



Surveillance Technology Policy

Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR)

Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values privacy and protection of San Francisco residents' civil rights and civil liberties. As required by San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B, the Surveillance Technology Policy aims to ensure the responsible use of ALPR itself as well as any associated data, and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' civil rights and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

The Surveillance Technology Policy ("Policy") defines the manner in which the ALPR will be used to support this mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized and restricted uses, and requirements.

This Policy applies to all to department personnel that use, plan to use, or plan to secure ALPR data, including employees, contractors, and volunteers. Employees, consultants, volunteers, and vendors while working on behalf of the City with the Department are required to comply with this Policy.

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of ALPR technology for the Department is limited to the following use cases and is subject to the requirements listed in this Policy.

Authorized Use(s):

Locate stolen, wanted, and or other vehicles that are the subject of investigation

To apprehend wanted persons subject to arrest warrants or who are otherwise lawfully sought by law enforcement.

To locate victims, witnesses, suspects, missing children, adults, and/or elderly individuals, including in response to Amber Alerts and Silver Alerts and others associated with a law enforcement investigation.

To assist with criminal investigations initiated by local, state and regional public safety departments by identifying vehicles associated with targets of criminal investigations.

Counter-terrorism: Identify potential threats to critical infrastructure sites.

For other law enforcement purposes as authorized by law: Investigations of major crimes.

On an annual basis, the Department will evaluate the impact of the technology on the following measures:

Prohibited use cases include any uses not stated in the Authorized Use Case section.

- An ALPR alert will not, on its own, identify an individual, reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, information concerning an individual person's sex life or sexual orientation.

- An ALPR alert alone does not substantiate law enforcement response or contact. Contacting an individual solely based on an ALPR alert in the absence of confirming disposition of the vehicle (stolen or recovered), verifying that the observed license plate number matches the ALPR data, and verifying the reason a vehicle or owner is wanted or of interest shall be prohibited.
- No SFPD member shall access ALPR data for any use other than the authorized use cases herein
- ALPR scanning is limited to vehicles exposed to public view.
- No content captured by ALPR cameras other than license plate and vehicle information, geo-location, and time date of capture, shall constitute cause for police enforcement.

BUSINESS JUSTIFICATION

ALPR supports the Department’s mission and provides important operational value in the following ways:

ALPR readers allow for automatic and efficient identification of license plates that may be associated with criminal activity or missing persons. The identification of a license plate allows SFPD to recover a victim's vehicle, investigate a crime and lawfully apprehend suspects. SFPD is able to protect life and property using this technology.

In addition, ALPR promises to benefit residents in the following ways:

- Education
- Community Development
- Health
- Environment

Criminal Justice On-street enforcement of: Stolen Vehicles; Amber Alerts; Unregistered Vehicles; Wanted Criminals; Parking Violations; Be on the Lookout (BOLO), assists criminal investigations

- Jobs
- Housing
- Other

ALPR will benefit the department in the following ways:

Benefit	Description	Quantity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Savings	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Time Savings	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Staff Safety	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Data Quality	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	

POLICY REQUIREMENTS

This Policy defines the responsible data management processes and legally enforceable safeguards required by the Department to ensure transparency, oversight, and accountability measures. Department use of surveillance technology and information collected, retained, processed or shared by surveillance technology must be consistent with this Policy;

must comply with all City, State, and Federal laws and regulations; and must protect all state and federal Constitutional guarantees.

Specifications: The software and/or firmware used to operate the surveillance technology must be kept up to date and maintained.

Safety: Surveillance technology must be operated in a safe manner. Surveillance technology should not be operated in a way that infringes on resident civil rights, including privacy, or causes personal injury or property damage.

Data Collection:

Departments shall minimize the use, collection, and retention of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) to what is strictly necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the surveillance technology.

Department shall only collect data required to execute the authorized use case. All data collected by the surveillance technology, including PII, shall be classified according to the City’s [Data Classification Standard](#).

Should information be incidentally collected that is not necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the surveillance technology, including information that may be used to identify persons or private information, Department shall remove all incidental PII from raw data.

Data types can take the form video, audio, still images. Data formats can take the form of XML, PDF, HTML, Plain Text, JPEG, etc. The surveillance technology collects the following data types and formats:

- Video in MOV format
- Still images from cameras in PDF format

The surveillance technology collects the following data types:

<i>Data Type(s)</i>	<i>Format(s)</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Digital images of vehicle license plates and their associated vehicles	Encoded and stored in SQL	Level 3
Date and time the license plate passes a digital-image site where an ALPR is located	SQL server datetime	Level 3

Notification: Decals identifying that ALPR is in use will be placed on marked patrol vehicles outfitted with ALPR. Decals will not be placed on unmarked vehicles outfitted with ALPR, as it poses operational and officer safety

	<p>issues. Posted signs are not logistically feasible as marked patrol vehicles are constantly reassigned based on operational needs, which fluctuate.</p> <p>Department includes the following items in its public notice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of technology in use <input type="checkbox"/> Information on the surveillance technology <input type="checkbox"/> Description of the authorized use <input type="checkbox"/> Type of data collected <input type="checkbox"/> Will persons be individually identified <input type="checkbox"/> Data retention <input type="checkbox"/> Department identification <input type="checkbox"/> Contact information
<p>Access:</p>	<p>All parties requesting access must adhere to the following rules and processes (please refer to the data sharing section to ensure all information covered in that section is also included below): US DOJ’s *California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) rules and regulations, NCRIC ALPR policy, Dept. Bulletin 15-221 and DGO 10.08, SFPD members must be approved to access the ALPR data and the data must be tied to an investigation and per.</p> <p><small>*CLETS is the computer network that connects public safety agencies across the state to criminal histories, driver records, and other databases. DOJ grants each public safety agency’s access.</small></p> <p>Officers shall not stop a vehicle solely based on an ALPR alert. Before stopping a vehicle based on an ALPR alert for a stolen or felony want, the officer conducting the stop shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visually verify the alphanumeric characters on the plate of the suspect vehicle to be detained, AND 2. Verify through CLETS or through the Department of Emergency Management (dispatch has CLETS access) that the license plate on the vehicle to be detained is currently listed on the DOJ database as stolen or wanted. <p>Other ALPR alerts (e.g. 852 “auto boost”, 459 “burglary”, 10-43 “of interest to special investigation”, etc.) do not provide officers with justification to conduct a traffic stop or detain a vehicle and the occupants. Sufficient probable cause has not been established to stop a “vehicle of interest” that is the focus of a criminal investigation. These alerts may provide officers with additional instructions or information when a vehicle is located. Officers should follow the instructions on the alert, use discretion, and have independent probable cause to justify a traffic stop.</p>

