

implement personnel training requirements will be developed. Finally, all of the aforementioned products will be integrated into the blueprints for the system—system design specifications. This document will specify and design the input and output formats and the flow of information both internal and external to the computer. From these system design specifications, detailed program design specifications, defining specific computer program functions, will be prepared.

Production

In this step, the actual information-processing components—computer programs, operating procedures, and implementation handbooks—will be generated. All these components will be subjected to rigorous quality-control testing and debugging (detection and correction of errors). Upon completion of these activities, the nonequipment portions of the system will be available, and actual system installation can begin.

Data conversion

At the same time that the system design and production are taking place, the data conversion (from manual to machine form) will be planned and implemented. In building block No. 1, this will involve the transcription of existing material on criminal history to a computer-readable format for the arrest and disposition module. A selection of fraudulent checks that are currently on file in agencies throughout the State will be made in order to uncover those most likely to be of help in the solution of subsequent crimes. These checks will then be coded according to the technique developed for the fraudulent check module and converted into a form acceptable to the computer. For the latent fingerprint module, a selection of prints will be made of major criminals involved in those types of crime where latent fingerprints are likely to be found. These selected prints will be classified according to the detailed single-print classification system chosen for the module and this, too, will be put in a computer-readable form. It is likely that the personal appearance module will require the establishment of new recording techniques. New forms and techniques will have to be developed and tested, and personnel trained to use them. In order to have a good backlog of personal appearance descriptions when the system becomes operational, all persons arrested for fingerprintable crimes in the State after the technique is available, should be classified according to the new forms.

Test and installation

This step will include the assembling and integrating of system components, as well as extensive system testing. Furthermore, men, machines, procedures, and organization must receive a final integration through experience with the system.

Implementation

This phase is concerned with the orientation of personnel designated by New York State in the use of the electronic data processing system; it also includes preparation of necessary instructional materials.

The New York State Identification and Intelligence system—
Is voluntary on the part of all agencies;

Is not a competing agency; it will have no operational powers such as arrest, prosecution, or confinement;

Will not interfere with the necessary autonomy of operation of these agencies;

Will minimize the duplication of effort among agencies;

Will realize substantial advances in the protection of civil liberties;

Will provide unity among the agencies administering criminal justice where unity is appropriate;

Will allow new levels of service to the participating agencies;

Will make facts commonly used by all six functional areas in the administration of criminal justice readily accessible, as well as certain types of facts especially valuable to particular functions;

Will make available, on a "right-to-know" basis, to each individual agency the equivalent of all relevant files in the State;

Will contain devices allowing the transmission of photos, prints, handwriting samples, and other material;