continuing these analyst training programs, even though the federal money which used to support this is no longer available. We have recently worked to develop a cost-effective mechanism for the delivery of these programs so that even the smallest agencies in Florida can take advantage of these trainings. I am committed to supporting the analyst training and the professional development of these key support assets.

FDLE's mission hinges on our ability to work

in partnership with other criminal justice and public safety partners. Our history as an organization speaks to the need to collectively leverage our assets to detect and dismantle the greatest threats to public safety in Florida.

These threats include multi-jurisdiction, organized criminal groups with increasingly sophisticated and technological assets that have the potential to overwhelm the means of law enforcement. These criminals, however, will never overcome the dedication and perseverance of law enforcement.

FDLE has learned to utilize our limited assets wisely in cooperation with our local, state, federal, and tribal partners. In recent years, the Department has withdrawn from essentially all law enforcement task forces statewide. It is true that some of these task forces had outlived their need, but I believe there is value in many of them in terms of leveraging resources and providing a public safety services.

This was also impacted by the cuts to sworn assets in recent years. As I mentioned earlier, the Department lost over a quarter of our sworn positions in lean budget times. This dramatically

changed the footprint of FDLE agents distributed statewide, yet our investigative requests from partner agencies continued to increase.

FDLE cannot accomplish its mission in isolation: We need our partners, and they need us. I have removed the moratorium on task force assignments.

Beyond the statewide priorities that I have delineated for our command staff, I trust that our Regional Special Agent in charge can make appropriate decisions regarding the allocation of the sworn assets in their region.

I previously mentioned meeting with the FBI special agents in charge. Following the meetings, I made a commitment to reallocating resources to their joint terrorism task forces. We have also had discussions with the Secret Service and the U.S. Marshals Service about reengaging in some of their task forces.

We recognize that in today's environment many of our partners also need and make increasing requests for assistance and services of our non-sworn assets. Our analytical, forensic, training, information, and technology resources can help support multi-disciplinary public safety

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concerns. We will continue to seek out these working partnerships that allow other agencies and FDLE to benefit from the pooling of our collective resources.

Law enforcement agencies across the country are facing challenges. Given the Department's role in providing public integrity investigations, I believe we should take a leadership role in ensuring public trust. We must ensure our professional standards are both soundly defined and higher than ever to meet increasing expectations.

As Commissioner, I have communicated clearly that an FDLE member who has an integrity violation, that I will do all I can to ensure that they no longer maintain employment with the Department.

But as an agency, we are also responsible for assisting in the training, certification, discipline, and professional standards of officers and agencies.

The Department staffs the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission which handles disciplinary actions against officers failing to meet prescribed standards. Recent Florida headlines have highlighted examples of alleged

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failures by officers to maintain what we would characterize as good moral character.

The Commission, whose membership includes

19 of our finest officers, leaders, and citizens

statewide does an extraordinary job. It is not

light duty. But I believe we have room for

improvement in our definition of moral character in

Florida, and I trust that the Commission, working

in partnership with our critical citizen advocacy

groups, will seek the rule and statutory

adjustments they see fit.

Training, especially leadership courses, are crucial to the enhancement of officer standards and professionalism. FDLE is staff to the Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute. I am committed to enhancing the programs offered by the FCJEI.

I have also initiated a review of the Special Agent Training Academy and our in-service training requirements for all sworn members. As part of this review, I have restructured our sworn training assets at FDLE. The responsibilities for these efforts have been transferred to our Bureau of Professionalism, and the Academy has been revised to reflect the new demands associated with

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officer-involved shootings, public integrity, and in-custody death investigations.

As you might guess, cyber investigations and intelligence-driven case work, interviews, and source development are now a priority in this curriculum. We will welcome a new class of agents in July.

We have also streamlined our audit function regarding courses provided by training schools for law enforcement officers. This will allow errors to be discovered and corrected faster, reducing the potential impact to students and agencies regarding their training requirements.

And lastly, I prescribe national and state accreditation for all law enforcement agencies. Successful accreditation makes a statement to law enforcement colleagues and the public that the agency meets the very highest of standards.

This spring, FDLE underwent a gold standard assessment by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, CALEA. The assessors provided positive feedback about the Agency and specifically mentioned our professionalism, our commitment to our mission, and consistency of processes and practices. We expect to receive our

seventh reaccreditation at an upcoming CALEA meeting.