	<p><i>A. Department employees</i></p> <p>Once collected, the following roles and job titles are authorized to access and use data collected, retained, processed or shared by the surveillance technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sworn members, Civilian Crime analysts, Radio Shop Technicians (access to hardware) <p>The following providers are required to support and maintains the surveillance technology and its associated data to ensure it remains functional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCRIC hosts the ALPR data repositories. Vehicle Theft Abatement Funds pay for maintenance. <p><i>B. Members of the public</i></p> <p>ALPR data is classified as Level 3 Sensitive. ALPR data has previously been deemed as exempt from the California Public Records Act, however each request submitted by a member of the public will be reviewed to determine whether the data can be released. SFPD shall comply with the requirements of the Federal and State Constitutions, and federal and State civil procedure laws and rules.</p>
Data Security:	<p>Department shall secure PII against unauthorized or unlawful processing or disclosure; unwarranted access, manipulation or misuse; and accidental loss, destruction, or damage. Surveillance technology data collected and retained by the Department shall be protected by the safeguards appropriate for its classification level(s).</p> <p>To protect surveillance technology information from unauthorized access and control, including misuse, Departments shall, at minimum, apply the following safeguards:</p> <p>Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC) hosts the ALPR data collected by SFPD equipment. Only Authorized SFPD members with an account can access the repository of data via the Back Office Server Software (BOSS) application. SFPD Information Technology Division and Special Investigations Division will not grant user access to ALPR data unless they are approved to do so. All SFPD members are required to comply with CLETS and department written directives. Non-compliance may result in progressive discipline measures.</p>
Data Sharing:	<p>If the ALPR data is not exempt from California Public Records Act, SFPD will comply with the California Public Records Act, the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, the requirements of the federal and State Constitutions, and federal and State civil procedure laws and rules.</p>

SFPD will endeavor to ensure that other agencies or departments that may receive data collected by [the Surveillance Technology Policy that it operates] will act in conformity with this Surveillance Technology Policy.

For internal and externally shared data, shared data shall not be accessed, used, or processed by the recipient in a manner incompatible with the authorized use cases stated in this Policy.

SFPD shall ensure proper administrative, technical, and physical safeguards are in place before sharing data with other CCSF departments, outside government entities, and third-party providers or vendors. (See Data Security)

SFPD shall ensure all PII and restricted data is de-identified or adequately protected to ensure the identities of individual subjects are effectively safeguarded.

Each department that believes another agency or department receives or may receive data collected from its use of STs should consult with its assigned deputy city attorney regarding their response.

The Department currently participates in the following sharing practices:

A. Internal Data Sharing

Department shares the following data with the recipients:

- District Attorney's Office for use as evidence to aid in prosecution, in accordance with laws governing evidence;
- Public Defender's Office or criminal defense attorney via the District Attorney's Office in accordance with California discovery laws

Data sharing occurs at the following frequency: as-needed

Before sharing data with any recipients, the Department will use the following procedure to ensure appropriate data protections are in place:

- Confirm the purpose of the data sharing aligns with the department's mission.
- Consider alternative methods other than sharing data that can accomplish the same purpose.
Redact names, scrub faces, and ensure all PII is removed in accordance with the department's data policies.
- Review of all existing safeguards to ensure shared data does not increase the risk of potential civil rights and liberties impacts on residents.
- Evaluation of what data can be permissibly shared with members of the public should a request be made in accordance with the San Francisco's Sunshine Ordinance.
- Ensure shared data will be done in a cost-efficient manner and exported in a clean, machine-readable format.

	<p>B. External Data Sharing Department shares the following data with the recipients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NCRIC law enforcement partners, as part of a criminal or administrative investigation; Parties to civil litigation, or other third parties, in response to a valid Court Order. <p>Data sharing occurs at the following frequency: as-needed.</p> <p>To ensure that entities receiving data collected by the surveillance technology comply with the Surveillance Technology Policy, Department shall: Comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to, to the extent applicable, the California Values Act (Government Code Section 7284 et seq.).</p> <p>If Department’s general counsel determines ALPR data can be disclosed in response to a public information request, the department will redact PII as it will be considered investigative/evidentiary material. The Department may use its discretion when releasing investigative/evidentiary material per SFPD DGO 3.16.</p>
<p>Data Retention:</p>	<p>Department may store and retain raw PII data only as long as necessary to accomplish a lawful and authorized purpose.</p> <p>Please list data retention schedules (i.e., x type of data will be retained for 1 year) based on the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent records (i.e., records that are essential): shall be retained and preserved indefinitely • Current records (i.e., records for operational necessity, ready reference, convenience): record retention schedules may vary but generally less than 10 years • Storage records (i.e., records retained offsite): record retentions may vary but generally less than 10 years <p>The Department’s data retention period and justification are as follows:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>SFPD defers to the NCRIC retention standard: ALPR records are maintained for 12 months from capture. If a record is connected to a criminal investigation or criminal intelligence file it may be retained for 5 years.</p> <p>ALPR Technology data associated with a criminal investigation may be downloaded onto an electronic storage device or printed. Downloaded, copied, and printed data shall be maintained in accordance with applicable local, state and federal evidentiary laws, to include retaining</p> </div>

	<p>the data through the adjudication of a case in a recognized court of law, as well as allotment of time for an appeals process and statute of limitations.</p> <p>ALPR does not collect PII data and as such PII data shall not be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects</p> <p>Departments must establish appropriate safeguards for PII data stored for longer periods.</p> <p>Data will be stored in the following location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local storage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vendor managed storage <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Technology Data Center <input type="checkbox"/> Software as a Service Product <input type="checkbox"/> Cloud Storage Provider
<p>Data Disposal:</p>	<p>Upon completion of the data retention period, Department shall dispose of data in the following manner:</p> <p>Practices: ALPR data are cleared after 1 year from capture unless associated with a criminal investigation.</p> <p>Processes and Applications: If ALPR data is associated with a criminal investigation and must be disposed of due to retention schedule, confidential information shall be disposed of according to SFPD Department Notice 20-166: https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/SFPDNotice20.116.20200804.pdf</p> <p>CLETS Information (print-outs, CDs, Flash Drives, Diskettes or any other storage media) no longer has a necessary law enforcement purpose, members shall dispose of it in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies and print-outs - with the exception of staples and paper clips - shall be placed in the gray colored Shred Works shredding bins. Facility Coordinators, or other designated SFPD employees, shall ensure that these bins are always located in a secure area of the SFPD facility. • If a member has stored CLETS Information on any electronic storage media, the member shall be responsible for its proper destruction.
<p>Training:</p>	<p>To reduce the possibility that surveillance technology or its associated data will be misused or used contrary to its authorized use, all individuals requiring access must receive training on data security policies and procedures.</p> <p>At the very least, department shall require all elected officials, employees, consultants, volunteers, and vendors working with the technology on its</p>

behalf to read and formally acknowledge all authorized and prohibited uses. Department shall also require that all individuals requesting data or regularly requiring data access receive appropriate training before being granted access to systems containing PII.

