



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



Bryan Ferguson
District 1



Linda Bernard
District 2



Cedric Banks
District 3



Willie E. Bell
District 4



Ricardo Moore
District 7



Willie E. Burton
District 5



Lisa Carter
District 6



Jesus Hernandez



Jim Holley



Annie Holt



QuanTez Pressley

At-Large



On May 25, 2021, the City of Detroit passed its Community Input Over Government Surveillance (CIOGS) ordinance.

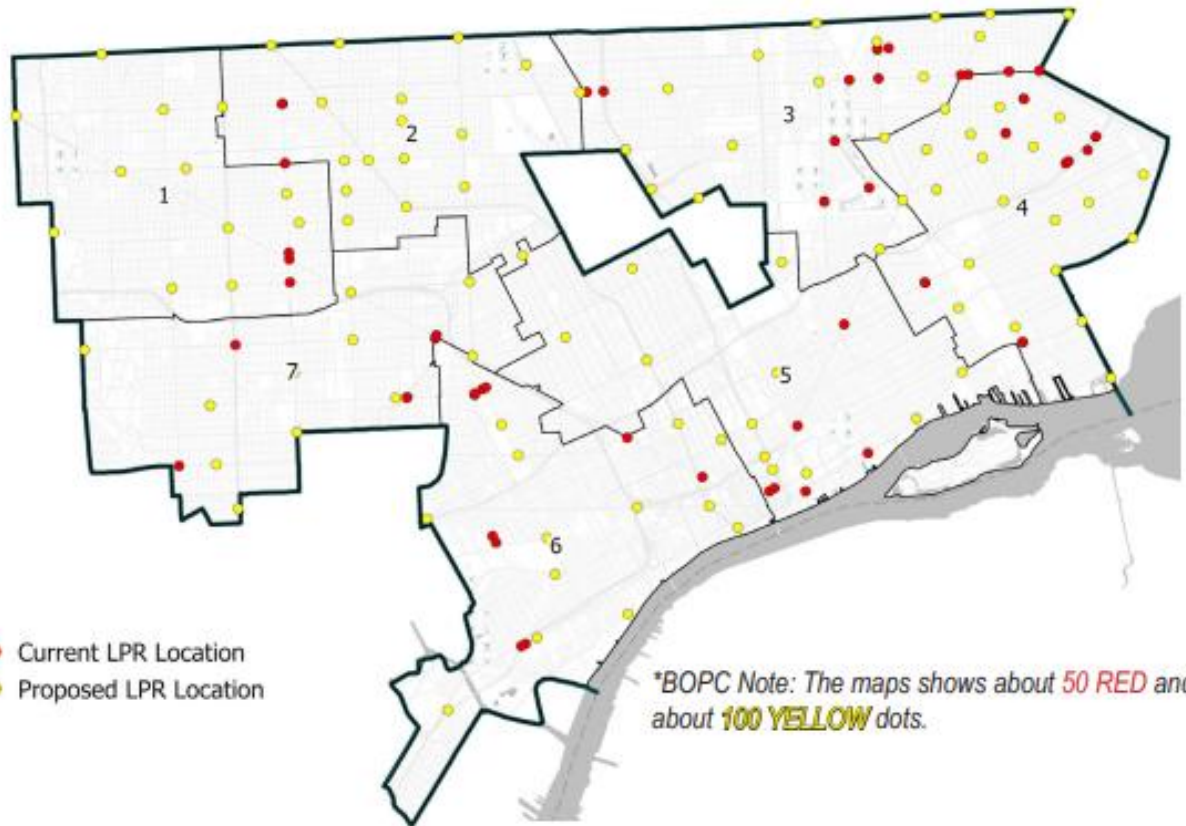
The ordinance requires, among other things, a Surveillance Technology Specification Report be written by the police department “in conjunction with the Board of Police Commissioners.”

License Plate Readers were first procured by the City of Detroit in 2017, prior to the CIOGS ordinance.

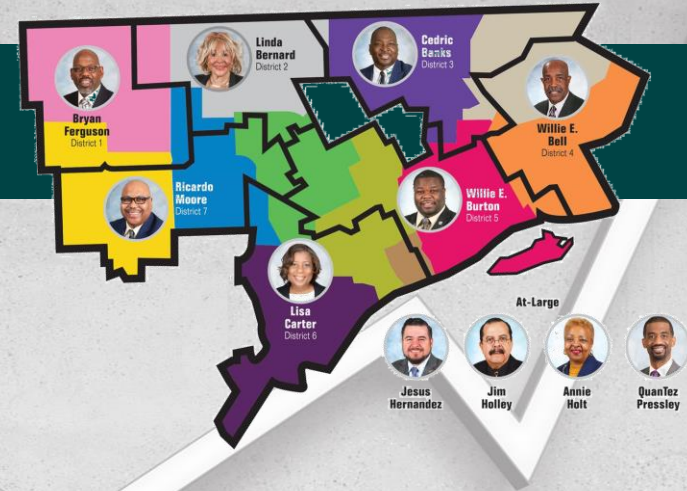
However, out of respect for the voice of the community, BOPC is hosting this public hearing to get the community’s feedback on the expansion of LPR surveillance technology.