As a statewide independent law enforcement agency, FDLE is uniquely positioned and has the authority to investigate use of force by law enforcement or correctional officers and incidents of in-custody inmate deaths. Incidents involving police and corrections personnel use of force and in-custody death incidents attract media attention and invite public scrutiny.

These independent, impartial investigations are imperative to maintain public trust between the criminal justice community and citizens. Still, some agencies choose to handle these on their own.

We recently developed an in-custody death and death investigative training course for these entities to ensure that these cases are handled properly. The training has been delivered nine times statewide and is available through the state's 40 training academies.

In February, DOC Secretary Jones and I signed a new memorandum of understanding for FDLE to respond to any serious injury, homicide, suicide, or death of an inmate which occurs as a result of anything other than apparent natural causes. While

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the FDLE and DOC MOU was the focus during the last legislative session, the MOUs we have in place to assist us with deadly force cases involving local law enforcement agencies have been a longstanding part of FDLE operations.

Regardless of whether we have a standing MOU, as long as I am commissioner, FDLE will continue to respond to the request from any agency head that seeks our assistance in these types of cases. My support to the chiefs and sheriffs will not waiver. But our role in these cases also makes FDLE's connection to and communication with key community stakeholders vital to the legitimacy, not just the authority, of our Department in working these investigations.

During the legislative session, I had several conversations with membership to clarify our role in these investigations and emphasized that independent investigations, whether done by FDLE or another neutral third party, are key to ensuring the integrity of these cases.

I have also spent significant time cultivating a relationship with key leadership from the NAACP to ensure that we have a working dialogue and can address concerns proactively and not just in a time

of crisis.

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To date, the Department is currently working 140 DOC investigations. The Legislature's appropriation for the upcoming year will help us to meet this demand. You will see a request to meet the demand regarding local law enforcement officer shootings in our next legislative budget request.

I have completed several evaluations and implemented changes to the structure of the Department. The intent has been to better align resources to meet competing demands, to enhance resources within new priority areas, and create sustainable and significant efficiencies. And I want to emphasize that I am open to change and learning from the collective experiences and expertise of our membership.

The culture of law enforcement organizations tends to be rigid and hierarchal. Change is difficult at best and often viewed pessimistically. While I believe in chain of command, I also believe in participatory management and being able -- available and accessible to FDLE membership. I don't often stay confined to my office. I frequently walk the halls at headquarters, and I

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have visited all but one of our seven FDLE regions.

The changes I've made have shown the value of membership input as I actively listen to member concerns and suggestions before acting. I expect this from all leaders at FDLE. Most importantly, I feel as though there has been a positive shift in morale of the Agency based on my leadership style and expectations. I recognize that sometimes the simplest of gestures can make a world of difference in the lives of our FDLE members and the quality of their work experience.

I believe in personally showing gratitude for member service milestones. I believe that FDLE members are part of a family. And given the personal sacrifices our members must make to work in law enforcement, I want them to feel like FDLE respects their family as well. To this end, I reinstituted several key programs, such as Bring Your Kids to Work Day.

At headquarters this event consisted of four hours of events and activities that showed children ages 8 to 15 how exciting a profession in law enforcement can be. Over 80 kids participated, and we received rave reviews. I intend to implement additional member programs in the future.

Beginning in the late '80s and throughout the '90s, FDLE experienced unprecedented growth and expansion both in resources and responsibilities.

While these responsibilities continue to grow, after nearly a decade's worth of budget shortfalls, FDLE now must work within the competing realities of budget limitations and increasing customer service expectations. We need to refresh and rebuild our technology and invest in our physical infrastructure to avoid limiting our abilities.

While we are fortunate to see some significant investments in technology, such as the ongoing multi-million-dollar investment in the new computerized criminal history system and proposed funds for a rewrite of the automated training management system, we are falling behind in our own investigative efforts.

We have an investigative case management system that was innovative when it was built over 20 years ago. It now limits our ability to effectively utilize the data that it contains. The antiquated platforms on which they have been built do not support intelligence or trend analysis.

I will seek solutions that allow our agency to

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better leverage the data that is specifically part of ongoing criminal cases or active criminal intelligence in an effort to enhance our investigative abilities. This will make for stronger cases and enhance prosecutions.

We also have physical infrastructure needs. We are at capacity in terms of space in almost every region in the state. We cannot seek additional forensic positions without asking for additional laboratory space.

