



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Parks, Public Utilities, and Technology Committee

Agenda

Wednesday, March 27, 2024

2:00 PM

Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

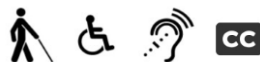
Joy Hollingsworth, Chair
Sara Nelson, Vice-Chair
Robert Kettle, Member
Maritza Rivera, Member
Dan Strauss, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8803; Joy.Hollingsworth@seattle.gov

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Parks, Public Utilities, and Technology Committee
Agenda
March 27, 2024 - 2:00 PM

Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall , 600 4th Avenue , Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/parks-public-utilities-and-technology-x154106>

This meeting also constitutes a meeting of the City Council, provided that the meeting shall be conducted as a committee meeting under the Council Rules and Procedures, and Council action shall be limited to committee business.

Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Details on how to provide Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at the meeting at

<https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>

Online registration to speak will begin one hour before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the Public Comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

Pursuant to Council Rule VI.C.10, members of the public providing public comment in Chambers will be broadcast via Seattle Channel.

Submit written comments to Councilmembers at Council@seattle.gov.

Please Note: Times listed are estimated

A. Call To Order

B. Approval of the Agenda

C. Public Comment

D. Items of Business

1. 2024 Parks Open Space Plan Presentation

Supporting Documents: [Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion (30 minutes)

Presenters: Christopher Williams and Kevin Bergsrud, Seattle Parks and Recreation

2. [CB 120753](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Callyo.

Attachments: [Att 1 – SIR Callyo](#)
[Att 2 - SIR Callyo Executive Overview](#)

Supporting Documents: [Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion (30 minutes)

Presenters: James Britt, Seattle Police Department; Sarah Carrier, Eleonor Bounds, and Ginger Armbruster, Seattle Information Technology Department; Tamaso Johnson and Greg Doss, Council Central Staff

3. [CB 120754](#) **AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone.**

Attachments: [Att 1 - SIR Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone](#)
[Att 2 - SIR Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone Executive Overview](#)

Supporting Documents: [Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

Briefing and Discussion (30 minutes)

Presenters: James Britt, Seattle Police Department; Sarah Carrier, Eleanor Bounds, and Ginger Armbruster, Seattle Information Technology Department; Tamaso Johnson and Greg Doss, Council Central Staff

E. Adjournment



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2435, **Version:** 1

2024 Parks Open Space Plan Presentation

2024 Parks and Open Space Plan

City Council Parks, Public Utilities and Technology Committee

March 27, 2024

Seattle Parks and Recreation



City of Seattle

2024 Parks and Open Space Plan

- Objectives:
 - ✓ Document and describe Seattle Parks & Recreation parks, open spaces and facilities
 - ✓ Review changes in city demographics, recreation participation and projected demand
 - ✓ Define Level of Service standard
 - ✓ Coordinate with Office of Planning and Community Development and One Seattle Plan
 - ✓ Define near-term capital spending priorities
- Park departments are required to develop Parks and Open Space Plans (POSPs) and submit them to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain eligibility for state grants and funding programs
- RCO requires plan adoption by Council resolution



Parks and Open Space Plan (PSOP)

The PSOP was last approved in 2017

The POSP guides:

- Long-term facility planning
- Capital project development
- Asset management
- Land acquisition
- Prioritization of capital projects, maintenance and repairs, acquisition



Public Engagement

- City held One Seattle Comprehensive Plan meetings in 2022/2023 & SPR collected public comments for POSP
- Virtual POSP public meeting held May 18, 2023
- POSP online engagement hub opened online
- 6 in-person public meetings held Summer 2023
- Public comments included 60+ themes recorded in more than a dozen categories
- SPR presented plan to Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners in Feb. 2024, a process that included a public hearing and public comment period (more than 100 comments received)
- Board reviewed and recommended adoption of plan in March 2024



Public Engagement (continued)

Community outreach to identify and uplift voice of marginalized communities, including:

- Compensation provided for 5 community-based organizations outreach support
- Flyers and press releases translated into 7 languages (Amharic, Chinese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese)
- Meeting announcements published in the NW Asian Weekly, South Seattle Emerald
- Interpreters provided at meetings for areas of the city with higher language diversity (Delridge, Yesler and Van Asselt community centers)



THÔNG CÁO BÁO CHÍ

Bruce Harrell, Thị Trưởng
AP Diaz, Tổng Giám Đốc Lâm Thời
Công Báo Ngày:
Người Liên Hệ: Karen O'Connor, 206-233-7929
karen.oconnor@seattle.gov

Tháng Năm 8, 2023

Cập Nhật từ Seattle Parks and Recreation Kế Hoạch cho Công Viên và Không Gian Mở 2024 Khuyến Khích Cộng Đồng Tham Gia

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) kính mời cộng đồng tham gia xây dựng Kế Hoạch cho Công Viên và Không Gian Mở (Parks and Open Space Plan) 2024. Xin mời quý vị cùng chúng tôi tham gia sự kiện giới thiệu trực tuyến vào ngày 18 tháng 5, hoặc đích thân tham dự hội thảo được tổ chức tại một trong sáu cơ sở Community Center của SPR ở Seattle.

Bà AP Diaz, Tổng Giám Đốc của SPR, cho biết: "Đây là cơ hội để cộng đồng nêu rõ những ưu tiên của họ về công viên và không gian mở. Có được kế hoạch này, Seattle Parks and Recreation có thể tiếp tục điều chỉnh nhân viên tài trợ từ tiểu bang để cấp kinh phí cho các dự án phát triển và thu mua đất, hỗ trợ sức khỏe người dân, cải thiện môi trường và thúc đẩy những công đồng sôi động"



COMUNICADO DE PRENSA

Bruce Harrell, alcalde
AP Diaz, superintendente provisional
Para divulgación inmediata:
Contacto: Karen O'Connor, 206-233-7929
karen.oconnor@seattle.gov

mayo 8, 2023

Seattle Parks and Recreation actualiza el Plan de Parques y Espacios Abiertos 2024 Se alienta la participación de la comunidad

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) invita a la comunidad a participar en la elaboración del Plan de Parques y Espacios Abiertos 2024. Únase a una jornada de puertas abiertas virtual el 18 de mayo o a un taller presencial que se llevará a cabo en uno de los seis centros comunitarios de SPR en Seattle.

«Esta es una oportunidad para que la comunidad plantee sus prioridades en cuanto a los parques y espacios abiertos», dijo AP Diaz, superintendente de SPR. «Con la implementación de este plan, Seattle Parks and Recreation mantiene la elegibilidad para recibir subvenciones estatales que permiten financiar proyectos de desarrollo y adquisición que promueven la salud de las personas, un entorno favorable y comunidades dinámicas».



POSP Approach

- 2024 POSP is a “light update”
- POSP and Seattle Park District planning periods were not in sync
- As a result:
 - ✓ SPR will begin preparation of major revision of POSP in late 2025
 - ✓ Goal is to reduce duplicative, time-intensive processes to a single, more comprehensive process

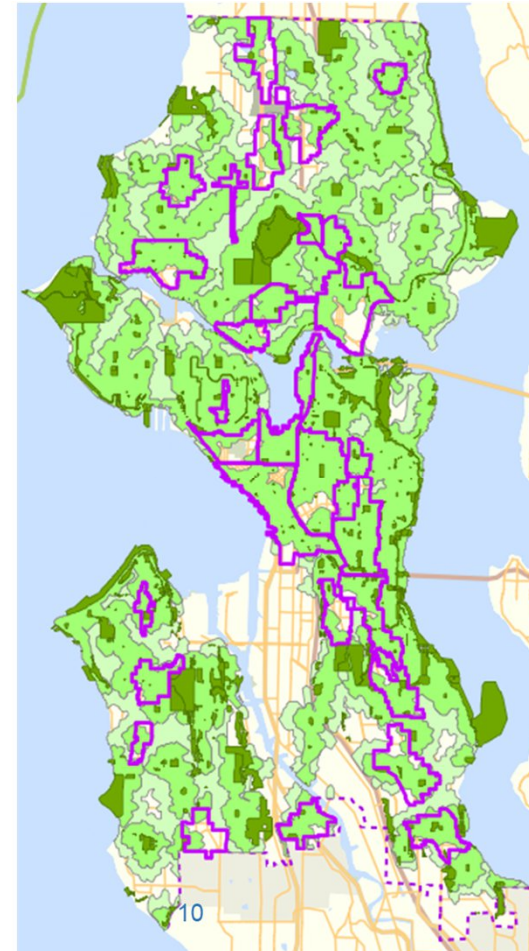
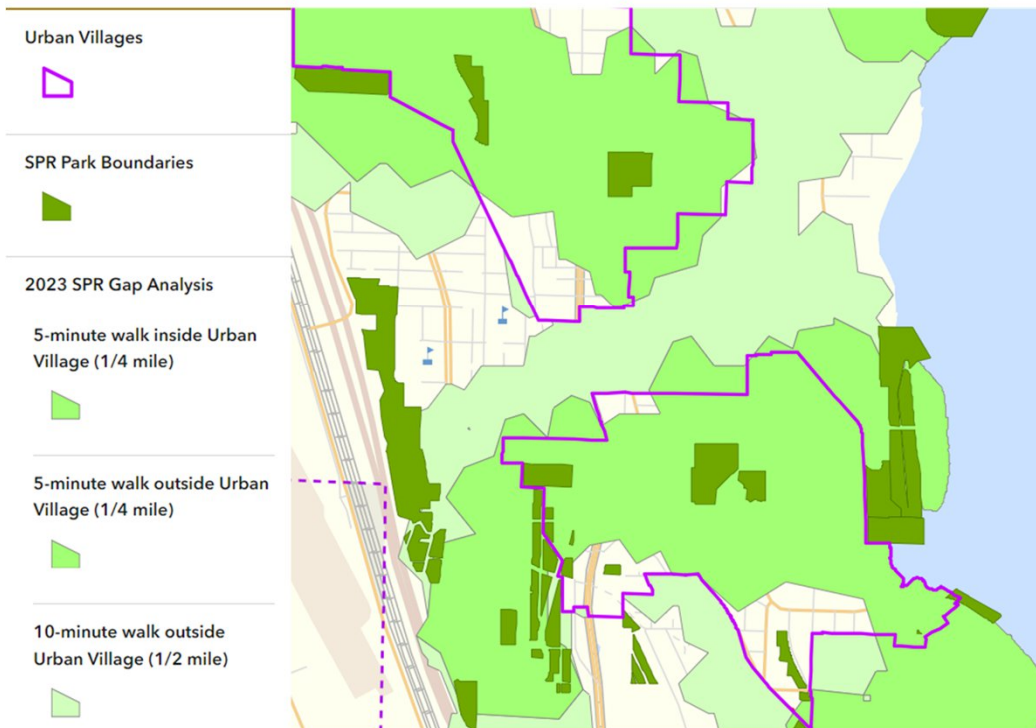


Parks & Recreation Level of Service (LOS) Standard

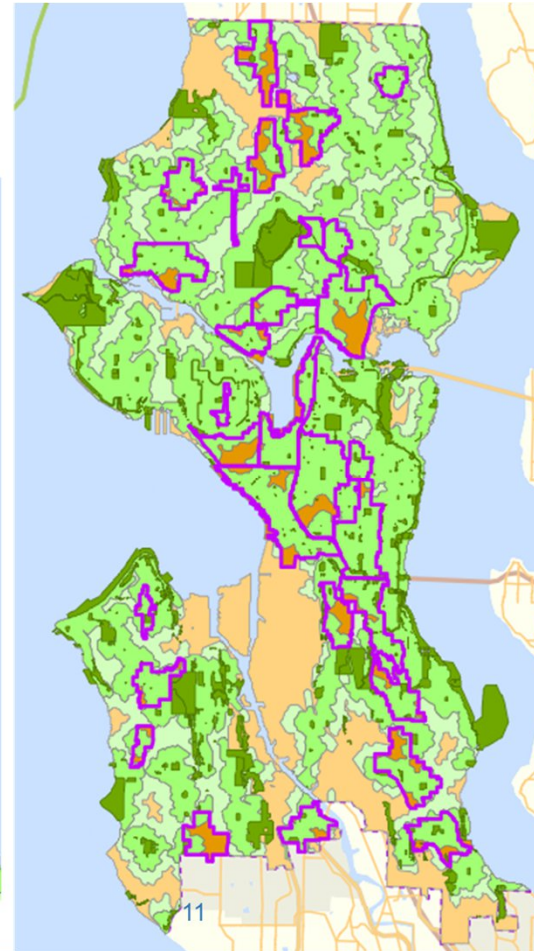
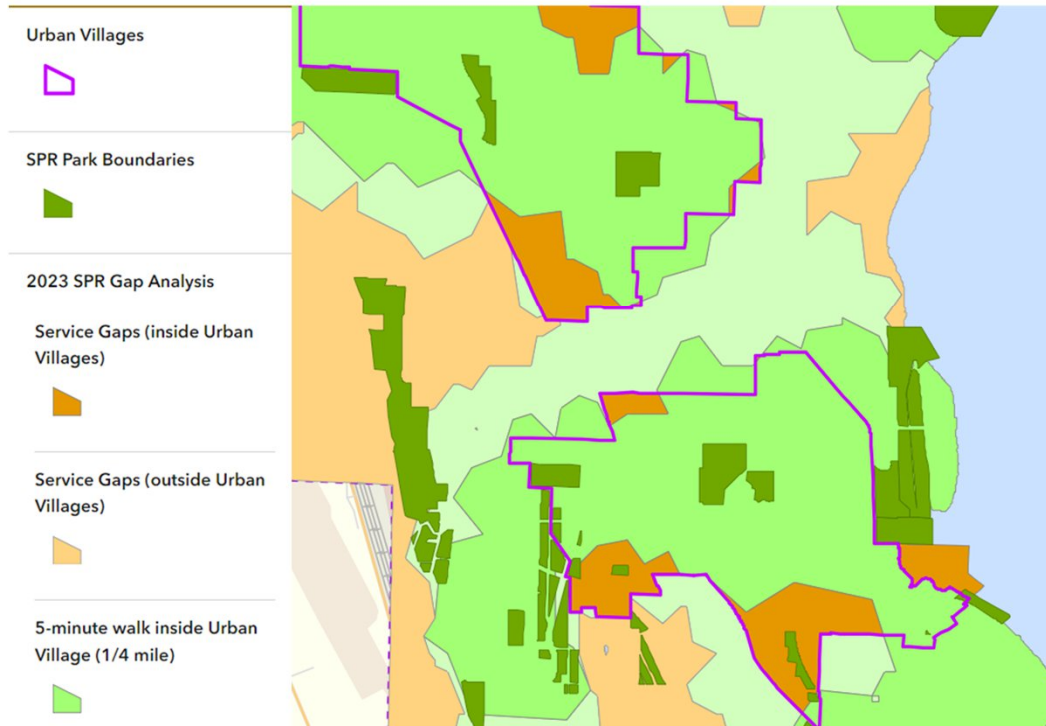
- New citywide Level of Service (LOS) standard developed for 2024 POSP
- New LOS measures distance people need to walk to a park or open space – **walkshed** (or walkability)
- A walkshed is a more meaningful measure based on user experience, translates into minutes of walking distance to an SPR park or facility
- Walkshed aligns with approaches of other city departments (Office of Planning and Community Development, SDOT, etc.)
- 5-minute walkshed is applied within the Urban Center boundaries
- 10-minute walkshed is applied outside of the Urban Center boundaries



10-Minute Walkshed



Walkshed Service Gaps



POSP Goals and Policies

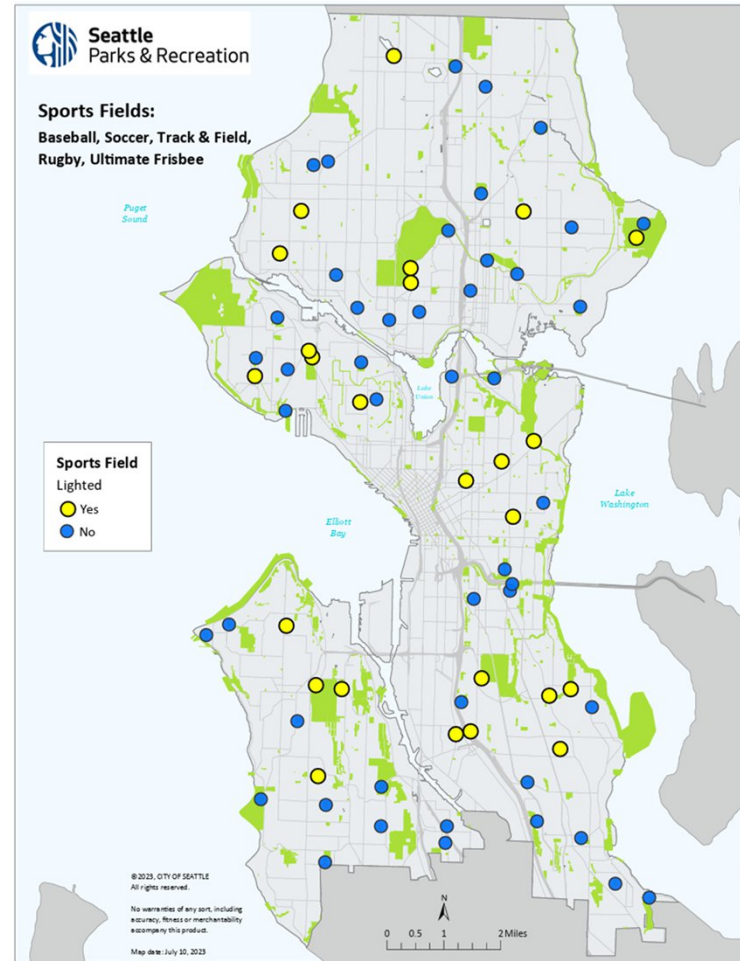
Same policies as in 2017 POSP:

- Provide a variety of outdoor and indoor spaces throughout the city
- Continue to provide opportunities for all people across Seattle to participate in a variety of recreational activities
- Manage the City's park and recreation facilities to provide safe and welcoming places
- Plan and maintain parks and facilities to attract additional park users and visitors
- Engage with community members to design and develop parks and facilities that are based on the specific needs and cultures of the communities that the park is intended to serve



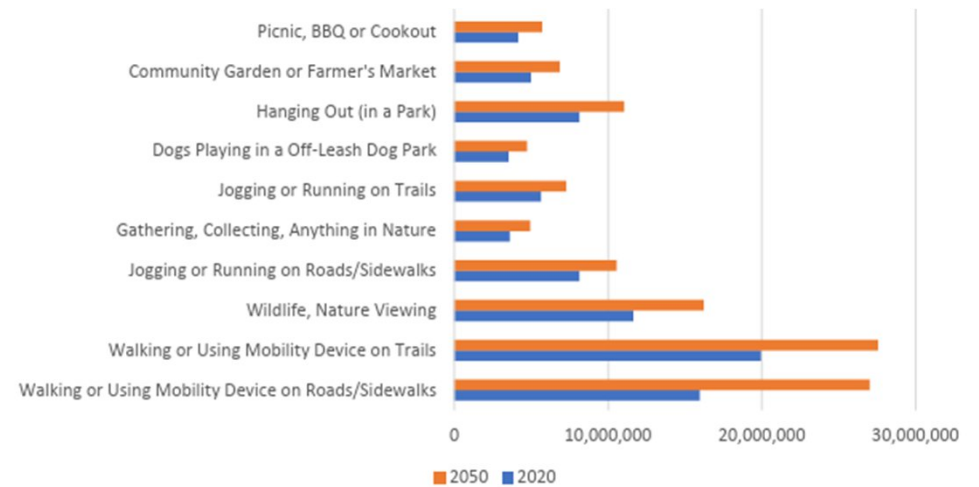
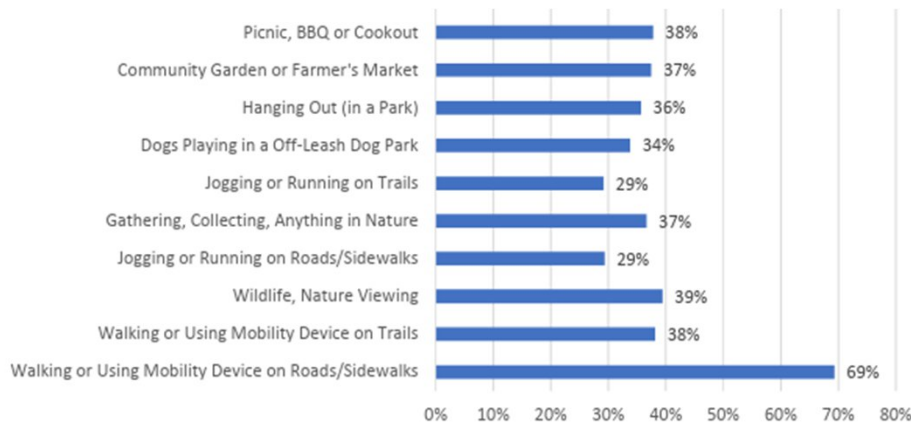
Parks Facility Inventory

Number	Facility Type
62	Aquatics – Boating/Fishing (Small Craft Centers, Boat Ramps, Piers)
50	Aquatics – Swimming (Indoor, Outdoor Pools, Swimming Beaches)
35	Community Centers, ELCs, Teen Life Centers
14	Dog Off-Leash Areas
9	Golf and Tennis Centers (Golf Courses, Driving Ranges, Indoor Tennis Centers)
337+	Outdoor Sports Courts (Basketball, Bocce, Pickleball, Volleyball)
156	Play Areas
11	Skateparks (District Parks, Skatespots, Skatedots)
209	Sports Fields (Synthetic Turf Surfaces-33, Lighted-66, Track and Field-2)



Recreation Trends & Needs

- Collected state recreation statistics to identify participation rates and totals
- Identified current participation rates (left graph) and future amount of activity days (right graph)
- Statistics assist in identifying future park facility needs



Next Steps

- March 27 Council committee briefing
- April 24 Council recommendation and vote on resolution **to approve plan**
- May 1 Goal for submission to State RCO



Questions?





Legislation Text

File #: CB 120753, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Callyo.

WHEREAS, Section 14.18.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), enacted by Ordinance 125376 and last amended by Ordinance 125679, requires City Council approval of a surveillance impact report (SIR) related to uses of surveillance technology, with existing/retroactive technology to be placed on a Master Technology List; and

WHEREAS, SMC 14.18.020 applies to the Callyo in use by the Seattle Police Department (SPD); and

WHEREAS, the Seattle Police Department conducted policy rule review and community review as part of the development of the Callyo SIR; and

WHEREAS, SMC 14.18.080, enacted by Ordinance 125679, also requires review of the Callyo SIR by the Community Surveillance Working Group, composed of relevant stakeholders, and a statement from the Chief Technology Officer in response to the Working Group's recommendations; and

WHEREAS, development of the Callyo SIR and review by the Working Group has been completed; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Pursuant to Ordinances 125376 and 125679, the City Council approves use of the Seattle Police Department's Callyo. The City Council accepts the 2023 Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) for this technology, attached to this ordinance as Attachment 1, and the Executive Overview for the same technology,

attached to this ordinance as Attachment 2.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

Attachment 1 - 2023 Surveillance Impact Report: Callyo

Attachment 2 - 2023 Surveillance Impact Report Executive Overview: Callyo

2023 Surveillance Impact Report

Callyo

Seattle Police Department

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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”.

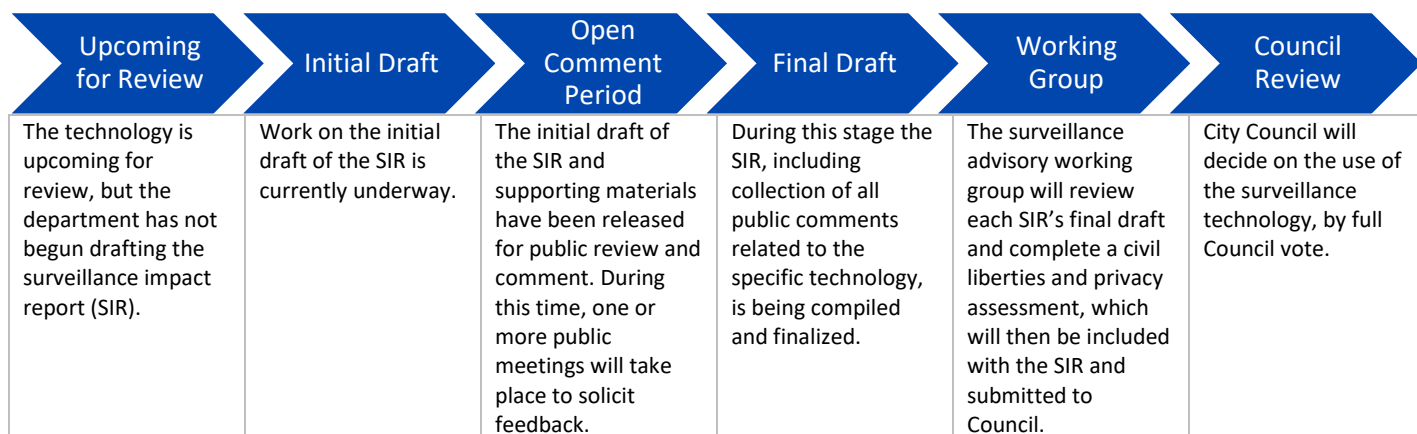
How this Document is Completed

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.

