

The Washington State Patrol makes a difference every day by providing public safety services to everyone where they live, work, travel, and play.

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**Field  
Operations Bureau**



**Fire Protection  
Bureau**



**Technical  
Services Bureau**



**Forensic Laboratory  
Services Bureau**



**Management  
Services Bureau**



**Investigative  
Services Bureau**



**District Offices:**

- District 1 – 2502 112th Street E, Tacoma.
- District 2 – 2803 156th Avenue SE, Bellevue.
- District 3 – 2715 Rudkin Road, Yakima/Union Gap.
- District 4 – 12219 N Division, Spokane.
- District 5 – 11018 NE 51st Circle, Vancouver.
- District 6 – 2822 Euclid Avenue, Wenatchee.
- District 7 – 2700 116th Street NE, Marysville.
- District 8 – 4811 Werner Road, Bremerton.

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**Agency:** Washington State Patrol  
210 – 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW  
Olympia WA 98504-2600

**Contact:** Captain Frederick Fakkema  
[Fred.Fakkema@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:Fred.Fakkema@wsp.wa.gov)  
(360) 753-5299

**2003-05 WSP BUDGET BY SOURCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRAM***Dollars in thousands***FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU**

General Fund - State	3,107
State Patrol Highway Account - State	135,611
State Patrol Highway Account - Federal	30
Public Safety & Education Account - State	601

**TOTAL FOB** **\$139,349****FIRE PROTECTION BUREAU**

General Fund - State	4,043
General Fund - Federal	206
Fire Service Trust Account - State	129
Disaster Response Account - State	1,495
Fire Service Training Account - State	6,158
State Toxics Control Account - State	441

**TOTAL FPB** **\$12,472****FORENSIC LABORATORY SERVICES BUREAU**

General Fund - State	7,464
State Patrol Highway Account - State	2,782
County Criminal Justice Assistance - State	2,455
Death Investigations Account - State	4,514
Public Safety & Education Account - State	10,200
Municipal Criminal Justice Assistance - State	1,095

**TOTAL FL SB** **\$28,510****INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU**

General Fund - State	306
General Fund - Federal	4,073
General Fund - Local	377
State Patrol Highway Account - State	38,662
State Patrol Highway Account - Federal	6,761
State Patrol Highway Account - Local	169
County Criminal Justice Assistance - State	222
Public Safety & Education Account - State	6,741
Violence Reduction / Drug Enforcement - State	287

**TOTAL ISB** **\$57,598****MANAGEMENT SERVICES BUREAU**

General Fund - State	3,397
General Fund - Local	5
State Patrol Highway Account - State	41,304
Death Investigations Account - State	6
Public Safety & Education Account - State	189
Fingerprint Identification Account - State	6
Fire Service Training Account - State	19

**TOTAL MSB** **\$44,926****TECHNICAL SERVICES BUREAU**

General Fund - State	20,964
State Patrol Highway Account - State	27,894
State Patrol Highway Account - Federal	198
State Patrol Highway Account - Local	1,304
Public Safety & Education Account - State	4,409
Fingerprint Identification Account - State	5,329
Enhanced 911 Account - State	612

**TOTAL TSB** **\$60,710****TOTAL AGENCY** **\$343,565**

**2003-05 WSP BUDGET BY BUREAU'S AND DIVISIONS**

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	<b>General Fund State</b>	<b>State Patrol High Account</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU</b>				
Field Force Division		\$132,426		
Special Operations Division	\$3,107	\$3,215	\$601	
<b>TOTAL FOB</b>	<b>\$3,107</b>	<b>\$135,641</b>	<b>\$601</b>	<b>\$139,349</b>
<b>FIRE PROTECTION BUREAU</b>				
Mobilization Responder/Readiness Division		\$247	\$4,157	
Information, Data, Education and Administration Division/Regional Fire Services	\$3,835		\$671	
Fire Services Training Division	\$208		\$3,601	
<b>TOTAL FPB</b>	<b>\$4,043</b>	<b>\$247</b>	<b>\$8,429</b>	<b>\$12,719</b>
<b>FORENSIC LABORATORY SERVICES BUREAU</b>				
Crime Laboratory Division	\$7,464		\$13,821	
Toxicology/Laboratory Division			\$4,443	
Implied Consent		\$2,782		
<b>TOTAL FLSB</b>	<b>\$7,464</b>	<b>\$2,782</b>	<b>\$18,264</b>	<b>\$28,510</b>
<b>INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU</b>				
Commercial Vehicle Division		\$31,431		
Investigative Assistance Division	\$295		\$11,478	
Office of Professional Standards		\$1,326		
Evidence & Records Division		\$547		
Criminal Investigation Division	\$11	\$12,041	\$222	
<b>TOTAL ISB</b>	<b>\$306</b>	<b>\$45,345</b>	<b>\$11,700</b>	<b>\$57,351</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT SERVICES BUREAU</b>				
Budget and Fiscal Services/Strategic Performance and Planning	\$1,235	\$12,726		
Human Resource Division	\$212	\$2,180		
Property Management Division	\$1,776	\$24,298	\$225	
Office of the Chief	\$174	\$2,100		
<b>TOTAL MSB</b>	<b>\$3,397</b>	<b>\$41,304</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$44,926</b>
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES BUREAU</b>				
Communication Division	\$7,518	\$9,616	\$612	
Criminal Records Division	\$5,467	\$1,456	\$9,581	
Electronic Services Division	\$4,389	\$5,897		
Information Technology Division	\$3,590	\$9,295	\$157	
Training Division		\$3,132		
<b>TOTAL TSB</b>	<b>\$20,964</b>	<b>\$29,396</b>	<b>\$10,350</b>	<b>\$60,710</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL BUREAU'S</b>	<b>\$39,281</b>	<b>\$254,715</b>	<b>\$49,569</b>	<b>\$343,565</b>

# WASHINGTON STATE PATROL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**Chief Lowell M. Porter**

**Department Psychologist**  
Dr. Daniel W. Clark

- Counsel employees
- Peer Support Team

**Gov. and Media Relations**  
Captain Frederick R. Fakkema

- Legislative Liaison
- Media Relations
- Video/Photography Services

**Audit and Inspection Division**  
Dr. A. Donald Sorenson

- Internal Audit and Inspections
- Performs risk assessment

**Labor and Risk Management**  
Manager Juliet Wher Jones

- Risk management program
- In-service and training
- Works with bargaining units

**Field Operations Bureau**  
Deputy Chief Glenn Cramer

- Traffic Safety, Education and Enforcement Through eight districts.
- Collision Investigation
- Motorist Assistance
- Problem Oriented Public Safety Program
- Special Operations Division
- Vessel and Terminal Security
- Explosives Unit
- Honor Guard

**Fire Protection Bureau**  
State Fire Marshal  
Samuel Pierre

**Mobilization Responder/Readiness Division**  
Assistant State Fire Marshal Steve Kalmbach

- Hazardous Materials Unit
- Basic Firefighter Training Unit
- Standards and Accreditation Unit.

**Information, Data, Education and Administration Division**  
Acting Assistant State Fire Marshal Anjela Foster

- Fire Codes Section
- Public Education Section
- Data Collection Section

**Fire Services Training**  
Vacant

- Training courses for fire depts..., private industry, military and maritime personnel.

**Regional Fire Services**  
Acting Assistant State Fire Marshal Anjela Foster

- Fire and Life Safety Inspection Section.
- Licensing Section
- Fire investigation Assistance

**Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau**  
Dr. Barry Logan

**Crime Laboratory Division**  
Division Manager Larry Hebert

- Six full-service Laboratories (Kelso, Kennewick, Marysville, Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma) provide forensic science expertise to city, county and state law enforcement officers.
- Provide training to 300 law enforcement agencies.
- Prepare evidence for trial, and provide expert testimony.