And we have a regional operation center, our Pensacola facility, that has areas that are literally crumbling. There are areas of the building that have been closed off to avoid injuries to members. The physical environment of FDLE should not contribute to member stress. You will see our concerns articulated in legislative budget requests for the next session.

As part of the FDLE fundamental values, we believe in respect for each member as our most valuable asset, and we are implementing policies to ensure we better develop and keep our high performers and ensure employee morale continues to improve. I have initiated a review of how the Agency can approve professional pathways for

members that may start in one area of the Agency but through training, education, may become exceptional candidates for specialized positions in other areas.

We have been doing this for some time at FDLE with our Special Agent Trainee Program where we take one or two applicants every few hiring cycles and develop them into highly trained agents. As a graduate of this program myself, I can assure you, it works.

While the SAT Program has evolved significantly over the years, we haven't taken the time to see how this successful program might be emulated in other job classes. It's time for us to take stock of our most valuable investment:

Current FDLE members, and how they can be better prepared for promotion into higher job classes.

I am also committed to continuing and expanding our mentoring program. Last year FDLE developed a program that included formal mentoring pairing. We started with seven pairs statewide, to engage in a six-month program.

Based on the results of this program, we have revised the format and strengthened the pairing process. We are currently vetting over

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60 applicants who want to participate in the next program which will start late this summer.

FDLE will continue to seek innovative solutions to the professional development of our members, which leads to enhanced services that we can provide to our partners, but recruitment and retention discussion also tends to revolve on pay issues. I can tell you the starting salaries for our sworn and forensic members are not competitive with many of our local and state counterparts.

A recent survey by the Florida State Fire Marshal shows the average salaries of FDLE analysts, lab analysts, are \$24,000 less than the salary survey mean. We cannot remain a premiere law enforcement agency if we don't address these competitive pay differentials.

I would like to spend the last few minutes elaborating on the impact this has had on our forensic services. Forensics presents one of the greatest risks to our Agency in the short and long term. FDLE's crime laboratory system is staffed with 286 crime lab analysts and supervisors. Our crime labs receive an average of 76,500 forensic service requests each year. They are never fully staffed.

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Over the past six years, the Agency has lost 127 crime lab analysts and crime lab analyst supervisions, representing a turnover ratio of 44 percent. Recruitment, hiring, and training to replace this lost experience is the greatest contributing factor to lost productivity and the growing number of pending service requests.

Although turnover is a factor in productivity for any organization, it has a greater than average negative impact in the labs because of the lengthy training required to prepare new scientists with the skills and knowledge to be fully productive in case analysis and court testimony. Some of our training regimens take two years to complete.

High analyst turnover translated to a high number of new hires, higher number in training and lost productivity, to equal almost 18,000 service requests in 2013. To maximize the state's investment in training forensic scientists, improve laboratory productivity, and reduce the backlog, FDLE must retain its experienced analysts and be able to compete with other crime labs in recruiting and hiring the best and brightest new analysts.

As Commissioner, I am committed to addressing this issue, as well as other barriers, to recruitment and retention of additional employee classes, but my first priority is forensics.

My forensic plan will be accomplished in several ways: We will utilize existing salary dollars to implement a series of competitive pay adjustments for crime lab analysts meeting 3-, 4-, and 6-year anniversary dates with the Agency. While our current fiscal projections for next year suggest we can make these initial adjustments within our current allocations, we may need to come back with a subsequent legislative proposal for long-term sustainability.

Currently, our analysts have a 3-, 4-, 5- program that gets them an additional \$5,000 over that time span. We're going to move that to a 3-, 4-, 6-, which will give them \$8,000 over that time span.

Beyond this, we need to address salary differentials. We will propose a plan that will include multi-year legislative budget request items to address this problem. We will submit a legislative budget request for an innovative private training solution to free up time devoted

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by senior analysts in training new analysts. This will have an immediate impact on productivity lost to analysts being pulled away from the bench to train others.

The Agency is at capacity in terms of space in almost every region in the state. We cannot seek additional forensic positions without also asking for additional space. You will see a refresh of a proposal we sought this past year for an annex to FDLE headquarters in our next legislative budget request.

There may be additional areas of the state where we also seek to expand our building space relative to forensics. We will develop a plan similar to the state's recruiting of businesses from the northeast which seeks to recruit forensic personnel from the northeast U.S. where we have already found candidates who are willing to move to our state.

That concludes my presentation regarding performance over the past six months. I believe the progress we have seen is notable, and I am excited about where the Agency could go in the future given the priorities I have laid out.