NCRIC provides training information to the Department.

COMPLIANCE

Department shall oversee and enforce compliance with this Policy using the following methods:

These policies will have the same compliance requirements as all Department Written Directives and Police Commission Resolutions.

The Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department and third-parties.

Deputy Chief of Investigations, Lieutenant of Special Investigations Division.

In addition, each member of the department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the surveillance technology polices. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following:

San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation through the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct. Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

If a Department is alleged to have violated the Ordinance under San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 19B, Department shall post a notice on the Department's website that generally describes any corrective measure taken to address such allegation.

Department is subject to enforcement procedures, as outlined in San Francisco Administrative Code Section 19B.8.

DEFINITIONS

Personally Identifiable Information:

Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.

Raw Data:

Information collected by a surveillance technology that has not been processed and cleaned of all personal identifiable information. The distribution and use of raw data is tightly restricted.

Exigent Circumstances

An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person that requires the immediate use of Surveillance Technology or the information it provides.

AUTHORIZATION

Section 19B.4 of the City's Administrative Code states, "It is the policy of the Board of Supervisors that it will approve a Surveillance Technology Policy ordinance only if it determines that the benefits the Surveillance Technology ordinance authorizes outweigh its costs, that the Surveillance Technology Policy ordinance will safeguard civil liberties and civil rights, and that the uses and deployments of the Surveillance Technology under the ordinance will not be based upon discriminatory or viewpoint-based factors or have a disparate impact on any community or Protected Class."

QUESTIONS & CONCERNS

Public:

Members of the public can register complaints with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA). DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD. DPA manages, acknowledges and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and organized response. To do so, Department shall:

SFPD will update the SFPD public website to include surveillance technology policies and will include a general email address for public inquiries. The general email box will be assigned to a staff member in the Chief's Office.

City and County of San Francisco Employees:

All questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Chief of Police at SFPDChief@sfgov.org. Similarly, questions about other applicable laws governing the use of the surveillance technology or the issues related to privacy should be directed to the Chief of Police at SFPDChief@sfgov.org.

APPENDIX A: Surveillance Technology Policy Requirements

The following section shows all Surveillance Technology Policy requirements in order as defined by the San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B.

1. A description of the product and services addressed by the Surveillance Technology, including the identity of any provider(s) whose services are essential to the functioning or effectiveness of the Surveillance Technology equipment or services for the intended purpose.

Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology shall be used to automate the processing of vehicle license plate information by transforming images into alphanumeric characters with optical recognition software and storing those images, plate information and related metadata, including time and geo-location information.

Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology automates the processing of vehicle license plate and compliance information. Specifically, ALPR:

uses specially-designed cameras mounted on law enforcement vehicles to capture digital images of license plates and vehicles as they drive through the streets;

alphanumeric characters are translated using optical character recognition (OCR) software to enable;

- Searches full plates, with color pictures of identified vehicles for plate read verification
- Partial plate searches that return possible matches to assist with identifying suspects' vehicles
- stores the images, plate information, and related metadata in a restricted-access database;
- compares the license plate characters with state, local law enforcement and customized hotlists;

Mobile ALPR Systems

Mobile ALPR Systems assist on-street patrol officers checking for criminal activity by capturing and analyzing license plates against known databases. The cameras are mounted securely below the lightbar for limited visual interference.

Features and Benefits

Offers high resolution coverage for a full lane of traffic with up to two concurrent vehicles in the field of view.

Instantly checks captured plates against one or more databases of interest to immediately alert officers of hits.

Increases spatial awareness for improved officer safety.

Enhances proactive, preventative enforcement by enabling more intelligent investigations. ALPR database stores all collected data in a central location to support data analysis, data queries and reporting for law enforcement investigations.

System Components

Mobile ALPR Camera(s) – Each System has 1 to 4 dual (IR and color) mobile cameras.

Mobile ALPR Processor – Each processor simultaneously supports up to 4 mobile cameras.

Brackets – A variety of camera mounting brackets for various vehicles and light-bar designs.

In-car software – PAGIS software provides the graphical user interface (GUI) and in-car application. It compares ALPR images against federal, local or customized hotlists and sends alert when a match occurs.

Other Existing ALPR Systems Available

Stationary – Cameras may be permanently affixed to a specific location like a traffic light, telephone pole or at entrances of facilities or freeway exit ramps.

Semi-Stationary – ALPR system is located on a trailer which can be moved to different locations as operational needs change.

Smartphone Applications – Mobile applications can be uploaded onto patrol officer's Department issued smartphones and use the smartphone's camera capabilities.

SFPD does not have access to, own, lease or use Stationary ALPR cameras or Smartphone ALPR applications. The Department will comply with the ALPR Surveillance Technology Policy, authorized use cases, prohibitions and impact report should the Department acquire or procure either the Stationary or Mobile application ALPR systems.

2. A description of the purpose(s) for which the Surveillance Technology equipment or services are proposed for acquisition, including the type of data that may be collected by the Surveillance Technology equipment or services.

Technology Use:

ALPR readers allow for automatic and efficient identification of license plates that may be associated with criminal activity or missing persons. The identification of a license plate allows SFPD to act quickly and respond to an associated crime, recover a victim's vehicle, investigate a crime and lawfully apprehend suspects. SFPD is able to protect life and property using this technology.

PII:

False. PII is not collected by ALPR technology

3. The uses that are authorized, the rules and processes required prior to such use, and uses of the Surveillance Technology that will be expressly prohibited.

Authorized Uses:

Locate stolen, wanted, and or other vehicles that are the subject of investigation

To locate victims, witnesses, suspects, missing children, adults, and/or elderly individuals, including in response to Amber Alerts and Silver Alerts and others associated with a law enforcement investigation.

To assist with criminal investigations initiated by local, state, federal, and regional public safety departments by identifying vehicles associated with targets of criminal investigations.

Counter-terrorism: Identify potential threats to critical infrastructure sites.

For other law enforcement purposes as authorized by law: Investigations of major crimes.

