CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE:	Resolution No. 249 supporting the Automated Fingerprint Identification System levy
DEPARTMENT:	Police Department
PRESENTED BY:	Tony Burtt, Police Chief

PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:

The purpose of this report is to provide policy and financial direction for the future of the Regional Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Program in King County. AFIS is a voter-approved, levy funded, countywide program that matches suspects to crimes through fingerprint identification technology. Effective January 2007, a new AFIS levy is required to continue and enhance the program; this new levy will be put to the voters in the primary election on September 19, 2006.

The AFIS program's primary functions are to:
1. CAPTURE fingerprints from suspects;
2. STORE fingerprints in databases;
3. SEARCH AND IDENTIFY individuals from fingerprints in order to
4. SOLVE CRIMES by identifying prints left at crime scenes; and
5. SHARE fingerprints and arrest data with other jurisdiction.

Since the inception of AFIS in 1988, more crimes have been solved where the detectives have no known suspect. Capturing fingerprints and palm prints from every subject booked into jail, storing those fingerprints in electronic databases, and using those prints to match against prints left behind at crime scenes have enabled police detectives to solve crimes with unidentified suspects. The system is also used to store DNA collected at crime scenes and to store booking photos.

How far AFIS has come....	Prior to AFIS Program (1988)	In 2005
Crimes solved by identification of fingerprints without a suspect (cold hits) *(17,141 Cold Hits made since inception in 1988 through December 2005)*	0	1,770
Number of inmates fingerprinted at King County Jails	< 50%	100%
Percent of inmates giving false name at jail booking correctly identified prior to release from custody	1%	96%

Average turnaround time from jail booking to identification	2-4 weeks	1.4 hours
Percent of fingerprints taken and submitted using Live Scan Capture Stations*	0%	97%
Electronic fingerprint search capabilities via networking**	None	Access to millions

* Jurisdictions without direct access to Live Scan Capture Stations in 2005 include: Algona Police Department; Black Diamond Police Department; Clyde Hill Police Department; Enumclaw Police Department; Medina Police Department; Normandy Park Police Department; Pacific Police Department; Snoqualmie Department of Public Safety; University of WA Police Department. However, each of the agencies that have been granted a Live Scan Capture Station must agree to share that Capture Station with other jurisdictions so that every jurisdiction has access to a Live Scan Capture Station.
** Networks include the FBI, Washington State Patrol, and Western Identification Network.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RCW 84.520.043 allows jurisdictions to levy a property tax; King County can increase a levy with voter approval under RCW 84.55.050. In King County, the Regional AFIS Program is a countywide, levy-funded program and requires voter approval every levy period.

The AFIS levy is a regular property tax and is subject to the growth limitations contained in RCW 84.52.050 which limits the rate growth in AFIS levy revenue by one percent plus the prior years' new construction even if assessed values increase at a higher rate. The AFIS Advisory Committee recommended and the King County Council adopted Ordinance 15537 - 2006-0264.3 authorizing King County to levy an additional regular property tax of not more than 5.68 cents per $1,000 assessed valuation for collection in 2007 and levy the tax each year thereafter as allowed by chapter 84.55 RCW for each of the five succeeding years. The levy is estimated to raise $17 to $18 million a year for the AFIS program, at a cost of approximately $22 a year for the owner of a $400,000 home.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Shoreline City Council adopt the attached resolution supporting and endorsing the King County AFIS levy and urging citizens to vote yes on September 19, 2006.

Approved By: City Manager _____ City Attorney _fpc_

INTRODUCTION

AFIS is a valuable public safety tool that allows criminal justice agencies to fingerprint and identify arrested individuals or suspects of crimes. The AFIS program is funded by a voter-approved levy and provides the technical platform for fingerprint identification services throughout the county with links to other state, regional, and federal databases. The program allows the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), its contract cities, the Seattle Police Department, and the suburban police departments within the county to access to fingerprint identification information. Central to the program is the AFIS Database and Image Archive System housed at the King County Sheriff's Office and shared by Seattle Police Department and Bellevue Police Department through remote workstations. The King County Regional AFIS Computer was first implemented in 1988, with a "Year 2000" upgrade in 1999.

King County voters have approved levies to support AFIS in 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000. The 2000 levy expired in December 2005, but careful management of funds and higher than expected revenues allowed the program to continue for a year without additional levy revenues. Effective January 2007, the AFIS program will require a renewal or other dedicated funding source for continuation of this critical forensic tool. On September 19, 2006, King County voters will be presented with a ballot measure to approve a six-year levy to continue providing the AFIS program.

State law permits legislative bodies to vote on a resolution to support or oppose a ballot proposition so long as (a) any required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot proposition, and (b) members of the legislative body or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of an opposing view. *RCW 42.17.130.*

BACKGROUND

I. AFIS PLANNING PROCESS

In November 2005, the AFIS Advisory Committee (AAC) commissioned the Technical Subcommittee (TSC) to review the operations of the Regional AFIS Program, and to recommend to the AAC a set of prioritized programs and enhancements to meet emerging community needs and current standards for the collection and identification of suspects in King County.

The TSC met a total of nine times over the period from December 2005 through March 2006. The TSC reviewed in detail each proposed initiative item for the Regional AFIS Program, challenging the assumptions, timing, financial implications, and relevance to the AFIS System. The TSC put forth a set of enhancements to status quo, categorized by funding ranking, to the AAC for its final recommendation.

In addition to the TSC, the AAC also received information from an extensive stakeholder outreach process. All AFIS users were surveyed about Live Scan operations and latent service operations.

The AFIS users were asked four questions:

- In relation to AFIS, are there any gaps in service that you have recognized? What are they?
- What is the top thing public and policy makers need to know about AFIS? Why?
- Anything that you, as AFIS users, want to know about AFIS?
- Are there any other enhancements/changes to AFIS that you feel would be important to pursue in the future?

Lastly, the levy planning process included a review of all proposed technological enhancements by the King County Chief Information Officer. His review found no areas of concern with the technological planning effort underway, noting that all the technology solutions would be implemented in compliance with national standards.

II. STRUCTURE OF AFIS

The program's primary functions are to:

1. *CAPTURE* fingerprints from suspects,
2. *STORE* fingerprints in databases,
3. *SEARCH AND IDENTIFY* individuals from fingerprints in order to
4. *SOLVE CRIMES* by identifying prints left at crime scenes, and
5. *SHARE* fingerprint and arrest data with other jurisdictions in order to build more complete criminal histories that will aid in crime solving and prosecution.

The following sections provide information on the operational details of each of the operational units that support these five functions of the Regional AFIS Program and the Administration Team that directs and organizes the program.

