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INDIVIDUAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

In Response to a Request for Technical Assistance

By The

Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department

May 15, 1973

NCJRS

NOV 30 1976

ACQUISITIONS

Prepared by:

Public Administration Service
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

(Per Contract J-LEAA-015-72)

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I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

A. **Consultant Assigned:**

Dr. George T. Felkenes
University of Alabama
Birmingham, Alabama

B. **Date Assignment Received:**

March 12, 1973

C. **Date of Contact with LEAA Regional Coordinator:**

March 14, 1973

D. **Dates of On–Site Consultation:**

April 11–15 and April 25–29, 1973

E. **Individuals Interviewed:**

Sgt. William Powers, D.C.D.P.S. (O.C.B.)
Sgt. Adam Carter, D.C.D.P.S. (Supervisor, O.C.B.)
Mr. Dan Jacobi, D.C.D.P.S.
Sgt. George Shaffner, D.C.D.P.S.
Sgt. James Sweet, D.C.D.P.S.
Capt. Loxlin Arch, D.C.D.P.S. (Data Processing)
Mrs. Emma Fern, D.C.D.P.S. (O.C.B.)
Mr. Paul Peppler, Miami P.D. (Data Processing)
Mr. Dale Kumanchic, Dade County, Data Processing Dept.
Mr. Richard Scully, F.C.I.C.
Mr. Frank Leahy, Consultant, F.C.I.C.
Mr. Eric Wilson, Miami P.D. (O.C.B.)

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A. Problem as per Technical Instructions:

Provide technical assistance in developing a more comprehensive filing and retrieval system for the Strategic Investigation Section of the Organized Crime Bureau.

B. Problem Actually Observed:

See attached consultant's report, Part I.

III. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

See attached consultant's report, Part II.

IV. DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION

See attached consultant's report, Part III.

V. RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTION

See attached consultant's report, Part IV.

CONSULTANTS REPORT

PART I

The Findings as to the Nature of the Problem or Task that is the Subject of the Assistance Performed

In order to proceed with arrest and prosecution for any crime, a data bank of some kind is required. This is often the failure that first presents itself to the investigator. Who are connected with organized crime? What are their associations? How do they operate? Organized crime with its highly clandestine mode of operation, presents special problems to law enforcement agencies: locally, statewide, nationally, and internationally.

At the present time, most agencies maintain intelligence systems. Unfortunately, because of the nature of their work, the interchange of information on an interagency basis is almost nonexistent. More unfortunately the interchange between the Dade County Department of Public Safety and the Organized Crime Bureau (OCB) is in the same condition. As a result OC flourishes with the unwilling aid of the jurisdictional and internal limitations of our law enforcement agencies.

The broad spectrum of operations encompassed by OC has created a glaring need for a fast retrieval, broad continuum intelligence file. Local agencies, and individual personnel in organized crime bureaus, no longer have the luxury of operating from the classic "shoe box" of limited information. Any mystique must be eliminated if a successful campaign against OC is to be waged.

This site visit had as its principal emphasis establishment of the basic procedures for an Organized Criminal Intelligence File. During the course of conversations within the Dade County Organized Crime Bureau (DCOCB), a mandate was received to create a broad outline of an organized crime intelligence system. Because of time constraints (10 days), among the specific requests from E. Wilson Purdy, Director, Dade County Department of Public Safety, only the issue of development of a computerized OC information system was addressed during the site visits. A detailed system can obviously not be developed in as few days as were allotted.

The primary objectives of this consultation include:

1. Creation of a system for cataloging, cross–reference, and retrieval of data base information.

2. Creation of a system for upgrading, analyzing, and purging data inputs into the system.

3. Creation of a means to provide rapid, complete, and cross–referenced information for the user.

As the project was discussed with representatives of the OCB, and a detailed analysis of information needs determined, certain other objectives became apparent. These secondary objectives include:

1. Development of a system that has a large storage capability for data accumulation.

2. Creation of a system that provides the user a means to retrieve data at any point in the system within a certain time limit.

To achieve some of these objectives, it is apparent that existing national, state, and Dade County systems must be used. These systems include:

1. N.C.I.C.

2. F.C.I.C.—provides all criminal information except criminal histories to nondedicated systems.

3. Dade County Criminal History file.

4. Criminal Justice System files in Dade County.

   a. Name index.

   b. Cross–reference file.

   c. Metropolitan Court file (traffic and bench warrants).

   d. Magistrate's Court file (primarily preliminary hearing records).

   e. Jail bookings file.

   f. Criminal Court file (court dispositions generally).

   g. D.P.S. message file.

(1) Signal 50——special DCOCB procedure whereby OC persons are immediately identified to an inquirer for a records check. The subject is only identified as being of interest to the OCB.

(2) Outstanding warrants.

(3) Statewide probationers who come from other counties into Dade County.

These systems must be combined into one system of inputs for the organized crime intelligence system. Thus by pooling resources, a vast wealth of data is available for input into the computerized Organized Crime Intelligence System. As a final result, *any* contact with a member of the organization would be fed not only into the intelligence file, but also into the other allied systems currently in existence should such a policy decision be made.

PART II

Facts Bearing on the Problem Including Such Background and Historical Materials as may be Pertinent

For the purpose of the initial phase, this study has been limited to knowledge of organized crime activities and such suspected penetration into legitimate business activities as are available in the files of the OCB of the DCDPS.

The variables connected with the second generation (or indirect connection) organized crime have by necessity been included within this system plan. The inclusion of subsequent generations (or remote connections) can be incorporated into the system by analyzing and extracting pertinent data in the individual OC files and incorporating it into the data base. The great amount of available input to crime itself may initially create a need to restrict the scope of operations by reducing inputs on second generation factors. These second generation factors present a great volume of nonrelated, or faintly related, materials but are of value to the organized crime bureau in establishing the scope, interrelationships, locations, and organization of OC activity in Dade County.

As within any file system, automated or not, a periodic purge of non-used, unimportant information must be accomplished. It is the intent of the consultant to include such a method, based on inactivity as related to time.

