Law Enforcement Data Service & Home Office Biometrics Open Space

Developing a process for dialogue between interested civil society organisations and the Home Office

Workshop four: 26 February 2019

involve



Photo credit: https://pixabay.com/en/welcome-quote-sign-poster-998360/18

Welcome

Introducing the 'Open Space' process

Purpose of process

to establish a productive space where the Home Office and Civil Society can have safe and productive conversations about the implications of the Law Enforcement Data Service

If successful, the proposed process will contribute to:

- effective civil society input into the transfer process of the PND and PNC;
- the development of a more robust Privacy Impact Assessment;
- the development of the code of practice; and
- the development of an ongoing process of collaboration between the Home Office, civil society organisations and organisations from other sectors.



Photo credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/quinnanya/4464205726

Introductions

Today

Issues discussed in previous workshops

Process

- Agreed ways of working
- Agreed scope of the process
- Agreed to include HO Biometrics Programme

Content

- Code of Practice
- Governance and Inspection
- Data Quality and Ethics
- Evidence in LEDS
- Custody Images
- Audit

Workshop 4: Core issues

Purpose

- To provide an opportunity to:
  - Check progress on **actions**
  - Develop a **shared workplan for HOB**
  - Focus on the **governance and inspection** needs of HOB
  - Discuss updates on **NLEDP programme, custody images** and **code of practice**
  - Agree **future of open space**

Agenda

- Introductions
- Progress on actions
- HOB workplan
- NLEDP programme update
- Code of Practice update
- Custody Images update
- Governance and inspection
  - Lunch
- Future of the open space
- Actions and Next steps

Progress on actions

Progress on actions

	Audit and Inspection
	Code of Practice and training
	Data Sharing
	Data Quality
	Governance
	Open Space Process
	Design
	Papers and Information Updates
	HOB
	Custody Images

LEDS Open Space Action Log – 26/02/2019 v2.2.1

Proposed Completed Action 25/02/2019

#	Proposed Complete Actions	Deadline	Status	When from?
2	Next stage of inspection regime to be shared with the group.	Feb'19	**Proposed Complete.** Inspection is included in the Governance update paper. Previous comments. Bring updated inspection discussion paper back into Feb'19 together with paper on progress on the inspection regime. Action 2,3,6,7,9	Oct'18
6	HO to think about right body to run inspection regime taking into consideration different bodies discussed at the workshop.	Feb'19	**Proposed Complete.** Inspection is included in the Governance update paper. Bring updated inspection discussion paper back into Feb'19 together with paper on progress on the inspection regime.	Oct'18
7	HO to use existing Inspection examples to create LEDS Inspection process.	Feb'19	**Proposed Complete.** Inspection examples to be discussed with inspectorate as part of commissioning the inspection regime for LEDS. HO has created candidate template inspection processes based around current examples and will incorporate into inspection paper.	Oct'18

Progress on actions

Output / Progress	Governance, Inspection, Oversight	Code of Practice and Training	Custody Image Policy	Data Sharing	Data Quality	DPIA	Open Space
Document purpose	Describe the purpose and process of internal and external Governance for LEDS and HOB	Describe the requirement for and the outcome to be secured through the Code of Practice (Code) and how Training will be delivered to enable this	Describe the process through which the Custody Image policy will be developed and delivered	Describing the organisations that will share data, the circumstances on which that will happen, the data types shared and the protection to prevent misuse	Document to describe progress towards the expected and required data quality	Document to describe the outcomes of the DPIA	Document to provide Open Space principles
Narrative	Produced consolidated paper covering HOB and LEDS bringing together the previous inspection and governance papers	Implemented the suggestions made by Open Space members to the stimulus paper creating a substantive paper on the proposed structure of the Code.	Paper updated to take account of the architectural changes and the commitment to resolve these in response to Open Space feedback	Working on substantive data sharing papers	Working on substantive data quality papers	Preparatory work on the next draft of the DPIA is underway	Update document with artefacts to retain actions
Latest version	LEDS and HOB Governance v1.0 (26.02.19)	Code of Practice v1.0 (20.02.19)	Custody Image part 2 v1.0 (26.02.19)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Open Space – the future v1.0 (26.02.19)
Key change log	First substantive document	First substantive document	Changes to reflect concerns	First substantive document	First substantive document	First substantive document	First substantive document
Last discussion	Agreed at 05/12/2018 workshop to roll over discussion to February workshop to provide more time for discussions	03/07/2018	05/12/2018	03/07/2018	04/10/2018	03/07/2018	-
Next discussion	26/02/2019	26/02/2019	26/02/2019	Update May'19	Update May'19	Update Feb'19	26/02/2019
Key outstanding issues	To provide transparent and coherent end to end Governance details including through what route public accountability will be provided for? How the inspection regime will underpin this Governance? Who will provide oversight and how will the public understand its impact?	To incorporate comments made by Open Space Members in July 2018 and to provide a draft that can be discussed prior to issuing to the College of Policing the request to write the Code	How will commitment to avoid storage of images post acquittal be implemented? Can this be guaranteed before LEDS go live?	Home Office to detail what data sharing will look like. Describe what the data types are.	Review how missing data affects data quality	Feedback from Members needs to be implemented. Need ongoing process for keeping DPIA up to date	What should the future arrangements in relation to the Open Space be?
Stimulus Paper	Governance v1.2 Inspection v1.0 (20.09.18)	v1.0 - 20.09.18	n/a	n/a	v1.0 - 08.09.18	n/a	n/a
Artefacts	A5, A7	n/a	n/a	A1, A4	A2, A3	n/a	n/a
Related Actions from Action Log	2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 23, 24,25,26	10,11,12,13,14,15	n/a	16,17,18, 40	19,20,22	n/a	29,30,31,33,34,35, 36,37,38,39,41,42

