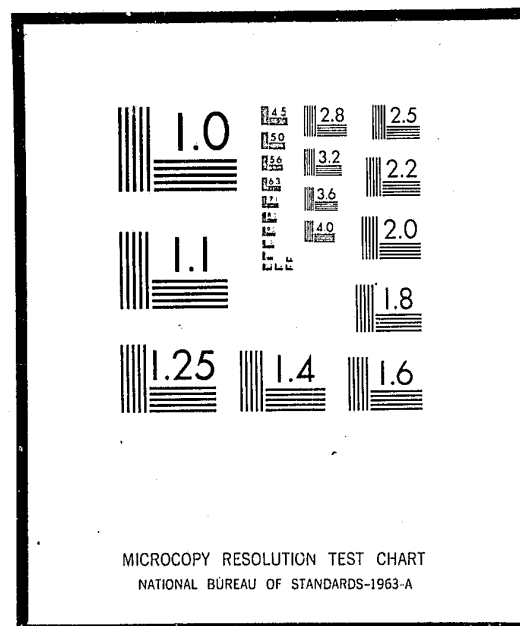


NCJRS

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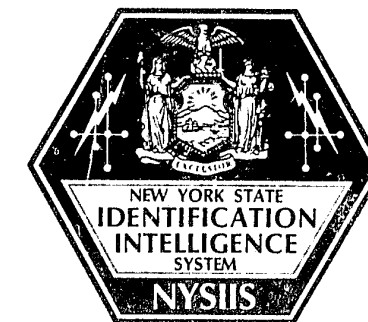
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

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A SYSTEM IN MOTION



NEW YORK STATE
IDENTIFICATION
and
INTELLIGENCE
SYSTEM

A SYSTEM IN MOTION

ANNUAL REPORT, 1971 -

OF THE

~~NYSIIS~~ (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)

1971



STATE OF NEW YORK

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor

Robert R. J. Gallati, Director

TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE:

The year 1971 marked a turning point in the NYSIIS Story. Everything that went before was prologue. Despite severe budget limitations the agency forged ahead to provide new dimensions of service for criminal justice agencies in New York State. NYSIIS became more fully automated, more closely linked with national and interstate criminal justice computer systems and realized many operational objectives which help form the permanent foundation for a more rational, scientific and truly systemic control of crime and criminals.

Under your leadership NYSIIS has progressed to a new plateau of productivity. The years of concentration upon planning, research and development are behind us; the emphasis now shifts to the operational phase. As we begin to realize the full potential of our Burroughs 6500 through the highly sophisticated techniques of System '71 which maximizes the capabilities of the computer, we will increase cost/effectiveness, offer additional potential for budget savings to local government and be prepared to assume criminal justice statistical functions so critically wanting in our state.

A great deal has been accomplished toward the creation of a computerized criminal justice information system, yet there is much more that remains to be done. It is the purpose of this Annual Report to relate to you the accomplishments of our dedicated staff made possible by your continued

Executive Law

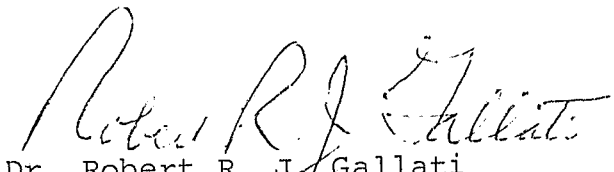
Article 21

§ 607. Reports. The system shall from time to time report to the governor, and shall make an annual report to the governor and the legislature, not later than May first, concerning the work of the system in the preceding calendar year.

support of this pioneering agency. Likewise, it is my privilege to thank you for the opportunity you have afforded us to be a part of one of the most noteworthy developments in criminal justice administration that has taken place in this century.

We are proud of all that has been achieved; we look forward to continued progress and even greater service to criminal justice and to the people of the State of New York.

Respectfully,


Dr. Robert R. J. Gallati
Director

INTRODUCTION

NYSIIS was conceived for the fundamental purpose of achieving a viable criminal justice information system to serve as the cornerstone of a coherent system of criminal justice in New York State. This agency has proceeded according to plan, within the limitations of available financial resources, to structure such an information system. There have been breakthroughs, significant milestones have been reached, and our accomplishments, generally, have outstripped those of any other state. This Annual Report can only highlight the thrust, direction, and ground covered during the past twelve months.

We have made great strides toward the immediate goal of providing the most modern technology in collecting, storing, retrieving, and disseminating information and intelligence. However, there remains a great deal to be accomplished before we achieve a criminal justice information system which will have a truly significant impact upon the realization of a smooth-functioning, fully-coordinated system of criminal justice in New York State. For example:

We must develop an advanced statistical capability to serve all agencies of criminal justice which desperately need data for program analysis and management decision-making. Much of these data are already being collected routinely by NYSIIS

and can be aggregated from the NYSIIS computer data bank.

We have to find a means to expedite the full implementation of the Statewide Disposition Reporting System. The current gap in criminal history records, due to missing dispositions, is most unfortunate; it impacts not only the effectiveness of criminal justice agencies themselves, but also affects the rights of arrestees.

We should encourage state and local agencies to take full advantage of the many capabilities which NYSIIS has developed. We look forward to the continued support and guidance of the NYSIIS Criminal Justice Advisory Committee and the Committee to co-operate with NYSIIS, established by the State Association of Chiefs of Police, to achieve this end.

We need to continue to work closely with the federally funded Project SEARCH and its consortium of sovereign states in order to assure that New York State's interests are projected into the interstate environment. As New York State official representative on the policy-making Project Group, the Director has been able to influence SEARCH directions to serve the best interests of our State.

We must continue efforts to automate those portions of the identification function which are still completely manual, and, through data conversion, continue to increase the automation of those files which are still partially manual.

We should proceed with the computerization of analytical modules, such as fraudulent check, personal appearance,

modus operandi and latent fingerprint to take full advantage of system capabilities.

Finally, we need to upgrade and maintain the strictest possible security in order to protect the vast amounts of irreplaceable data in our possession and we must take additional steps to assure the utmost protection of personal privacy.

These are not the only gaps that exist in our thrust toward a fully developed criminal justice information system, but they are the most immediate and pressing.

NYSIIS cannot afford to rest upon its laurels, despite the enormous progress we have achieved in developing the most highly automated identification system in the world; this will ultimately provide little consolation if we miss the mark in other aspects of the system.

There could not possibly be a more critical time for state criminal justice information systems than this point in time. Many of the identification functions which had previously been performed by the FBI are now the responsibility of the states; while, at the same time, many municipal identification bureaus are overwhelmed with work. The provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Law requiring the fingerprinting of misdemeanants have flooded NYSIIS with thousands of additional arrest fingerprint submissions each month. On top of these increasing demands upon NYSIIS have been added plans for the FBI National Crime Information Center. (NCIC)

Computerized Criminal History Program which is based upon centralized state information systems. No longer will the FBI accept fingerprint submissions directly from arresting agencies. Local and state law enforcement officers may henceforth submit fingerprints only to NYSIIS. The FBI will accept fingerprints from NYSIIS but only after we have searched our own files and been unable to obtain the necessary information.

