

# AFIS Inter-Operability

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# Early Attempts

- Regional Affiliations (same vendor)
  - Western Identification Network
  - State/Local agencies (Illinois State Police/Chicago Police Department)
- National Program
  - FBI IAFIS/CJIS WAN

# FBI IAFIS

- Good Intentions
- Provided a Concept of Operations
  - Based on a ten print bureau workflow
- Provided Free Software
- Provided Limited Training
- Provided Limited Technical Support

# Assumptions

- States were Capable
- States had Resources
  - Personnel (IT/Latent Print)
  - Sufficient equipment
  - Sufficient funding
  - Technical knowledge
- AFIS Vendors would Provide Solutions
- Ten Print and Latent Print have the Same Needs

# Ten Print Operations

- Ten Print Operations were the Driving Force
- AFIS Technology was Easily Assimilated
  - Increased speed (main goal)
  - Improved quality
  - Human element often was
    - poorly trained
    - overworked
    - under paid
    - under staffed
    - low motivation

# Latent Print Operations

- Quality is the Ultimate Goal
  - Forensic standards are far more rigorous
  - Depends on finer detail
  - Deals with smaller areas of interest
  - Latent print examiners tend to be highly trained and educated in science
- AFIS Delays Latent Print Operations
  - AFIS adds more time to work a case and **increases** turn around times
  - AFIS promotes lax investigation practices that **increase** workload for forensic labs

# Obstacles

- Technological
  - Balance of accuracy and speed
  - Automated solutions require more technology
  - Manual solutions require more personnel
  - We are going to need the funding either way
  - Resist solutions that sacrifice accuracy

# Obstacles

- Operational
  - Adequate latent print personnel
    - sufficient numbers to handle increases in workload
    - sufficiently trained and experienced
  - Adequate Information Technology personnel
    - sufficient numbers to: let latent print examiners do their job!
    - sufficiently trained to support our IT needs

# Obstacles

- Quality Assurance
  - Initial Training
    - cross platforms
  - Sufficient Experience
    - IAI Certification
    - ASCLD-Lab/ISO accreditation
  - Testing
    - examiner proficiency testing
    - system performance tests
  - Continuing education
    - training seminars
    - user groups

# Recommendations

- Recognize that AFIS requirements for Latent Print Examinations are different than ten print. They are a highly technical and specialized form of examination.
- The needs of the Latent Print community have been ignored in past efforts. This is a forensic initiative and funding for any future AFIS issues should be prioritized toward supporting the latent print community first.

# Recommendations

- Every effort should be made to ensure the proper balance of quality and speed. Any projects increasing the connectivity of AFIS should have working latent print examiners on staff.

# Recommendations

- Prior to implementing any additional programs, strong consideration should be given on how the additional workload will impact an already overburdened forensic laboratory system.
- At minimum, funding should be identified to hire and properly train a latent print workforce to absorb the additional load.

# Recommendations

- Funding and resources should be identified to establish a quality assurance program. The goal of the quality assurance program would be to provide necessary initial training, test proficiency of users, and provide a means of continuing education.

# Recommendations

- Strict guidelines should be mandated to system vendors. The goal would be to standardize transaction types and nomenclature.
- Strict quality guidelines should be set for system performance. Systems would be required to perform at a certain level based on standardized bench mark testing.

# Recommendations

- Participation in AFIS interconnectivity should be mandated by legislation and sufficient funding provided to achieve a quality nationwide system.