



Board of
Police Commissioners

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Over **NEW Police Surveillance**
Board of Police Commissioners
COMMUNITY MEETING

Thursday, May 11, 2023 • 6:30 PM
Crowell Recreation Center
16630 Lahser Detroit MI 48219

MEETING TOPICS

- 8th Precinct and HR Updates
- **Public Hearing: Expanding DPD Use of License Plate Reader (LPR)/Surveillance Technology**

The Board of Police Commissioners is reviewing DPD's request to spend \$5 million to expand its use of License Plate Readers (LPRs) to help prevent auto thefts and catch crime suspects. DPD currently uses mobile and stationary LPR systems. The new request expands police surveillance with more stationary high-speed cameras, automated image detection, and other LPR technology. The BOPC review includes a public hearing and is part of BOPC's civilian oversight role and its work for the 2021 City Ordinance for Community Input into Government Surveillance.

JOIN IN PERSON OR ON ZOOM

Meeting ID 81981390642

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Join Meeting as an Attendee

CALL 1 (312) 626-6799 • Enter Meeting ID and ##

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Board of Police Commissioners

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Office of the Chief Investigator (for Police Misconduct Complaints)

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bopc@detroitmi.gov • www.detroitmi.gov/BOPC



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Linda Bernard
District 2



Cedric Banks
District 3



Willie E. Bell
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Willie E. Burton
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Lisa Carter
District 6



Ricardo Moore
District 7



Jesus Hernandez
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BOPC & Civilian Oversight of the Police Department

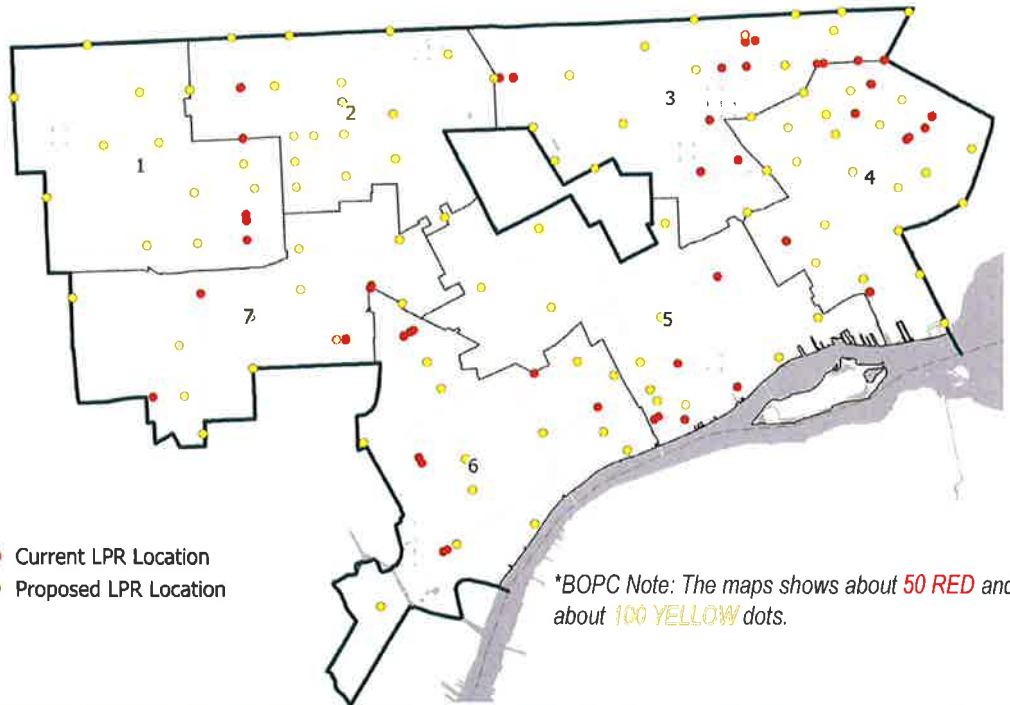
UNDER REVIEW: Expanding DPD Use of License Plate Surveillance

The Board of Police Commissioners is reviewing DPD's request to spend \$5 million to expand its use of License Plate Readers (LPRs) to help prevent auto thefts and catch crime suspects. DPD currently uses mobile and stationary LPR systems. The **new** request expands police surveillance with more stationary high-speed cameras, automated image detection, and other LPR technology. The BOPC review includes a public hearing and is part of BOPC's civilian oversight role and its work for the 2021 City Ordinance for Community Input into Government Surveillance.

