PREDICTIVE POLICING SYSTEM:
Any computer-based tool, process, or software that provides machine assistance to an officer in making inferences and makes inferences about the location, type, frequency, victim, or perpetrator of criminal activities past, present, or future.

WHAT’S THE HARM?

• Threatens Privacy & Personal Security. These systems substantially increase the ability of law enforcement to satisfy the standard required to conduct a stop without proportionally increasing the protection of U.S. citizens.

• Permanent Suspicion. Individuals deemed likely to offend are at risk of receiving unwarranted police scrutiny and suspicion.

• Lack of Accountability & Oversight. These systems are rarely subject to public audit or monitored to ensure their accuracy, reliability, and potential reinforcement of systemic biases.

Updates the reasonable suspicion standard for stops by state and local law enforcement using predictive policing systems:

• Limits use to information reasonably related to suspected criminal activity and directly connected to suspected individuals
• Restricts the use of certain technologies
• Requires consideration of exculpatory information
• Prohibits stops based on predictions of future crime

Promotes compliance through accountability & oversight:

• Documentation of use
• Right of access to documentation
• Establishment of the Office of National Coordinator to develop national model use policy
• Standards proposed by Predictive Policing Policy & Standards Committee
• Law enforcement agency adoption of use policy and annual strategic plans
• Internal and external auditing

Puts the reasonable back in reasonable suspicion.
Kelley Chittenden, Aloni Cohen, & Claudia Hasbun