Record Management System

Milestone: Project proposal

Group 3
Gudipalli Sri Sai Prabhath Reddy
Yashwant Dontam

857-398-7947 (Prabhath)
857-230-5413 (Yashwant)

gudipalli.s@northeastern.edu
dontam.y@northeastern.edu

Percentage of Effort Contributed by Student1: 50%
Percentage of Effort Contributed by Student2: 50%
Signature of Student 1: Gudipalli Sri Sai Prabhath Reddy
Signature of Student 2: Yashwant Dontam
Submission Date: 09/24/2023

Title of the project: Record Management System

Gudipalli Sri Sai Prabhath Reddy and Yashwant Dontam

Data-driven policing could transform the way law enforcement agencies manage their data. A good Records Management System (RMS) would go a long way toward achieving notable efficiency and precision. A record management system can offer data entry, retrieval, and analysis. Correct and up-to-date information on the suspects, their criminal records, the case details, and the evidence items must be stored in the record management system. This could help identify suspects, track criminal records, and build case files. An RMS can also be used to store information within the organization, like details and schedules of the personnel working. This approach signifies a significant step ahead in adapting law enforcement to the demands of the 21st century. Down the road, this can help law enforcement identify trends, patterns, and potential leads, enhancing their ability to prevent and solve crimes efficiently and effectively. Our project takes a law enforcement division standpoint to manage and analyze data related to criminal activities, personnel, resources, and community interactions in their effort to enforce the law.

Theory for Record Management:

In our context of a law enforcement division's record management system, data can be recorded and managed from two fundamental perspectives: Case and Incident record management and Administrative record management. In case and incident management, the LED records core information about incident reports, cases, victims, suspects, and evidence. For every incident, the LED must record the incident ID, date and time, location, and status (open, closed, or under investigation). The case ID, assigned officers, incident, case description, and case status (open, closed, or pending) will be recorded for the cases. For the victim data, the victim ID, name, contact, and statement will be registered. The suspect's ID, name, date of birth, address, and criminal record must be stored. The data about the evidence, like evidence ID, type (physical, digital), description, chain of custody, and storage location will be recorded.

When it comes to personnel and administrative records management, the LED looks to record the officers' details, shift schedules, access control, and vehicle records. For the officers' data, officer ID, name, rank, badge number, and contact will be recorded. For every day of the week, the LED must record and store the schedule ID, employee ID, shift dates, and times. The user IDs, passwords, and role-based access should be stored for authentication and access control. For the vehicles owned by the department, vehicle ID, model, license plate number, assigned officer, and maintenance history will be recorded.

Other requirements:

1) One incident report can be connected to 0 to an infinite number of cases; one case should have one incident report.
2) Law enforcement officers can be associated with multiple cases, but each case must have at least one appointed officer.
3) Cases can be linked with 0 to multiple number of evidence items.
4) Each suspect must be linked with at least one case, but cases should have at least one suspect to multiple suspects.
5) Every case should include information about at least one victim, while the victim records can be connected to zero to infinite cases.
6) Every case should have a record of at least one administrative document, while the administrative documents can be related to infinite cases.
7) User accounts control access to the system, while each user has specific access rights.