HOB workplan

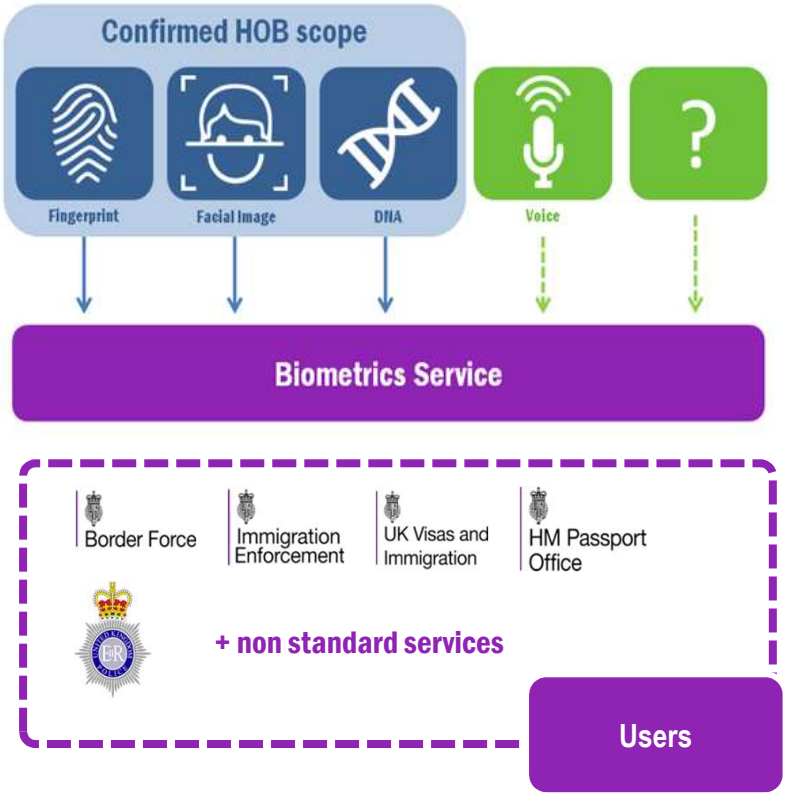
Home Office Biometrics Overview

Open Space

Digital, Data & Technology

SRO
Stephen Webb

Programme Director
Brendan Crean



- Significantly improved accuracy and public outcomes
- Bringing data collections and workflows together
- Logically separating the data collections with role-based access controls
- Developing strong governance around the management of data
- Providing a common biometric service for cross-government stakeholders

Digital, Data & Technology

Biometric Services Gateway

What it does…

- Building block enabling wider provision of biometric services across law enforcement and immigration
- Increases business agility by making change simpler (and thus cheaper, faster and lower risk)
- Enables individual components within the technology landscape to be updated/replaced with minimum impact on the remaining estate
- Increased re-use, reducing cost to implement future changes, additional biometric modes, etc

Status

The design, build and operation of the Biometric Services Gateway (BSG) facilitates simpler cross checking between the two key national fingerprint databases (IDENT1 and IABS). BSG is the front door to the biometrics data

Strategic Matcher

What it does…

A new platform providing the flexibility to support different data sets, algorithms, and requesting systems.

New algorithms: fingerprint matchers providing improved matching accuracy and quality, and custody image matcher for Law Enforcement

New fingerprint algorithm alone expected to deliver a 50% improvement in criminal justice outcomes from latent (crime scene) marks

Status

Contracts for the Matcher Platform and new algorithms have been signed

It is expected that the build will be completed by December 2019BI(1IOB is planning to undertake an evaluation of the new algorithms to support operational business readiness activities, which may result in further information for investigation by police

Slide 16

BI(1 Changed

Betts Ian (HOB), 31/07/2019

Strategic Central and Bureau

What it does…

Delivers a contract for a single supplier to provide the service management and future infrastructure transformation for the IDENT1 and IABS systems, resulting in lower run costs due to fewer overheads.

Status

HOB intends to issue the final tender to suppliers in February 2019 with the new contract to be awarding in July 2019

The winning bidder plan to take over the IDENT1 law enforcement biometrics system and the IABS immigration biometrics system after 12months

Digital, Data & Technology

Strategic Mobile

What it does…

A faster, more accurate, easier to operate and substantially more cost effective mobile fingerprint identification solution

Ability to search criminal and immigration collections

Improvements to the speed and accuracy of search results

Status

Already having **real operational impact** identifying individuals wanted for murder and kidnap, aiding rapid identification of bodies and enabling the disposal of cases in the field (avoiding time spent returning to the custody suite for officers and members of the public).

16 forces BI(2 now live with another 6 forces planned to go live by April 2019.

Slide 18

BI(2 Changed

Betts Ian (HOB), 31/07/2019

Strategic DNA

What it does…

Replacement of the existing National DNA Database ensuring service continuity and a platform for future enhancements

Process automation and availability of the current service are key deliverables

Status

The project is progressing towards the go live date of **September BI(3 19**.

Digital, Data & Technology

Slide 19

BI(3 Changed

Betts Ian (HOB), 31/07/2019

Home Office Biometrics (HOB)

Ross
Traffic Sergeant, Norfolk Constabulary



What I need?

- I need to be able to quickly assess who the person is, if they are of interest and what action to take
- If the person has committed an offence, does not have ID, I don't think they are who they say they are or I don't think the ID is genuine, I need to check and confirm who they are
- If I cannot confirm their identity I will need to bring them into custody which is resource intensive

Problems I faced before

- The MobileID device, previously available, was difficult to use and required a separate password. It was also another device to carry
- A MobileID search returned only limited results from the criminal collection and searches were only made against the main arrest criminal collection, and not checked against other biometric collections, meaning identifications might be missed.

How HOB has helped

- Police forces have been instructed to complete a Community Impact Assessment before implementation of the mobile capability
- Enabled integration with other frontline workflow applications such as case records and note taking apps, which is essential for efficient use and adoption
- Biometric data now accessed through an App on the officer's smartphone connected to a small mobile biometric scanner, removing the need for a separate mobile device
- Ability to check both immigration and criminal fingerprint collections.
- There is an audit function within the capability that provides details of checks made through a device
- Enabled decisions to be made without bringing individuals into a custody suite which has kept police officers on the street
- Ability to deal with vulnerable people who require urgent assistance but few, if any, details about them are known

When?

- **Dec 17**: *Biometric Service Gateway (BSG)* rapid search release made the mobile identification services available
- **Feb 18 – Mar 19**: *Strategic Mobile* is rolling out to Police enabling access to Law Enforcement and immigration biometric services from force mobile devices

Digital, Data & Technology

Home Office Biometrics (HOB)

Riaz
Police Fingerprint Bureau Manager



What I do now?

- Support policing in the effective use of fingerprints to assist criminal investigations and criminal justice activities.
- Manage processes which support the accuracy of criminal records through the verification of tenprints and linking crime scene marks to suspects.
- Provide an efficient and effective fingerprint service for tenprints and latent (crime scene) marks, and support the identification of disaster victims

Problems I face now

- Lack of an integrated end-to-end system means we have to rely on disparate systems to deliver an effective service from forensic recovery to reporting outcomes
- Old system capabilities have caused us to manage some activity using manual workarounds
- In-flexible system structure and location of IT means we lack the ability to respond to fluid policing demands as terminals and servers need to be physically moved.

How HOB will help

- New tools to support bureau activity improving productivity and effectiveness
- Enhanced matching algorithms to increase accuracy of identifications
- Single entry searching into multiple databases such as PNC, IDENT1, IABS* data to obtain policing and immigration data to aid identification of individuals in real time
- Developing the new gallery of upper palm prints which will increase the searching capabilities

When?

- **Dec 18**: *Strategic Matcher* platform is under development and new algorithms have been purchase to enhance the ability to match fingerprints resulting in higher percentage of identifications
- **Dec 19**: *Strategic Matcher* will become available to operational bureaus, enhancing their tools and including providing evidence pack preparation

*IABS holds the immigration fingerprint collection

Digital, Data & Technology

Home Office Biometrics (HOB)

Linda

DNA Delivery Unit Scientist, NDNADU



What I do now?