**Toxicology Laboratory Division**  
Division Manager Ann Marie Gordon

- Performs drug and alcohol testing.
- Testify in court as experts on alcohol, drugs, and other effects.

**Implied Consent**  
Lieutenant Rob Riechert

- State's Breath Alcohol Test Program.
- Drug Evaluation and Classification Program

**Investigative Services Bureau**  
Deputy Chief Steven T. Jewell

**Commercial Vehicle Division**  
Captain Coral Estes

- Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA)
- School Bus Inspections
- Commercial Vehicle Enforcement
- Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)
- Compliance Review
- Equipment and Standards

**Investigative Assistance Div.**  
Captain Mark Couey

- The Narcotics Section
- Criminal Intelligence Unit
- Computer Forensics Unit
- Statewide Incident Response Team
- Missing Children Clearinghouse
- Missing and Exploited Children Task Force

**Office of Professional Standards**  
Captain Grant Hulteen

- Agency's Complaint and disciplinary procedures
- Conducts major administrative investigations involving employees

**Evidence and Records Division**  
Captain Steve Davis

- Public Records Section
- Evidence Section
- Administers agency policies
- Public Disclosure requests

**Criminal Investigation Division**  
Captain Brian Ursino

- Investigates:
  - Vehicle homicide/assault and felony hit and run
  - Whistleblower complaints
  - Crime scene investigations

**Management Services Bureau**  
Director Diane C. Perry

**Budget and Fiscal Services**  
Division Commander Robert Maki

- Manage Agency finances
  - Accounting
  - Budget
  - Grants and contracts
  - Payroll

**Human Resource Division**  
Division Commander Candy Christensen

- Process trooper applications
- Conducts position reviews
- Maintains eligibility lists
- Provides HRD services

**Property Management Division**  
Division Commander Les S. Brodie

- Manages Capital Budget
  - Fleet Section
  - Facilities Section
  - Supply Section

**Strategic Performance and Planning Section**  
Section Manager Susan Ramsey

- Performs agency studies
- Provides planning and policy support
- Ensures compliance with accreditation standards

**Technical Services Bureau**  
Deputy Chief Paul S. Beckley

**Communications Division**  
Div. Commander Marty Knorr

- Emergency Communications
- Dispatch services for mobile units.

**Criminal Records Division**  
Acting Div. Commander Mary L. Neff

- Criminal Telecommunications
- Identifications and Criminal History
- Criminal Records

**Electronic Services Division**  
Div. Commander Clark Palmer

- Technology Engineering Section
- Field Support Section

**Information Technology Division**  
Division Commander Suzanne Fleener

- Program Development
- Management of Information Technology
- Computer Customer Support for WSP

**Training Division**

- Training WSP Employees and other agencies
- Training Development

**Tacoma D-1**  
Captain Timothy Braniff

**Seattle D-2**  
Captain William Hilton

**Yakima D-3**  
Captain David Karnitz

**Spokane D-4**  
Captain Jeffrey Otis

**Vancouver D-5**  
Captain Robert Johnson

**Wenatchee D-6**  
Captain William Larson

**Marysville D-7**  
Captain Robert Lenz

**Bremerton D-8**  
Captain Mark Thomas

**Special Operations Division**  
Captain Curt Hattell

- Aviation Section
- Executive Services Section

**Chief Lowell M. Porter** was appointed by Governor Gary Locke on January 12, 2004. Porter has been with the patrol for over 24 years. While with the Patrol, Porter has served as a Deputy Chief for the Field Operations Bureau (FOB) and held numerous positions, including commander of the Office of Professional Standards (OPS), commander of the Human Resource Division (HRD), coordinator of the Problem Oriented Public Safety (POPS) program and the Drug Recognition (DRE) program.

- Office of the Chief consists of:
  - **Captain Fred R. Fakkema** started as captain in the Commercial Vehicle Division (CVD), and transferred to Government and Media Relations (GMR) in 2004. He has been with the patrol for 19 yrs. and served in the FOB, Mansion Security, Internal Affairs (IA), and Traffic Identification Division (TID).
  - **Juliet Wehr Jones** was appointed as the agency Labor and Risk Manager from private practice as a labor/employment independent investigator, litigator and mediator and worked previously at the Attorney General's Office for Washington State Ferries. She passed the Washington State Bar in Dec. 1996 and joined the Fed. Court Bar in 1997.
  - **Dr. Daniel W. Clark** is a licensed clinical psychologist who provides services to WSP employees and their family members. He has been with the patrol for 10 yrs. Before coming to the patrol he served over 6 yrs. with the US Army. Dr. Clark is also the clinical director of the Patrol's Peer Support and Critical Incident Stress Management teams.
  - **Dr. A. Donald Sorenson** is a certified fraud examiner and Internal Audit Director for the WSP. Before coming to the patrol in 2002, he worked as a Financial Advisor, and a Finance and Management Consultant.
- **Deputy Chief Glenn M. Cramer** was appointed by Chief Lowell M. Porter on January 23, 2004. Cramer is a 30-year veteran of the Washington State Patrol, where he served in numerous capacities including the FOB, IA, Investigative Services, and GMR.
  - **Captain Mike Depalma** was promoted to the FOB Captain on July 20, 2004. Depalma has been with the patrol for 14 years and has served in the FOB, OPS, the Vehicle Identification (VIN) Section, and the Missing and Exploited Children Task Force.
  - **Captain Timothy P. Braniff** has been with the patrol for 18 years. He has served in FOB, the Vessel and Terminal Security (VATS) detachment, and the Technical Services Bureau (TSB). He was appointed to Captain on August 1, 2003 and is now the district 1 commander in Tacoma.
  - **Captain Bill L. Hilton** has been with the patrol for almost 25 years. Hilton served in the FOB, the OPS, the Investigative Services Bureau (ISB), the Special Investigations Section and the Audit/Inspection Division, where he was appointed to captain on June 18, 2002. Hilton is now acting as the commander for district 2 in Bellevue while Captain Les Young is deployed in Iraq.
  - **Captain David J. Karnitz** has been with the patrol for 25 years. Karnitz is now the commander of district 3 in Union Gap. While with the patrol, he also served in the FOB, Academy, and the SWAT Team.
  - **Captain Jeffrey M. Otis** has been with the patrol for 16 years. Otis served in the FOB, Commercial Vehicle Division (CVD), and was a bomb squad technician. Otis was appointed to the district 4 commander on March 1, 2004.
  - **Captain Robert N. Johnson** has been with the patrol for 19 years. Johnson has served in the FOB, and in the Aviation Section. He was promoted to Captain for district 5 in Vancouver on May 17, 2004.
  - **Captain William F. Larson** has been with the patrol for 24 years. Larson is now the commander of district 6 in Wenatchee. While with the patrol, he also served in a variety of areas, including FOB, TID, the SWAT Team, and as commander of the OPS.
  - **Captain Bob G. Lenz** has been with the patrol for 24 years. Lenz has served in the FOB, the Training division, and has been a member of the Incident Management Team. He was promoted to the district 7 commander in Marysville on November 27, 2004.
  - **Captain Mark D. Thomas** has been with the patrol for 19 years. Thomas has served in the FOB, and was promoted to the district 8 commander on December 13, 2004 in Bremerton.
  - **Captain Curt Hattell** has been with the patrol for 19 years. Hattell has served in the FOB, the Academy, and the Aviation section. On December 12, 2002 Hattell was appointed to captain and assigned to the FOB. Hattell is now commander of the Special Operations Division.
- **State Fire Marshal Samuel Pierre** was appointed by Chief Lowell M. Porter on October 25, 2004. Before coming to the patrol Pierre served as the Fire Prevention Chief in the City of Lafayette Fire Department in Louisiana. He also has experience with fire inspections, and as a fire engineer.
  - **Anjela T. Foster** has been with the patrol for 7 years. She started as a Deputy State Fire Marshal and was promoted to Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal in 2001. Since May 2004 she has been serving as Acting Assistant State Fire Marshal for the Fire Protection Bureau.
  - **Steve L. Kalmbach** has been with the patrol for 30 years. He started his career as a Trooper and served in the FOB, OPS, IA and the FPB. He retired as a Lieutenant in 2003 after serving 29 years. On April 29, 2003, he took a position as an Assistant State Fire Marshal with the Fire Protection Bureau.

