

Surveillance Tech in Detroit

Presented by Urban Praxis
Workshop



On the agenda:

Welcome- food, space

Warm Up- **“What types of surveillance tech do you see in the city?”**

Why are we here?

Overview

Struggles against policing

Legal Challenges)

CIOGS

Body worn cams and more

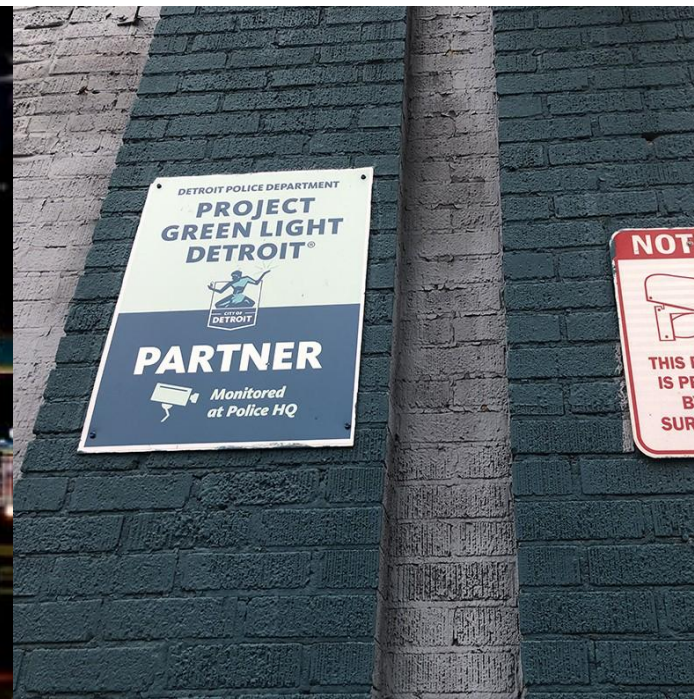
Open Conversation

Our next session!