- I provide a DNA matching service to the police and other stakeholders
- I give advice to the police on the meaning of DNA matches from crime scenes and arrested individuals
- I support the identification of unidentified persons, missing persons, casualties, etc
- I manage the quality and integrity of the data we receive and hold

How HOB will help

- Adapting the current NDNAD to the HOB architecture to introduce greater automation of current manual processes, including missing persons
- The development of the database to exploit the full value of the information it contains

Problems I face now

- The international standards and technologies for DNA are evolving quickly but our database is old technology
- To realise the benefits of faster DNA capture and processing will require 24/7 services, revised processes and new data security measures
- Data receipt and results reporting is manually intensive and inefficient and the service is currently already capacity-constrained, potentially limiting wider DNA use under current procedures

When?

- **Sept 19**: *Strategic DNA* will begin to implement, on an iterative basis, more enhancements to the DNA matching service available to policing

Digital, Data & Technology

Home Office Biometrics (HOB)

Alastair
Member of the public



What happens now?

- If I'm stopped in the street by a police officer having committed an offence I need to provide my details to confirm my identity
- If a police officer does not believe that I am who I say I am, then I can be arrested to confirm my identity at the custody suite
- If I am found unconscious (or also where the police find a deceased person) they may take time finding out who I am if I do not have any identity documentation

Problems I face now

- Once I'm taken into custody it can take hours for my identity to be confirmed
- Where I am found unconscious and the police are supporting healthcare professionals to identify me, this can take time which can delay me receiving specific medical help that I need
- Where deceased people are found and their identity is unknown, it could also take some time for the police to be able to inform family members

How HOB will help

- The wider availability of Strategic Mobile devices in some police forces means that where necessary my identity can be checked on the street
- Through the use of a better mobile capability there is more chance that, where my fingerprints are held by the police or Home Office, my identity will be confirmed on the street and this might result in me being dealt with immediately and not being taken to the custody suite
- There is more chance that a police officer will be able to use a mobile device to confirm my identity if I'm unconscious, I will be able to get the medical support that I need much quicker
- The police will be able to identify deceased people much quicker, which will result in next of kin being informed quickly, and directly by police, not through social media or other means

When?

- **Feb 18 – Mar 19**: *Strategic Mobile* is rolling out to Police enabling access to Law Enforcement and immigration biometric services from force mobile devices

Digital, Data & Technology

Questions

- **Is this what you expected would be covered in the HOB Programme?**
- **Are there any assumptions you have about the use of biometrics that we can discuss?**
- **Are there any gaps in understanding about biometrics?**
- **What areas are of interest to you which can be discussed further at a future Open Space?**

NLEDP update

NLEDP update

- Next key decision point is March Programme Board. This will settle strategic direction.
- Challenges around delivery risk and cost – independent assessment of no change option however compliance with privacy a significant cost
- Delivery will most likely move back by one further year
- Will circulate an update following the Programme Board
- Work until Oct'19 on the data transfer (not Custody Images), environments and security
- Then…
  - National Register of Missing Persons 2020
  - PNC 2021
  - PND 2022

NLEDP update

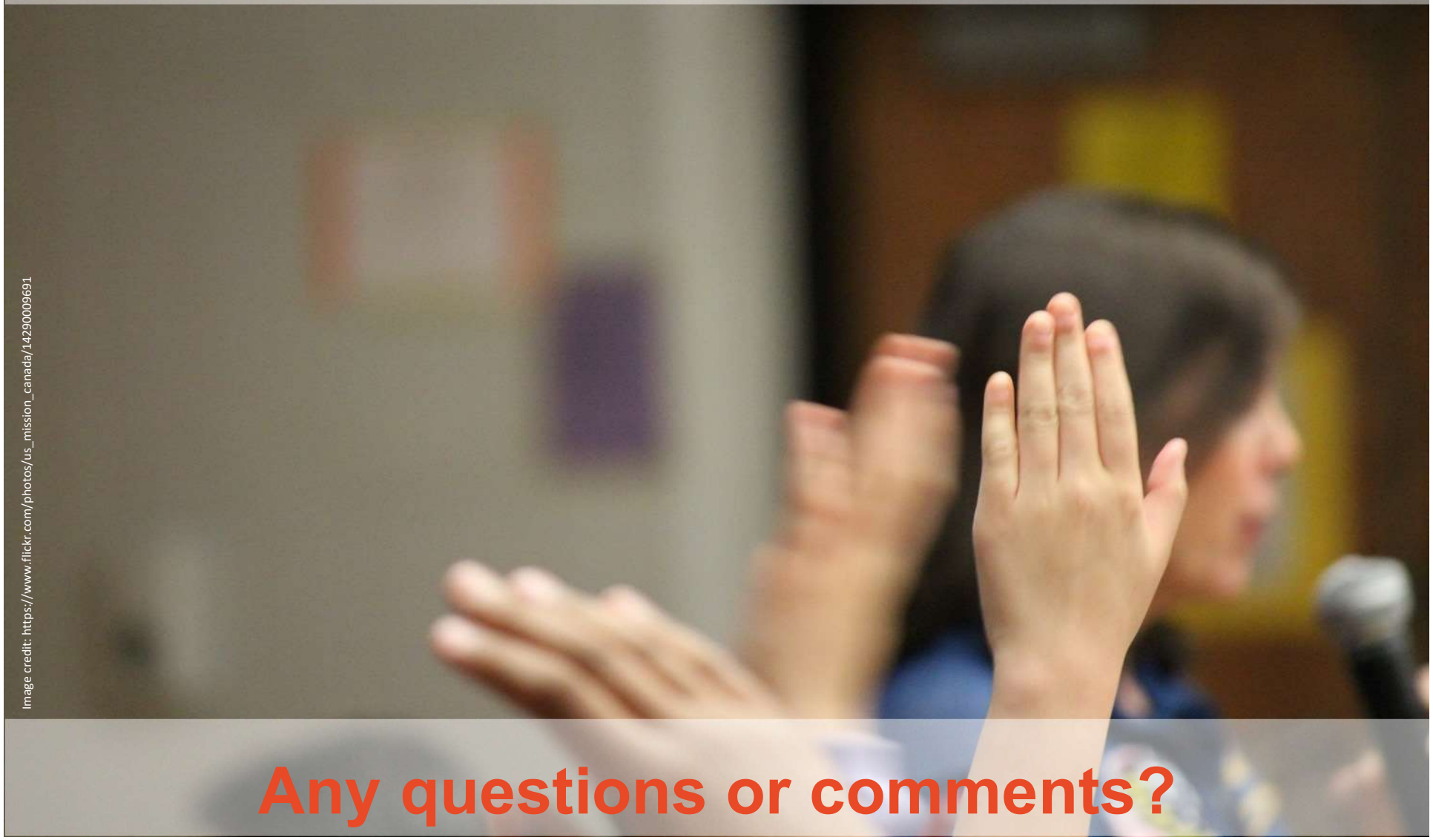


Image credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/us_mission_canada/14290009691

Any questions or comments?