A. CAPTURE Fingerprints from Suspects

Live Scan is a means of capturing fingerprints and other identifying arrest data electronically; then transmitting it directly into local, state, and federal identification systems for processing. The first 22 Live Scan Capture Stations were installed in the year 2000. In 2005, the King County Regional AFIS Program supports 34 active Live Scan Capture Stations located throughout the county, eleven of which are capable of electronic palm capture. Of King County's total volume of fingerprint submissions into the AFIS Database, 97% are transmitted via Live Scan. More than 80,000 Live Scan prints were taken at all sites in 2005. The remaining 3% of fingerprint submissions were received from Suburban Cities that capture inked prints, which are either mailed or submitted via fax for quick response on questionable identities.

King County Regional Jail Identification Unit

Six of the highest-volume Live Scan Capture Stations make up the King County Regional Jail Identification Unit, located at three county detention sites: the King County Correctional Facility in Downtown Seattle, the Regional Justice Center in Kent, and the Youth Services Center (Juvenile Detention) in Seattle. The Jail Identification Unit takes fingerprints, palm prints, and mug shots for all agencies that book suspects into these locations, including the Seattle Police Department. They also take DNA

samples for certain offenses, as required by state law. The first goal of the Jail Identification Unit is to print 100% of inmates, so that the King County Sheriff Office (KCSO) and/or Seattle Police Department (SPD) Ten-Print Unit can identify them before they are released from custody.

The second goal of the Jail Identification Unit is to take the highest quality prints possible, capturing as much clear ridge detail as possible for the AFIS Database. Establishing expertise in fingerprinting has far-reaching effects. Staffing the jails with fully trained, dedicated AFIS personnel has improved the quality of the King County Regional AFIS Database, which has increased the possibility for "hits." In turn, this ultimately increases warrants served on persons using false names ("liars"), and crime scene cases solved by the Latent Print Units.

The King County Regional Jail Identification Unit consists of two Supervisors and 24 Identification Technicians.

In 2005, Identification Technicians took fingerprints and mug shots of 59,243 booked individuals. The Jail Identification Unit successfully obtained 100% of all available fingerprints from the King County Corrections Facilities, Youth Services Center, and the Regional Justice Center. Per state mandate, the Unit collected 2,138 DNA samples of in- and out-of-custody convicted felons and gross misdemeanants.

B. STORE Fingerprints on Databases

The infrastructure of the AFIS mainframe computer consists of three AFIS Databases and an Image Archive System that is housed at a Central Site within the Technical Services Division of the KCSO, and shared by the SPD and Bellevue Police Department through remote workstations.

- The Ten-Print Database currently stores thumbprints only for criminal or applicant searches. At last count, over 1,096,000 thumbprints (548,000 individual's records times two thumbs each) are registered in the AFIS Ten-Print Database.

- The Latent Cognizant Database is a repository containing all ten fingerprints for searching against crime scene or "latent" fingerprints. Both the Ten-Print and Latent Cognizant Databases include adult and juvenile criminal arrests, as well as any applicant prints allowed under RCW (taxi drivers, concealed weapons license applicants, criminal justice employee applicants, entertainers, etc.) It does not include applicant prints that must be collected for a background search, but excluded from storage (teachers, real estate agents, etc.). The Latent Cognizant Database is five times larger than the Ten-Print Database at 5,480,000 fingerprints

- The Unsolved Latent Database stores unidentified latent prints retrieved from crime scene evidence. When new people are printed, their fingerprints are added to the Latent Cognizant Database and are searched against the Unsolved Latent Database to generate additional matches from the stored crime scene

latent prints. At last count, there were over 32,000 prints in the Unsolved Latent Database.

Status Quo AFIS Technology consists of workstations for ten-print and latent print activities, and the Central Site AFIS Computer with its supporting infrastructure. Currently, KCSO and SPD utilize five Ten-Print Workstations (three at KCSO and two at SPD) for the purpose of receiving electronic fingerprints from Live Scan Capture Stations, searching and analyzing fingerprints, and notifying Live Scan Sites of positive identifications or "hits." Four Latent Workstations (two at KCSO, one at SPD, and one at Bellevue PD) are used for searching and analyzing latent prints from evidence and/or crime scenes.

The Central Site equipment is responsible for workflow management, including editing and updating arrest information, and electronically transmitting the records to Washington State Patrol (WSP), which subsequently transmits the records to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for addition to the state and federal rap sheets (criminal history records).

Palm prints are collected in ink at the Jail Identification Unit. The Jail Identification Unit and four other high-volume suburban agencies have access to a Live Scan Capture Station that is capable of taking electronic palm prints, but those palms must be printed out for filing because no search or storage capability exists for electronic palm images. In the current AFIS System, palm prints are paper hard copies manually stored in filing cabinets until crime scene latent prints are submitted with a named suspect.

C. SEARCH AND IDENTIFY Individuals from Fingerprints

"Ten-Print" refers to the complete set of fingerprint impressions of the first joint area of all ten fingers, typically captured when a suspect is taken into police custody. The Ten-Print Identification Units complete all of the comparisons of fingerprints and verification of identity. In order to positively identify an individual, a search is made first by comparing the thumbprints taken at the Live Scan Capture Stations to the prints in the AFIS Ten-Print Database. AFIS uses the unique arrangement of ridge characteristics on a fingerprint to compare it to the known prints on file. The computer quickly produces a list of possible matches, usually in less than a minute. After the AFIS Computer provides a list of possible matches, a Ten-Print Identification Technician reviews the electronic (or inked) prints to make the final determination of whether the two fingerprints are a positive match. Suspects frequently give false names upon arrest, usually in an attempt to avoid outstanding warrants or to hide a criminal record that might prevent release from custody. Positive fingerprint identification reveals additional aliases and can verify conclusively whether the suspect is wanted in connection with other crimes.

King County Sheriff's Office and Seattle Police Department Ten-Print Units
The Ten-Print Units' main objective is to positively identify inmates prior to release from custody. It also ensures the subjects can be held responsible for any outstanding warrants obtained in other names given at the time of previous arrests.

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The AFIS Ten-Print Operation consists of the KCSO Ten-Print Unit that is located in the King County Courthouse, and the SPD Ten-Print Unit that is located in the Seattle Justice Center. Both Units operate on a 24-hour, 7-day a week basis. In 2005, with Live Scan technology, the KCSO and SPD Ten-Print Units identified booked inmates within an average of 1.4 hours, usually within 18 minutes. For the year, the AFIS Ten-Print Units searched 90,091 inquiries, which included searches for all 39 cities in King County as well as Unincorporated King County.

Of the prints searched through the King County Regional AFIS Database, 59,243 were for King County Jail bookings. The total number of ten-print inquiries resulted in 1,058 individuals who had given false names ("liars). At least 302 of these were found to have outstanding wants/warrants equaling $3,236,220, plus 128 "No Bail" felony warrants.

The Ten-Print Units are also responsible for establishing and maintaining criminal history record information. By RCW, arrest information, accompanied by fingerprints, is to be sent to WSP within 72 hours of an individual's arrest. This information is then forwarded to the FBI.