Increasing responsibilities assigned to this agency show that NYSIIS is indeed not a luxury, nor even just an extra bonus for criminal justice administration in New York State.

NYSIIS today is an absolute necessity for the continued functioning of law enforcement and criminal justice in this state. This Annual Report demonstrates the critical role of this agency in the very survival of the processes of criminal justice during our current crisis in crime. It also evidences the continually increasing reliance of our users upon the swift service we now provide through telecommunications and facsimile transmission, coupled with our computer capabilities.

NYSIIS is surely a "System In Motion" as the facts reported in the following pages will illustrate.

IDENTIFICATION

In recent years the trend of total fingerprint receipts, including both criminal and non-criminal categories, has been on an upward curve and this general trend was continued again in 1971. However, a vigorous attempt to curtail the volume of non-criminal submissions enabled us to level off total submissions, despite an increase of over 35,000 criminal prints received. (Charts #1 and #2).

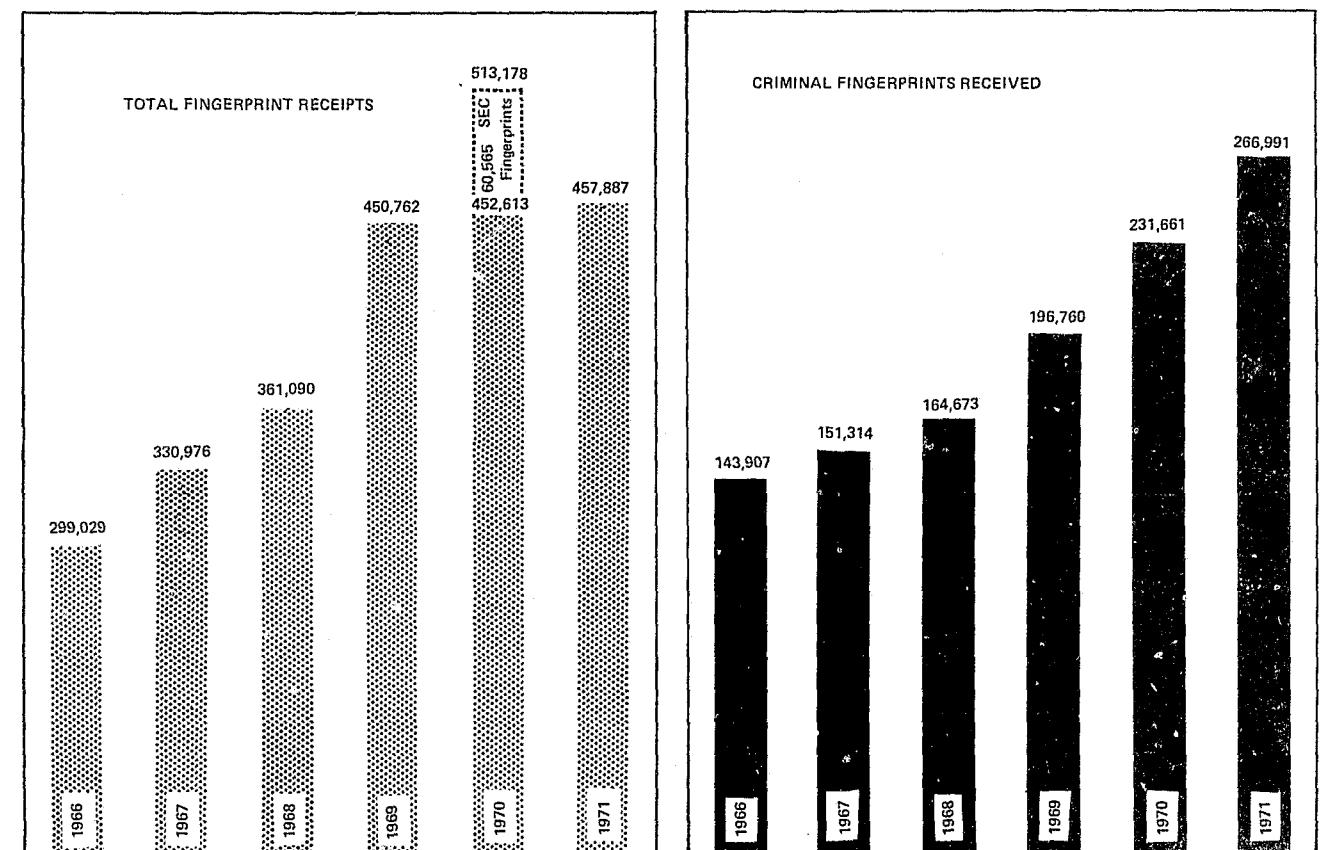


Chart No. 1

Chart No. 2

Increased activity, however, was not limited to fingerprints only, as evidenced by the fact that NYSIIS received and processed in 1971, a total of 169,588 teletype messages, an increase of 12,203 over the previous year's figure

of 157,385. (Chart #3). Name Checks and fingerprint searches conducted against the NYSIIS data base resulted in the identification of 3,853 Wanted and Missing Persons. Computerization of the Statewide Wanted File has now been achieved and permits the simultaneous checking of both the Statewide Wanted File and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) file in Washington, D. C. Inquiries by NYSIIS against the NCIC file during 1971, via teletype interface, resulted in 939 "hits."