Cost of implementation and operation of a computerized file system increases in direct relation to the amount and type of software and hardware employed in its utilization. For the purposes of this report, it is necessary therefore to use total resources needed to accomplish the job at hand rather than fixing dollar amounts to the various tasks to be performed and equipment to be utilized. These approximations are based on available information from those persons contacted in regard to the development of the Organized Crime Information System.

The Existing System

The present system of intelligence gathering and data maintenance is by collection of various local items from newspapers, and other sources, relating to persons or other activities connected with organized crime. Other primary inputs into the existing system which are prepared by the OCB are:

1. A Top Serial Index form prepared for OC personalities. The form is a summary sheet contained in the file on OC persons within the system (Attachment A).

2. A background report on subjects of interest (Attachment B).

3. Investigative reports (red line reports) which are prepared on incidents as they occur. The reports are prepared for any kind of OC incident and are included in each appropriate file (Attachment C).

The existing system has several prominent weaknesses.

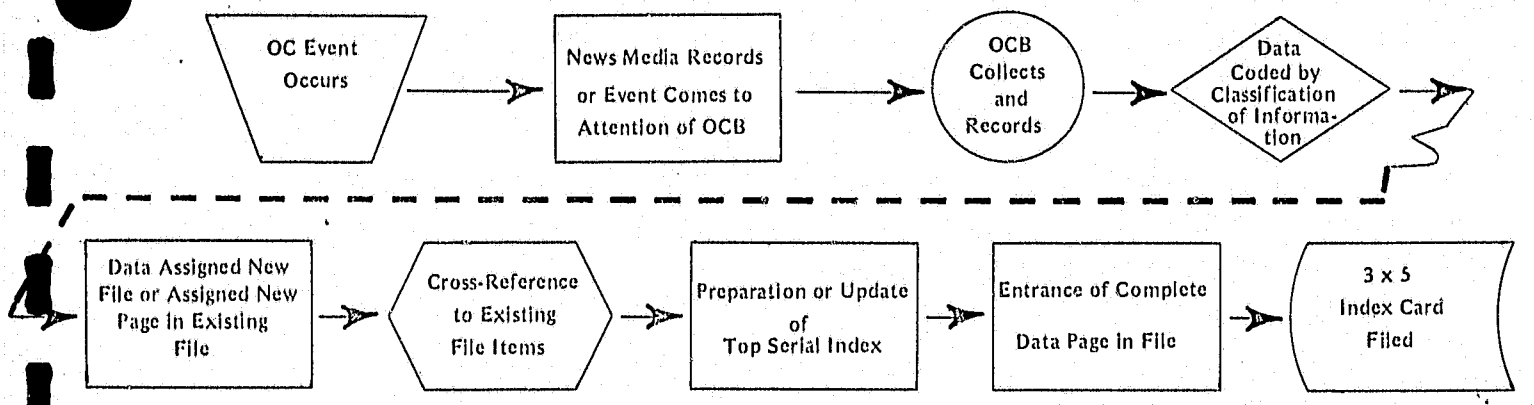
1. The present system is a simple manual system which is unable to provide fast retrieval of data because of the manual nature of the process.

2. The storage capability is totally inadequate and space becomes a critical factor for the continued operations of the OCB. During the consultant's visits, the observation was made that it is all but impossible to work in the area of the Analysis Unit of the Strategic Investigation Section because of crowded, noisy conditions. The security of the files is also jeopardized by this condition. See Attachment D and E for the DCDPS and OCB organization. It must also be noted that in the OCB area, investigators conducting interrogations are sitting by analysts——a situation causing confusion and undoubtedly creating a hinderance to the successful securing of information from informants.

3. There is a duplication of data because of the manual input methods currently used.

4. The present system has, at best, a limited ability to purge, update, or even file new information because of the manual nature of the system.

The current operation of the intelligence file is depicted in general by the following flow chart.



At this stage of the process, the OC events are coded by type as to the classification of organized crime category (see current classification file categories below).

In order to explain further the preceding flow chart, a hypothetical event will be used. The initial event is that Joe A, a person of interest to the OCB, purchases some waterfront property in Miami (Dade County). The purchase becomes a public record, and a newspaper reporter who is interested in organized crime happens to run across Joe A whom he knows to have organized crime connections in New Orleans. Later the reporter records his findings in an article in the Miami newspaper.

At this point, an agent in the OCB becomes involved. He reads and clips the article from the newspaper. At the same time he scans the newspaper for any other items pertaining to Joe A. The agent then checks to determine whether or not there is an OC file on Joe A. If not, he requests one to be made by the persons in charge of maintaining the OC files. The agent determines what the classification of the file will be (the classification system will be discussed shortly). The article is then given a page number and included in the file folder.

The next step is the removal of any cross--reference cards and entry on them of data from the article for reference purposes. Because of the lack of manpower in the OCB, little effort has been directed to maintaining cross--reference cards in a current condition on individual subjects. As a consequence, there are numerous cards on the same person, where one card kept up-to-date would suffice. When the 3 x 5 card is completed, and inserted in the file drawer, the new article and file folder are returned to the file cabinet.

The classification (coding) sections of the current filing system are as follows:

Classification	*Subject*
1	Organized crime figures or associates to organized crime top figures operating in South Florida.
2	Security for dignitaries including the President, Vice President, officials from other countries, etc.
3	Bombings (actual bombings)
3-A	Bomb threats, explosions, and related incidents.
4	Subversives, all investigations of radical groups, racial groups, labor problems, community problems.
5	A.O.A. (assist other agency) including other public safety sections and divisions.
6	Miscellaneous information. This classification should be utilized only when it does not apply to one of the other classifications or when an investigation will be immediately closed and no further action taken.
7	Business Files——primarily businesses owned by organized crime figures in the Dade County area but will include businesses of interest to the Organized Crime Bureau.
8	Criminal registration files and Florida Intelligence Unit files and information.
9	C.I.R.——Criminal intelligence reports and other districts. This section is also utilized for main files of top burglars, thieves, and fences operating in Dade County.
10	Narcotic Files——Main figures active in the selling and distribution of narcotics.
11	Gamblers.
12	Activists.

It is anticipated that the classification system will be extended to twenty classifications. These classifications will include main files concerning prostitution, abortion, gambling, etc. At present the system is not being fully utilized by all sections.