Your feedback will influence the decisions the Board makes regarding the LPR Specification Report.

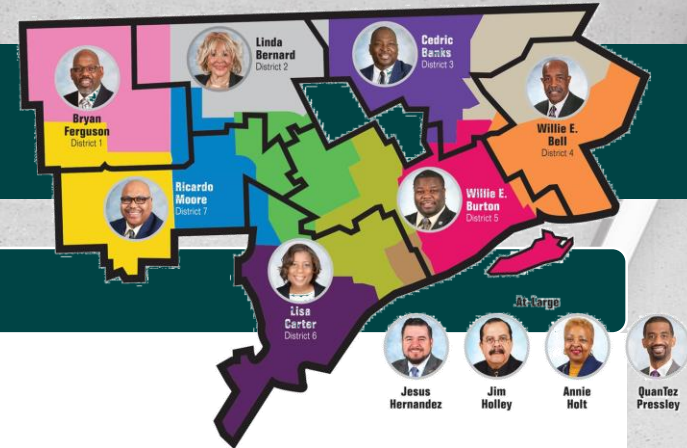
UNDER REVIEW: Expanding DPD Use of License Plate Surveillance



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.



Preliminary BOPC Questions and DPD Responses



How many LPRs are currently in use?

- 85 stationary Genetec
- 110 mobile Genetec (mounted in 55 vehicles)
- 3 mobile trainers with Genetec
- 33 Flock

What is the current functionality of LPRs in the field?

- Stationary Genetec and Flock LPRs are located at intersections; and mobile Genetec are in vehicles. They all capture photos of plates and vehicles from behind the vehicle. They all provide alerts when a captured plate matches that of a stolen or wanted vehicle.

How are LPRs different from other technologies?

- LPRs of all kinds are able to distinguish a plate number and have that plate cross referenced in system databases to match with stolen or wanted vehicles. Other types of cameras may capture a clear image of a license plate, but they require a person to view the image and manually read the license plate to cross reference.

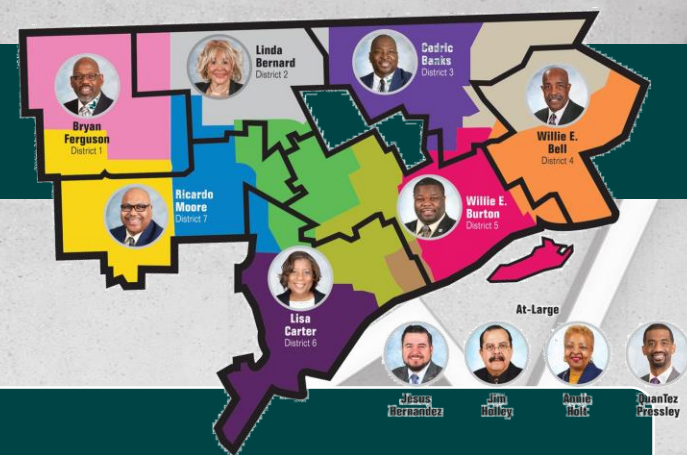
What is the current annual cost for LPRs, and new budget for LPRs with expanded specs?

- Total Contract Amount: \$5 million
- Total Deployment cost: \$3.8 million
- Annual Fixed LPR cost: \$3,000
- Annual mobile LPR cost: \$0

What is the rationale for expanding LPRs?

- 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 is searchable to confirm if that vehicle was or was not in proximity to that crime, and if so, where it has been in recent days.

Additional BOPC Questions and Preliminary Edits



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?

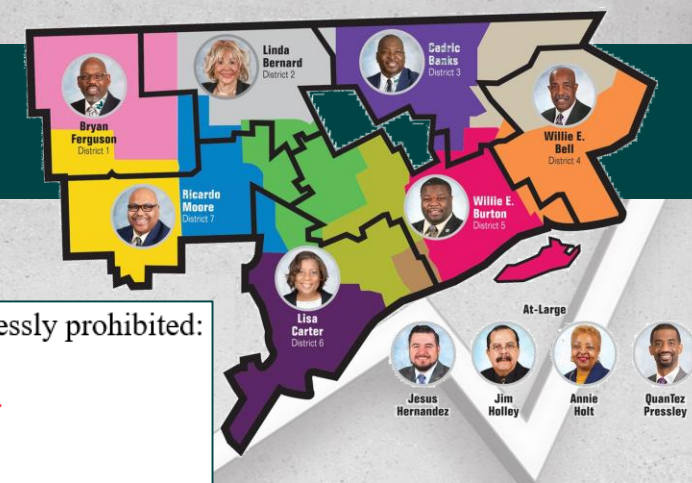
Similar to AMBER Alerts, will the technology also sync with Silver Fox, LEIN, and NCIC (National Crime Information Center)?