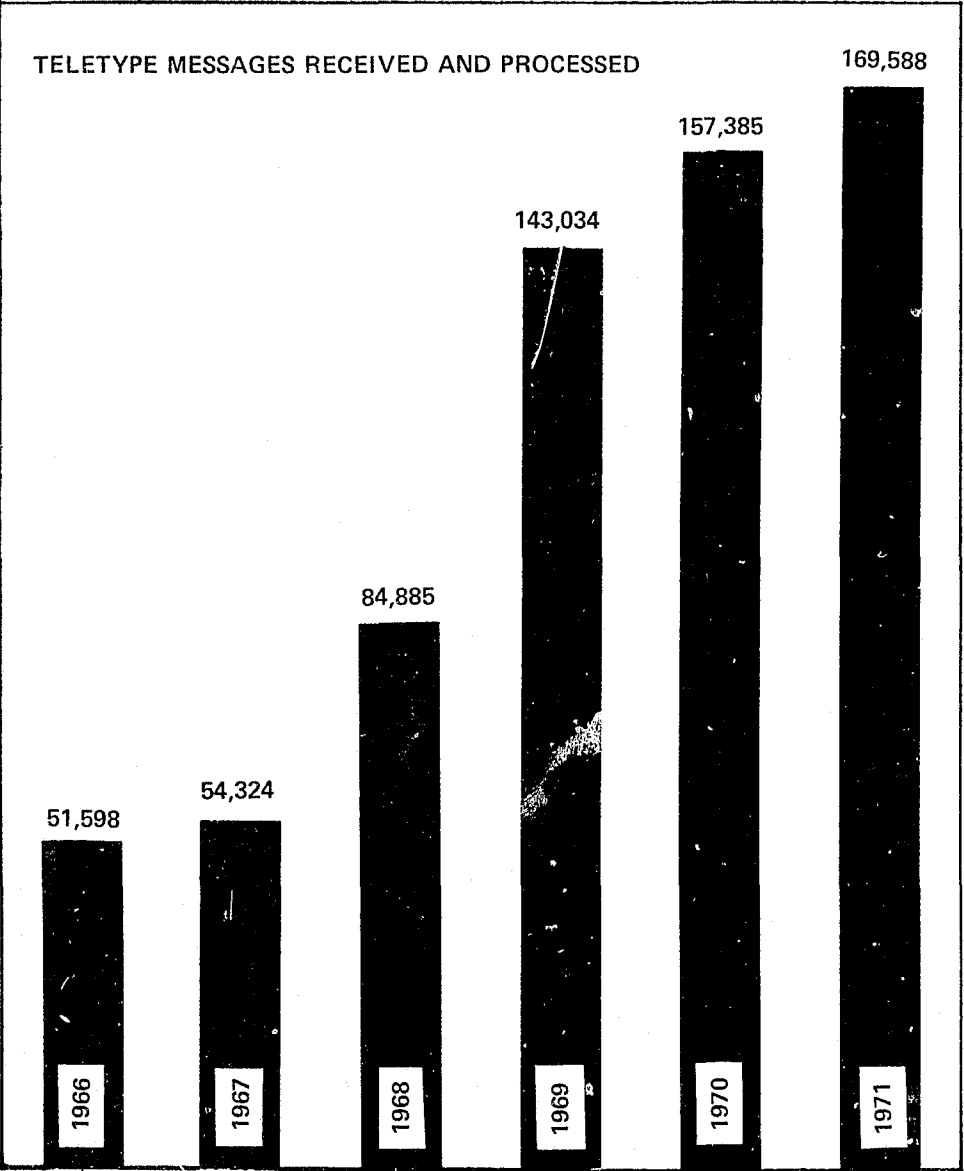


Chart No. 3

Total fingerprints on file as of December 31, 1971, amounted to 7.4 million. (Chart #4). Name, alias and nickname cards soared to 5.7 million. (Chart #5). During the year a comprehensive purging of the name files was

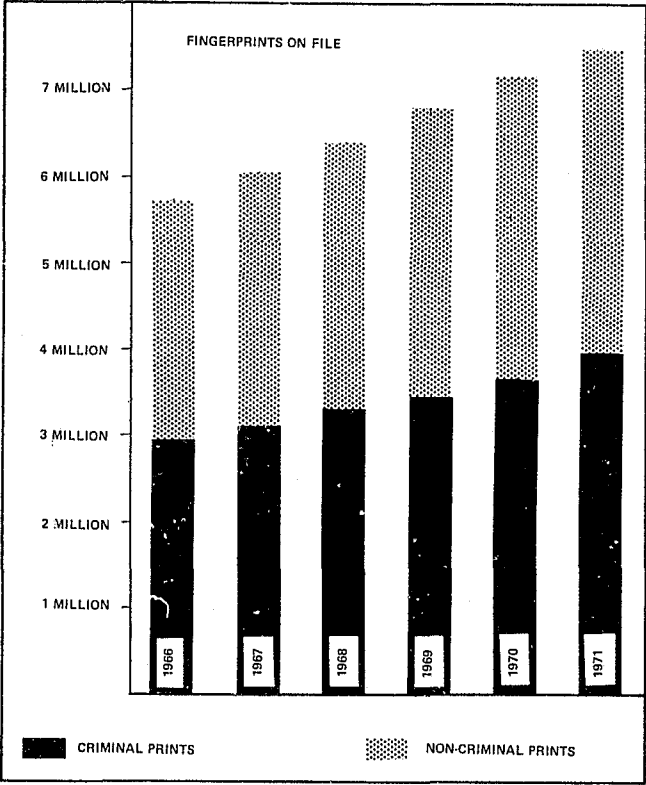


Chart No. 4

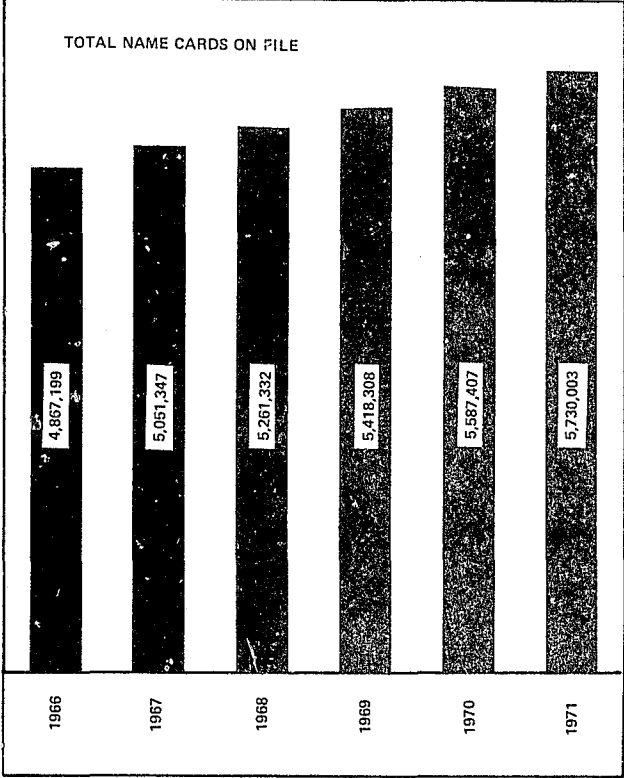


Chart No. 5

conducted in order to remove to inactive storage those records pertaining to individuals whose age would realistically preclude them from future criminal activity. This project, in addition to reducing the total active file content, provided an opportunity to restructure the file into various year-of-birth groups, with the younger groups to be converted to computer format as soon as funds are made available. The net result of the entire project has been increased speed of file searches, plus greater reliability and improved accuracy.

During the year NYSIIS continued its identification of unknown dead persons with a total of 1,762 persons identified. (Chart #6). Likewise, NYSIIS continued its high ratio of "hits" upon the submission of fingerprints; almost 50% of the total sets of fingerprints sent to NYSIIS were identified. (Chart #7).