The KCSO Ten-Print Unit also takes prints allowed under RCW, such as sex offenders, applicants, teachers, taxi drivers, and entertainers. However, only those prints allowed by law to be stored are registered into the AFIS Databases.

The AFIS-funded Ten-Print Unit staffing consists of:

	Supervisor	Identification Technician	Data Specialist Supervisor	Data / Administrative Specialist	Total
KCSO	1	15	1	12	29
SPD	2	10		9	21

In addition to the responsibilities mentioned above, the Ten-Print Units run many other types of inquiries and perform a variety of functions. These include but are not limited to:
- Fingerprinting individuals and/or receiving prints (via Live Scan or fax) upon request by police departments, at all hours, when an identity is in question. Includes out-of-county and out-of-state requests.
- Testifying to fingerprint comparison results in a court of law.
- Assisting any local, state, or federal law enforcement entity, the courts, and identity theft victims to correct records, verify warrants, and resolve problems.
- Processing evidence from property crimes and/or auto thefts for latent prints.
- Searching and processing applicant fingerprints for concealed weapons licenses, criminal justice employment, and other application purposes.
- Identifying deceased persons by fingerprints for the Medical Examiners Office.
- Taking and processing fingerprints of unidentified patients at Harborview Medical Center.
- Establishing criminal history records on arrestees, including notifying WSP and the FBI of arrest information.
- Registering convicted sex offenders

D. SOLVE CRIMES by Identifying Prints Left at Crime Scenes

AFIS is crucial in identifying fingerprints left at crime scenes, known as latent (hidden) prints, in the attempt to solve crimes. The fingerprint expert uses a variety of powders, chemicals, lighting, and photographic techniques to make a latent print visible on physical evidence, and then records it permanently. Specially trained Latent Print Examiners search the latent fingerprint against the AFIS Database in an attempt to identify the person whose print was left at the crime scene.

In order to prepare a latent fingerprint for an AFIS inquiry, the examiner digitally scans a latent "lift" or a photograph of a latent print from physical evidence into a personal computer and enhances the image by adjusting the properties of the image, such as contrast, color, and density. The Latent Print Examiner traces out the ridges including the identifying characteristics using specific graphic techniques and then makes a printout of the tracing to initiate a search against the AFIS Database. The computer produces a list of possible matches, which are compared by the Latent Print Examiner for positive identification. In the event of a "hit," the Latent Print Examiner verifies the "hit" by checking the latent print against the corresponding inked or Live Scan-captured Ten-Print Card and notifies the detective in charge of the case. If a match is not found, the latent print is then registered to the Unsolved Latent Database. This database is searched every time a new Ten-Print Fingerprint Card is added.

Since the AFIS Computer went online in 1988, a total of 17,141 latent fingerprints have been identified through 2005.

King County Sheriff and Seattle Police Latent Print Units
The objective of the Latent Print Units is to search all AFIS quality latent fingerprints through the system and report back to the detective the results within 30 days. In 2005, the Latent Print Units met and beat this objective with a turnaround time of three weeks. Also included in the 30-day turnaround time are comparisons of latent prints to named suspects in a case. This is crucial when there are only latent palm prints in the case because the current AFIS Computer does not have palm search capability.

Work is generated in the Latent Print Units by the submission of evidence and latent lift cards from Latent Print Examiners, Detectives, and/or Officers from their respective police departments. SPD handles incoming work from its police department and for the University of Washington PD. KCSO handles incoming work from its precincts, contract cities, and all suburban police departments. The only exception is the Bellevue Police Department, which has opted to handle its own latent workload and has been provided with a Latent Workstation through the Regional AFIS Program.

In 2005, the Regional AFIS Latent Print Units received 10,646 incoming case submissions:
- 1,994 King County Sheriff Office cases
- 4,354 Seattle Police Department cases
- 2,097 Contract City cases
- 2,201 Suburban Police Department cases

As a part of processing these case submissions:

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- 7,135 latent inquiries were made into King County Regional AFIS Latent Cognizant Database
- 13,186 searches were made into other systems
- A total of 3,253 suspects were positively identified from latent prints
  - 1,770 AFIS "cold" hits were identified (where a suspect name was not available)
  - 1,483 manual identifications were made (where a suspect name was available)
- 161 crime scene call-outs were completed

The AFIS-funded Latent Print Units staffing consists of:

	Latent Print Supervisor	Latent Print Examiner	Administrative Supervisor	Administrative Specialist	Total
KCSO	1	16	1	6	24
SPD	1	11		2	14

In addition to the duties stated above, Latent Print Examiners perform a variety of tasks, including some or all of the following:
- Assisting major crime detectives in locating possible prints and markings on deceased bodies with the use of an alternate light source.
- Assisting the Medical Examiners Office in obtaining and identifying partial ridge detail from deceased persons.
- Training deputies and officers in proper procedures for the recovery and handling of latent prints.
- Two Latent Print Examiners are hazardous materials-trained to process clandestine drug labs.
- Testifying in court regarding latent print findings.
- Assisting detectives from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in processing evidence with chemicals, alternate light source, and photography for trace, latent, and patent (blood) prints.
- Training Identification Technicians in processing evidence from property crimes and/or auto thefts.
- Photographing evidence and/or latent prints.

E. SHARE Fingerprint and Arrest Data with Other Jurisdictions

The AFIS Computer communicates with Washington State Patrol (WSP) and through them with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to add the latest arrest information to the individual suspect's criminal history record (rap sheet). WSP and the FBI will only accept this information for entry to the rap sheet if it is accompanied by verifiable fingerprints. Pursuant to state law, arrest information and fingerprints must be sent to the WSP within 72 hours of an arrest. The King County Regional AFIS Program was unable to meet this timeline prior to Live Scan Technology implementation. Currently, on average, it takes under two hours from the time a person is booked for their arrest record to be transmitted to WSP.

When local searches are unsuccessful, fingerprint experts in the Ten-Print and Latent Print Units are also able to electronically search other databases, such as those at WSP, FBI, California Department of Justice, Orange County (California) Sheriff's Office, and the Western Identification Network.

Courts, correctional facilities, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and citizens also rely on AFIS data to identify criminal history information for multiple purposes:
- Sentencing and release considerations
- Determination of public and officer safety threats
- Police investigations
- Hiring considerations (i.e., teachers, healthcare workers, or other occupations requiring unsupervised work with children, handicapped individuals, and the elderly).