Motorola Solutions' Callyo, a software as a service (SaaS), is a cell phone identification masking and recording technology. The technology masks the phone number assigned to an existing phone, displaying a different local number to recipients of calls from the phone. Additionally, the technology can record all calls made to/from the masked phone, covertly record audio, as well as GPS locate the phone of a caller. When Seattle Police Department (SPD) utilizes Callyo to records conversations, the technology is used only with search warrant. Callyo is a subset of the SPD audio recording systems explained in the SIR titled "Audio Recording Systems 'Wires'."

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

Callyo has the ability to disguise the identity of a willing participant by masking a phone number, record phone conversations, covert recording device, and GPS locate identifiable individuals, who are unaware of the operation. Without appropriate safeguards, this raises significant privacy concerns. Recognizing this potential, SPD utilizes Callyo in a limited fashion, and only subject to court order.

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.

Callyo allows SPD to pursue resolution of criminal investigations expeditiously, by masking the identify of an officer in an undercover investigation, recording conversations and location of suspects, only after a court magistrate has determined that sufficient probable cause exists and an order has issued. 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 audio recording systems is in the gathering of evidence used in the resolution of criminal investigations. Audio recording technologies have been utilized by law enforcement in the United States since the 1920s. “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

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

2.3 Describe the technology involved.

Callyo is installed on a SPD Department cell phone and has the ability to disguise the identity of an officer by masking a phone number, record phone conversations, and GPS locate identifiable individuals, who are unaware of the operation. When Seattle Police Department (SPD) utilizes Callyo to records conversations, the technology is used only with a search warrant.

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. Audio recording systems and phone number masking contribute to crime reduction by assisting in collecting evidence related to serious and/or violent criminal activity as part of the investigation of criminal activity. These technologies are used to record audio with a warrant.

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

Callyo is utilized in two different ways by units within SPD: Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU) and the High Risk Victims Unit (HRVU). The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo.

For all other Callyo deployments, once an Officer/Detective has obtained a court order to utilize Callyo, having established probable cause, s/he makes a verbal request to the TESU for deployment of Callyo. TESU documents the equipment requested, the legal authority, and the case number. TESU then deploys the equipment to the requesting Officer/Detective to engage within the scope of the court order.

If no data was collected by the device that assists in the pursuit of the criminal investigation or falls within the scope of the court order, the device is purged in its entirety and no data is provided to the 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/ of the project / technology, such as a notification, or check-in, check-out of equipment.

Callyo is managed and maintained by staff within the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU) and the High Risk Victims Unit.

Staff within the High Risk Victims Unit deploy Callyo for investigations related to cases assigned to that unit and maintain records of each Callyo deployment. The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo.

For all other Callyo deployments, once an Officer/Detective has obtained a court order to utilize Callyo, having established probable cause, s/he 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 a copy of the court order. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor prior to deployment.

TESU detectives then installs Callyo on a SPD cellphone and uses Callyo to connect into a willing participant's phone conversation with a 3rd party.

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.

The recording features of Callyo are utilized only after legal standards of the court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#).

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.

Callyo may only be issued/deployed by TESU and High Risk Victims Unit detectives. All TESU and High Risk Victims Unit staff that deploy Callyo are trained in its use. Staff within the High Risk Victims Unit deploy Callyo for investigations related to cases assigned to that unit and maintain records of each Callyo deployment. The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo.

For all other Callyo deployments, once an Officer/Detective has obtained a court order, having established probable cause, to utilize Callyo, s/he 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 a copy of the court order. TESU staff then train requesting Officers/Detectives in their use when they deploy the equipment.

The TESU Supervisor screens all deployments, and ensures that all staff receive adequate training, specific to the technologies.

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.

Audio recording in Callyo collects conversations, sounds, and location information of individuals related to a criminal investigation. The information is extracted onto a thumb drive from Callyo and stored utilizing SPD policies regarding evidence. [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?

Deployment of audio recording devices, including Callyo, is constrained to the conditions stipulated by court order, which provides the legal authority and the scope of collection. All deployments of audio recording 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 is collected by the device that assists in the pursuit of the criminal investigation or falls within the scope of the court order warrant (as determined by the judge), the device is purged in its entirety and no data is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for the investigation file.

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?

Callyo is managed and maintained by staff within the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU) and the High Risk Victims Unit.

Staff within the High Risk Victims Unit deploy Callyo for investigations related to cases assigned to that unit and maintain records of each Callyo deployment. The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo.

For all other Callyo deployments, once an Officer/Detective has obtained a court order to utilize Callyo, having established probable cause, s/he 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 a copy of the court order. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor prior to deployment.

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

4.4 How often will the technology be in operation?

The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo. Each deployment of this technology is logged within the HRVU. Court ordered warrants determine the scope of each deployment where audio recording is attempted utilizing Callyo. Callyo is generally used to meet the needs of a criminal investigation, and the scope is specifically limited to the stipulations of the court-ordered warrants providing authorization of use.

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

Once a warrant has been issued, TESU detectives uses Callyo to connect into a willing participant's phone conversation with a 3rd party. Callyo connections must be accepted by a participant. After a warrant has expired SPD does not initiate this connection.

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?

Callyo is not a physical object and there are no visible markings indicating when it is in use.

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

Data collected with Callyo is 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 audio recording devices, including Callyo, are not operated or used by other agencies.

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

On probable cause, the court can issue order authorizing interception, transmission, and recording of private communications or conversations when one party to the conversation or communication has consented. Detailed requirements spelled out in RCW 9.73.090(2), (4), and (5), and RCW 9.73.120, .130, and .140

Officers/Detectives must establish probable cause, as well as a showing of necessity, and obtain court-ordered warrant to utilize Callyo’s recording features. The data is accessed in the course of a criminal investigation.

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.)?

Data collected utilizing Callyo is stored as evidence. [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.

TESU maintains logs of requests (including copies of request forms and 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?

Data collected utilizing Callyo is stored as evidence on physical media such as a thumb drive. [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.

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 requests (including copies of warrants), extractions, and 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?

The scope of audio recording authorization is outlined in court-ordered warrants. Any data that is collected outside the established scope is purged by the investigating detective.

[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 guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of Washington, including freedom of speech, press, association, and assembly; liberty of conscience the exercise of religion; the right to petition government for redress of grievances; and the 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 Intelligence and Analysis Section reviews the audit logs 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 audio recording devices, including Callyo. No person, outside of SPD, has direct access to Callyo or the data while it resides in the device.

Data obtained from the system 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 audio recording devices 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 executed 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 audio recording devices 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.

Callyo captures sounds as they are happening in the moment and the location information of individuals. The software does not interpret or otherwise analyze any data it collects.

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 Callyo is governed at the state level by the [Washington Privacy Act](#). Callyo is utilized only with a court-ordered warrant.

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 sounds and conversations between members of the general public. As it relates to covert audio recording, SPD mitigates this risk by deploying them consistent to the stipulations outlined in the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#), and only with authorization of a court-ordered warrant.

[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?

The privacy risks outlined in 7.3 above are mitigated by legal requirements and auditing processes (i.e., maintenance of all requests, copies of warrants) that allow for any auditor, including the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor, to inspect use and deployment and use of Callyo. The potential of privacy risk is mitigated by the requirement of a 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 audio recording devices. 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 audio recording devices, 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

Notes:

The initial acquisition costs for Callyo occurred prior to 2012.

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
Annual Licensing Basic System and Additional Callyo Lines of Service \$7650				

Notes:

\$4200/yr High Risk Victims Unit, \$3450 TESU

1.3 Cost savings potential through use of the technology

Callyo recording is used with a search warrant to resolve investigations. It provides 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	Virtually all law enforcement agencies throughout the world rely on audio recording devices in the routine course of criminal investigations.

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
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 warrant obtained for each 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 these audio recording systems, these devices are utilized only with a court-ordered warrant, having established probable cause.

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?

Callyo is used exclusively during the investigation of crimes and only records information within the bounds of a court-ordered warrant, having established probable cause. There is no distinction in the levels of service SPD provides to the various and diverse neighborhoods, communities, or individuals within the city.

All use of Callyo 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 by Callyo 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 can / have you taken to ensure these consequences do not occur.

The most important unintended possible consequence related to the continued utilization of the Callyo is the possibility that the civil rights of individuals may be compromised by unlawful surveillance. SPD mitigates this risk by requiring a court-ordered warrant, having established probable cause, prior to the utilization of any recording capabilities of these technologies.

2.0 Public Outreach

2.1 Scheduled public meeting(s).

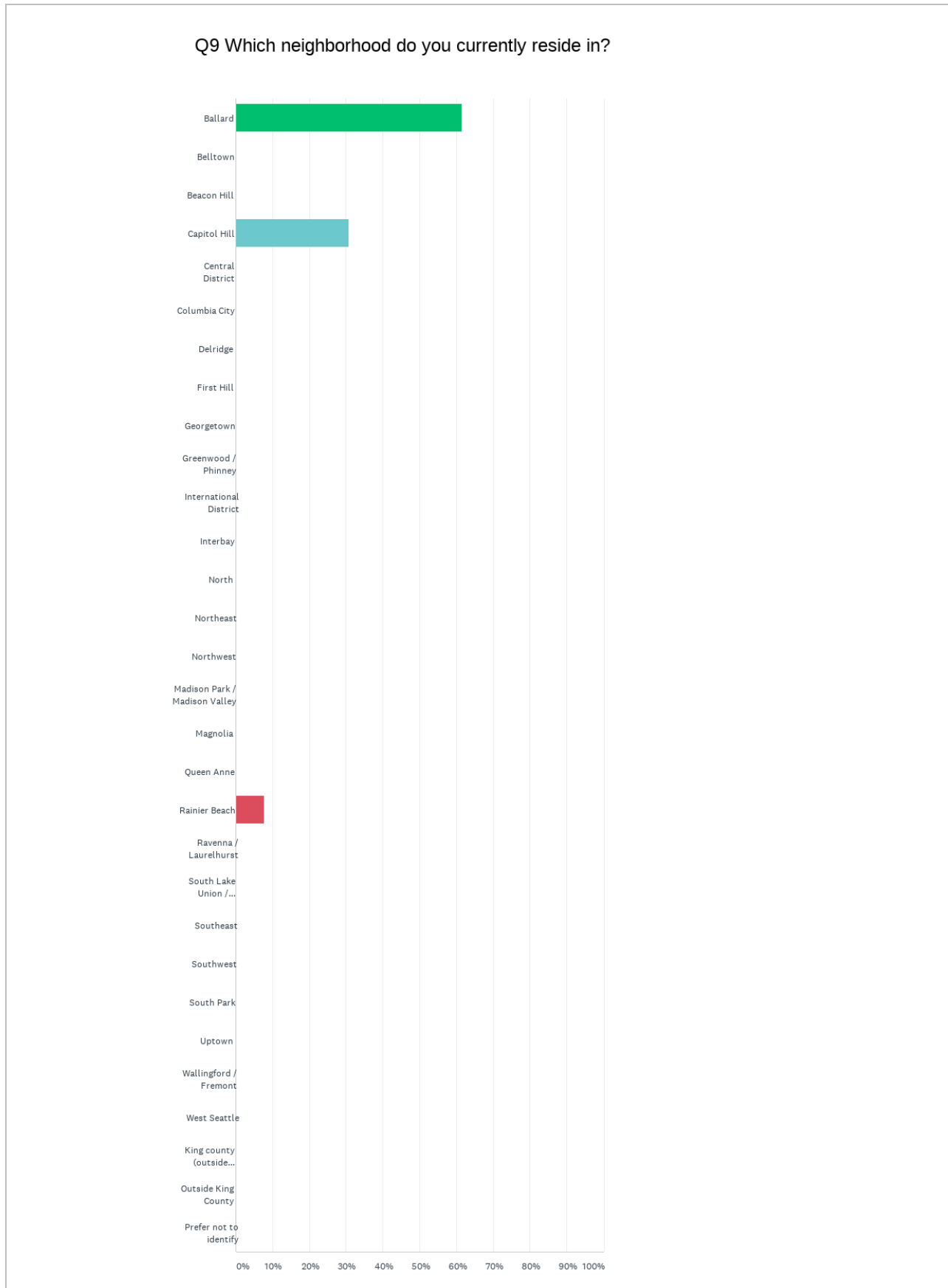
Location	Virtual Event
Time	Thursday, June 10 th , 12 PM

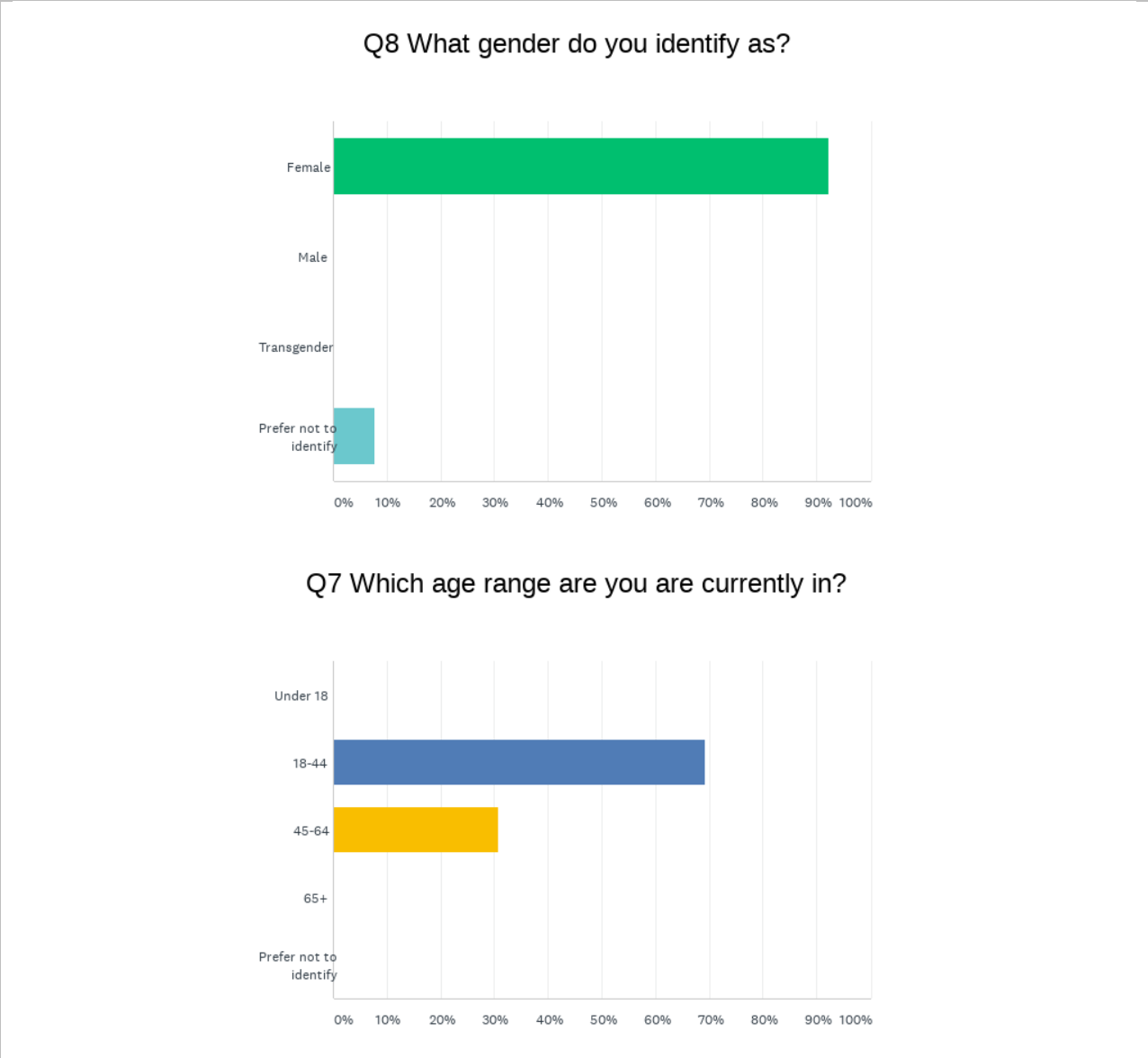
Location	Virtual Event
Time	Tuesday, June 29 th , 3 PM

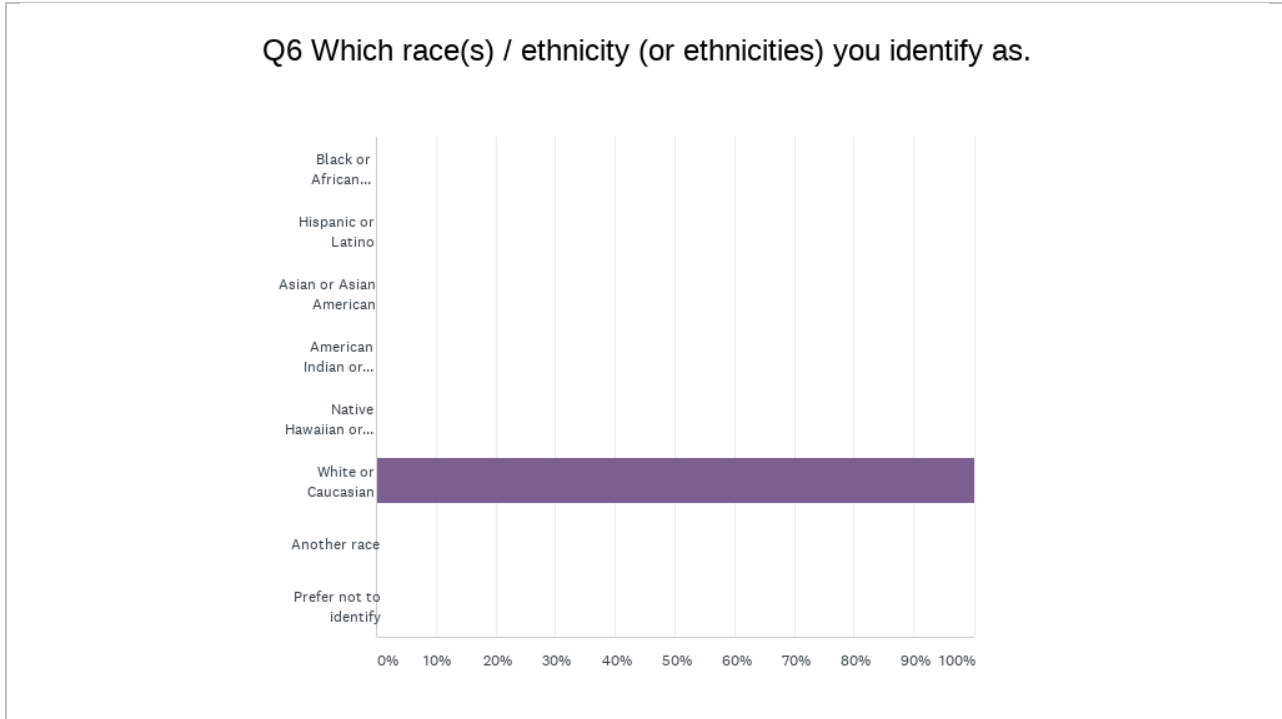
3.0 Public Comment Analysis

This section will be completed after the public comment period has been completed. Please note due to the volume of comments, analysis represents a summarization of all comments received. Technology specific comments will be included in Appendix C.

3.1 Summary of Response Volume







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

Q2 What concerns, if any, do you have about the use of this technology?

response question survey withholding information public comment open questions
 RMS Mark43 opposed informed public comment Missing information due
 hinder ability informed SPD using thus greatly hinder TESU public answered thus
 incorporates numerous questions public regarding answers questions numerous since
 dodged providing answers per year use Additionally SPD dodged
 many incidents per engagement meetings Additionally SPD specified many
 4a public engagement clarity regarding magnitude public Group 4a
 data retention period allocated questions public incident types SPD
 little time allocated CAD etc incident audio recordings defining limiting CAD
 Lack transparency Thus concerns include use Maltego concerns will Thus whether
 questions list concerns via answers open questions etc worst missing answers
 used privacy-wise assume worst **Callyo apps**
 approach security privacy-wise
audio recording devices Since safest approach
data survey Since safest **SPD** safest approach security **iBase**
 security privacy-wise assume **Maltego** assume worst missing
Lack clarity regarding missing answers open
use Callyo apps open questions list access list concerns will installed
 will Thus concerns apps policy defining limiting Maltego SIR limiting CAD etc
 regarding whether etc incident types use iBase types SPD may
 time allocated questions SPD RMS Mark43 questions public Group
 regarding magnitude use Group 4a public specified many incidents
 public engagement meetings incidents per year meetings Additionally SPD
 Surveillance always concern SPD dodged providing Security
 providing answers questions record questions numerous questions audio
 questions public answered deployment answered thus greatly write access
 greatly hinder ability One safely assume ability informed public SPD withholding information
 public comment open recording devices use SPD use Maltego question survey Since

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

Q3 What value, if any, do you see in the use of this technology?

Remains seen value **None**

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

Q4 What do you want City leadership to consider about the use of this technology?

past history prior Callyo apps Require City leadership past stop funding tool tool Given City security requiring SPD recommend City leadership etc Require SPD problems fixed SPD may used fixed systemic problems version criminal system fixed considerations depend SPD support pipelines criminal TBD valid considerations community needs support update Callyo SIR tools money community per year use surveil residents SPD many incidents per use Maltego SPD disclose many record specific incident types audio recording devices Policy state specific report recent audit questions Require SPD provide date report Require SPD answer SPD publicly provide changes made Require Require SPD Policy changes superficial changes access limited cosmetic changes Require SPD update will pursue limited SPD answer public right instead will

Require SPD disclose suspect fundamentally right

use surveillance technologies suspect **data**

prior surveillance technologies **iBase** technologies suspect fundamentally

Maltego fundamentally right instead

answer public questions instead will pursue **Callyo apps** pursue limited cosmetic devices cosmetic changes superficial Require SPD publicly superficial changes made publicly provide date made Require SPD date report recent public questions Require recent audit SPD SPD Policy state systems state specific incident Ban Improve security requiring SPD surveil residents disclose many incidents need tools money incidents per year money community needs SPD update Callyo needs support pipelines apps Require SPD pipelines criminal system valid considerations depend system fixed systemic depend SPD answering systemic problems fixed audited tools recommend City audio recordings City leadership stop etc Improve security Given City leadership leadership stop funding leadership past history funding tool Given history prior surveillance

3.5 General Surveillance Comments

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

Q5 Do you have any other comments or questions?

legal representative someone conducted audit report always disclosed legal
answered policy defining SPD RMS Roughly iBase SIR 6.1 Mark43 instead SPD
IBM s Security SPD use Maltego SPD licenses IBM SIR updated include
accurately mapped person questions public answered
individual voice accurately Callyo apps SPD
recording specific individual many incidents per
ensure voice recording SPD s brother girlfriend mother
year SPD use concealed audio recording
Roughly many incidents voice recognition identification
types SPD may SPD use voice
defining incident types someone facing charges
audio recording devices
representative someone facing iBase SPD s investigation
policy defining incident use voice recognition
incident types SPD recognition identification technology
SPD may use younger brother girlfriend per year SPD
SPD ensure voice used voice recording specific Will SIR updated
specific individual voice incidents per year voice accurately mapped
Many questions public SPD using information community version Maltego
licenses IBM s also use Maltego s Security i2 RMS Mark43 instead
public answered policy officer manually add Maltego Transform Hub
RMS Roughly many audit report found disclosed legal representative

4.0 Response to Public Comments

This section will be completed after the public comment period has been completed.

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

From: Seattle Community Surveillance Working Group (CSWG)

To: Seattle City Council

Date: Oct 25, 2021

Re: Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment for Callyo

Executive Summary

The CSWG has completed its review of the Surveillance Impact Reports (SIRs) for the three surveillance technologies included in Group 4a of the Seattle Surveillance Ordinance technology review process. These technologies are Callyo, i2 iBase, Audio Recording Systems, and Maltego. This document is the CSWG's Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment for Callyo used by Seattle Police Department (SPD) as set forth in SMC 14.18.080(B)(1), which we provide for inclusion in the final SIRs submitted to the City Councils.

This document first provides our recommendations to Council, then provides background information, key concerns, and outstanding questions regarding Callyo technologies.

Our assessment of Callyo technologies as used by Seattle Police Department (SPD) focuses on three major issues:

1. Additional policy language is necessary to define a specific and restricted purpose of use.
2. There are inadequate policies regarding data collection and unclear policies regarding data storage, protection, and sharing.
3. There are inadequate oversight policies restricting Callyo technologies' additional surveillance features.

Recommendations

The Council should adopt clear and enforceable rules that ensure, at the minimum, the following:

1. The purpose and allowable uses of Callyo technologies must be clearly defined, and any SPD use of Callyo technologies and data collected with Callyo technologies must be restricted to that specific purpose and those allowable uses. The specific incident types for which Callyo technologies may be used must be stated.
2. SPD must disclose which specific Callyo technologies or applications it uses and under what circumstances SPD deploys which units.
3. All data collected through Callyo technologies must follow the issuance of a search warrant, or a clearly delineated consent process that sets enforceable rules limiting the types of data that may be collected.