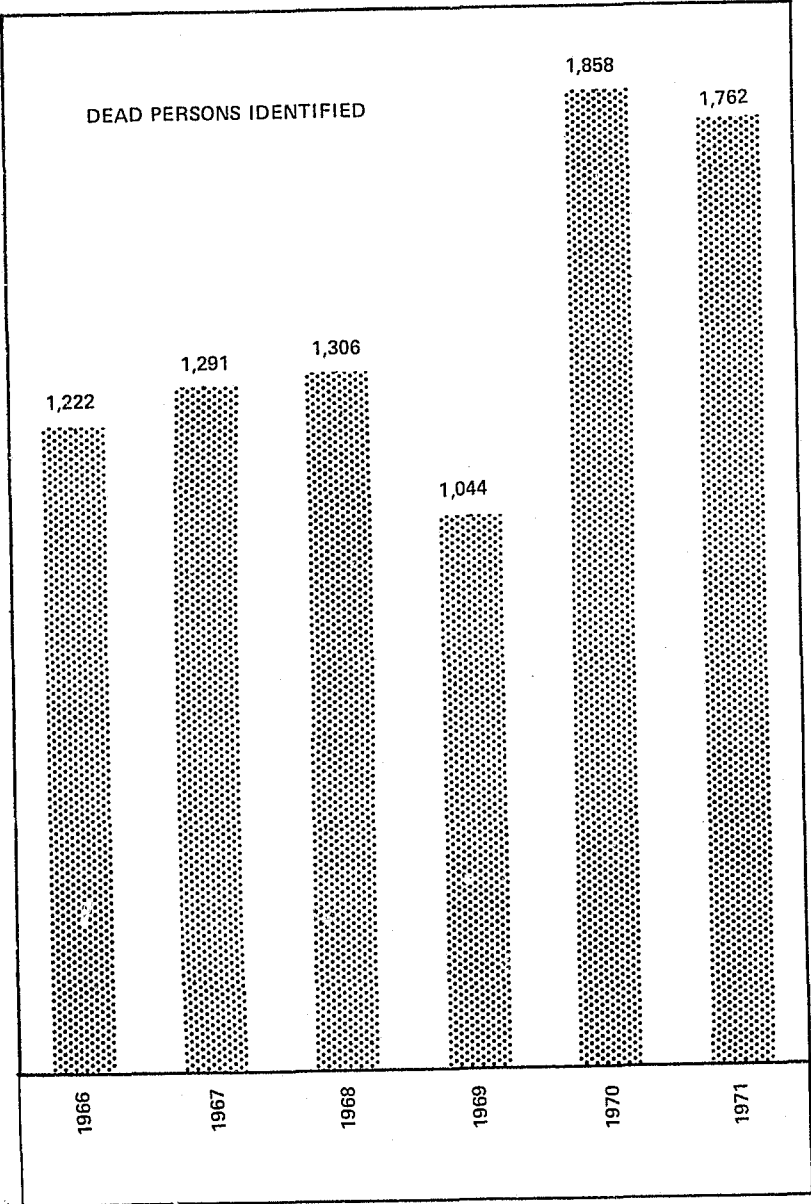


Chart No. 6

Perhaps the most spectacular increase during the year was the rise in the number of facsimile submitted sets of fingerprints. The total of 99,666 submissions was almost

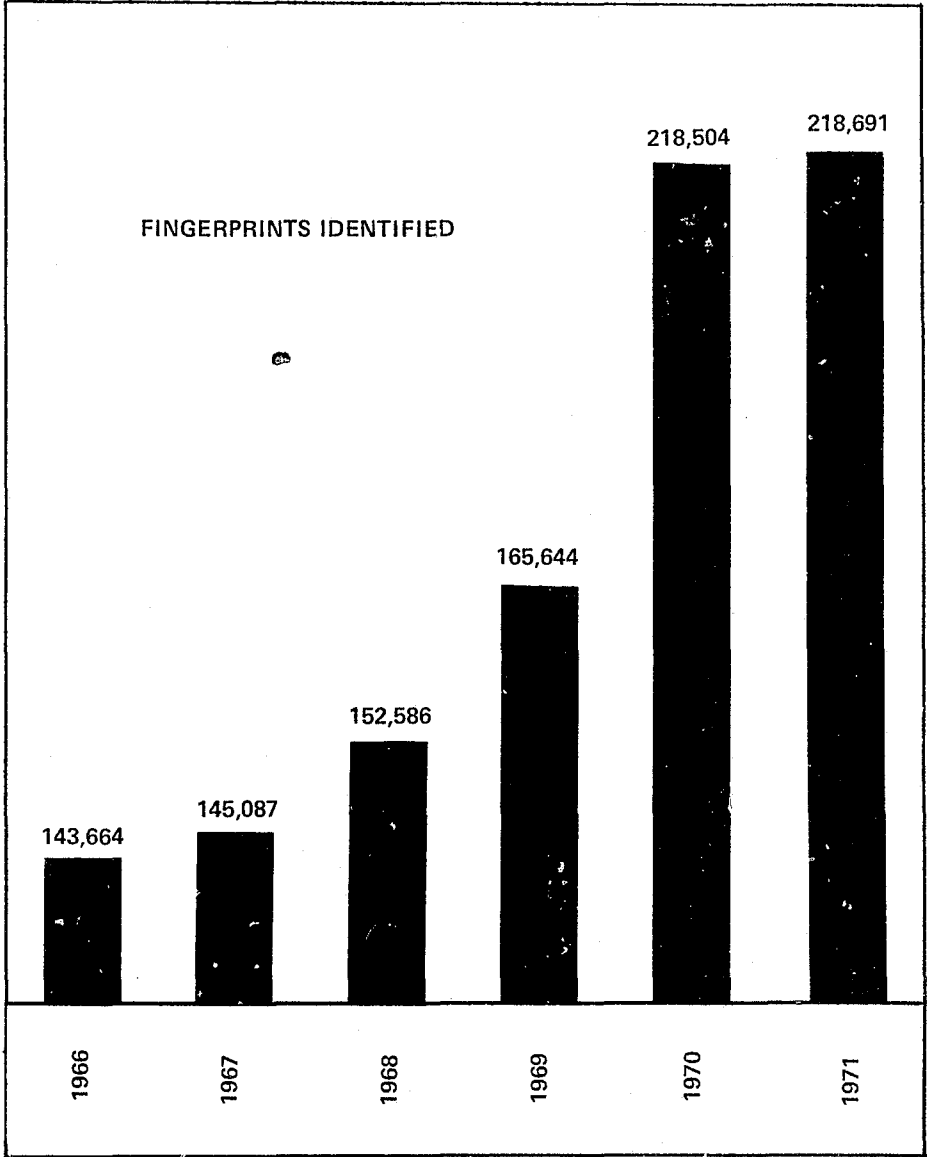


Chart No. 7

double that of the previous year. (Chart #8). A large part of this increase was occasioned by the fact that the New York City Police Department was provided with additional facsimile devices and began in September, 1971, sending all arrest prints directly to NYSIIS from all boroughs except Manhattan. In order to meet the needs of New York City, it has been essential for NYSIIS to respond with a "rap sheet" within three hours or less. As of December 31, 1971, the average elapsed

