



PORTABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICES: IMPACT AND USE POLICY

Updated December 07, 2023

SUMMARY OF CHANGES BETWEEN DRAFT & FINAL POLICY

Update	Description of Update
Removed statement that portable electronic devices do not use artificial intelligence and machine learning.	Public comments highlighted a lack of industry-standard definitions for artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Expanded upon portable electronic device capabilities language.	Added language regarding how portable electronic devices compliment other NYPD technologies.
Expanded upon portable electronic devices rules of use.	Added language clarifying portable electronic device rules of use.
Expanded upon portable electronic device safeguards and security measures.	Added language regarding information security. Added language to reflect the removal of access to portable electronic devices when job duties no longer require access.
Expanded upon portable electronic device data retention.	Added language to reflect NYPD obligations under federal, state, and local record retention laws.
Expanded upon portable electronic device external entities section.	Added language to reflect the NYPD's obligations under the local privacy laws.
Minor grammar changes.	Minor syntax edits were made.

PORTABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICES ADDENDUM

Date of Addendum	Description of Addendum
April 11, 2023	<p>NYPD smartphones issued to certain personnel assigned to the Criminal Justice, Detective, Patrol, Transit, and Housing Bureaus have access to a digital fingerprint scanning application on their device.</p> <p>A small number of NYPD smartphones have access to an augmented reality application for a pilot program.</p>
December 7, 2023	<p>Updated information related to utilization of biometric measurement technology to reflect use of digital fingerprint scanning application on portable electronic devices.</p>

ABSTRACT

Portable electronic devices (PEDs) enable New York City Police Department personnel to remotely access important information, enhance investigations, manage patrol and communicate with members of the public.

The NYPD produced this impact and use policy because PEDs are capable of taking images of people, locations, license plates, and any other visual information, recording acoustic data, and providing location information. PEDs can share this information with NYPD personnel.

CAPABILITIES OF THE TECHNOLOGY

Smartphones are distributed to all NYPD officers and tablets are installed in many NYPD patrol vehicles. Select NYPD units and personnel are provided with laptops. NYPD personnel can use PEDs to prepare electronic reports about injured or sick people, vehicle accidents, and if required to do so, access their activity log.

NYPD-issued PEDs contain a mobile version of the Domain Awareness System (DAS).¹ The mobile version of DAS allows NYPD personnel to remotely access NYPD databases, real-time 911 data, Amber Alerts and missing person alerts. A small number of NYPD-issued smartphones have access to an augmented reality application as part of a pilot program, in which the smartphone camera display will be augmented to better visualize the data contained in DAS. In the application, the DAS data will be linked to the physical location of where the camera is pointed; the application does not have recording capabilities, nor does it employ facial recognition technology.²

All NYPD-issued PEDs can connect to a mobile and/or Wi-Fi networks, and can access location information through web mapping, navigation, and GPS applications. Like nearly all modern smartphones, NYPD-issued PEDs containing a camera application can be used to take photographs and record both still and video images, and PEDs containing voice recording apps can be used to record acoustic data. NYPD smartphones contain a translator application to aid officers in communicating with community members who do not speak English.

NYPD-issued PEDs do not utilize any enhanced recording capabilities such as infrared, night vision, varying degrees of view, or long-ranged microphones. A small number of tablets have a peripheral device that allows for identification confirmation by a digital fingerprint scan, and certain NYPD personnel assigned to the Criminal Justice, Detective, Patrol, Transit, and Housing Bureaus have access to a mobile digital fingerprint scanning application on their NYPD-issued smartphones that allows for identification confirmation.³ NYPD personnel can use a fingerprint/facial identification feature to unlock some PEDs. NYPD-issued PEDs do not utilize any other kind of biometric measurement technologies. NYPD-issued PEDs cannot run facial recognition analysis. However, a still image created using a PED camera application may be used as a probe image for facial recognition analysis.⁴

¹ For additional information on DAS, please refer to the DAS impact and use policy.

² For additional information on the augmented reality application, please refer to the 2023 State of the NYPD address (beginning at 34:24): 2023 State of the NYPD - YouTube.

³ For additional information on digital fingerprint scanning devices, please refer to the digital fingerprint scanning device impact and use policy.

⁴ For additional information on facial recognition, please refer to the facial recognition impact and use policy.

RULES, PROCESSES & GUIDELINES RELATING TO USE OF THE TECHNOLOGY

NYPD PED policy seeks to balance the public safety benefits of this technology with individual privacy. NYPD personnel must use all PEDs in a manner consistent with the requirements and protection of the Constitution of the United States, the New York State Constitution, and applicable statutory authorities. NYPD PEDs may only be used by NYPD personnel for legitimate law enforcement purposes. NYPD personnel are prohibited from using NYPD-issued PEDs to take photographs or record video of undercover officers, current or potential confidential- informants, victims of a sex-crime, strip searches, and when present in a court or medical facility.