- **Dr. Barry K. Logan** has served as the bureau director for the Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau (FLSB) since the Washington State Toxicology Laboratory merged with the WSP Crime Laboratory Division (CLD) in 1999. He has served as Washington State Toxicologist since 1990, and been a practicing forensic scientist for over sixteen years and have an active interest in the technical advancement of forensic science.
  - **Larry D. Hebert** has been with the patrol for 31 years. He started as a Chemist 1 in the Drug Control. He started in the Crime Lab in 1974 and worked as a Criminalist and a Forensic Scientist before he was appointed to the Forensic Services Administrator of the CLD in 1999.
  - **Ann Marie Gordon** has been working as a Forensic Toxicologist for 16 years. She came to the patrol in July 1999 as a forensic Scientist 3 when the Tox Lab became a part of the patrol. On November 1, 2000 she was promoted to the State Toxicology Laboratory Manager.
  - **Rob S. Reichert** has been working for the patrol for about 18 years. He has served in FOB, Communications, TID, and is now the Lieutenant in the Implied Consent Section.
- **Deputy Chief Steven T. Jewell** was appointed to the ISB by Chief Ronal W. Serpas in 2001. Jewell has over 24 years of experience with the state patrol, with over five years of management experience. He served as the commander of Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS), and also has experience in FOB, IA, and training.
  - **Captain Stephen T. Davis** was appointed to Staff Captain with the Evidence and Records Division (ERD) on March 1, 2004. Davis has been with the patrol for 25 years, and has served in the FOB, TID, OPS, VIN Section, commander of the ACCESS/WACIC and Accident Records Section, and was the Y2K coordinator for the agency.
  - **Captain Grant S. Hulteen** was appointed on February 23, 2004 to OPS Captain. Hulteen has been with the patrol for 25 years and served in the FOB, Communications, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and the Administrative Division as the License Fraud Hearing Officer.
  - **Captain Mark E. Couey** was appointed on December 13, 2002 to the Investigative Assistance Division. Couey has been with the patrol for 19 years. During his time with the patrol he has served in FOB, the Academy, the TID, and commander of the Narcotics Section.
  - **Captain Coral L. Estes** was appointed on June 18, 2002 to the ERD, then transferred to the CVD in 2004. During her time with the patrol she served in the FOB, the Narcotics Section, Mansion Security, the Executive Protection Unit, the TSB, and BFS. She has been with the patrol for 20 years.
  - **Captain Brian A. Ursino** was appointed on August 29, 1997 to the Administrative Division captain, and then transferred to the CID in September 2002. During his time with the patrol he served in the FOB, and was a motorcycle trooper. He has been with the patrol for 25 years.
- **Bureau Director Diane C. Perry** was appointed by Chief Ronal W. Serpas on December 1, 2001. She has been working for the state for almost 25 years, and last served as director of the Financial and Technology Divisions at the Washington State Liquor Control Board. Perry is also a Certified Public Accountant.
  - **Susan C. Ramsey** has been with the patrol for about 3 years. She started as a Clerk 2 with BFS and later returned to the patrol as the Internal Quality Consultant for the agency in 2002. Ramsey was promoted to the Strategic Performance and Planning Manager on May 1, 2004.
  - **Les S. Brodie** was appointed as the Property Management Division Administrator with 22 years of experience in leadership and strategic planning. Brodie has served as Vice President of Crime Stoppers, and an assistant director, comptroller, Auditor and Deputy Director in public service agencies.
  - **Robert L. Maki** has been with the patrol for 6 years. He started as a Grant Manager in 1998, was promoted to Business Office Manager in 1999, and was promoted to the Administrator for BFS on February 6, 2002.
  - **Candy E. Christensen** served over 29 years with the Depart. of Social and Health Services in Human Resources. She was appointed as a special deputy, Human Resource Division (HRD) Administrator in August 2002.
- **Deputy Chief Paul S. Beckley** was appointed by Chief Lowell M. Porter on July 23, 2004. Beckley has been with the patrol for 28 years. During his time with the patrol, Beckley has worked in the FOB, CID, SWAT Team, the Organized Crime Unit, the Research and Planning Section, the Narcotics Section, TID, and CRD.
  - **Suzanne E. Fleener** was appointed as the Information Technology Division (ITD) Administrator on February 11, 2002. Prior to coming to WSP, she served with the Department of Licensing in several management positions.
  - **Marty Knorr** has been with the patrol for 7 years. He began his employment with the WSP on March 3, 1997 in as a HRD Program Manager. On June 16, 1999 he was promoted to Communications Administrator.
  - **Mary L. Neff** has been with the patrol for 26 years. She started as a Fingerprint Technician in the Identification section and remained there throughout her career, promoting to Criminal Records Division Administrator on Aug. 20, 2003.
  - **Clark W. Palmer** has been with the patrol for 13 years. He started in Electronic Services Division (ESD) in 1991 and promoted three times before he was promoted to Special Deputy, ESD Administrator on February 16, 2002.

## Authorizing Environment and Environmental Scan

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Established in 1921, the Washington State Patrol operates under the authority of RCW 43.43.010, which created the department, and RCW 43.43.030, which gives full police powers to the officers of the department.

The Washington State Patrol began formal assistance to other police agencies with the passage of RCW 43.43.500. This statute created the Washington State Crime Information Center. Other statutory required services include the following:

