

# Live Facial Recognition summary process

## LFR summary process for a stand-alone deployment

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### 1. Policing need and intel case

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The senior responsible owner (SRO) should oversee the development of an overarching policy document that detailed their force's approach to using LFR.

The application to deploy explains how the proposed use of LFR is in line with the force's overarching policy and is based on an intelligence case.

Table 1

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### 2. Application to deploy LFR made

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Applicant to apply to authorising officer (AO) for approval to deploy.

Table 1

The application should set out the details of a proposed deployment, including location, dates and times, safeguards and resources.

Table 1

The criteria for constructs of watchlists for use with LFR must be approved by the AO. They must also be specific to an operation or to a defined policing objective.

The application should outline and approve the legitimate aim of the deployment, as authorised by the AO, as well as the legal powers that are being relied upon to support the deployment.

Complete or review assessments, including:

- a community impact assessment (CIA)
- an equality impact assessment (EIA) or other similar documented record
- a data protection impact assessment (DPIA)
- the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's (SCC's) self-assessment

These documents need to be considered by the authorising officer when making an authorisation, to ensure that they are sufficient to address the issues arising from the proposed deployment. The authorising officer must involve their data protection officer in writing the DPIA and in managing the processing of personal data.

Paragraph 1, Table 1

Complete a documented assessment of specific operational risks associated with an LFR deployment, including decisions taken regarding mitigation.

Table 1

Determine those metrics that will be gathered and used to assess the benefits of the operation.

Table 1

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### 3. Written authority document

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AO to consider the LFR application to deploy.

AO to consider the LFR application and confirm if they authorise it, reject it or require further amendments. The AO's written authorisation provides a decision-making audit trail demonstrating how the AO has considered the LFR application and is satisfied:

- with the accountability, legality, strict necessity and proportionality of the deployment
- with the safeguards that apply to the deployment
- that the alternatives were considered insufficient to realise the policing purpose

Table 1

AO grants authority to deploy LFR. AO to confirm the LFR Gold for the deployment. The Gold appoints the remainder of the deployment command structure.

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## 4. Pre-deployment activity

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Completion of LFR application, explaining how the proposed use of LFR is based on an intelligence case. The AO considers the application and records decision in a written authority document. Performance metrics determined.

1 Gold appoints the command team for the deployment. Criteria for deployment agreed.

2 Watchlist for the deployment to be finalised in line with the APP. The watchlist is to be exported not more than 24 hours before the deployment.

3 Review force impact assessments. These include a CIA, an EIA (or other similar documented record), a DPIA and the SCC's self-assessment.

4 Gold to review and adopt the operational risk assessment, to ensure that it aligns to their strategic intent for the deployment. LFR training delivered.

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## 5. LFR deployment

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Public engagement measures implemented to support the overt use of LFR to locate persons on a watchlist and to support data subjects being aware of their individual rights.

Watchlist should be imported into the LFR system immediately prior to deployment and no more than 24 hours prior to the commencement. Where the deployment is to last in excess of 24 hours, there must be an ongoing review, covering the issues of review, retention and deletion.

LFR deployment undertaken. The deployment is to remain under review in line with the AO's authority and the assessments that support the deployment. Key metrics are to be recorded to support the ongoing assessment of LFR performance and to aid transparency with the public post-deployment.

## How the LFR process works in relation to an individual passing the LFR system

- 1** Cameras are deployed from a van or street furniture for duration of deployment.
- 2** Camera stream is sent to LFR system.
- 3** LFR system performs face detection, extraction and comparison to watch list.
- 4**
  - a** Detected faces not matching watchlist discarded - no alert.
  - b** Detected faces matching watchlist - alert generated.
- 5**
  - a** Alert is simultaneously sent to officers on the ground and in control for adjudication. Alert sent over closed access point.
  - b** Where the LFR Operator supports Engagement it is for an LFR Engagement Officer to make the final decision on whether to engage with any member of the public or not.
- 6** Where a decision is made to engage with a member of the public the officer will take steps to confirm their identity.

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## 6. Post-deployment activity

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Cancellation report, including:

- where and when of the deployment
- the circumstances that ended deployment
- what resources were used
- relevant statistics
- outcomes
- a summary of any issues following a post-deployment review

Table 1

Data only to be retained where it is necessary to do so. It should be retained and managed in line with national APP guidance.

Retention in line with Management of Police Information APP

Register of deployments to be updated and published.

Table 1