Thank you and see you next time

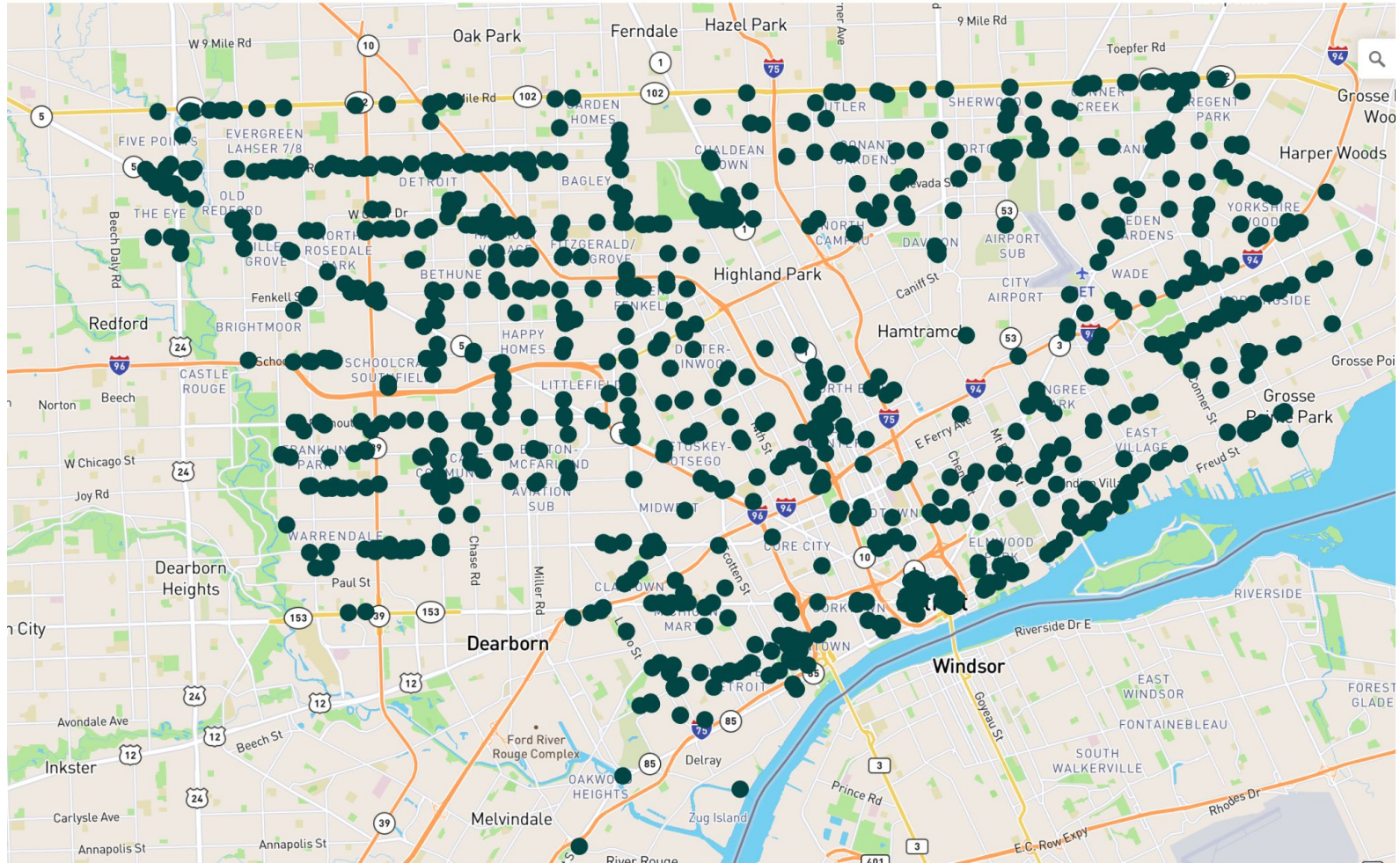
Project Green Light Detroit

On January 1st of 2016, the Detroit Police Department (DPD) partnered with eight gas stations that have installed real-time camera connections with police headquarters as part of a ground-breaking crime-fighting partnership between local businesses, the City of Detroit and community groups called "Project Green Light Detroit."



Cameras			Option 2: Purchase				
Option 1: Lease							
Installer Name	Installation Cost	Monthly Lease Price	Installer Name	Installation Cost	Camera & Equipment Cost	Total Cost	
Comcast	\$999.95	\$139.75	Access Surveillance	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	
Cronus	\$449.95	\$179.95	Guardian Alarm*	\$4,150.00	\$2,800.00	\$4,150.00	
Guardian Alarm*	\$800.00	\$158.00 (60-month agreement required then customer owns equipment) includes 30 days of cloud storage cloud and full maintenance	i2G Systems	\$1,700.00	\$3,144.00	\$4,485.00	
Infinite Technologies*	Determined by Site Survey		Determined by Site Survey	Infinite Technologies*	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey
Accurate Networks	Determined by Site Survey		Determined by Site Survey	Iview	\$800.00	\$3,200.00	\$4,000.00
IC Datacom	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Accurate Networks	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	
Security Countermeasures & Technology Services	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	IC Datacom	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	
			Security Countermeasures & Technology Services	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	Determined by Site Survey	

Project Green Light Map



DPD Gunshot Detection

Shotspotter is the Gunshot Detection System used by the Detroit Police Department. DPD is governed by Policy Directive [307.8 Gunshot Detection System](#) and submits weekly reports to the Board of Police Commissioners about its use of Gunshot Detection System technology.

DPD Gunshot Detection Weekly Reports

January 2024



December 2023



- [December 18, 2023](#)
- [December 11, 2023](#)
- [December 4, 2023](#)