4. Any data collected by Motorola must not be owned, used, or retained by Motorola, and any data housed on the Callyo cloud must be properly secured.
5. Data must be securely shared with third parties and properly deleted.
6. There must be a clear oversight and accountability processes ensuring that TESU officers delete data that fall outside the scope of a search warrant or consent statement and do not share that data with investigating officers.
7. There must be a requirement for an independent audit of SPD's use of Callyo technologies.
8. There must be a requirement that Callyo technologies are only used on SPD-issued devices (not personal devices) and Callyo applications should be promptly uninstalled from SPD devices after expiration of the search warrant or consent agreement.
9. There must be clear guidelines for securely storing and managing any data collected by Callyo technologies outside of call recordings, such as location data, and there must be provisions to ensure that data outside the scope of a search warrant or consent agreement are deleted.
10. There must be a requirement for SPD to ensure authenticity of recordings and individuals in Callyo-generated recordings.
11. There must be a requirement that data may only be added manually from Callyo technologies to SPD's RMS (Mark43), and that Callyo technologies does not have direct read or write access to SPD's RMS.
12. SPD must be required to disclose for how many incidents per year they use Callyo technologies.
13. There must be a prohibition on use of biometric identification technology on Callyo-generated recordings.

Key Concerns

1. **There are inadequate policies defining purpose of use.** The SIR does not fully describe the circumstances under which Callyo technologies may be used. It is unclear when call-masking may be used and whether Callyo technologies are the only recording application that SPD uses to record calls. Without clear purpose restrictions, officers may record conversations widely,

- amassing unnecessary sensitive data and voice biometrics. Similarly, officers may inappropriately use call-masking technologies outside of any specific criminal investigation and undermine expectations of government transparency.
2. **It is unclear what specific Callyo technologies or applications SPD uses.** The vendor, Callyo, has various mobile apps including 10-21 Police Phone, 10-21 Video, 10-21 Flight, LiveWire, Pulse, VIP, and VoiceRecorder/Q-recorder. Without knowing which specific Callyo technologies are in use by SPD, it is difficult to assess SPD's use of these technologies.
 3. **There is lack of clarity around requirements for a warrant.** The SIR states that Callyo technologies may only be used with a court order. Elsewhere, the SIR states that Callyo technologies' call recording functions may only be used with a search warrant. However, the city's webpage states, "Callyo may be used with consent or search warrant." Clarity is needed as to whether current rules allow officers to use some features of Callyo technologies based on consent alone. Such clarity is particularly important because the SIR repeatedly states that the search warrant determines what data can be properly collected via Callyo. Uses of Callyo technologies based on consent alone would not be subject to such parameters. The SIR fails to specify when officers can request consent and what content can be recorded based on that consent. Improper data collection is probable absent clearer guidelines.
 4. **It is unclear how Callyo technologies may be used and by whom.** The SIR primarily addresses how a non-HRVU (High-Risk Victims Unit) officer or detective would have TESU (Technical and Electronic Support Unit) record their call. Any difference in process for recording the calls of non-officers is not detailed. The HRVU's Callyo use parameters are also only partially explicated despite HRVU's larger share of the annual Callyo budget. Without comprehensive guidelines ensuring that appropriate usage is tracked and data are properly managed, sensitive information may be improperly shared and tools like call masking may be used improperly.
 5. **It is unclear if and how Motorola Solutions collects or retains data.** The SIR does not describe a contract between SPD and Motorola Solutions. While the SIR indicates that no "sharing partners" have "direct access" to Callyo data "while it resides in the [mobile phone] device," it is unclear what access there is to data that no longer resides in the devices and may instead be stored in Callyo's Cloud. While SPD stores Callyo recordings on its own systems, the SIR does not make clear whether data initially recorded in Callyo's app are also uploaded to Amazon Web Service's GovCloud, which hosts Callyo's cloud and appears to store its data. If data are stored on Callyo's Cloud system without contractual restrictions, Motorola Solutions may be able to review and parse private recording data, or even share or sell that data to third parties. The SIR does not mention any such cloud storage or other data collection by Motorola Solutions, leaving open the possibility that Motorola has access to highly sensitive information.
 6. **There are inadequate data sharing policies.** The SIR offers only an extremely general description of who might receive Callyo data and how such data would be shared. Neither security protocols for transferring data nor for ensuring that shared data are properly deleted are explicated in the SIR. Indefinite retention of data and insecure sharing processes could lead to exposure of sensitive data, with manifold consequences for those recorded – from safety risks for witnesses to discovery of private information by employers.
 7. **There are inadequate data retention policies.** The SIR states that devices that collect no relevant evidence, per the terms of the court order, are purged in their entirety by TESU staff and no data are provided to the investigating officer. However, protocols to ensure that TESU staff properly execute these determinations are not detailed fully. Additional clarity is needed as to how deletions are determined, and how frequently supervising officers review the data that is shared with investigating officers. Indefinite and improper data storage could lead sensitive data to be shared publicly or could lead SPD officers to use improperly collected data in the course of an investigation – subjecting those investigated to an overreach of police powers.
 8. **There are inadequate oversight policies.** Callyo advertises that the call masking on its 10-21 phone application "diverts millions of calls away from dispatch centers each year" by enabling officers to communicate with members of the public directly. SPD does not provide data on the

number of calls that might be diverted, but any such calls would no longer be subject to the systematic tracking and oversight which centralized dispatch systems provide. This arrangement makes it easier for individual officers to unilaterally control communications with members of the public and use that communication control to abuse their power.

9. **There are no policies restricting use of Callyo’s surveillance features.** Callyo can be integrated with other law enforcement-focused Amazon Web Services technologies in ways that makes it surveillance capabilities more forceful. Callyo also includes numerous additional surveillance features, such as video recording and live-streaming and “10-21 Flight,” which allows officers to perform surveillance using drones. The SIR describes no policy which would prevent SPD from using these Callyo features in the future. Videos captured by Callyo could be stored and later entered into facial recognition programs, which have been widely found to be racially biased. Drone video tools can be and have been used to track and observe protestors, improperly subjecting political organizers to targeted surveillance and chilling freedoms of speech and association.

Outstanding Questions

- What are all the specific Callyo applications/technologies that SPD uses?
- Does Callyo collect location data? If so, how and when is location tracked and what policies govern recording and storage of location data?
- Can Callyo be used without a warrant, based on two-party consent alone? If so, when may it be used without a warrant, how is consent obtained, and what rules set the parameters for Callyo’s use?
- When Callyo is used on calls between a third party (i.e. a cooperating witness) and an unknowing participant, how does the recording process differ compared to Callyo’s use for recordings of officers in phone conversations?
- How and when is call masking used and what policies govern usage of that feature?
- How does the HRVU use Callyo and what guidelines govern its use? Does the HRVU ever use Callyo functions besides call masking, such as location tracking?
- Does the HRVU use Callyo to collect data – such as the phone numbers called – and how are data stored and/or shared?
- Does SPD have a contract with Motorola Solutions for its use of Callyo? If so, what are the agreement’s provisions?
- Where are audio recordings initially stored? Are they ever stored anywhere besides the original recording device and the thumb drive submitted to the investigating officer, such as on the Callyo cloud?
- Who owns the data collected by Callyo? Does Motorola have access to or store the collected data at any point? If so, what are Motorola’s data security practices with respect to the data collected?
- How are data shared with third parties? How is that data monitored for deletion within the appropriate time frame?
- When did the last audit of the TESU and Callyo occur? What were the results?

The answers to these questions can further inform the content of any binding policy the Council chooses to include in an ordinance on this technology, as recommended above.

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.

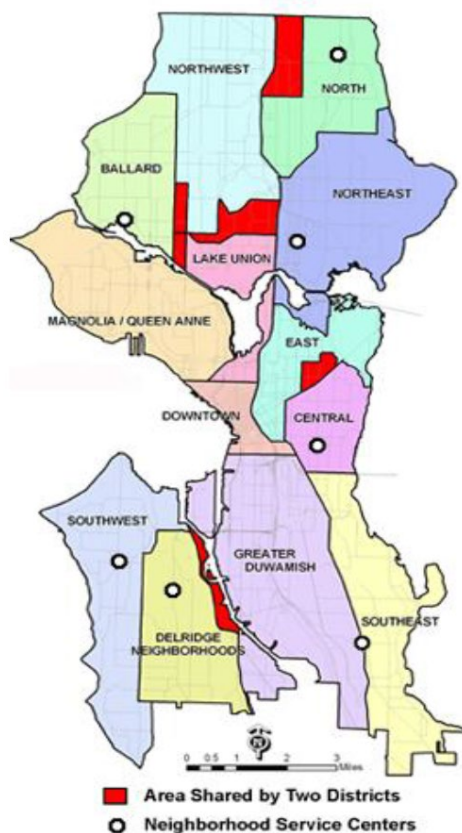
Stakeholders: (taken from the racial equity toolkit.) Those impacted by proposed policy, program, or budget issue who have potential concerns or issue expertise. Examples might include: specific racial/ethnic groups, other institutions like Seattle housing authority, schools, community-based organizations,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

Seattle English ▼
Google Translate Disclaimer

Tech Talk

Seattle Information Technology

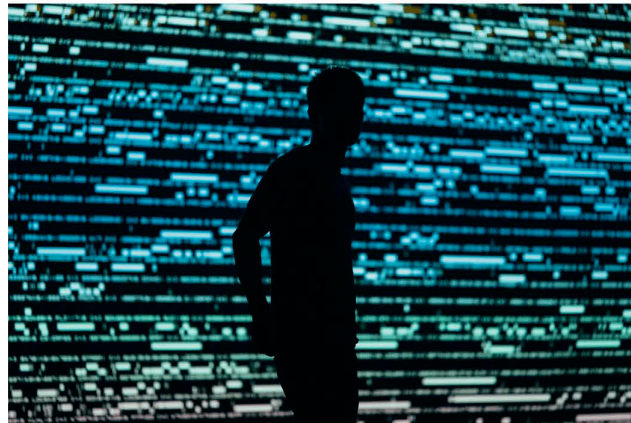
HOME TOPICS ▼ | 🔍

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Fourth Public Comment Period Opening for Technologies Subject to the City's Surveillance Ordinance

by [Seattle IT](#) on May 26, 2021



The City of Seattle has published the fourth set of draft Surveillance Impact Reports (SIRs) for four of the 26 currently existing surveillance technologies, per the [Surveillance Ordinance](#).

The City of Seattle is looking for the public's input on the SIRs to help provide the City Council with insight into community perspective and ensure City policies responsibly govern the use of these technologies.

The public comment period is currently open and runs through June 30, 2021. The complete list of technologies in this group for review, can be found below. We have three ways to allow residents to provide input and share their concerns:

1. Residents can submit their surveillance comments on each technology online at: [City of Seattle Privacy website](#).
2. Seattle residents can also mail comments to Attn: Surveillance & Privacy Program, Seattle IT, PO Box 94709, Seattle, WA 98124
3. City Surveillance Technology Event: The City will hold virtual events to allow attendees ask questions from department technology experts and hear from City leadership. These virtual events will take place over using Webex and participants can join via online or the phone. Links and times are as follows:

Thursday, June 10, noon to 1 p.m.

Link to join: [https://seattle.webex.com/seattle/j.php?](https://seattle.webex.com/seattle/j.php?MTID=mdfa673054e3236adb179613c69692067)

MTID=mdfa673054e3236adb179613c69692067

Phone number to call in: +1-206-207-1700

Event number (access code): 187 147 0595

Tuesday, June 29, 3-4 p.m.

Link to join: [https://seattle.webex.com/seattle/j.php?](https://seattle.webex.com/seattle/j.php?MTID=me51f66a7150a8e16ca6e3220e25449fd)

MTID=me51f66a7150a8e16ca6e3220e25449fd

Phone number to call in: +1-206-207-1700

Event number (access code): 187 172 4351

More information on these technologies, as well as the City of Seattle's Privacy program, can be found online at the [City of Seattle's Privacy website](#).

This public input period is a valuable part of our process. The City of Seattle is committed to being transparent and accountable. Hearing from residents is part of the process. We welcome your thoughts and comments and look forward to hearing them.

Seattle Police Department's Callyo

Seattle Police Department's Callyo technology is under review for public comment as a retroactive surveillance technology. This software may be installed on an officer's cell phone to allow them to record the audio from phone communications between law enforcement and suspects. Callyo may be used with consent or search warrant.

Seattle Police Department's Audio Recording Devices

Seattle Police Department's Audio Recording Device technology is under review for public comment as a retroactive surveillance technology. This technology consists of a hidden microphone to audio record individuals without their knowledge. The microphone is either not visible to the subject being recorded or is disguised as another object. Used with search warrant or signed Authorization to Intercept (RCW 9A.73.200).

Seattle Police Department's I2 iBase

Seattle Police Department's I2 iBase technology is under review for public comment as a retroactive surveillance technology. The I2 iBase crime analysis tool allows for configuring, capturing, controlling, analyzing and displaying complex information and relationships in link and entity data. iBase is both a database application, as well as a modeling and analysis tool. It uses data pulled from SPD's existing systems for modeling and analysis.

Seattle Police Department's Maltego

Seattle Police Department's Maltego technology is under review for public comment as a retroactive surveillance technology. Maltego is an interactive data mining tool that renders graphs for link analysis. The tool is used in online investigations for finding relationships between pieces of information from various sources located on the internet.

Filed Under: [Privacy](#)

Tagged With: [surveillance cameras](#), [surveillance ordinance](#), [Surveillance technology](#)

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Appendix C: All Comments Received from Members of the Public

ID: 12841224701

Submitted Through: Online Comment

Date: 7/23/2021 3:52:28 PM

Which surveillance technology that is currently open for public comment, do you wish to comment on?

SPD: Callyo

What concerns, if any, do you have about the use of this technology?

Very little time was allocated for questions from the public at the Group 4a public engagement meetings. Additionally, SPD dodged providing answers to some of the questions. As such, numerous questions from the public have not been answered and thus greatly hinder the ability for informed public comment. My open questions on SPD's use of Callyo apps are in the response to question #5 in this survey. Since the safest approach (security-/privacy-wise) is to assume the worst as the missing answers to these open questions, my list of concerns will do the same. Thus, these concerns include: (1) Ambiguity from SPD in the Callyo SIR item 3.1 regarding deployment of the technology. SPD didn't clearly specify (aside from the HRVU) if Callyo apps are only deployed by the TESU when there's a court order; or if there are TESU Callyo app deployments that don't need a court order. If the HRVU is the only SPD unit that uses Callyo solely for call masking, then this means that all TESU deployments involve some form of court-approved privacy invasion (call recording, GPS location, etc). (2) The Callyo SIR item 3.1 is also ambiguous regarding whether Callyo apps are continuously installed on SPD cell phones (such as by the apps being pre-installed on the phones); or if the TESU installs and then later uninstalls the Callyo apps after each court-approved deployment. If the apps are continuously present on the devices, then this presents the risk for mis-use/abuse of the technology via officers using it outside of a court order. (3) SPD is withholding information from the public about which Callyo apps SPD uses. Callyo is just the name of the company (which was bought by Motorola). Callyo makes multiple apps: 10-21 Police Phone, 10-21 Video, 10-21 Flight, LiveWire, Pulse, VIP, and VoiceRecorder/Q-recorder. SPD has not been transparent about the technology they use. One point of the Seattle Surveillance Ordinance (SMC 14.18) was to bring the surveillance technologies to light so that they could have a robust public assessment. This is not possible when SPD is choosing to keep the apps they use secret. This should not be permissible. SPD must disclose the apps they use. (4) Potentially weakened security and auditability if SPD allows officers to use Callyo apps on non-department-issued-devices (such officer's personal cell phones). (5) Lack of informed/valid consent if SPD leverages any Callyo apps installed on a civilian's phone (such as Callyo Pulse possibly being used by an informant & SPD using LiveWire to track the informant's GPS location and/or collect audio). This could lead to a member of the public feeling like they must consent to being tracked by the City in order to get SPD off their backs. Consent given under duress isn't consent. Due to the powder dynamics in play, Callyo apps should not be used on civilian phones. (6) Lack of transparency regarding whether SPD is using the Free or the Premium/Enterprise version of Callyo apps. (7) No audit (by OIG/APRS/etc) of SPD's Callyo call records (such as, to confirm the uses of Callyo apps match TESU request logs). If such an audit has been performed, then SPD has not disclosed the report to the public. (8) No policy defining or limiting the (CAD/etc) incident types for which SPD may use Callyo apps. (9) The potential use of voice recognition/identification technology on the Callyo-generated recordings. (10) Missing information due to SPD not specifying any information about the GPS data in the Callyo SIR items 4.0 and 6.0. One can only safely assume that the collection, use, sharing, & accuracy of GPS data by SPD via Callyo apps are poorly handled, otherwise why hide it. (11) Lack of transparency (again) about whether the Callyo suite of apps are the only software/systems from Motorola Solutions Command Center used by SPD. (12) Lack of auditability & ownership of data; and potential weakened security due to the storage of Callyo-generated data in the cloud, not on servers owned by the City. The City is at the whims of

Callyo/Motorola regarding how secure the data is stored, whether it's stored durably/redundantly, who has access to the data, when/how the data is permanently deleted, whether they get audited, etc. Basically the City has less control over the data lifecycle since the City is entirely relying on Callyo/Motorola. (13) Lack of clarity regarding the data lifecycle for all subsets of data (i.e. data used as evidence, data not considered evidence, accidentally collected data, etc). (14) Potential for security risk if Callyo has write access to the SPD RMS (Mark43), as opposed to an officer manually adding data from Callyo apps to the RMS. (15) Lack of clarity regarding the magnitude of the use of Callyo apps by SPD. SPD has not specified how many incidents per year they use Callyo apps for. (16) Possible issues with authenticity and authentication of target individuals in Callyo-generated recordings. Specifically, it is unclear how SPD accurately maps a voice in a recording to a certain person.

What value, if any, do you see in the use of this technology?

None.

What do you want City leadership to consider about the use of this technology?

SPD shouldn't surveil residents. SPD doesn't need more tools, or more money. The community needs support so these pipelines to the criminal system are fixed. Those systemic problems aren't fixed by SPD having more tools. As such, I recommend that City leadership stop funding this tool. Given City leadership's past history on prior surveillance technologies, I suspect they won't do what is fundamentally right and instead will pursue limited cosmetic changes. As such, here are some superficial changes that could be made: (1) Require SPD to answer all of the public's questions. (2) Require SPD to update the Callyo SIR to clarify aspects of which units deploy which Callyo apps under which circumstances. (3) Require that Callyo apps are promptly uninstalled from SPD devices after the court order expires (if not sooner), so as to minimize mis-use/abuse of the apps. (4) Require SPD to update the Callyo SIR to include which apps SPD uses: 10-21 Police Phone, 10-21 Video, 10-21 Flight, LiveWire, Pulse, VIP, and/or VoiceRecorder/Q-recorder. (5) Require that SPD only use Callyo apps on SPD-issued devices, not officer's personal devices or civilian-owned devices. (6) Require SPD to clarify if they use the Free or the Premium/Enterprise version of Callyo apps. (7) Require SPD to publicly provide the date and report from the most recent audit of SPD's use of Callyo apps. (8) Require SPD Policy to state which specific incident types for which Callyo apps may be used. (9) Ban the use of voice recognition/identification technology on the Callyo-generated recordings. (10) Require SPD to update the Callyo SIR items 4.0 and 6.0 to include coverage of GPS data. In the meantime, the public can only safely assume that the collection, use, sharing, & accuracy of GPS data by SPD via Callyo apps are poorly handled, otherwise why hide it. (11) Require SPD to disclose whether the Callyo suite of apps are the only software/systems from Motorola Solutions Command Center used by SPD. (12) Given the weakened security, auditability, and ownership of data due to the storage of Callyo-generated data in the cloud, not on servers owned by the City. The City is at the whims of Callyo/Motorola regarding how secure the data is stored, whether it's stored durably/redundantly, who has access to the data, when/how the data is permanently deleted, whether they get audited, etc. Basically the City has less control over the data lifecycle since the City is entirely relying on Callyo/Motorola. As such, the City should strongly consider using a different solution. (13) Require SPD to update the Callyo SIR to fully clarify the data lifecycle for all subsets of data (i.e. data used as evidence, data not considered evidence, accidentally collected data, etc). (14) Improve security by requiring that SPD's Callyo apps don't have direct read or write access to the SPD RMS (Mark43). Instead, require that an officer manually add data from a Callyo app to the RMS on an as needed basis. (15) Require SPD to disclose how many incidents per year they use Callyo apps for. (16) Require SPD to disclose how they ensure authenticity of recordings and authentication of target individuals in Callyo-generated recordings. Specifically, it is unclear how SPD accurately maps a voice in a recording to a certain person (and that the recording is not forged/fraudulent).

Do you have any other comments or questions?

Many questions from the public have not been answered, such as: (1) The deployment of Callyo by TESU in the SIR is ambiguous: Aside from the HRVU, is Callyo only deployed by the TESU when there's a court order; or are there TESU Callyo deployments that don't need a court-order? That is, is the HRVU the only dept that uses Callyo solely for call masking? (2) Is Callyo pre-installed on SPD-issued cell phones; or does the TESU install and then remove the app after each court-approved deployment? (3) What are all the Callyo apps that SPD uses (10-21 Police Phone/Video/Flight, LiveWire/Pulse, VIP, VoiceRecorder/Q-recorder)? (4) Does SPD leverage any Callyo apps installed on a civilian's phone (such as Callyo Pulse possibly being used by an informant & SPD using LiveWire to track the informant's GPS location and/or collect audio)? (5) Is SPD using the Free or the Premium/Enterprise version of Callyo apps? (6) Is there any SPD policy prohibiting installing/using Callyo on officer's personal cell phones, as opposed to dept.-issued phones? (7) Has there been an audit (by OIG/APRS/etc) of SPD's Callyo call records (such as, to confirm the uses of Callyo match TESU request logs)? If so, when was the last such audit and where can the report be found? (8) Is there any policy defining the incident types for which SPD may use Callyo? (9) Does SPD use any voice recognition/identification technology on the Callyo recordings? (10) Section 1.0 of the Callyo SIR mentions one use being "GPS locate the phone of a caller". Sections 4.0 & 6.0 do not include information about the GPS data. Will the SIR be getting updated to include coverage of GPS data? (11) Are the Callyo suite of apps the only software/systems from Motorola Solutions Command Center used by SPD? (12a) The Callyo SIR mentions the data is extracted onto a thumb drive & submitted as evidence: Before the recordings are extracted, does Callyo store the audio recordings on the mobile device or are they stored in the cloud? (12b) What happens to the data within Callyo afterward SPD deems it superfluous or retains as evidence - that is, does SPD have control over the data lifecycle within Callyo? (13) Is Callyo integrated with SPD's RMS (Mark43) or instead does an SPD officer manually add the Callyo data to the SPD RMS? (14) Roughly how many incidents per year does SPD use Callyo apps for? (15) How does SPD ensure that the voice in a recording is that of a specific individual? How is the voice accurately mapped to a person?

ID: 12746755854

Submitted Through: Online Comment

Date: 6/15/2021 6:55:32 PM

Which surveillance technology that is currently open for public comment, do you wish to comment on?

SPD: Callyo

What concerns, if any, do you have about the use of this technology?

Surveillance is always a concern.

What value, if any, do you see in the use of this technology?

Remains to be seen if there is a value.

What do you want City leadership to consider about the use of this technology?

TBD, valid considerations would depend on SPD answering the public's questions.

Do you have any other comments or questions?

1) The deployment of Callyo by TESU in the SIR is ambiguous: Aside from the HRVU, is Callyo only deployed by the TESU when there's a court order; or are there TESU Callyo deployments that don't need a court-order? That is, is the HRVU the only dept that uses Callyo solely for call masking? 2) Is Callyo pre-installed on SPD-issued cell phones; or does the TESU install and then remove the app after each court-approved deployment? 3) What are all the Callyo apps that SPD uses (10-21 Police Phone/Video/Flight, LiveWire/Pulse, VIP, VoiceRecorder/Q-recorder)? 4) Does SPD leverage any Callyo apps installed on a civilian's phone (such as Callyo Pulse possibly being used by an informant & SPD using LiveWire to track the informant's GPS location and/or collect audio)? 5) Is SPD using the Free or the Premium/Enterprise version of Callyo apps? 6) Is there any SPD policy prohibiting installing/using Callyo on officer's personal cell phones, as opposed to dept.-issued phones? 7) Has there been an audit (by OIG/APRS/etc) of SPD's Callyo call records (such as, to confirm the uses of Callyo match TESU request logs)? If so, when was the last such audit and where can the report be found? 8) Is there any policy defining the incident types for which SPD may use Callyo? 9) Does SPD use any voice recognition/identification technology on the Callyo recordings? 10) Section 1.0 of the Callyo SIR mentions one use being "GPS locate the phone of a caller". Sections 4.0 & 6.0 do not include information about the GPS data. Will the SIR be getting updated to include coverage of GPS data? 11) Are the Callyo suite of apps the only software/systems from Motorola Solutions Command Center used by SPD? 12a) The Callyo SIR mentions the data is extracted onto a thumb drive & submitted as evidence: Before the recordings are extracted, does Callyo store the audio recordings on the mobile device or are they stored in the cloud? 12b) What happens to the data within Callyo afterward SPD deems it superfluous or retains as evidence - that is, does SPD have control over the data lifecycle within Callyo? 13) Is Callyo integrated with SPD's RMS (Mark43) or instead does an SPD officer manually add the Callyo data to the SPD RMS? 14) Roughly how many incidents per year does SPD use Callyo apps for? 15) How does SPD ensure that the voice in a recording is that of a specific individual? How is the voice accurately mapped to a person?