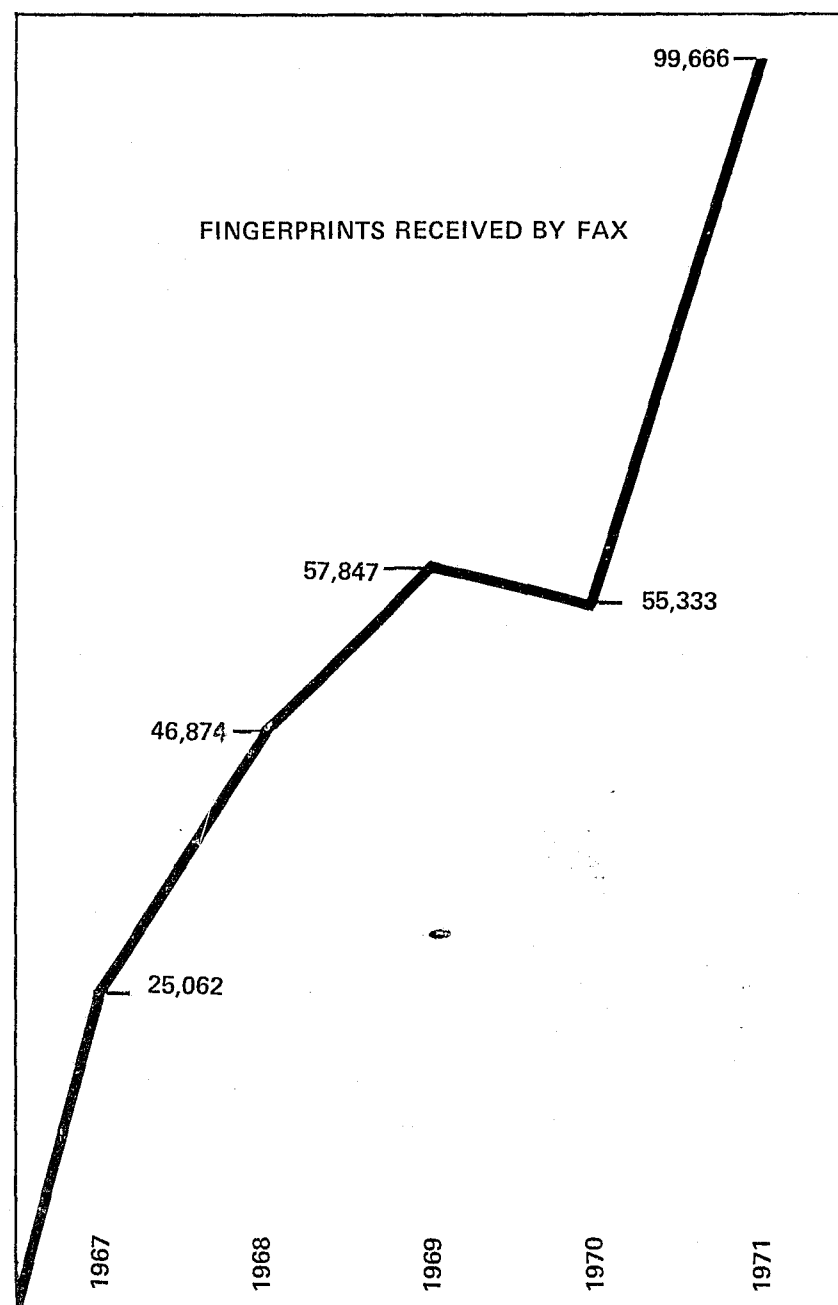


Chart No. 8

time at NYSIIS for all such responses to New York City was two hours and 13 minutes. There was also a significant increase in submissions from Buffalo and other jurisdictions in the state. As more and more people come to rely on the NYSIIS computerized summary case history, it is anticipated facsimile usage will continue to increase substantially.

COMPUTER OPERATIONS

The Bureau of Computer Operations experienced continued growth throughout 1971. Many computer processing hours were used in searching and updating the fingerprint files, adding records and issuing Summary Case History reports to qualified users.

Of paramount importance to the Bureau during the year was the conversion of B-5500 programs for use on the B-6500 computer and the testing of System '71 on the new computer. With the advent of System '71, the Wanted Module as part of fingerprint processing becomes a fully computerized function, along with computerized Name Search capabilities and the reorganized Summary Case History and Fingerprint modules, all of which provide faster access to the computer files and a more rapid response to the agencies availing themselves of NYSIIS services.

A total of 402,208 individuals' criminal records were on the computer file by the end of 1971. (Chart #9)

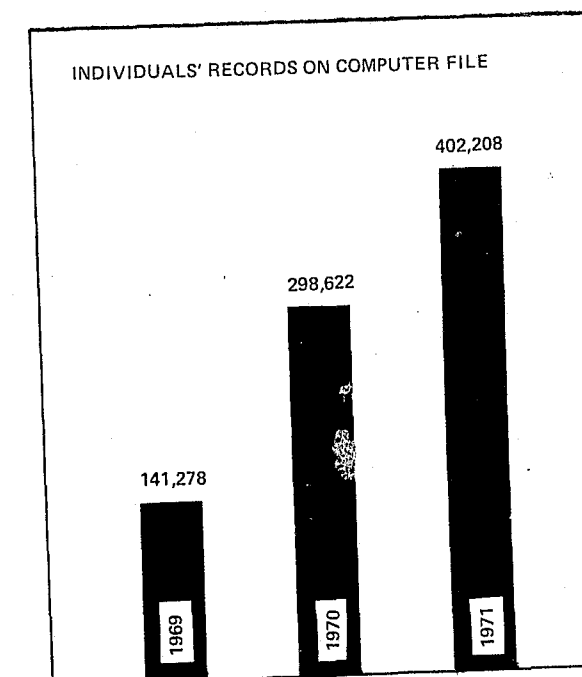


Chart No. 9

A total of 190,000 fingerprint searches were performed by computer during the year. During 1971, there was a 47,000 increase in the number of summary case history responses generated from the computer.

System '71 provides NYSIIS with a computer-oriented system with enhanced data and document flow controls. The System incorporates on-line data entry, allowing utilization of common data under common control by multiple computerized modules. The major automated portions of the system utilizing this common data queue include: Name Searching, NYSIIS Wanted Searching, NCIC Wanted Searching, Fingerprint Searching, SCH Update and Rap Sheet Production and Wanted Notice Production. It is anticipated that the System, a total agency effort, will permit NYSIIS to cope more effectively with the substantial workload increase of criminal fingerprint submissions expected during 1972.

DATA CONVERSION

During the past year, the overall operation concerned itself with the conversion of records required for use in the automated Summary Case History (SCH) and Wanted Systems.

In support of the automated SCH System more than 100,000 individuals' records were fully converted during the year. Requests for information received from user agencies during 1971, resulted in the generation and release of 185,000 computer responses to those agencies. (See Chart #10).

In support of the automated Wanted System the entire active manual wanted record file was converted to machine readable form during 1971.