Administrative Team
In order to accomplish the five functions of AFIS, there is an Administrative Team whose objective is to:
- Ensure all participants within the Regional AFIS Program are meeting their objectives of completing workload in a timely manner with the utmost quality, accuracy, and service provided to customers.
- Manage the acquisition, budget, maintenance, and use of AFIS and Live Scan Technology throughout the county. Ensure vendor compliance with all contract requirements.
- Ensure that all technology and procedures comply with State and National Standards.
- Create the foundation for future regional information-sharing projects.
- Optimize communications between KCSO, SPD, and Suburban Police Departments.
- Ensure telecommunications and networking needs are met for the County and State Intergovernmental Networks as well as for the local police departments.
- Coordinate and provide technical training and helpdesk support for all AFIS/Live Scan customers throughout the county.

The AFIS-funded Administrative Team staffing consists of:

	Regional AFIS Program Manager	Admin Support	Project and Operations Managers	IT/Network Admin	Customer Training and Support	Total
KCSO	1	3	3	1	2	10
SPD	1	1				2

III. THE FUTURE OF AFIS 2007 FORWARD

A. MISSION AND GOALS

During its 18-year history, the original intent of the Regional AFIS Program was to provide a database of fingerprints to solve crimes. AFIS employees learned early on that the capture of quality fingerprints is integral to a successful database. As such,

AFIS has grown to prioritize the collection of quality fingerprints. Paramount to the mission is the rapid identification of persons arrested, booked, or adjudicated for adult and juvenile offenses. With advances in technology, the future holds great promise for more sophisticated integration with other local, state, and national criminal justice systems. The progression of the Regional AFIS Program shows that its mission and goals must remain dynamic to meet these emerging demands and opportunities. The following mission and goals were adopted in 1996 to reflect these themes.

1.Mission

To provide timely, efficient, and quality fingerprint identification services in support of local criminal investigations through a countywide system linked to state and national fingerprint and criminal history databases.

2. Goals

1. Obtain the highest quality fingerprints for the AFIS Database

The success of the Regional AFIS Program is directly related to the quality of the fingerprints in the AFIS Database. Continuing the collection of high quality prints is an essential goal.

2. Capture as many prints as legally permissible in the AFIS Database

The success of the Regional AFIS Program is largely dependent upon developing a comprehensive database of fingerprints. Consequently, it is a goal to capture to the extent feasible the fingerprints for all persons arrested, detained, and/or convicted.

3. Support timely identification of individuals (adult and juvenile)

Experience has shown that repeat offenders frequently use aliases. Timely identification is critical to avoid releasing a person with other serious matters pending. Maintaining and shortening the time needed to identify inmates remains a goal.

4. Provide training for King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle Police Department, and suburban police to take ten-prints and lift crime scene (latent) prints with the highest possible quality and give expert testimony

For most cases, police officers and local technicians will be responsible for gathering evidence, including latent fingerprints, at crime scenes. A worthwhile investment is to continue to provide these staff with appropriate training on how AFIS operates and the techniques in taking ten-prints and lifting crime scene prints.

5. Increase awareness of AFIS to the criminal justice community

Similar to training, it is important that police officers and their command staff understand the available AFIS services and how these services can assist them in identifying suspects and solving crimes. Moreover, this outreach should occur regularly to ensure

that local law enforcement personnel learn about the latest performance and capabilities of the Regional AFIS operations.

6. *Improve ease of access for local law enforcement agencies to AFIS*

Through improved business protocols and emerging technology, police officers from any jurisdiction in King County should be able to transmit fingerprint searches easily and quickly to the AFIS Database.

7. *Support criminal investigations by expeditiously processing latent prints (aspire to the fastest possible turnaround time for processing latent prints)*

One of the fundamental purposes of the Regional AFIS Program is to aid police agencies in solving crimes. The most important goal, which directly supports this mission, is to reduce the time it takes to begin and complete latent print analysis. Police will not use the Regional AFIS Program if the results take so long that the usefulness is diminished.

8. *Support electronic arrest reporting from the originating agency throughout the system*

A long-term goal for managing criminal justice information is to report relevant information once and share this information electronically with other agencies, which require it for their operations. Specifically, the goal is to have police record information at arrest, which will electronically be transferred to the jail, AFIS, prosecutor, courts, and Washington State Patrol.

9. *Support consistent, complete, accurate and non-duplicative criminal history reporting*

A further extension of the previous goal is to support protocols and technology which will enable agencies to report criminal history, arrest, and conviction information in an efficient and timely manner. Consistent and complete information would be transmitted to the State in a fashion that eliminates duplicative work and provides quick, complete, and accurate information to all jurisdictions. A number of situations arise in which one jurisdiction is duplicating work of another. Through improved protocols and new technology, this waste of valuable resources should be eliminated or significantly reduced.

10. *Upgrade AFIS equipment in a manner that is consistent with enhancing links to the Washington State Patrol and Western Identification Network and that supports emerging regional and national standards*

An essential feature of the current AFIS operation is its connection to the Washington State Patrol and the Western Identification Network (WIN). While cumbersome, this access allows searches on prints extending throughout most of the western United States. Maintaining the ability remains a goal as AFIS equipment is upgraded. Furthermore, emerging technology and standards should serve to enhance these connections.
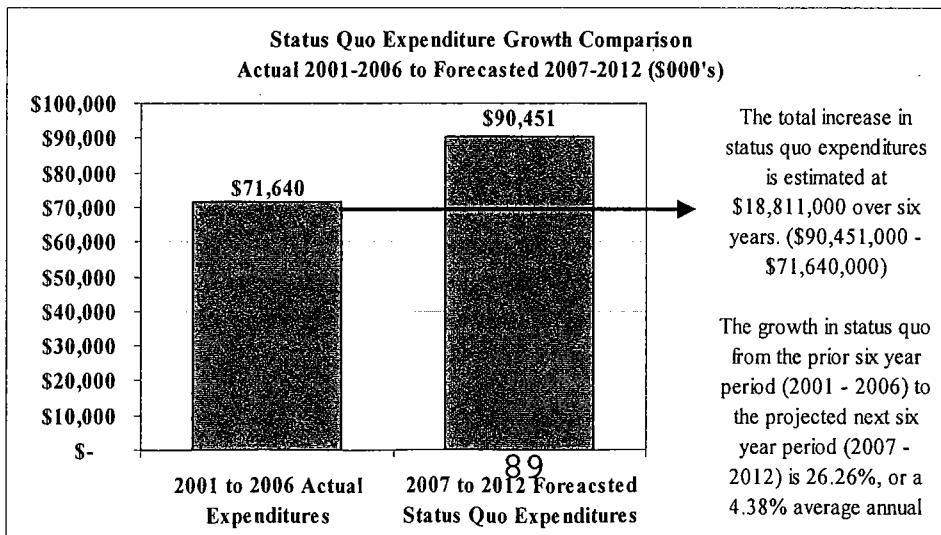
11. Adhere to state and national standards for technical and operational aspects of fingerprints

ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS /DISCUSSION

I.   STATUS QUO OPERATIONS

The Status Quo forecast continues the work of the Regional AFIS Program with current technology. Status Quo includes all costs to support the continued operations as described in the "Structure of AFIS" section, starting on page 4, including cost of living increases for salaries and benefits, inflationary increases for non-personnel related costs, and the regular replacement of the existing Live Scan Capture Stations as they reach their end-of-life as determined by when the maintenance contract expires. Live Scan Capture Stations are the critical machines located throughout King County, which capture and submit fingerprints electronically to the central AFIS Computer. During the 1995 levy, the policy decision was made to invest in the Live Scan Capture Stations placed throughout King County. There are currently 34 Live Scan Capture Stations in King County, 22 of which will need to be replaced in 2007. In 2005, 97% of the prints collected, were captured and transmitted electronically to the AFIS Computer via Live Scan Capture Stations

In addition, the Status Quo includes an innovative approach the maintenance service contracts for Live Scan. Currently, all Live Scan Capture Stations are under 24 hours a day, 7 days a week maintenance contract for call-out by a Customer Service Engineer. After a thorough analysis of the "Live Scan Problem Logs," it was found that the lower volume sites generally called in their issues during normal business hours. Starting with the replacement of Live Scan Capture Stations in 2007, maintenance contract service levels throughout the county will be customized to the volume of prints taken by site. Specifically, all jail facilities and those sites where capture of criminal prints exceeds 500 records per year will remain with 24 hours a day, 7 days a week call-out plan for maintenance service. All other sites with any criminal volume would be supported on a 9:00am to 5:00pm, 5 days a week, call-out plan, with continued 24 hours a day, 7 days a week helpdesk support. The proposed Status Quo includes the revised maintenance contract plan resulting in a total savings from current operations of $607,000 over six years.

Status Quo Expenditure Growth Comparison
Actual 2001-2006 to Forecasted 2007-2012 ($000's)

$100,000	
$90,000	$90,451
$80,000	
$70,000	$71,640
$60,000	
$50,000	
$40,000	
$30,000	
$20,000	
$10,000	
$-	
2001 to 2006 Actual Expenditures	2007 to 2012 Foreacsted Status Quo Expenditures

The total increase in status quo expenditures is estimated at $18,811,000 over six years. ($90,451,000 - $71,640,000)

The growth in status quo from the prior six year period (2001 - 2006) to the projected next six year period (2007 - 2012) is 26.26%, or a 4.38% average annual

The chart shows the comparison of the 2001-2005 actual expenditures plus the 2006 budgeted expenditures (the sum of these is titled "2001 to 2006 Actual Expenditures) to the forecasted 2007-2012. The total growth in the proposed Status Quo from the previous six-year actual to the forecasted six year period is 26.26% or a 4.38% average annual increase per year from 2007 to 2012.

Below is the forecasted 2007-2012 Status Quo by year with general assumptions.

Status Quo (000's)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Salaries & Benefits	$ 7,763	$ 8,151	$ 8,531	$ 8,918	$ 9,335	$ 9,782	$ 52,480
Supplies & Services	$ 2,668	$ 2,544	$ 2,662	$ 2,737	$ 2,968	$ 3,055	$ 16,634
City of Seattle	$ 2,913	$ 3,027	$ 3,147	$ 3,269	$ 3,396	$ 3,530	$ 19,282
Capital	$ 1,024	$ 195	$ 200	$ 206	$ 212	$ 218	$ 2,055
Total Status Quo	**$14,368**	**$13,917**	**$14,540**	**$15,130**	**$15,911**	**$16,585**	**$ 90,451**

Assumptions: The expenditure forecast was created by comparing actual expenditures from 2001 to November 2005--adjusted for full-year spending--and estimating the projected need by account. Salaries, benefits, and intergovernmental services amounts were estimated by using the 2006 Adopted budget amount.
Each account line was given an escalation factor, based on King County Current Expense Fund (CX) financial plan inflationary factors (12/13/05), and projected out for six-years in order to calculate the expenditure needs for the program.
The City of Seattle AFIS transfer was built using City of Seattle internal escalation factors.
Status Quo includes all costs for continuing current operations, including the replacement of 22 end-of-life Live Scan Capture Stations in 2007.
Status Quo also includes funding to achieve adequate laboratory space.
In addition, Status Quo includes salary and benefit costs for two Latent Print Examiner (LPE) positions, one for King County and one for Seattle Police Department. These positions were approved in the 2001 levy, but not added during that levy timeframe. The King County position was scheduled to be added in 2005. This position was not added in 2005 due to lack of need, however, based on workload, this position will be required in 2007. The Seattle Police Department position was not added due to an unanticipated number of LPE retirements depleting the number of qualified candidates and available training staff. Seattle Police Department anticipates having the ability to hire a qualified candidate in 2007.
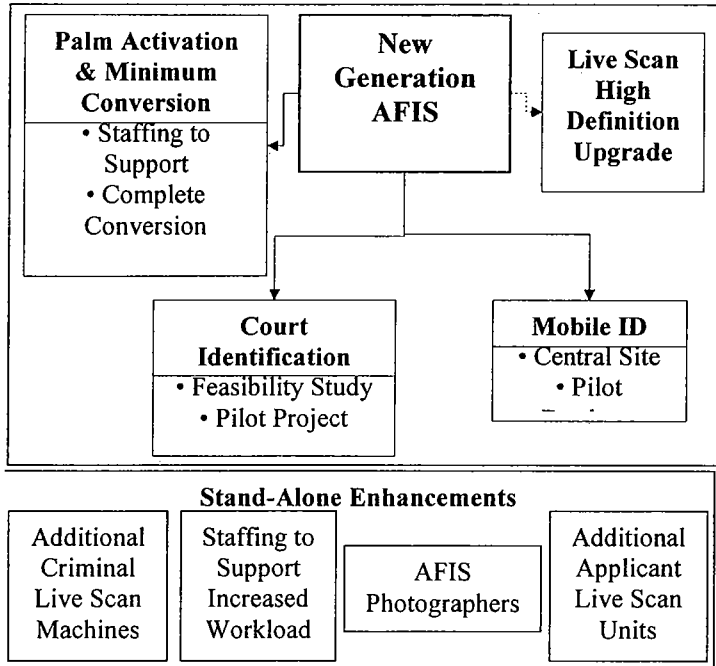
II.   OVERVIEW OF 2007 TO 2012 INITIATIVES

The AFIS Advisory Committee reviewed a set of initiatives to meet the continuing technological and operational needs of the community. The events of 9-11, the court mandate for greater forensic scientific standards, the more mobile nature of the County's population, and technological advances have necessitated a review of existing AFIS Technology. As a part of this evaluation process, the AFIS Advisory Committee (AAC) received input from experts, law enforcement stakeholders, and end users. The process was exhaustive and identified many potential enhancements. In the end, the Committee supported the core enhancements necessary for the Regional AFIS Program to remain efficient, effective, and current with industry and professional standards.