Public comments or suggestions about LPRs and surveillance technology are welcome at public meetings or by email to bopc@detroitmi.gov.

The BOPC meets every Thursday at 3 p.m. at Detroit Public Safety Headquarters except the second Thursday when the BOPC holds a 6:30 p.m. monthly community meeting at different locations. The BOPC also holds committee meetings. For meeting agendas or other information, visit www.detroitmi.gov/events, subscribe to City of Detroit news alerts, or follow the BOPC on Facebook.

LPRs: Are You Near One Now? **CURRENT** and **PROPOSED** locations*





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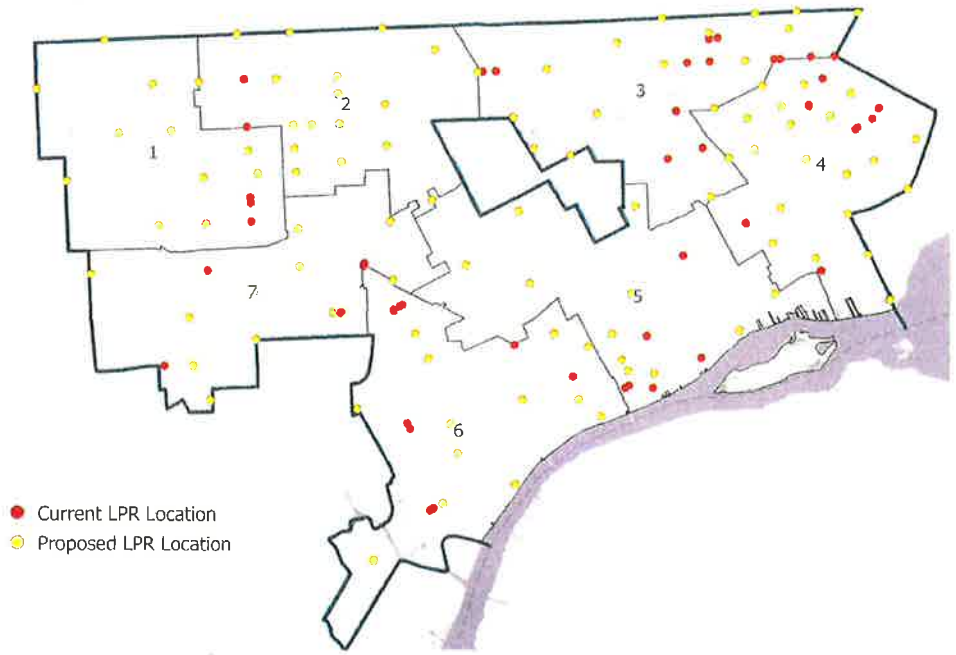
BOPC & Civilian Oversight of the Police Department

UNDER REVIEW: Expanding DPD Use of License Plate Surveillance

The Board of Police Commissioners raised several questions as part of its review of the DPD request to spend \$5 million to expand its use of License Plate Readers (LPRs) to help prevent auto thefts and apprehend crime suspects. DPD currently uses mobile and stationary LPRs. Some are the BOPC questions and DPD responses are provided below. The BOPC welcomes public comments or suggestions about LPRs and surveillance technology at public meetings or by email to bopc@detroitmi.gov.