What is the geographic scope of the AMBER Alert integration (i.e. Michigan, Ohio, national)?

Are there any DPD policies that are changing with the expansion of LPRs?

What is the efficacy of the currently deployed LPRs?

Potential Specification Report Edits



The proposed technology is intended to advance the following *constitutional* 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).

The following uses of the technology are expressly prohibited:

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

The proposed contract provides that the City of Detroit / Police Department owns all of the data collected. *DPD will audit data every 15 days to check for protected information collected by the technology.* In the event protected information is collected, the Police Department will cause for its deletion *within 30 days.*

Upon identifying that protected information has been collected, DPD will report the following to the Board of Police Commissioners within 15 days:

- *Type of information collected*
- *Date range of collection*
- *Extent of impact (i.e. how many person's information was collected)*
- *DPD members who had access to the information*
- *Date and method of destruction*

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. *This is a DPD only policy and is in compliance with Michigan State Law/MCOLES.*

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:

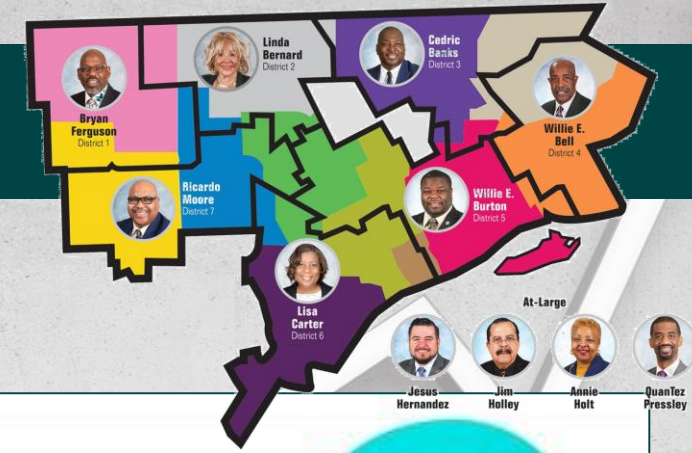
- (a) The limited time period, *up to one year if any*, surveillance data will be retained. Such information shall include a statement explaining why the designated retention period is no greater than that which is absolutely necessary to achieve the specific purpose(s) enumerated in the Surveillance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

Public Comment Thought Starters

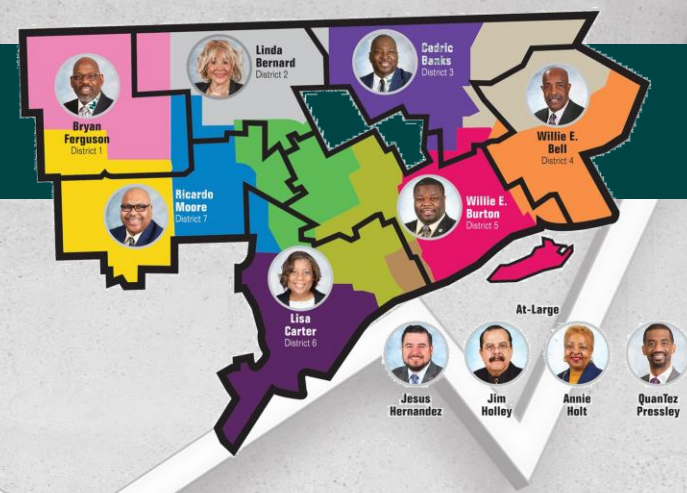
Ask questions about the use and function of the technology. If the answers aren't here today, we will follow up!

Also consider answering some of these questions:

- Do you agree that License Plate Reader technology should be expanded?
- What do you think about LPRs as a solution for identifying the location of 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
 - Further investigations of serious crimes
 - Other legitimate law enforcement purposes (e.g., crime analysis)
- Would you propose to add or remove anything from the list of PROHIBITED uses of LPRs:
 - To take still-photographs of individuals
 - Traffic enforcement
 - Track individual's movements outside of a vehicle



Next Steps



BOPC Staff will analyze the public's feedback on the LPR Specification Report, and discuss edits with DPD.

Based on public and Commissioner feedback, BOPC Staff will draft recommendations to the Board for consideration at the 5/18/2023 meeting.