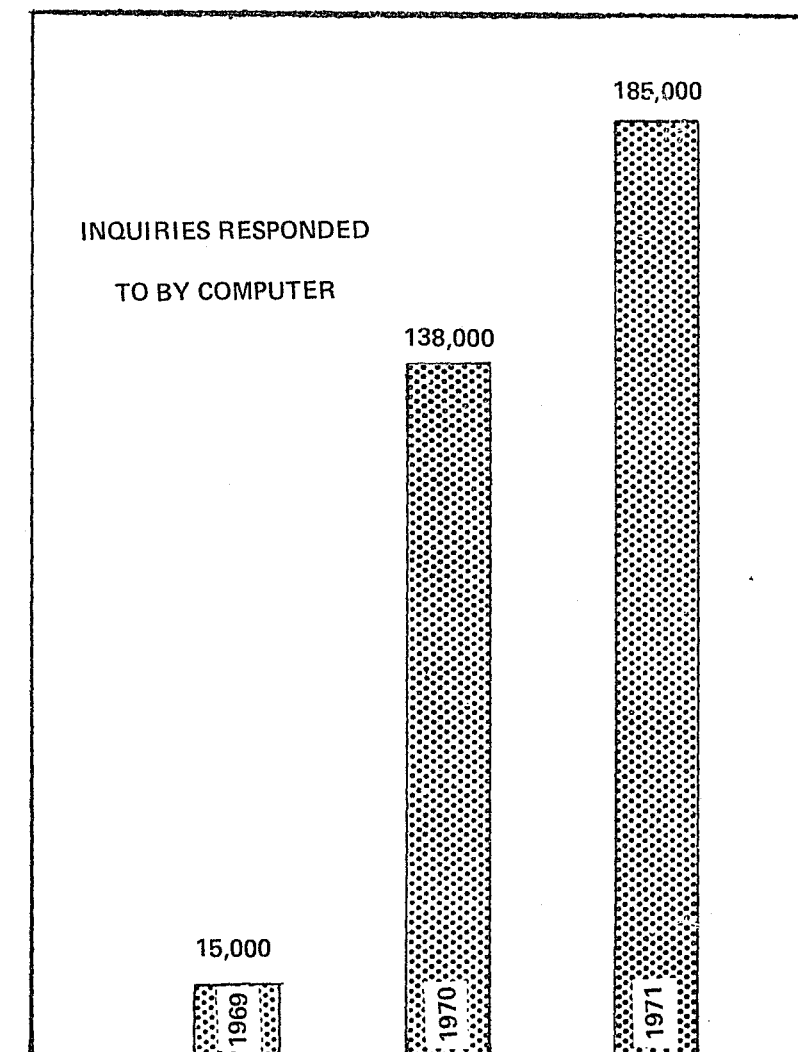
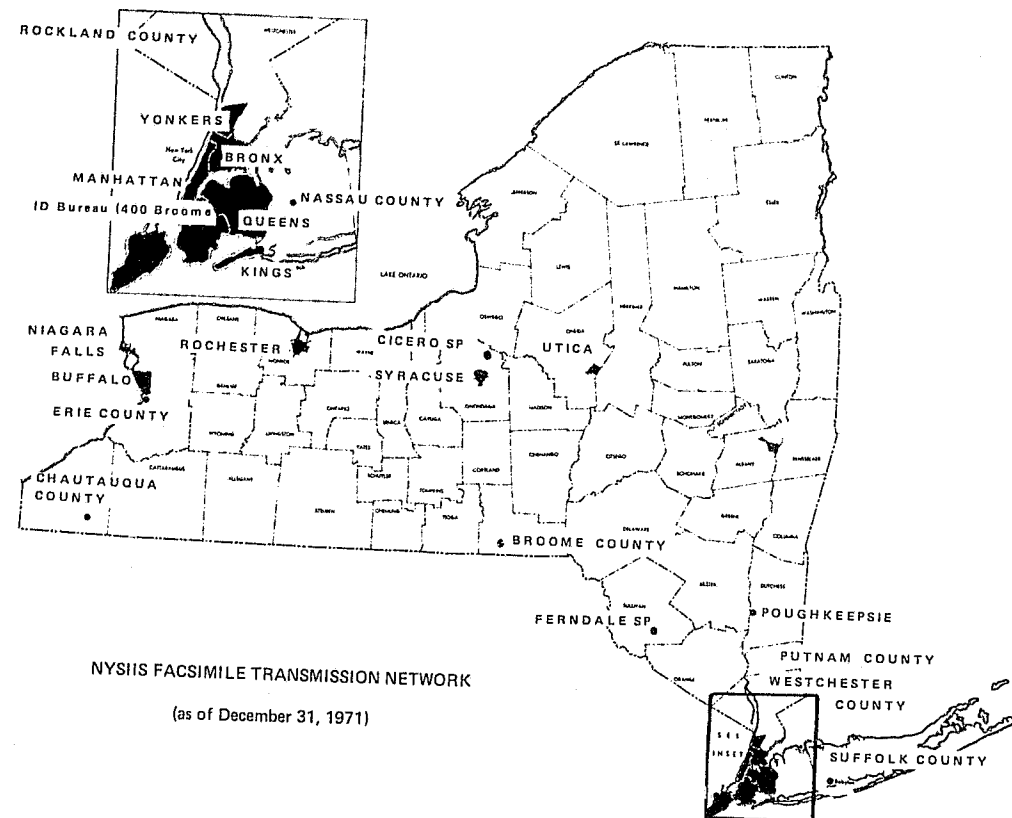


Chart No. 10

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION NETWORK

As a primary means of expediting the submission of fingerprints for processing, NYSIIS inaugurated a Facsimile Transmission Network in 1967. Since that time there have been numerous additions to the Network, in an added effort to make this service available to as many criminal justice agencies as possible. Transmission time for each 8 x 8 fingerprint card is approximately 14 minutes. Processing time of such prints within NYSIIS averages slightly under two and one-half hours. Transmission of a full-page summary case history reply back to the submitting agency takes about five minutes.



During 1971, a major realignment of the facsimile network was prompted by tight fiscal constraints and the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Law (CPL). No budget funds were made available for additional facsimile installations, so the original plan of having a machine available within a reasonable driving distance of any location in the state had to be abandoned. Therefore, to prevent possible delays in processing defendants, the CPL was amended to permit felony bail and criminal sentencing on the basis of a record from a police department. Because of the CPL amendment, it was possible to eliminate many low volume installations and provide additional equipment where it would be more frequently used--with a resultant lower unit cost per transmission. As a result of these

circumstances and receipt of federal funds for additional equipments in New York City, the number of facsimile transmissions increased from 55,333 in 1970, to almost 100,000 in 1971. It is anticipated that the total volume in 1972, will once again rise dramatically.

FIELD SERVICES

Maintaining meaningful liaison between NYSIIS and the more than 3600 criminal justice agencies in New York State proved to be an exacting task for the Bureau of Field Services during 1971. The increasing awareness by the criminal justice community of the inherent values available via the NYSIIS Communications Network has resulted in a corresponding increase in demands for procedural and operational guidance. Despite limited field staff resources, essential coverage of these agencies was provided.

The task of familiarizing all 3600 agencies with the criminal investigation and related services provided by NYSIIS and the encouraging of the agencies to maximize their use of these services, also required substantial attention of the field team on an "on call" as well as routine basis. Assistance relative to improving the identification techniques of many of these agencies in their control of crime was provided as needed. Special attention during the year had to be accorded to New York City where their very tight time constraints presented certain unique problems, both in terms of facsimile transmission and record keeping.