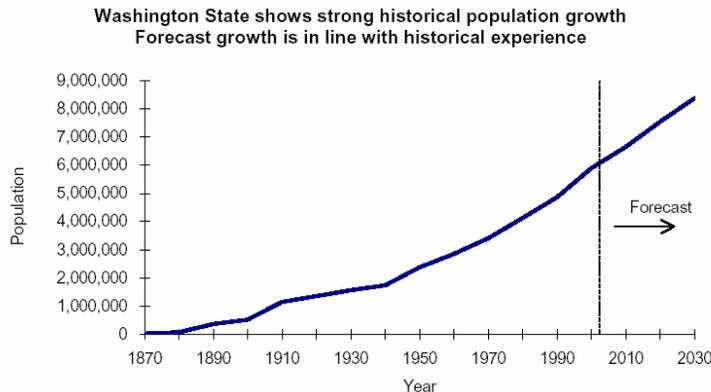
- A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS) is authorized by RCW 43.43.785.
- The Narcotics Section operates under RCW 43.43.600.
- The state Crime Laboratory and Toxicology Laboratory serve all non-federal police agencies in the state and operate under RCW 3.43.670.
- State Fire Protection Services operates within the Washington State Patrol under RCW 48.48 and 43.43.930.
- The Organized Crime Intelligence Unit was created through RCW 43.43.850.
- The Drug Control Assistance Unit (DCAU) was created by the legislature in 1970 with the passage of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.43.600 and 43.43.660. As a result of the reorganization of the Washington State Patrol in 1981, this unit has been renamed the Narcotics Section of the Investigative Assistance Division.
- The consolidation of criminal justice services was established by RCW 43.43.785. This includes the Criminal Records Division and Identification Section.
- The Identification Section was established by the 1972 Legislature through RCW 43.43.700. The statutory name has been expanded to the Identification, Child Abuse, Vulnerable Adult Abuse, and Criminal History Section. The Section is the repository for criminal history record information and State Department of Corrections activity based on fingerprint identification. RCW 68.50.310 established the dental identification system as a repository for dental records of missing and unidentified persons. The Section also maintains a central registry of sex and kidnapping offenders as authorized by RCW 9.94A.155. The legislature expanded the use of criminal history records to include background checks by public and private sector employers through the Criminal Records Privacy Act (RCW 10.97), Private Sector Act (RCW 43.43.815), and Child and Adult Abuse Information Act (RCW 43.43.830-845).
- The Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC), authorized by RCW 43.43.510, contains electronic files of stolen and wanted vehicles, outstanding warrants, missing and unidentified persons, stolen property, protection orders, sex offender registry information and other files of general assistance to law enforcement agencies. A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS), authorized by RCW 43.43.785, consolidates criminal justice service programs within the WSP.
- The Collision Records Section, authorized by RCW 46.52.030, receives reports of vehicles and drivers involved in collisions resulting in injury or death, or property damage in an amount established by the WSP.
- RCW 43.105.330 established the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) and its role in providing oversight to the State's wireless communications. The Chief of the Washington State Patrol and the State Fire Marshal, are required by statute to sit on the SIEC.
- RCW 43.43.035 and 43.43.037 mandate the responsibility for the safety of the Governor, the Governor's family, the Lieutenant Governor, and for the security and protection of the Legislature.
- The Missing Children Clearinghouse (MCC) was established in 1985 under authority of RCW 13.60.010. The objective is to maintain and operate a toll-free 24-hour telephone hotline. The MCC distributes information to local law enforcement agencies, school districts, the Department of Social and Health Services, and the general public regarding missing children. This office also maintains a regularly updated computerized link with national and other statewide missing person systems or clearinghouses.
- Known as the Teekah Lewis Act, a multi-agency task force within the Washington State Patrol responds to requests from local law enforcement on missing and exploited children. The task force is authorized to assist agencies through case management and referral, technical assistance, personnel training, and coordination among local, state, interstate, and federal law enforcement, and social service agencies under chapter 13.60 RCW.
- The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) (formally known as the Traffic Investigation Division) operates and receives its authority under RCW 43.43.030. CID was formed on January 1, 1982 as part of the Investigative

Services Bureau (ISB). The reorganization was the result of recommendations by the Legislative Budget Committee and the Management Review Team to provide investigative uniformity of all investigative services on a statewide basis.

- The Fuel Tax Evasion Unit has legislative authority under RCW 82.42.100, RCW 82.36, and RCW 82.38, to investigate Fuel Tax Evasion.

### Those We Serve – Appraisal of External Environment

Washington’s population will increase 35% by the year 2027. In 2002, about 6.0 million people lived in the state. The state population is expected to increase 2.1 million over the next two decades, reaching 8.1 million by 2027.



#### Growth by Component for the past ten years

<u>Component</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>Change</u>
Licensed Drivers	3,699,000	4,400,000	+19%
Registered Vehicles	5,073,000	6,156,000	+21%
Miles Traveled (in billions)	47.793	54.777	+14%

#### Forecasted Growth by Component for the next biennium

<u>Component</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
Licensed Drivers	4,266,000	4,358,000	+2.2%
Registered Vehicles	5,267,000	5,477,000	+4.0%
Miles Traveled (in billions)	55.741	58.129	+4.3%

### Communications and Field Operations

Weather conditions also impact the services we provide to the public. Warmer temperatures over a longer period of time have the potential to increase the number of travelers. During warmer weather months, our trends show a corresponding increase in traffic incidents on roadways throughout the state.

### Criminal Records

During recent legislative sessions, new laws were passed which required background checks on various licenses and as a condition of employment that increase the number of background checks submitted to the Identification Section. Congress, in response to the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks, is currently considering over 30 pieces of legislation that each identifies new groups of individuals who must undergo background checks as a condition of employment/licensure. In addition to new programs, the number of background check requests submitted by non-profit organizations continues to increase. For example, in 2003, there were 793,613 background checks conducted through WATCH - an increase of nearly 60,000 background checks from 2002. The Child/Adult Abuse Information Act allows these background checks to be conducted at no cost to non-profit organizations, which affects the ability of the Section to obtain the funding necessary to handle the workload.

The demand, both nationally and in-state, is for paperless criminal history reporting. Electronic fingerprint submissions provide “real time” identification of persons arrested before they are released back into the community; electronic dispositions provide more timely, accurate, and efficient court disposition reporting. With the exception of 4 counties, all counties report arrests electronically and benefit from real time identification. The first phase of electronic disposition transfer and processing will be implemented during the second quarter of 2004. As grant funding becomes available, juvenile facilities that submit felony arrests will receive live-scan devices for electronic arrest submissions and subsequent phases of electronic disposition reporting will be developed.

The major issue affecting the ACCESS Section is complying with the federal requirements of NCIC 2000. NCIC 2000 provides the ability to receive enhanced investigation and identification features such as single fingerprint matching, digital image transmittal, information linking and advanced name searches. The FBI requires all states to change their systems to be compliant with NCIC 2000, including data encryption for enhanced security; however, no funding was provided. The Section’s challenge is to maintain connectivity to the FBI while obtaining the necessary resources to bring the current system into compliance. A Homeland Security grant request was submitted and funding was approved for the first quarter of 2004.

During the 2003 Legislative Session, a bill was introduced to move the Collision Records Section to the Department of Transportation (DOT). DOT had developed a Collision Location and Analysis System (CLAS) to handle collision reporting and data retrieval, understanding the entire function would be transferred to their agency. In May 2003, Section staff physically moved to 2 separate DOT facilities. The bill did not pass; as a result an Agreement between WSP and DOT was entered, outlining each agency’s responsibilities. A substitute version of this bill was introduced in the 2004 Legislative Session but did not pass into law.

### **Electronic Services**

ESD provides the only statewide emergency communications system within Washington State. The backbone of this communication system is the agency’s analog and digital microwave. The digital microwave voice and data systems provide critical information internally to service to over 20 federal, state, and local agencies. The critical information includes computer-aided dispatch, criminal history information, and mobile data services, which are critical to the missions of these agencies.

The agency’s land mobile radio system provides dispatch services, maintenance, and engineering support to multiple state agencies. The LERN and State Common radio frequencies provide interoperability to federal, state, and local public safety agencies.

The State’s Interoperability Executive Committee is charged with developing a statewide plan for over 1700 public safety agencies. The final plan is due December 31, 2004. This plan will determine the direction of future microwave development, land mobile radio development, and voice and data networks for the Washington State Patrol and all state public safety agencies.

ESD’s external environment is undergoing fundamental and radical changes. These changes are due to federal regulatory changes, evolution of technology, and the impact of economic factors on government funding. These factors combined are driving a paradigm shift in public safety communications.

### **Information Technology**

The technology, both hardware and software, changes at a rapid pace and the vendors are limiting the support for existing technology as they introduce improvements and newer products. New software is being developed that requires new standards in hardware. As these changes are taking place, we not only need to learn about the new hardware and software, but still be efficient in supporting our installed base, and find ways to migrate older software to newer technology.