Code of Practice

Code of Practice

- The paper was written to provide an update on the Code of Practice work
  - Section 1 - Recap
    - What are we doing? Code and Public Guide
    - Why are we doing it? Accessibility, Foreseeability, Quality of law
  - Section 2 - Comments received at the Oct'18 workshop and the proposed Home Office response
  - Section 3 - Proposed structure for the Code
- Timeframe – Three months for a draft.
- College of Policing to present to Open Space in May'19.
- Redraft for Sep'19 for consultation with practitioners.
- Full public consultation June 2020.

Code Structure

Key Aims

- Safeguarding Citizens
- Promoting Accountability
- Promoting Understanding
- Enabling Performance
- Promoting Fairness

Defined at the start of the code and running through each theme.

Themes

- Obtaining data
- Inputting data
- Sharing data
- Protecting data
- Accessing data
- Using data
- Removing data

Defining the requisite behaviours and underpinning standards.

Statements

- Governance and Whistleblowing Concerns
- Training
- Service Delivery
- Review and Consultation of the Code and,
- Unacceptable uses of LEDS system or information.
- Etc..

Defined throughout the Code and at the end.

Public Guide

- Why does LEDS exist / how is it used?
- Why would I be on LEDS?
- How do I challenge the information on LEDS?
- What are the Code's Governance/Inspection/Review process?
- How do I question a process?

Separate plain language description of the effect of the Code.

Code of Practice

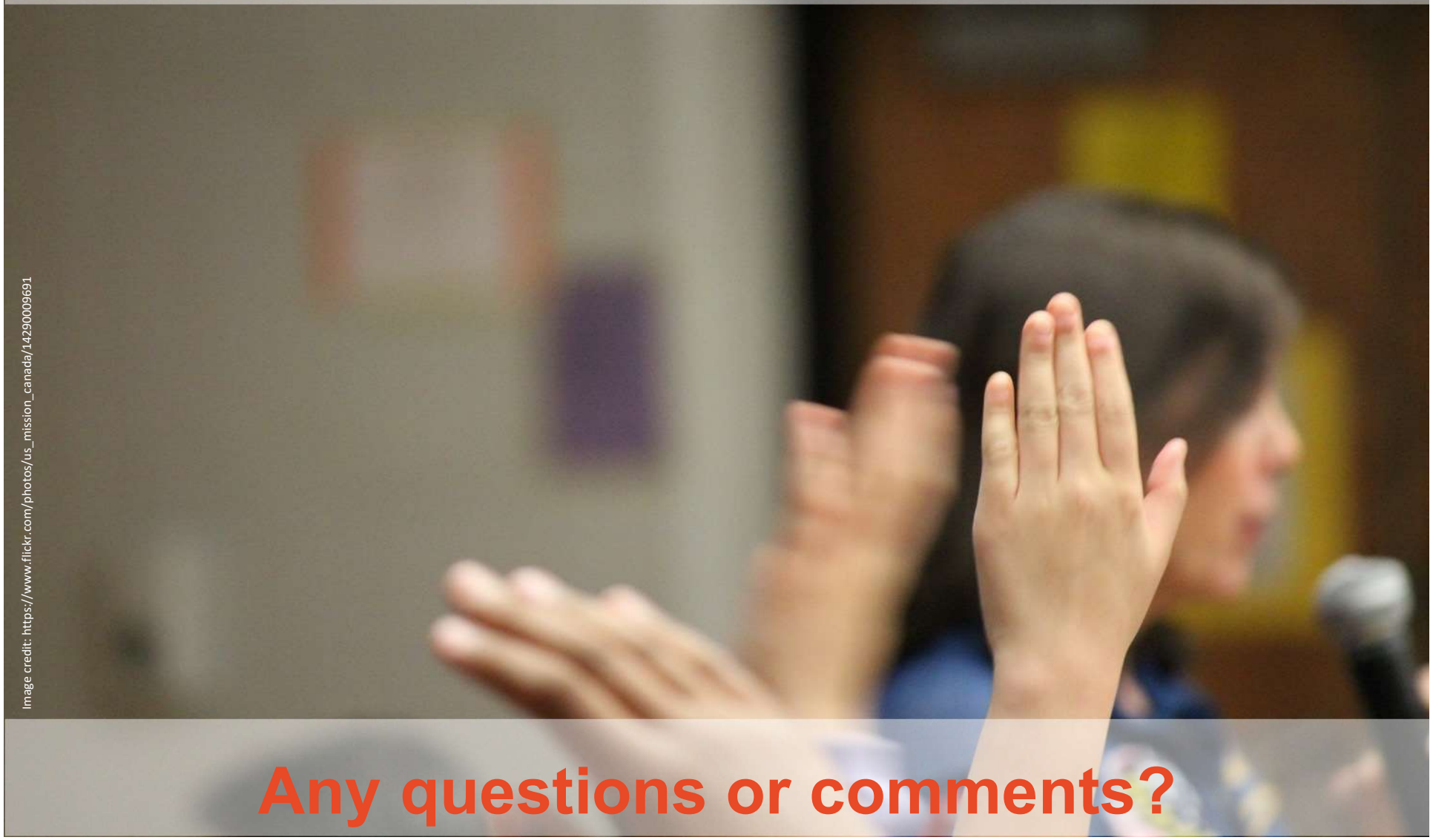


Image credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/us_mission_canada/14290009691

Any questions or comments?

Custody images

Timeline and ownership

Timeline

- Proposing to begin work on review of Custody Image Review (CIR) – committed in the 2017 review to take place in 2020 – now.
- We would like to have a clear understanding of the scope of this work by end of March.

Ownership

- Home Office Data & Identity (HODI) would hold the pen on this work, but be supported by:
  - Police (NPCC)
  - Home Office Digital, Data & Technology (DDaT)

Scope

- Although the Home Office is committed within the CIR to review only the retention regime for custody images, we are proposing to go further and consider:
  - The retention regime for custody images, including recent court decisions;
  - The implementation of the CIR retention regime by operational partners; and
  - The pre-existing custody image store in the Police National Database (PND) and, where possible, local systems.