LPRs: Preliminary BOPC Questions and DPD Responses

- 1. How many LPRs are currently in use?**
(DPD currently has) 85 stationary Genetec LPR cameras; 110 mobile Genetec LPR cameras (mounted in 55 vehicles); three mobile trailers with Genetec LPR cameras; and 33 Flock LPR cameras.
- 2. What are the rough locations of the current LPRs (in comparison to the proposed LPR locations map in the specs document)? Also, can the map in the new specs report be provided larger and more clear, perhaps as a separate file?** DPD provided three maps for current, proposed, and both current and proposed locations. Maps are available at www.detroitmi.gov/BOPC. This is the combination map for **CURRENT** and **PROPOSED** locations, which shows about 50 Red and about 100 Yellow dots.



BOPC & Civilian Oversight of the Police Department: LPRs and Surveillance

Preliminary BOPC Questions and DPD Responses

3. Explain current functionality of LPRs in the field.

Stationary Genetec LPRs are located at intersections and are based on specific equipment. Mobile LPRs in vehicles are also based on specific equipment. Both of these capture photos of plates and of vehicles from behind the vehicle. Flock LPRs are located at intersections and are based on specific software. These Flock LPRs capture photos of plates and vehicles from behind the vehicle. Both of these technologies provide alerts when a captured plate matches that of a stolen or wanted vehicle.

4. Give a few examples that distinguish LPRs from other technology, i.e. traffic mounted cameras, patrol car mounted LPRs, etc. (We want to use this to reduce the public confusing the technologies.

While some cameras are able to provide a clear image of a license plate, they require a person to view that image and then use that image to read the license plate. Many cameras are positioned to provide an overview and do not provide close-up images than be used to read a license plate. LPRs of all kinds (fixed or vehicle mounted, hardware or software driven) are able to provide a notification with the plate number when the system matches it to information on a stolen or wanted vehicle. This information is searchable, so it is possible to find where a stolen or wanted vehicle has been recently.

5. Provide the current annual cost for LPRs, and new budget for LPRs with expanded specs.

Total contract amount: \$5 million

Total deployment cost: \$3.8 million

Note: The annual cost for fixed LPRs is \$3,000.00. Outside of the initial purchase of the LPR cameras, there is not recurring cost for LPR cameras within a vehicle.

6. Give the overall rationale for expansion in numbers and functionality.

LPRs are a powerful tool for both real-time and investigation support. Alerts generated when the system matches a license plate to that of a stolen or wanted vehicle allow the Department to quickly research and confirm that lead. Once confirmed, officers can be quickly dispatched to attempt to recover the vehicle. Once a vehicle is identified through an investigation, LPR information can be searched to confirm if that vehicle was or was not in proximity to that crime, and if so, where it has been in recent days.



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BOPC and Community Thought Starters on Expanding DPD Use of License Plate Surveillance

Questions and potential changes BOPC is considering:

- Will each LPR be 100% fixed, or are they portable, mobile, or a combination?
- Are image angles only from the rear, or will they also be from the front (as some states license plates are also on the front) and/or side?
- Similar to AMBER Alerts, will the technology also sync with Silver Fox, LEIN, and NCIC (National Crime Information Center)?
- What is the geographic scope of the AMBER Alert integration (i.e. Michigan, Ohio, national)?
- What is the annual budget for LPRs current and future state?
- Are there any DPD Policies (Directives) that are changing with the expansion of LPRs?
- Prohibit taking photographs of private property
- Edit the following language in section (b)(2):
 - "The proposed technology is intended to advance the following **constitutional** purposes."
- Add language in section (7)(c) pertaining to "In the event protected information is collected, the Police Department will cause for its deletion."
 - **Upon identifying that protected information has been collected, DPD will report the following to BOPC within 15 days:**
 - **Type of data collected**
 - **Date range of collection**
 - **Extent of impact (i.e. how many person's data was collected)**
 - **DPD members who had access to the data**
 - **Date and method of destruction**
 - Also add timeframes for periodic scanning for inadvertently collected protected information, and timeline for deletion. *(continued on back)*

BOPC & Civilian Oversight of the Police Department: LPRs and Surveillance

BOPC and Community Thought Starters - Page 2

- In section (9)(a) include the “up to one year” time period quoted in section (9)(c); and indicate that this is a DPD only policy or in compliance with State law/MCOLEs.
- Add language in section (10) as follows:
 - “The Police Department has entered into Data Sharing Agreements with a number of law enforcement agencies. Under no circumstances are members of the department or **other law enforcement agencies within a sharing agreement** authorized to share information for the purpose of assessing immigration status or enforcing immigration laws.”

