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SURVEY OF COMPUTERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

FOR

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

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C O N T E N T S

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| LETTER | |
| GENERAL | 1 |
| Message Switching | 2 |
| Data Files. | 3 |
| Total System Concept. | 4 |
| STATE AND LOCAL SYSTEMS | 6 |
| California Highway Patrol | 8 |
| California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). | 9 |
| New York State Police | 10 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | 11 |
| Louisiana State Police. | 12 |
| Michigan State Police | 13 |
| Alameda County. | 15 |
| Chicago Police Department | 18 |
| St. Louis Police Department | 21 |
| NATIONAL SYSTEMS. | 22 |
| National Driver Registry. | 22 |
| National Crime Information Center | 22 |

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January 20, 1967

Col. Robert M. Chiaramonte
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Columbus, Ohio

Dear Col. Chiaramonte:

The following report fulfills Part I of our study to determine feasibility of an on-line computer system for storage and retrieval of law enforcement information. The report reviews current activity in similar systems throughout the Nation. We have prepared it from information presented in various reports, proposals, and publications, as well as from interviews with law enforcement officials of the California State Highway Patrol, Alameda County, Chicago Police Department, and New York State Police.

From our survey, it is apparent that although present on-line computers applied to law enforcement information have achieved a degree of success, the state-of-the-art is still in the pioneering stages. While hardware is presently available with a wide-range of capabilities, the problems are largely in utilizing those capabilities effectively and economically to meet pressing law enforcement requirements. In the case of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System, for instance, a very comprehensive system is planned to serve prosecutors, courts, and other agencies concerned with the administration of justice, as well as law enforcement agencies. Large sums have already been spent on planning and development, but no equipment has been installed, and the system is not expected to be fully operational for some years.

Planning for each system must answer such questions as, "What are the most suitable applications for an on-line computer?" "How should the system be coordinated with other available computer and data processing facilities?" "How should the system be designed to yield the greatest benefits?" "How can costs be allocated most equitably?" Each of these questions requires searching analysis. No present system can serve as an ideal model, because none has fully achieved the benefits for which it was designed. Thus, at this stage of development, each system must be tailored to the needs of its particular environment, and its feasibility must be established on the particular characteristics of its potential design and application.

This initial survey has been helpful in identifying the most common applications of computerized information retrieval, and thus has been helpful in directing our further efforts. However, it has also emphasized the importance of carefully evaluating all factors before making a decision on feasibility of an on-line computer system for law enforcement work.

We will be pleased to discuss this report at your request.

Very truly yours,

Ernst + Ernst

SURVEY OF COMPUTERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

GENERAL

Progress in techniques for law enforcement has been due largely to scientific and technological advances such as crime laboratories and radio communication. The newest and most promising weapon in the law enforcement arsenal is the electronic computer.

As a data storage and retrieval device, the computer can supply urgent information within seconds to an officer in the field. It can also serve as the hub of a complex network of message transmission. An added benefit for police administration is its ability to compile statistics for management and for crime reports, analysis of traffic accidents, and best use of manpower. The computer can also perform such administrative tasks as processing payrolls, maintaining personnel files, and controlling inventory and equipment maintenance.

In a presentation given in February 1966, Mr. George F. Gorgol, Executive Assistant to the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, emphasized the growing need for computers in law enforcement:

"There is an ever increasing demand for speed in providing police information. Rapidity and accuracy are required, not only because of the increased need for ready management information, but because of two primary outside forces having effect upon police operations. These are:

1. Increasing emphasis and restrictive interpretation, on the part of legal authorities, of the rights and constitutional

privileges of persons brought under police jurisdiction, resulting in reduced time authorized for police identification and processing of suspects.

2. The tremendously improved mobility of the modern day criminal which, in the case of Chicago and many other urban centers, allows the perpetrator of a crime in the downtown area to leave city, county and even state jurisdiction within minutes.

"... three needs become apparent: the handling of immense volumes of information; the requirement to select and provide a particular piece of this large volume of information in a short period of time; and the demand that information be stored and retrieved with unerring accuracy ... The computer is capable of handling immense volumes of information, processing and selecting individual bits of information with extraordinary speed, and of accomplishing these processes with great accuracy."

The two major applications of computers for law enforcement are for message switching and storing data for rapid access. These are discussed in the following sections and illustrated in the discussions of specific state and local systems.