Proposed areas of focus

- The retention regime for custody images, including recent court decisions.
  - Issue 1: *The principles implemented in RMC must remain at the heart of the custody image retention regime and, where appropriate, more explicitly reflected.*
  - Issue 2: *The retention regime for custody images must strike an appropriate balance between the use of custody images as biometrics and as intelligence.*

- The implementation of the CIR retention regime by operational partners.
  - Issue 3: *Any updated custody image policy should seek to address challenges created from the locally mastered / nationally replicated model for custody images.*

- The pre-existing custody image store in the Police National Database (PND) and, where possible, local systems.
  - Issue 4: *'Custody images' as a workstream should be considered within programme timescales.*
  - Issue 5: *All options for 'dealing' with the legacy custody image store should be fully assessed, including costings.*

Custody images

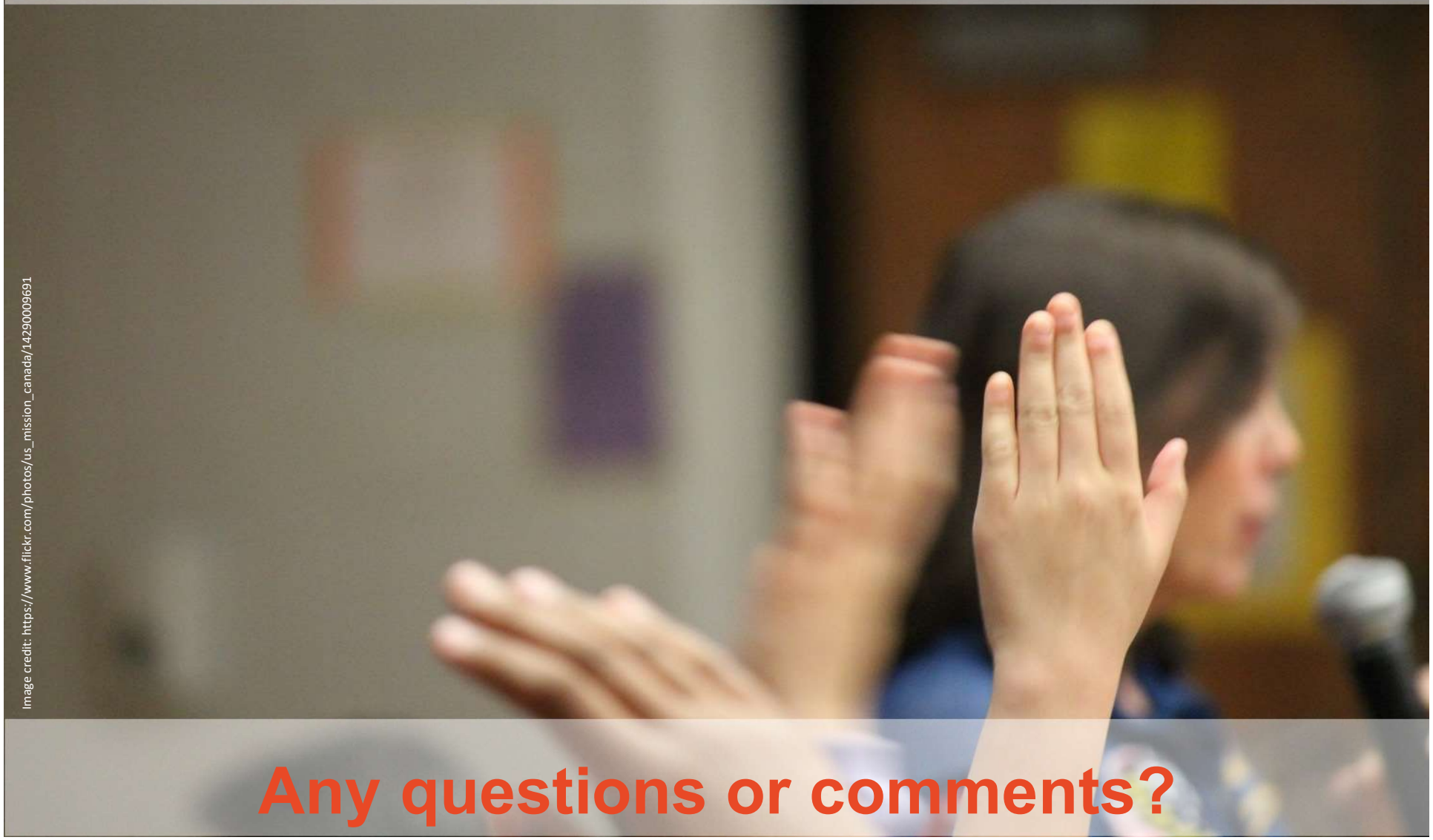


Image credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/us_mission_canada/14290009691

Any questions or comments?

Custody images

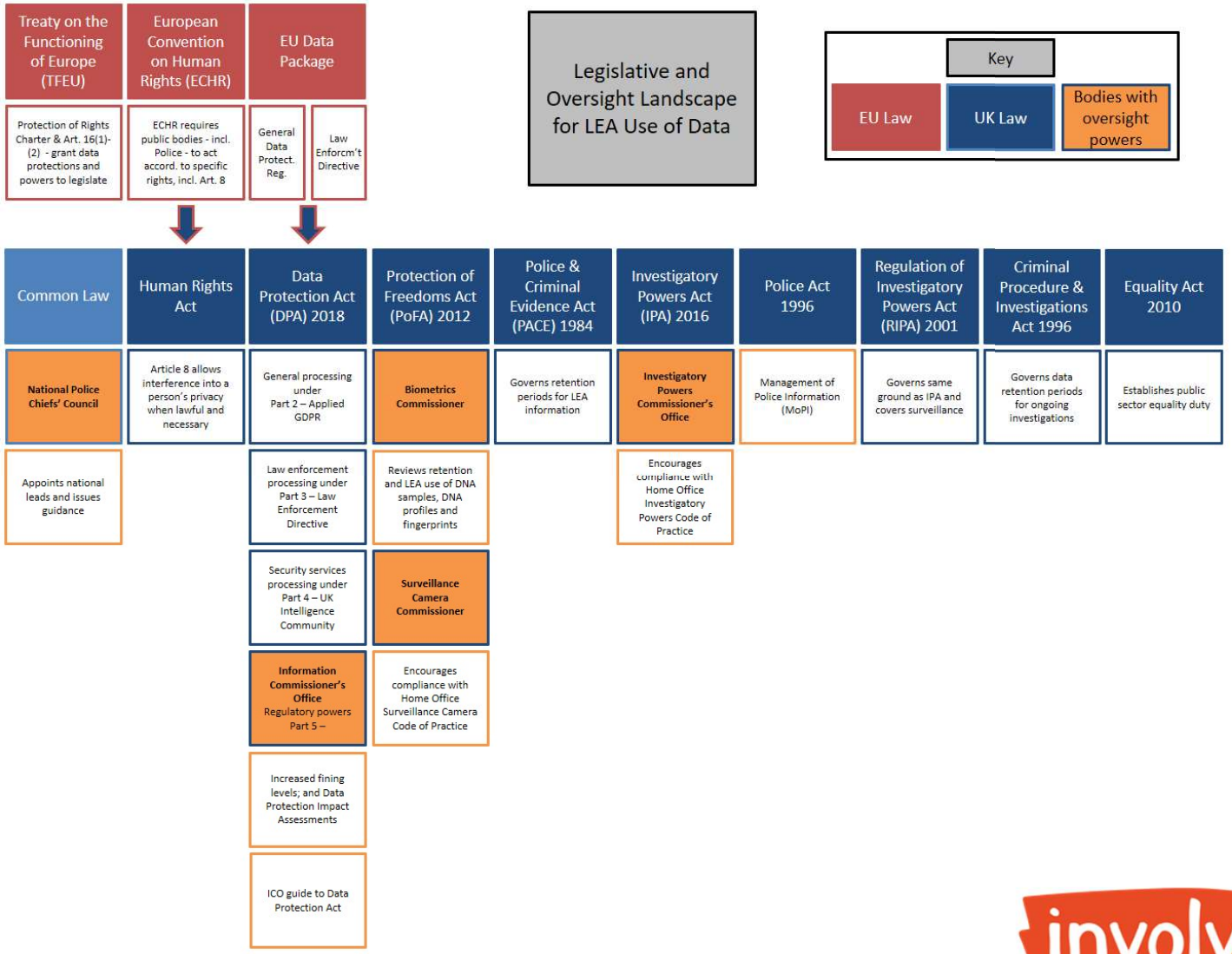
- **Question 1) a):** *Are you comfortable with the proposed draft scope of work?*
- **Question 1) b):** *Are you comfortable with the avenues available for themselves and other interested stakeholders to feed into the review?*
- **Question 2:** *What amendments would you like to see to the proposed areas of focus that will shape the review's scope?*