The charts below depict the 13 enhancements that the AAC reviewed and the inter-relationships between the projects. The following four proposals were stand alone options that the AAC made recommendations individually (e.g. no other enhancement was needed for these to be recommended, nor was another enhancement delayed or removed due to these not being recommended): Additional Criminal Live Scan Capture Stations, Staffing to Support Increased Workload, AFIS Photographers to support the Latent Print Units, and Additional Applicant Live Scan Units. The remaining

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enhancements all were inter-related to the New Generation AFIS. In order to implement the Palm Activation, Live Scan High Definition Upgrade, Court Identification or Mobile ID, all require New Generation AFIS to be installed. Below the charts are brief descriptions, and costs associated with each enhancement. *(Note: EOL is an abbreviation for End-of-Life)*

AFIS Enhancement Decision Tree

Palm Activation & Minimum Conversion	New Generation AFIS	Live Scan High Definition Upgrade
• Staffing to Support • Complete Conversion		

Court Identification	Mobile ID
• Feasibility Study • Pilot Project	• Central Site • Pilot

Stand-Alone Enhancements

Additional Criminal Live Scan Machines	Staffing to Support Increased Workload	AFIS Photographers	Additional Applicant Live Scan Units

AFIS Technology Enhancement Timeline

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Live Scan (LS) EOL Refresh						
New Generation AFIS *(w/ or w/o Palm Activation)*						
LS High Definition Upgrade						
LS Additional Criminal Units						
Court Identification Study						
Court Identification Pilot						
Mobile ID Central Site						
Mobile ID Pilot						
LS Additional Applicant Units						

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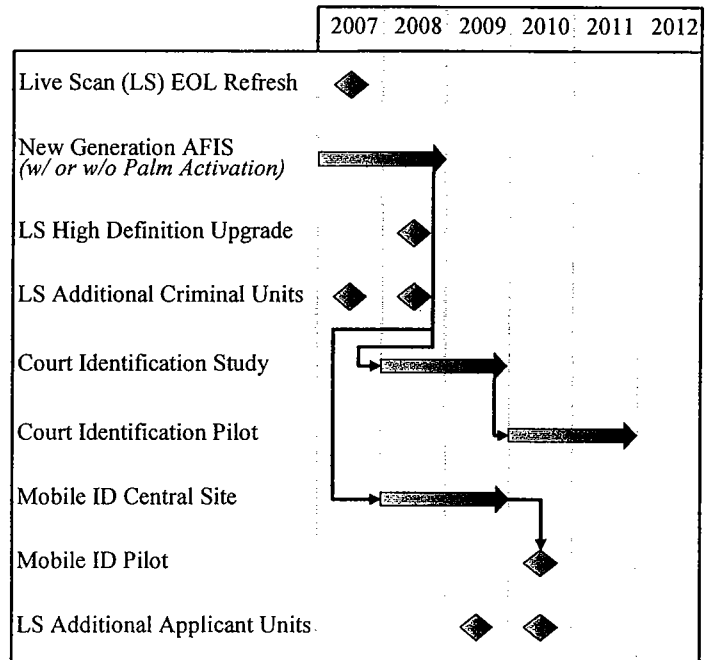
A. New Generation AFIS

The current AFIS Computer requires replacement in order to maintain status quo functionality and to increase crime scene latent hits. The replacement of the current AFIS Computer and its peripheral equipment, installed in 1988 and upgraded for Y2K compliance in 1999, would consist of all hardware, software, and maintenance to support the standard Ten-Print and Latent Databases, Matching System, and an Image Archive System. It is also the foundation for further modular enhancements, such as Palm Activation and Wireless Mobile Identification, and potential realization of higher latent hit rates when implemented.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Year Total
New Generation AFIS	$297	$ 3,053	$1,212	$1,022	$112	$129	$5,835

Assumptions: Costs include $3.5 million computer cost based on two vendor bids (NEC Solutions America, Inc. and Cogent Systems, Inc.) AFIS Computer costs consist of hardware (50% of costs), software ($1M), and other associated costs, such as training, documentation, and conversion. Beside computer costs, this estimate includes 1.0 TLT Project Manager, .5 FTE (888 hours) of Information Technology Services Development support, technical expertise consultant support, travel to benchmark RFP responders, 20% contingency on all labor and 10% contingency on all non-labor elements, and 8.8% sales tax on all hardware, software, and maintenance costs. Refreshment assumed in 2014. The AFIS computer costs are spread between 2008 and 2010 in order to reflect the cash requirements of this proposal. All AFIS computer related contingency is assumed in 2008.

B. Live Scan Upgrade to High Definition

Upgrade the King County Live Scan Capture Stations from the current level of 500 ppi (pixels per inch) to a higher resolution of 1000 ppi. In many cases, fingerprints left behind at a crime scene are the size of a pencil eraser. The increase in resolution of prints captured will increase the likelihood of identifying suspects of crimes.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Year Total
Live Scan Upgrade to High Definition	$ -	$318	$20	$21	$22	$23	$ 404

Assumes 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on 3/7/06 quote from Identix, Inc. and includes 8.9% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements.

C. Increase in Criminal Live Scan Capture Stations

In the 1995 AFIS Levy, the decision was made to provide Live Scan Capture Stations throughout King County. An additional purchase of five capture stations will address the remaining gaps in service in King County.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Year Total
Live Scan Increase - Criminal Units	$67	$127	$24	$25	$26	$28	$ 297

Purchase and maintenance costs for five additional capture stations. Assumes 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on 3/7/06 quote from Identix, Inc. and includes 8.9% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements. Assumes all units sold and purchased in 2008 or later will be High Definition. Assumes units are replaced seven years after installation, in 2014 and 2015.

D. Palm Searching & Storage

The current AFIS Computer does not electronically store palm prints. At the King County Jail facilities, every inmate booked has his/her ten fingers and two palm prints taken with a Live Scan Capture Station. The ten fingerprints are electronically transmitted to the AFIS Database for identification and storage. The palm prints are NOT electronically transmitted to the AFIS Database; instead they are printed on card stock and paper hard copies are filed in file cabinets. The most recent estimates have 600,000 palm print sets (left and right palms) in the file cabinets throughout King County (400,000 are unique individuals, also known as Master Cards, and 200,000 are duplicative cards for those individuals who have been printed more than once.)

With the implementation of the New Generation AFIS, electronic transmittal and storage of palm prints is available. The KCSO Latent staff researched all 2005 cases submitted for KCSO, its Contract Cities and Suburban Cities, and found 34% of the cases had finger and palm prints; and of these, 11% of the cases had palm prints only; and there are 1,933 remaining unidentified latent palm prints in these cases. With the Palm Print Search and Storage capabilities, the potential for crime solving increases.

