

2022 Surveillance Impact Report

Camera Systems

Seattle Police Department

Surveillance Impact Report (“SIR”) overview

About the Surveillance Ordinance

The Seattle City Council passed Ordinance [125376](#), also referred to as the “Surveillance Ordinance,” on September 1, 2017. SMC 14.18.020.b.1 charges the City’s executive with developing a process to identify surveillance technologies subject to the ordinance. Seattle IT, on behalf of the executive, developed and implemented a process through which a privacy and surveillance review is completed prior to the acquisition of new technologies. This requirement, and the criteria used in the review process, are documented in [Seattle IT Policy PR-02](#), the “Surveillance Policy”.

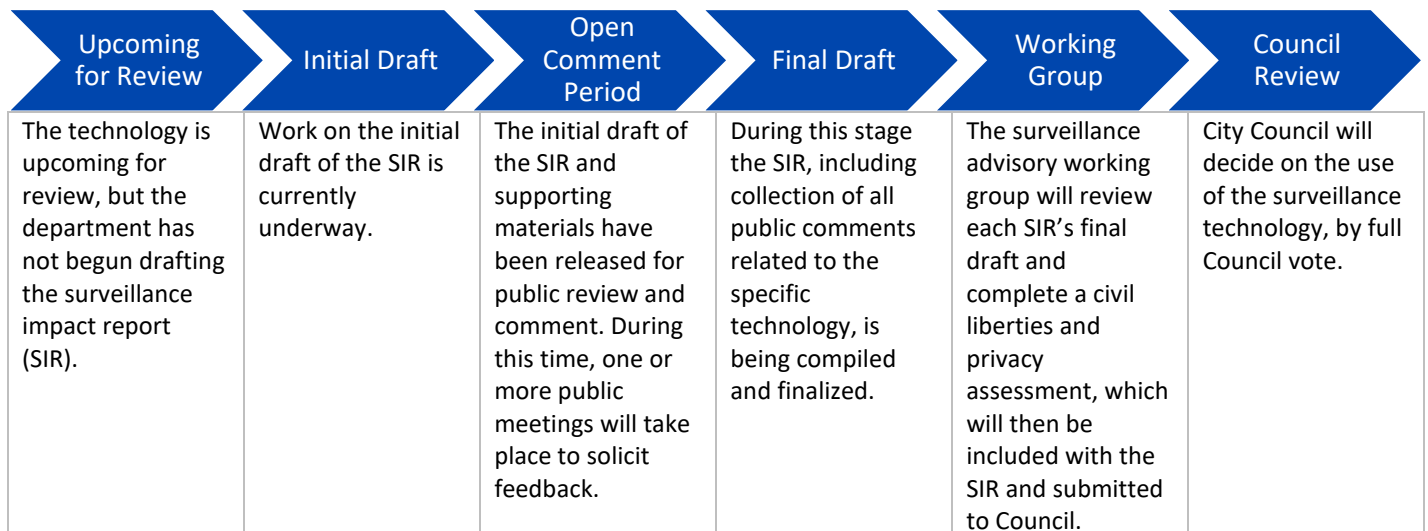
How this Document is Completed

This document is completed by the requesting department staff, support and coordinated by the Seattle Information Technology Department (“Seattle IT”). As Seattle IT and department staff complete the document, they should keep the following in mind.

1. Responses to questions should be in the text or check boxes only; all other information (questions, descriptions, etc.) Should **not** be edited by the department staff completing this document.
2. All content in this report will be available externally to the public. With this in mind, avoid using acronyms, slang, or other terms which may not be well-known to external audiences. Additionally, responses should be written using principally non-technical language to ensure they are accessible to audiences unfamiliar with the topic.

Surveillance Ordinance Review Process

The following is a high-level outline of the complete SIR review process.



Privacy Impact Assessment

Purpose

A Privacy Impact Assessment (“PIA”) is a method for collecting and documenting detailed information collected in order to conduct an in-depth privacy review of a program or project. A PIA asks questions about the collection, use, sharing, security and access controls for data that is gathered using a technology or program. It also requests information about policies, training and documentation that govern use of the technology. The PIA responses are used to determine privacy risks associated with a project and mitigations that may reduce some or all of those risks. In the interests of transparency about data collection and management, the City of Seattle has committed to publishing all PIAs on an outward facing website for public access.

When is a Privacy Impact Assessment Required?

A PIA may be required in two circumstances.

1. When a project, technology, or other review has been flagged as having a high privacy risk.
2. When a technology is required to complete the surveillance impact report process. This is one deliverable that comprises the report.

1.0 Abstract

1.1 Please provide a brief description (one paragraph) of the purpose and proposed use of the project/technology.

This SIR covers camera systems used by the Seattle Police Department (SPD) to obtain information during criminal investigations. These covert cameras are disguised and used to record specific events related to an investigation. These camera systems are utilized in two ways: when reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, and in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

1.2 Explain the reason the project/technology is being created or updated and why the PIA is required.

SPD's covert camera systems capture visuals/images of identifiable individuals, some of whom are unaware of the recording. Without appropriate safeguards, this raises significant privacy concerns. Recognizing this concern, SPD utilizes covert camera systems in a limited fashion, only with appropriate court order for cameras capturing events where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists; and with reasonable suspicion for cameras capturing events in plain view.