Governance and inspection

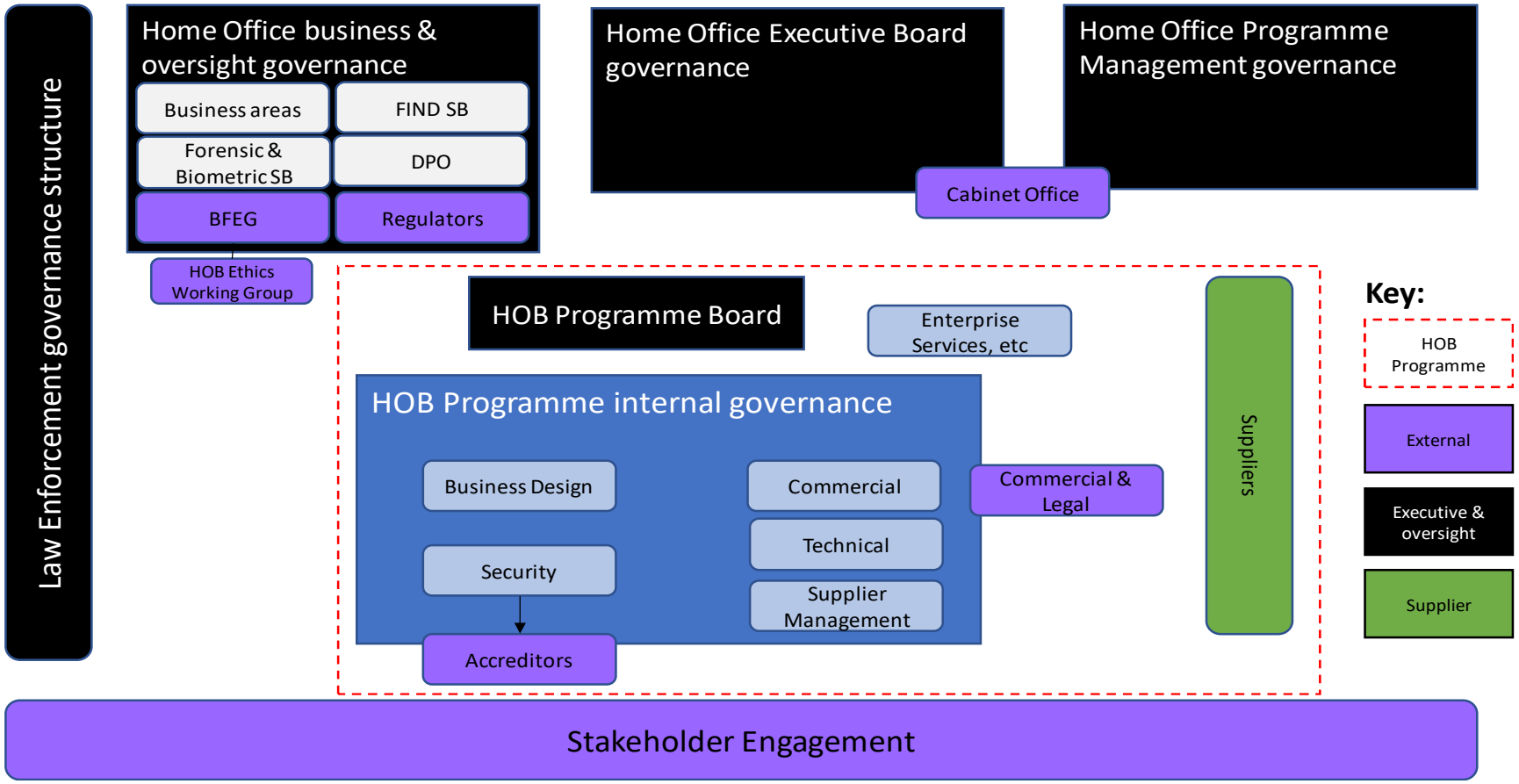
Existing governance

- Organisations processing personal data are subject to their own organisational standards and laws including DPA 2018 and HRA.
- For police this includes Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and political oversight.
- Governance for **HOB** is already established for the biometric systems currently managed for policing (fingerprints) and immigration (fingerprints & face images).
- Governance for **LEDS** will need to be developed and we are seeking input on the future governance and inspection arrangements for this service.
- NB. Today's discussion is distinct from programme governance and oversight.