Rules:

Prohibited Uses:

1. Officers shall not stop a vehicle solely based on an ALPR alert. Before stopping a vehicle based on an ALPR alert for a stolen or felony want, the officer conducting the stop shall:
Visually verify the alphanumeric characters on the plate of the suspect vehicle to be detained, AND
Verify through the Department of Emergency Management (dispatch) or through a Ca. DOJ's California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) computer return that the license plate on the vehicle to be detained is currently listed on the DOJ database as stolen or wanted.
Other ALPR alerts (e.g. 852,459, 10-43, etc.) do not provide officers with justification to conduct a traffic stop or detain a vehicle and the occupants. Sufficient probable cause has not been established to stop a "vehicle of interest" that is the focus of a criminal investigation.
These alerts may provide officers with additional instructions or information when a vehicle is located.
Officers should follow the instructions on the alert, use discretion, and have independent probable cause to justify a traffic stop.

2. No SFPD member shall access ALPR data for any use other than the authorized use cases herein
3. Manual entry to trigger an ALPR alert, such as for canvassing or locating a victim, witness or missing person, shall be prohibited except to aid in an active investigation or active criminal court case.
4. ALPR scanning is limited to vehicles exposed to public view.
5. No content captured by ALPR cameras other than license plate and vehicle information, geo-location information, and time date of capture, shall constitute cause for police enforcement.

4. A description of the formats in which information collected by the Surveillance Technology is stored, copied, and/or accessed.

Data Type	Formats STP
Digital images of vehicle license plates and their associated vehicles	Encoded and stored in SQL
Date and time the license plate passes a digital-image site where an ALPR is located	SQL server datetime

5. The specific categories and titles of individuals who are authorized by the Department to access or use the collected information, including restrictions on how and under what circumstances data collected with Surveillance Technology can be analyzed and reviewed, and the rules and processes required prior to access or use of the information.

Employee Job Classification & Title: Police Officers, investigators, Sergeants, Crime Analysts, Lieutenants of SID, or their designee, Deputy Chief of Investigations, Assistant Chiefs and Chief of Police

Department:

SFPD

If applicable, contractor or vendor name:

NCRIC, NICRIC database vendor and NCRIC partner agencies

Rules and processes required prior to data access or use:

NCRIC hosts the ALPR data repositories accessed by a database provided by a vendor available on the SFPD Network for approved users. SFPD IT and SID do not provide access to SFPD members who are not approved users. All SFPD members are required to comply with department written directives. Non-compliance results in progressive discipline measures as outlined under the Compliance Section of this Policy.

6. The general safeguards that protect information from unauthorized access, including encryption and access control mechanisms.

All users of NCRIC ALPR equipment or accessing NCRIC ALPR Data are required to acknowledge that they have read and understood the NCRIC ALPR Policy prior to use of the ALPR System. Only law enforcement NCRIC partners have access to the database.

7. The limited time period, if any, that information collected by the Surveillance Technology will be routinely retained, the reason such retention period is appropriate to further the purpose(s) enumerated in the Surveillance Technology Policy, the process by which the information is regularly deleted after that period lapses, and the specific conditions that must be met to retain information beyond that period

Retention:

NCRIC advises ALPR data retention of 12 months. If a record is connected to a criminal investigation or criminal intelligence file it may be retained for five years.

ALPR Technology data associated with a criminal investigation may be downloaded onto an electronic storage device or printed. Downloaded, copied, and printed data shall be maintained in accordance with applicable local, state and federal evidentiary laws, to include retaining the data through the adjudication of a case in a recognized court of law, as well as allotment of time for an appeals process and statute of limitations.

Reason for retention:

NCRIC policy and SFPD Retention schedule

Deletion process:

NCRIC advises ALPR data retention of 12 months from date of capture. If a record is connected to a criminal investigation or criminal intelligence file it may be retained for 5 years.

ALPR Technology data associated with a criminal investigation may be downloaded onto an electronic storage device or printed. Downloaded, copied, and printed data shall be maintained in accordance with applicable local, state and federal evidentiary laws, to include retaining the data through the adjudication of a case in a recognized court of law, as well as allotment of time for an appeals process and statute of limitations.

Retention exemption conditions:

if general counsel determines that ALPR data can be disclosed in response to a public information request, the department will redact information linked to an individual as it will be considered investigative material.

8. How collected information can be accessed or used by members of the public, including criminal defendants

Will the data be accessible to the public:

ALPR data associated with a criminal investigation will not be accessible to the public. Members of the public can submit a public information request. The Department will defer to general counsel and the SFPD legal unit to determine whether the request can be fulfilled.

How it can be accessed: <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/get-service/public-records-request>

9. Which governmental agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions, or units that may receive data collected by the Surveillance Technology operated by the Department, including any required justification or legal standard necessary to share that data and how it will ensure that any entity receiving such data complies with the Surveillance Technology Policy.

Name of agency: District Attorney's Office for use as evidence to aid in prosecution, in accordance with laws governing evidence; Public Defender's Office or criminal defense attorney via the District Attorney's Office in accordance with California discovery laws; Other law enforcement offices as part of a criminal or administrative investigation; Parties to civil litigation, or other third parties, in response to a valid Court Order; From NCRIC: Only law enforcement personnel that have access to the ALPR database and have: 1. Agreed to the NCRIC privacy policy and non-disclosure agreement. 2. A criminal case or incident number/name. 3. A lawful purpose with a need to know and right to know the information.

ALPR data collected by SFPD and hosted by NCRIC is not used for the enforcement of Immigration Laws. SFPD complies with SF Admin Code Section 12H and 12I.

Justification: Past and current practice associated with the NCRIC partnership

10. The training required for any individual authorized to use the Surveillance Technology or to access information collected by the Surveillance Technology

Training required:

true

Description of training:

Only persons trained in the use of the NCRIC ALPR system, including its privacy and civil liberties protections, shall be allowed access to NCRIC ALPR Data. Training content shall consist of:

- Legal authorities, developments, and issues involving the use of ALPR Data and technology
- Current NCRIC Policy regarding appropriate use of NCRIC ALPR systems;
- Evolution of ALPR and related technologies, including new capabilities and associated risks;
- Technical, physical, administrative, and procedural measures to protect the security of ALPR Data against unauthorized access or use; and
- Practical exercises in the use of the NCRIC ALPR system

Training shall be updated as technological, legal, and other changes that affect the use of the NCRIC ALPR system occur. In no case shall a person utilize the NCRIC ALPR system if he/she has not completed training in more than a year.