ID: 12698216584

Submitted Through: Online Comment

Date: 5/28/2021 2:20:32 PM

Which surveillance technology that is currently open for public comment, do you wish to comment on?

SPD: Callyo

What concerns, if any, do you have about the use of this technology?

Privacy.

What value, if any, do you see in the use of this technology?

None

What do you want City leadership to consider about the use of this technology?

We don't need more surveillance

Do you have any other comments or questions?

Appendix D: Letters from Organizations or Commissions

July 23, 2021

Seattle Information Technology
700 5th Ave, Suite 2700
Seattle, WA 98104

RE: ACLU of Washington Comments on Group 4a Surveillance Technologies

On behalf of the ACLU of Washington, I write to offer our comments on the surveillance technologies included in Group 4a of the Seattle Surveillance Ordinance implementation process.



P.O. Box 2728
Seattle, WA 98111-2728
(206) 624-2184
aclu-wa.org

Michele Storms
Executive Director

The four Seattle Police Department (SPD) technologies in Group 4a are covered in the following order:

1. Callyo
2. i2 iBase
3. Audio Recording Systems
4. Maltego

These comments should be considered preliminary, given that the Surveillance Impact Reports (SIR) for each technology leave a number of important questions unanswered. Specific unanswered questions for each technology are noted in the comments relating to that technology. Answers to these questions should be included in the updated SIRs provided to the Community Surveillance Working Group and to the City Council prior to their review of the technologies.

Callyo

I. *Background*

Callyo is a mobile phone identification masking and recording technology. It raises privacy and civil liberties concerns because it enables law enforcement to surreptitiously record individuals' conversations, and possibly their location data, without their knowledge or consent.

Because voice is a biometric identifier, audio data can be used to surreptitiously identify and track individuals. Any audio data collected could be used with voice recognition software that may contain inaccuracies and built-in race and gender biases.¹ Such audio could be later input into a voice recognition or biometrics database, which may further enable both corporate and government surveillance.²

¹ Voice recognition technologies already in use, such as Voice AI, are more likely to accurately respond to white people and men. See, for instance, Joan Bajorek, "Voice Recognition Still Has Significant Race and Gender Biases," *Harvard Business Review*, May 10, 2019, <https://hbr.org/2019/05/voice-recognition-still-has-significant-race-and-gender-biases>.

² Law enforcement agencies already use such programs and the creation of vocal recognition databases is underway. See, for instance, Michael Dumiak, "Interpol's New Software Will Recognize Criminals by Their Voices," *Spectrum.IEEE.org*, May 16, 2018, <https://spectrum.ieee.org/tech-talk/consumer-electronics/audiovideo/interpol-s-new-automated-platform-will-recognize-criminals-by-their-voice>.

SPD's possible collection of location data with Callyo raises further concerns. While an SPD representative stated that Callyo only tracks the GPS location of SPD phones and cannot collect other location data,³ the Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) states that Callyo is used to GPS locate individuals.⁴ The lack of clarity around SPD's collection of individuals' GPS data raises location-tracking concerns. Law enforcement can use geo-location data to conduct real-time surveillance of individuals without their knowledge or consent. Location data can reveal highly sensitive information about people's behaviors, social patterns, and personal life, including political activities in which they engage, with whom they associate, and what religion they practice. Digitally collected location data also may be improperly and inaccurately used in criminal investigations.⁵ Location tracking therefore impinges upon basic privacy and due process rights and impedes individuals' abilities to enjoy their everyday lives free from fear of surveillance.

SPD's use of Callyo raises serious concerns. SPD policies described in the SIR do not include purpose limitations, adequate privacy and security protections, or clear restrictions on use. The SIR does not include a contract with the vendor, Motorola Solutions, and it is unclear whether there are contractual restrictions on data use and sharing.

Given the lack of adequate policies described by the SIR and the number of unanswered questions that remain, we have concerns that SPD's use of Callyo may infringe upon people's civil rights and civil liberties.

II. *Specific Concerns*

- a. **Lack of Clarity Around Requirements for a Warrant:** The SIR states that Callyo's functions can only be used with a court order.⁶ Elsewhere, the SIR states that Callyo's call recording functions may only be used with a search warrant.⁷ However, the city's webpage states, "Callyo may be used with consent or search warrant."⁸ Comments at the June 10th and July 20th public engagement meeting also suggested that consent might be sufficient to use Callyo. Clarity is needed as to whether current rules allow officers to use some features of Callyo based on consent alone. Such clarity is particularly important because the SIR repeatedly states that the search

"Speaker Identification" *GoVivace.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.govivace.com/products/speaker-identification/>; "Voice Authentication," *Aware Biometrics*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.aware.com/voice-authentication/>; "Forensic Voice Analysis," *Sestek.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.sestek.com/forensic-voice-analysis/>; "Voice Inspector for Forensic Experts," *Phonexia.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.phonexia.com/en/use-case/audio-forensics-software/>.

³ City of Seattle IT Department, "Group 4a Surveillance Technologies Public Meeting 1 20210610 1903 1," Accessed July 21, 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10FVt2oyy8>.

⁴ Seattle Police Department, "2021 Surveillance Impact Report: Callyo," Accessed June 7, 2021, <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Tech/Privacy/Public%20Engagement%20SIR%20-%20Callyo.pdf>, 5-7.

⁵ "Police Could Get Your Location Data Without a Warrant. This Has to End," *Wired*, February 2, 2017, <https://www.wired.com/2017/02/police-get-location-data-without-warrant-end/>.

⁶ SPD, "Callyo," 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 7, 10, and 11.

⁸ "Surveillance Technologies Under Review," *Seattle.gov*, Accessed June 6, 2021, <https://www.seattle.gov/tech/initiatives/privacy/surveillance-technologies>.

warrant determines what data can be properly collected via Callyo.⁹ Uses of Callyo based on consent alone would not be subject to such parameters. The SIR fails to specify when officers can request consent and what content can be recorded based on that consent. Improper data collection is probable absent clearer guidelines.

- b. **Inadequate Policies Defining Purpose of Use.** The SIR does not fully describe the circumstances under which Callyo may be used. It is unclear when call-masking may be used and whether Callyo is the only recording application that SPD uses to record calls. Without clear purpose restrictions, officers may record conversations widely, amassing unnecessary sensitive data and voice biometrics. Similarly, officers may inappropriately use call-masking technologies outside of any specific criminal investigation and undermine expectations of government transparency.
- c. **Lack of Clarity on How Callyo May be Used and By Whom.** The SIR primarily addresses how a non-HRVU (High-Risk Victims Unit) officer or detective would have TESU (Technical and Electronic Support Unit) record their call. Any difference in process for recording the calls of non-officers (i.e. calls made by cooperating witnesses) is not detailed. The HRVU’s Callyo use parameters are also only partially explicated,¹⁰ despite HRVU’s larger share of the annual Callyo budget.¹¹ Without comprehensive guidelines ensuring that appropriate usage is tracked and data is properly managed, sensitive information may be improperly shared and tools like call masking may be used improperly.
- d. **Lack of Clarity on Motorola Solutions’ Data Collection and Retention.** The SIR does not describe a contract between SPD and Motorola Solutions, leaving it unclear whether Motorola collects or retains data. While the SIR indicates that no “sharing partners” have “direct access” to Callyo data “while it resides in the [mobile phone] device,”¹² it is unclear what access there is to data that no longer resides in the devices and may instead be stored in Callyo’s cloud.¹³ While SPD stores Callyo recordings on its own systems, the SIR does not make clear whether data initially recorded in Callyo’s app is also uploaded to Amazon Web Service’s GovCloud, which hosts Callyo’s cloud and appears to store its data.¹⁴ When asked about possible Motorola collection of Callyo data during the July 20th public engagement meeting, the SPD representative expressed uncertainty as to whether the vendor might access or store some data. If data is stored on Callyo’s cloud system without contractual restrictions, Motorola Solutions may be able to review and parse private recording data, or even share or sell that data to third parties. The SIR does not mention any such

⁹ SPD, “Callyo,” 10, 11, 13, and 17.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 7-11.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 18.

¹² *Ibid.*, 14.

¹³ “Investigative Solutions,” *Callyo.com*, Accessed June 16, 2021, <https://callyo.com/investigations/investigative-solutions>.

¹⁴ “Callyo,” *Amazon Web Services*,

<https://partners.amazonaws.com/partners/0010L00001pBHsCQAW/Callyo>; “10-21 Video” *Callyo.com*, Accessed June 7, 2021, <https://callyo.com/public-safety/10-21-video>.

cloud storage or other data collection by Motorola Solutions, leaving open the possibility that Motorola has access to highly sensitive information.

- e. **Inadequate Data Sharing Policies.** The SIR offers only an extremely general description of who might receive Callyo data and how such data would be shared.¹⁵ Neither security protocols for transferring data nor for ensuring that shared data is properly deleted are explicated in the SIR. Indefinite retention of data and insecure sharing processes could lead to exposure of sensitive data, with manifold consequences for those recorded – from safety risks for witnesses to discovery of private information by employers.
- f. **Inadequate Data Retention Policies.** The SIR states that devices that collect no relevant evidence, per the terms of the court order, are purged in their entirety by TESU staff and no data is provided to the investigating officer.¹⁶ However, protocols to ensure that TESU staff properly execute these determinations are not detailed fully. Additional clarity is needed as to how deletions are determined, and how frequently supervising officers review the data that is shared with investigating officers.¹⁷ Indefinite and improper data storage could lead sensitive data to be shared publicly or could lead SPD officers to use improperly collected data in the course of an investigation – subjecting those investigated to an overreach of police powers.
- g. **Inadequate Oversight Policies.** Callyo advertises that the call masking on its 10-21 phone application “diverts millions of calls away from dispatch centers each year²³ by enabling officers to communicate with members of the public directly.¹⁸ SPD does not provide data on the number of calls that might be diverted, but any such calls would no longer be subject to the systematic tracking and oversight which centralized dispatch systems provide. This arrangement makes it easier for individual officers to unilaterally control communications with members of the public and use that communication control to abuse their power.
- h. **No Policies Restricting Use of Callyo’s Additional Surveillance Features.** Callyo can be integrated with other law enforcement-focused Amazon Web Services technologies in ways that makes its surveillance capabilities more forceful.¹⁹ Callyo also includes numerous additional surveillance features, such as video recording and live-streaming²⁰ and “10-

¹⁵ SPD, “Callyo,” 14-16.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 7 and 10.

¹⁷ See “Supervisors and commanding officers are responsible for ensuring compliance with policies,” at SPD, “Callyo,” 9.

¹⁸ “Spotlight: Callyo is Changing the Way Investigations Are Done,” *Police 1*, March 12, 2019, <https://www.police1.com/police-products/investigation/articles/spotlight-callyo-is-changing-the-way-investigations-are-done-1gZBKAlYMmn9y37I/>.

¹⁹ AWS Public Sector Blog Team, “Harnessing the Power of the Cloud: Startups Deliver Innovative Services to Public Agencies Faster,” *AWS Public Sector Blog*, Accessed June 16, 2021, <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/publicsector/harnessing-the-power-of-cloud-startups-deliver-innovative-services-to-public-safety-agencies-faster/>.

²⁰ “Police Body Camera App,” *10-21 Video.com*, Accessed June 16, 2021, <https://10-21.com/>; “10-21 Video,” *Callyo.com*.

21 Flight,” which allows officers to perform surveillance using drones.²¹ The SIR describes no policy which would prevent SPD from using these Callyo features in the future. Videos captured by Callyo could be stored and later entered into facial recognition programs, which have been widely found to be racially biased.²² Flight-based video tools can be and have been²³ used to track and observe protestors, improperly subjecting political organizers to targeted surveillance and chilling freedoms of speech and association.

III. *Outstanding Questions That Must be Addressed in the Final SIR*

- Is location data collected via Callyo? If so, how and when is location tracked and what policies govern recording and storage of location data?
- Can Callyo be used without a warrant, based on two-party consent alone? If so, when may it be used without a warrant, how is consent obtained, and what rules set the parameters for Callyo’s use?
- When Callyo is used on calls between a third party (i.e. a cooperating witness) and an unknowing participant, how does the recording process differ compared to Callyo’s use for recordings of officers in phone conversations?
- How and when is call masking used and what policies govern usage of that feature?
- How does the HRVU use Callyo and what guidelines govern its use? Does the HRVU ever use Callyo functions besides call masking, such as location tracking?
- Is any data collected through HRVU usage of Callyo – such as the phone numbers called – and how is that data stored and/or shared?
- Does SPD have a contract with Motorola Solutions for its use of Callyo? If so, what are the agreement’s provisions?
- Where are audio recordings initially stored? Are they ever stored anywhere besides the original recording device and the thumb drive submitted to the investigating officer, such as on the Callyo cloud?
- Who owns the data collected by Callyo? Does Motorola have access to or store the collected data at any point? If so, what are Motorola’s data security practices with respect to the data collected?
- How is data shared with third parties? How is shared data monitored for deletion within the appropriate time frame?

IV. *Recommendations for Regulation*

Pending answers to the questions above, we can make only preliminary recommendations for regulation of Callyo. SPD should adopt clearer and enforceable policies that ensure, at a minimum, the following:

²¹ “10-21 Flight,” *Callyo.com*, Accessed June 7, 2021, <https://callyo.com/public-safety/10-21-flight>.

²² Kade Crockford, “How is Face Recognition Surveillance Technology Racist?” *ACLU.org*, Accessed June 16, 2021, <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/how-is-face-recognition-surveillance-technology-racist/>.

²³ “U.S. Watched George Floyd Protests in 15 Cities Using Aerial Surveillance,” *The New York Times*, June 19, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/19/us/politics/george-floyd-protests-surveillance.html>.

- There is a specific and restricted purpose of use. The ordinance should define clear limits on Callyo’s uses, including narrow parameters for Callyo’s consent-based uses.
- All data collected through Callyo must follow the issuance of a search warrant, or a clearly delineated consent process that sets enforceable rules limiting the types of data that may be collected.
- Data is securely shared with third parties and properly deleted.
- Any data collected by Motorola is not owned by, used by, or retained by Motorola, and any data housed on the Callyo cloud is properly secured.
- There must be clear accountability processes for ensuring TESU officers delete improperly recorded data that falls outside the scope of a search warrant or consent statement and do not share it with investigating officers.
- There must be clear guidelines for securely storing and managing any data collected by Callyo outside of call recordings, such as location data, and provisions to ensure the deletion of any such data collected that does not fall within the scope of a search warrant or consent agreement.

i2 iBase

I. Background

IBM i2 iBase is a database application that raises serious privacy and civil liberties concerns because it can operate as a surveillance dragnet and can perform automated social network analysis (SNA), which likely exacerbates disproportionate surveillance and policing of marginalized communities.

iBase is used by law enforcement to identify and analyze network connections and patterns within input data, conduct SNA or “link analysis,” and share data with other agencies.²⁴ SPD uses i2 iBase in partnership with a second IBM application, i2 Analyst’s Notebook,²⁵ which is “a visual analysis tool” that includes “connected network visualizations, social network analysis, and geospatial or temporal views to help... uncover hidden connections and patterns in data.”²⁶ Together, these tools can search massive pools of data to find similarities and connections between entities and individuals, then produce maps and charts that represent the relationships or groups identified. The “Search 360” function in iBase allows officers to perform complex queries of stored records, expanding data search capabilities beyond those offered by existing records systems.²⁷

iBase also allows for new ways of viewing data, and includes features not described in the SIR. It can generate heat maps and find “hidden connections” via the “Find

²⁴ “IBM Security i2 iBase: FAQs,” *IBM.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/products/i2-ibase>.

²⁵ Seattle Police Department, “2021 Surveillance Impact Report: Link Analysis Software – IBM i2 iBase,” Accessed June 9, 2021, <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Tech/Privacy/Public%20Engagement%20SIR-%20Link%20Analysis-IBM%20i2%20iBase.pdf>, 7.

²⁶ “IBM Security i2 Analyst’s Notebook,” *IBM.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/products/i2-analysts-notebook>.

²⁷ “IBM Security i2 iBase: Details,” *IBM.com*, Accessed July 23, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/products/i2-ibase>.

Connected Network” tool, which identifies a network that “directly or indirectly” connects several entities of interest.²⁸

The SIR suggests that iBase is generally employed in two contexts. First, SPD’s Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) uses iBase to rapidly provide information to officers responding to incidents.²⁹ The RTCC is a “centralized data and logistics hubs” that allows analysts to provide data to officers on the street.³⁰ Second, investigating officers use iBase to collect and organize timeline and relationship data for cases in progress.³¹

Although SPD describes using iBase only to assess RMS and CAD data, iBase can process larger data pools and operate as a data dragnet. For instance, the Durham, NC Police Department has considered importing city utility data, recreational park logs, and daily jail visitor lists into iBase.³² A law enforcement-focused Open Source Intelligence integration is now available for iBase Analyst’s notebook. The integration allows “customers to use not only the internal data available on the platform, but also to collect and analyze a wealth of further information through open sources.”³³ This “further information” is public, but still raises privacy concerns when collected en masse and utilized for policing; for instance, the information could include social media data and geolocation history.³⁴ The SIR does not describe any SPD policy that would prevent additional data from being added to iBase. During the July 20th public engagement meeting, the SPD representative expressed uncertainty as to whether outside information was being used in SPD’s iBase.

The data analysis and matching performed by SNA tools like iBase can often be inaccurate. Data may become outdated or be entered incorrectly or in different formats.³⁵ Such errors are difficult to catch when data is processed at this scale. The analysis process can perpetuate these inaccuracies by integrating errors into the visualizations produced and generating linkages between people who have no relationship. For instance, a one-letter typo in an address might lead someone to be inaccurately connected to a household miles away. An outdated address might generate a connection with a location or person someone has not visited for years. These inaccuracies can compound existing police bias; those who have previously interacted with the police – who are disproportionately Black, Latinx, and

²⁸ “IBM Security i2 Analyst’s Notebook: Feature Spotlights,” IBM.com, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/products/i2-analysts-notebook/details>.

²⁹ SPD, “IBM i2 iBase,” 5.

³⁰ Seattle Police Department Public Affairs, “SPD Announces Agile Policing Strategy, Unveils Real-Time Crime Center,” *spdblotter.seattle.gov*, October 7, 2015, <https://spdblotter.seattle.gov/2015/10/07/spd-announces-agile-policing-strategy-unveils-real-time-crime-center/>.

³¹ SPD, “i2 iBase,” 5-6.

³² “Digital Dragnet: How Data Became a Cop’s Best Weapon,” *GCN*, November 29, 2011, <https://gcn.com/Articles/2011/12/05/Predictive-policing-tech-feature.aspx?Page=2>.

³³ “Social Links Brings the OSINT Solution to IBM’s i2 Analyst’s Notebook Platform,” *SocialLinks.io*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://blog.sociallinks.io/https-blog-sociallinks-io-social-links-brings-the-osint-solution-to-ibms-i2-analysts-notebook-platform/>.

³⁴ “SL Pro on IBM i2 Analyst’s Notebook,” *SocialLinks.io*, Accessed June 11, 2021, <https://blog.sociallinks.io/sl-pro-on-ibm-i2-analysts-notebook-product-launch-and-practical-application/>.

³⁵ Timothy Crocker, “The Power of Social Network Analysis,” *Police Chief Magazine*, Accessed June 11, 2021, <https://www.policechiefmagazine.org/power-social-network-analysis/>.

Indigenous³⁶ – are more likely to have data in RMS or CAD that could lead to a false “linkage” to a person of interest and subject that person to surveillance and unwarranted interactions with police.

The SIR acknowledges that i2 iBase and the Analytics notebook are used as tools within the field of social network analysis (SNA).³⁷ SNA is a problematic mode of analysis, in part because it is often used for predictive policing via “heat-mapping.” iBase advertises such features.³⁸ Any tool potentially useful for predictive policing raises well-documented civil liberties concerns, including reproducing existing biases and compounding the surveillance of neighborhoods which return higher crime data because they are over-policed.³⁹

Utilizing relationship analysis in conjunction with other more common predictive policing tools also raises new threats. For instance, rather than identifying specific locations where gun violence is likely to occur, SNA predictive policing may aim to identify *specific individuals* likely to face gun violence⁴⁰ – an entirely new level of invasive surveillance and data targeting. The SIR does not describe predictive policing uses of iBase, but such uses are also not prohibited. Given RTCC’s mission, it seems entirely conceivable that iBase data could be used to predict threats and re-direct officers. Unless governed by narrowly tailored guidelines, iBase has the potential to compound issues already present in SPD’s existing predictive policing apparatus.

RTCC use of SNA technology also raises freedom of association concerns. Without proper regulation, SNA tools could be used with open source data to pull up details not only on the subject of the incident, but on all of their associations – for instance, criminal records for a brother, parent, or Facebook friend. That information may influence an officer’s response to the situation; after all, RTCC

³⁶ Factors including biased policing, discriminatory school discipline policies, and community over-policing mean that Latinx, Black, and Indigenous people are more likely to interact with police, be stopped by police, and be searched by police – leading to the creation of notes or an entry in a system like CAD or RMS. These differences are well-documented nationally and in Seattle. See, for instance, David Kroman, “Report Shows Seattle Policing Still Disparate Along Racial Lines,” *Crosscut*, May 1, 2019, <https://crosscut.com/2019/05/report-shows-seattle-police-enforcement-still-disparate-along-racial-lines>; Elizabeth David, et al, “Contacts Between the Police and Public, 2015,” *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report*, October 2018, “Findings,” *Stanford Open Policing Project*, Accessed June 11, 2021, <https://openpolicing.stanford.edu/findings/>; Kim Eckart, “How a Police Contact by Middle School Leads to Different Outcomes for Black, White Youth,” *Washington.edu*, December 3, 2020, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2020/12/03/how-a-police-contact-by-middle-school-leads-to-different-outcomes-for-black-white-youth/>; <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp15.pdf>; Robert Crutchfield, et al, “Racial Disparity in Police Contacts,” *Race Justice* 2, no.3 (July 1, 2012): 10, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3868476/>;

³⁷ SPD “IBM i2 iBase,” 6.

³⁸ “IBM Security i2 Analyst’s Notebook: Feature Spotlights,” *IBM.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/products/i2-analysts-notebook/details>; “Durham Police Department,” *IBM.com*, Accessed July 23, 2021, <https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/durham-police-department>.

³⁹ Tim Lau, “Predictive Policing Explained,” *The Brennan Center for Justice*, April 1, 2020, <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/predictive-policing-explained>; Jared Friend, “Seattle’s New Crime Analytics Program Threatens to Perpetuate Racism in Policing,” *ACLU-WA.org*, October 20, 2015, <https://www.aclu-wa.org/blog/seattle-s-new-crime-analytics-program-threatens-perpetuate-racism-policing>.

⁴⁰ Andrew Papachristos and Michael Sierra-Arevalo, “Policing the Connected World,” *Department of Justice: Community Oriented Policing Services*, 2018, <https://www.hsd1.org/?view&cid=814313>; Reichart, et.al. “Focused Deterrence: A Policing Strategy to Combat Gun Violence,” *ICJLA Research Hub*, Accessed July 23, 2021, <https://icjla.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/focused-deterrence-a-policing-strategy-to-combat-gun-violence>.

pulls this data with the goal of informing officers' actions. Use of that data may prompt more aggressive policing on the basis of association alone, exacerbating existing biases in street policing. If additional data is imported into iBase, it is possible other kinds of associations and affiliations could also be identified and immediately sent to police, such as membership in Facebook groups or job history.

II. Concerns

a. **Bias and Inaccuracies in Computer-Automated Social Network**

Analysis. As outlined above, iBase's automated relationship analyses are likely to generate data errors that compound existing biases. SPD does not indicate how often incorrect connections are identified, but they have confirmed that false connections do occur. To protect against these errors, the SIR indicates that relationship analysis will be "developed manually by analysts."⁴¹ However, that claim conflicts with assertions that iBase's automated processing will "create[e] relevant intelligence from large amounts of data,"⁴² and will create new "efficiencies" by avoiding manual data management.⁴³ Manual analysis also seems time-prohibitive in rapid-response scenarios. Even if SPD only analyzes relationships manually, the SIR never fully explains what safeguards are embedded into that manual analysis to ensure data is fully reviewed and erroneous connections deleted.

b. **Lack of Clarity on Purpose of Use and Usage Limits.** The SIR does not fully explain use cases for iBase and does not include policies placing limits on its uses.

i. Rapid Response Uses. The SIR indicates that RTCC uses the social network analysis provided by iBase to provide "actionable information"⁴⁴ to officers in the field but does not thoroughly explain how that information is used by offices or why it is helpful. It is therefore difficult to assess the full extent of civil liberties concerns presented by the in-the-field uses of the technology and to assess SPD's need for the technology.

ii. Need for a Criminal Investigation. The SIR does not specify at what point someone's data is consolidated and viewed in iBase. Based on the contemplated RTCC uses of the technology, it seems that a formal criminal investigation does not need to be opened before data can be pulled and visualized in iBase. Rather, anyone who is merely the subject of a 911 call might be analyzed using iBase.

iii. Visualization vs. Predictive Policing. Without clearer usage limits, data compiled via iBase might be used for predictive policing.