Attention is directed to the beginning of each classification where there is an "O" section, for example: 1—0, 3—0, 4—0, etc. This "O" section is utilized for correspondence or investigation reports not pertaining to an individual case file within that classification. It should be used when something is of a minor nature and does not require a main file.

It should be noted that the classification system has a definite capability of being expanded as long as the chronological topic listings are increased. The prime limiting factor is the lack of space, manpower, and extensive time involved in file maintenance.

PART III

Possible Courses of Action and an Analysis of Problems and Deficiencies

As can be seen from the above description of the existing system, the entire program is one of time-consuming delay and slow retrieval of data.

In order to design an automated system, attention must be given to:

1. What is the system required to do?

2. How is the system's performance to be evaluated?

In answer to question No. 1, this Organized Crime Intelligence System (OCIS) should rely on the expertise existing in the field today. Basically such systems as the F.C.I.C. and Criminal Justice System for Dade County have been viewed in light of possible collaboration and cross-systemizing. This "team approach" would enable the OCIS to tap proven sources for criminal information. One of the major potential problems arising is the lack of a dedicated criminal justice system in Dade County.

Assuming that the necessary funding (discussed later) is available, there still is a potential time lapse of 18–24 months in order to establish the software requirements and create the input data.

The answer to the second question posed above should rely on the expertise available in the criminal justice field. The using agency (OCB) must set forth some of the basic requirements. These requirements coupled with the determination of what the system is to do within its minimum requirements should provide a basic continuum for evaluation. In addition, simulation techniques can be used in which an accurate meter can be established for subsequent measuring factors.

All in all, statement of the goal is most important for the system design. Here the goal must be to function as a fast retrieval, broad continuum intelligence file of organized crime, its activities, and members. Within this goal it is imperative that the retrieval of information be on line. This will enable the inquirer to remain at his location and still determine the file data. The performance of the system must include as a very minimum: (1) known associates, (2) known business dealings, (3) known present, past, and suspected fields of operation, (4) known personal identifiers and background information as deemed necessary.

In order to produce this type of output, it is necessary for the system to have a method of upgrading which includes correcting, adding, and purging. In addition, some data of a highly sensitive nature entered into the system should be identified and coded so as to permit only those entering predetermined codes to receive a print-out of the confidential material. This procedure will allow all information to be entered but only permit the specific inquirer to retrieve that data which he needs for a general investigation. In order to secure the highly sensitive information, he must have the code or contact supervisory personnel who make an independent determination of need-to-know.

The existing plans, coupled with any future plans that may occur, have yielded the system's requirements. Another input into the system requirements must of necessity include any jurisdictional, political, or organizational constraints. These constraints, combined with the legal, financial, and technical problems, could alter the general system requirements.

With this in mind, it becomes obvious that great care must be exercised in the accessibility of the files and subsequent retrieval. A coded key or password would be one possible approach.

At present there will be no dedicated criminal justice system in Dade County. However, the consultant was assured by the director of the Dade County Criminal Justice System that a terminal IBM 2740 will be furnished to and installed in the OCB in a manner that the only persons having access to the data will be in the OCB. The Organized Crime Intelligence System can be provided adequate security by hooking up the terminal so that neither inputs nor outputs can be added except through the terminal in the OCB. In effect, updating in the form of direct inputs can only be accomplished through the OCB terminal.

PART IV

Recommended Course of Action and Reasons for Choice of This Particular Alternative

The basic system requirements necessary for the implementation of an Organized Crime Intelligence System are summarized as follows:

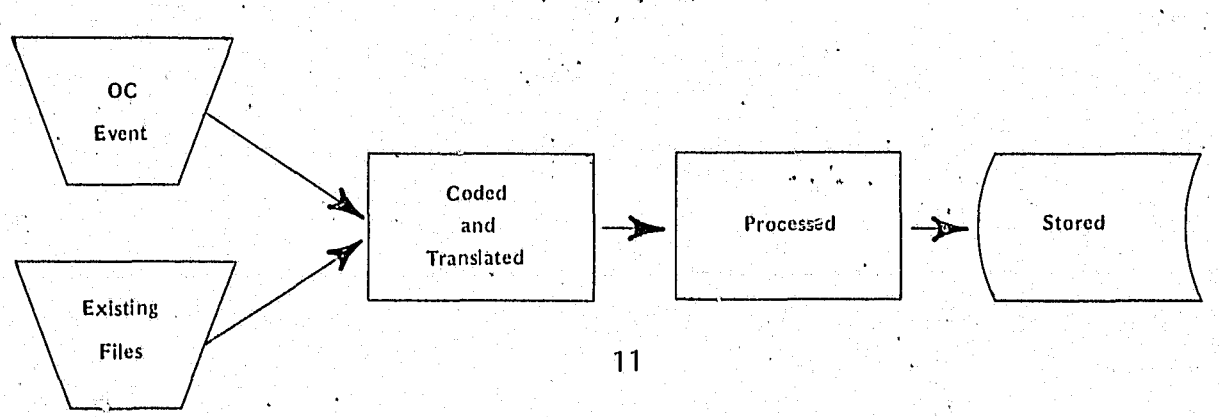
1. The system must be able to store and retrieve 500,000,000 bytes of information at the onset.

2. These bytes must be cross–filed and capable of continual upgrading as required.

3. Because the OCIS will be on-line and because the nature of organized crime usually does not demand instantaneous upgrading, there should be no difficulty in keeping the stored information current.