While I have been evaluating and assessing the

Agency in my new role, I have no doubt FDLE
membership has, in turn, been evaluating me. I
feel comfortable in saying that I believe I have
the support of the vast majority of FDLE
membership. This support is clearly evidenced in
the Department as increasing morale and the

positive energy of the Agency membership.

What has served the agency so well for nearly 50 years, the FDLE way of doing business, the culture and values of the Department, isn't something that is simply passed along or inherited with position or title, it is gleaned through experience within the organization. I am blessed to have been with FDLE for 31 years, and I'm hopeful that my institutional knowledge, leadership principles, and diversity of experience within the Department will continue to enhance the value of the organization to Florida.

Thank you.

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GOVERNOR SCOTT: Thank you very much.

Are there any questions, any comments?

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: I do, but I'll defer to

the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Yeah, I just have a couple of comments.

Thank you for making forensics your priority. I know that the lab is so crucial. It's the core function really of what you do. I mean DNA on sex cases, DNA on homicide cases, fingerprints on homicide and all cases, they're solving cold cases, and the cyber crimes. I mean but the lab -- we've got to keep that lab running, and we've got to increase it, especially now because of these new synthetic drugs.

You know that Flakka is flooding the market. They call it the \$5 drug, and I just think we're going to see that going through the roof, and prosecutors cannot prosecute these cases and law enforcement officers can't charge them without FDLE's cooperation, and they're just amazing.

And I know all around the state I'm hearing —
if there's a homicide case they pull everything off
the machines to analyze that DNA to get these bad
guys in custody, so thank you. I mean you've been
making tremendous strides with what little
resources you have. Thank you there.

And, also, one other thing. I've been working some cases jointly with the FBI, ATF, and DEA throughout the state, especially in south Florida, and it's so great to see FDLE as part of that team,

partnering with our federal agencies, so thank you for that, Commissioner.

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Thank you.

GOVERNOR SCOTT: Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: Thank you, Governor.

Commissioner, this was a very well done self-evaluation. I appreciate the clarity and the detail where you laid out the objectives that you will hold yourself accountable for and that we can hold you accountable for. And I know we're going to get another shot at interviewing you at the next meeting, but I do have some questions based on your presentation.

You referenced the withdrawal of FDLE from task forces. Why did FDLE withdraw from these task forces?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: I can't specifically answer that, Commissioner. Some of it, obviously, was attributed to the reduction in the number of agent positions we had statewide, but I can tell you in my conversations with the chiefs and the sheriffs, that that is one thing that all of -- most of them have said to me, is FDLE has been viewed over the last few years as being almost isolationists in removing ourselves from these task

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So I have committed to reengaging into, not just federal task forces. There are some other -- in OROC, for example, in our Orlando region, the Metropolitan Bureau of Investigation has a task force that -- so I'm leaving that to the SACS to determine in the region where those assets best fit, but I don't know specifically why we withdrew.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: Well, I'm glad you're turning that around.

Your early slide indicated that you're down over 330 FTEs since '08, so why is space such a problem if you're down over 300 FTEs?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Keep in mind some of our build -- our headquarters building is over 20 years old now, so even with that reduction -- now we lost over 300, we've gained some of those back. I think we gained back a total of maybe -- I know in the agent positions we lost 72 over that time frame, but we got 19 back from the Attorney General's Office in 2011 for -- to work child exploitation cases.

So we've gotten some of those back. But if you notice, the one slide -- in 2000 we had 1,300 investigations and forensics positions.

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We're down to about a thousand of those, so we are still close to 300 down in that area. But many of our buildings we've just outgrown. Even with the reduction in those personnel, we've just simply outgrown the buildings.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: Is the fusion center concept working the way that it was designed to do, or has complacency crept in since 911?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: As a society, I think we -- as time passes between the significant event, it's inevitable there is a level of complacency. I think you're seeing that turn around now, not just at the state level but at the local level.

With the current threats we're facing, the on-line threat, the availability of technology, social media, the threats to this state, I mean I can't overstate how significant they are.

So I think you're seeing a refocus now, which is absolutely necessary, and that will be a priority. As I said, we brought in -- the new head of our Office of Statewide Intelligence has not only military but federal experience, domestic security experience. So there is going to be a refocus in our Agency on that effort.