⁴¹ SPD, "IBM i2 iBase," 27.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 6, 21, and 27.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 10.

- c. Lack of Clarify Around Types of Data Stored and Processed.** In the SIR, SPD does not specify what portion of existing data is automatically imported into iBase, and what kinds of data have been manually inputted.⁴⁵ The lack of information on data currently included or potentially included in iBase raises numerous concerns.
- i. **Lack of Limits on Data Imported.** The SIR indicates that additional data can be “manually imported” into the system⁴⁶ and suggests that officers would manually input only single “piece[s] of data.”⁴⁷ However, it does not specify a policy limiting the kinds of data that can be manually inputted or that would prevent automatic import of outside data. The lack of such restrictions is concerning given iBase’s potential to operate as a dragnet with a disparate surveillance impact.
 - ii. **Biased Data Selection.** Biases likely already exist in the data imported from RMS and CAD. Members of over-policed communities are far more likely to appear in SPD systems and are therefore more likely to appear in iBase relationships analyses and be subjected to police investigation resulting from false linkages. The SIR also states that only some portions of RMS and CAD data are automatically imported into iBase. If so, the data selection parameters used could introduce additional bias. For instance, importing data only for certain types of incidents or from certain locations could compound the racial and economic disparities already present in the data. The SIR does not indicate whether SPD has completed a disparate impact assessment of the linkages iBase generates, nor whether any policies exist which might mitigate this disparate impact. When asked what portion of data is imported into iBase, the SPD representative implied that only difficult to import data was excluded, but the inclusion parameters were not fully described.
- d. Lack of Clarity Regarding Contract with IBM.** The SIR does not indicate whether SPD has a contract with IBM and does not describe the provisions of any such contract. It is therefore difficult to assess what future uses of iBase might be possible, what kinds of data might be imported, and what data security mechanisms are in place. Although the SIR states that data is maintained on SPD servers and is entered into iBase via a one-way server transfer, the SIR does not describe enforceable provisions which could prevent future IBM use or review of data and analyses from iBase.
- e. Lack of Clarity on Data Security.** The SIR does not fully describe data security measures that would prevent third-party access to sensitive iBase relationship analyses and searches.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 7.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 6.

- i. **Data Deletion.** The SIR states that manually entered data will be automatically deleted after five years.⁴⁸ It is not clear why there is a lengthy five-year retention period. The SIR also does not specify what systems or oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that data is deleted. This is particularly concerning given the lack of limits on manual data inputs, as outlined above.
- ii. **Incidental Data Access.** The SIR specifies, “incidental data access may occur through delivery of technology client services.”⁴⁹ However, it does not describe the specific scenarios in which this data access might occur, nor what kind of data would be viewed, leaving open the possibility that significant elements of analysis generated by iBase could be released to third-party entities.

III. *Outstanding Questions that Must be Addressed in the Final SIR*

- Which “portion” of SPD RMS and CAD data is automatically imported into iBase? How often does the data used generate erroneous relationship linkages?
- Has an equity assessment been performed on the portion of the data transferred? What biases exist in the data, and how does SPD ensure that the biases present in the social network analyses conducted with this software do not cause disparate impact?
- Are there any limits on the kinds of data that can be manually inputted into the system? Has there been an evaluation of what kinds of data have been manually inputted thus far?
- Are there any policies that would prevent other kinds of data from being imported into iBase in the future?
- How is manual relationship analysis performed using iBase, and what specific safeguards exist within the analysis process to prevent erroneous connections? Does SPD ever use the automatically-generated relationship maps created by iBase or Analyst’s notebook, without verifying the accuracy of all the many data points involved?
- Is data compiled via iBase ever used for predictive purposes, rather than mere visualization? Are there any policies that would prevent its use for predictive purposes in the future?
- How does RTCC use the social network analysis provided by iBase to provide “actionable information”⁵⁰ to officers in the field? What kinds of actionable information would this include, and why would such data be necessary or helpful?
- At what point can someone’s data be consolidated and viewed in iBase?
- What systems ensure that manually entered data is deleted automatically?
- What circumstances might lead to “incidental” data access, and what data would be viewed? Could only ITD employees potentially obtain “incidental data access?”
- Does SPD have a contract with IBM, and if so, what are its provisions?

⁴⁸ Ibid., 10.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 11.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 10.

IV. *Suggestions for Regulation*

Pending answers to the to the questions above, we can make only preliminary recommendations for regulation of IBM's i2 iBase and Analyst's Notebook. SPD should adopt clearer and enforceable policies that include, at a minimum, the following:

- A regular audit to assess for biases in the data imported into iBase and in the analyses generated by iBase.
- Limits on the kinds of data that may be inputted both manually and automatically into iBase, ensuring that additional pools of public or private information are not added in the future.
- A shortened data retention period that does not exceed the time necessary to conduct a criminal investigation.
- A clear deletion oversight process to ensure that manually added data is deleted after the specified retention period.
- A manual relationships analysis process that includes clear checkpoints designed to ensure erroneous data and inaccurate linkages generated by iBase are detected and corrected before they are actively investigated.
- Limits on the usage of potentially erroneous iBase analyses and search data in rapid-response settings where manual analysis is not possible.
- Clear purpose of use limits, restricting when someone's relationship network may be assembled in iBase, such as a requirement that a criminal investigation be opened before such an analysis is begun, to prevent the widespread use of iBase analysis on all individuals encountering the police.
- A regulation banning the use of iBase for predictive policing.
- A contract with IBM that ensures IBM never possesses, uses, or accesses SPD data.

Audio Recording Systems

I. *Background*

“Wires” are concealed audio recording devices, generally used to record in-person conversations pursuant to a search warrant. This type of technology poses serious privacy and civil liberties concerns. If people do not have the knowledge and assurance that private communications are, indeed, private, habits based upon fear and insecurity will gradually replace habits of freedom, chilling people’s civil rights and liberties.

“Audio recording systems” include devices hidden on a person, in an object, or in a location and used to record audio, following consent or search warrant authorization.⁵¹ The SIR does not specify the particular audio recording technology

⁵¹ Seattle Police Department, “2021 Surveillance Impact Report: Audio Recording Systems (“Wires”),” accessed June 4, 2021, <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Tech/Privacy/Public%20Engagement%20SIR%20-%20Audio%20Recording%20Systems.pdf>, 4.

used by the department, outside of the Callyo call recording technology discussed above. At the June 10th public engagement meeting, an SPD representative indicated that some technologies that fall under this SIR may be able to record video, though the SIR states video devices are described in a separate SIR.⁵² Although the SIR is unclear about the type or model of devices used, at the July 20th public engagement meeting, SPD representatives suggested that the devices used were mostly relatively new devices – not legacy “wires” or tape recorders – and were typically small, handheld recorders or officers’ cell phones.

Many new audio wire technologies are substantially similar in function to traditional recording devices but may be far smaller and have improved audio quality and storage capacity, making them easier to conceal and surveillance easier to perform. Improved audio filtering and increased wearer comfort mean devices can be used in a wider array of settings irrespective of noise, can pick up sound from much further away, and can be worn for longer periods of time. Transmissions from planted devices can also be streamed to remote computers so that law enforcement need not be near the conversation recorded.⁵³ Modern devices are therefore capable of widespread and complex surveillance not contemplable even 15 years ago. Increased storage capacity and ease of data deletion also make device misuse more likely; officers can now leave a device running in a public place where third-party conversations can be captured, then try to later delete excess data improperly collected.

Improved audio quality and increasingly sophisticated audio-processing software also pose new threats. Law enforcement agencies already employ software that can identify and match voices, and voice databases are being developed.⁵⁴ The use of this software, in conjunction with mass police storage of high-quality audio recordings, poses a risk of easy but possibly inaccurate or biased government identification and surveillance of those recorded. SPD acknowledges that audio recordings may be shared with other agencies, including other law enforcement departments.⁵⁵ As such, even if SPD would need to undergo a review process before acquiring voice recognition technologies, the voices of those recorded by SPD could easily become part of other agencies’ voice recording databases. SPD audio recordings could therefore become a permanent biometric record, much like a fingerprint. Given these new and developing risks, it is necessary to set narrower limits on uses of audio-processing software, sharing of audio data, and uses of recorders.

⁵² Ibid., 6.

⁵³ Wendy Ruderman, “Is Someone Recording This? It’s Harder to Find Out,” *The New York Times*, April 7, 2013, <https://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/08/nyregion/secret-recording-grows-safer-as-the-wire-grows-tinier.html>; Laurie Mason Schroeder, “Wearing a Wire’ in the Digital Age: Smaller, Safer, More Comfortable,” *The Morning Call*, February 3, 2018, <https://www.mcall.com/news/police/mc-nws-allentown-city-hall-investigation-wiretaps-20180201-story.html>.

⁵⁴ Michael Dumiak, “Interpol’s New Software Will Recognize Criminals by Their Voices,” *Spectrum IEEE.org*, May 16, 2018, <https://spectrum.ieee.org/tech-talk/consumer-electronics/audiovideo/interpol-s-new-automated-platform-will-recognize-criminals-by-their-voice>; “Speaker Identification” *GoVoice.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.govoice.com/products/speaker-identification/>; “Voice Authentication,” *Aware Biometrics*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.aware.com/voice-authentication/>; “Forensic Voice Analysis,” *Sestek.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.sestek.com/forensic-voice-analysis/>; “Voice Inspector for Forensic Experts,” *Phonexia.com*, Accessed June 10, 2021, <https://www.phonexia.com/en/use-case/audio-forensics-software/>.

⁵⁵ SPD, “Audio Recording Systems (“Wires”),” 12.

II. *Specific Concerns*

- a. **Lack of Clarity Around How Devices Are Used.** The SIR does not specify the scenarios in which officers may use recording devices, saying that “[SPD] utilizes audio recording systems in a handful of ways to obtain information during a criminal investigation.”⁵⁶ It is difficult to assess the necessity of audio recordings without clarity as to how devices are used and where they may be used. Although audio recordings are helpful in some scenarios, some audio recordings – particularly those authorized only by two-party consent – may be unjustified given the privacy concerns posed by audio recording. SPD never describes how frequently audio is recorded or how often improper recordings are captured, making it difficult to assess the current process’s flaws.
- b. **Lack of Clarity Around Warrant and Consent Procedures.** The SIR indicates that either a warrant or consent may authorize use of a recording device.⁵⁷ However, neither the SIR nor the June 10th or July 20th public engagement meetings provided a thorough description of the consent process. It is unclear whether SPD has a clear consent script or guidelines for determining what recordings are permissible. It is important that individuals know precisely what they are consenting to and how they can opt out of being recorded. Without clear processes, SPD may be capturing and retaining audio that falls neither clearly within the terms of the party’s consent nor outside of them. Retaining any such audio undermines the privacy expectations embodied in Washington’s two-party consent laws. Additionally, without clear guidelines, decisions about which recordings to keep are likely to be made arbitrarily or in ways informed by bias.
- c. **Lack of Adequate Safeguards Against Improper Data Collection Prevention.** The SIR specifies data deletion practices that prevent improperly collected data from being retained, pursuant to the terms of a warrant or the terms of a party’s consent. However, it does not outline formal usage guidelines that would prevent improper recordings from ever being collected. The additional storage capacity and audio sensitivity of today’s recording make it far more likely that an officer might turn on a device early or leave it on too long and capture third-party conversations before and after any conversation of interest. Even carefully timed recordings might capture private background conversations. Although such data might eventually be deleted, those conversations will be temporarily stored, then reviewed by a member of SPD staff. The capture, review, and temporary storage of recordings of citizens who have not consented and are not subject to a warrant constitutes a serious privacy violation, particularly given the highly personal, identifiable information which might be collected.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 4.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

- d. **Lack of Clarity on Types of Devices Used.** The SIR does not specify the manufacturer or function of devices used.⁵⁸ This is particularly concerning given that officers are using their phones to record, which may involve the use of a third-party application or software.
- e. **Lack of Clarity on Specific Data Extraction Software.** The SIR states that completed recordings are “...extracted onto a thumb drive from the device using a locally stored computer application.... This application... is used solely to extract audio data from a device and stores no data.”⁵⁹ The type of application and its features are never detailed. As such, we cannot analyze the security of the software. Presumably some second software is also used to delete parts of recordings that are improperly collected. That software and its features are also not specified.
- f. **Inconsistencies in Deletion Policies.** The SIR states that the TESU officer is responsible for purging improperly collected data,⁶⁰ but also that the investigating officer is responsible for the purge.⁶¹ If no one person is accountable for data deletion, some improperly collected data may never be purged. Additionally, if the investigating officer can complete the deletion, they necessarily may access and review improperly collected recordings. The review, use or retention of such unauthorized recordings constitutes a clear violation of 4th amendment rights and Washington consent laws.
- g. **Security Risks Associated with Third Party Data Sharing.** The SIR describes third-party data sharing only vaguely.⁶² It does not describe the sharing process, nor how data security will be maintained. The lack of data security measures increases the likelihood that third parties will improperly expose, retain, or share private data. It is also unclear whether audio recordings shared with partner law enforcement agencies or other jurisdictions – who are not subject to the same surveillance regulations – are shared permanently, or whether any protocols are in place to ensure that shared data is later deleted.
- h. **Inconsistencies in Audio Device Request and Management Process.** The SIR is inconsistent in describing how TESU officers process requests for audio device usage. The SIR in one place states that the investigating officer completes the audio device request form⁶³ but elsewhere states that TESU does so.⁶⁴ The request form is designed to ensure that officers obtain consent or a warrant before a device is issued. Therefore, an unclear request process increases the probability of unauthorized device use and improper private data collection.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 5 and 16.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 8.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 6.

⁶¹ Ibid., 11.

⁶² Ibid., 12.

⁶³ Ibid., 10.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 7.

III. *Outstanding Questions That Must be Addressed in the Final SIR*

- What is the manufacture and functionality of audio recording devices utilized by SPD? How much storage do they have, from what distance can they transmit, and from what distance can they pick up sound?
- How are new technologies selected when replacing devices that have reached end of life? Are there any limits on the kinds of new recording devices that can be acquired? Do new technologies include features not present in older technologies?
- What application is used to extract data from the recording devices and place the audio onto a hard drive or thumb drive? Can this software or any other alter recordings? If so, how is use of the software logged?
- Are there guidelines limiting the settings in which an audio device can be used or preventing the collection of unneeded and improper recordings?
- Are there any guidelines limiting how the audio devices can be used – for instance specifying at what point the recording may be turned on and when it must be turned off?
- What is the device request process? Who fills out the request form?
- What is the process for purging data? Who purges the data, and what oversight measures are in place to ensure data is properly and fully purged?
- What protocols ensure that consent is properly and clearly obtained before a recording is initiated?
- Where there is no warrant, how do officers decide which recordings or portions of recordings to delete and which to retain? Are there guidelines for making this determination?
- How is data shared with third parties? What security practices are observed? How is shared data monitored for deletion within the appropriate time frame?

IV. *Recommendations for Regulation*

Pending answers to the to the questions above, we can make only preliminary recommendations for regulation of audio/wire technology, particularly given that both the kind of technology and the scenarios where it is used are not described. SPD should adopt clearer and enforceable policies that include, at a minimum, the following:

- Narrowly tailored guidelines for where, how, and when recording devices may be used that help to limit the collection of unauthorized data. This might include a requirement that recording devices be turned on only once a person of interest is present, or a prohibition on using particularly powerful devices in public places where other private conversations might easily be picked up.
- Clear rules for the issuance of recording devices and processing of all recordings that limit the role of the investigating officer and ensure oversight by a supervisor. These rules should include a data-deletion protocol which makes clear who is responsible for deleting improperly collected data, ensures regular oversight of deletion, and provides clarity as to what data must be deleted where no warrant is used.

- Limits on the kinds of audio recording technology which SPD can use as end-of-life replacements for current audio devices, with consideration for the risks posed by newer and more powerful recording devices and applications.
- Limits on the software that can be used to process and extract audio recordings. For instance, this might include a prohibition on software that involves offsite cloud storage or voice biometrics recognition.
- Clear procedures for securely sharing data with third parties, including a policy that ensures shared data is erased.

Maltego

I. *Background*

Maltego is a powerful technology used by law enforcement to search, collect, and analyze billions of open-source data points and generate charts representing connections between identified entities and individuals. This technology poses serious privacy and civil liberties concerns as it enables dragnet surveillance through mass social media monitoring.

Maltego is advertised to law enforcement and cybersecurity analysts as a tool for acquiring identifying information on individuals and entities under investigation, including through analysis of email addresses and social media data, or data from the “dark web.”⁶⁵ There are multiple versions of Maltego that include different functions and data packages.⁶⁶ SPD states that they use the free, community version to assess information which is already publicly available online, primarily in the course of cybercrime investigations.⁶⁷

Maltego advertises having more than 35 data partners.⁶⁸ Their partners include Social Links,⁶⁹ a platform which allows for the harvesting of data from more than 50 social networks including Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube.⁷⁰ Even the free version of Maltego can be used to access these additional data integrations. For instance, Social Links has a free plug-in, Social Links CE, which can retrieve information from Skype and Social Links’ own database,⁷¹ which includes 7 billion

⁶⁵ “Law Enforcement,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/law-enforcement/>.

⁶⁶ “Pricing,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/pricing-plans/>;
“Products,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/products/>.

⁶⁷ Seattle Police Department, 2021 Surveillance Impact Report: Link Analysis Software - Maltego,” Accessed June 4, 2021, <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Tech/Privacy/Public%20Engagement%20SIR-%20Link%20Analysis-Maltego.pdf>, 5 and 11.

⁶⁸ “The Five Pillars of the Maltego Officer,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 4, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/blog/the-five-pillars-of-the-maltego-offering/>.

⁶⁹ “Transform Hub,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/transform-hub/>.

⁷⁰ “Social Links Pro,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/transform-hub/social-links-pro>; “Police Tight Lipped on Trial of Social Media Surveillance Tools,” *NewsHub*, June 14, 2021, <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2021/06/police-tight-lipped-on-trial-of-social-media-surveillance-tools.html>.

⁷¹ “Social Links CE,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/transform-hub/social-links-ce/>.

pieces of data.⁷² Similarly, the free Wayback Machine integration allows users to browse “hundreds of billions of websites, going back for years or even decades...” including historical snapshots of pages and data long-since deleted.⁷³ Although the SIR identifies some types of data that SPD does collect, such as web domain ownership information,⁷⁴ it does not fully explicate what kinds of data SPD uses within Maltego.

The validity of data collected via Maltego is questionable, given the multiple source points and huge quantities of data analyzed. Although the SIR indicates that all SPD data collected via Maltego is already publicly available,⁷⁵ that guarantee is misleading. Publicly available information can include private or sensitive data improperly made public via data breaches or hacking. Indeed, law enforcement agencies are known to purchase and use such “public” hacked data.⁷⁶ Notably, Maltego includes a free integration from “Have I Been Pwned,” which may be used to search for such “public” hacked data.⁷⁷ Without proper analysis and verification, outputs generated from Maltego’s open source data could further expose sensitive information.

Monitoring even accurate and properly collected public data raises serious civil liberties concerns when performed at the scale promised by Maltego. Vast pools of public data, when stored and analyzed in combination, can uncover privately held information. For instance, at a public demonstration in 2012, Maltego’s founder demonstrated that his software could uncover the identity of a likely NSA employee using “public” information flowing out of the agency’s parking lot. Maltego identified the employee’s email address, date of birth, travel history, employment and education history, and image.⁷⁸ Such invasive surveillance fundamentally impedes individual privacy rights, particularly when entrusted to a government agency and used without clear limitations.

Maltego also may be used for mass monitoring of social media. Law enforcement social media monitoring is not new; by 2016, 70% of more than 500 surveyed departments used social media for intelligence gathering.⁷⁹ Tools like Maltego, however, allow for mass analysis and complex searches of social media data, a far more potent form of surveillance than targeted investigations of specific accounts. These tools can enhance agencies’ existing social media agendas, including

⁷² Jorn Weber, “Social Links: The All-Round Tools for OSINT Intern Investigations – Part 2,” *Corma*, August 13, 2020, <https://corma.de/en/4-social-links-the-all-round-tool-for-osint-internet-investigations-part-2/>.

⁷³ “Wayback Machine,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/transform-hub/wayback-machine/>.

⁷⁴ SPD, “Maltego,” 6.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁷⁶ Joseph Cox, “Police are Buying Access to Hacked Website Data,” *Via.com*, July 8, 2020, <https://www.vice.com/en/article/3azvey/police-buying-hacked-data-spycloud>; The Department of Justice, “Criminal Charges Filed in Los Angeles and Alaska in Connection with Seizures of 15 Websites Offering DDoS-For-Hire Services,” December 20, 2018, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-cdca/pr/criminal-charges-filed-los-angeles-and-alaska-connection-seizures-15-websites-offering>.

⁷⁷ “Have I Been Pwned,” *Maltego.com*, Accessed June 15, 2021, <https://www.maltego.com/transform-hub/haveiben-pwned/>.

⁷⁸ Jeremy Kirk, “Who Is Tweeting from the NSA’s Parking Lot,” *Computer World*, October 17, 2012, <https://www.computerworld.com/article/2492504/who-is-tweeting-from-the-nsa-s-parking-lot.html>.

⁷⁹ KiDeuk Kim, et. al., “2016 Law Enforcement Use of Social Media Survey,” *The Urban Institute and International Association of Chiefs of Police*, February 2017, https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/88661/2016-law-enforcement-use-of-social-media-survey_5.pdf.

monitoring of demonstrations and activists,⁸⁰ with tracking often particularly focused on Black Lives Matter organizers.⁸¹ Such tracking chills political speech and raises safety and privacy concerns, extending decades of police surveillance and abuse of civil rights protestors.⁸² Social media analysis has also been used as a form of predictive policing – a mode of policing rife with bias and inaccuracies⁸³ – as police surveil accounts of interest and analyze posts to anticipate future crimes.⁸⁴

Law enforcement already misuses and misconstrues social media data to compound existing biases and feed mass incarceration. The NYPD, for instance, has a social media tracking unit devoted to monitoring youth “gangs.” Data is provided to probation and parole officers and can be presented in court with devastating consequences; in one case, misinterpreted social media “likes” were used to deny pre-trial bail to a misidentified, innocent Black teenager who spent two years awaiting trial on Rikers Island.⁸⁵ Maltego’s mass analysis of public data grants police expanded surveillance capabilities and can subject individuals to unwarranted police interaction or criminal consequences on the basis of inaccurate, hacked, or misinterpreted information.

II. *Concerns*

- a. **Inadequate Policies Defining Purpose of Use.** The SIR suggests that Maltego is primarily used for cybercrime investigations,⁸⁶ but does not specify any policies designating when the technology may be used. The SIR’s language is also vague and implies that Maltego has been used in non-cyber contexts.⁸⁷ During the July 20th public engagement meeting, the SPD representative also commented that Maltego could be used for non-cyber crimes, although it generally is not. It is therefore unclear how widely large-scale public data analysis is currently used in SPD criminal investigations or what would prevent widespread usage of Maltego in the future.
- b. **Inadequate Policies on Data Collection and Assessment.** The SIR states that Maltego can only be used within the bounds of a specific criminal investigation or “cybersecurity incidents.”⁸⁸ However, it does not specify any internal guidelines restricting what public data or whose public data may be collected and analyzed using Maltego. Under existing policies, it seems entirely possible that people tenuously or erroneously associated with potential perpetrators – including people for whom there is little or no

⁸⁰ Rachel Levinson-Waldman, “Government Access to and Manipulation of Social Media: Legal and Police Challenges,” *Howard Law Journal* (61.3, 2018), https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/publications/images/RLW_HowardLJ_Article.pdf, 529.

⁸¹ “Police Monitoring of Social Media Sparks Concerns in Black and Brown Communities,” *NPR – All Things Considered*, August 21, 2020, <https://www.npr.org/2020/08/21/904646038/police-monitoring-of-social-media-sparks-concerns-in-black-and-brown-communities>.

⁸² Rachel Levinson-Waldman and Angel Diaz, “How to Reform Police Monitoring of Social Media,” *Brookings Institute – Tech Stream*, July 9, 2020, <https://www.brookings.edu/techstream/how-to-reform-police-monitoring-of-social-media/>; Levinson-Waldman, “Government Access,” 524-525.

⁸³ Lau, “Predictive Policing Explained;” Friend, “Seattle’s New Crime Analytics Program.”

⁸⁴ Levinson-Waldman, “Government Access,” 530.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 528.

⁸⁶ SPD, “Maltego,” 5.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 8 and 10.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 8.

evidence of criminal activity – could be subject to Maltego assessment and surveillance.