11. The mechanisms to ensure that the Surveillance Technology Policy is followed, including internal personnel assigned to ensure compliance with the policy, internal recordkeeping of the use of the technology or access to information collected by the technology, technical measures to monitor for misuse, any independent person or entity with oversight authority, and the sanctions for violations of the policy

Oversight process:

Should a member of the department uncover a violation of ALPR, they will notify the Internal Affairs Unit which will conduct an internal investigation through the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who may take disciplinary or policy/procedure action as indicated in the Compliance section of this policy.

Compliance personnel titles:

Q-60 Lieutenant in Special Investigations Division (SID) and Deputy Chief of Investigations, SFPD

12. What procedures will be put in place by which members of the public can register complaints or concerns, or submit questions about the deployment or use of a specific Surveillance Technology, and how the Department will ensure each question and complaint is responded to in a timely manner.

Complaint procedures:

Complaints from members of the public will be forwarded to the Department of Police Accountability (DPA) for investigation. DPA manages the complaint responses.

Departmental follow-up process:

DPA manages the complaint follow-up process. The Surveillance Technology Polices will have the same procedural authority as any Department Written Directive. Non-compliance can result in progressive discipline or sustained complaints.

Members of the public can register complaints with the Department of Police Accountability

<https://sfgov.org/dpa/complaints>. Members of the public can register questions and concerns or submit questions via calls or emails at 311.org

Allegation procedures:

Members of the public may submit written notice of an alleged violation of Chapter 19B to SFPDChief@sfgov.org.

If the Department takes corrective measures in response to such an allegation, the Department will post a notice that generally describes the corrective measures taken to address such allegation.

If the Department finds the allegation to be unfounded and subsequently does not take corrective measures, the Department may respond to the complainant directly confirming the justified use of the technology.



Surveillance Impact Report

Automated License Plate Reader ("ALPR")
Police Department

As required by San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B, departments must submit a Surveillance Impact Report for each surveillance technology to the Committee on Information Technology ("COIT") and the Board of Supervisors.

The Surveillance Impact Report details the benefits, costs, and potential impacts associated with the Department's use of ALPR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TECHNOLOGY

The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

In line with its mission, the Department uses ALPR readers which allow for automatic and efficient identification of license plates that may be associated with criminal activity or missing persons. The quick identification of a license plate allows SFPD to respond to an associated crime, recover a victim's vehicle, investigate a crime and lawfully apprehend suspects.

SFPD shall use ALPR only for the following authorized purposes:

Authorized Use(s):

- | |
|---|
| Locate stolen, wanted, and or other vehicles that are the subject of investigation |
| To apprehend wanted persons with arrest warrants or who are otherwise lawfully sought by law enforcement. |
| To locate victims, witnesses, suspects, missing children, adults, and/or elderly individuals, including in response to Amber Alerts and Silver Alerts and others associated with a law enforcement investigation. |
| To assist with criminal investigations initiated by local, state, federal, and regional public safety departments by identifying vehicles associated with targets of criminal investigations. |
| Identify potential threats to critical infrastructure sites. |
| For other law enforcement purposes as authorized by law: Investigations of major crimes. |

The following use cases are expressly prohibited.

- An ALPR alert will not, on its own, identify an individual, reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, information concerning an individual person's sex life or sexual orientation
- An ALPR hit on its own will not substantiate law enforcement response or contact. Contacting an individual solely based on an ALPR alert in the absence of confirming disposition of the vehicle (stolen or recovered), verifying that the observed license plate number matches the

ALPR data, and verifying the reason a vehicle or owner is wanted or of interest shall be prohibited.

- No SFPD member shall access ALPR data for any use other than the authorized use cases herein.
- ALPR scanning is limited to vehicles exposed to public view.
- No content captured by ALPR cameras other than license plate and vehicle information, geo-location, and time date of capture, shall constitute cause for police enforcement.

Technology Details

The following is a product description of ALPR

Stationary/Fixed, Semi-Stationary, Mobile and smartphone mobile application ALPR Systems and ALPR Systems assist on-street patrol officers checking for criminal activity by capturing and analyzing license plates against known databases. This compact, rugged system has been IP67 certified and mounts securely below the lightbar for limited visual interference. Features and Benefits Offers high resolution coverage for a full lane of traffic with up to two concurrent vehicles in the field of view. Instantly checks captured plates against one or more databases of interest to immediately alert officers of hits. Increases spatial awareness for improved officer safety. Enhances proactive, preventative enforcement by enabling more intelligent investigations and data sharing across jurisdictions. Back Office System Software stores all collected data in a central location to support data analysis, data queries and reporting for law enforcement investigations (in accordance with each jurisdiction's data retention policy). System Components Mobile ALPR Camera(s) – Each System has 1 to 4 dual (IR and color) mobile cameras. Mobile ALPR Processor – Each processor simultaneously supports up to 4 mobile cameras. Brackets – A variety of camera mounting brackets for various vehicles and light-bar designs. In-car software – PAGIS software provides the graphical user interface (GUI) and in-car application. It compares ALPR images against federal, local or customized hotlists and sends alert when a match occurs.

- How it Works

To function, ALPR Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology shall be used to automate the processing of vehicle license plate information by translating the images license plate into alphanumeric characters with optical recognition software and storing those images, plate information and related metadata, including time and geo-location information. Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology automates the processing of vehicle license plate and compliance information. Specifically, ALPR: uses specially-designed cameras mounted on Marked patrol vehicles and unmarked vehicles to capture digital images from surrounding vehicles as they drive through the streets; transforms the images into alphanumeric characters with optical character recognition (OCR) software to enable;

- Searches full plates, with color pictures of identified vehicles for plate read verification
- Partial plate searches that return possible matches to assist with identifying suspects' vehicles
- stores the images, plate information, and related metadata in a restricted-access database;
- compares the transformed license plate characters to databases of license plates of interest to operators;
- archives photo evidence and metadata in support of citations issued ("hits") according to evidence retention standards consistent with City and State law;

ALPR Mobile Applications are uploaded onto patrol officers' Department issued smartphones and eliminate dedicated ALPR vehicles, hardware, and infrastructure and has ability to integrate into the

ALPR reporting systems.

Fixed/Stationary ALPR Cameras are in a fixed location, such as permanently affixing the cameras to traffic lights, telephone poles, or at the entrances of facilities or freeway exit ramps. If cameras are pointed opposite each other, or can be repositioned remotely, law enforcement can know which direction a driver is traveling. Authorization shall be given for continuous deployment of a fixed ALPR (e.g., positioning the ALPR at a specific stationary location), in which case the authorization shall remain in force and effect unless and until rescinded or modified by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

Semi-Stationary ALPR Cameras are located on a trailer and towed into place at strategic locations throughout the city. When parked, they function much like stationary cameras, capturing the license plates of moving vehicles that pass within view. Semi-Stationary ALPRs can be moved to different locations as operational needs change.