Message Switching

The computer serves as the exchange center for a network of terminals. It directs messages from one terminal to another or a number of others, as directed by the sending terminal. The computer may maintain records of messages, store messages when they cannot be delivered, and generate reports of message traffic.

In addition to switching messages among terminals, the computer may connect the network to another network, or to another computer. This is illustrated by the system of the California Highway Patrol which maintains a file of stolen vehicles and also connects to the warrants file of the computer in Alameda County. Plans are under way to tie in vehicle registration and operator's license files maintained by the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Data Files

Currently, the major law enforcement computer data files which are being used or considered by several cities and states are:

- Vehicle File - Information on vehicles which have been stolen, impounded, or repossessed. Also included are vehicles of known criminal types and vehicles wanted for other purposes. Stolen license plates and stolen parts which can be identified by a number may also be part of this file. Vehicles may be identified by license number or vehicle identification number.
- Operator's License File - May contain personal identification (name, date of birth, sex), record of court convictions and points, and data on financial responsibility. Identification of file records is by name and an identifying number, such as operator's license number or Social Security number.
- Vehicle Registration - May contain vehicle year, make, model, color and possibly a record of changes in ownership. Records may be identified by vehicle license number, plus owner's name and vehicle identification number.
- Wanted-Warrant File - Information on wanted persons and warrants for arrest. The identifying code can be name, vehicle license number (for traffic warrants), Social Security number, or FBI number (if the individual has a police record).
- Criminal History File - Police history of individuals, including apprehension, trial, penalty, probation, etc.
- Modus Operandi - Information on methods, characteristics, etc. associated with criminals.

- Stolen Identifiable Property - Property which can be identified, either by a number or other positive code.
- Firearms - Registration and permits.

Total System Concept

A conceptual system covering all of the above functions -- traffic control as well as administration of justice -- has been under study for the State of New York and is known as the New York State Identification and Intelligence System (NYSIIS).

This is the most comprehensive system yet planned and represents the greatest investment (\$3 million in 1966, \$7 million in 1967). No equipment has been installed at this time, and full operation will not be achieved for some years. Although there are no definite plans, the New York State Police System which is now being developed may eventually be incorporated into NYSIIS.

Beginning in 1963, a program was authorized to determine the technical feasibility and potential significance of applying new technology to information problems of the New York State agencies concerned with the administration of criminal justice. After a favorable report on feasibility and value of a central information processing system, initial planning of the system began.

The concept of the system is a computerized information pool at Albany, accessible through a communication network to qualified agencies throughout the State on a voluntary basis. These agencies may be: (1) police, (2) prosecutors, (3) criminal courts, (4) probation, (5) correction, or (6) parole. The system will provide a valuable interchange of information among these agencies without inhibiting their independent operation.

There are 3,636 separate agencies that are potential subscribers to the system, including:

- 611 Police agencies
- 62 District attorneys
- 75 Probation agencies
- 2,479 Courts with criminal interest, including 2,278 justices of the peace
- 406 Institutions for custody and detention
- 3 Parole agencies

Also, many other agencies will be able to make selective use of the system.

Major functions of the system will be:

- Storage and availability of criminal history, including modus operandi data
- Transmission of graphic data
- Files of personal appearance data, latent fingerprints, fraudulent checks, warrant-and-wanted notices, stolen vehicles, stolen property, laundry marks, stocks and auto registration forgeries.
- Direct scanning and computerized searching of all fingerprints on file, arrest and disposition reports, and intelligence information.

STATE AND LOCAL SYSTEMS

Although many law enforcement agencies are using modern data processing techniques for statistical analysis (usually in conjunction with other government agencies) only about a dozen agencies are now using, or actively developing on-line computer systems. These on-line systems function primarily as message-switching and data-storage devices, enabling fast access to central information files from remote terminal devices. All state-wide and most metropolitan area systems surveyed include data files on stolen vehicles. Some of them have data files on warrants or wanted persons.

In addition to the systems described below, systems are operating, being developed, or considered by the states of Illinois, Missouri, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia. Los Angeles and Detroit are experimenting with the use of a computer for crime detection, and the cities of New York and Miami also have development projects.

The following table summarizes the present status of major, on-line computer systems for law enforcement.