A court order does not need to be obtained prior to using NYPD PEDs. NYPD PEDs are used in locations that do not enjoy a reasonable expectation of privacy, access the internet to view publicly available information, and provides remote access to lawfully obtained data and information previously obtained by the NYPD.

In accordance with the Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology Act, an addendum to this impact and use policy will be prepared as necessary to describe any additional use of PEDs.

NYPD investigations involving political activity are conducted by the Intelligence Bureau, which is the sole entity in the NYPD that may conduct investigations involving political activity pursuant to the *Handschu* Consent Decree.

No person will be the subject of police action solely because of actual or perceived race, color, religion or creed, age, national origin, alienage, citizenship status, gender (including gender identity), sexual orientation, disability, marital status, partnership status, military status, or political affiliation or beliefs.

The misuse of PEDs will subject employees to administrative and potentially criminal penalties.

SAFEGUARD & SECURITY MEASURES AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS

NYPD PEDs utilize an always on Virtual Private Network (VPN) to ensure the security of the data. The VPN ensures that all data goes through the NYPD network, allowing Active Directory to ensure only authorized members gain access to the data requested. The devices are not permitted to connect to mobile hotspots.

Access to NYPD PEDs is limited to NYPD personnel with an articulable need to use the technology in furtherance of a lawful duty. Access is removed when the technology is no longer necessary for NYPD personnel to fulfill their duties (e.g., when personnel are transferred to a command that does not use the technology).

Data obtained by the NYPD's use of PEDs is retained within an appropriate NYPD computer or case management system. Only authorized users have access to the data. NYPD personnel utilizing computer and case management systems are authenticated by username and password. Access to computer and case management systems is limited to personnel who have an articulable need to access the system in furtherance of lawful duty. Access rights within NYPD case management and computer systems are further limited based on lawful duty. Authorized users can only access data and perform tasks allocated to them by the system administrator according to their role.

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The NYPD has a multifaceted approach to secure data and user accessibility within NYPD systems. The NYPD maintains an enterprise architecture (EA) program, which includes an architecture review process to determine system and security requirements on a case by case basis. System security is one of many pillars incorporated into the EA process. Additionally, all NYPD computer systems are managed by a user permission hierarchy based on rank and role via Active Directory (AD) authentication. Passwords are never stored locally; user authentication is stored within the AD. The AD is managed by a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) to restrict/allow port access. Accessing NYPD computer systems remotely requires dual factor authentication. All data within NYPD computer systems are encrypted both in transit and at rest via Secure Socket Layer (SSL)/Transport Layer Security (TLS) certifications which follow industry best practices.

NYPD personnel must abide by security terms and conditions associated with computer and case management systems of the NYPD, including those governing user passwords and logon procedures. NYPD personnel must maintain confidentiality of information accessed, created, received, disclosed or otherwise maintained during the course of duty and may only disclose information to others, including other members of the NYPD, only as required in the execution of lawful duty.

NYPD personnel are responsible for preventing third parties unauthorized access to information. Failure to adhere to confidentiality policies may subject NYPD personnel to disciplinary and/or criminal action. NYPD personnel must confirm the identity and affiliation of individuals requesting information from the NYPD and determine that the release of information is lawful prior to disclosure.

Unauthorized access of any system will subject employees to administrative and potentially criminal penalties.

POLICIES & PROCEDURES RELATING TO RETENTION, ACCESS & USE OF THE DATA

NYPD-issued PEDs store recorded data internally within the device itself; internal storage capacity varies amongst NYPD-issued PEDs. Once the internal storage reaches its maximum capacity, the device cannot retain any new data. The NYPD-issued PED will not be able to record any new data until some of the memory is cleared.

Data obtained using NYPD-issued PEDs may only be used for legitimate law enforcement purposes or other official business of the NYPD including in furtherance of criminal investigations, civil litigations and disciplinary proceedings. Data relevant to an investigation are stored in an appropriate NYPD computer or case management system. The data may only be used for legitimate law enforcement purposes. NYPD personnel utilizing computer and case management systems are authenticated by username and password. Access to computer and case management systems is limited to personnel who have an articulable need to access the system in furtherance of lawful duty. Access rights within NYPD case management and computer systems are further limited based on lawful duty.