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COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: Are the sheriffs and the chiefs participating, or do they still have pockets of concern about liability of sharing that intelligence?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: The way our fusion process is set up here in the state, each region has a regional fusion center, and so the local sheriffs and police chiefs are assigned — they assign personnel at their discretion to those regional fusion centers.

The state fusion center is made up of our state and federal partners, so we don't have local entities assigned to the state fusion center.

That's our state and federal partners. We have an FBI representative there, and we have a DHS representative there.

Like everybody else, you know, the sheriffs and chiefs have lost resources. When the economy tanked, they lost resources just like we did. So some of that is a -- it's a budget decision.

So while I can't say that every sheriff and police chief assigns people to fusion centers, I think overall each region is represented. And I think you're going to see a refocus of those efforts as well.

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COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: You made a number of references to the increased level of chatter out there and your concerns about counter terrorism. Would you say that it is on the increase, your assessment of the threat in the state?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Without hesitation. And that is the thing that keeps me up most at night.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: What about recruitment and radicalization within the inmate population in the state, is that something that y'all monitor and address?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Quite honestly, we need to do a better job of that in working with the DOC. The FBI has a nationwide program that looks at some of that, but here in the state, that's one of the things I would like to sit down and discuss with Secretary Jones, is how we can better partner to identify those folks, not only that are in prison that are radicalized, but who they're meeting and talking with. So we definitely need to do a better job in that area.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: Can I address something on that point, Governor?

GOVERNOR SCOTT: Sure.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONDI: And, Commissioner, the case that we just made with the KKK trying to kill a former inmate, we did that in conjunction with the FBI. The FBI, they were very actively involved in that case. I think the FBI is pretty active in our corrections system. I don't want to say a whole lot more than that.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: And finally, I would -you know, the other topic I wanted to be sure and
go on record on is, you know, officer-involved
shootings and in-custody deaths. And I know that
you have signed a number of MOUs with local
agencies. How many MOUs do you have?

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: I don't have that specific number for you, Commissioner, but I can get that to you by close of business today.

But what I have said, and what FDLE has always done -- this is not new to me -- regardless of that MOU, whether it's signed or not, FDLE will respond if a chief or a sheriff calls us and asks for that service. The MOU simply helps.

A lot of times if you don't have an MOU and you normally work these things yourself, and then all of a sudden you call and you want FDLE to do it, what the suspicion is: What's wrong with this

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shooting? There must be something going on here.

So the MOU just takes away that suspicion if, for whatever reason, they wanted us to work a specific case. But we'll never turn down a request for service from a sheriff or a police chief in that regard.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: It's just so important for public trust that FDLE be the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval for Florida law enforcement so that when those investigations occur there is no reason to question those who investigate the local officials, and so I just hope that you'll continue to make that a priority and make sure that internally FDLE is meeting its own expectations and providing the kind of leadership, meeting the accreditation standards, and then some, so that there is no question that your investigators, when they're reviewing those types of cases, are above reproach.

INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: I agree, Commissioner. The other side of that coin is you have to have a relationship with the community that you serve. I've met three times now with representation from the NAACP, the local chapter president here, as well as the state president a

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couple of days ago, after the Charleston shooting.

If you don't have those relationships on the front end, before something happens, if you're not proactive in establishing those relationships, it's too late when something happens. You have to have that trust with the community before something like a Charleston or a Ferguson happens, and so that's another thing that I intend to put a lot of effort into, is making sure that we are engaged in the community before something happens.

COMMISSIONER PUTNAM: I'm delighted to hear that. Thank you, Commissioner.

GOVERNOR SCOTT: CFO.

CFO ATWATER: Yes, thank you. Thank you, Governor.

Commissioner, I just would like to express my pleasure in the presentation that you've made, its completeness; that you've been on it -- but I appreciate that you have shared with us thoughts on the entire personnel scheme that you're working with. And that's organizational design, that's management, that's the comparison, the analysis as to alternatives that our talented people may have in a marketplace that is trying to seek them out, and our ability to maintain the talent that we must

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maintain and go find and grow; as well as all the infrastructure you spoke of, both technology, obviously our presence around the state, the relationships that you have spoken about with other agencies that we must partner with on a day-in-and-day-out basis.

So I have been impressed with the energy that you have exerted and how intellectually you have tried to take the entire scope of the role in these first six months. I do believe you've laid out for us some real needs, and so I think I'm just echoing what's been said; that as you know, we will be beginning the very conversation that was just completed now in days to prepare ourselves for a new fiscal year that will be coming before we know it.