ON-LINE COMPUTER SYSTEMS FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT

DATA FILE

New York State Identification
and Intelligence System

California Highway Patrol

California Law Enforcement
Telecommunications System
(CLETS)

New York State Police

Pennsylvania State Police

Louisiana State Police

Michigan State Police

Alameda County

Chicago Police Department

St. Louis Police Department

National Crime Information
Center (FBI)

| | STOLEN VEHICLE | WANTED PERSONS | CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION | MODUS OPERANDI | REVOKED DRIVER'S LICENSES | VEHICLE REGISTRATION | DRIVER'S LICENSE | MESSAGE SWITCHING |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| New York State Identification and Intelligence System | | P | P | P | P | P | P | |
| California Highway Patrol | O | | | | | P | P | |
| California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) | | | | | | | | P |
| New York State Police | P | | | | | | | P |
| Pennsylvania State Police | O | | | | | | | O |
| Louisiana State Police | P | | | | | P | P | P |
| Michigan State Police | P | P | | | | | | P |
| Alameda County | | O | | | | | | |
| Chicago Police Department | O | O | | | O | | | O |
| St. Louis Police Department | O | | O | | | O | | O |
| National Crime Information Center (FBI) | P | P | | | | | | |

P = Planned
O = Operational

California Highway Patrol

Auto-Statix, meaning Automatic Statewide Auto Theft Inquiry System, stores data on stolen and wanted vehicles. In addition, every eight hours an updated bulletin is sent to all terminals. Other information, such as stolen or lost license plates, stolen auto parts, and repossessions reports, may also be stored. There are 32 communication lines in California and four in Nevada. These serve 24 other police agencies and 8 Patrol offices which in turn serve approximately 200 additional police agencies. For instance, the San Diego County Sheriff serves 12 cities in the county through teletypewriter. The Los Angeles County Sheriff serves more than 70 cities by special teletypewriter network. Three terminals at headquarters are for adding and deleting file information.

Information from reports on stolen vehicles is converted to punched paper tape at the terminal and transmitted by teletypewriter to Patrol headquarters at Sacramento.

To interrogate the file, vehicle license number or vehicle identification number is transmitted from terminal equipment. File information is returned in one second. The system is connected to the Police Information Network (PIN) of Alameda County, California, so that a check can be made to determine whether the owner of the vehicle or other person associated with it is a wanted person.

The system required 3 1/2 years of programming effort and has been in operation since April 1965. In August 1966, about 10,000 inquiries were processed in a 24-hour period, and this was expected to increase with the addition of terminals and greater operating experience. Approximately 75,000 vehicles are stolen per year in California.

The central computer is backed up by another identical unit to insure continuous service.

Annual cost of the two computers is \$157,032. Annual cost to the Patrol for their eleven terminals, including line fees, is \$13,875. The Patrol has added six employees to its staff and one programmer at a total annual cost of \$41,640.

Participating agencies pay the cost of lines to Patrol headquarters according to mileage. Cost of their terminal units ranges from \$60 to \$270 per month, depending on type.

Through participation in the program, local agencies save the cost of 50 to 60 record clerks (approximately \$225,000) who can be transferred to other duties.

California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

A central computer system for message switching, this will connect to the following systems:

- Alameda County (PIN) - warrants
- Los Angeles area (SPIN) - warrants
- California Highway Patrol - stolen vehicles
- California Department of Motor Vehicles - operator's license and vehicle registration

- Criminal Identification and Intelligence - pistol permits
- National Crime Information Center - interstate law enforcement information

This system is under active development and is planned to be operational in 1967. It is being sponsored by the State of California which will pay for lines and terminals in each of the 58 counties.

New York State Police

Operation of a message switching and inquiry system is planned. The message switching function is to be operational by January 1967. No date has been determined for other proposed applications.

The system will be primarily for centralized, automatic message switching. Under consideration for the future is on-line inquiry for stolen license plates and vehicles and for summonses other than those for parking violations.

The computer will assign a sequential number to each message on a circuit to permit identifying lost messages which will be retrieved from the computer within 24 hours.

The computer will record each message in terms of type, circuit, time, length, and switching time. The computer will then generate reports showing average and maximum queues for each circuit, average and maximum delay times, traffic volume by hour and type, and summaries of overall traffic patterns. Messages for stations temporarily out of service will be stored until the station is back in service.

Information on license plates of stolen vehicles or vehicles used in commission of crimes will be automatically entered in the

license plate file which will be on-line and have a capacity of 50,000 records. Replies will be made in less than two seconds.