There are an increasing number of “hackers” interested in finding vulnerabilities in software and hardware. The WSP has an additional burden that most state agencies don’t; we are targeted because we are law enforcement. People not only want our data, but they desire access to see if they can disrupt or corrupt our business functions. We have a responsibility to the public to keep confidential information private and protected. We also have a

responsibility to the public to be able to respond in the event of an emergency. Our systems, networks, and data need the type of protection that allows for recovery in the event of a disaster. We also need to have the technology and the expertise to protect our network, systems and data as well as our employees. Providing a secured area in our network for personal computer access, with the ability to verify whether the accessing personal computer is clean of viruses and up to our standards, will help reduce down time and risks that we currently can not adequately address today.

Our server environment has grown very quickly with our efforts to migrate applications off older technologies to a more accessible environment. That change has placed significant burden on the support staff. Additional staff and tools are needed to provide the services currently being requested by our customers.

The Information Services Board, a board appointed by the Governor, establishes standards and policies related to information services for Washington State agencies. Some of those policies include the requirement to develop and maintain an Information Technology Portfolio that contains information about projects, systems, hardware and software. Another requirement is to develop and maintain a disaster recovery plan that is updated annually. The third requirement is to document a security plan for the agency, and the fourth is to conduct an IT Security audit every three years. If any of those four requirements are not met, the ISB will revoke all spending authority until they have been achieved. In addition to these requirements, we have other standards that we have to meet to qualify for accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

### **Criminal Investigation**

Washington State continues to be ranked in the top five in the nation in auto theft per capita. Increases in CID auto theft activity during calendar year 2003 may be responsible for the slight auto theft rate decrease realized early in 2004.

Criminal justice agencies throughout the state are experiencing greater demand without commensurate growth in resources. Toward that end, CID is seeing an increase in requests for their general and specialized investigative services, primarily from customers outside the agency; to include local law enforcement agencies, other governmental regulatory agencies, other agencies within the public sector, and the legislature.

### **Evidence and Records**

Over the last four years we have seen a significant increase in the number of public disclosure requests to the agency. The WSP receives about 9,000 requests a year, and an average of 750 requests per month. The agency average for these disclosure requests is 9.65 days. In September 2004 the average disclosure request was 7.01 days with 28% being handled in one day. However, the future ability to provide timely and accurate information will depend on an increased dependency on technology and moving towards a paperless environment.

### **Information, Data, Education, and Administrative – Fire Protection**

State Law requires that all fire departments report emergency response data to the Washington State Patrol. Of Washington State's 542 fire departments, approximately 75% served by volunteer firefighters and exist on limited budgets, often averaging \$5,000 per year or less.

Limited funding and staffing have impacted the ability to collect timely data from the majority of small fire departments in Washington. In addition, fire service resources are often prioritized to provide emergency response services, leaving a gap in fire prevention and public education programs aimed at decreasing fire and injuries.

### **Activity Links and Major Partners**

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The Washington State Patrol partners with:

- Department of Transportation and the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs to develop a Joint Operations Policy Statement (JOPS) to increase our ability to work together to clear highways of incidents safely and efficiently.
- The WSP also partners with DOT for Photogrammetry technology equipment and training provides a tool for more efficient crime scene documentation that enables detectives to clear roadways in a timelier manner.

Although the technology cannot be used in every case, in those cases where Photogrammetry can be used, road closure time is 31% shorter.

- The Department of Social and Health Services which allows our Criminal Investigation Unit's to conduct criminal investigations involving DSHS employees statewide. DSHS provides CID funding for two detectives to offset our costs to conduct these investigations statewide.
- The DSHS Division of Disability Determination Services and the Social Security Administration who provide funding, equipment, and office space for two detectives and an Office Assistant Senior to investigate federal and state disability fraud cases. During 2003, our CDIU posted anticipated taxpayer savings of \$11.8 million dollars.
- The National Insurance Crime Bureau, which has enabled us to become better equipped to combat auto theft. During calendar year 2003, auto theft detectives recovered 46% more stolen vehicles and made 312% more arrests than in 2002.
- The Department of Licensing (DOL), which allows a joint Fuel Tax Evasion Unit to coexist in DOL office space and provides assistance to one detective to investigate all aspects of fuel fraud.

The WSP CID unit and the Department of Licensing are developing a new partnership to comply with a recent legislative mandate to investigate identity theft/fraud issues. No funding accompanied this mandate; therefore the WSP is absorbing the cost of dedicating two detectives to this effort. However, office space and some equipment are being provided by DOL.

Commercial Vehicle Division (CVD) partners with many external stakeholders to assist us in improving freight mobility, reducing commercial vehicle collisions, and maintaining the infrastructure of our state's highways and interstates. Some of the external partners are:

- Washington Trucking Association
- Federal, State and Local law enforcement
- The Media
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Washington Department of Transportation

CVD has many key relationships and projects involving external stakeholders:

- CVD and Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction partner in the safe movement of children on school busses.
- CVD and DOT work closely on the electronic transfer of collision data. We also continue to expand and build new Weigh-In-Motion and scale sites, enabling us to focus on commercial vehicles needing inspections and bypassing those with safe records.
- CVD works closely with the trucking industry on reducing collisions through the "Step up and RIDE" program.
- CVD and local jurisdictions work hand in hand on commercial motor vehicle weighing operations and inspections to protect the roadway infrastructure.

The partners we work with in the Fire Protection Bureau include:

- Fire Protection Policy Board to provide live fire training to an estimated 25,000 firefighters
- Fire Service Leadership Forum
- Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs
- Washington State Fire Commissioners Association
- Washington State Association of Fire Marshals
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

## **Strategic Plan Highlights**

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### **Agency Mission:**

“The Washington State Patrol makes a difference every day by providing public safety services to everyone where they live, work, travel, and play.”

### **Goals for 2004-2011**

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#### Value and Benefit

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|--------|--|
| Goal 1 | Make Washington roadways safe for the efficient transit of people and goods. |
| Goal 2 | Enhance fire safety and emergency response in the state of Washington.       |

#### Internal Processes

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| Goal 3 | Leverage technology to improve business processes, systems, and statewide emergency communications interoperability. |
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#### Learning and Growth

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| Goal 4 | Provide critical tools and resources to foster an innovative, knowledgeable, and diverse workforce. |
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#### Financial and Social Costs

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|--------|---|
| Goal 5 | Improve core business processes and systems for increased accountability of public safety programs. |
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#### Stakeholders

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| Goal 6 | Expand our ability to meet the need for vital forensic and criminal justice services statewide. |
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## **Public Expectations – Strategy and Capacity Assessment**

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As both an international and state accredited agency, the Washington State Patrol strives to improve its professionalism and service to the public. As part of this continuing effort, the Washington State Patrol biennially contracts with Washington State University’s Division of Governmental Services to perform a statewide independent citizen survey. In the year 2003, surveys were randomly distributed and used as a measure of public perceptions and attitudes about the Washington State Patrol. The information obtained identified ways to improve the Washington State Patrol services, professional image, and program direction. Over 80% of those surveyed feel the Washington State Patrol does a good job fulfilling its mission.

Citizens identified what they considered to be the most serious problems in traffic law enforcement:

1. Traffic Problems
2. Drunk Driving
3. Speed Violators
4. Road Rage
5. Collisions – Drunk Driving
6. Unsafe Drivers
7. Collisions – Unsafe Drivers
8. Uninsured Drivers
9. Reckless Drivers

In terms of the Washington State Patrol's core mission of traffic law enforcement (DUI, seat belts, aggressive driving, and dangerous speeding), the evidence is overwhelming: preventable and individual driving behaviors and decisions cause loss of life and life-altering injuries to Washington citizens, families, and children. In 2002, 655 total roadway deaths were recorded compared to 182 murders committed in the state.