Not sure what to say during the hearing?

Ask questions about the use and function of the technology, similar to the questions BOPC is asking.

Also be prepared to answer these questions:

- Do you agree that License Plate Readers technology should be expanded?
- What do you think about License Plate Readers as a solution for identifying the location of and recovering stolen vehicles and missing persons?
- Would you propose to add or remove anything from the list of proposed uses of LPRs:
 - Auto-theft prevention and deterrence
 - Apprehension of suspects and fugitives
 - Locating AMBER Alert vehicles
 - Furthering investigations of serious crimes
 - Other legitimate law enforcement purposes (e.g., crime analysis)
- Would you propose to add or remove anything form the list of PROHIBITED uses of LPRs:
 - To take still-photographs of individuals
 - Traffic enforcement
 - Track an individual’s movements outside of a vehicle

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Date

April 20, 2023

To: Victoria Shah, Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners (Through Channels)

Subject: **SPECIFICATION REPORT – LICENSE PLATE READERS (LPRs)**

From: Commander Michael A. Parish, Chief of Staff

On May 25, 2021, the City of Detroit passed its Community Input Over Government Surveillance (hereafter, "CIOGS"). The ordinance was later codified under Sections 17-5-451 through 17-5-459 of the Detroit City Code. The ordinance governs the procurement of surveillance technology, including but not limited to "automatic license plate readers."

As relevant here, the ordinance requires, among other things, a Surveillance Technology Specification Report written by the police department "in conjunction with the Board of Police Commissioners." The specification report must include information on 14 areas required by the ordinance, including but not limited to a description of the technology, its purpose, the fiscal impact of the procurement, auditing and oversight.

Importantly, the ordinance includes the following "carve out" for technology that had previously been approved:

Permission to acquire or use a new make or model of a surveillance technology does not have to be sought where its functionality and capabilities do not differ in any significant way from a previously approved version of an equivalent surveillance technology.

LPRs were first procured by the City of Detroit in 2017. Accordingly, CIOGS may not apply to this procurement. However, to eliminate all doubt and to ensure transparency, the Department desires to comply with CIOGS.

Attached for the Board's consideration is the Specification Report required by CIOGS. The Department hereby requests the Board's feedback and approval as soon as possible.



MICHAEL A. PARISH
Chief of Staff
Office of the Chief of Police

APPROVED
APR 21 2023

CHIEF OF POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Specification Report – LPR Technology

Sec. 17-5-453: Surveillance Technology Specification Reports.

- (a) The Police Department certifies that the information contained in this document reflects the complete and accurate proposed use of the surveillance technology.
- (b) This report has been approved by the Chief of Police and received the approval of the Board of Police Commissioners on _____.

(1) **Description:** Information describing the surveillance technology and its capabilities.

The proposed technology and its capabilities are described as follows:

- Automated detection of license plates utilizing high-speed cameras coupled with proprietary software capable of converting electronic images of license plates into a readable format.
- The digital image can include additional information such as the vehicle's make and model, the vehicle's driver and passenger(s), distinguishing features (e.g., bumper stickers, damage), and the state of registration.
- Automated comparison of information against specified databases.
- In accordance with established parameters, attachment of camera identification, date, time, location information, and direction of travel to the digital image.
- Storage of information in a centralized location.