Personal visits, numerous special seminars, conferences, meetings and other group type discussions were held throughout the year. Training classes within the Municipal Police Training Council Program were periodically conducted for police officers, both basic and supervisory, for correction officers and for other criminal justice and related personnel. Civic presentations were also very numerous during 1971, as a result of continuous requests being received for guest speakers from service clubs and community organizations. As a result of the misdemeanor fingerprinting provision of the CPL, many police officers were being required to do their own fingerprinting for the first time. There existed a widespread need for basic fingerprint instruction throughout the state. Under a grant received from the Division of Criminal Justice, in October, 1971, the Bureau of Field Services during the year conducted 32 training sessions, at which 605 officers were instructed in the art of taking sets of fingerprints. These training sessions will continue in 1972. In addition, a 40-page booklet entitled "Fingerprinting Techniques" was prepared by NYSIIS and printed. Over 15,000 copies of these booklets have already been distributed in response to specific requests.

OPERATIONS EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Operations Analysis

The operational demands on NYSIIS have necessitated focusing primarily on generating and evaluating alternative ways of adjusting the processing functions of the agency in order to improve its performance. To this end, a major effort was initiated during 1971. Personnel assigned were constituted as an auditing team to examine current methods of operations and recommend steps to maximize the resources available.

Grant Coordination Activities

The past year saw a shift in emphasis in these activities with regard to federal grants, whether administered through the Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Planning Services or direct from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice. This shift has been to an increased coordinative and supportive role on an agency-wide basis with regard to grants to aid in operational activities.

During 1971, NYSIIS was involved in thirteen projects with a total federal funding authorization in excess of one million dollars. As the year ended, ten of these with a value of \$821,210 were active. (Table A).

Evaluative Research

During the past year, requests for the conduct of

TABLE A
1971 Federal Grant Activity

Title	Amount of Federal Funds
1. Project SEARCH Demonstration and Evaluation	\$100,000*
2. Project SEARCH Development	143,264
3. Computerized Infrared Data File	10,000
4. SAFES - Semi-Automated F/P Encoding System	114,342
5. New Fingerprint Recording Method	49,970
6. Expansion/Reconfiguration of NYSIIS-- NYC Facsimile Network	125,472
7. Facsimile Fingerprint Processing Personnel/ Weekend and Third Shift	153,259
8. Facsimile Processing Personnel Extension	26,154
9. Fingerprint training courses	8,689
10. Computer-Assisted F/P Scanning Classifi- cation System	35,000
11. B-6500 Computer Redundancy	155,060
12. OCI - One Hundred Additional Summaries	57,000*
13. Name File Purge	32,445*
Sub-Total Active	\$ 821,210
Sub-Total Closed	189,445
TOTAL	\$1,010,655

*Closed

research were received from various segments of the criminal justice community, notably the Division for Youth, Nassau County Probation Department, New York City Department of Correction and the New York State Department of Correctional Services, among others. Most of these projects were aimed at measuring the effectiveness of the rehabilitative efforts being carried out by the criminal justice community and their impact on criminal recidivism. As the NYSIIS system continues to grow, both in size and sophistication, its contribution to criminological research will similarly increase.

Security and Privacy

All segments of the agency contributed to the enhancement of a five-point program of security and privacy encompassing the areas of organization, personnel, physical plant, computer and communication and information security. Improvements in 1971 included:

- a. Initiating round-the-clock security desk coverage, consolidating and strengthening entry regulations and installing an electronic detection system.
- b. Strengthening identification badge regulations to include clearance levels, a badge certification program and disciplinary proceedings for non-compliance with regulations.

c. Establishing, testing and implementing an emergency evacuation plan.

Use and Dissemination Agreements designating the mutual responsibilities of user agencies and NYSIIS in regards to criminal offender record information were prepared.

A detailed analysis of agency input resulted in the discontinuance of service to certain non-criminal justice users.

Engineering Development

During the past year as part of the agency's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of its services, two programs were initiated, with federal funding, which when completed in 1972-73, should provide potential improvement in the fingerprint identification process.

The first program is the development of an "inkless" method for recording fingerprints. The method employs a relatively new technology called "fiber-optics" which provides for optically recording fingerprints of high contrast and resolution. The image produced by this method is equal or superior to the traditional "rolled inked impression," but does not suffer from the shortcomings of the inked method, e.g., smudging. In addition, the new technique affords the possibility of recording several fingers simultaneously.

Currently, approximately three percent of all fingerprints received for identification have to be returned as being

unclassifiable. In an average year this amounts to more than 10,000 sets of fingerprints. The new technique, if widely adopted, could significantly reduce this figure.

A second program is underway which is directed towards demonstrating on a pilot basis a system for using the NYSIIS computer to assist in the fingerprint classification operation. Presently this is a completely manual operation requiring a very high degree of operator skill.

The proposed system displays the fingerprint image on a video display console and the operator using a "light pen" and one or two visual observations automatically enters certain data directly to the computer, where additional classification data is computed and entered into the system.

This technique, when fully developed, will provide more accurate data more efficiently, and derive additional quantitative data, heretofore too expensive to acquire under the manual system.

ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE

During the year, the following prototype files were created to enable NYSIIS to provide guidance to criminal justice agencies in New York State with Organized Crime Intelligence files:

- a. A prototype Directory of Organized Crime Principals was computerized and is ready for utilization by participating agencies.
- b. Prototype Summaries of Organized Crime Principals have similarly been computerized and are ready for application by participating agencies.
- c. Prototype computerized Index Files containing representative intelligence data received from twenty-two participating agencies, comprising over 365,000 lines of reference to source documents, have been created. These Index Files permit reference by key name, key word, key location, nickname and agency.

A substantial part of this effort was made possible by an LEAA Discretionary Grant and demonstrated the feasibility of effectively utilizing as intelligence clerks persons with no previous experience in this field.

CRIMINALISTICS

Pilot Computerized Remote-Access Infrared Data File

During 1971, the Criminalistics Research Bureau operated a remote-access infrared data file for use by the State Police Laboratory and the New York City Medical Examiner's Laboratory. The file of 88,000 chemical compounds was obtained through the Dow Chemical Company, and was run as a pilot project under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement. The purposes of the project were to demonstrate the feasibility of such a centralized file for forensic scientists and to evaluate its operation with respect to ease of use, ability to make identifications, and systems cost.

During the last two months of 1971, infrared data file searches assisted in the identification of more than fourteen unknown substances associated with cases ranging from suspected narcotic drugs to cause-of-death studies.

Latent Fingerprint System

Development of the latent fingerprint processing system continued in 1971, as a cooperative effort of the Criminalistics Research Bureau and the Bureau of Identification Latent Section. Most of the effort was concentrated on design and construction of a semi-automated fingerprint encoding system, to be delivered by General Dynamics early in 1972, under the terms of a federal grant. The system consists of a closed-

circuit television for display of an enlarged image of the print, a stylus for encoding points of interest, and a mini-computer for processing data. A record of the fingerprint will be produced by the encoder for storage and search by the B-6500.

