

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



Q:
Does ALPR use facial recognition?

A:
No. ALPR reads license plates—not faces—and does not collect biometric information.

Q:
Can police stop someone because of an ALPR alert?

A:
No. Every alert must be independently verified before enforcement action.

Q:
How long is data retained?

A:
Routine, non-investigative data should be deleted after 30 days unless needed for an active investigation, court order, or legal hold.

Q:
Who owns the data?

A:
Law enforcement agencies retain ownership and control of ALPR data. Vendors should not own or sell it.

Q:
Can ALPR identify a vehicle owner?

A:
No. Registered owner information is available only through separate secure state databases governed by federal law.

Q:
Does ALPR photograph drivers?

A:
In Indiana, ALPR cameras are generally configured to capture the rear of passing vehicles rather than drivers or passengers.

Q:
Who can access ALPR information?

A:
Only authorized agencies and trained users with a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Access is controlled and audited.

Q:
Is ALPR constitutional?

A:
Courts have consistently upheld ALPR when used with appropriate legal safeguards, policies, and oversight.

Q:
Is this mass surveillance?

A:
No. ALPR is a policy-controlled investigative tool governed by retention limits, auditing, authorized uses, and accountability.