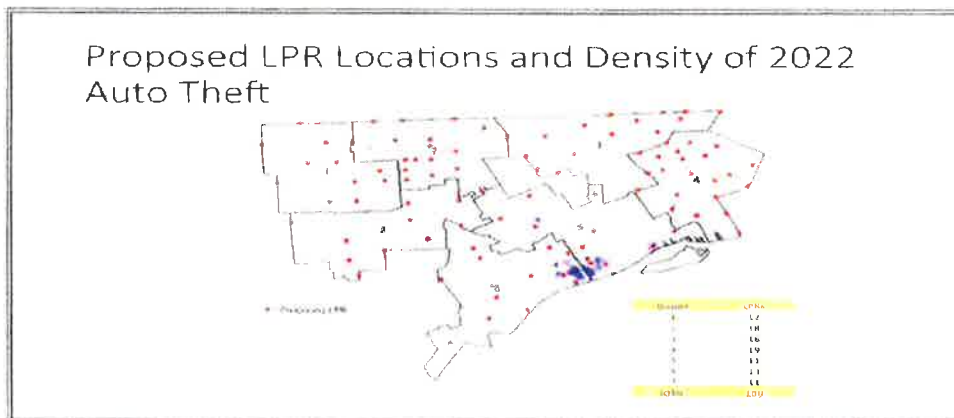
(2) **Purpose:** Any specific purpose the surveillance technology is intended to advance:

The proposed technology is intended to advance the following purposes:

- Auto-theft prevention and deterrence;
- Apprehension of suspects and fugitives;
- Locating AMBER Alert vehicles;
- Furthering investigations of serious crimes; and
- Other legitimate law enforcement purposes (e.g., crime analysis).

(3) **Deployment:** If the surveillance technology will not be uniformly deployed or targeted throughout the City, what factors will be used to determine where the technology is deployed or targeted.

- See below:



- DPD identified the deployment based on crime data and logistical considerations.

(4) **Fiscal Impact:** The fiscal impact of the surveillance technology.

- The contract's total cost is \$5 million.
- Of the total contract amount, \$3.8 million has been allocated from America Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds to cover this contract.

(5) **Civil Rights / Liberties Impacts:** An assessment identifying with specificity;

(a) **Any potential adverse impacts the surveillance technology, if deployed, might have on civil liberties and civil rights; and**

- LPR technology does not intrude upon any constitutionally protected areas.
- Misuse of LPR technology or any information collected is strictly prohibited.

(b) **What specific, affirmative measures will be implemented to safeguard the public from the potential adverse impacts identified in this section.**

- The Police Department will strictly enforce its policies pertaining to the use of LPRs and any information obtained from the technology.

(6) **Authorized use:** A complete description of the purpose and intended uses of the surveillance technology, including any uses that will be expressly prohibited.

The purpose and intended uses of the proposed technology includes:

- Auto-theft prevention and deterrence;
- Apprehension of suspects and fugitives;
- Locating AMBER Alert vehicles;
- Furthering investigations of serious crimes; and
- Other legitimate law enforcement purposes (e.g., crime analysis).

The following uses of the technology are expressly prohibited;

- To take still-photographs of individuals;
- Traffic enforcement; or
- Track an individual's movements outside of a vehicle.

(7) **Data Collection:**

(a) **What types of surveillance data will be collected, captured, recorded, intercepted, or retained by the surveillance technology;**

- LPRs are designed to detect license plates. The system includes a high-speed camera that has the capacity to collect an image of a license plate, information pertaining to the vehicle's make and model, the vehicle's driver and passenger(s), the state of registration, as well as any distinguishing features of the vehicle.

(b) **What surveillance data may be inadvertently collected during the authorized uses of the surveillance technology, and what measures will be taken to minimize the inadvertent collection of data; and**

- After careful consideration, the DPD cannot determine any instance or situation where legally protected information may be collected from the proposed technology.

(c) How inadvertently collected surveillance data will be expeditiously identified and deleted.

- After careful consideration, the DPD cannot determine any instance or situation where legally protected information may be collected from the proposed technology.
- The proposed contract provides that the City of Detroit / Police Department owns all of the data collected. In the event protected information is collected, the Police Department will cause for its deletion.

(8) Data Protection: What safeguards will be used to protect surveillance data from unauthorized access, including encryption and access control mechanisms.

- The Police Department will comply with FBI / State of Michigan rules pertaining to Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) regulations and other applicable standards and policies to protect data.