- The initial Palm Activation and Minimum Conversion will convert the existing 400,000 Master Cards into an electronic database. The remaining 200,000 duplicative cards would not be converted. With the frequency of recidivism in the criminal justice system, the duplicative cards will be added to the system as they are re-arrested or re-booked.

- Increase in staffing with implementation of Palm Search and Storage. The implementation of electronic palm storage and search capabilities will require more AFIS entry time, comparison time, and time in court. Add three FTEs over the 6-year period to accommodate increased workload.

- Complete Palm Card Conversion
  NOTE: The AAC did not recommend this element in the future initiatives of AFIS. As noted earlier, through recidivism in the criminal justice system, duplicate palm prints will be collected in the future. Convert the approximately 200,000 existing secondary inked palm print cards to electronic versions for searching and storage in the AFIS Database.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Palm Activation & Minimum Master Card Conversion	$ -	$ 1,012	$13	$14	$15	$17	**$1,071**
Staffing to Support Palm Search Capabilities	$ -	$ -	$293	$298	$311	$324	**$1,226**
Complete Palm Card Conversion (NOT AAC APPROVED)	$ -	$460	$2	$2	$2	$2	**$ 468**

Assumptions:

- **Palm Activation & Minimum Master Card Conversion**: Palm storage, matcher, maintenance, and conversion cost based only upon Master Palm card numbers. The secondary palm card conversion is not included in the initiative for the AFIS Levy. Estimates are based on vendor estimate (NEC Solutions America, Inc., and Cogent Systems, Inc.) and include 8.8% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements. Conversion cost is based on 400,000 cards @ $2 per card. Assumes refreshment in 2014.

- **Staffing to Support Palm Search Capabilities:** Estimate consists of 3.0 Latent Print Examiners, 2.0 for King County and 1.0 for Seattle Police Department. One time employee startup costs are included for King County and ongoing training costs are included for Seattle Police Department and King County. Seattle Police Department did not require one-time employee startup costs.

- **Complete Palm Card Conversion:** Palm storage, matcher, maintenance, and conversion cost based only upon Extra Palm card numbers. The initial master palm card conversion is not included in this estimate. Estimates are based on vendor estimate (NEC Solutions America, Inc. and Cogent Systems, Inc.) and include 8.8% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements. Conversion cost is based on 200,000 cards @ $2 per card.

E. Court Identification Feasibility Study

Conduct a feasibility study to analyze and make recommendations on the concept of taking fingerprints in court, for three purposes:

1. To ensure proper identification of the offender through fingerprints.
2. To add his/her prints to the AFIS Database for future ten-print and latent print matching and, therefore, assist in solving crimes and providing verification in cases of alleged identity theft.
3. To pass on the arrest information electronically to WSP for addition to the individual's rap sheet.

The Court Identification Feasibility Study would research the costs and benefits to the regional criminal justice system of adding a court fingerprinting practice for misdemeanant or gross misdemeanant subjects cited and released in the field without being fingerprinted.

Currently, in most limited jurisdiction courts in the county, only those defendants who are booked in relation to their offense are fingerprinted. Therefore, many offenders appearing in court have never been fingerprinted on the charges for which they are being adjudicated. Based on the outcome of the Court Identification Feasibility Study, implementation of fingerprinting in the limited jurisdiction courts would increase the quantity of prints in the AFIS Database. The court would have fewer identification challenges and better identity information on their defendants.

- **Pilot Program based on the outcome of the Court Identification Feasibility Study**

  Based on the outcome of Court Identification Feasibility Study, the initiatives for the Regional AFIS Program include a proposal to implement a Pilot Project for the courts. The scope of the Pilot Project will be further defined by the Study.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Court Identification Feasibility Study	$ -	$48	$72	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 120**
Court Identification Pilot Project	$ -	$ -	$ -	$102	$51	$44	**$ 197**

☐   <u>Court Identification Feasibility Study:</u> Estimate based on $100K consultant support with 20% contingency assumed.

☐   <u>Court Identification Pilot Project:</u> Estimate based on three units. Assumes 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on vendor quotes (Identix, Inc. and Crossmatch) and includes 8.8% sales tax on all hardware and software and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements.

F. Mobile Identification

The current AFIS Computer does not have wireless Mobile Identification capability. Mobile Identification is the rapid identification of individuals, potentially in less than three minutes, using wireless handheld devices. With the implementation of New Generation AFIS, Mobile Identification from any police vehicle in King County becomes a possibility. In order for the Regional AFIS Program to start accepting prints from Mobile Identification units throughout the county, the Central Site requires changes in infrastructure to allow any communication with a jurisdiction's choice of mobile units. In order to assess the infrastructure, the Regional AFIS Program will test three different vendor products to assure the proof of concept is sound.

- **Mobile Identification Pilot Project**

  Once the Central Site infrastructure and proof of concept has been completed, the Regional AFIS Program will run a pilot project with ten Mobile Identification units to test the functionality and the process of receiving and identifying individuals from the field. The AFIS Advisory Committee will determine which agencies will be used in the pilot phase.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Mobile Identification Infrastructure (Central Site)	$ -	$76	$394	$118	$124	$131	**$ 843**
Mobile Identification Pilot Project	$ -	$ -	$63	$9	$ -	$ -	**$ 72**

☐   <u>Mobile Identification Infrastructure (Central Site):</u> Estimate includes .67 FTE LAN Administrator to support the increased workload expected from project implementation and expanded network management, one time employee startup costs and ongoing training costs, .25 FTE (444 hours) of Information Technology Services Development support and purchase of three field units from different vendors for proof of concept testing. Assumes a 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on vendor quotes (NEC Solutions America Inc., Cogent Systems, Inc., and Identix, Inc.) and includes 8.9% sales tax on all hardware and software, 10% contingency for all non-labor elements, and 20% contingency for all labor elements.

☐   <u>Mobile Identification Pilot Project:</u> Estimate consists of 10 field units and one year of maintenance with the assumption that Law Enforcement Agencies will fund the wireless service costs for the units they are granted after the initial pilot phase. Assumes 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on 3/7/06 quote from Identix, Inc. and includes 8.9% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements.

G. Workload Driven Staffing

AFIS management has created and tested detailed staffing models to determine levels of staffing required for projected workloads, based on timing of tasks, and completed caseloads. Two different categories of staffing models are used – one for the Jail Identification and Ten-Print Units based on timed activities and a projected 1% annual volume growth in fingerprints, and a different staffing model for the Latent Print Units based on incoming caseload and completed cases.

Additional Identification Technicians and support staff will be needed in the Ten-Print Units to identify an increasing number of fingerprints in a 24/7 operation, and to assist in latent print processing. The Latent Print Units currently carry backlogs of latent cases every year. On average, the number of incoming cases increases 1.8%-2.3% per year. Without the staff to support the work the growing number of incoming crime scene latent cases and the backlog each year, these backlogs will grow larger every year. The assumption used in this estimate is that workload will increase by 1% per year. The total workload based staffing added over six years is projected to be 4.0 FTE's over the period 2007-2012.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Workload Driven Staffing	$ -	$ -	$131	$205	$303	$315	$954

Estimate consists of a total of four additional positions required and does not include positions associated with any other proposal. One time employee startup costs and ongoing training costs are included.