And you have a tremendous responsibility to be sure that you have burdened us with additional facts that will be necessary to accomplish both, again, that infrastructure need that you're going to have, the lab that has been spoken of eloquently as to its value to the people of Florida, and that we don't find ourselves being the farm system for other places where these talented people are heading off to, okay? Thank you very much.

1	GOVERNOR SCOTT: All right. Thank you.
2	Item 5 was withdrawn.
3	INTERIM DIRECTOR SWEARINGEN: Thank you,
4	again, for the opportunity to serve as
5	Interim Commissioner of the greatest state agency.
6	GOVERNOR SCOTT: Thanks.
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ERRATA SHEET

Meeting of the Governor and Cabinet

Meeting Date: June 23, 2015

Page	Line	Error or Change	Reason for Change
12	5	Change "John" to "Jon"	
12	16	Change "John" to "Jon" Change "John" to "Jon"	

The Department is currently working on completing its Legislative Budget Request (LBR) for FY 16-17. The focus of these requests will align with several of Commissioner Swearingen's priorities for the department. Specifically these requests will be associated with the recruitment and retention of qualified forensic, information technology and sworn personnel; the replacement or improvement of aging infrastructure and technology; enhancing Florida's domestic security prevention and intelligence efforts; and maintaining the professionalism of our public safety officers. The following areas will be addressed in the department's LBR:

Forensics

- Competitive pay adjustments
- Replace aging laboratory equipment
- Increase expense for DNA Database
- Support of training and expense within Biology case work
- Additional OT for Biology analysts

Investigations and Domestic Security

- Increase investigative staffing for use of force investigations
- Sustain domestic security preparedness efforts
- Enhance security at the Capitol Complex
- Supplement Enforcement and Investigative Services Unit

Replace or Improve Aging Infrastructure or Equipment

- New Pensacola Regional Operations Center
- Replace fleet including Crime Scene and Capitol Police specialty vehicles

Enhance Technology

- Support information technology staffing
- Maintain the Libra System software lease and support
- Year 3 funding for replacement of Computerized Criminal History System
- Year 2 funding for upgrade and re-write of the Automated Training Management System

Improve Public Safety Professionalism

Staffing for Florida Accreditation Office

Additional Items. The department will also be seeking additional spending authority within the Operational Trust Fund as well as an adjustment to our grant authority. This is necessary to address yearly fiscal changes associated with the Federal Grants Trust Fund, and grants wherein FDLE is the recipient or the pass through for local agencies, and our tenant broker commissions. FDLE will also seek authority for at least one FTE position within the Office of Criminal Justice Grants to assist with the administration of these monies. The position will be supported through federal funding.

Dissemination of Juvenile Criminal History Records. On September 6, 2012, in G.G. v. FDLE, the First District Court of Appeal ruled FDLE juvenile criminal history records, maintained in an automated database, were available to the general public only to the extent that individual arrest records kept by local law enforcement agencies would be available, under Section 985.04(2), FS, essentially when the juvenile subject had been found to have committed three or more misdemeanors or had been taken into custody for or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The first criterion cannot fairly be applied to juvenile criminal history records because of the incomplete reporting of juvenile disposition information to FDLE under Section 943.052(2), FS. Attempting to apply this criterion to the juvenile criminal history record system maintained by FDLE would require extensive and expensive programming changes.

To comply with G.G., FDLE currently releases juvenile criminal history records to the public and entities other than criminal justice agencies only if the subject was taken into custody for or charged with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, or if the juvenile was treated as an adult. For juveniles not treated as adults, only the felony charges are released, regardless of any other charges that might be related to the arrest or court case. Sealed records and notices of expunged records for the juveniles not treated as adults are provided only to criminal justice agencies. It is the department's belief that agencies responsible for the welfare of vulnerable populations need access to juvenile misdemeanor records.

Proposed Change. Those agencies and entities which are currently eligible to receive sealed and notice of expunged criminal history records will be given access to juvenile criminal history records. Other agencies and the general public will receive juvenile criminal history records only if the juvenile was found to have committed or was taken into custody for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. In that event, the entire record will be disclosed. The criminal history record of a juvenile who is treated as an adult will be disseminated in the same manner as the criminal history record of an adult. Access to criminal history records sealed or expunged under the various provisions which afford this relief will not change. Criminal justice agencies will continue to receive juvenile criminal history records as under current law.