SPD also uses cameras for video recording in the presence of a confidential informant or undercover officer as allowed by law.

2.0 Project / Technology Overview

Provide an overview of the project or technology. The overview gives the context and background necessary to understand the purpose, mission and justification for the project / technology proposed.

2.1 Describe the benefits of the project/technology.

Covert camera systems allow SPD to avert harm by capturing images of individuals who have harmed or threatened harm to individuals or places, such as stalking victims, elected officials and others who have received threats to themselves or their families, places of worship that have been seriously vandalized or whose congregants have been threatened, etc. Covert camera systems allow SPD to pursue resolution of criminal investigations expeditiously, by recording visuals/images of suspects. Without this technology, SPD would be unable to collect important evidence in some criminal investigations.

2.2 Provide any data or research demonstrating anticipated benefits.

The primary benefit of these camera systems is in the gathering of evidence used in the resolution of criminal investigations. Proper gathering of video evidence of criminal activity by the police supports SPD's mission to prevent crime, enforce the law, and support quality public safety. "The value of employing electronic surveillance in the investigation of some forms of serious crime, in particular organized crime, is unquestionable. It allows the gathering of information unattainable through other means."¹

Covert policing tactics, such as the utilization of covert cameras, provide better intelligence, incontrovertible evidence, protection of the public, and brings serious and organized criminals to justice.²

¹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Law-Enforcement/Electronic_surveillance.pdf

² Harfield, C. and Harfield, K. (2009) *Covert Investigation: Blackstone's Practical Policing*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2.3 Describe the technology involved.

Covert cameras can be concealed on a person or hidden in or on objects within a particular environment. These cameras capture images only, not sound. Devices used to capture sound are governed by RCW 9.73.030, and SPD's use of these devices is outlined in the SIR entitled "Audio Recording Systems ("Wires")."

Cameras concealed on a person must be turned on and off by the individual wearing the device and are recording directly onto the device for the duration of time that the device is on. Data must be extracted at a later date by the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU).

Cameras that are fixed in location for a period of time can be viewed live; however, they are most often set to record only when motion is detected. Very rarely, they may be set to record continuously in instances wherein an event may happen so quickly that motion detection may not respond in time to capture relevant information (i.e., an individual quickly entering or exiting a door). Data that is recorded from fixed location cameras is stored on SPD owned servers, accessible only to SPD personnel.

2.4 Describe how the project or use of technology relates to the department's mission.

The mission of the Seattle Police Department is to prevent crime, enforce the law, and support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional, and dependable police services. SPD's department priorities include the use of best practices that include officer safety guidelines and performance-based accountability to provide progressive and responsive police services to crime victims, witnesses, and all members of the community, and to structure the organization to support the SPD mission and field a well-trained sworn and non-sworn workforce that uses technology, training, equipment, and research strategically and effectively. Covert camera systems contribute to averting harm to individuals and places and reducing crime by assisting in collecting evidence related to serious and/or violent criminal activity as part of investigations. When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

2.5 Who will be involved with the deployment and use of the project / technology?

Covert camera systems utilized by SPD are managed and maintained with the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU). TESU receives requests on a form from SPD Officers/Detectives that outline the equipment requested and the case number. In a situation in which the request includes positioning of a camera in a fixed location, capturing events in areas where an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy, appropriate consent or court-ordered warrant is also required. TESU then deploys and/or installs the equipment to the Officer/Detective to engage within the scope of the established legal standards.

If the camera is concealed on a person, data is stored directly on the device, and must be returned to TESU for extraction. TESU extracts the data onto a thumb drive or external hard drive, provides this copy to the requesting Officer/Detective for inclusion in the investigation file, and purges all data from the video recording device. No data is retained on the device or within TESU.

If the camera is fixed in location, recorded data is stored on an SPD owned server. Requesting Officers/Detectives log into the server and extract the data relevant to the criminal investigation, and TESU then purges the data from the server.

If no data was collected by the device that assists in the pursuit of the criminal investigation or falls within the scope of the appropriate consent or court order, the device or server is purged in its entirety and no data is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for the investigation file.

3.0 Use Governance

Provide an outline of any rules that will govern the use of the project / technology. Please note: non-City entities contracting with the City are bound by restrictions specified in the surveillance ordinance and privacy principles and must provide written procedures for how the entity will comply with any restrictions identified.

3.1 Describe the processes that are required prior to each use, or access to the technology, such as a notification, or check-in, check-out of equipment.

When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

All covert cameras are managed and maintained by the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU). When an Officer/Detective has obtained appropriate consent, a court order, or has established reasonable suspicion to utilize a covert camera in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists, the Officer/Detective makes a verbal request to the TESU. TESU staff completes TESU's Request Form that requires a reason for the request, a case number associated with the investigation, and court order if necessary. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor.

Each deployment is logged, and all request forms (including court order) are maintained within TESU.

3.2 List the legal standards or conditions, if any, that must be met before the project / technology is used.

When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

3.3 Describe the policies and training required of all personnel operating the project / technology, and who has access to ensure compliance with use and management policies.

Supervisors and commanding officers are responsible for ensuring compliance with policies. Covert cameras may only be issued/deployed by TESU detectives. All TESU staff that deploy these cameras have received vendor training in their use.