Biased policing remains one of the most significant issues in American law enforcement today. The question of whether police intentionally target persons because of their race or ethnic background continues to be debated among law enforcement officials, civil rights groups, legislators/politicians, and ordinary citizens.

The Washington State University's Traffic Stop Data study included the analysis of over two million Washington State Patrol traffic stops and searches to determine if racial profiling or biased policing is being practiced by the Washington State Patrol. Although the 2003 final report findings concluded there is no evidence of a systemic problem with biased policing in stops and citations issued by the WSP, respondents of the survey indicated their perception was the Washington State Patrol is engaged in profiling.

As an agency we must earn trust and legitimacy from the communities we serve. We have a lot of work to do in some of our communities throughout the state, because if even a few people perceive us to be biased, we need to be able to share our experiences to help dispel that myth.

### **Forensic Laboratory Services**

Submissions of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) casework have increased 61% in the last 12 months over the prior 12 months, and the backlog is up 44% in the last year alone. This is in spite of the fact that the labs are completing 40% more cases a month now than they were a year ago. It typically takes over 200 days to get a DNA case completed.

Many local communities are faced with homicide investigations less than once every decade and do not have the knowledge, skills, or ability to protect the scene; identify, preserve, and collect the best evidence; or conduct a reconstruction. A dedicated Crime Scene Response Team (CSRT) distributed throughout the Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau, supplemented by part-time responders, provides timely expert scientific assistance to all local law enforcement agencies.

### **Communications**

The size or configuration of all communications centers will be marginally adequate except for Marysville Communications. On the West side of the state, Tacoma, Vancouver and Bremerton have enough internal space to reconfigure slightly. Bellevue has already reconfigured and is capable of increased support. On the east side of the state, Spokane, Yakima and Wenatchee are all smaller than the west side centers, but are either adequate or can reconfigure slightly within current floor space. Marysville, however, the second busiest of eight centers, also has one of the smallest communications centers. It is overcrowded now. There are indications that additional workload or services are expected in the near future and we will need to expand the existing facility without the need to construct an entirely new building.

### **Fire Training Academy**

Our Fire Training Academy located in North Bend is one of only two programs in the state that provides a 10 week residential firefighter recruit school for career and aspiring firefighters. There is usually a waiting list of 15-60 students to get into this program because of the capacity limitations for housing and meals. The academy currently sleeps 36 students and has a small residential trailer that is capable of feeding 30 students at a time.

The ten year capital strategy developed in the early 1990's for the Fire Training Academy was to provide housing for 100 in Phase One with an additional 100 for future growth. To also provide food service area capable of feeding

the some times 200 plus trainees in a single day. It also included the necessary infrastructure, such as sewer and water to accommodate expansion.

## **Laws With Significant Impact**

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- Washington State's drunk driving laws are some of the toughest enforced anywhere in the United States. The new laws lower the legal blood alcohol limit increase penalties for driving drunk in Washington. The law that lowered the legal blood alcohol level to .08% took effect January 1, 1999.
- Every person sixteen years of age or older operating or riding in a motor vehicle shall wear the safety belt assembly in a properly adjusted and securely fastened manner. The primary offense enforcement of the seat belt law took effect June 13, 2002 (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 46.61.688).
- Whenever a child less than sixteen years of age is being transported in a motor vehicle that is in operation and that is required by RCW 46.37.510 to be equipped with a safety belt system in a passenger seating position, the driver of the vehicle shall keep the child properly restrained. The child restraint enforcement law took effect July 1, 2002 (RCW 46.61.687).
- Convicted offender deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) data base – Because of the importance of DNA analysis in solving crimes and identifying missing persons or human remains, new landmark legislation expanded Washington's existing statutory requirement that mandates provision of a DNA sample from those convicted of sex crimes and violent crimes, to all felonies and three gross misdemeanors: stalking, harassment, and communication with a minor for immoral purposes. This change in the law will increase the number of felons included in Washington's databank (CODIS), which is linked to the National DNA Identification System (NDIS). In May 2002, Washington's databank included 32,000 profiles. Under the new law in July 2002, approximately 28,000 persons currently incarcerated must also be sampled for inclusion, and an additional 27,000 persons are expected to be added each year.
- The state's sex offender registration statute (RCW 9A.44.130) requires any person convicted of aggravated assault or more than one sexually violent offense to register for life, and specifies that a court may not relieve that person of such duty to register. The Washington State Patrol maintains the state's central repository for all registered sex offender information. The agency, through its annual letter to them, will advise all registered sex offenders and local sheriffs of these changes to the sex offender registration laws.
- RCW 43.43.480 mandated the Washington State Patrol begin May 1, 2000, collecting and reporting semiannually to the Criminal Justice Training Commission the following information:
  - (a) The number of individuals stopped for routine traffic enforcement, whether or not a citation or warning was issued;
  - (b) Identifying characteristics of the individual stopped, including the race or ethnicity, approximate age, and gender;
  - (c) The nature of the alleged violation that led to the stop;
  - (d) Whether a search was instituted as a result of the stop; and
  - (e) Whether an arrest was made, or a written citation issued, as a result of either the stop or the search.

The Criminal Justice Training Commission and the Washington State Patrol compile the information required and report the results to the legislature.
- Identity Theft investigations are required by Engrossed Senate House Bill 1163, Section 209, laws of 2003, however, no RCW has been established yet. This is a mandate requiring two dedicated detectives to conduct Identity Theft investigations.

## **Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat (SWOT) Analysis**

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### **Strengths –**

- The WSP has established partnerships with numerous stakeholders in order to enhance our ability to provide public safety services to the citizens of Washington where they live, work, travel and play. Partnerships such as: Department of Licensing, Department of Social and Health Services, Department of Transportation, local fire departments, National Insurance Crime Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington Traffic Safety Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Trucking Association, Washington Tow Truck Association, American Trucking Association, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance, Drug Force Administration, Washington Joint Analytical Center, and the Joint Terrorism Task Force.
- The WSP has established a core mission which focuses on DUI enforcement, aggressive driving, dangerous speed and seat belt compliance to improve safety and reduce injury and fatal collisions on all of Washington State's highways.
- The WSP has implemented an accountability driven leadership process in which managers' report on their performance monthly to the command staff, to enhance performance and provide accountability. Measurement of efficiency and areas of deficiencies are highlighted and methods of correction are addressed.
- The WSP has the ability to provide services statewide through Investigative services, field operations, forensic science services, commercial vehicle enforcement, and the statewide communication system.
- The Washington State Toxicology Laboratory and the WSP Implied Consent Section provide the entire infrastructure and support services for criminal justice programs statewide on DUI enforcement and impaired driving. These services include the purchasing of equipment, training, installation and ongoing support of the breath test equipment which is provided to all agencies in Washington State.
- Through the use of the CODIS database, the WSP Crime Laboratory has been instrumental in helping detectives track down murderers and rapists for crimes they committed years ago. CODIS is a national database of DNA profiles from both convicted offenders and forensic casework samples.
- The WSP provides ongoing in-service and topic specific training to its employees in order to continue to provide top level services to the citizens of Washington State and increase public safety.
- The WSP has established strong relationships with the media (print, television and radio) in order to effectively communicate our public safety messages to the citizens of Washington State every day. On average, the WSP has had exposure 1,517 times a month over the past year.
- Based on both internal and external reviews, the WSP has proven it has dedicated and professional employees who work hard to continue to provide an increased amount of services with a decrease in resources. In 2003, the agency was recognized internationally as the best law enforcement agency of our size by being awarded the winner of the Chief's Challenge and Clayton J. Hall Memorial Award by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