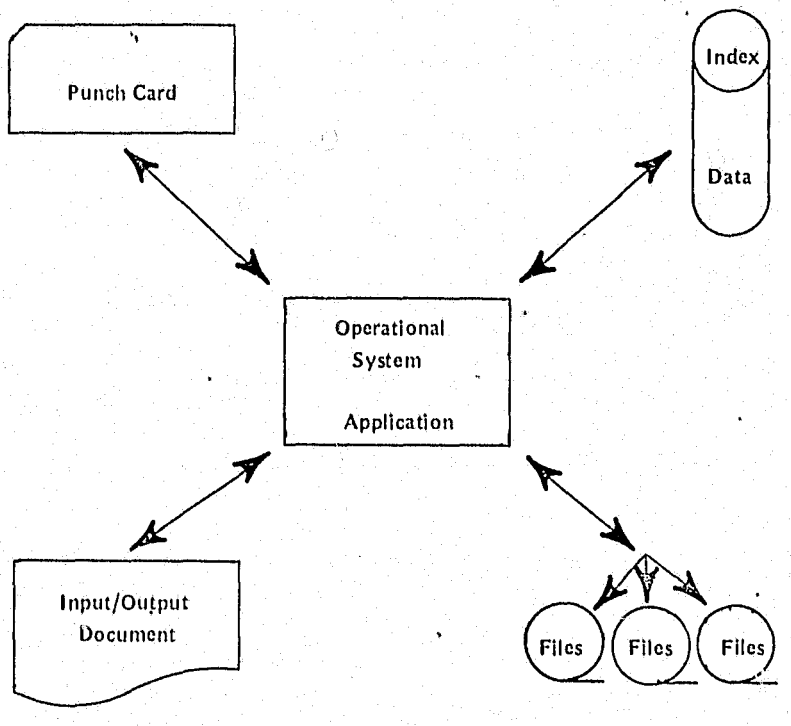
4. Capacity for additional bytes of input must not be limited in quantity, because in all probability the OCIS will expand rapidly.

A simplified preliminary flowchart of the requirements is as follows:



This simplified flowchart graphically depicts the existing system and files which will couple with new events to provide input into the new system. This input data is then coded and translated into binary language for processing and subsequent storage in the system.

The initial phase is the time-consuming one. Approximately 7500 OC files must be analyzed and data extracted for entry into the system. In addition, a name index of over 75,000 cards must be entered into the system. The basic system will be a Fully Inverted File System. By the use of this design, the four basic requirements immediately above are satisfied. At the same time, every element is indexed to the other elements. The actual system is rare because of the difficulty in upgrading the storage discs. However, the upgrading is not primary in the OCIS. The basic file structure and indexing that would be used in establishing the Fully Inverted File System would be:

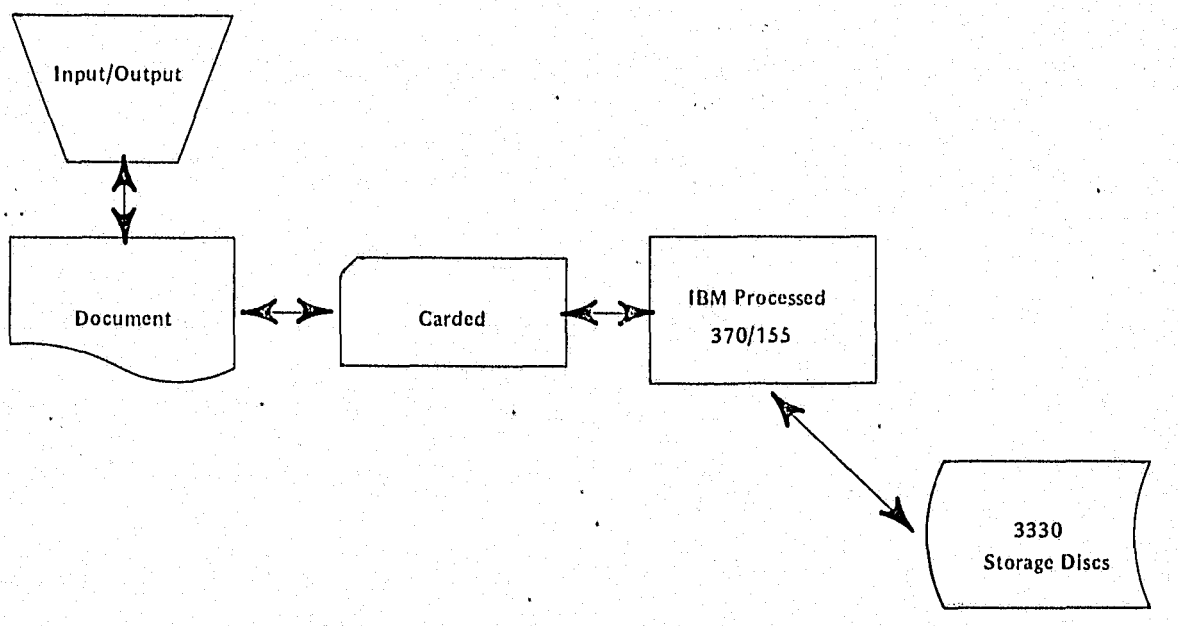


The use of this system would enable the direct linkage of related information to be realized. It is essential to analyze and catalogue the data properly at the start because of the inherent lack of fast upgrading found in a Fully Inverted File System.