All covert cameras are managed and maintained by the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU). When an Officer/Detective has obtained appropriate consent, a court order, or has established reasonable suspicion to utilize a covert camera in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists, the Officer/Detective makes a verbal request to the TESU. TESU staff completes TESU's Request Form that requires a reason for the request, a case number associated with the investigation, and court order if necessary. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor.

All SPD employees must adhere to laws, City policy, and Department Policy (SPD Policy 5.001), and any employees suspected of being in violation of laws or policy or other misconduct are subject to discipline, as outlined in SPD Policy 5.002.

4.0 Data Collection and Use

4.1 Provide details about what information is being collected from sources other than an individual, including other IT systems, systems of record, commercial data aggregators, publicly available data and/or other City departments.

Until data is extracted from the covert cameras by TESU staff, the data is temporarily stored on the device. A TESU detective extracts the data onto an SPD disc and provides the disc to the requesting Officer/Detective for inclusion in the investigation file.

[SPD Policy 7.010](#) governs the submission of evidence and requires that all collected evidence be documented in a General Offense Report. Evidence is submitted to the Evidence Unit and associated with a specific GO Number and investigation.

4.2 What measures are in place to minimize inadvertent or improper collection of data?

When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

All deployments of these devices are documented by TESU and subject to audit by the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor at any time.

As outlined in 2.5 above, if no data was collected by the device that assists in the pursuit of the criminal investigation or falls within the scope of the appropriate consent or court order, the device or server is purged in its entirety and no data is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for the investigation file. Data collected from covert cameras is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for the investigation and no data is retained by TESU.

4.3 How and when will the project / technology be deployed or used? By whom? Who will determine when the project / technology is deployed and used?

All covert cameras are managed and maintained by the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU). When an Officer/Detective has obtained appropriate consent, a court order, or has established reasonable suspicion to utilize a covert camera in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists, the Officer/Detective makes a verbal request to the TESU. TESU staff completes TESU's Request Form that requires a reason for the request, a case number associated with the investigation, and court order if necessary. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor.

TESU detectives then assign the device to the requesting Officer/Detective.

Each deployment is logged, and all request forms (including appropriate consent and/or court order warrant if necessary) are maintained within TESU.

4.4 How often will the technology be in operation?

Covert cameras are generally used to meet the needs of a criminal investigation, and the scope is limited to the stipulations of the reasonable suspicion when cameras are utilized in areas where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy or within the bounds of the court-ordered warrants providing authorization of use.

4.5 What is the permanence of the installation? Is it installed permanently, or temporarily?

When covert cameras are in use, they are installed temporarily within the scope of the reasonable suspicion when cameras are utilized in areas where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy or within the bounds of the court-ordered warrants providing authorization of use.

4.6 Is a physical object collecting data or images visible to the public? What are the markings to indicate that it is in use? What signage is used to determine department ownership and contact information?

These cameras are specifically designed to be covert. There is no signage or markings to indicate that they are in use. No signage is used to determine department ownership.

4.7 How will data that is collected be accessed and by whom?

Only authorized SPD users can access the covert cameras or the data while it resides in the devices. Access to the systems/technology is limited to TESU personnel via password-protected login credentials.

Data removed from the system/technology and entered into investigative files is securely input and used on SPD's password-protected network with access limited to authorized detectives and identified supervisory personnel.

All SPD employees are backgrounded and access is controlled by SPD Manual Title 12 provisions governing Department Information Systems including [SPD Policy 12.040](#) - Department-Owned Computers, Devices & Software, [SPD Policy 12.050](#) - Criminal Justice Information Systems, [SPD Policy 12.080](#) – Department Records Access, Inspection & Dissemination, [SPD Policy 12.110](#) – Use of Department E-mail & Internet Systems, and [SPD Policy 12.111](#) – Use of Cloud Storage Services.

4.8 If operated or used by another entity on behalf of the City, provide details about access, and applicable protocols.

SPD's covert cameras are not operated or used by other agencies.

4.9 What are acceptable reasons for access to the equipment and/or data collected?

When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

After TESU has extracted data and provided it to the requesting Officer/Detective, the data is included in the investigation file and treated as evidence.

4.10 What safeguards are in place, for protecting data from unauthorized access (encryption, access control mechanisms, etc.) And to provide an audit trail (viewer logging, modification logging, etc.)?

Covert cameras store data directly on the device or on the TESU secured server when installed in a fixed location. Access to the equipment and data stored on the device is accessible only to TESU staff. TESU staff extract the data, document the extraction, provide the data to the requesting Officer/Detective, and retain no copies of the data.

TESU maintains logs of requests (including copies of request forms and/or warrants) and extractions that are available for audit. SPD's Audit, Policy and Research Section (APRS) can conduct an audit of the any system at any time. The Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor can also access all data and audit for compliance at any time.

5.0 Data Storage, Retention and Deletion

5.1 How will data be securely stored?

Until data is extracted from the cameras by TESU staff, the data is temporarily stored on the device. Data is also stored on the TESU secured server when installed in a fixed location. A TESU detective extracts the data onto an SPD disc and provides the disc to the requesting Officer/Detective for inclusion in the investigation file. The device is then purged, and no data is retained by TESU.