Others. The department is considering other legislation regarding development of a single basic skills examination to be delivered electronically statewide through an agreement with Miami-Dade College and clean-up language for Sexual Offender/Predator and Career Offender registration statutes.

	Proposed FDLE	Perforr	nance Measur	es (Revised	7.28.15)	
Number	Objective	Weight	Range	Result	Score	Weighted Score
	Percentage of investigative		5 = 70% or more			
1	resources dedicated to		4 = 68-69%			
1	conducting major investigative		3 = 66-67%			
	activities		2 = 64-65%			
		20%	1 = 63% and below			
			5 = 15-20%			
	Percentage of service requests		4 = 10-15%			
2	completed as function of staffing		3 = 5-10%			
	and optimal performance		2 = 5% and below			
		15%	1 = 0			
			5 = 98-100%			
	Percentage of criminal history		4 = 95-97%			
3	records compiled accurately		3 = 92-94%			
	, ,	100/	2 = 89-91%			
		10%	1 = 88% and below			
	Develoption of evice in all history.		5 = 100%			
4	Percentage of criminal history record checks responded to		4 = 98-99% 3 = 96-97%			
4	within the defined timeframe		2 = 94-95%			
	within the defined timename	5%	1 = 93% and below			
		370				
			5 = 100%			
_	Percentage of Biometric		4 = 98-99%			
5	Identification System searches		3 = 96-97%			
	performed in 10 minutes or less		2 = 94-95% 1 = 93% and below			
		5%				
			5 = 95-100%			
_	Percentage of time critical technology systems are online		4 = 90-94% 3 = 85-89%			
6			3 = 85-89% 2 = 80-84%			
	and accessible	10%	2 = 80-84% 1 = 79% and below			
		1070	5 = 800 or more			
	Number of training hours delivered to local, state and federal agencies		4 = 750-799 hours			
_			3 = 700-749 hours			
7			2 = 650-699 hours			
			1 = less than 650			
		5%	hours			
	Percentage of officer		5 = 97-100%			
	certification applications		4 = 94-96%			
8	processed within define timeframe		3 = 90-93%			
		=0/	2 = 89-86%			
		5%	1 = 85% and below			
			5 = 95-100%			
	Percentage of customers with positive service rating		4 = 90-94%			
9			3 = 85-89%			
	·		2 = 80-84%			
		5%	1 = 79% and below			
	Total	80%				
	Su	bjective	Leadership Asse	essment		
Number			Measure			Ranking 1-5

1	How do you define success in your agency?	
2	What services does your agency provide that are most undervalued?	
3	What outcomes do you plan to accomplish as agency head as it relates to your short and long	
	a. Do your resources align with your priorities in order to achieve these outcomes?	
	b. How do your priorities align with the agency's legislative proposals and legislative budget	
	c. What are the drivers and resistors that will help or hinder you from meeting these priorities?	
	d. How does the agency organizational structure support these priorities?	
	e. How are you measuring progress toward outcomes?	
4	What program areas of your agency face challenges in achieving desired outcomes?	
	a. What major issues are contributing to each area's weaknesses?	
	b. What internal or external threats exist?	
	c. What are the strategies you have planned to address these issues?	
	d. What major changes need to occur to achieve the desired outcomes?	
5	What do you view as the greatest risk in the next fiscal year or calendar year?	
	a. How do you plan to mitigate the risk and address this issue?	
6	What current agency responsibilities do you consider unnecessary or obsolete, or would be	
7	Stakeholders:	
	a. Identify your stakeholder groups and opportunities for stakeholders to interact/provide input	
	b. What are the top issues communicated by stakeholders, and what plans are in place to	
	c. How do you assess whether or not your stakeholder needs are met?	
	Total Average of Rankings (20% Weight)	

Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
Objective Performance			
Measures Score	80%		
Subjective Leadership			
Assessment Score			
	20%		
	TOTAL		

Subjective Leadership Assessment Score Breakdown		
Governor		
Attorney General		
Chief Financial Officer		
Commissioner of Agriculture		
Governor & Cabinet Scores		
Added/4		
Total Score		

Weighted Average Scale			
Significantly Exceeds	4.6 and		
Expectations	above		
Exceeds Expectations	3.6 - 4.5		
Meets Expectations	2.6 - 3.5		
Does Not Meet Expectations	1.6 - 2.5		
	1.5 and		
Fails Expectations	below		