- c. **Lack of Clarity Around Data Sources.** The SIR does not describe the specific data sources SPD utilizes via Maltego; it provides only limited examples of Maltego’s usage and states that data is collected from “various open source websites.”⁸⁹ Absent further clarity, it seems possible that SPD can use Maltego for social media data analysis, raising privacy issues not addressed in the SIR. Additionally, the SIR acknowledges that “some iterations of Maltego allows for collection of private data of citizens,”⁹⁰ but does not outline procedures to prevent accidental private data collection, including of private information improperly made public through hacking.
- d. **Potential for Predictive Usages.** Paterva advertises that Maltego can “[h]elp solve future investigations by pushing insights back into [a] case management system.”⁹¹ The SIR indicates that SPD exports Maltego charts back into SPD’s system⁹² and suggests that data from Maltego might be used for “defensive” purposes.⁹³ If Maltego is being used to anticipate future crimes, SPD must provide clarity as to a) how they guard against existing biases often replicated by predictive policing, and b) what surveillance they perform based on these predictions.
- e. **Inadequate Policies to Assess for Errors in Data Analysis.** The SIR acknowledges that erroneous linkages are one of the “most important unintended possible consequence[s]” of Maltego. However, in describing safeguards to prevent erroneous linkages, the SIR only states, “because all analysis [is] conducted in the TESU by a limited number of detectives the risk is mitigated.”⁹⁴ This mechanism seems ineffective, as no data output review process is described. Perhaps the SIR means that TESU detectives perform only limited and reviewable amounts of manual analysis and diagramming, which indeed might limit inaccuracies. However, no policies are described which would enforce limits on diagramming techniques and levels of usage. To the contrary, any such limits contradict the core purpose of Maltego. SPD states that Maltego is useful precisely because it can “pars[e] large amounts of... information,”⁹⁵ and thereby “help in identifying unknown relationship[s].”⁹⁶

The SIR does not describe SPD tracking of Maltego’s error rate. Without error tracking or safeguards, Maltego outputs likely lead police in inaccurate directions and subject random individuals to unnecessary surveillance and police interaction. Because evidence collected via Maltego can be used for search warrants, inaccurate Maltego outputs that are presented to the court as valid could lead to particularly invasive forms of improper searches.⁹⁷

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁹⁰ SPD, “Maltego,” 20.

⁹¹ Law Enforcement, “Maltego.com.”

⁹² SPD, “Maltego,” 9.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 6 and 14.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

- f. **Lack of Clarity on Data Retention Policies.** The SIR states that data that is not relevant to an investigation is not retained and that “pertinent” data is exported to a spreadsheet or diagram and then handled per department policy.⁹⁸ However, it does not make clear how and when the originally collected, pertinent data is deleted from Maltego, leaving open the possibility that such data is retained indefinitely.
- g. **Lack of Clarity Around Relationship with Paterva.** The SIR states that SPD searches are stored by the vendor, as SPD is unable to stand up their own server using the free version of the software.⁹⁹ These searches contain sensitive information that indicates the contents and direction of a criminal investigation and are being exposed to a private third-party. Additionally, the SIR states that Maltego is not “used to process or collect internal data,”¹⁰⁰ but elsewhere says that private information gathered via search warrant can be input into Maltego.¹⁰¹ The SIR does not describe measures to keep that private data secure nor outlines Paterva’s or Maltego Technologies’s internal data security measures. The SIR also does not describe a contract between SPD and Paterva or Maltego Technologies for the use of the free Maltego software.
- h. **Potential for Improper Use Without Auditing/Logging.** The free version of Maltego’s software seems to include no auditing or logging capabilities.¹⁰² Lack of auditing or logging increases the probability that the software will be misused. Given the software’s potential for invasive surveillance and monitoring that could intrude upon protected speech, more careful monitoring is essential. Notably, upgrading to the paid version of the software would not resolve the problem and would likely exacerbate the overall civil liberties concerns posed by the software; the paid version includes additional privacy risks given the far wider breadth of data available.

III. *Outstanding Questions that Must be Addressed in the Final SIR*

- When can Maltego be used for non-cyber investigations?
- Once an investigation is opened, are there any internal guidelines restricting what public data or whose public data may be collected and analyzed using Maltego?
- Which specific data sources does SPD analyze using Maltego? Are there any limits on the kinds of data that can be assessed?
- Are Maltego outputs ever used for any predictive or “defensive” policing?
- Are errors in the data Maltego pulls systematically tracked? Are there any safeguards against errors or processes for analyzing the data?
- How often has Maltego been used, and is there any data suggestive of its efficacy in resolving cybersecurity crimes?

⁹⁸ Ibid., 9.

⁹⁹ Ibid., 10.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., 9.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., 6.

¹⁰² Ibid., 11.

- After data is exported, how and when is pertinent data deleted from within Maltego?
- Does SPD have any kind of written agreement or contract with Paterva/Maltego Technologies for the use of the free Maltego software? If so, what are the provisions?
- Does SPD enter private information collected via search warrant into Maltego? If so, what data security protocols are in place to protect that private information?
- Does Paterva/Maltego Technologies have access to and store data that is requested and collected by SPD, beyond requests/searches made?
- What are the vendor's policies for data security, how is data stored, and who owns the data collected and analyses generated?

IV. *Recommendations for Regulation*

Pending answers to the to the questions above, we can make only preliminary recommendations for regulation of Maltego. SPD should adopt clearer and enforceable policies that include, at a minimum, the following:

- Guidelines as to when Maltego may be used, such as a regulation that permits its use only for cybercrime investigations.
- Limits on who associated with an investigation may have their data collected using Maltego, such as a regulation requiring reasonable suspicion that an individual committed a crime before their public data can be amassed and assessed.
- Limits on the kinds of public data that may be assessed using Maltego, such as a prohibition on dragnet social media analysis.
- A regulation that prevents internal SPD data from being inputted into Maltego.
- A prohibition on use of Maltego for predictive policing.
- An analysis of the impacts of any Maltego outputs.
- A process to analyze the accuracy of data and analyses generated by Maltego.
- The deletion of originally collected, pertinent data from within Maltego after it is exported.
- A clear agreement with the vendor for the use of the free Maltego software that prohibits the vendor from storing or accessing SPD data.
- The creation of additional security measures to prevent improper access of Maltego by unauthorized officers, given the lack of auditing and logging capabilities.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Lee
Technology and Liberty Project Manager

Farris Peale
Policy and Advocacy Group Intern



June 8, 2021

Re: Surveillance Ordinance Group 4a Request for Clarification from CTAB Privacy & Cybersecurity

The Community Technology Advisory Board (CTAB) Privacy & Cybersecurity Committee appreciates the opportunity to provide comment on the Group 4a Surveillance Impact Reports (SIRs). Volunteers from this committee have reviewed the Surveillance Impact Reports for the Group 4a technologies as a group. Our comment with requests for clarification is attached.

Our expectations for the onboarding of new technologies and the use of current technologies extend those as communicated in our 12 March 2019 memo to the Seattle City Council regarding Group 2 technologies with additions:

- Implicit bias has a material and potentially destructive impact on individuals and communities. It is important to keep in mind the ways in which bias can be streamlined and exacerbated through the use of technology.
- Interdepartmental sharing of privacy best practices: When we share what we've learned with each other, the overall health of the privacy ecosystem goes up.
- Regular external security audits: Coordinated by ITD (Seattle IT), routine third-party security audits are invaluable for both hosted-service vendors and on-premises systems.
- Mergers and acquisitions: These large, sometimes billion-dollar ownership changes introduce uncertainty. Any time a vendor, especially one with a hosted service, changes ownership, a thorough review of any privacy policy or contractual changes should be reviewed.
- Remaining a Welcoming City: As part of the [Welcoming Cities Resolution](#), no department should comply with a request for information from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) without a criminal warrant. In addition, the privacy of all citizens should be protected equally and without consideration of their immigration status.

Sincerely,

**CTAB Privacy and Cybersecurity
subcommittee members**

Nicole Espy, Committee co-chair
Camille Malonzo, Committee co-chair
Eryk Waligora, Committee volunteer

Community Technology Advisory Board

Femi Adebayo, CTAB Member
Nicole Espy, CTAB Member
Dr. Tyrone Grandison, CTAB Member
David Kirichenko, CTAB Member
John Krull, CTAB Member
Brandon Lindsey, CTAB Member
Lassana Magassa, CTAB Member
Camille Malonzo, CTAB Vice-Chair
René Peters, CTAB Chair
Leah Shin, CTAB Member



Callyo (Police)

1. Data from this application is stored on Amazon Web Services¹. Will any SPD generated data be stored by Callyo or AWS?
2. Do other Callyo users or Callyo engineers have access to data generated by SPD?
3. How is data generated by SDP protected from Callyo or AWS?
4. Callyo was recently acquired by Motorola Systems in August 2020. Are there any changes to the terms of use as a result of the acquisition? If any data is collected by the technology provider, has its use / handling changed since acquisition?
5. Callyo is an Amazon Web Services (AWS) partner, which is a cloud services provider. Will any future usage of AWS via Callyo or any changes as a result of the acquisition by Motorola be reviewed by City Council prior to onboarding?
6. The SIR states that "Callyo is utilized in two different ways by units within SPD: Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU) and the High Risk Victims Unit (HRVU). The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo" and goes on to describe the use of the technology by TESU officers/detectives. What is the data that HRVU keep about the call, if any, and for how long? Is that metadata used for any other purposes? Is that shared with any other department either internal to SPD or externally?
7. The SIR states "TESU maintains logs of requests (including copies of request forms and warrants) and extractions that are available for audit. SPD's Audit, Policy and Research Section (APRS) can conduct an audit of 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." How often do these audits occur?
8. Recordings are retained for a maximum of a year ("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 requests (including copies of warrants), extractions, and deployments that are available to any auditor, including the Officer of Inspector General and federal monitor."). What is the retention schedule for logs on calls?

¹<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/publicsector/harnessing-the-power-of-cloud-startups-deliver-innovative-services-to-public-safety-agencies-faster/>



Audio Recording Systems (Police)

1. The SIR states that "All audio recording devices are managed and maintained by the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU). When an Officer/Detective has obtained consent and/or a court order, having established probable cause, to utilize an audio recording device, s/he 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 a copy of the consent form and/or court order. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor prior to deployment."
2. Is there are limit to the how long an officer/detective can use the device? What are the limits / safeguards in place for timely use? For example, is there ever a scenario where an Officer/Detective indefinitely records individuals in the scope of the court order and potentially other scenarios outside the scope of the warrant, but only the latter is ultimately transcribed for use as part of a criminal investigation. What safeguards are in place to ensure this does not happen?
3. The SIR states that "[a]udio recording devices capture sounds as they are happening in the moment. The devices do not check for accuracy, as they are simply capturing a live exchange of sounds. They are not interpreting or otherwise, analyzing any data they collect." What happens when the device records audio that is background / not part of a warrant to record but just happens to record other people? Is that data deleted? Is that transcribed?



I2 iBase (Police)

1. The SIR states "The most important unintended possible consequence related to the continued utilization of the iBase system is the possibility that erroneous links between individuals related to criminal investigations may be considered. However, because all analysis conducted in the RTCC is developed manually by analysts the risk is mitigated by the efficiencies provided by the use of the iBase system."
2. This is deeply concerning. The implicit bias in the network analysis done by analysts themselves can have negative impacts on individuals and communities when unchecked². The SIR states that officers/detectives undergo security training and training on the use of the technology. Is there any training around implicit bias, especially with respect to network analysis?
3. The SIR states "i2 iBase is a relational database environment for searching through investigation data imported from RMS and CAD as well as manually imported information gathered by investigators during the course of a criminal investigation." Is the scope of any search query at all limited or does an Officer/Detective have access to all of the data in the SPD system regardless of scope? For example, if an Officer/Detective searches for a given name in the database will the search return all instances of an entity attached to a given name even if that would relate to different people of the same name, individuals who may not be involved in the specific criminal investigation for which the visualisation is being created?
4. The SIR states "[t]he software logs: user sign on/off, each time a user accesses any piece of data, and any data manually added by a user. These logs are periodically reviewed to ensure proper use of the software; they may also be reviewed at any time by the Seattle Intelligence Ordinance Auditor." Are any of these logs captured by the technology provider? What is the retention policy / other data handling procedures for this data?
5. Does data from Maltego (or other publicly available info) go into I2? Do analysts generate links between this external data with internal data?

² <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/research/pdf/SpencerCharbonneauGlaser.Compass.2016.pdf>



Maltego (Police)

Governance

1. What does it mean that “Maltego is governed by SPD Policy”? What is this policy specifically?
2. What is the ‘City of Seattle Intelligence Ordinance’? Is it this?:
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1979/07/03/seattle-law-limits-police-in-intelligence-gathering/916c9159-31da-4a1f-ab55-9804ba5cfa19/>
3. The governance structure also includes the 28 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 23 and Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) requirements, which are both very broad criminal justice/intelligence guidelines. Among other capabilities, Maltego is able to pull intelligence from the dark web in reconnaissance efforts. Is there any governance or training for ethical hacking?
4. The SIR states that “[a] paid version includes the ability to stand up an internal SPD server that would allow for logging, but that would involve significant costs to implement and maintain.” The logging makes it easier for audits by the department and also the Office of Inspector General. Is this a requirement to ensure proper auditing? While access logs can be inspected on the workstations utilizes to use Maltego, these logs may not necessarily retain the search parameters and the actual use of the technology.

Use of the Technology

1. “Maltego...allows investigators to analyze connections between individuals related to criminal investigations.” Is Maltego used only for “criminal investigations”? Maltego has many more capabilities beyond criminal investigations. This is not simply a tool used for or by law enforcement. Maltego can be used for all types of data collection, analysis, and tracking. Maltego’s users vary. In fact, the company has a discounted program for academics and non-profits. However, this also means Maltego can be used by anyone, not just law enforcement, academics, and nonprofits, but by anyone attempting to collect and track key information on groups or individuals.
2. “The tool is used by law enforcement partners”. Who are the “partners”? Is this service contracted out? If so, to whom? Are the “partners” from the public or private sector?
3. “Maltego is used infrequently to investigate cybercrime incidents.” Why infrequently? What is the average frequency of use?
4. “This software simply visualizes data collected is from publicly available information on the internet.” Data visualization is just one capability, but not its primary function. Software like Tableau is primarily used for importing and visualizing big data sets. Maltego is also heavily used to pull data from APIs, collate the data, and produce intelligence based on the collected and organized data. It also has capabilities, such as operating on the dark web.
5. “Data, when pertinent, is exported as a spreadsheet and/or visual diagram, at which point it is handled per department policy regarding digital evidence as part of a criminal investigation.” How is this data considered evidence? Information that is not considered “evidence” could indicate that a certain person/entity is under criminal investigation; so how is that information protected?



Protections

1. “SPD utilizes Maltego to investigate cybercrimes, primarily in determining the digital origin of attacks against cyber infrastructure.” And “Maltego is restricted to use for the related security incident and/or pertinent criminal investigations and subject to Department Policy regarding ongoing criminal investigations.”
2. “Primarily” in determining the digital origin of attacks? What else is it used for then?
3. “Restricted to use...” by whom or what policy specifically?
4. The use of this tool for the purposes of the SPD is difficult to justify. OSINT tools like Malego are used PRIMARILY for intelligence gathering in proactive defensive security, or as some even call it, “pre-crime”. Intelligence is only useful before an attack, in order to help prevent it from occurring. But as this justification for use explains, the primary purpose of this tool will be used for investigations on crimes or incidents already committed. It is likely the SPD and all other PDs already have sophisticated tools designed specifically for this very purpose. Yes, Maltego can be used for all types of investigations, which can include criminal activities or even non-malicious vulnerability audits. But what is striking is that the primary function of this tool, as justified by SPD, will not be utilized. Main point: until there is clearer policy on the limitations of the SPD’s use of Maltego, it will remain a powerful tool with multiple capabilities at the hands of law enforcement.
5. “Search warrant authorization is required, and would be obtained, to further any investigation into accessing private individual information.” Maltego is only authorized for use with a warrant? This includes all cyber-crime and cyber attacks?
6. “Maltego is used by two trained TESU detectives within TESU, and by no other entity.” “Users of Maltego undergo training on the use of the software, which includes privacy training.” Law enforcement/criminal justice training is VERY different from intelligence analysis and/or data analysis training. What type of training and background do these detectives have? Is there any implicit bias training for the TESU officers/detectives who use the technology? (Stated policy on bias-based policy does not indicate specific training or mitigation of bias before it happens: 5.140 - Bias-Free Policing - Police Manual | seattle.gov)
7. “Data collected by Maltego is stored on an encrypted workstation within TESU.” What type of encryption? This this stored on an on-premises server, hybrid, or cloud?

Use Case Example: “The City’s network is attacked with ransomware”

1. The scenario described may not actually unfold as described. It is likely that upon a ransomware attack, the City would contract a cybersecurity consulting company it has a partnership with for incident response, which would include a team of highly trained engineers and security operation center (SOC) professionals to stop the attack and attempt to recover any lost or damaged data. It would also include attribution of the threat actor. How effective SPD’s involvement would actually be in this case comparatively?

2023 Surveillance Impact Report Executive Overview

Callyo

Seattle Police Department

Overview

The Operational Policy statements in this document represent the only allowable uses of the equipment and data collected by this technology.

This Executive Overview documents information about the collection, use, sharing, security and access controls for data that is gathered through SPD’s Callyo. All information provided here is contained in the body of the full Surveillance Impact Review (SIR) document but is provided in a condensed format for easier access and consideration.

1.0 Technology Description

Motorola Solutions’ Callyo, a software as a service (SaaS), is a cell phone identification masking and recording technology. The technology masks the phone number assigned to an existing phone, displaying a different number to recipients of calls from the phone. Additionally, the technology can record all calls made to/from the masked phone, covertly record audio, as well as GPS locate the phone of a caller. When Seattle Police Department (SPD) utilizes Callyo to records conversations, the technology is used only with search warrant. Callyo is a subset of the SPD audio recording systems explained in the SIR titled “Audio Recording Systems ‘Wires’.”

2.0 Purpose

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. Audio recording systems and phone number masking contribute to crime reduction by assisting in collecting evidence related to serious and/or violent criminal activity as part of the investigation of criminal activity. These technologies are used to record audio with a warrant.

Callyo allows SPD to pursue resolution of criminal investigations expeditiously, by masking the identify of an officer in an undercover investigation, recording conversations and location of suspects, only after a court magistrate has determined that sufficient probable cause exists and an order has issued. Without this technology, SPD would be unable to collect important evidence in some criminal investigations.

3.0 Data Collection and Use

Operational Policy: The recording features of Callyo are utilized only after legal standards of the court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#).

Audio recording in Callyo collects conversations, sounds, and location information of individuals related to a criminal investigation. The information is extracted onto digital media from Callyo and stored utilizing SPD policies regarding evidence. 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.

Callyo is managed and maintained by staff within the Technical and Electronic Support Unit (TESU) and the High Risk Victims Unit. Staff within the High Risk Victims Unit deploy Callyo for investigations related to cases assigned to that unit and maintain records of each Callyo deployment. The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo. For all other Callyo deployments, once an Officer/Detective has obtained a court order to utilize Callyo, having established probable cause, s/he 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 a copy of the court order is kept on file with SPD. Each request is screened by the TESU Supervisor prior to deployment. TESU detectives then provide access to Callyo on a SPD cellphone for the requesting detective, who uses Callyo to connect into a willing participant's phone conversation with a 3rd party. Each deployment is logged, and all request forms (including court order) are maintained within TESU.

4.0 Data Minimization & Retention

Operational Policy: The recording features of Callyo are utilized only after legal standards of the court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#).

Deployment of audio recording devices, including Callyo, is constrained to the conditions stipulated by court order, which provides the legal authority and the scope of collection. All deployments of audio recording devices are documented by TESU and subject to audit by the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor at any time. If no data is collected by the system that assists in the pursuit of the criminal investigation or falls within the scope of the court order warrant (as determined by the judge), the data created for the case in question is purged in its entirety and no data is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for the investigation file.

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 requests (including copies of warrants), extractions, and deployments that are available to any auditor, including the Officer of Inspector General and federal monitor.

5.0 Access & Security

Operational Policy: Data collected with Callyo is 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.

Regarding probable cause, detailed requirements spelled out in [RCW 9.73.090\(2\), \(4\), and \(5\)](#), and [RCW 9.73.120, .130, and .140](#).

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.

Access

On probable cause, the court can issue order authorizing interception, transmission, and recording of private communications or conversations when one party to the conversation or communication has consented. Detailed requirements spelled out in RCW 9.73.090(2), (4), and (5), and RCW 9.73.120, .130, and .140. Officers/Detectives must establish probable cause, as well as a showing of necessity, and obtain court-ordered warrant to utilize Callyo’s recording features. The data is accessed in the course of a criminal investigation.

Data collected utilizing Callyo is stored as evidence. 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. TESU maintains logs of requests (including copies of request forms and 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.

Security

Data collected utilizing Callyo is stored as evidence on physical media such as a thumb drive. 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.

6.0 Data Sharing and Accuracy

Operational Policy: 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](#).

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 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](#)).

Data obtained from the system 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

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 audio recording devices 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.

7.0 Equity Concerns

Operational Policy: All use of Callyo must also comply with [SPD Policy 12.050](#) – Criminal Justice Information Systems and may only be used for legitimate criminal investigative purposes.

Callyo is used exclusively during the investigation of crimes and only records information within the bounds of a court-ordered warrant, having established probable cause. There is no distinction in the levels of service SPD provides to the various and diverse neighborhoods, communities, or individuals within the city.

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

Department:	Dept. Contact:	CBO Contact:
Seattle Police Department Seattle IT	Heather Marx, SPD Eleonor Bounds, ITD	Andrew Dziejic Sarah Burtner Geoffrey Detweiler

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Callyo.

Summary and Background of the Legislation: Per SMC Chapter 14.18 (also known as the Surveillance Ordinance), authorizing the approval of the surveillance impact reports for Seattle Police Department's continued use of Callyo.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ___ Yes X No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ___ Yes X No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?

This technology is currently in use by the Seattle Police Department and no additional costs, either direct or indirect, will be incurred based on the continued use of the technology. However, should it be determined, that SPD should cease use of the technology, there would be costs associated with decommissioning the technologies. Additionally, there may be potential financial penalty related to breach of contract with the technology vendors.

Are there financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?

Per the Surveillance Ordinance, the City department may continue use of the technology until legislation is implemented. As such, there are no financial costs or other impacts that would result from not implementing the legislation.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?

This legislation does not affect other departments. The technology under review is used exclusively by the Seattle Police Department.

b. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?

A public hearing is not required for this legislation.

c. Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?

No publication of notice is required for this legislation.

d. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?

This legislation does not affect a piece of property.

e. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? What is the Language Access plan for any communications to the public?

The Surveillance Ordinance in general is designed to address civil liberties and disparate community impacts of surveillance technologies. Each Surveillance Impact Review included in the attachments, as required by the Surveillance Ordinance, include a Racial Equity Toolkit review adapted for this purpose.

f. Climate Change Implications

1. Emissions: Is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way?

No.

2. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle's resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.

No.

g. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program's desired goal(s)?

There is no new initiative or programmatic expansion associated with this legislation. It approves the continuation of use for the specific technologies under review.

Summary Attachments:

Group 4 Surveillance Impact Reports (SIRs): SPD Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone SPD Callyo

Parks, Public Utilities & Technology Committee

March 27, 2024

Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) Process Recap

Sarah Carrier, Privacy Program Manager

Eleonor Bounds, Data Privacy & Accountability Strategist

Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) Process

- Submitted for all retroactive and newly proposed technologies that meet the definition and have no exclusion criteria
- Created by the Departments with project management from IT

1

Privacy Impact Assessment

2

Financial Information

3

Racial Equity Toolkit

4

Public Engagement Comments and Analysis

5

Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment

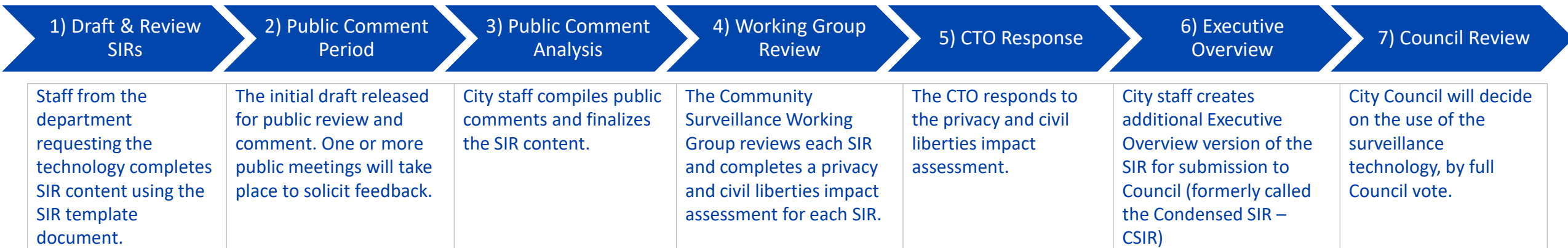
6

CTO Response

7

Appendices & Supporting Documentation

Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) Process



Group 4 SIR Public Engagement

- Group 4 Surveillance Technologies Public Meetings on ___
- One Page Flyers
- Online Public Comment Meeting
 - Recorded and posted online

Engagement Method	(Approximate) Number of Individuals Participating	Number of Comments Received	Number of Questions Received
Public Meeting		-	
Online Comments			
Letters		-	
Total			

In process of adding

Seattle Police Department Group 4 SIRs:

SPD Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

SPD Callyo

Capt. James Britt, SPD

Seattle Police Department Mission

- Prevent crime;
- Enforce the law; and
- Support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional and dependable police services.

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

What is the technology?

- The Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone is part of a communication system used to negotiate with subjects in hostage or crisis situations.
- The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner.
- It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Why does SPD use the technology?