5.2 How will the owner allow for departmental and other entities, to audit for compliance with legal deletion requirements?

Per the Washington Secretary of State's Law Enforcement Records Retention Schedule, investigational conversation recordings are retained "for 1 year after transcribed verbatim and verified OR until disposition of pertinent case file, whichever is sooner, then Destroy" (LE06-01-04 Rev. 1).

TESU maintains a log of deployments that are available to any auditor, including the Officer of Inspector General and federal monitor.

5.3 What measures will be used to destroy improperly collected data?

Any data that is collected outside the established scope is purged by the investigating detective.

All data collected within the scope of the appropriate authorization is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective and the device is purged. No data is retained by TESU.

[SPD Policy 7.010](#) governs the submission of evidence and requires that all collected evidence be documented in a General Offense Report. Evidence is submitted to the Evidence Unit and associated with a specific GO Number and investigation.

All information must be gathered and recorded in a manner that is consistent with [SPD Policy 6.060](#), such that it does not reasonably infringe upon “individual rights, liberties, and freedoms secured by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Washington, including, among others, the freedom of speech, press, association and assembly; liberty of conscience; the exercise of religion; and the right to petition government for redress of grievances; or violate an individual’s right to privacy.”

All SPD employees must adhere to laws, City policy, and Department Policy ([SPD Policy 5.001](#)), and any employees suspected of being in violation of laws or policy or other misconduct are subject to discipline, as outlined in [SPD Policy 5.002](#).

5.4 Which specific departmental unit or individual is responsible for ensuring compliance with data retention requirements?

Unit supervisors are responsible for ensuring compliance with data retention requirements within SPD.

SPD’s Investigative Support Unit reviews the log of requests and ensures compliance with all regulations and requirements.

Audit, Policy & Research Section personnel can also conduct audits of all data collection software and systems. Additionally, any appropriate auditor, including the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor can audit for compliance at any time.

6.0 Data Sharing and Accuracy

6.1 Which entity or entities inside and external to the City will be data sharing partners?

SPD has no data sharing partners for covert video recording device. No person, outside of SPD, has direct access to the devices or the data while it resides in the device.

Data obtained from the technology may be shared outside SPD with the other agencies, entities, or individuals within legal guidelines or as required by law.

Data may be shared with outside entities in connection with criminal prosecutions:

- Seattle City Attorney's Office
- King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
- King County Department of Public Defense
- Private Defense Attorneys
- Seattle Municipal Court
- King County Superior Court
- Similar entities where prosecution is in Federal or other State jurisdictions

Data may be made available to requesters pursuant to the Washington Public Records Act, [Chapter 42.56 RCW](#) ("PRA"). SPD will apply applicable exemptions to the data before disclosing to a requester. Individuals have the right to inspect criminal history record information maintained by the department ([RCW 10.97.030](#), [SPD Policy 12.050](#)). Individuals can access their own information by submitting a public disclosure request.

Per [SPD Policy 12.080](#), the Crime Records Unit is responsible for receiving, recording, and responding to requests "for General Offense Reports from other City departments and from other law enforcement agencies, as well as from insurance companies."

Discrete pieces of data collected by covert cameras may be shared with other law enforcement agencies in wanted bulletins, and in connection with law enforcement investigations jointly conducted with those agencies, or in response to requests from law enforcement agencies investigating criminal activity as governed by [SPD Policy 12.050](#) and [12.110](#). All requests for data from Federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) authorities are referred to the Mayor's Office Legal Counsel in accordance with the Mayoral Directive, dated February 6, 2018.

SPD shares data with authorized researchers pursuant to properly execute research and confidentiality agreements as provide by [SPD Policy 12.055](#). This sharing may include discrete pieces of data related to specific investigative files collected by the devices.

6.2 Why is data sharing necessary?

Data sharing is necessary for SPD to fulfill its mission of contributing to crime reduction by assisting in collecting evidence related to serious and/or violent criminal activity as part of investigation, and to comply with legal requirements.

6.3 Are there any restrictions on non-City data use?

Yes No

6.3.1 If you answered yes, provide a copy of the department's procedures and policies for ensuring compliance with these restrictions.

Law enforcement agencies receiving criminal history information are subject to the requirements of [28 CFR Part 20](#), regulating criminal justice information systems. In addition, Washington State law enforcement agencies are subject to the provisions of [WAC 446-20-260 \(auditing and dissemination of criminal history record information systems\)](#), and [RCW Chapter 10.97 \(Washington State Criminal Records Privacy Act\)](#).

Once disclosed in response to PRA request, there are no restrictions on non-City data use; however, applicable exemptions will be applied prior to disclosure to any requestor who is not authorized to receive exempt content.

6.4 How does the project/technology review and approve information sharing agreements, memorandums of understanding, new uses of the information, new access to the system by organizations within City of Seattle and outside agencies?

Research agreements must meet the standards reflected in [SPD Policy 12.055](#). Law enforcement agencies receiving criminal history information are subject to the requirements of [28 CFR Part 20](#). In addition, Washington State law enforcement agencies are subject to the provisions of [WAC 446-20-260](#), and [RCW Chapter 10.97](#).

Following Council approval of the SIR, SPD must seek Council approval for any material change to the purpose or manner in which the covert cameras may be used.