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The Retention and Disposition Schedule for New York Local Government Records (the Schedule) establishes the minimum length of time local government agencies must retain their records before the records may be legally disposed.⁵ Published annually by the New York State Archives, the Schedule ensures compliance with State and Federal record retention requirements. The NYC Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS) publishes a supplemental records retention and disposition schedule (the Supplemental Schedule) in conjunction with the Law Department specifically for NYC agencies in order to satisfy business, legal, audit and legal requirements.⁶

The retention period of a “case investigation record” depends on the classification of a case investigation record. The classification of case investigation records is based on the final disposition of the case, i.e., what the arrestee is convicted of or pleads to. Further, case investigations are not considered closed unless it results in prosecution and appeals are exhausted, it results in a settlement, it results in no arrest, or when restitution is no longer sought.

Case investigation records classified as a homicide, suicide, arson (first, second or third degree), missing person (until located), aggravated sexual assault (first degree), course of sexual conduct against a child (first degree), active warrant, or stolen or missing firearms (until recovered or destroyed), must be retained permanently. Case investigation records classified as a fourth degree arson or non-fatal (including vehicular accidents) must be retained for a minimum of ten (10) years after the case is closed. Case investigation records classified as any other felony must be retained for a minimum of twenty-five (25) years after the case is closed. Case investigation records classified as a misdemeanor must be retained for a minimum of five (5) years after the case is closed. Case investigation records classified as a violation or traffic infraction must be retained for a minimum of one (1) year after the case is closed. Case investigation records classified as an offense against a child as defined by the Child Victims Act, excluding aggravated sexual assault (first degree), course of sexual conduct against a child (first degree), must be retained until the child attains at least age fifty-five (55). Case investigation records connected to an investigation that reveals no offense has been committed by an adult must be kept for a minimum of five (5) years after the case is closed. Case investigation records connected to an investigation that reveals the individual involved was a juvenile and no arrest was made or no offense was committed must be kept for at least one (1) year after the juvenile attains age eighteen (18).

Personal information data files on criminals and suspects must be retained for at least five (5) years after the death of the criminal or suspect, or ninety (90) years after the criminal or suspect’s date of birth as long as there has been no arrest in the last five (5) years, whichever is shorter. Personal information data files on associated persons, such as victims, relatives and witnesses must be retained as long as, or information as part of, relevant case investigation record.

The misuse of any data will subject employees to administrative and potentially criminal penalties.

⁵ See N.Y. Arts & Cult. Aff. Law § 57.19 - 25, and 8 NYCRR Part 185.

⁶ See NYC Charter 3003.

POLICIES & PROCEDURES RELATING TO PUBLIC ACCESS OR USE OF THE DATA

Members of the public may request data obtained from NYPD use of PEDs pursuant to the New York State Freedom of Information Law. The NYPD will review and evaluate such requests in accordance with applicable provisions of law and NYPD policy.

EXTERNAL ENTITIES

If an NYPD-issued PED captures data related to a criminal case, the NYPD will turn it over to the prosecutorial entity with jurisdiction over the matter. Prosecutors will provide the data to the defendant(s) in accordance with criminal discovery laws.

Other law enforcement agencies may request data contained in NYPD computer or case management systems in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and New York City and NYPD policies. Additionally, the NYPD may provide data or information related to it to partnering law enforcement and city agencies pursuant to on-going criminal investigations, civil litigation, and disciplinary proceedings. Information is not shared in furtherance of immigration enforcement.

Following the laws of the State and City of New York, as well as NYPD policy, information may be provided to community leaders, civic organizations and the news media in order to further an investigation, create awareness of an unusual incident, or address a community-concern.

Pursuant to NYPD policy and local law, NYPD personnel may disclose identifying information externally only if:

1. Such disclosure has been authorized in writing by the individual to whom such information pertains to, or if such individual is a minor or is otherwise not legally competent, by such individual's parent or legal guardian and has been approved in writing by the Agency Privacy Officer assigned to the Legal Bureau;
2. Such disclosure is required by law and has been approved in writing by the Agency Privacy Officer assigned to the Legal Bureau;
3. Such disclosure furthers the purpose or mission of the NYPD and has been approved in writing by the Agency Privacy Officer assigned to the Legal Bureau;
4. Such disclosure has been pre-approved as in the best interests of the City by the City Chief Privacy Officer;
5. Such disclosure has been designated as routine by the Agency Privacy Officer assigned to the Legal Bureau;
6. Such disclosure is in connection with an investigation of a crime that has been committed or credible information about an attempted or impending crime;
7. Such disclosure is in connection with an open investigation by a City agency concerning the welfare of a minor or an individual who is otherwise not legally competent.