(9) Data Retention: Insofar as the privacy of the public can be severely compromised by the long-term storage of mass surveillance data, what rules and procedures will govern the retention of surveillance data, including those governing:

(a) The limited time period, if any, surveillance data will be retained. Such information shall include a statement explaining why the designated retention period is no greater than that which is absolutely necessary to achieve the specific purpose(s) enumerated in the Surveillance Technology Specification Report;

- The DPD will adhere to its Data Retention Policy, which matches the requirements set forth in the corresponding state statute.

(b) The specific conditions that must be met to retain surveillance data beyond the retention period identified pursuant to Subsection (b)(9)(a) of this section; and

- Data will not be retained beyond the retention period except where such information constitutes evidence of a crime related to an open case or a close case where prosecution and / or appeals remain pending.

(c) The process utilized to regularly delete surveillance data after the retention period stated in Subsection (b)(9)(a) of this section has elapsed and the auditing procedures that will be implemented to ensure data is not improperly retained.

- The Police Department's policies and procedures allow for the retention of LPR information for up to one year. However, any hits or reads that were not used in a criminal investigation will be automatically deleted by the system after 30 days for Flock cameras, and 90 days for both Motorola Vigilant, and Genetec cameras. If the Police Department preserves LPR information for use in an investigation, it will fall under the retention and destruction requirements for case files and not under the retention requirements for LPR information.

(10) Surveillance Data Sharing: If a City department is seeking authorization to share access to surveillance technology or surveillance data with any other governmental agencies, departments,

bureaus, divisions, or units, or non-governmental persons or entities in the absence of a judicial warrant or other legal mandate, it shall detail:

(a) Which governmental agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions, or units, or non-governmental persons or entities will be approved for:

- i. Surveillance technology sharing to the governmental agency, department, bureau, division, or unit, or non-governmental person or entity, and*
- ii. Surveillance technology sharing from the governmental agency, department, bureau, division, or unit, or non-governmental person or entity, and*
- iii. Surveillance data sharing to the governmental agency, department, bureau, division, or unit, or non-governmental person or entity;*

(b) Where applicable, the type of information of surveillance data that may be disclosed to the governmental agency, department, bureau, division, or unit, or non-governmental person or entity; and

(c) Where applicable, any safeguards or restrictions that will be imposed on the surveillance technology or data receiving governmental agency, department, bureau, division, or unit, or non-governmental person or entity regarding the use or dissemination of the provided surveillance technology or data;

The Police Department has entered into Data Sharing Agreements with a number of law enforcement agencies. Under no circumstances are members of the department authorized to share information for the purpose of assessing immigration status or enforcing immigration laws.

(11) Demands for Access to Surveillance Data: What legal standard must be met by government entities or third parties seeking or demanding access to surveillance data.

The Police Department will only share information with government entities or third parties in accordance with a duly authorized data sharing agreement. Under no circumstances is a member of the Police Department authorized to share information for the purpose of assessing immigration status or enforcing immigration laws.

(12) Auditing and Oversight: What mechanisms will be implemented to ensure the Surveillance Technology Specification Report is followed, including what independent persons or entities will be given oversight authority, if and how regular audits will be conducted, and in the case of the Police Department, also how the Board of Police Commissioners will be involved in the auditing and oversight process.

The primary responsibility of ensuring the Surveillance Technology Specification Report is followed will fall primarily on supervisory and command staff assigned to the Crime Strategies Bureau. The Board of Police Commissioners will continue to serve as the Police Department's civilian oversight body pursuant to the City's Charter.

(13) Training: Would specialized training be required in connection with the use of the surveillance technology.

Every member of the Department will receive some degree of training with respect to the technology.

- (14) **Complaints:** What procedures will allow members of the public to register complaints or concerns, or submit questions about the deployment or use of a specific surveillance technology, and how the City department will ensure each question and complaint is responded to in a timely manner.

The policies and procedures of the Detroit Police Department require that upon receiving notice of the desire to file a complaint, a member of the Department must involve a supervisor as soon as possible to receive the complaint. In addition, any citizen may lodge a complaint directly with the Office of the Chief Investigator. Questions regarding the technology may be directed to the Office of the Chief of Police.