Smart Justice: Only as Smart as its User-base

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Introduction
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- How important is the user?
  - Barring our being replaced by Skynet...important.

- What are some of the things we do as users?
  - What sort of information do we generate when it comes to crime and justice through everyday things?
Introduction

- Examples directly related to law enforcement:
  - 911 phone calls are logged.
  - If we use the blue light boxes on campus.
  - When you access any website, including those containing records.
    - WI Sex Offender Registry even notes this.
Introduction

- Examples we may not think of with law and justice:
  - Geolocation on your phone for Twitter and Facebook.
  - Search history and bulk metadata.

- But how does that impact law enforcement? For that we need to look at what programs are in use and how they may evolve...
What sort of Programs do Police use?

- Employee records
  - Basic data entry software
- COMPSTAT (COMPare STATistics)
  - Mapping and crime analysis and prediction software.
- GeoFeedia and Snaptrends.
  - Private companies that partnered with law enforcement via contractual basis...
What sort of Data is Generated?

- Basic records
  - Arrest records, employee info, dash and body cam footage
    - Surprisingly a growing cost for many departments!
- COMPSTAT
What sort of Data is Generated?

- GeoFeedia and Snaptrends.
  - Analysis of social media trending data and hashtags.
  - ACLU of Mass. (2016) sued Boston Police Department
  - ACLU of California (2016) sued several departments.
    - Racial profiling using phrases like “Black Lives Matter” and “Police brutality”.

-...
Hmm…

- This seems to focus a lot on programs and analysis for something with “user” and “userbase” in the title!
  - It sure does! The user is the weak component in all of this.
    - The officer who entered CompStat data wrong.
    - The folks whose profiling lost Geofeedia access to social media.
    - Or even, you know, those basic record keep functions? About that…
How the NYPD Nearly Lost its Data!

- NYPD has Open Access Data online as a database.
- Partnered with Silicon Valley’s Palantir to maintain its records.
- Eventually the NYPD ended the partnership…
  - ...and discovered they didn’t actually own their data.
  - Palantir was willing to cooperate with them, but...
  - ...they wanted a new full searchable database with the new software they were using. They’re still fighting it out.
- Maybe the NYPD should have read their EULA?
Well Surely That’s A Fluke...

- So far, yes! However, courts could order the release of records as part of lawsuits, which could prove difficult.
- For example, the Seattle Police Department has 850 officers with body cameras.
  - They keep 2.5 petabytes of information stored annually.
  - 78,000 32GB flash drives, for comparison.
  - Storage costs, support staff, video software, etc. estimated to be roughly $1.5 million in 2018 (Sheldon, 2018).
- Now what happens when a court orders all of that released?
  - Editing innocent people’s faces out?
  - Identifying info?
  - Blood?
  - Do lawyers argue backups of it don’t exist, as the NYPD’s recently did?
Technology Advances, We Don’t Necessarily

- These programs can be amazing!
  - Body cameras, open access policing data, etc. could revolutionize policing for the better.
- At the end of the day, it’s all down to the person making a judgment call, the User. The User can do great things. Or...
  - Can get departments sued for poor judgement.
  - Can cost companies and law enforcement access to data.
  - Can infringe on the privacy rights of citizens.
  - Can expose people’s personal information.
  - Can result in a number of unfortunate situations.
- Oh, one more thing. Back to the start of this presentation...
How About That Intro Text?

Well, the resolution's too poor. It won't help much to enhance it.
Let's Try Anyhow Agent Mulder, Dr. Scully...
What Did You Agree To?

By sitting in this presentation I (hitherto referred to as the “audience member”) do hereby agree and affirm that I will be happy and obliged to pay the student loans of Dr. Philip Wagner as well as the interest upon those loans. I recognize that this is an important agreement on my part, and because This is merely the example he is using, that it is in no way legally Binding, however, should I wish to pay for his student loans, he would gladly allow me to do so if there are not other terms or conditions applicable to such.
Questions? Comments?