

Present plans call for the system to become operational with building block No. 1 by mid-1967.

Building blocks 2 and later: Although the full range of capabilities has not yet been determined—special studies are required before specific modules can be selected—there are a number of tentative modules that are likely to be included in the system in the second and third building blocks.

For example, a modus operandi retrieval module is already under development. Modus operandi is one of the more promising types of leads for the solution of crime but, until now, no manual system has been developed that comes close to exploiting its full potential. Computer processing promises a major breakthrough. The New York State Identification and Intelligence System project is engaging in system analysis aimed at achieving a significant improvement in this area through the use of computerization.

A detailed criminal history of each subject would be included in a central file, bringing together selected information now stored in the separate files of the different agencies that contact criminals during the processes of criminal justice. This capability would give every type of agency access to a greater quantity of information than they now have in their own files, thus facilitating the information sharing between agencies that already is necessary. This file, continually enriched from all sources, would cover the history of the criminal's contact with the police, district attorney, court, office of probation, correctional institution, and parole officer, and it would supplement information in the arrest-disposition capability.

Another capability offering great promise would be a fast-response warrant-and-wanted file of those persons who are wanted within the State, including missing persons and persons for whom warrants have been issued. In addition to the police agencies and the district attorneys, courts and parole and probation agencies would be assisted by this capability.

Another module being given high priority for early inclusion in subsequent building blocks is a file of intelligence information pertaining to organizations, people within organizations, and to selected criminals. Organized crime and group-criminal activity, as well as information on subversive activities, would be a special focus of such a module.

Other very useful capabilities will be added. Such areas as stolen motor vehicles, stolen property, property marks, forgeries of automobile registration and stocks and individual social histories as well as scientific data, will be considered. Most of these areas will be planned in the early stages of the system. Considerable system analysis will be required to develop approaches for these modules that may provide important advances over current practices.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The production of a complicated electronic data processing system involves many steps: (1) System analysis, (2) system design, (3) production, (4) data conversion, (5) test and installation, and (6) implementation.

System analysis

This initial step will not only provide a detailed definition of the specific needs of the various local and State agencies, but will also spell out the improvement in service that can be provided for the agencies by blending electronic information processing technology with improved manual procedures. Next, detailed requirements for the system will be specified and translated into a suitable plan for development, and finally, a plan for production and implementation of the electronic data processing system will be established. Development of any new techniques that may be required will take place in this phase, also. The following distinct tasks are involved in this total process:

- Analysis of existing system,
- Development of new techniques,
- General requirements for the proposed system,
- Preparation of a plan for the overall system development efforts, and
- Production of system operational requirements.

System design

The general system operational requirements, phrased in user-oriented language, will be subjected to detailed analyses oriented toward computer programming to produce a set of operational design requirements in technical language, specifying those functions and activities to be performed by men and those to be performed by machine. Similarly, organizational requirements to effectively