Inquiry stations will be located at Division Headquarters, each troop headquarters, and a few major cities throughout the state. These stations will be in indirect radio contact with all state police on patrol in the area. The system will establish direct communications between 78 State Police stations equipped with teletype and 68 municipal and sheriff's offices which will be in the network.

The system will use a UNIVAC 418 processor with 20K word memory, two modular drums with capacities of 11 million characters each, console with keyboard printer, and two communications terminal module controllers with a total capacity of 64 teletype circuits. Because the equipment has a reliability of greater than 99%, it will not be duplexed. It will be backed up by manual switching equipment to handle the most urgent messages during equipment downtime. Monthly rental of the equipment will be less than \$8,000.

Pennsylvania State Police

A system for message switching and stolen vehicle file has been in operation since May, 1964. Data on stolen vehicles is filed automatically from messages. Inquiries can be on the basis of license plate number or vehicle identification number. At present, there are 2,500 records of stolen vehicles on file.

The computer, a G.E. Datnet-30, furnishes statistical reports on operation of the network. These include number and types of messages

sent by each station, general alarm recaps, and others. Message assurance and circuit dependability are continually checked automatically. There are 150 terminals in the network, and these are controlled by the State Police. Equipment cost for the computer is \$6,000 per month.

Louisiana State Police

Scheduled for operation in 1967, the system will file all state vehicle registration records and records of stolen vehicles, and will list each of the State's more than 1,700,000 operator licenses by name and number, including accident information for each. It is anticipated that the system will maintain a list of 75,000 stolen vehicles, 9,000 of which are Louisiana vehicles.

In addition to the information files, the computer will switch police messages within the state and will connect with the National Law Enforcement Teletype Service covering 44 states, as well as the National Crime Information Center of the FBI.

The system will be used to develop statistical analyses of accidents by time and type. It will also be used to process some financial and accounting records of the Louisiana State Police.

Each of the 13 State Police troop headquarters will have direct access to the computer by means of a teletype network. Local law enforcement agencies will use the same facilities through radio or telephone communication to the nearest State Police headquarters.

The system will use a UNIVAC 418 computer which will initially be able to store 61,000 characters of information in its internal core and over 132,000,000 more in drum storage devices.

Louisiana plans to finance the computer system through fees to insurance companies for driver history records. Equipment rental cost will be \$15,615 per month. The State is now answering approximately 18,000 inquiries per month from the insurance companies. With the new equipment, it is expected that this volume can be increased to 25,000 per month. This increase will more than offset the rental cost of the equipment. In addition, trained personnel will no longer be needed for this service.

Michigan State Police

Scheduled for start-up in 1967, the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) will provide message switching and will ultimately have the following basic data files:

● Vehicle File - Vehicle-related information. This file will be physically organized according to vehicle registration number. Inquiry will be made by registration number, vehicle identification number, or alternate identification such as year, make, model, body style, and color. The file will have information such as owner's name, where stolen, etc. Components of this file will be:

- Stolen vehicles
- Stolen license plates
- Repossessions
- Vehicles owned by known criminal characters
- Wanted vehicles
- Recovered vehicles

● Warrant-Wanted File - Records outstanding warrants issued by the State of Michigan for felonies, misdemeanors, and traffic offenses other than parking. Inquiries will normally be made by name, although operator's license number and Social Security number will be additional identifiers.

- Operator's License File - A name-oriented file of persons whose operator's licenses have been revoked or suspended, or who have been denied a license. Although name-oriented, the file will be organized according to operator's license number.
- Criminal History File - A record of arrests and convictions for all non-traffic violations. Each record will have the data and location of arrest, type of charge, and date and location of conviction. Inquiry will be basically by name, but must also include additional identifiers, such as age, sex, and race.
- Stolen Property File - Information on stolen property which may or may not have an identification number. Property having an identifying number will be filed according to the number within an appropriate sub-file. Property without a number will be filed by descriptive categories within an appropriate sub-file.
- Fraudulent Check File - A subset of the Criminal History File containing records of information on fraudulent checks which have not resulted in arrest or conviction.
- Modus Operandi File - An index of known criminal types coded according to types of crimes.
- Gun and Permit File - Record of each gun registered with a law enforcement agency, and also a record of persons who have been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon.
- Resource Allocation - Summary records of amount and type of law enforcement activity in small geographic areas. This information will aid in scheduling and locating mobile units.

To reduce search time, searches will be routed through cross-indexes which interrelate name, operator's license, Social Security number, and vehicle identification number.