Government agencies at the local, state, and federal level, including law enforcement agencies other than the NYPD, have limited access to NYPD computer and case management systems. Such access is granted by the NYPD on a case by case basis subject to the terms of written agreements between the NYPD and the agency receiving access to a specified system. The terms of the written agreements also charge these external entities with maintaining the security and confidentiality of information obtained from the NYPD, limiting disclosure of that information without NYPD approval, and notifying the NYPD when the external entity receives a request for that information

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pursuant to a subpoena, judicial order, or other legal process. Access will not be given to other agencies for purposes of furthering immigration enforcement.

The NYPD purchases PEDs and associated equipment or Software as a Service (SaaS)/software from approved vendors. The NYPD emphasizes the importance of and engages with vendors and contractors to maintain the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of NYPD technology systems.

Vendors and contractors may have access to NYPD PEDs associated software or data in the performance of contractual duties to the NYPD. Such duties are typically technical or proprietary in nature (e.g., maintenance or failure mitigation). In providing vendors and contractors access to equipment and computer systems, the NYPD follows the principle of least privilege. Vendors and contractors are only allowed access on a “need to know basis” to fulfill contractual obligations and/or agreements.

Vendors and contractors providing equipment and services to the NYPD undergo vendor responsibility determination and integrity reviews. Vendors and contractors providing sensitive equipment and services to the NYPD also undergo background checks.

Vendors and contractors are legally obligated by contracts and/or agreements to maintain the confidentiality of NYPD data and information. Vendors and contractors are subject to criminal and civil penalties for unauthorized use or disclosure of NYPD data or information.

If data obtained using NYPD-issued PEDs are disclosed in a manner violating the local Identifying Information Law, the NYPD Agency Privacy Officer, upon becoming aware, must report the disclosure to the NYC Chief Privacy Officer as soon as practicable. The NYPD must make reasonable efforts to notify individuals effected by the disclosure in writing when there is potential risk of harm to the individual, when the NYPD determines in consultation with the NYC Chief Privacy Officer and the Law Department that notification should occur, or when legally required to do so by law or regulation. In accordance with the Identifying Information Law, the NYC Chief Privacy Officer submits a quarterly report containing an anonymized compilation or summary of such disclosures by City agencies, including those reported by the NYPD, to the Speaker of the Council and makes the report publically available online.

TRAINING

NYPD officers utilizing NYPD-issued PEDs receive command level training on the proper operation of the technology and associated equipment. Officers must operate PEDs in compliance with NYPD policies and training.

INTERNAL AUDIT & OVERSIGHT MECHANISMS

All NYPD personnel are advised that NYPD computer systems and equipment are intended for the purposes of conducting official business. Supervisors are directed to inspect all areas containing NYPD computer systems at least once each tour and ensure that all systems are being used within NYPD guidelines. The misuse of any system or equipment will subject employees to administrative and potentially criminal penalties. Allegations of misuse are internally investigated at the command level or by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB).

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Integrity Control Officers (ICOs) within each command are responsible for maintaining the security and integrity of all recorded media in the possession of the NYPD. ICOs must ensure all authorized users of NYPD computer systems in their command understand and comply with computer security guidelines, frequently observe all areas with computer equipment, and ensure security guidelines are complied with, as well as investigating any circumstances or conditions which may indicate abuse of the computer systems.

Requests for focused audits of computer activity from IAB, Commanding Officers, ICOs, Investigations Units, and others, may be made to the Information Technology Bureau.

HEALTH & SAFETY REPORTING

There are no known health and safety issues with PEDs or the associated equipment.

DISPARATE IMPACTS OF THE IMPACT & USE POLICY

The safeguards and audit protocols built into this impact and use policy for NYPD-issued PEDs mitigate the risk of impartial and biased law enforcement. A small number of tablets have a peripheral device that allows for identification confirmation by a digital fingerprint scan, and certain NYPD personnel assigned to the Criminal Justice, Detective, Patrol, Transit, and Housing Bureaus have access to a mobile digital fingerprint scanning application on their NYPD-issued smartphones that allows for identification confirmation. NYPD personnel can use a fingerprint/facial identification feature to unlock some PEDs. NYPD-issued PEDs do not utilize any other kind of biometric measurement technologies

The NYPD is committed to the impartial enforcement of the law and to the protection of constitutional rights. The NYPD prohibits the use of racial and bias-based profiling in law enforcement actions, which must be based on standards required by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, Sections 11 and 12 of Article I of the New York State Constitution, Section 14-151 of the New York City Administrative Code, and other applicable laws.

Race, color, ethnicity, or national origin may not be used as a motivating factor for initiating police enforcement action. Should an officer initiates enforcement action against a person, motivated even in part by a person's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, or national origin, that enforcement action violates NYPD policy unless the officer's decision is based on a specific and reliable suspect description that includes not only race, age, and gender, but other identifying characteristics or information.