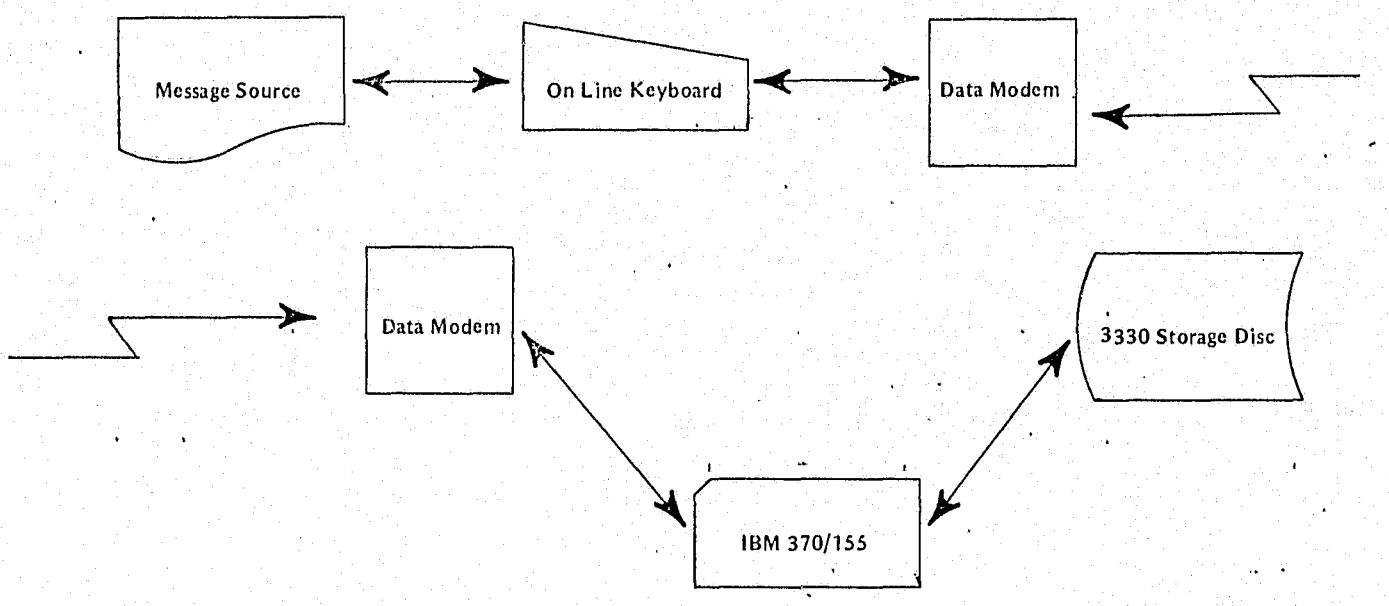
The direct access storage device (DASD) which will be used for the OCIS is the IBM 3330 disc module which has eight discs each with a storage capacity of 100,000,000 bytes of information. The storage potential in this disc should be more than adequate for the years to come. The storage capacity coupled with the rapid retrieval required will satisfy the needs of the system.

The computer to be utilized is the IBM 370/155 which is already in use by Dade County and services the criminal justice system. With the almost unlimited capabilities of this unit, the additional OCIS will not interfere with other operations such as payroll, tax receipts, etc. The multi-purpose capacity of the 370/155 should be attractive to any branch of law enforcement.

Now that some of the components are identified, an intermediate flowchart follows:



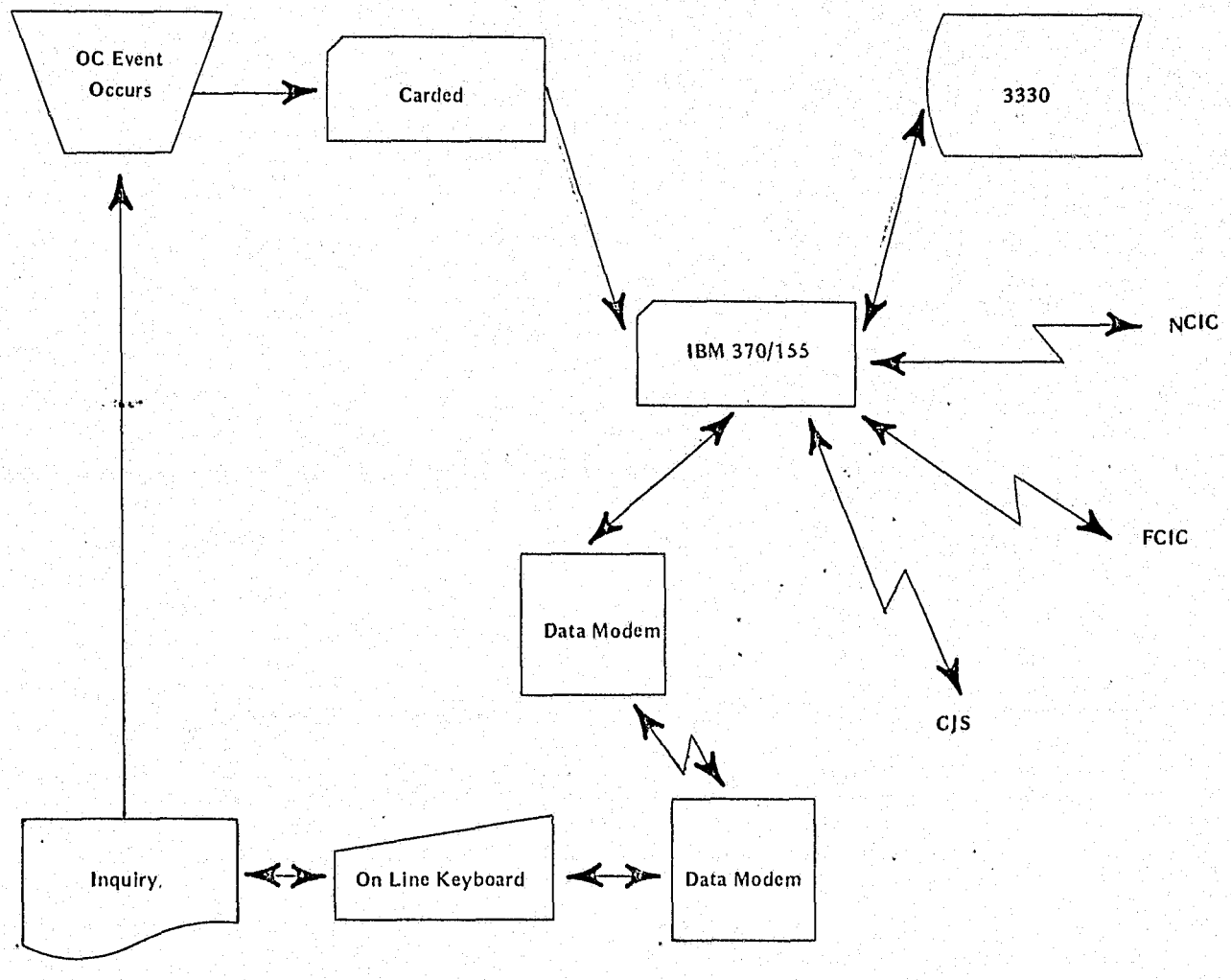
As noted by the flowchart, there is a need for a modification of the communication system leading up to this phase. In essence the input is the inquiry; the document is the variable, or method of communication, which is quite vague. The card section is relatively standard, and the computer with the storage disc is standard. Therefore, only the second phase requires elaboration. This communication interface can best be explained by the following flowchart.