The message switching function and the vehicle file and warrant-wanted file will be implemented first. The system will be designed for future interfacing with files of other State agencies as they are computerized.

Other potential users of the system are judges, prosecuting attorneys, and certain State departments.

A number of batch-process applications now being performed on unit-record equipment may also be transferred to the computer. These include accident and arrest records, sexual deviate records, fingerprint searching, and administrative reports.

The law enforcement information network will have 112 terminals at strategic points within the State at all levels of law enforcement. The locations are determined according to communications needs and expected number of inquiries. Distribution of terminals is designed to achieve equalization of traffic load between individual terminals to prevent a backlog of communications, inquiries, or replies at any terminal.

Alameda County

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay area includes nine counties with 93 law enforcement agencies serving four million people. These agencies formed the Bay Area Study Committee in 1963 to conduct in-depth studies of automation of police records. After reviewing various approaches, the committee recommended design of a system for warrant control. Warrants were picked for several reasons:

1. A warrant is a record of great concern to each agency.
2. It is a police record highly indicative of the need for inter-agency cooperation.
3. Operating personnel would immediately benefit by such a program.
4. Effectiveness of the program could be expressed in dollars.

There were an estimated 500,000 outstanding warrants in the area, amounting to a possible revenue of \$5 million to \$7 million. About 40% of the warrants had movement between two or more law enforcement agencies, resulting in duplication of records. The committee's recommendations were:

1. The Bay Area enforcement agencies should develop a central warrant file.
2. The agencies should employ modern data automation technology for warrant control.
3. The agencies should consider the services of an existing government data service center for initial operation of the warrant control program, rather than establish an independent data center.

The study committee decided to grow a step at a time. Instead of placing all 93 law enforcement agencies into the warrant program at once, they decided to develop a central warrant file in one county first.

Thus, they submitted their plan to the Board of Governors of Alameda County who approved it. The plan also proposed centralization of other critical police files which have limited effectiveness because they are outmoded and decentralized. The County agreed that the warrant situation was a problem confronting the entire County and thus agreed to fund the program.

Since November, 1964, the study committee has been working with the Alameda County Data Center to develop details of the final program. All municipal police agencies in the County have been integrated into the program. Also several Bay Area jurisdictions have declared their intention of joining at an early date.

The Police Information Network (PIN) is a file of warrants which can be searched by:

- a. Name of subject
- b. Operator's license number
- c. Due diligency record
- d. Vehicle license number
- e. Driver history record
- f. Address of subject
- g. Other data

With the system in operation during the first six months of 1966, warrant service in Alameda County increased by 30%. All outstanding warrants for Alameda County are now in the file, and old warrants from the other counties are being keypunched for addition to the file. About 100 new warrants a day are added to the file as they are issued.

The System serves 13 law enforcement agencies in 9 counties surrounding San Francisco Bay. Each county is in continuous, direct contact with the central file. Communication is by direct dedicated lines. The system provides the same level of service for all participating agencies, regardless of size or area of responsibility. Each agency has available the resources of the complete file on a 24-hour basis. Information is available on a single inquiry in 1 minute and 45 seconds. Formerly, 13 inquiries were required, taking 39 minutes and 15 seconds.

The computer system, which also contains data files on welfare cases, responds to about 5,000 inquiries per day.

The following table shows estimated costs of the system:

ESTIMATED COSTS
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA COUNTY

| <u>ACCOUNT</u> | <u>FISCAL YEAR</u> | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>1965-66</u> | <u>1966-67</u> | <u>1967-68</u> |
| Salaries and wages | \$ 73,566 | \$ 134,964 | \$ 169,020 |
| Supplies | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| Rents and leases - equipment | 140,678 | 182,514 | 236,316 |
| Subtotal | \$ 215,444 | \$ 319,278 | \$ 407,336 |
| Terminal and line cost (14 terminals) | 24,500 | 58,800 | 58,800 |
| TOTAL | \$ 239,944 | \$ 378,078 | \$ 466,136 |
| Average monthly cost | \$ 19,995 | \$ 31,506 | \$ 38,845 |

Chicago Police Department

The Chicago Police Department has developed computer applications in the following areas with priorities as listed:

1. Statistical information on criminal and law enforcement activity.
2. Analysis of police operations.
3. Availability of urgent police information.
4. Business processing.