H. AFIS Photographers for the Photo Labs

Presently, SPD/KCSO Latent Print Examiners rely on non-AFIS Photo Lab personnel to perform forensic-level photography and photographic preservation of latent images. The primary responsibility of the Photo Labs is to provide photographic support for the entire organization. Photographic services done are support of AFIS is secondary to the general operation of the Photo Units. Often this arrangement causes a delay in preserving and processing the latent images, hindering the identification process. By providing the Latent Print Examiners with two dedicated full-time forensic-level photographers, all latent images will be processed in a timely matter. This will reduce the occurrence of the latent images fading prior to preservation, and allow more images to be searched for AFIS hits. The Senior Photographers will be available for on-call response to assist the Latent Print Examiners in the preservation of evidence at crime scenes. Additionally, the new positions will allow for the time-critical expedited processing of domestic violence cases, court cases, and latent cases to be worked concurrently, rather than consecutively. The Photographic Supervisors for each department will manage the positions.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Year Total
AFIS Photographers for the Photo Lab	$146	$147	$156	$162	$168	$175	$ 954

Estimate consists of one photographer to support King County Latent Print Unit and one for Seattle Police Department Latent Print Unit. One-time employee startup costs are included for King County and ongoing training costs are included for Seattle Police Department and King County. Seattle Police Department did not require one-time employee startup costs.

I. Live Scan Applicant Units

NOTE: The AAC did not recommend this element in the future initiative of AFIS. The AAC agreed with the work of the Technical Subcommittee that at this time, capturing prints from applicants was not a priority critical to the overall AFIS mission.

While surveying King County Law Enforcement agencies to identify potential gaps in criminal identification services, five current Live Scan Sites expressed interest in acquiring a second Live Scan Capture Station for the purpose of applicant fingerprinting only. Although the existing Live Scan Capture Stations are capable of capturing both criminal and applicant records, at some sites the units are located in a secure area and agencies are not able to allow the public access for fingerprinting.

Costs in 000's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6-Year Total
Live Scan Applicant Units (NOT AAC APPROVED)	$ -	$ -	$79	$120	$28	$29	$ 256
Purchase and maintenance costs for seven units. Assumes 2.7% hardware and 5% maintenance annual price increase on 3/7/06 quote from Identix, Inc. and includes 8.8% sales tax and 10% contingency for all non-labor elements. Assumes all units sold and purchased in 2008 or later will be high definition.							

SUMMARY
Recommendation 2007-2012 Initiatives

Based on:

- *The need to enhance existing programs to meet emerging community needs*

- *The need to maintain or improve current systems for the collection and identification of suspects in King County to meet emerging standards*

- *Reviewing the performance, finances, and corresponding operations of the Regional AFIS Program, and*

- *Recognizing that the implementation of the initiatives is dependent on future funding.*

The AFIS Advisory Committee recommended the following initiatives for the years 2007-2012:

- Implementation of a New Generation Computer, replacing the existing AFIS Computer;

- Upgrade the current Live Scan Capture Stations to capture data at higher resolution;

- Increase the current inventory of Criminal Live Scan Capture Stations by five units to address remaining gaps in service in the region;

- Implement Palm Searching and Storage capabilities, converting current master card inventory to an electronic database, and adding three positions to search, capture, and identify palm prints left at crime scenes;

- Increase staffing in conjunction with increases in workload ensuring that staffing levels will be re-evaluated annually in the budget cycle based on available funding;

- Implement a "Court Identification Feasibility Study" to consider the legal, financial, and operational policies and needs of the court system to identify and collect fingerprints from defendants;

- Establish the infrastructure to ensure that King County law enforcement entities which implement wireless Mobile Identification can access and communicate with the Regional AFIS computer;

- Add two AFIS Photographers to photographically process and preserve finger and palm print evidence recovered from crime scenes;

- Pilot a three-unit Court Identification Project based on the outcome of the Court Identification Feasibility Study;

- Pilot a ten-unit Mobile Identification Study in order to ensure different wireless vendors can communicate with the AFIS Computer and access the AFIS Database.

Note: The AFIS Advisory Committee did not recommend the Complete Palm Card Conversion and the Applicant Unit initiatives for the period 2007-2012.

On July 10, 2006, the King County Council unanimously accepted the AFIS Advisory Committee's report and voted on the attached Ordinance No. 15537 - 2006.0264.3.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Shoreline City Council adopt the attached resolution supporting and endorsing the King County AFIS levy and urging citizens to vote yes on September 19, 2006.

ATTACHMENTS
Attachment A: A Resolution of the City of Shoreline, Washington, Supporting the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, (AFIS) Levy at the September 19, 2006 State Primary Election
Attachment B: King County Ordinance No 15537 - 2006.0264.3

RESOLUTION NO. 249

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON, SUPPORTING THE AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AFIS) LEVY AT THE SEPTEMBER 19, 2006 STATE PRIMARY ELECTION

WHEREAS, AFIS is the voter-approved, levy-funded countywide Regional Automated Fingerprint Identification System Program, a valuable public safety tool that quickly assists criminal justice agencies to fingerprint and identify arrested individuals or suspects of crimes; and

WHEREAS, the AFIS Program's primary functions are to capture fingerprints and palm prints from subjects, to store fingerprints in databases, to search and identify individuals from fingerprints in order to solve crimes by identifying prints left at crime scenes, and to share fingerprint and arrest data with other jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, through 2005, AFIS has assisted detectives in solving 17,141 crimes with unidentified suspects by capturing finger and palm prints from every subject booked into jail, storing those fingerprints in an electronic database, and using those prints to match against prints left behind at crime scenes; and

WHEREAS, in 2005 alone, AFIS identified 1,058 individuals who gave false names at the time of arrest and at least 302 of those had outstanding warrants for other crimes; and

WHEREAS, at the State Primary Election on September 19, 2006, King County voters will be presented with a ballot measure to approve the six-year levy at a rate of 5.68 cents per $1,000 assessed value, which is less than last period's levy rate, and will provide enhanced further outreach to suburban communities; and

WHEREAS, the Shoreline Police Department has benefited from the use of AFIS equipment; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with RCW 42.17.130, the public meeting notice included the title and number of the King County AFIS levy and members of the public were given equal opportunity to give testimony on the measure.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Shoreline hereby declares its support for and encourages approval of the King County AFIS levy, which will be presented to the voters at the September 19, 2006 State Primary Election.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON AUGUST 28, 2006.

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99   Mayor Robert Ransom

ATTEST:

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Scott Passey, CMC
City Clerk