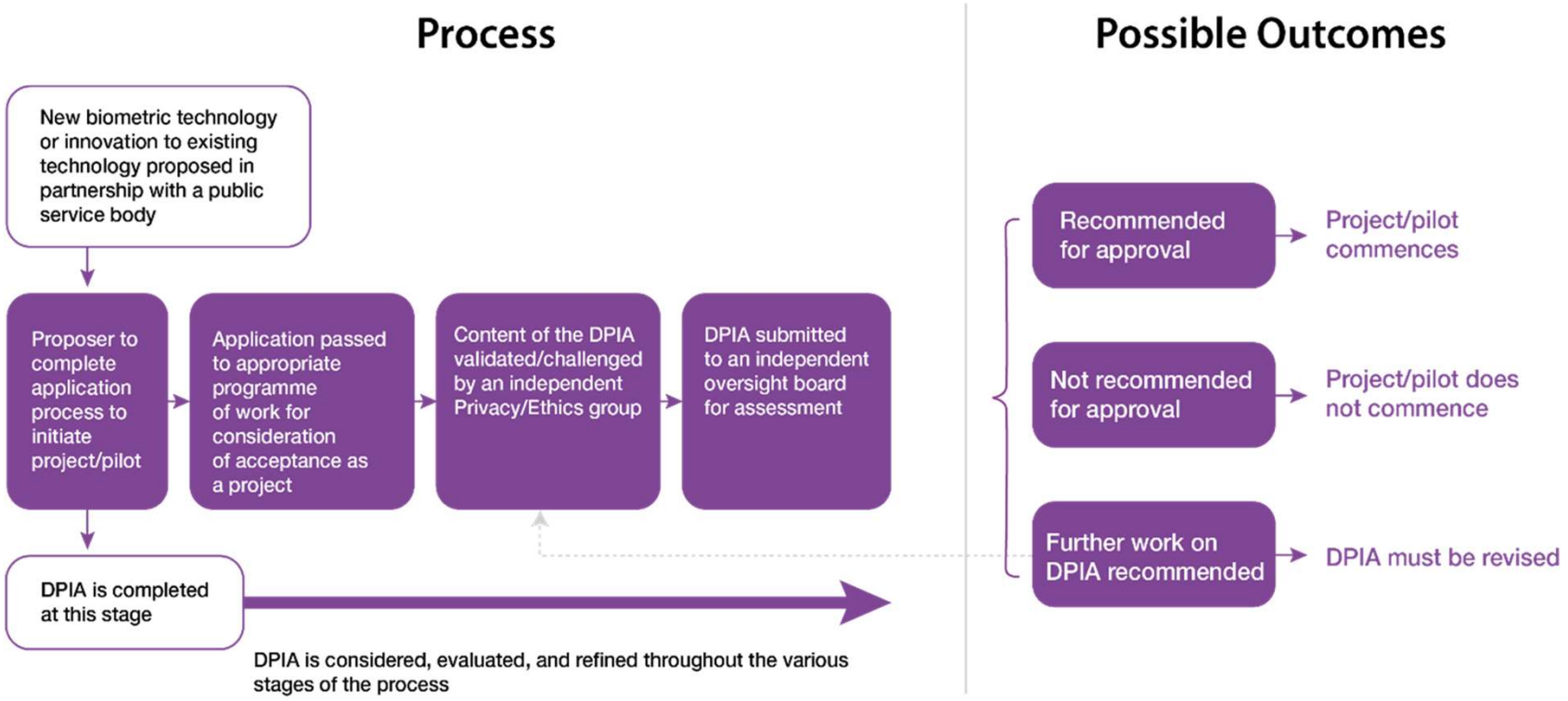
Existing governance



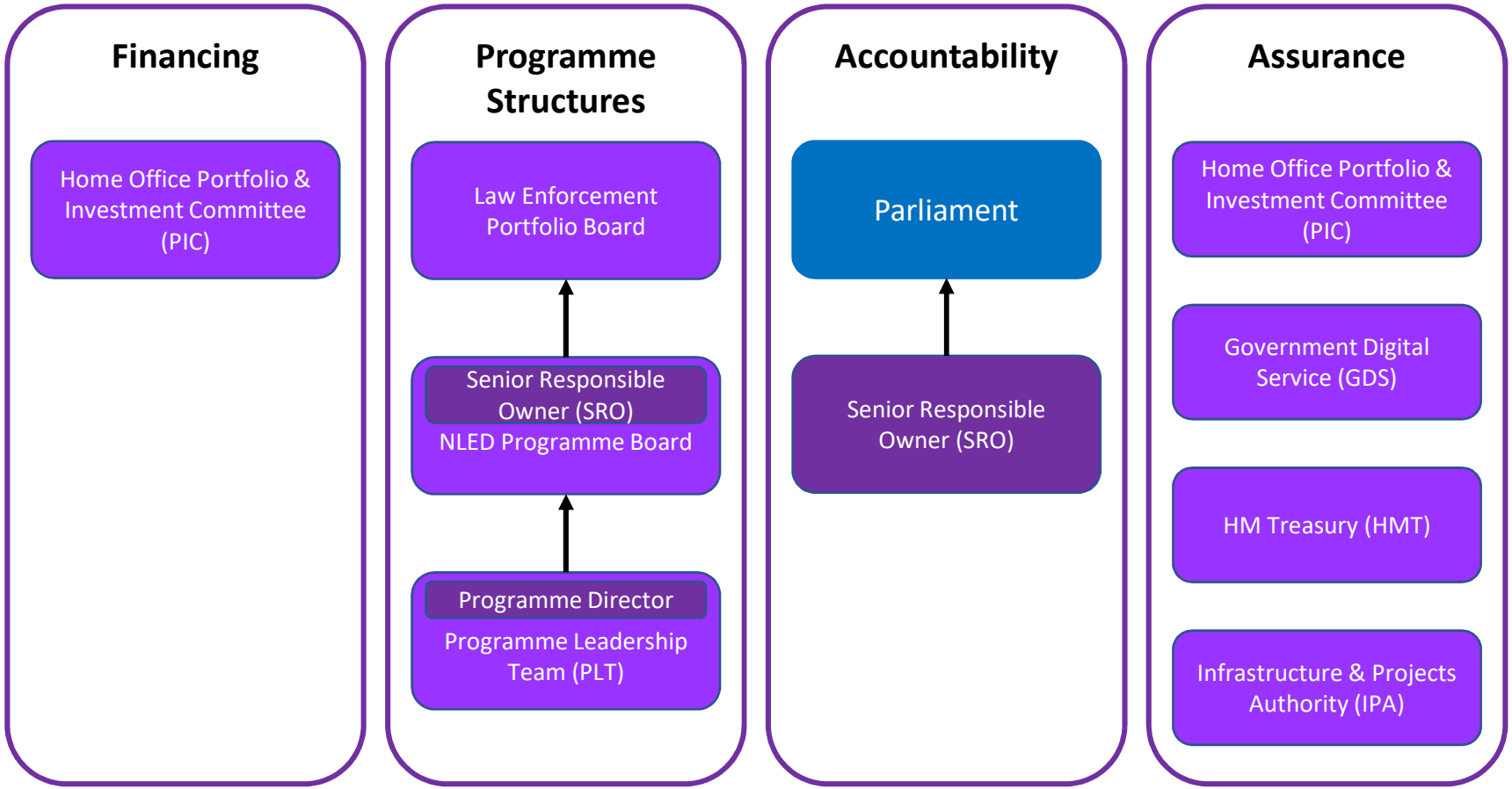
HOB programme and service governance



HOB review process for changed or new initiatives



National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLEDP) governance BI(4



Slide 43

BI(4 Remove comments

Betts Ian (HOB), 31/07/2019

Future LEDS governance
Proposed roles

- Possible future roles in addition to Controller responsibilities:
  - LEDS Controller Spokesperson – National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) LEDS Lead
  - LEDS Service Owner – Home Office Director of Police & Public Protection (PPPT)
  - Data Protection Officers

Future LEDS governance
Public transparency

- Types of reports and publications that could be useful
  - Code of Practice
  - Code of Practice Public Guide
  - LEDS Data Sharing Agreement
  - LEDS Annual Report
  - Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs)
    - Where able
  - Inspection Reports
  - Annual civil society / academic public report?