### **Weaknesses –**

- There are less people interested in beginning a career in law enforcement, which has caused a national decline in the number of police applicants. In 1993 the agency received 4,122 applicants for troopers positions; and in 2003 the number dwindled to 978. The WSP's ability to compete for and retain qualified employees, particularly those in whom they have invested substantial training, is directly affected by its salary and benefit

- structure. There has not been an across the board base pay salary increase since July of 2001. The WSP salary is currently below the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile for the base pay for cadets, the base pay for entry level commissioned troopers, average trooper salary and average sergeant salary according to the 2004 Comprehensive Salary Survey conducted by the Washington State Department of Personnel. The WSP has lost 7 commissioned officers so far this year due to other employment opportunities. When a commissioned officer or long time employee departs, the agency loses a valuable, well-trained investment.
- The Field Operations Bureau is experiencing a lack of funding for homeland security, which restricts our ability to meet the requests of local and federal partners. In order to meet current requirements, the WSP has to redirect resources to ferry security, which reduces the amount of resources available for normal operation functions.
  - Need to expand some facilities in order to meet increased demands. The training facilities both at the fire training academy and the WSP trooper academy in Shelton are continuing to experience increased demand for training currently provided. In addition to this trend, there is an increased need for training in terrorism and disaster recovery.
  - The WSP Crime and Toxicology Laboratories are experiencing increased regulatory oversight, compliance with national guideline standards, and maintaining rigorous standards required for accreditation in order to maintain services. In addition, these requirements compete on a daily basis with the need to exercise rigorous science, give every case the care and attention it demands. At the same time the Crime and Toxicology Laboratories are working to meet increasing demands for service, timelines imposed by the courts, and keeping up with new technology.
  - The VIN Program, (a statewide program with 17 line-level FTEs) has had a decrease in the budget and resources for the program and the increase in the number of inspections. The WSP continues to receive complaints from the citizens on our inability to meet their needs.

### **Opportunities –**

- Expand Partnerships with local and city law enforcement agencies to offset current and future costs and to increase our ability to effectively work together to make our state safer for the citizens. This would also reduce some of the redundancies between agencies and streamline the services we provide to the public by consolidating the resources throughout the state to work collaboratively.
- Expansion of Traffic Stop Data through continuing to challenge our current process and statistics in order to effectively communicate to the public how we are doing and what we are doing to provide public safety services to them. This WSP believes this study is vital to continuing to build trust with the citizens of Washington State, so that they have confidence in our ability to provide public safety services statewide.
- Access additional grant funding from federal sponsors for equipment, staffing and training will allow us to continue expansion and enhancement of services throughout the state to meet the needs of the citizens and ensure their safety.
- There are two areas where the state Crime Laboratory does not offer current technology. The first is in the fields of mitochondrial DNA testing - a technique which allows human identification from hair or bone, critical evidence in many crimes and in missing and unidentified persons cases. The second area is in testing for drugs in hair – a technique which allows demonstration of drug use or exposure over a period of weeks or months. This is especially useful in documenting methamphetamine exposure in children taken from meth labs.
- The WSP is increasing training within the agency and for other local law enforcement officers throughout the state, filling a void where these agencies would not otherwise

receive training. This will increase our ability to provide public safety services statewide in partnership with these agencies.

**Threats –**

- In a post 9-11 society, there are growing threats to security causing ongoing process changes to rules/codes/requirements, increasing the workload of WSP employees in order to meet the federal mandates. These changes increase the amount of training, background checks, enforcement, software security, investigations and other services the WSP provides both internal and external.
- Increase demand on troopers, commercial vehicle officers, employees and the WSP SWAT Team for terror related incidents throughout the state. This threat has drawn much of our intelligence work from domestic organized crime to international terrorism prevention.
- Losing some partnerships in City/County due to budget reductions, cause these agencies to continue to look at the WSP to fill voids in they are experiencing in order to offset these restraints. The WSP is finding that our ability to continue to provide these services is becoming more difficult as the increase in the WSP workload continues to stretch our resources thinner.
- Without new technology the WSPs ability to protect itself from outside viruses, and threats to the system would be diminished. In addition WSPs technology/ability to effectively solve electronic crimes (such as child pornography, identity theft, fraud etc.) which are a rising problem in the state of Washington would be reduced.

## **Emergent or Hot Issues**

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### **60 Days**

- **Technology Improvements:**

**Contact - Ms. Sue Fleener, Information Technology Division, (360) 705-5383**

HRMS implementation – This is the WSP's number one project for the agency, IT staff will be concentrating efforts on preparing staff for the changes as well as implementing new interfaces and re-developing a new system in support of the requirements.

- **Electronic Disposition Reporting:**

**Contact – Ms. Toni Korneder, Criminal Records Division, (360) 705-5125**

The first phase of electronic disposition reporting will be implemented in the next 60 days. This will allow simple, non complex dispositions to post automatically from the Administrative Office for the Courts (AOC) Judicial Information System (JIS) to the WSP Washington State Identification System (WASIS). It is important that enough dispositions update WASIS electronically with minimal or no manual intervention to prevent backlogs from reoccurring.

### **90 Days**

- **Homeland Security:**

**Contact – Deputy Chief Glenn M. Cramer, Field Operations Bureau, (360) 586-2340**

Washington State is recognized for having the largest transit ferry system in the country, encompassing twenty terminals and twenty-five vessels in different locations throughout the Puget Sound region, to include an International port. As part of the State Route and Interstate system, in 1993, Washington State Patrol (WSP) was directed by the state legislature to provide security and traffic support efforts dedicated to the Washington State Ferries' (WSF) vessels and terminals. On June 20, 2004, due to heightened concern for potential terrorist activity involving ferries the USCG issued a Captain of the Port Order requiring vehicle screening and searches of motor vehicles boarding Washington State ferries, if there was no viable alternative to the use of bomb detection dogs. On September 9, 2004, the USCG increased the minimum performance standards for ferries transporting 500 or more passengers. On October 8, 2004, the WSP increased its security to comply with the new USCG directive. The present security standards are being met with the use of bomb dogs and visual screening of ferry bound vehicles. If required by the Coast Guard or mandated by national security policy, the WSP is prepared to conduct random searches of ferry bound vehicle in a way that falls within the protections of the state Constitution. Presently, the WSP is challenged with how to fund our increased ferry security and are working with WSF and OFM to help resolve the issue.

**Contact – Mr. Al Lane, Criminal Records Division, (360) 705-5178**

The Criminal Records Division received funding from the Department of Homeland Security to upgrade its systems to meet new standards set by the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000 system. Less time than requested has been given to complete the project; an extension cannot be submitted until mid 2005 and is not guaranteed approval. The challenge is to keep this project on schedule, requiring a minimal time extension to complete the project. Contact person: Mr. Al Lane.

- **Technology Improvements:**

**Contact- Dr. Barry Logan, Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau, (206) 262-6000**

In Washington, residents are hundreds of times more likely to be victims of property crime than violent crime. The Crime Lab's implementation of DNA technology has been refined to the stage where profiles can be developed from approximately 20 cells – material frequently left from a fingerprint, or short lived contact with many objects – bullets, tools, steering wheel, contraband, etc. While success has been demonstrated in some key commercial burglary cases, with additional resources the technology could be transferred to many more property crimes cases.

- **Criminal Background Checks:**

**Contact: Ms. Mary Neff, Criminal Records Division, (360) 570-5252**

The 2004 Legislature created a Joint Task Force on Criminal Background Check Processes that will present recommendations to the 2005 Legislature to improve background check processes. Resulting recommendations may place additional demands on the division through increased workloads or new technology requirements.