All data collected or processed by ALPR will be handled or stored by an outside provider or third-party vendor on an ongoing basis. Specifically, data will be handled by NCRIC's vendor to ensure the Department may continue to use the technology.

How SFPD Uses ALPR

- The Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC) ALPR repository: NCRIC is a Federal, State, Local public safety government program that connects regional law enforcement partners. The Northern California region includes 15 counties. Each law enforcement partner's respective ALPR technology will collect ALPR data and house this data into one central repository. This data consists of license plate image, geo-location, time and date of capture and will create an alert for any license plate associated with a stolen, wanted or of interest vehicle. The central repository can be accessed by NCRIC approved agencies. NCRIC uses a vendor (currently listed as Back Office Server Software (BOSS)) which is available on SFPD Network so approved SFPD members may access the ALPR database for investigative purposes.
- Patrol officers driving marked vehicles or plain clothed officers driving unmarked vehicles outfitted with ALPR technology: The ALPR will scan license plates and may trigger an ALPR alert. The officers use the information from the alert and check it against California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). CLETS is the computer network that connects public safety agencies across the state to criminal histories, driver records, and other databases. "Hot sheets" or "hot lists" are housed in CLETS. The officer confirms through CLETS, the disposition of the license plate (stolen, recovered, attached to person of interest etc.). Once information is verified, the patrol officer may make contact with the vehicle, if occupied, or may begin an investigation, if unoccupied.
- SFPD does not have access to, own, lease or use Stationary ALPR cameras or Smartphone ALPR applications. The Department will comply with the ALPR Surveillance Technology Policy, authorized use cases, prohibitions and impact report should the Department acquire or procure either the Stationary or Mobile application ALPR systems.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment addresses the conditions for surveillance technology approval, as outlined by the Standards of Approval in San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B:

- The benefits of the surveillance technology outweigh the costs.
- The Department's Policy safeguards civil liberties and civil rights.
- The uses and deployments of the surveillance technology are not based upon discriminatory or viewpoint-based factors and do not have a disparate impact on any community or Protected Class.

The Department's use of the surveillance technology is intended to support and benefit the residents of San Francisco while minimizing and mitigating all costs and potential civil rights and liberties impacts of residents.

- Benefits

The Department's use of ALPR has the following benefits for the residents of the City and County of San Francisco:

- Education
- Community Development
- Health
- Environment
- Criminal Justice
- Jobs
- Housing
- Other

On-street enforcement of: Stolen Vehicles; Amber Alerts; Silver Alerts; Unregistered Vehicles; Wanted Criminals; Parking Violations; Be on the Lookout (BOLO). Investigation tool for law enforcement inter-agency collaboration.

Additional benefits include:

B. Civil Rights Impacts and Safeguards

The Department has considered the potential impacts and has identified the technical, administrative, and physical protections as mitigating measures:

ALPR System Efficiencies are 98% with a correct Read Rate of 95% resulting in high validity of documentation of incidents. Highly effective read rates protect individuals and civil liberties by ensuring proper, correct capturing of information. SFPD recognizes that all people have a right to privacy and are committed to protecting and safeguarding this constitutional right, and that ALPR could raise concerns regarding real and/or perceived threats to civil liberties and privacy. Specifically, the Department and NCRIC recognize the following actual or potential public concerns:

Identity capture. The public may be concerned that ALPR will capture personally identifiable information (PII) without notice or consent. Although **ALPR does not** independently generate information that identifies vehicle occupants, license plate information can be used to determine the registered owner through a law enforcement investigation. In addition, contextual information like

vehicle occupants, immediate surroundings, building addresses or pedestrians may be pictured. While contextual images are captured they are not searchable/indexed/scanned in the ALPR database. As a result, it is possible that individuals with access to this data could do additional research to identify an individual who may have been captured in the contextual color image. SFPD policy (Dept. Bulletin 15-221) and NCRIC policy prohibit the use of ALPR data for anything other than legitimate law enforcement purposes. A license plate number identifies a specific vehicle, not a specific person. The potential to link to an identifiable person can only be realized through a separate step (inquiry to DMV etc.). Without this extra step, the license plate number and time/location data attached are not personally identifying. The investigative process identifies individuals while the ALPR system only automates the collection of the license plate numbers. Patrol vehicles outfitted with ALPR technology are constantly reassigned to District Stations based on operational need. ALPR outfitted vehicles are not concentrated in any one neighborhood in San Francisco.

ALPR data collected by SFPD and hosted by NCRIC is not used for the enforcement of Immigration Laws. SFPD complies with SF Admin Code Section 12H and 12I.

Misidentification. The public may be concerned that, if ALPR data is widely accessible and inaccurate, individuals may be misidentified as the person driving a vehicle that is violating parking rules, or is a criminal suspect. This could lead to improper government actions against such individuals. SFPD does not make ALPR data widely accessible and uses ALPR to detect a vehicle, not the driver. The investigative step is required to identify an individual. The ALPR system does not identify the individual. Activity monitoring or non-relevant data. The public may be concerned that ALPR data will enable individuals' behaviors to be revealed to and/or monitored by DOT or other government agencies, their partners or affiliates, companies interested in targeted marketing, and/or the public. Such concerns may include basic information about when individuals are in certain locations, as well as concerns about what government or individuals may infer from this data (i.e. marital fidelity, religious observance, or political activity). Although ALPR data is gathered from public places, this could conflict with an individual's expectation of locational privacy. SFPD policy (Dept. Bulletin 15-221 and DGO 10.08) and existing NCRIC user policy prohibit the use of ALPR data for anything other than legitimate law enforcement purposes. ALPR systems are restricted to law enforcement personnel with a lawful purpose for using the system and are not shared with private sector companies and is considered exempt from disclosure under Ca. Public Records Act.

C. Fiscal Analysis of Costs and Benefits

The Department's use of ALPR yields the following business and operations benefits:

Benefit	Description	Quantity/Units
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial savings		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time savings		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff safety		
<input type="checkbox"/> Improved data quality		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

The total fiscal cost, including initial purchase, personnel and other ongoing costs is

FTE (new & existing)	2
----------------------	---

Classification	Q-60 and Q-2		
	Annual Cost	Years	One-Time Cost
Total Salary & Fringe	\$0	0	\$0
Software	\$0	0	\$0
Hardware/Equipment	\$0	0	\$15,000
Professional Services	\$0	0	\$0
Training	\$0	0	\$0
Other	\$0	0	\$0
Total Cost [Auto-calculate]	\$15,000		

2.1 Please disclose any current or potential sources of funding (e.g. potential sources = prospective grant recipients, etc.). ^{SIR, ASR}

Aside from SFPD fleet operational budget, Vehicle Theft Abatement Funds (as defined by California Vehicle Code Section 9250.14) have been utilized to purchase and maintain these units in the past. There is no cost associated with NCRIC database access.