6.5 Explain how the project/technology checks the accuracy of the information collected. If accuracy is not checked, please explain why.

Covert cameras capture images as they are happening in the moment. The devices do not check for accuracy, as they are simply capturing a live exchange of images. They are not interpreting or otherwise, analyzing any data they collect.

6.6 Describe any procedures that allow individuals to access their information and correct inaccurate or erroneous information.

Individuals may request records pursuant to the PRA, and individuals have the right to inspect criminal history record information maintained by the department ([RCW 10.97.030](#), [SPD Policy 12.050](#)). Individuals can access their own information by submitting a public disclosure request.

7.0 Legal Obligations, Risks and Compliance

7.1 What specific legal authorities and/or agreements permit and define the collection of information by the project/technology?

SPD's use of covert cameras is governed at the state level by the [Washington Privacy Act](#). When reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists, cameras may be placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

7.2 Describe what privacy training is provided to users either generally or specifically relevant to the project/technology.

[SPD Policy 12.050](#) mandates that all employees, including TESU personnel, receive Security Awareness Training (Level 2), and all employees also receive City Privacy Training.

7.3 Given the specific data elements collected, describe the privacy risks identified and for each risk, explain how it was mitigated. Specific risks may be inherent in the sources or methods of collection, or the quality or quantity of information included.

Privacy risks revolve around improper collection of images and video of members of the general public. As it relates to covert recording, SPD mitigates this risk by deploying them consistent to the stipulations outlined in the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#) or with reasonable suspicion of criminal activity in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists.

[SMC 14.12](#) and [SPD Policy 6.060](#) direct all SPD personnel to "any documentation of information concerning a person's sexual preferences or practices, or their political or religious activities must be for a relevant reason and serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose."

Additionally, [SPD Policy 5.140](#) forbids bias-based policing and outlines processes for reporting and documenting any suspected bias-based behavior, as well as accountability measures.

Finally, see 5.3 for a detailed discussion about procedures related to noncompliance.

7.4 Is there any aspect of the project/technology that might cause concern by giving the appearance to the public of privacy intrusion or misuse of personal information?

Inherent in video obtained through covert cameras is the risk that private information may be obtained about members of the public without their knowledge. This risk and those privacy risks outlined in 7.3 above are mitigated by legal requirements and auditing processes that allow for any auditor, including the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor, to inspect use and deployment of covert cameras. The potential of privacy risk is mitigated by the requirement of consent and/or court ordered warrant before the technology is utilized.

8.0 Monitoring and Enforcement

8.1 Describe how the project/technology maintains a record of any disclosures outside of the department.

TESU itself does not disclose information collected by the covert cameras. This information is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective to be included in the requisite investigation file. TESU then purges all data collected. TESU maintains a log of all requests, deployments, and access.

Per SPD Policy 12.080, the Crime Records Unit is responsible to receive and record all requests “for General Offense Reports from other City departments and from other law enforcement agencies, as well as from insurance companies.”

Any requests for public disclosure are logged by SPD’s Public Disclosure Unit. Any action taken, and data released subsequently, is then tracked through the request log. Responses to Public Disclosure Requests, including responsive records provided to a requestor, are retained by SPD for two years after the request is completed.

8.2 What auditing measures are in place to safeguard the information, and policies that pertain to them, as well as who has access to the audit data? Explain whether the project/technology conducts self-audits, third party audits or reviews.

Requests to utilize covert cameras, as well as logs of deployments, are kept within TESU and are subject to audit by the TESU Supervisor, Office of the Inspector General, and the federal monitor at any time.

Audit data is available to the public via Public Records Request.

Financial Information

Purpose

This section provides a description of the fiscal impact of the surveillance technology, as required by the surveillance ordinance.

1.0 Fiscal Impact

Provide a description of the fiscal impact of the project/technology by answering the questions below.

1.1 Current or potential sources of funding: initial acquisition costs.

Current potential

Date of initial acquisition	Date of go live	Direct initial acquisition cost	Professional services for acquisition	Other acquisition costs	Initial acquisition funding source
08/2018	-	\$5,302	-	-	Federal Forfeiture Dollars

Notes:

N/A

1.2 Current or potential sources of funding: on-going operating costs, including maintenance, licensing, personnel, legal/compliance use auditing, data retention and security costs.

Current potential

Annual maintenance and licensing	Legal/compliance, audit, data retention and other security costs	Department overhead	IT overhead	Annual funding source
-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

N/A

1.3 Cost savings potential through use of the technology

Covert cameras provide invaluable evidence that could not be calculated in work hours.

1.4 Current or potential sources of funding including subsidies or free products offered by vendors or governmental entities

N/A

Expertise and References

Purpose

The following information is provided to ensure that Council has a group of experts to reference while reviewing the completed surveillance impact report (“SIR”). Any individuals or agencies referenced must be made aware ahead of publication that their information has been included. All materials must be available for Council to access or review, without requiring additional purchase or contract.

1.0 Other Government References

Please list any other government bodies that have implemented this technology and can speak to the implementation of this technology.