**Contact: Ms. Toni Korneder, Criminal Records Division, (360) 705-5125**

Commercial Drivers License (CDL) Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Endorsement criminal history background checks are required by the U.S. Patriot Act effective January 31, 2005. No final determination has been made whether these fingerprint based background checks, estimated at 10,900 per year, will be routed through the WSP or submitted directly to the FBI through an authorized Federal Transportation Security Administration (TSA) agent. The WSP has partnered with the Department of Licensing (DOL); the DOL is pursuing the authorized TSA agent approach because state background checks will not be used by TSA in the licensing decision.

- **Budget Implication**

**Contact: Director Diane Perry, Management Services Bureau, (360) 753-5141**

The WSP purposes salary equalization of 5 percent in Fiscal Year 2006, with another 4 percent in Fiscal Year 2007. This would place the Patrol's average weighted trooper salary at about the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile among the other law enforcement agencies surveyed. An organizations pay policy is crucial to ensuring that it can compete with other organizations for recruiting and retaining qualified personnel. The WSP must continue its efforts to stay competitive with other law enforcement agencies and remain the state's premier law enforcement agency.

**Contact: Mr. Clark Palmer, Electronic Services Division, (360) 705-5371**

Replacing the data network and telephone systems which provide the primary means of voice and data communication which is essential for the Electronic Services Division in providing services to the WSP and other agencies and the citizens. The services the WSP's data network provides includes providing criminal history information to all law enforcement agencies within the state, operating a statewide CAD system, securing sensitive information regarding criminal information, email, and operating all IT applications. The telephone systems provide the connection between the WSP and the citizens, businesses, and other public safety organization within Washington State as well as allowing the agency to communicate internally. For example, the telephone systems replaced by this request allow the connection with the public and also the WSP's statewide emergency communication system. These systems are critical to the agency's ability to respond in the time of crisis. The replacement will allow the agency to continue providing its services and support to the citizens of Washington State. In addition, this request will provide the capacity to support future applications and technologies.

## Washington State Patrol (WSP) 2005 Legislative Proposals

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### **1. Z-0104 Governor Appointees – Criminal History Fingerprint Background Checks**

Currently there is no authorization to conduct national criminal history background checks on Governor Appointees. In order to conduct a criminal history no-conviction record check at the state and national level, a statute must exist that specifically authorized the use of state and Federal Bureau Investigation (FBI) records to screen applicants.

Agency request legislation Z-0104.1 adds a new section to RCW 43.06 stating that, when requested by the Governor or the Director of the Department of Personnel (DOP), nonconviction criminal history fingerprint record checks shall be conducted through the Washington State Patrol's Identification and Criminal History Section and the FBI on applicants for agency head positions appointed by the Governor. All information received for this purpose shall be confidential and made available only to the Governor or the Director of the DOP or their employees directly involved in the selection process.

Based on estimates from the DOP, there are, on average, 20 positions each year that would be subject to nonconviction criminal history fingerprint record checks. WSP assumes that the Identification and Criminal History Section will be requested to conduct record checks on 3 candidates for each position. Based on this assumption, an additional 60 fingerprint based background checks will be conducted by the WSP's Identification and Criminal History Section as a result of this proposal. This slight increase in workload can be absorbed within the existing resources.

The WSP will absorb the cost of the state background check within its current budget and will work with the DOP to accommodate the cost of the FBU background check. The fee for each FBI background check is \$24. These fees do not include the actual cost of fingerprinting applicants which typically range from \$10 to \$20 depending on where the fingerprints are taken.

### **2. Z-0105 Authorized Emergency Vehicles**

Under current law, the WSP is responsible for rules and regulation relating to emergency vehicle usage. Any person, firm, corporation, or municipal corporation desiring to have a vehicle registered as an emergency vehicle must apply to the WSP. The current authorizing emergency vehicle permit requirements listed in WAC 204-36-030 require applicants to provide fingerprints of persons who will operate authorized emergency vehicles. This language does not satisfy criteria set forth by the FBI in order to do national background checks on applicants.

The requirement for fingerprints of persons requesting an Authorized Emergency Vehicle Permit does not satisfy criteria set forth by the FBI. According to the FBI, "the statute must exist as a result of a legislative enactment and must expressly ("submit to the FBI") or by implication ("submit for a national check"), authorized the use of the FBI records for screening of applicants."

Agency request legislation (Z-0105.1) adds language to RCW 46.37.194 that complies with federal requirements for doing fingerprint based background checks of all applicants and drivers for an authorized emergency vehicle permit. This amendment states "the equipment and standards review unit shall require a record check of all applicants and drivers for an authorized emergency vehicle permit through the WSP Criminal Identification Section pursuant to RCW 10.97.050 and through the FBI before issuing an authorized emergency vehicle permit. When necessary, applicants and drivers

may be employed on a conditional basis pending completion of the investigation. Pursuant to RCW 43.43.742, the applicant, driver or employer shall pay costs associated with the record check.”

Approximately 50 authorized emergency vehicle permit applicants per year are submitted to the WSP’s Criminal Records Division (CRD) for fingerprint based background checks. At a cost of \$54 per check (\$30 WSP, \$24 FBI) an additional \$2,700 (\$54 x 50) per year in fees would be collected as a result of this proposal. \$1,500 (\$30 x 50) would be deposited into the Fingerprint Identification Account and \$1,200 (\$24 x 50) would be passed on to the FBI for the national fingerprint check.

These fees do not include the actual cost of fingerprinting applicants which typically range from \$10 to \$20 depending on where the fingerprints are taken.

The additional 50 fingerprint based background checks associated with implementing this proposal would have minimal impact on the CRD. The additional work load could be absorbed within existing resources.

### **3. Z-0106 Violations of Commercial Motor Vehicle laws, rules, and orders.**

Under current law, the WSP is responsible for enforcing penalties for violations discovered during a terminal safety audit of trucking firms. Any officer, agent or employee of a company operating a commercial motor vehicle who violated a safety rule discovered during this audit process is subject to a \$100 fine for each offense. In addition, a \$500 fine is assessed if a vehicle that was placed out of service during an audit is moved before it is satisfactorily repaired. These penalties become due for payment when assessed, however the WSP may, upon written application for review, remit or mitigate a penalty or discontinue prosecution for recovery.

If the amount of the penalty is not paid to the WSP within fifteen days of receipt of the penalty notice, or if an application for remission or mitigation has not been made within 15 days, the Washington state Attorney General can be advised to bring action against the trucking company in the state’s superior court. Since the cost to sue a carrier in superior court far exceeds the typical \$1,500 to \$3,000 in penalties, the WSP normally works with the Attorney General to write off old accounts that have become uncollectible.

The agency request legislation (Z-0106.1) adds language to RCW 46.32.100 that allows proceedings to occur through a less-costly administrative hearing process, rather than going to superior court.

It is estimated that approximately 12 cases per year would go to the “administrative hearing process” with the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), and that the WSP would win the hearing at least 80 percent of the time. For these calculations an average fine of \$2,500 has been estimated. At 12 cases per year, \$30,000 in penalties would be sought resulting in fine revenue of \$24,000 (\$30,000 x 8%) deposited in the State Patrol Highway Account.

Although there will be little increase in the workload for WSP personnel, there will be charges for the preparation of cases and the actual hearing of the case at the OAH. Since these cases are assumed to be minor in nature, the OAH anticipates they might take one-half day for the hearing. The expenditure estimates include \$1,100 per case payable to the OAH, (which includes preparatory work and the hearing presided over by an Administrative Law Judge) or \$13,200 per year. In addition, a collection agency fee may be required in some instances, so \$1,200 in collection fees is estimated per year.