- Throw phone systems of this nature are standard equipment for Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Teams throughout the country.
- At times there are no other means of phone communication with the subject in a hostage or barricaded person situation.
- The system allows the team to facilitate the development of negotiation strategies and ensure the safety-related information is relayed.

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Data Collection

- Delivery of the throw phone is typically pre-negotiated with the subject via hailing or other means.
- Live-feed video is monitored by HNT or SWAT personnel either from the HNT truck, via a system networked laptop, or through a remote view application in range of the Wi-Fi system.
- Video recorded on the system hard drive is only accessible by HNT members who have controlled access either by password or by permission granted from the computer running the software.

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Protections

- Deployment into a constitutionally protected area requires an authorized entry into the area via warrant or warrant exception to include consent, exigent circumstances, or community caretaking/emergency.
- Deployment of the throw phone system during an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.
- **RCW 9.73.030** expressly provides an exception to the “all parties” consent rule for the monitoring, intercepting, and recording of calls involving communications with a hostage holder or barricaded person.

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Related Policies

- Washington Privacy Act, Chapt.9.73 RCW
- SPD Policy 5.001 – Standards and Duties
- SPD Policy 5.002 – Responsibilities of Employees Concerning Alleged Policy Violations
- SPD Policy 5.140 – Bias-Free Policing
- SPD Policy 6.060 – Collection of Information for Law Enforcement Purposes
- SPD Policy 7.010 – Submitting Evidence
- 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

Callyo

What is the technology?

- Callyo is a cell phone identification masking and recording technology.
- Callyo is installed on a cell phone and can disguise the identity of an officer by masking a phone number, record phone conversations, and GPS locate identifiable individuals, who are unaware of the operation.

Callyo

Why does SPD use the technology?

- Callyo allows SPD to mask the phone number of a willing participant in an undercover investigation and records conversations and locations of suspects.
- The High Risk Victims Unit uses Callyo to mask phone numbers but does not utilize the recording features of Callyo.
- Audio recording by Callyo and phone number masking contribute to crime reduction by assisting in collecting evidence related to serious and/or violent criminal activity as part of the investigation of criminal activity.

Callyo

Data Collection

- When Callyo is utilized to record, it collects conversations and sounds of individuals related to a criminal investigation.
- Data collected by Callyo is provided to the requesting Officer/Detective for inclusion in the investigation file and is stored following evidence guidelines.
- After having established probable cause, officers make a verbal request to the Technical Electronic Support Unit (TESU) for deployment of Callyo. TESU documents the equipment requested, the legal authority, and the case number.

Callyo

Protections

- Audio recording devices are utilized only after legal standards of consent and/or court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, Chapt. 9.73 RCW.
- Deployment of audio recording devices is constrained to the conditions stipulated by consent and/or court order, which provides the legal authority and the scope of collection.
- All deployments of audio recording devices are documented by TESU and subject to audit by the Office of Inspector General and the federal monitor at any time.

Callyo

Related Policies

- Washington Privacy Act, Chapt.9.73 RCW
- SPD Policy 5.001 – Standards and Duties
- SPD Policy 5.002 – Responsibilities of Employees Concerning Alleged Policy Violations
- SPD Policy 5.140 – Bias-Free Policing
- SPD Policy 6.060 – Collection of Information for Law Enforcement Purposes
- SPD Policy 7.010 – Submitting Evidence
- 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
- SPD Policy 12.111 – Use of Cloud Storage Services

Questions



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120754, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone.

WHEREAS, Section 14.18.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), enacted by Ordinance 125376 and last

amended by Ordinance 125679, requires City Council approval of a surveillance impact report (SIR) related to uses of surveillance technology, with existing/retroactive technology to be placed on a Master Technology List; and

WHEREAS, SMC 14.18.020 applies to the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone in use by the Seattle Police Department (SPD); and

WHEREAS, the Seattle Police Department conducted policy rule review and community review as part of the development of the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone SIR; and

WHEREAS, SMC 14.18.080, enacted by Ordinance 125679, also requires review of the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone SIR by the Community Surveillance Working Group, composed of relevant stakeholders, and a statement from the Chief Technology Officer in response to the Working Group's recommendations; and

WHEREAS, development of the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone SIR and review by the Working Group has been completed; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Pursuant to Ordinances 125376 and 125679, the City Council approves use of the Seattle

Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone. The City Council accepts the 2023 Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) for this technology, attached to this ordinance as Attachment 1, and the Executive Overview for the same technology, attached to this ordinance as Attachment 2.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

Attachment 1 - 2023 Surveillance Impact Report: Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Attachment 2 - 2023 Surveillance Impact Report Executive Overview: Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

2023 Surveillance Impact Report

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

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”.

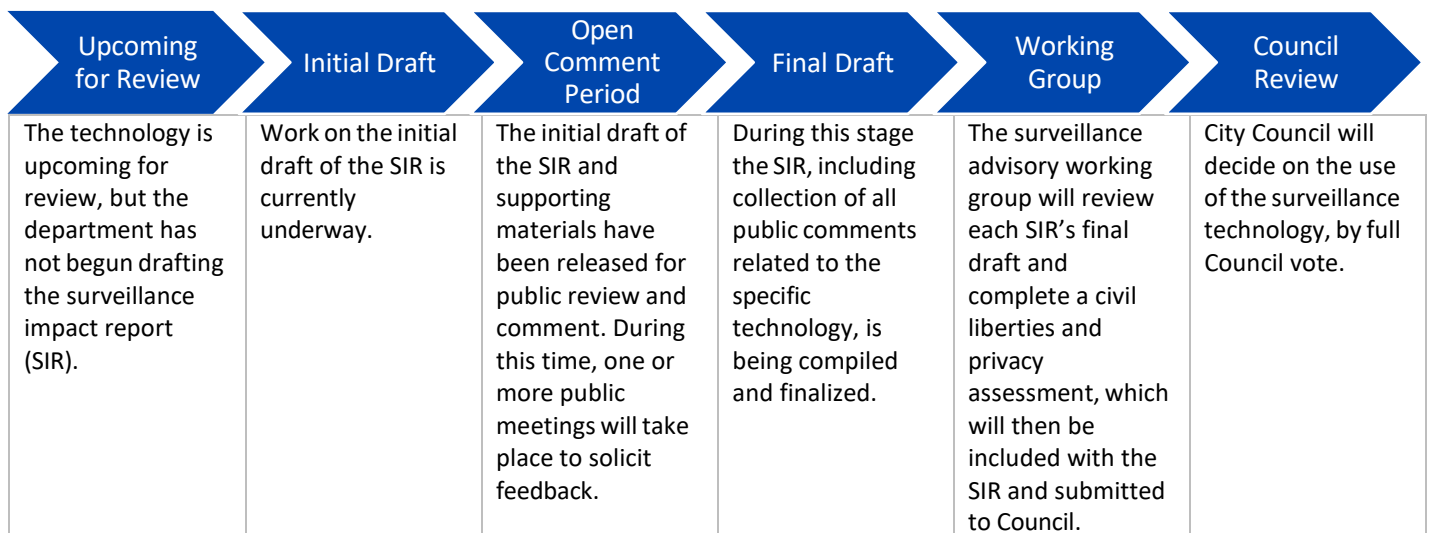
How this Document is Completed

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.

The hostage negotiation throw phone is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner. It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

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

This system is intended to provide a reliable means of communication between a hostage taker or barricaded subject and police hostage negotiators. At times there are no other means of phone communication with the subject and this system allows for safe and reliable communication from a distance. The system allows the SPD team monitoring and recording conversations to facilitate the development of negotiation strategies and ensure the safety-related information is relayed. In addition to the overt communication capabilities, this technology also captures images and audio of identifiable individuals, some of whom are unaware of the recording. Without appropriate safeguards, this raises significant privacy concerns.

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.

At times there are no other means of phone communication with the subject in a hostage or barricaded person situation and this system allows for safe and reliable communication from a distance. The system allows the team monitoring and recording of conversations to facilitate the development of negotiation strategies and ensure the safety-related information is relayed.

2.2 Provide any data or research demonstrating anticipated benefits.

Throw phone systems of this nature are standardized equipment for Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Teams according to the National Council of Negotiation Associations, FBI Crisis Negotiation Unit, National Tactical Officers' Association, and other industry standards.

Approximately 15 years ago, the industry standard for these systems began to include video monitoring capabilities. Such monitoring capabilities were deemed important to be able to assess the demeanor of the subject and whether there were any life-safety factors present such as the injured parties or threats of violence.

2.3 Describe the technology involved.

The hostage negotiation throw phone is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner. It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

Over the past 20-plus years SPD's Hostage Negotiation Team has utilized throw phone systems from various manufacturers. In addition to a handset, these systems have included a microphone on the box to enable negotiators to hear what the subject is saying without the subject having to pick up the handset.

In addition to a handset for the subject to utilize as a phone, the current throw phone system also includes an external speaker, a microphone, and pinhole type cameras. The external speaker enables negotiators to hail the subject without the subject having to interact with the case. The subject or other parties can be heard through the system through the microphone either by being directed to speak towards the case or by simply monitoring. The cameras are positioned on multiple sides of the box in order to try to provide a 360-degree view. The video feed is sent to a video monitoring system which is monitored so safety information can be relayed to command and SWAT team members.

The phone portion of the system is run through the CINT Commander software on dedicated laptop computers assigned to HNT. The software is installed locally on those computers

The video and audio monitoring portion of the system is managed by software locally installed on the video monitoring DVR console.

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.

The Seattle Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) serves to enhance public safety by providing the Department with a trained, experienced, equipped, and coordinated team of negotiators. It seeks to resolve incidents involving hostage situations, barricaded subjects, and persons in crisis through the use of coordinated tactics, persuasive communication, and specialized equipment. HNT works with patrol and SWAT to provide the highest levels of de-escalation at critical incidents and mitigate the likelihood of force or violence. HNT also supports incidents by gathering information and making assessments and recommendations to SWAT and incident commanders.

The use of the throw phone system provides communication between a hostage taker or barricaded subject and police hostage negotiators.

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

Seattle Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) is involved in the deployment of the throw phone system, usually in conjunction with SWAT team deployment.

The term "throw phone" is common vernacular for this technology, but this is largely a misnomer as it is not equipment that can be easily or safely thrown. Delivery of the throw phone is typically pre-negotiated with the subject via hailing or other means. For delivery of the throw phone to the subject it is typically brought to the outside of a door or balcony by SWAT team members and the subject is asked to bring it inside for use. It is capable of delivery by a large robot, but this process is very cumbersome in interior environments. For safety purposes occasionally the phone is tossed through an open window or door.

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/ of the project / technology, such as a notification, or check-in, check-out of equipment.

The equipment is stored on the HNT truck and can only be accessed by HNT or SWAT team members. If it is prepared for use or deployed on an incident its use is logged on the HNT after-action report.

Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

Delivery of the throw phone is typically pre-negotiated with the subject via hailing or other means. For delivery of the throw phone to the subject it is typically brought to the outside of a door or balcony by SWAT team members and the subject is asked to bring it inside for use. It may also be delivered by a large remotely controlled robot, but this process is very cumbersome in interior environments. For safety purposes occasionally the phone is tossed through an open window or door.

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

Deployment into a constitutionally protected area requires an authorized entry into the area via warrant or warrant exception to include consent, exigent circumstances, or community caretaking/emergency.

RCW 9.73.030 expressly provides an exception to the “all parties” consent rule for the monitoring, intercepting, and recording of calls involving communications with a hostage holder or barricaded person.

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.

All HNT members are trained on the use and set up of the system upon appointment to the team and refreshed on its use during in-service training.

Supervisors and commanding officers are responsible for ensuring compliance with policies.

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.

N/A

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

Training on the equipment includes explanation of the monitoring and recording capabilities and limits the recordings to the RCW exemptions of the other legal standards described above.

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?

The throw phone is used in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects often at times when there are no other means of phone communication. Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

4.4 How often will the technology be in operation?

The throw phone system is rarely utilized. Of the 168 incidents that HNT responded to in 2021 the throw phone portion of the system was only prepared for delivery a handful of times but was not deployed.

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

Temporary deployment only.

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?

The throw phone is a physical device in a hardened case connected to a console located with SPD negotiators. The delivered portion of the throw phone does not contain identifying labels or markings.

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

Live-feed video is monitored by HNT or SWAT personnel either from the HNT truck, via a system networked laptop, or through a remote view application in range of the wifi system. All of these viewers have controlled access either by password or by permission having to be granted from the main laptop running the software.

Video recorded on the hard drive system is only accessible by HNT members through the DVR system.

Downloaded video that is submitted as evidence is accessible only to SPD employees with authorized access per the investigative or evidence system standards.

Recordings kept in HNT files are accessible to HNT and Crisis Response Team members as well as SWAT and Special Services commanders.

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

N/A

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

The throw phone is used in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects often at times when there are no other means of phone communication. Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

Audio or video information collected may be used for follow-up investigation, administrative reviews, and HNT debriefings, training, and member assessments.

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.)?

The throw phone system video and covert audio recording are stored on the DVR system secured in the HNT truck. Only HNT and SWAT SPD employees have access to the HNT Truck.

The data is then securely input and used on SPD's password-protected network with access limited to authorized users.

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](#).

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?

Audio/Video data is saved on the hard drive of the DVR/monitoring system. If fully deployed during an actual incident the recordings are downloaded and submitted into evidence or to detectives.

The phone calls are recorded on the laptop running the CINT commander software. Recordings of calls with hostage takers or barricaded subjects are downloaded and submitted into evidence.

Copies of recordings are also kept in the HNT folder on SPD's network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders. The purpose of these files is for debriefing, assessment, and training.

Evidentiary information is downloaded and uploaded into the evidence storage system or provided directly to investigators.

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

SPD's Audit Unit can conduct an audit of any SPD system at any time. In addition, the Office of Inspector General can access all data and audit for compliance at any time.

SPD conducts periodic reviews of audit logs and they are available for review at any time by the Seattle Intelligence Ordinance Auditor under the City of Seattle Intelligence Ordinance. The software automatically alerts users of data that must be deleted under legal deletion requirements such as 28 CFR Part 23.

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

SPD policy contains multiple provisions to avoid improperly collecting data. [SPD Policy 7.010](#) governs the submission of evidence and requires that all collected evidence be documented in a GO Report. [SPD Policy 7.090](#) specifically governs the collection and submission of photographic evidence. Evidence is submitted to the Evidence.com and associated with a specific GO Number and investigation.

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.

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](#).

Per the CJIS Security Policy:

“5.8.3 Digital Media Sanitization and Disposal The agency shall sanitize, that is, overwrite at least three times or degauss digital media prior to disposal or release for reuse by unauthorized individuals. Inoperable digital media shall be destroyed (cut up, shredded, etc.). The agency shall maintain written documentation of the steps taken to sanitize or destroy electronic media. Agencies shall ensure the sanitization or destruction is witnessed or carried out by authorized personnel.

5.8.4 Disposal of Physical Media: Physical media shall be securely disposed of when no longer required, using formal procedures. Formal procedures for the secure disposal or destruction of physical media shall minimize the risk of sensitive information compromise by unauthorized individuals. Physical media shall be destroyed by shredding or incineration. Agencies shall ensure the disposal or destruction is witnessed or carried out by authorized personnel.”

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.

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?

No person, outside of SPD, has direct access to the data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone.

Data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone 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 the data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone 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 analyzed by this application.

6.2 Why is data sharing necessary?

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. For example, an investigator may send out a photo or description of a homicide suspect in order to find out if another LE agency knows their identity.

Products developed using this information may be shared with other law enforcement agencies. All products created with the information used in this project will be classified as Law Enforcement Sensitive. Any bulletins will be marked with the following restrictions: LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE — DO NOT LEAVE PRINTED COPIES UNATTENDED — DISPOSE OF IN SHREDDER ONLY — NOT FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY OR DISTRIBUTION — DO NOT FORWARD OR COPY.

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

Yes No

6.4 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](#). In addition, Washington State law enforcement agencies are subject to the provisions of [WAC 446-20-260](#), and [RCW Chapter 10.97](#).

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.

6.5 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 [system or technology] may be used.

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

The throw phone system captures sounds and images as they are happening in the moment. It does not check for accuracy, as it is simply capturing a live exchange of images and sounds.

6.7 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?

Deployment into a constitutionally protected area requires an authorized entry into the area via warrant or warrant exception to include consent, exigent circumstances, or community caretaking/emergency.

RCW 9.73.030 expressly provides an exception to the “all parties” consent rule for the monitoring, intercepting, and recording of calls involving communications with a hostage holder or barricaded person.

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 HNT and SWAT 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, video, and audio 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 means 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.

8.0 Monitoring and Enforcement

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

The HNT Unit 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.

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.

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

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.

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
12/2016		\$24,218.00			Seattle Police Foundation Grant
11/2021		\$1,999.00			SPD Budget

Notes:

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:

Respond to question 7.3 here

1.3 Cost savings potential through use of the technology

Respond to question 1.3 here

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

Seattle Police Foundation Grant

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
FBI Crisis Negotiation Unit		
National Council of Negotiation Associations (NCNA)	Phone: 626-533-3636	

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
Recommend Negotiation Guidelines	National Council of Negotiation Associations	https://ncna.us/default.aspx?MenuItemID=43&MenuGroup=Public+Home

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?

The potential impacts on civil liberties through the use of this technology is that members of the community could fall under surveillance by the covert use of the hostage negotiation throw phone by SPD. The usage of this equipment is situational, and it is used during events in which the HNT Unit responds to police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects.

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. [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. The use of this technology does not enhance the risks of racial or ethnicity-based bias.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> King county (outside Seattle) (Mutual Aid) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside King County (Mutual Aid) |
| <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.

1.5 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%

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

The throw phone system is used exclusively during police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. 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 the throw phone by SPD must also comply with SPD Policy 12.050 – Criminal Justice Information Systems and may only be used for legitimate criminal investigative purposes.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 through the use of the hostage negotiation throw phone is related only to police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects 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.

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

The most important unintended possible consequence related to the continued utilization of the hostage negotiation throw phone by SPD is the possibility that the civil rights of individuals may be compromised by unlawful surveillance. The usage of this equipment is situational, and it is used during events in which the HNT Unit responds to police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects.

Deployment into a constitutionally protected area requires an authorized entry into the area via warrant or warrant exception to include consent, exigent circumstances, or community caretaking/emergency.

2.0 Public Outreach

2.1 Scheduled public meeting(s).

Meeting 1

Location	Virtual
Date	4.18.2023: 11 - 12

Meeting 2

Location	Virtual
Date	4.28.2023: 11 - 12

3.0 Public Comment Analysis

This section was completed after the public comment period closed on 5.19.2023.

3.1 Summary of Response Demographics

9. OPTIONAL Demographic Question: Age Range

[More Details](#)

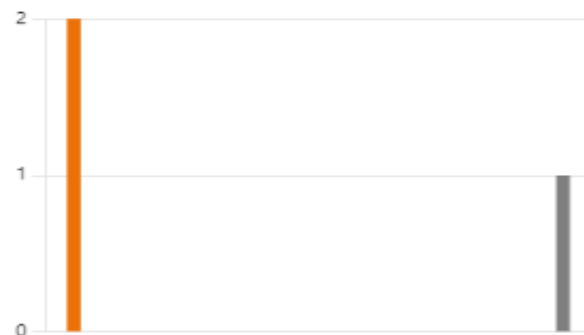
● Prefer not to identify	2
● Under 18	0
● 18 - 44	0
● 45 - 64	0
● 65+	0



10. OPTIONAL Demographic Question: Neighborhood

[More Details](#)

● Prefer not to identify	0
● Ballard	2
● Belltown	0
● Beacon Hill	0
● Capitol Hill	0
● Central District	0
● Columbia City	0
● Delridge	0
● First Hill	0
● Georgetown	0
● Greenwood / Phinney	0
● International District	0
● Interbay	0
● North	0
● Northeast	0
● Madison Park/ Madison Valley	0
● Magnolia	0
● Queen Anne	0
● Rainier Beach	0
● Ravenna / Laurelhurst	0
● South Lake Union	0
● Southeast	0
● Southwest	0
● South Park	0
● Uptown	0
● Wallingford / Fremont	0
● West Seattle	0
● King County	1
● Outside King County	0



11. OPTIONAL Demographic Question: Gender

[More Details](#)

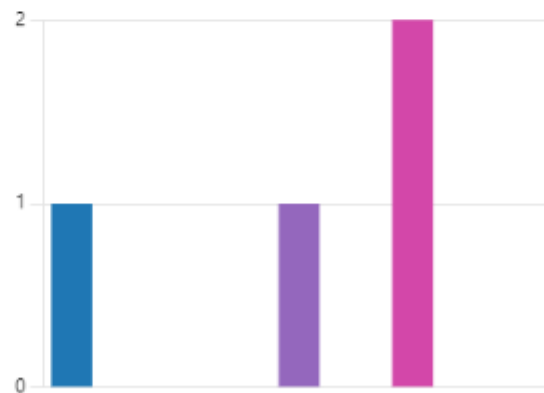
● Prefer not to say	3
● Woman	0
● Man	0
● Non-binary	0



12. OPTIONAL Demographic Question: Which race (s) / ethnicity (or ethnicities) do you identify as

[More Details](#)

● Prefer not to identify	1
● Black / African American	0
● Hispanic / Latino	0
● Asian / Asian American	0
● Native Hawaiian or Pacific Island...	1
● Indigenous	0
● White or Caucasian	2
● Another race/ethnicity	0
● Other	0



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

Respondent 2:

1. Capturing and retaining audio and video of people other than the hostage-taker without proper consent and authorization.

Respondent 3:

2. No SPD policy defining or limiting the (CAD/etc) incident types for which SPD may use the throw phones (such as to only incidents types that map to "hostage holder or barricaded person"), meaning they could be used at a public protest or other unintended locations.
3. Because the CINT Commander software and throw phone have almost no market competition and aren't available to the general public, this makes them ripe for likely having security weaknesses. Examples of some possible security weaknesses here could include: requiring the use of out-of-date operating systems (such as Windows XP or Vista as mentioned in the CINT Commander Manual) thus exposing the laptop to a wide variety of security vulnerabilities; using poor WiFi security (such as WEP or WPA, which can be cracked in minutes); buffer overflow vulnerabilities; default username/password; Man-in-the-Middle vulnerabilities; and/or spoofing an SPD officer (among other possibilities). Additionally, the SIR doesn't mention this technology ever having gone through an internal security review or an external security penetration test. It seems possible that the security of SPD's use of the throw phone is resting on the combination of: low public awareness about the technology + low frequency of deployment + needing to be within WiFi range; but none of those would be considered a security protection or remediation of any vulnerabilities.
4. Overlapping with the lack of an internal security review is also the seeming lack of a threat model for SPD's use of the throw phone. For example, a threat model might find that the transfer of recordings to physical media opens up the risk for said physical media getting lost/stolen and it also introduces risk of lack of oversight regarding whether any copies of the physical media are made, by whom, and where are those media are now located. A typical security review should include some form of a threat model (even if it's only the informal notions of one), which would also include steps to take to mitigate each risk.
5. The retention of recordings on the throw phone video monitoring console's harddrive for an indeterminate likely multi-year retention period (including for recordings that may be sensitive in nature but not deemed of evidentiary value) seems potentially unwise and not well thought out. Shouldn't the retention period be intentional, not an outcome of the harddrive size and amount of device usage?
6. Incomplete information in the SIR. SPD provided very helpful information that clarifies a number of confusing areas of the SIR. SPD's answers to the public should also be accessible inside the SIR, so that anyone in the future reading the SIR has this same clarifying information.

(CONTINUED FROM ABOVE)

6) Nothing prevents SPD from using biometric tools or systems (such as voice, face, or gait analysis) on the live audio-video feed or the recordings. That is, SPD has said that such "tools are not part of the system", but they could start using tools in the future.

7) SPD Policy 7.090 only addresses evidence. There could be recordings from the throw phone that don't show the suspect in-frame and thus aren't evidence but do show a victim perhaps not fully clothed, so that livestream should not be recorded by non-departmental devices. I appreciate that SPD said they plan to create a policy around this; but as it stands today, this is still a concern since there isn't said policy.

8) Questions only submitted in writing (not at the public engagement meeting) have not been answered by SPD (as of at least May 11, 2023).

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

Respondent 2: Having a secure means of communication in hostage situations.

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

Respondent 2:

Are the safeguards to limit the visibility of the data that's been recorded, and ensure deletion of any data of others, sufficient.

Respondent 3: Based on the above concerns, these are my recommendations:

- 1) City Council should require the SPD Policy to be updated to limit the use of the throw phone(s) to only the incident types that map to "hostage holder or barricaded person".
- 2) City Council should request an internal security review with a threat model (even a simple one) be done of the throw phone system and the end-to-end workflows in use.
- 3) City Council should review and potentially revise the current practice of retention of recordings on the throw phone video monitoring console's harddrive for an indeterminate likely multi-year retention period based purely on the size of the harddrive and amount of device usage.
- 4) City Council should require the SIR to be updated to include the Q&A between the public and SPD. SPD provided very helpful information that clarifies a number of confusing areas of the SIR. SPD's answers to the public should also be accessible inside the SIR, so that anyone in the future reading the SIR has this same clarifying information.
- 5) City Council should prohibit SPD from using biometric tools or systems (such as voice, face, or gait analysis) on the live audio-video feed or the recordings from the throw phone system.