The Department funds its use and maintenance of the surveillance technology through
 Aside from SFPD fleet operational budget, Vehicle Theft Abatement Funds (as defined by California Vehicle Code Section 9250.14) have been utilized to purchase and maintain these units in the past.

COMPARISON TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Other governmental entities and NCRIC partner agencies utilize ALPR data for similar purposes. NCRIC’s area of responsibility includes the following counties: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito and Monterey.

APPENDIX A: Surveillance Impact Report Requirements

The following section shows all Surveillance Impact Report requirements in order as defined by the San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 19B.

1. Information describing the Surveillance Technology and how it works, including product descriptions from manufacturers.

Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology shall be used to automate the processing of vehicle license plate information by translating the images license plate into alphanumeric characters with optical recognition software and storing those images, plate information and related metadata, including time and geo-location information.

Vehicle-mounted Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology automates the processing of vehicle license plate and compliance information. Specifically, ALPR:

uses specially-designed cameras mounted on vehicles to capture digital images from surrounding vehicles as they drive through the streets;

transforms the images into alphanumeric characters with optical character recognition (OCR) software to enable;

- Searches full plates, with color pictures of identified vehicles for plate read verification
- Partial plate searches that return possible matches to assist with identifying suspects' vehicles
- stores the images, plate information, and related metadata in a restricted-access database;
- compares the license plate characters with state, local law enforcement and customized hotlists

Mobile ALPR Systems

Mobile ALPR Systems assist on-street patrol officers checking for criminal activity by capturing and analyzing license plates against known databases. This compact, rugged system has been IP67 certified and mounts securely below the light bar for limited visual interference.

Features and Benefits

Offers high resolution coverage for a full lane of traffic with up to two concurrent vehicles in the field of view. Instantly checks captured plates against one or more databases of interest to immediately alert officers of hits. Increases spatial awareness for improved officer safety.

Enhances proactive, preventative enforcement by enabling more intelligent investigations.

Back Office System Software (NCRIC vendor subject to change) stores all collected data in a central location to support data analysis, data queries and reporting for law enforcement investigations.

System Components

Mobile ALPR Camera(s) – Each System has 1 to 4 dual (IR and color) mobile cameras.

Mobile ALPR Processor – Each processor simultaneously supports up to 4 mobile cameras.

Brackets – A variety of camera mounting brackets for various vehicles and light-bar designs.

In-car software – PAGIS software provides the graphical user interface (GUI) and in-car application. It compares ALPR images against federal, local or customized hotlists and sends alert when a match occurs.

2. Information on the proposed purpose(s) for the Surveillance Technology.

ALPR readers allow for automatic and efficient identification of license plates that may be associated with criminal activity or missing persons. The identification of a license plate allows SFPD to act quickly and respond to an associated crime, recover a victim's vehicle, investigate a crime and lawfully apprehend suspects.

3. If applicable, the general location(s) it may be deployed and crime statistics for any location(s).

The ALPR vehicles have been deployed to all (10) District Stations and specialized units. The vehicle deployment is managed by SFPD Fleet and depends on operational need.

4. An assessment identifying any potential impact on civil liberties and civil rights and discussing any plans to safeguard the rights of the public.

ALPR System Efficiencies are 98% with a correct Read Rate of 95% resulting in high validity of documentation of incidents. Highly effective read rates protect individuals and civil liberties by ensuring proper, correct capturing of information.

SFPD recognizes that all people have an inalienable right to privacy and are committed to protecting and safeguarding this right, and that ALPR could raise concerns regarding real and/or perceived threats to civil liberties and privacy.

Specifically, the Department and NCRIC recognize the following actual or potential public concerns:

Identity capture. The public may be concerned that ALPR will capture personally identifiable information (PII) without notice or consent. Although ALPR does not independently generate information that identifies vehicle occupants, license plate information can be used to determine the registered owner. In addition, vehicle occupants or immediate surroundings (including addresses) may be pictured. As a result, it is possible that individuals with access to this data could do additional research to identify the individual. SFPD policy (Dept. Bulletin 15-221) and NCRIC policy prohibit the use of ALPR data for anything other than legitimate law enforcement purposes. A license plate number identifies a specific vehicle, not a specific person. The potential to link to an identifiable person can only be realized through a separate step (inquiry to DMV etc.). Without this extra step, the license plate number and time/location data attached are not personally identifying. The investigative process identifies individuals while the ALPR system only automates the collection of the license plate numbers.

Misidentification. The public may be concerned that, if ALPR data is widely accessible and inaccurate, individuals may be misidentified as the person driving a vehicle that is violating parking rules, or is a criminal suspect. This could lead to improper government actions against such individuals. SFPD does not make ALPR data widely accessible and uses ALPR to detect a vehicle, not the driver. The investigative step is required to identify an individual. The ALPR system does not identify the individual.

Activity monitoring or non-relevant data. The public may be concerned that ALPR data will enable individuals' behaviors to be revealed to and/or monitored by DOT or other government agencies, their partners or affiliates, companies interested in targeted marketing, and/or the public. Such concerns may include basic information about when individuals are in certain locations, as well as concerns about what government or individuals may infer from this data (i.e. marital fidelity, religious observance, or political activity). Although ALPR data is gathered from public places, this could conflict with an individual's expectation of locational privacy. SFPD policy (Dept. Bulletin 15-221 and DGO 10.08) and existing NCRIC user policy prohibit the use of ALPR data for anything other than legitimate law enforcement purposes. ALPR systems are restricted to law enforcement personnel with a lawful purpose for using the system and are not shared with private sector companies and is considered exempt from disclosure under Ca. Public Records Act.

5. The fiscal costs for the Surveillance Technology, including initial purchase, personnel and other ongoing costs, and any current or potential sources of funding.

Number of FTE (new & existing)	2
Classification	Q-60 and Q-2

Total Salary & Fringe	\$0
Software	\$0
Hardware/Equipment	\$15,000
Professional Services	\$0
Training	\$0
Other	\$0
Total Cost [Auto-calculate]	\$15,000

Aside from SFPD fleet operational budget, Vehicle Theft Abatement Funds (as defined by California Vehicle Code Section 9250.14) have been utilized to purchase and maintain these units in the past. There is no cost associated with NCRIC database access.