Statistical reporting and analysis involves compilation of data on arrests, criminal activity, miscellaneous police service, and traffic on a daily, weekly, and periodic basis, for evaluation of trends and

adequacy of police coverage and action. Data gathered during this process is also used on a semiannual basis for construction of beats, according to crime experience and an equitable distribution of manpower. Incidental to this system is the police period and calendar reporting of criminal and traffic experience for local and national statistics.

Analysis of police operations includes gathering and reporting information required for proper evaluation of field work. Included are patrol and detective operations, traffic accidents, and control of voluminous traffic citations.

Urgent police information is available through radio and telephone communication to computer files covering the following information:

1. Stolen vehicles and vehicle parts.
2. Persons wanted on warrant or stop order.
3. Missing persons.
4. Suspended and revoked operator's licenses.
5. Vehicles driven by known criminal characters.

The computer holds information on approximately 90,000 persons and vehicles.

Business processing is devoted to master personnel records, payroll, daily attendance and assignment rosters for all department units, and a cumulative record of expenditures for each of the 1,800 department vehicles.

Twelve direct inquiry units are presently connected to the computer system; ten of these are in the Communications Center. One inquiry is used with the traffic console, and the final unit is adjacent to the radio dispatcher, detectives, youth officers, and task-force personnel. Two additional units are outside the Communications Center in the Field Inquiry Section for handling telephone or personal inquiries. Approximately 1,400 inquiries are made per day.

The computer is an IBM 1410. For back-up, the system now relies on a manual alternate system. Each of the five, daily, data-update runs produces a supplemental list on the computer printer, showing all file additions and deletions. The entire list is reprinted weekly. Should the computer fail, dispatchers refer inquiries to a manual inquiry section by intercom. A clerical look-up is made from the file print-out and returned via the intercom. The process has been used only occasionally. Other than a scheduled 3-hour maintenance period each week, during the minimum-use time, there have been only 11 hours of downtime in 9 months of operation. To expedite individual inquiries and expand the amount of information provided, Chicago is now seriously considering converting from typewriter, hard copy, inquiry units to video display units. Also, plans are underway for installation of a third generation computer with greater speed and capability for storing, retrieving, and manipulating information.

Yearly savings from more efficient processing of phone calls and records by the computer system are \$250,000. It has freed 250 officers

for duty on the street. In addition, it reduces errors on wanted criminals and stolen cars. Formerly, 30% to 40% of these records had errors.

St. Louis Police Department

In addition to message switching, the St. Louis system has files of wanted vehicles, unserved warrants of arrest, and criminal history, as well as a list of the City's 900,000 license plates. Patrolmen can check on a suspicious vehicle in less than five minutes. Before, it took an average of 17 minutes. There are 47 terminals in the system which has been operating since 1965.

The system also keeps track of prisoners in jail and notifies police when a suspect must be either charged or released.

NATIONAL SYSTEMS

National Driver Registry

This service of the Commerce Department lists 800,000 revoked operator's licenses. The Registry receives about 40,000 inquiries per day. In addition to aiding in preventing issuance of licenses to unqualified persons, the Registry has enabled the apprehension of persons who use operator's licenses to pass fraudulent checks. Computerizing the files for on-line inquiry has been considered.

National Crime Information Center

In September, 1965, the FBI began development of a national electronic information system to complement state and local systems, and to coordinate standards to facilitate interchange of information. In a study scheduled for completion in July 1966, the FBI expects to learn more about present information systems, telecommunication networks, and the network that would be required.

Initially, the Center will contain files of stolen vehicles unrecovered after a specified time, stolen property in certain categories, and some wanted persons. Other files will be added as they become feasible.

Limited operation is expected to begin in January, 1967 with computers at FBI headquarters in Washington.

In an effort to formulate standards which would facilitate the interchange of information among law enforcement agencies, the FBI has requested

the assistance of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Members of an advisory group selected by this committee represent agencies having systems which are operating or are in advanced stages of development. Represented at the first meeting in March, 1966 were the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Phoenix, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington. Also represented were the California Highway Patrol, Michigan State Police, Pennsylvania State Police, New York State Police, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, California Department of Justice, New York State Identification and Intelligence System, and the FBI.

Recommendations for standard coded definitions and uniform formats were to be submitted in May of 1966.

Another development being pursued by the FBI is a scanning device which can read and classify fingerprints and translate the classifications for computer storage. Proposals have been solicited from more than 30 manufacturers.