The fingerprints used as a base file in this system are actual latent (scene-of-the-crime) fingerprints submitted by police departments in the Monroe and Onondaga County areas. With the operation of the General Dynamics equipment, NYSIIS will be able to search latents from these areas against an extensive base file of previously arrested individuals. In years to come, the semi-automated latent fingerprint processing system can be refined and enlarged gradually to provide a latent search capability for law enforcement agencies all across New York State.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

The smooth and effective functioning of any large agency necessitates a multitude of administrative services, and NYSIIS is no exception in this respect. Matters involving finance, personnel, mail and supply, budgeting, purchase, disbursement--these and numerous other tasks must be handled promptly and efficiently on a day-to-day basis. Through the Committee approach, many other functions are carried on by the executive and administrative staffs, with the excellent cooperation of operational personnel. A Security and Privacy Review Board, a Tuition Assistance Committee, an Employees' Suggestion Program Committee, a Statute and Regulation Review Committee, a Safety Committee and an Operations Analysis Committee are among the many functioning groups that study the variety of problems that demand attention.

Comprehensive programs designed to provide a high degree of safety and security and privacy were developed and implemented under the auspices of the Security and Privacy Review Board and the Safety Committee. The Tuition Assistance Committee, after a thorough review of course content and applicability to current or future assignments in NYSIIS, authorized tuition assistance payment, in whole or in part, for a total of 29 employees. After receiving the Governor's Plaque for achieving the best record in 1970, of all state agencies that participated in the Employees' Suggestion

Program, our in-house Committee continued in 1971, to encourage and evaluate worthwhile suggestions for the improvement of state services. Legislative proposals having any direct or indirect relationship to the functions and responsibilities of NYSIIS were carefully studied by the Statute and Regulation Review Committee, with appropriate recommendations being submitted to the Director. The Operations Analysis Committee studied the potential impact of System '71 upon the Bureaus of Identification and Computer Operations and took steps to assure coordination, interpersonal communication and mutual understanding between the Bureaus of the extensive man/machine interface involved in System '71.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The activities of our Bureau of Public Relations during 1971, can be broken down into three main areas of concern: Publications, audio/visuals and library/archives.

Although the smallest of any NYSIIS bureau, it has the responsibility of maintaining liaison with the general public and projecting the agency's overall image to the numerous publics served by NYSIIS.

This was accomplished in part through the production of the "NYSIIS Newsletter," news releases, brochures and reports, personal identification cards, charts, certificates, photographs, slides, audio/visual exhibits and displays.

Personnel in the bureau also maintain, update and operate the agency library and archive files which serve as an invaluable tool for agency employees.

PROJECT SEARCH

NYSIIS' participation in the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funded Project SEARCH continued at a high level during 1971. The Director is a member of the Project Group--the policy-making board; the Deputy Director--Systems Development and Operations, is New York State Project Coordinator.

Project SEARCH, a consortium of 20 states, successfully developed an interstate System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories. Late in 1970, the Attorney General of the United States made a decision to lodge responsibility for management of the SEARCH developed operational interstate criminal history exchange system in the NCIC (National Crime Information Center) operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. NYSIIS is now working with the FBI and a number of other states on the further implementation of the system, which became operational on a limited basis in November of 1971. The Director has been appointed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a member of the National Advisory Board of the NCIC.

The consortium of SEARCH states has continued its role as a catalyst for the development of state criminal justice information systems with financial support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Some of the projects

pursued by SEARCH during the year 1971 include:

1. Statewide (criminal transaction based) Statistical Systems
2. Security and privacy for information systems
3. Standardization for incident reporting
4. Interstate exchange of computerized organized crime data
5. Automatic fingerprint recognition through holography
6. Satellite transmission of fingerprints

One of the more noteworthy contributions of SEARCH to criminal justice information system theory and practice in New York State has been in the field of security and privacy. During 1971, under the chairmanship of the Director of NYSIIS, the SEARCH Security and Privacy Committee drafted two innovative reports. They included:

1. The Model State Act, and the
2. Model State Administrative Regulations for Criminal Offender Record Information

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Members of the NYSIIS staff participated as speakers in various conferences of criminal justice groups throughout the year, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the New York State Sheriffs' Association, the International Association for Identification, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, the Tri-State Identification Conference, the FBI National Academy and numerous others. The advantages of working closely with such groups towards the ultimate goal of a unified criminal justice system are self-evident.

The Director was the recipient of the prestigious Frederick D. Suydam Memorial Award for outstanding service in law enforcement. He also testified before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (Ervin Committee) relative to computers and privacy. The Director chaired and sat on panels concerning privacy in computerized criminal justice information systems at the NCCD Annual Conference, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Annual Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He also appeared on several TV programs concerning matters of security and privacy.

CONCLUSION

In choosing to entitle this 1971 Annual Report "A System In Motion," NYSIIS desires to convey to our readers a concept that is very evident to all our employees and to the many hundreds of agencies that utilize our services. NYSIIS is a busy shop; busy every hour of every day of the year. There is a "hum" at NYSIIS of constant purposeful activity, whether it is three o'clock in the afternoon or three o'clock in the morning. The lights of the operating units at NYSIIS burn all night, which has led motorists who pass us on the Northway and the Thruway to ask about the blaze of lights at Western Avenue. We have responded that the ten-story Executive Park Tower symbolizes the desire of Governor Rockefeller and the Legislature to assist those who fight crime at all times of the day and night, all days of the year.

The NYSIIS System is indeed "A System In Motion" for, with the inauguration of System '71, a whole new era dawns for criminal justice information systems. Our system is being copied in other states and in many other countries throughout the world.

We are proud of our system and proud of the State Administration that has made it possible.



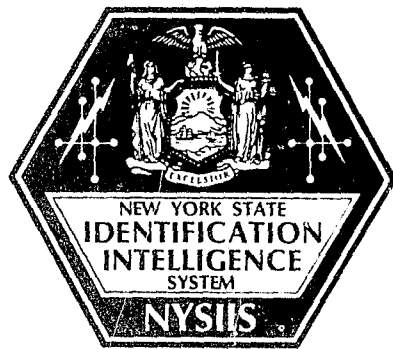
NEW YORK STATE

Identification and Intelligence System

Executive Staff and Bureau Heads

Robert R. J. Gallati	Director
Paul D. McCann	Deputy Director Administration & Field Services
Adam F. D'Alessandro	Deputy Director Systems Development & Operations
Charles E. Robinson	Assistant Deputy Director Systems Development
Edward J. DeFranco	Assistant Deputy Director Systems Planning & Research
William J. Deere	Identification
Fletcher G. Dunn	Computer Operations
Robert F. Flanagan	Field Services
Robert E. Keating	Public Relations
Frank G. Madrazo	Criminalistics Research
Walter C. Slater	Administrative Services
Joseph A. McGraw	Executive Assistant to the Director
Frank J. Mealy	Confidential Assistant to the Director

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END