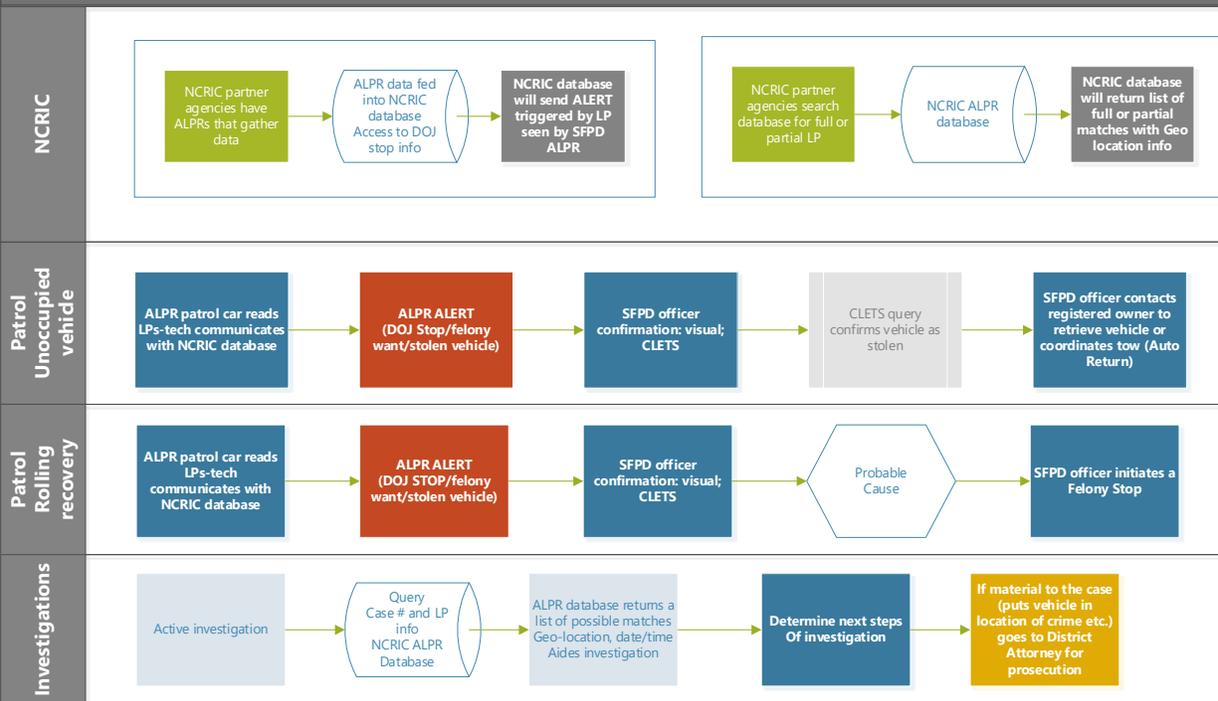
6. Whether use or maintenance of the technology will require data gathered by the technology to be handled or stored by a third-party vendor on an ongoing basis.

Handled by third-party vendor, ongoing: true
Vendor name:
Special data handling required: true

7. A summary of the experience, if any, other governmental entities have had with the proposed technology, including information about its effectiveness and any known adverse information about the technology such as anticipated costs, failures, or civil rights and civil liberties abuses.

APPENDIX B: SFPD Use of ALPR Data

SFPD Use of ALPR data



Appendix C: “Hot List” or “Hot Sheets” Definition Relating to ALPR Data Accessed by SFMTA

Stolen vehicles and stolen plates in the City and County of San Francisco as reported through Police Incident Reports and available through CABLE/CLETS

Appendix D: “Hot Lists” Categories That May Trigger ALPR Alerts, if ALPR Technology Is So Configured

For SFPD ALPR usage, “Hot List” refers to license plates that are associated with “DOJ Stop/Felony Wants”. “DOJ Stop/Felony Want” are listed as follows:

- Stolen Vehicles
- Stolen Plates
- Felony Wants (Homicide, Domestic Violence, Kidnapping, Aggravated Assault, shootings etc.)
- Missing Person
- Protection Order
- Sex Offenders
- Canadian Stolen Plate
- Violent Gang Terrorist Organization File (VGTOF)
- Violent Offender
- Wanted Persons

Appendix E: Annual Reporting

Per SF Admin Code Section 96A.3, SFPD is required to quarterly report on specific data relating to Stops, Searches, Arrests and Use of Force. The Stop Data is collected via the California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System (DCS). For purposes of reporting stop, search and associated demographic data, the report draws upon definitions provided by the state as part of AB953's regulatory implementation. The quarterly report requirements are established through state and local law codes and do not consider ALPR Alert tracking.

SFPD shall create administrative mechanisms and a reporting structure, if the technology capabilities allow, to track ALPR alerts and subsequent law enforcement action. The first annual report will be issued on January 30, 2022 and will be issued on the 30th day of January every year, thereafter. The report will be posted on the SFPD public website, through San Francisco Open Data- DataSF and if requested, will be reported to the Police Commission on an annual basis.

The annual report may include the following data sets:

- Total Number of ALPR devices used
- Total number of traffic stops due to ALPR alerts and corresponding category of DOJ Stop/Felony want
- District Station Jurisdiction of traffic stops due to ALPR alerts
- Total number of manually entered ALPR canvas searches
- District Station Jurisdiction of manually entered ALPR canvas searches
- Number of stolen vehicles recovered due to ALPR alerts
- Number of Missing Persons (Silver/Amber Alerts) associated with a vehicle's license plate number
- Number of Missing Persons (Silver/Amber Alerts) associated with a vehicle's license plate number, located using ALPR
- Total Number of investigations aided by ALPR

Appendix F: SFPD Sector Patrol Map

The City of San Francisco is covered by ten (10) Police Districts: Central, Southern, Bayview, Mission, Northern, Park, Richmond, Ingleside, Taraval and Tenderloin. Each Police District includes sectors for police patrol. Each sector is patrolled during the day shift, swing shift and midnight shift, each shift overlapping the other. The patrol vehicles equipped with ALPR may be distributed across any of the sectors at any given time.

Sectors for Police Patrol by Station:

Central Station: A1- A5

Southern Station: B1-B5

Bayview Station: C1-C3

Mission Station: D1-D6

Northern Station: E1-E6

Park Station: F1-F4

Richmond Station: G1- G5

Ingleside Station: H1-H6

Taraval Station: I1-I6

Tenderloin Station: J1-J5