Inspection

HMICFRS

Governance and inspection

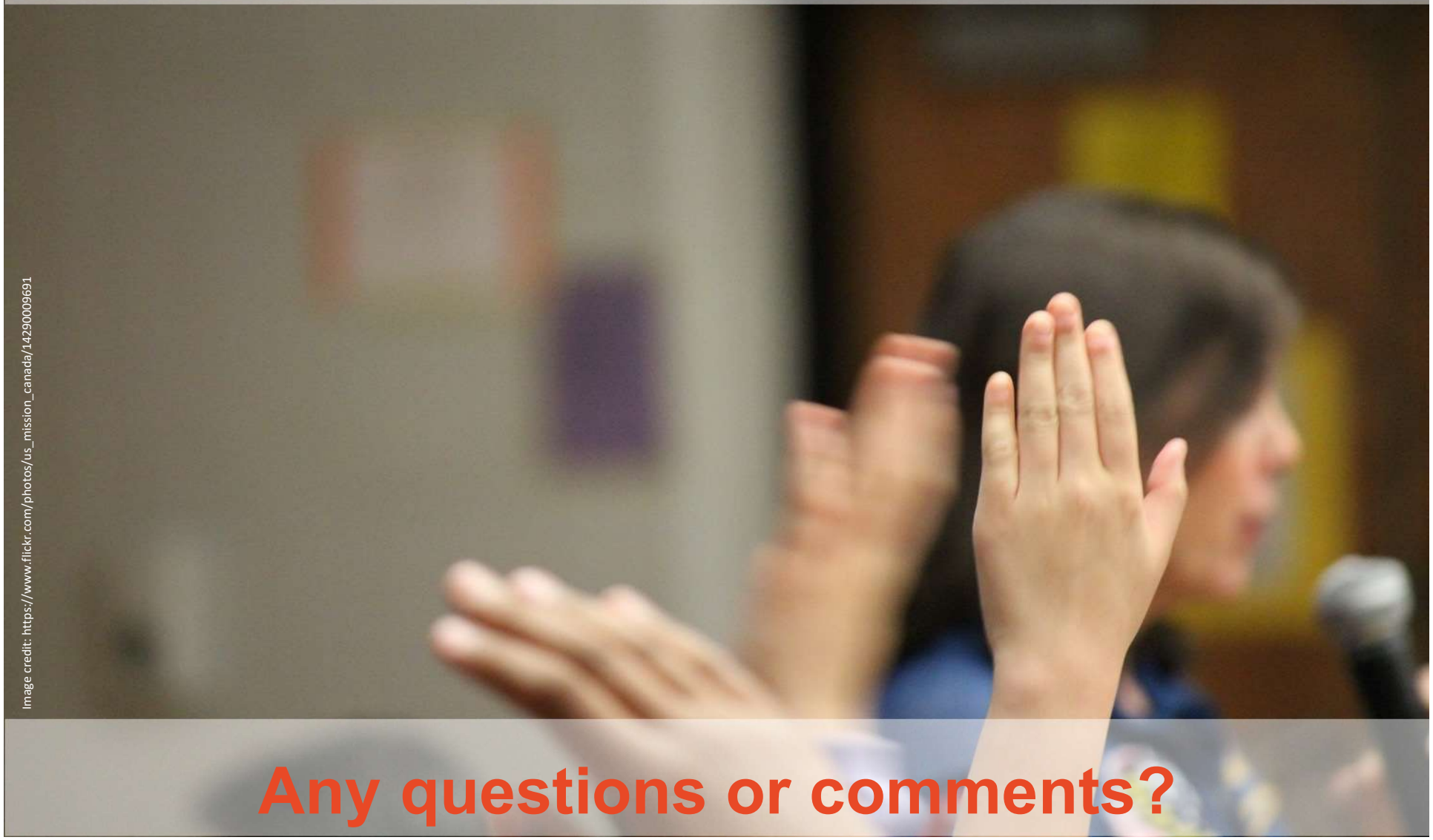


Image credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/us_mission_canada/14290009691

Any questions or comments?

Governance and inspection

Stepping back from the detail, on your tables discuss:

- How will the Home Office and civil society know if the governance and inspection regime is working?
  - What indicators might you look for?
  - What outcomes will tell you if it is working or not?

- Capture each individual indicator/ outcome on a post-it

Governance and inspection

Split into two groups. One group start with the HOB governance structure and one with the proposed LEDs structure:

- Will the structure as described deliver the outcomes we have identified?
  - Where is it strong?
  - Where are steps in the structure missing or weak?
  - What needs to change?
  - Is the role for external actors described correctly, especially civil society?
  - Is the routine engagement by the group with the minister the best approach?
  - Where would public input be most effective? What will the public need to understand about the governance structure?



Image credits: BillyTFried at English Wikipedia [CC BY-SA 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)]

The future of the open space

Open Space – the future challenges

- Challenges
  - More strategic,
  - Covering a greater range of Programmes but still retaining the ability to dive into detail,
  - Custody images,
  - Changes to the proposed Code,
  - Faster progress,
  - That Open Space members register their interests against which they desire to see progress,
  - What else?

- Continue?
  - The Open Space maintains its meeting frequency,
  - Involve continues to maintain the Open Space,

Open Space – the future thoughts

- There is an annual “Open Space” report compiled by academics/civil society covering those interests as outlined in the Governance Discussion Paper for this workshop too,
- The Open Space, through Involve, commissions this annual report but maintains its independence by not writing it,
- There are periodic Home Office Ministerial meetings where Involve with representative interested members of the Open Space can discuss issues and progress,
- What about Publications / Profile,
- What else?

Proposals for Open Space future

- The Open Space maintains its meeting frequency,
- Involve continues to maintain the Open Space,
- That Open Space members register their interests against which they desire to see progress,
- There is an annual “Open Space” report compiled by academics/civil society covering those interests as outlined in the Governance Discussion Paper for this workshop too,
- The Open Space, through Involve, commissions this annual report but maintains its independence by not writing it,
- There are periodic Home Office Ministerial meetings where Involve with representative interested members of the Open Space can discuss issues and progress.
- In relation to the LEDS specifically, the Home Office is proposing the multi-year timeframe in Appendix A as shared in the Governance Discussion Paper.
- **The Home Office is keen for feedback on these proposals, in particular what additional changes might be needed to continue the Open Space beyond May 2019?**


Photo credit: https://pixabay.com/en/stairs-the-kunstmuseum-bonn-museum-2918074/

Next steps



Image credits: https://pixabay.com/en/thanks-background-greeting-3615883/;

Overall NLEDP Open Space Process

- **4 workshops:** July, October, November & February 2019
- **Outputs:** Write up of each workshop produced & shared with all participants
- **Content of future workshops:** Next workshop designed from the conclusions of the previous workshop
- **Interim Workshops:** Some interim workshops in between the 4 core workshops on specific topics
- **Participants:** Additional recommended organisations involved from September workshop onwards
- **Mid-2019:** Next version of the DPIA publication deadline
- **2020:** Deadline for merging of PND & PNC

involve