Utilizing the same principle as the on-line, real-time systems, a communication system can be established. It requires a message or inquiry. This inquiry is processed through a terminal (IBM 2740) which is a station office, relay, etc., to a data modem which converts and transmits the inquiry. The IBM 370/155 then utilizes the disc DASD, and the process is reversed.

Once the basic communication interface is established, it is easy to conceive the entire system from inquiry to response. The use of the other systems such as NCIC, FCIC, DMV, criminal justice system, etc., should also be made. It is a relatively simple matter to program the 370/155 to initiate the search of these other systems while it is searching its own 3330 storage disc.

A more concise picture of the entire OCIS as seen with regard to the Dade County OC project can be seen on the following flowchart.



The data information is fed into the system over a period of time. As an inquiry arises, the files are searched. At the same time, inquiries are sent to other agencies. As material is assembled, the response is generated and returned to the inquirer. At the same time, the inquiry is recorded as data input in the OC event file. Thus, the inquirer is afforded the information not only from the OC file, but also from the local, state, and national files pertaining to law enforcement.

Results

The results that may be anticipated by the implementation of an Automated Organized Crime Intelligence File (AOCIF) are many. Possibly the greatest benefit, however, lies in the area of data communication and the subsequent recentralization of information. As a result, known organized crime personalities, situations, business, and other matters of interest, as well as dealings and associates, would be available in a fast retrieval system. In addition, the entire agency would have at its fingertips up-to-date intelligence. The OCB is therefore not the only recipient of benefits, but also the parent agency and, ultimately, society in general. With the implementation of this system, it would not be possible for the members of the organization to hide in different geographical locations in Florida or under the guise of different businesses.

Additionally, the recentralization of these services for intelligence purposes would expand the effective service area more than the use of additional men. It would now be possible for the DCOCB, by the use of the AOCIF, to escape from the veiled secrecy that has existed in the past and make a concerted effort to combat OC on its own ground.

Lastly, the implementation of the AOCIF would enable the federal authorities to have rapid access to OC intelligence information in the OCB files by proceeding through the normal channels in the DCDPS.

Cost

The initial costs covering the complete systems analysis and implementation of the supposed system should approach $8—$900,000. Of this amount, research and analysis of the data in current files would use about $500,000. The remaining cost would go primarily to develop software and implement it. The cost of operation and staffing the system would be approximately $12—$15,000 per month. This would include the rental of hardware and software and suitable intelligence analysts and equipment operators. These figures may be considerably lower, however. Based on conferences which the consultant had with data processing personnel in the Dade County Data Processing Center, many of the hardware and software costs can be absorbed by the county. In any event, costs must, of necessity, be carefully negotiated.

Considering the fact that organized crime takes several millions of dollars a year from the American public and large amounts from the citizens of Florida and Dade County, the initial cost is relatively small. To defray some of the initial costs for the AOCIF, LEAA or the Florida Governor's Council on Criminal Justice may be able to provide some assistance.

The AOCIF should be planned to be in operation in as short a time as possible, but with a maximum target date of two years.

Recommendations as to a New Classification System

The coding system now used in the DCOCB contains categories for OC incidents that are in some cases all-inclusive, and not definitive as to the kinds of information to be maintained under the file classification. The following file classification might be considered for adoption or integration into the system in use.

1. "Bombings and Murders" which includes information of organized crime slayings or attempted slayings.

2. "Business" which includes information about the financial pursuits of known or suspected organized crime members, businesses, or corporations. This section includes such items as stock dealings, land dealings, and corporate mergers.

3. "Enforcement and Intelligence" which includes information about the actions of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies against suspected organized crime activities.

4. "Entertainers" which includes information about persons connected with the theatrical or music business that are believed to be associated with organized crime in one way or another.

5. "Gambling" which includes information about suspected organized crime activities in legitimate or illegitimate gambling.

6. "Gangs and Juveniles" which includes information relating to gang or juvenile activities connected with organized crime.

7. "Mafia" includes information about those individuals known to be Mafia members.

8. "Politics" encompasses information about those persons holding political office who are known or suspected of having organized crime ties or associations.

9. "Prostitution" contains information about the activities of the call girl and prostitution area as they relate to organized crime.

10. "Unions" in the file that includes all articles relating to union activities, their leaders, and any subsequent relationship to organized crime.

It is worthy to note that this file system has a definite capability of being expanded as far as the letter topics are defined above. The prime limiting factor is the lack of space and the extensive time involved in file maintenance.

Pilot Cost Study

It is recommended that at least 150—200 randomly selected files from the OCB files be analyzed according to the kinds of information which the OCB deems necessary for on-line retrieval. This initial endeavor would also permit the OCB's Strategic Intelligence Unit to draw up an analyst's training program and formulate a procedures manual——both of which will be necessary once the OCB receives a positive decision to implement an AOCIS.

The analysis function is the heart of OC activities. Here information is converted to intelligence. The bits and pieces of information that have been collected from a multitude of sources are put together in such a manner as to show a pattern or meaning. Without analysis, the bits and pieces of information remain just that. The pieces, however, are essential to the investigator as he pursues a specific investigation; but information unanalyzed tells little regarding a developing pattern of activity of the subject under analysis.

The analyst must understand the necessity of developing a hypothesis in order to assemble a logical pattern of information. He must be able to construct patterns and then test his hypothesis for accuracy. In short, the analyst is a critical position in the collection of OC intelligence. The DCDPS must begin developing a training program to train 8—10 analysts.

Systems Analyst

The OCB must begin recruiting a top-level data processing systems analyst to develop an organized crime intelligence program. While in Miami on the site visits, the PAS consultant spent several hours with Mr. Eric Wilson, the automated organized crime intelligence system coordinator for the Miami Police Department. The system that has been developed is not on line but unique in that it gives the investigators complete short printouts by linking isolated OC incidents into one report. The DCOCB should contact Mr. Wilson to assist in planning and coordinating the development of both systems.

Security

The data which will be stored in the AOCIS will be documented information, and access to that data must be restricted to duly authorized law enforcement persons. It is incumbent on those who operate the OCB terminal to take adequate measures to prohibit unauthorized use. Because the computer to be used in Dade County belongs to the County, the OCB should be able to establish adequate rules and security procedures to achieve a requisite level of security.