Agency, municipality, etc.	Primary contact	Description of current use
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Karen Kramer, Senior Expert karen.kramer@unodc.org	“The use by law enforcement of electronic surveillance should not be an investigative tool of first resort, instead its use should be considered when other less intrusive means have proven ineffective or when there is no reasonable alternative to obtain crucial information or evidence. Even when electronic surveillance is appropriate, it will generally need to be used in conjunction with other investigation methods in order to be most effective.”

2.0 Academics, Consultants, and Other Experts

Please list any experts in the technology under consideration, or in the technical completion of the service or function the technology is responsible for.

Agency, municipality, etc.	Primary contact	Description of current use
-	-	-

3.0 White Papers or Other Documents

Please list any authoritative publication, report or guide that is relevant to the use of this technology or this type of technology.

Title	Publication	Link
Video Evidence: A Primer for Prosecutors	Bureau of Justice Assistance – U.S. Department of Justice	https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/media/document/final-video-evidence-primer-for-prosecutors.pdf
Current Practices in Electronic Surveillance	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Law-Enforcement/Electronic_surveillance.pdf

Racial Equity Toolkit (“RET”) and engagement for public comment worksheet

Purpose

Departments submitting a SIR are required to complete an adapted version of the Racial Equity Toolkit (“RET”) in order to:

- Provide a framework for the mindful completion of the SIR in a way that is sensitive to the historic exclusion of vulnerable and historically underrepresented communities. Particularly, to inform the public engagement efforts departments will complete as part of the surveillance impact report.
- Highlight and mitigate any impacts on racial equity from the adoption and the use of the technology.
- Highlight and mitigate any disparate impacts on individuals or vulnerable communities.
- Fulfill the public engagement requirements of the surveillance impact report.

Adaptation of the RET for Surveillance Impact Reports

The RET was adapted for the specific use by the Seattle Information Technology Departments’ (“Seattle IT”) Privacy Team, the Office of Civil Rights (“OCR”), and Change Team members from Seattle IT, Seattle City Light, Seattle Fire Department, Seattle Police Department, and Seattle Department of Transportation.

Racial Equity Toolkit Overview

The vision of the Seattle Race and Social Justice Initiative (“RSJI”) is to eliminate racial inequity in the community. To do this requires ending individual racism, institutional racism and structural racism. The RET lays out a process and a set of questions to guide the development, implementation and evaluation of policies, initiatives, programs, and budget issues to address the impacts on racial equity.

1.0 Set Outcomes

1.1. Seattle City Council has defined the following inclusion criteria in the surveillance ordinance, and they serve as important touchstones for the risks departments are being asked to resolve and/or mitigate. Which of the following inclusion criteria apply to this technology?

- The technology disparately impacts disadvantaged groups.
- There is a high likelihood that personally identifiable information will be shared with non-City entities that will use the data for a purpose other than providing the City with a contractually agreed-upon service.
- The technology collects data that is personally identifiable even if obscured, de-identified, or anonymized after collection.
- The technology raises reasonable concerns about impacts to civil liberty, freedom of speech or association, racial equity, or social justice.

1.2 What are the potential impacts on civil liberties through the implementation of this technology? How is the department mitigating these risks?

Some personally identifiable information (PII) gathered during criminal investigations could be used to identify individuals who are associates of criminal suspects, such as their name, home address or contact information. Victims of criminal activity may also be identified during incident responses, whose identities should be protected in accordance with RCW 42.56.240 and RCW 70.02. SPD mitigates these risks by retaining as evidence only recordings within the framework established by the legal standards authorizing the use of the technology.

1.3 What are the risks for racial or ethnicity-based bias through each use or deployment of this technology? How is the department mitigating these risks?

Include a description of any issues that may arise such as algorithmic bias or the possibility for ethnic bias to emerge in people and/or system decision-making.

The mission of the Seattle Police Department is to prevent crime, enforce the law, and support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional, and dependable police services. To mitigate the risks for racial or ethnicity-based bias in the use of covert cameras, these devices are utilized only in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists with reasonable suspicion of criminal activity or are placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority and pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#).

Further, SPD Policy 5.140 forbids bias-based policing and outlines processes for reporting and documenting any suspected bias-based behavior, as well as accountability measures.

1.4 Where in the City is the technology used or deployed?

all Seattle neighborhoods

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ballard | <input type="checkbox"/> Northwest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belltown | <input type="checkbox"/> Madison Park / Madison Valley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beacon Hill | <input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capitol Hill | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainier Beach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central District | <input type="checkbox"/> Ravenna / Laurelhurst |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia City | <input type="checkbox"/> South Lake Union / Eastlake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Southeast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Hill | <input type="checkbox"/> Southwest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Georgetown | <input type="checkbox"/> South Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwood / Phinney | <input type="checkbox"/> Wallingford / Fremont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International District | <input type="checkbox"/> West Seattle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interbay | <input type="checkbox"/> King county (outside Seattle) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside King County. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northeast | |

If possible, please include any maps or visualizations of historical deployments / use.

If possible, please include any maps or visualizations of historical deployments / use here.

1.4.1 What are the racial demographics of those living in this area or impacted by these issues?

City of Seattle demographics: White - 69.5%; Black or African American - 7.9%; Amer. Indian & Alaska Native - 0.8%; Asian - 13.8%; Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander - 0.4%; Other race - 2.4%; Two or more races - 5.1%; Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (of any race): 6.6%; Persons of color: 33.7%.