(Continued from above)

6) City Council should reinforce the need for there to be an SPD policy prohibiting the recording of the livestream screen using a non-departmental device (i.e. personal cellphone) nor taking such recordings for non-official use (even with a departmental device).

7) City Council should require that all of the public's questions are to be answered before the SIR progresses through the rest of the Ordinance's process.

3.5 Question Four: General response to the technology.

Respondent 1:

New questions:

- 1) Has the throw phone ever been deployed or prepared for deployment at any public protest?
- 2) Does the video data ever leave SPD-owned equipment? That is, is any portion of the data flow hosted externally (i.e. by 836 Technologies providing livestreaming that is Software-as-a-Service) or is the data always local to the throw phone devices and SPD-owned networked devices?
- 3) How many throw phones does SPD own?
- 4) Is 836 Technologies the only manufacturer of throw phones that SPD owns?
- 5) Is there any section of the SPD Manual that limits deployment of a throw phone to the CAD event/incident type(s) that map to a "hostage holder or barricaded person"?

Questions given at 1st public engagement meeting:

- 1) Item 2.3 in the SIR mentions a microphone & cameras - Is it always also recording audio & video from all the mics and cameras or does an SPD officer need to turn on recording for each mic or camera?
- 2) Is the video feed mentioned Item 2.3 in the SIR served over a wired or wireless connection?
- 3) Who is responsible for deleting the recordings from the throw phone video monitoring console's harddrive after they have been uploaded into evidence; and how long are recordings kept on its harddrive before they are deleted?
- 4) Is any part of the throw phone system connected to the SPD network? Item 5.2 in the SIR says that the software automatically alerts users of data that must be deleted under legal deletion requirements; however, that seems unlikely for data stored on systems not connected to the network. Are there automated alerts regarding data deletion for data on the throw phone console? If so, who receives those alerts?
- 5) Item 4.7 in the SIR says that downloaded video is submitted as evidence, but doesn't explain how that recording is transferred there - Are the recordings downloaded onto a USB stick, burned onto a DVD, or is the throw phone's console connected to the SPD network for direct transfer of files?
- 6) Who decides which recordings will be stored in the HNT folder on the SPD network?
- 7) Item 5.3 in the SIR asks "What measures will be used to destroy improperly collected data?" and SPD's answer covers data that is evidence; but per item 4.9 in the SIR only 1 out of the 5 reasons for retaining a recording was for evidence in investigations, so what happens with recordings not retained as evidence; and also in 5.3 SPD answered with the CJIS Security Policy on disposal of digital media, but it's unlikely that SPD is throwing the video monitoring system in the garbage after each deployment, so what is the actual data lifecycle and what ensures data not in scope as evidence is promptly deleted?
- 8) What if any additional sensors are on the throw phone?
- 9) Who is responsible for keeping the software up-to-date?
- 10) Has SPD purchased or used any Satellite-based services for their throw phones?
- 11) Item 5.1 in the SIR says recordings are kept in an HNT folder - Are there access logs for that folder and is there monitoring/alerting for anomalous access to it?
- 12) Is there any policy on how many & which computers can be connected to the CINT Commander's LAN?
- 13) Is there any SPD policy regarding how many & which bluetooth devices can be paired with the CINT Commander?
- 14) Who decides which recordings are kept as evidence?
- 15) Is there any SPD policy regarding which types of media are allowed to be used for transferring data off of the CINT Commander, such as a USB stick is allowed but not CDs/DVDs?
- 16) How is the live video feed secured?
- 17) Does SPD use any biometric tools or systems (such as voice, face, or gait analysis) on the live audio-video feed or the recordings?
- 18) What policy prohibits SPD employees from using a cellphone to record the live video feed screen?
- 19) When was the last audit of the throw phone system and where can the public see a copy of that report?

Respondent 2:

How many HNTs does SPD own? What vendors and models are they? Does any information get shared with the vendor? If so what are the contractual arrangements limiting their use of the data?

Section 4.4 only has information about usage in 2021. How many times was a HNT used in earlier years? In 2022?

How does the data get from the DVR system to the rest of the SPD network? [4.10 says it's "securely input" into the network, 5.1 says it's "downloaded and submitted" into evidence and also talks about it keeping it in the HNT folders.]

What are the criteria for the decisions about what data is recorded for evidence and what is stored for administrative, assessment, and followup use?

When deciding whether to keep recordings for evidence (or for use in training and assessment), what considerations are taken into account about information that may have been captured relating to other people besides the hostage taker or barricaded subject?

Under what situations is data recorded by the HNT archived (or kept as a backup)?

Section 5.2 notes that the Audit Unit can conduct an audit at any time. Have any audits been conducted, and if so are the results available publicly?

3.6 General Surveillance Comments These are comments received that are not particular to any technology currently under review.

Respondent 1: FYI, My questions below in section 4 have been heavily reduced due to the character count limit imposed by Seattle IT.

Respondent 3: The silent character count limit on this public comment survey form results in either truncated text and/or an artificial inflation of survey responses. This public comment survey form also results in text disappearing and re-appearing as I scroll, which is a very confusing experience and certainly not accessible. It seems the use of this survey-technology-provider was not well tested.

4.0 Response to Public Comments

This section will be completed after the public comment period has been completed.

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:

Working Group Privacy and Civil Liberties Assessment

From: Seattle Community Surveillance Working Group (CSWG)
To: Seattle City Council
Date: July 17, 2023
Re: Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment for Audio Recording Systems

Executive Summary

The CSWG has completed its review of the Surveillance Impact Report (SIR) for Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones as part of the Seattle Surveillance Ordinance technology review process. This document is the CSWG’s Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment for Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones used by Seattle Police Department (SPD) as set forth in SMC 14.18.080(B)(1), which we provide for inclusion in the final SIRs submitted to the City Councils.

This document first provides our recommendations to Council, then provides background information, key concerns, and outstanding questions regarding Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones.

Our assessment of Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones as used by Seattle Police Department (SPD) focuses on six major issues:

1. It is unclear how many and what specific devices are used by SPD.
2. It is unclear how and how often SPD uses the devices (e.g., in an overt or covert manner).
3. It is unclear if there are limitations on the specific purposes for which SPD may use the devices.
4. It is unclear if there have been security review or audits of the technology.
5. There are inadequate data retention policies.
6. There are no prohibitions on the use of biometric technology on or with the technology.

Recommendations

The Council should adopt clear and enforceable rules that ensure, at the minimum, the following:

1. The purpose and allowable uses of the hostage negotiation throw phone(s) must be narrowly and clearly defined, and any SPD use of this technology must be limited to that specific purpose and those allowable uses. There must be a requirement for SPD to limit the use of throw phone(s) to only the incident types that map to “hostage holder or barricaded person”.
2. There must be a requirement for SPD to disclose how and how often the hostage negotiation throw phone(s) are used (e.g., the number of times it is used in a covert manner, without knowledge or consent).
3. There must be an internal or external security review of the technology.
4. There must be a requirement for an independent audit of SPD’s hostage negotiation throw phone(s) and that audit must be made publicly available.
5. There must be a review and revision of the retention policy and SPD’s practice of retaining recordings on the throw phone video monitoring console’s hard drive based solely on the size of the hard drive and the amount of device usage.
6. There must be a prohibition on use of biometric technology on or with hostage negotiation throw phones.

Key Concerns

4. **There is no specific policy defining or limiting the incident types for which SPD may use the throw phones.** For example, there is not a policy stating that the throw phones may only be used for incidents that map to “hostage holder or barricaded person,” leaving open the possibility that the throw phones could be used at a public protest or other unintended locations.
5. **It is unclear how many throw phones SPD owns and what manufacturers make these phone(s).**
6. **It is unclear how and how often the hostage negotiation throw phone(s) are used.** While 2021 statistics are included, statistics from other years are not. While the SIR states that most of the time the throw phones are used with the knowledge and consent of the barricaded person, it does not provide specific details on the number of times the technology is used overtly versus covertly, without the knowledge and consent of those being recorded.
7. **There are inadequate auditing policies and practices.** The SIR does not state whether SPD’s use of the throw phones has ever been audited.
8. **There are inadequate retention policies.** It is unclear what the retention period is for the recordings on the throw phone video monitoring console’s hard drive. The retention period should be limited to what is strictly necessary for the technology’s purpose and should not be driven by the hard drive size and amount of device usage.
9. **There are inadequate security safeguards.** The SIR does not state whether the technology has been subject to an internal security review or an external security penetration test.
10. **There is no prohibition of the use of biometric tools or systems (e.g., voice, face, or gait analysis) on the live audio-video feed or the recordings.**

Outstanding Questions

- Has the throw phone ever been deployed or prepared for deployment at a protest?
- Does the video data ever leave SPD-owned equipment?
- How many throw phones does SPD own and what are the manufacturers?
- Is there any section of the SPD manual that limits deployment of a throw phone to an incident type that maps to a “hostage holder or barricaded person”?
- Who decides which recordings are kept as evidence?
- Has there been an audit of the system and if so, is it publicly available?

The answers to these questions can further inform the content of any binding policy the Council chooses to include in an ordinance on this technology, as recommended above.

CTO Response to Working Group Assessment

Memo

Date: August 4th, 2023
To: Seattle City Council
From: Jim Loter, Chief Technology Officer, City of Seattle
Subject: CTO Response: Surveillance Working Group Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone SIR Review

Purpose

As provided in the Surveillance Ordinance, [SMC 14.18.080](#), this memo outlines the Chief Technology Officer's (CTO's) response to the Surveillance Working Group assessment on the Surveillance Impact Report for Seattle Police Department, Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone.

Background

The Information Technology Department (ITD) is dedicated to meeting the objectives of the Privacy Principles and Surveillance Ordinance to provide oversight and transparency about the use and acquisition of specialized technologies with potential privacy and civil liberties impacts. All City departments have a shared mission to protect lives and property while balancing technology use and data collection with negative impacts to individuals. This requires ensuring the appropriate use of privacy invasive technologies through technology limitations, policy, training, and departmental oversight.

The CTO's role in the SIR process has been to ensure that all City departments are compliant with the Surveillance Ordinance requirements. As part of the review work for surveillance technologies, ITD's Privacy Office has facilitated the creation of the Surveillance Impact Report documentation, including collecting comments and suggestions from the Working Group and members of the public about these technologies. ITD and City departments have also worked collaboratively with the Working Group to answer additional questions that came up during their review process.

Technology Purpose

The hostage negotiation throw phone is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner. It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

Working Group Concerns

In their review, the Working Group has raised concerns about these devices being used in a privacy impacting way, including concerns related to definitive policy governing the use of the technology, inventory and manufacturer information, the frequency which the phones are used, questions around auditing policies and practices, questions related to retention, security safeguards, and the lack of prohibition related to biometric tools and use during live audio-video feed. We believe that policy, training, and technology limitations enacted by SPD provide adequate mitigation for the potential privacy and civil liberties concerns raised by the Working Group about the use of this important operational technology.

Recommended Next Steps

I look forward to working together with Council and City departments to ensure continued transparency about the use of these technologies and finding a mutually agreeable means to use technology to improve City services while protecting the privacy and civil rights of the residents we serve. Specific concerns in the Working Group comments about hostage negotiation throw phones are addressed in the attached document.

Response to Specific Concerns:

Concern: There is no specific policy defining or limiting the incident types for which SPD may use the throw phones.

CTO Assessment: The specific use of this technology is limited to use in police/hostage crisis negotiations as described in the SIR. The SIR Process designates that if the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone (HNT) ordinance is approved by City Council, the detail in the SIR become the approved uses and protections. Any use outside of what is codified in the SIR - in this case, the use of this technology outside of hostage incidents - would be in violation of the ordinance.

SIR response:

Section 2.3

The hostage negotiation throw phone is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects.

Section 2.4

The use of the throw phone system provides communication between a hostage taker or barricaded subject and police hostage negotiators.

Section 4.9

The throw phone is used in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects often at times when there are no other means of phone communication. Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

RET Section 1.4.2

The throw phone system is used exclusively during police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. 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 the throw phone by SPD must also comply with SPD Policy 12.050 – Criminal Justice Information Systems and may only be used for legitimate criminal investigative purposes.

Concern: It is unclear how many throw phones SPD owns and what manufacturers make these phone(s).

CTO Assessment: The amount of throw phones and manufacturers are not questions represented in the SIR. Below is information that was included that gives greater context to the frequency of the use of this technology. This question may be part of the OIGs audit of the technology through the surveillance process.

SIR response:

Section 2.3

Over the past 20-plus years SPD's Hostage Negotiation Team has utilized throw phone systems from various manufacturers.

Concern: It is unclear how and how often the hostage negotiation throw phone(s) are used.

CTO Assessment: The use of this technology appears to be rare and based on situational awareness and with the approval and authorization of multiple commanders prior to deployment. This question may be part of the OIGs audit of the technology through the surveillance process.

SIR response:

Section 4.3

The throw phone is used in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects often at times when there are no other means of phone communication. Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

Section 4.4

The throw phone system is rarely utilized. Of the 168 incidents that HNT responded to in 2021 the throw phone portion of the system was only prepared for delivery a handful of times but was not deployed.

Concern: There are inadequate auditing policies and practices.

CTO Assessment: Technology audits, including deployment of HNT, may be conducted by the Office of the Inspector General and/or by the Audit Unit within SPD at their discretion. Additionally, ordinance requirements stipulate annual usage reviews of surveillance technologies, including Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones, must be conducted of the OIG.

SIR response:

Section 5.2

SPD's Audit Unit can conduct an audit of any SPD system at any time. In addition, the Office of Inspector General can access all data and audit for compliance at any time.

SPD conducts periodic reviews of audit logs, and they are available for review at any time by the Seattle Intelligence Ordinance Auditor under the City of Seattle Intelligence Ordinance. The software automatically alerts users of data that must be deleted under legal deletion requirements such as 28 CFR Part 23.

Concern: There are inadequate security safeguards.

CTO Assessment: Based on the response to public comment question 15 in the [second public comment meeting](#) this is a highly restricted and controlled system. Specifically, SPD describes the following setup associated with HNT:

“requires monitor to be hardwired into trucks Lan system. Satellite software to be installed on the satellite computer. Satellite computer must be on the wired or password protected LAN network. And for CINT computer must also allow access. For Mobile device requires viewer software to be installed on the mobile device, the device to be within Wi-Fi range, and for user to use the account name and password.” Additionally, “access to HNT folder is limited. Security requirements related to anomalous access managed by ITD) as well as request for access.”

SIR response:

Section 4.10

The throw phone system video and covert audio recording are stored on the DVR system secured in the HNT truck. Only HNT and SWAT SPD employees have access to the HNT Truck.

The data is then securely input and used on SPD's password-protected network with access limited to authorized users.

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.

Section 5.1:

Audio/Video data is saved on the hard drive of the DVR/monitoring system. If fully deployed during an actual incident the recordings are downloaded and submitted into evidence or to detectives.

The phone calls are recorded on the laptop running the CINT commander software. Recordings of calls with hostage takers or barricaded subjects are downloaded and submitted into evidence.

Copies of recordings are also kept in the HNT folder on SPD's network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders. The purpose of these files is for debriefing, assessment, and training.

Evidentiary information is downloaded and uploaded into the evidence storage system or provided directly to investigators.

Concern: There is no prohibition of the use of biometric tools or systems (e.g., voice, face, or gait analysis) on the live audio-video feed or the recordings.

CTO Assessment: Based on the response to question 16 in the [second public comment meeting](#), this tool does not use any biometric tools for the live audio/video feed. They are not part of this system.

Additionally, privacy risks are outlined and mitigation described in section 7.3 of the SIR (see below). Additionally, the SIR Process designates that if the Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone (HNT) ordinance is approved by City Council, the detail in the SIR become the approved uses and protections; any use outside of what is codified in the SIR, in this case, the use of biometric tools or systems on live audio or recordings, would be in violation of the ordinance, barring undergoing the material change process and re-submittal to Council.

SIR response: This question is not represented in the SIR. This was answered during public comment (see video). Also noting the technology system capabilities described in SIR:

Section 6.5

The throw phone system captures sounds and images as they are happening in the moment.

Section 7.3

Privacy risks revolve around improper collection of images, video, and audio 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.

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: Questions and Department Responses

Questions posed by public participants in the first public engagement meeting were answered during the second public comment meeting. These questions and SPD's responses can be found in the [Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone Meeting two recording](#).

Appendix C: Meeting Notice(s)

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone (HNT)

HNT is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner. It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

The Seattle Police Department is hosting a public comment opportunity for community members and two virtual, public engagement presentations on the proposed technology.

[Public comment opportunity](#) (Click to Access)

opens on April 17th at 12:15AM & closes on May 17th at 11:45PM

Presentations on WebEX

Tuesday, April 18th 11:00AM - 12:00PM

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS](#)

Meeting number: 2486 021 3194

Meeting password: SPD123

Friday, April 28th 11:00AM - 12:00PM



Seattle
Information Technology



Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone Public Engagement

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 2023, 11AM – 12PM

Meeting link:

[seattle.webex.com...](#)

Meeting number:

2486 021 3194

Password:

SPD123

Agenda:

The Seattle Police Department is hosting a public comment opportunity for community members.

Join by video system

Dial [24860213194@seattle.webex.com](tel:24860213194@seattle.webex.com)

You can also dial 173.243.2.68 and enter your meeting number.

Join by phone

+1-206-207-1700 United States Toll (Seattle)

+1-408-418-9388 United States Toll

Access code: 2486 021 3194

Global call-in numbers

Location

Virtual

Event Description

Public Engagement meeting for SPD Surveillance Technology: Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones (HNTP)

Event Contact Position/Department Henry Liu

Link

[seattle.webex.com...](#)



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More Event Actions



Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone Public Engagement

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2023, 11AM – 12PM

Meeting link:

[seattle.webex.com...](#)

Meeting number:

2486 021 3194

Password:

SPD123

Agenda:

The Seattle Police Department is hosting a public comment opportunity for community members.

Join by video system

Dial 24860213194@seattle.webex.com

You can also dial 173.243.2.68 and enter your meeting number.

Join by phone

+1-206-207-1700 United States Toll (Seattle)

+1-408-418-9388 United States Toll

Access code: 2486 021 3194

Global call-in numbers

Location

Virtual

Event Description

Public Engagement meeting for SPD Surveillance Technology: Hostage Negotiation Throw Phones (HNTF)

Event Contact Position/Department Henry Liu

Link

[seattle.webex.com...](#)



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Appendix D: All Comments Received from Members of the Public

All public comments received can be found in the Public Comment Section 3.0

2023 Surveillance Impact Report Executive Overview

Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone

Seattle Police Department

Overview

The Operational Policy statements in this document represent the only allowable uses of the equipment and data collected by this technology.

This Executive Summary documents information about the collection, use, sharing, security and access controls for data that is gathered through Seattle Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone. All information provided here is contained in the body of the full Surveillance Impact Review (SIR) document but is provided in a condensed format for easier access and consideration.

1.0 Technology Description

The hostage negotiation throw phone is a phone in a hardened case that is part of a communications system for use in police hostage/crisis negotiations with subjects. The phone case includes microphones and speakers to enable two-way communication in an overt or covert manner. It also includes hidden cameras to support threat and tactical assessments.

2.0 Purpose

This system is intended to provide a reliable means of communication between a hostage taker or barricaded subject and police hostage negotiators. At times there are no other means of phone communication with the subject in a hostage or barricaded person situation and this system allows for safe and reliable communication from a distance. The system allows the team monitoring and recording of conversations to facilitate the development of negotiation strategies and ensure the safety-related information is relayed.

3.0 Data Collection and Use

Operational Policy: Audio recording devices are utilized only after legal standards of consent and/or court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#). RCW 9.73.030 expressly provides an exception to the "all parties" consent rule for the monitoring, intercepting, and recording of calls involving communications with a hostage holder or barricaded person.

Deployment into a constitutionally protected area requires an authorized entry into the area via warrant or warrant exception to include consent, exigent circumstances, or community caretaking/emergency.

The equipment is stored on the HNT truck and can only be accessed by HNT or SWAT team members. If it is prepared for use or deployed on an incident its use is logged on the HNT after-action report.

Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

Delivery of the throw phone is typically pre-negotiated with the subject via hailing or other means. For delivery of the throw phone to the subject it is typically brought to the outside of a door or balcony by SWAT team members and the subject is asked to bring it inside for use. It may also be delivered by a large remotely controlled robot, but this process is very cumbersome in interior environments. For safety purposes occasionally the phone is tossed through an open window or door.

Audio/Video data is saved on the hard drive of the DVR/monitoring system. If fully deployed during an actual incident the recordings are downloaded and submitted into evidence or to detectives.

The phone calls are recorded on the laptop running the CINT commander software. Recordings of calls with hostage takers or barricaded subjects are downloaded and submitted into evidence.

Copies of recordings are also kept in the HNT folder on SPD's network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders. The purpose of these files is for debriefing, assessment, and training.

Evidentiary information is downloaded and uploaded into the evidence storage system or provided directly to investigators.

4.0 Data Minimization & Retention

Operational Policy: Audio recording devices are utilized only after legal standards of consent and/or court-issued warrant have been met, as required by the Washington Privacy Act, [Chapt. 9.73 RCW](#). RCW 9.73.030 expressly provides an exception to the “all parties” consent rule for the monitoring, intercepting, and recording of calls involving communications with a hostage holder or barricaded person.

Audio/Video data is saved on the hard drive of the DVR/monitoring system. If fully deployed during an actual incident the recordings are downloaded and submitted into evidence or to detectives.

The phone calls are recorded on the laptop running the CINT commander software. Recordings of calls with hostage takers or barricaded subjects are downloaded and submitted into evidence.

Copies of recordings are also kept in the HNT folder on SPD's network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders. The purpose of these files is for debriefing, assessment, and training.

Evidentiary information is downloaded and uploaded into the evidence storage system or provided directly to investigators.

5.0 Access & Security

Operational Policy: 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.

Access

Deployment of the throw phone system on an incident involves the authorization of the HNT supervisor, incident commander, and the SWAT commander if present.

The throw phone system video and covert audio recording are stored on the DVR system secured in the HNT truck. Only HNT and SWAT SPD employees have access to the HNT truck.

The data is then securely input and used on SPD’s password-protected network with access limited to authorized users.

Copies of recordings are kept in the HNT folder on SPD’s network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders.

Security

The throw phone system video and covert audio recording are stored on the DVR system secured in the HNT truck. Only HNT and SWAT SPD employees have access to the HNT Truck.

The data is then securely input and used on SPD’s password-protected network with access limited to authorized users.

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.

Audio/Video data is saved on the hard drive of the DVR/monitoring system. If fully deployed during an actual incident the recordings are downloaded and submitted into evidence or to detectives.

The phone calls are recorded on the laptop running the CINT commander software. Recordings of calls with hostage takers or barricaded subjects are downloaded and submitted into evidence.

Copies of recordings are also kept in the HNT folder on SPD’s network. Access to this folder is restricted to HNT, Crisis Response Team, and SWAT/Special Services commanders. The purpose of these files is for debriefing, assessment, and training.

Evidentiary information is downloaded and uploaded into the evidence storage system or provided directly to investigators.

6.0 Data Sharing and Accuracy

Operational Policy: 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 analyzed by this application. 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](#).

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](#)).

No person, outside of SPD, has direct access to the data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone.

Data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone 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 the data collected with the hostage negotiation throw phone 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.

7.0 Equity Concerns

Operational Policy: 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](#).

Privacy risks revolve around improper collection of images, video, and audio 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.

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

Department:	Dept. Contact:	CBO Contact:
Seattle Police Department Seattle IT	Heather Marx, SPD Eleonor Bounds, ITD	Andrew Dziedzic Geoffrey Detweiler

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone.

Summary and Background of the Legislation: Per SMC Chapter 14.18 (also known as the Surveillance Ordinance), authorizing the approval of the surveillance impact reports for Seattle Police Department's continued use of Hostage Negotiation Throw Phone.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ___ Yes X No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ___ Yes X No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?

This technology is currently in use by the Seattle Police Department and no additional costs, either direct or indirect, will be incurred based on the continued use of the technology. However, should it be determined, that SPD should cease use of the technology, there would be costs associated with decommissioning the technologies. Additionally, there may be potential financial penalty related to breach of contract with the technology vendors.

Are there financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?

Per the Surveillance Ordinance, the City department may continue use of the technology until legislation is implemented. As such, there are no financial costs or other impacts that would result from not implementing the legislation.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- a. Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?**
This legislation does not affect other departments. The technology under review is used exclusively by the Seattle Police Department.
- b. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?**
A public hearing is not required for this legislation.
- c. Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?**
No publication of notice is required for this legislation.
- d. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?**
This legislation does not affect a piece of property.
- e. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? What is the Language Access plan for any communications to the public?**
The Surveillance Ordinance in general is designed to address civil liberties and disparate community impacts of surveillance technologies. Each Surveillance Impact Review included in the attachments, as required by the Surveillance Ordinance, include a Racial Equity Toolkit review adapted for this purpose.
- f. Climate Change Implications**
- 1. Emissions: Is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way?**
No.
 - 2. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**
No.
- g. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)?**
There is no new initiative or programmatic expansion associated with this legislation. It approves the continuation of use for the specific technologies under review.