To insure security, the system should provide for various levels of security for the information stored.

1. Information available to all agency police officers.

2. Information available to all agents in the organized crime intelligence unit.

3. Information available to selected agents who are involved in an organized crime investigation.

4. Information which is confidential and can be released only by selected OC unit supervisory personnel——included here would be allegations which might be damaging to innocent citizens.

5. Sensitive information that reveals *modus operandi*, or links between OC figures and otherwise legitimate activities, but which are nevertheless controlled by OC.

6. Secret information about public officials which may only be revealed by a few selected personnel.

Coding systems can be built into the on-line system to lock out requests for information which cannot be revealed except to specific persons.

Computer security means, first, that the data will be protected against unauthorized access, and, second, that there will be protection against unauthorized inputs and outputs and destruction. In reality there is little difference between this kind of security and that used to protect file drawers. However, the problem is complicated because of the location of the computer itself and its use for other activities inside and outside of the department.

Computer technology has progressed far enough so that it is presently feasible to design a computer system so that multiple users can use it concurrently when accessing a common data base. In such a system, however, and as mentioned previously, each individual user is permitted access to specific kinds of information by locking all others out by the use of various codes. The degree of security is often in direct proportion to the amount of money available for development of adequate security precautions. The system designers must weigh the value of the information and design safeguards commensurate with that value. Likewise, the desire for fast, accurate, complete retrieval of intelligence must be weighed against the always remote possibility of compromise of the stored data.

As a minimum, the computer facility must be physically protected either by personnel or mechanical devices. Monitoring by remote TV circuits or sound devices is also a possibility. In addition, the computer should be located well above ground or below it to minimize access through ground level windows.

All personnel who have access to the computer and the data should be carefully investigated. It is always best to have OC agents running the computer and safeguarding the data, but this is usually not feasible. There are several areas to be watched regarding computer room personnel:

1. A corrupt systems analyst can compromise the entire system.

2. A dishonest programmer can copy whole tapes.

3. Maintenance personnel can destroy tapes and equipment or even alter the data stored.

The best way to forestall this is to review the system constantly, require employees to work in pairs, and continually update background investigations.

In any event, the security of the entire OC system must be considered prior to launching a program of automating the OCB intelligence information.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZED CRIME BUREAU

INFORMATION SHEET

NAME:
ALIASES:

CASE NO.:
I.D. NO.:
F.B.I. NO.:

DOB:
POB:
HEIGHT:
WEIGHT:
HAIR:
EYES:
SCARS:
TATOOS:

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS:
DATE:
RES. PHONE:
BUS. PHONE:
BUS. PHONE:
NAME OF BUSINESS:

MARITAL STATUS:
SPOUSE'S NAME:
SPOUSE'S ADDRESS:
CHILDREN:
AGE:
SCHOOL ATTENDING:

M.O.: SPECIALTY:
ASSOCIATES:
VEHICLE: TAG NO.:
PRESENT EMPLOYMENT: S.S. NO.:

PLACES FREQUENTED BY SUBJECT:

REMARKS:

ATTACHMENT B

SUBJECT: (Include all aliases, FBI numbers, PSD number, and Social Security number.)

DESCRIPTION:

RESIDENCE:

VEHICLE: (Complete description of vehicle, including tag number, color, identification number, identifying features, and to whom vehicle is registered.)

FAMILY: (Include all family names when possible to secure, wife's name, children's names, parents' names, etc.)

BUSINESS INTERESTS & REAL ESTATE:

ASSOCIATES:

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY PAST:

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY:

TRAVEL HABITS & PLACES FREQUENTED:

PREPARED BY:_____

APPROVED BY:_____

ATTACHMENT C

FORMAT OF RED LINE REPORTS
Effective March 30, 1970

CASE NO: _____ DATE: _____

Skip 2 lines

Investigation into _____

which occured at _____

Skip 2 lines

Narrative _____

_____

_____

PREPARED BY: _____

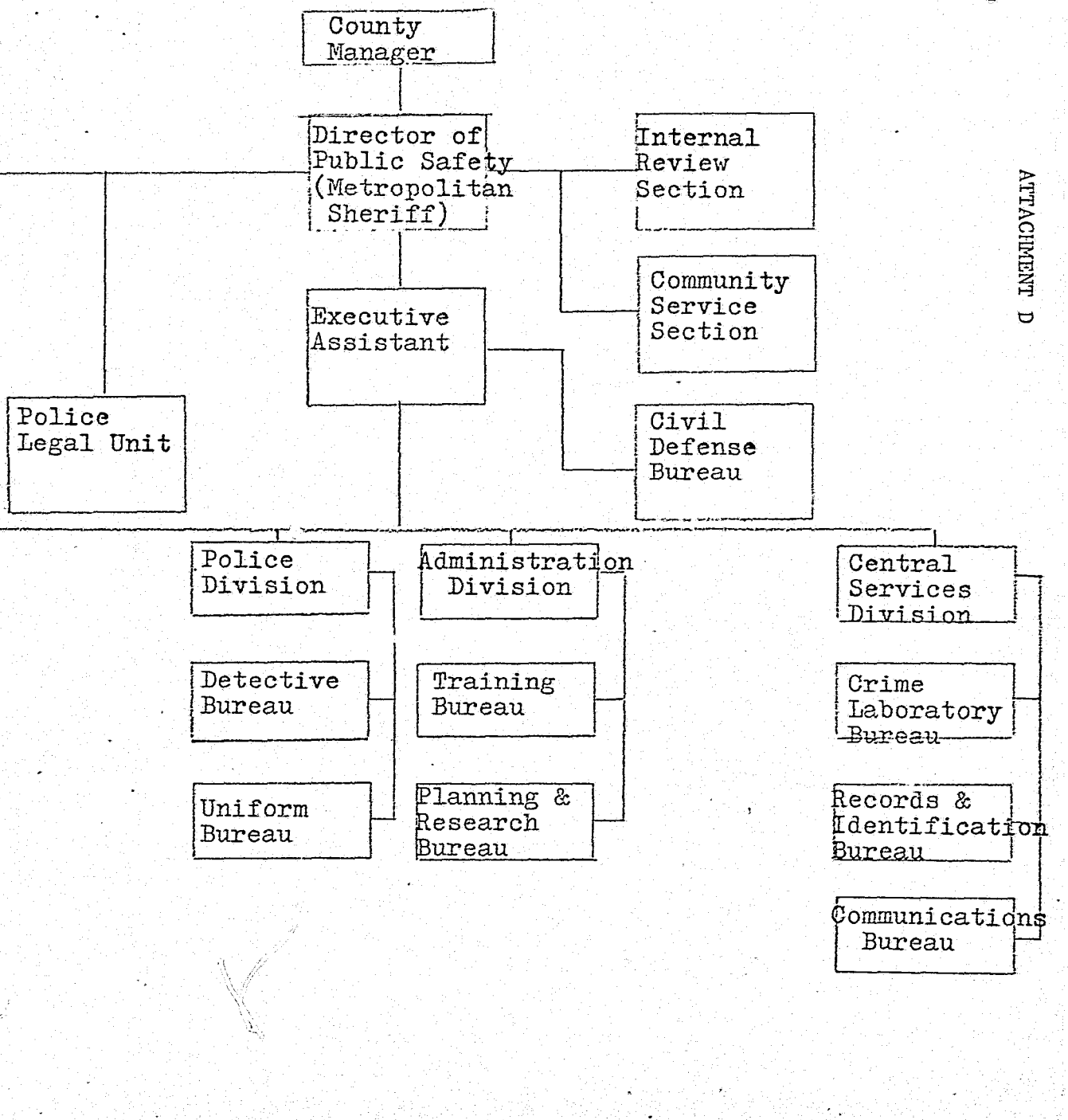
Skip 4 lines

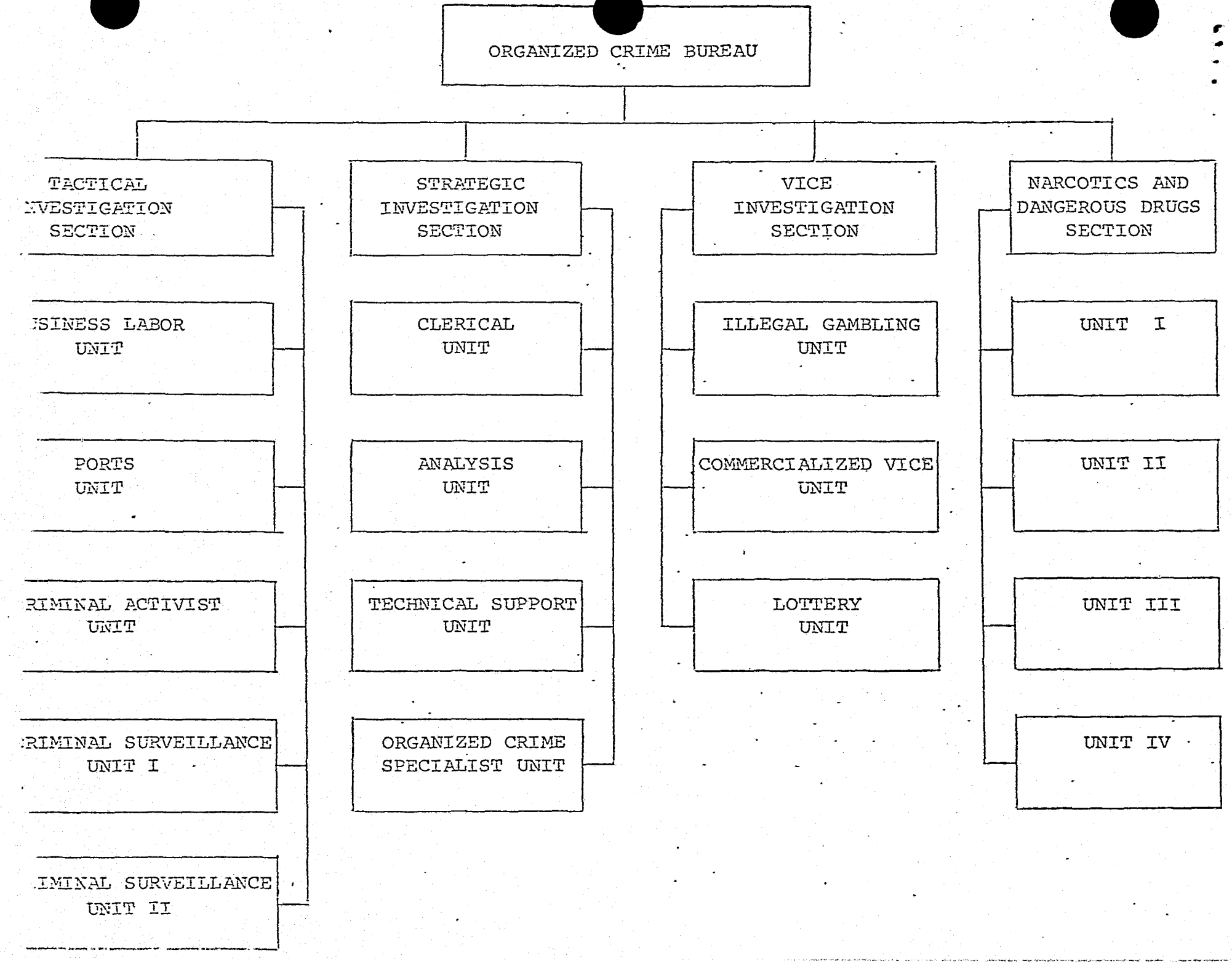
APPROVED BY: _____

ATTACHMENT D

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT

Organized Crime Bureau is charged with the responsibility of expediting and monitoring the flow of pertinent OC information throughout the department. Conducts investigations of all phases of organized crime including vice conditions, illegal gambling activities, prostitution, narcotics, and violation of beverage laws, singularly or in conjunction with other departmental bureaus and state and federal agencies. Provides investigation of known criminals, dissident groups and their activities. Coordinates investigations with other agencies on trans-jurisdictional cases.





ATTACHMENT E

END

7 [illegible]