King County demographics: White – 70.1%; Black or African American – 6.7%; American Indian & Alaskan Native – 1.1%; Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander – 17.2%; Hispanic or Latino (of any race) – 9.4%

1.4.2 How does the Department to ensure diverse neighborhoods, communities, or individuals are not specifically targeted through the use or deployment of this technology?

Covert cameras are used exclusively during the investigation of crimes. There is no distinction in the levels of service SPD provides to the various and diverse neighborhoods, communities, or individuals within the city.

All uses covert cameras by SPD must also comply with SPD Policy 12.050 – Criminal Justice Information Systems and may only be used for legitimate criminal investigative purposes.

1.5 How do decisions around data sharing have the potential for disparate impact on historically targeted communities? What is the department doing to mitigate those risks?

The Aspen Institute on Community Change defines *structural racism* as “...public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations and other norms [which] work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity.”¹ Data sharing has the potential to be a contributing factor to structural racism and thus creating a disparate impact on historically targeted communities. Data sharing is frequently necessary during the course of a criminal investigation to follow up on leads and gather information on suspects from outside law enforcement agencies. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies is an essential part of the investigative process.

In an effort to mitigate the possibility of disparate impact on historically targeted communities, SPD has established policies regarding the dissemination of data in connection with criminal prosecutions, Washington Public Records Act (Chapter 42.56 RCW), and other authorized researchers.

Further, SPD Policy 5.140 forbids bias-based policing and outlines processes for reporting and documenting any suspected bias-based behavior, as well as accountability measures.

1.6 How do decisions around data storage and retention have the potential for disparate impact on historically targeted communities? What is the department doing to mitigate those risks?

Like decisions around data sharing, data storage and retention have similar potential for disparate impact on historically targeted communities. The information obtained the use of covert cameras is related only to criminal investigations and its users are subject to SPD’s existing policies prohibiting bias-based policing. Further, SPD Policy 5.140 forbids bias-based policing and outlines processes for reporting and documenting any suspected bias-based behavior, as well as accountability measures.

1.7 What are potential unintended consequences (both negative and positive potential impact)? What proactive steps can you / have you taken to ensure these consequences do not occur.

The most important unintended possible consequence related to the continued utilization of covert cameras by SPD is the possibility that the civil rights of individuals may be compromised by unlawful surveillance. SPD mitigates this risk by requiring reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists when cameras are placed to capture plain view events in areas where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. When placed in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, use of the camera systems is pursuant to the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt.9.73 RCW](#), and are utilized only after obtaining appropriate consent and/or legal search warrant authority.

2.0 Public Outreach

2.1 Organizations who received a personal invitation to participate.

Please include a list of all organizations specifically invited to provide feedback on this technology.

1.	2.	3.
----	----	----

2.1 Scheduled public meeting(s).

Meeting notes, sign-in sheets, all comments received, and questions from the public will be included in Appendix B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. Comment analysis will be summarized in section 3.0 Public Comment Analysis.

Location	
Time	
Capacity	
Link to URL Invite	

2.2 Scheduled focus Group Meeting(s)

Meeting 1

Community Engaged	
Date	

Meeting 2

Community Engaged	
Date	

3.0 Public Comment Analysis

This section will be completed after the public comment period has been completed on [DATE] by Privacy Office staff.

3.1 Summary of Response Volume

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

3.2 Question One: What concerns, if any, do you have about the use of this technology?

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

3.3 Question Two: What value, if any, do you see in the use of this technology?

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

3.4 Question Three: What would you want City leadership to consider when making a decision about the use of this technology?

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

3.5 Question Four: General response to the technology.

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

3.5 General Surveillance Comments

These are comments received that are not particular to any technology currently under review.

Dashboard of respondent demographics.

4.0 Response to Public Comments

This section will be completed after the public comment period has been completed on [DATE].

4.1 How will you address the concerns that have been identified by the public?

What program, policy and partnership strategies will you implement? What strategies address immediate impacts? Long-term impacts? What strategies address root causes of inequity listed above? How will you partner with stakeholders for long-term positive change?

5.0 Equity Annual Reporting

5.1 What metrics for this technology be reported to the CTO for the annual equity assessments?

Respond here.

Privacy and Civil Liberties Assessment

Purpose

This section shall be completed after public engagement has concluded and the department has completed the racial equity toolkit section above. The privacy and civil liberties assessment is completed by the community surveillance working group (“working group”), per the surveillance ordinance which states that the working group shall:

“Provide to the executive and the City Council a privacy and civil liberties impact assessment for each SIR that must be included with any departmental request for surveillance technology acquisition or in-use approval. The impact assessment shall include a description of the potential impact of the surveillance technology on civil rights and liberties and potential disparate impacts on communities of color and other marginalized communities. The CTO shall share with the working group a copy of the SIR that shall also be posted during the period of public engagement. At the conclusion of the public engagement period, the CTO shall share the final proposed SIR with the working group at least six weeks prior to submittal of the SIR to Council for approval. The working group shall provide its impact assessment in writing to the executive and the City Council for inclusion in the SIR within six weeks of receiving the final proposed SIR. If the working group does not provide the impact assessment before such time, the working group must ask for a two-week extension of time to City Council in writing. If the working group fails to submit an impact statement within eight weeks of receiving the SIR, the department and City Council may proceed with ordinance approval without the impact statement.”

Working Group Privacy and Civil Liberties Assessment

Respond here.

Submitting Department Response

Description

Provide the high-level description of the technology, including whether software or hardware, who uses it and where/when.

Purpose

State the reasons for the use cases for this technology; how it helps meet the departmental mission; benefits to personnel and the public; under what ordinance or law it is used/mandated or required; risks to mission or public if this technology were not available.

Benefits to the Public

Provide technology benefit information, including those that affect departmental personnel, members of the public and the City in general.

Privacy and Civil Liberties Considerations

Provide an overview of the privacy and civil liberties concerns that have been raised over the use or potential mis-use of the technology; include real and perceived concerns.

Summary

Provide summary of reasons for technology use; benefits; and privacy considerations and how we are incorporating those concerns into our operational plans.

Appendix A: Glossary

Accountable: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Responsive to the needs and concerns of those most impacted by the issues you are working on, particularly to communities of color and those historically underrepresented in the civic process.

Community outcomes: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) The specific result you are seeking to achieve that advances racial equity.

Contracting equity: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Efforts to achieve equitable racial outcomes in the way the City spends resources, including goods and services, consultants and contracting.

DON: “department of neighborhoods.”

Immigrant and refugee access to services: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Government services and resources are easily available and understandable to all Seattle residents, including non-native English speakers. Full and active participation of immigrant and refugee communities exists in Seattle’s civic, economic and cultural life.

Inclusive outreach and public engagement: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Processes inclusive of people of diverse races, cultures, gender identities, sexual orientations and socio-economic status. Access to information, resources and civic processes so community members can effectively engage in the design and delivery of public services.

Individual racism: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Pre-judgment, bias, stereotypes about an individual or group based on race. The impacts of racism on individuals including white people internalizing privilege, and people of color internalizing oppression.

Institutional racism: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Organizational programs, policies or procedures that work to the benefit of white people and to the detriment of people of color, usually unintentionally or inadvertently.

OCR: “Office of Civil Rights.”

Opportunity areas: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) One of seven issue areas the City of Seattle is working on in partnership with the community to eliminate racial disparities and create racial equity. They include: education, health, community development, criminal justice, jobs, housing, and the environment.

Racial equity: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) When social, economic and political opportunities are not predicted based upon a person’s race.

Racial inequity: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) When a person’s race can predict their social, economic, and political opportunities and outcomes.

RET: “racial equity toolkit”

Seattle neighborhoods: (taken from the racial equity toolkit neighborhood.) Boundaries defined for the purpose of understanding geographic areas in Seattle.

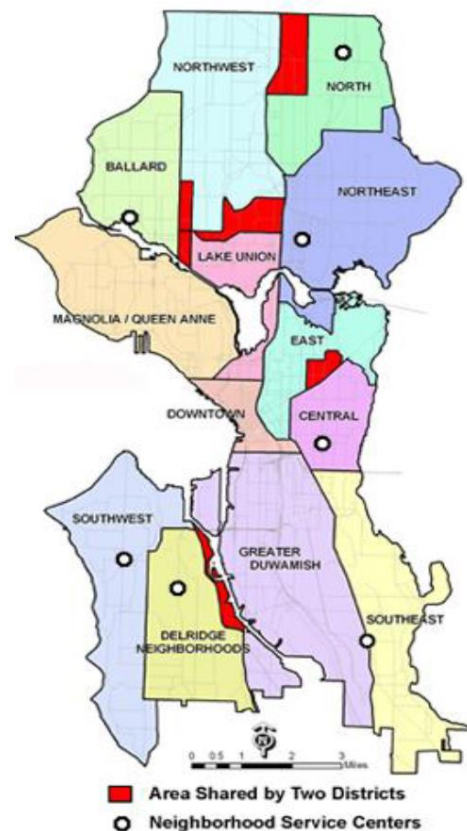
Stakeholders: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Those impacted by proposed policy, program, or budget issue who have potential concerns or issue expertise. Examples might include: specific racial/ethnic groups, other institutions like Seattle housing authority, schools, community-based organizations, change teams, City employees, unions, etc.

Structural racism: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) The interplay of policies, practices and programs of multiple institutions which leads to adverse outcomes and conditions for communities of color compared to white communities that occurs within the context of racialized historical and cultural conditions.

Surveillance ordinance: Seattle City Council passed ordinance [125376](#), also referred to as the “surveillance ordinance.”

SIR: “surveillance impact report”, a document which captures the fulfillment of the Council-defined surveillance technology review process, as required by ordinance [125376](#).

Workforce equity: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Ensure the City's workforce diversity reflects the diversity of Seattle.



Appendix B: Public Comment Analysis

Appendix C: Public Comment Demographics

Appendix D: Comment Analysis Methodology

Appendix E: Questions and Department Responses

Appendix F: Public Outreach Overview

Appendix G: Meeting Notice(s)

Appendix H: Meeting Sign-in Sheet(s)

Appendix I: All Comments Received from Members of the Public

Appendix J: Letters from Organizations or Commissions

Appendix K: Supporting Policy Documentation

Appendix L: CTO Notification of Surveillance Technology