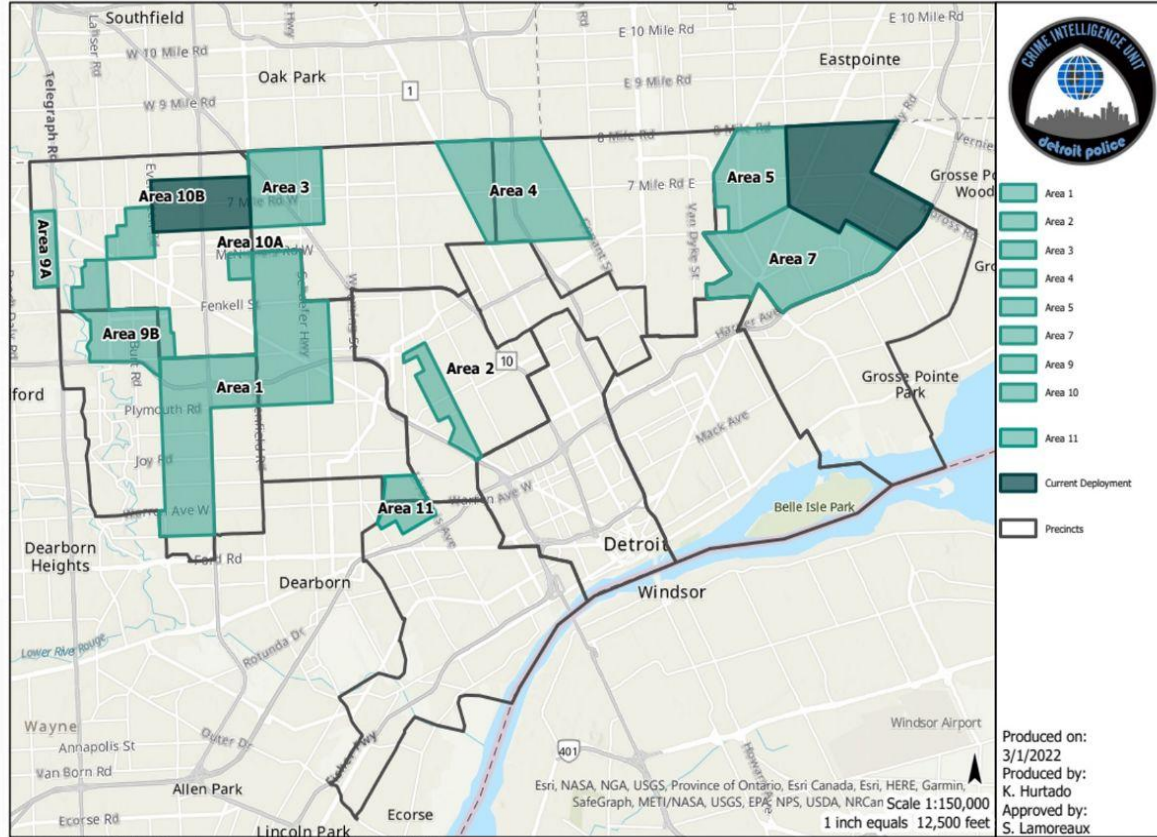
November 2023



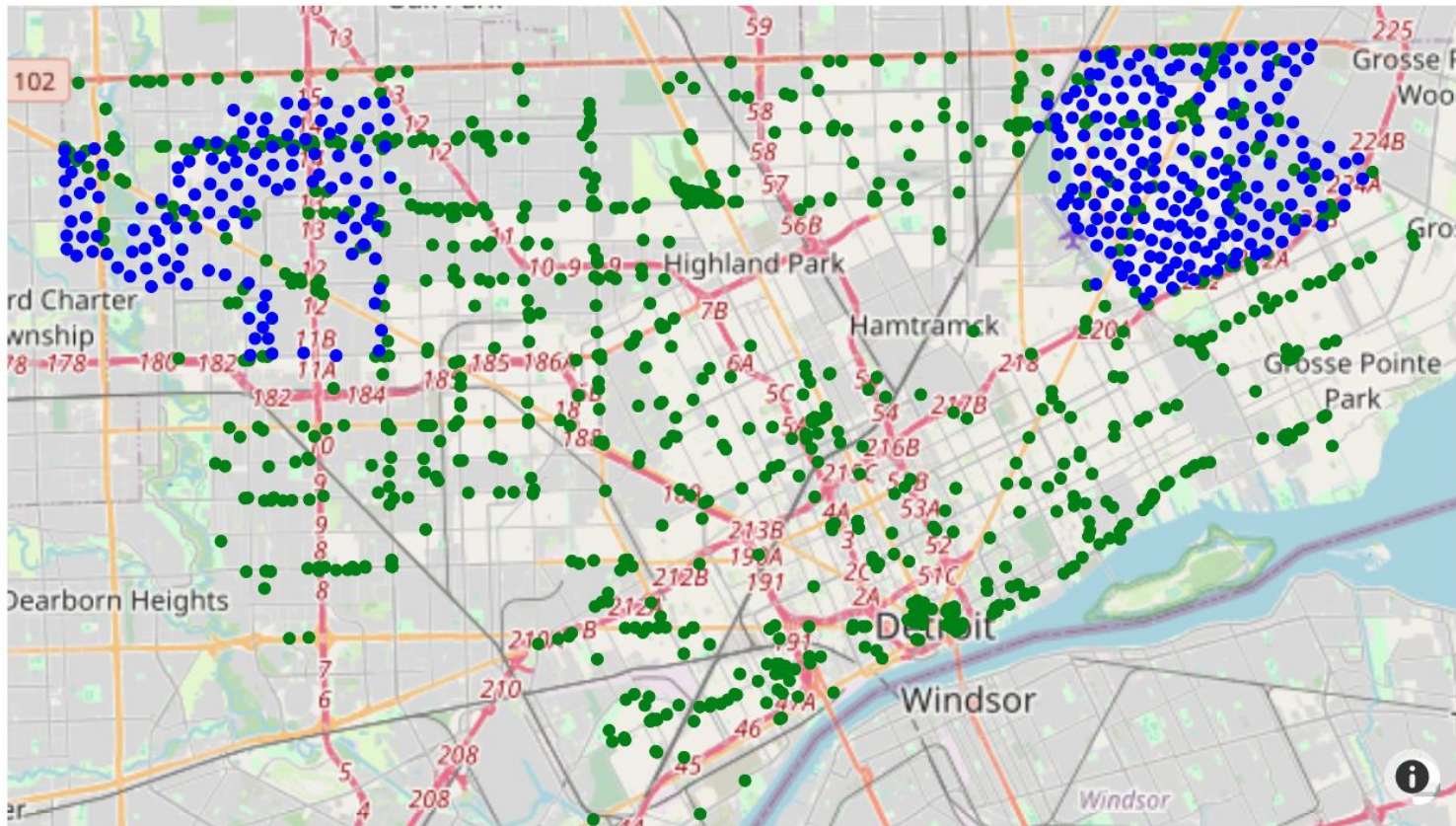
- [November 27, 2023](#)
- [November 20, 2023](#)
- [November 13, 2023](#)

ShotSpotter Gunshot Detection Expansion

ShotSpotter Areas*



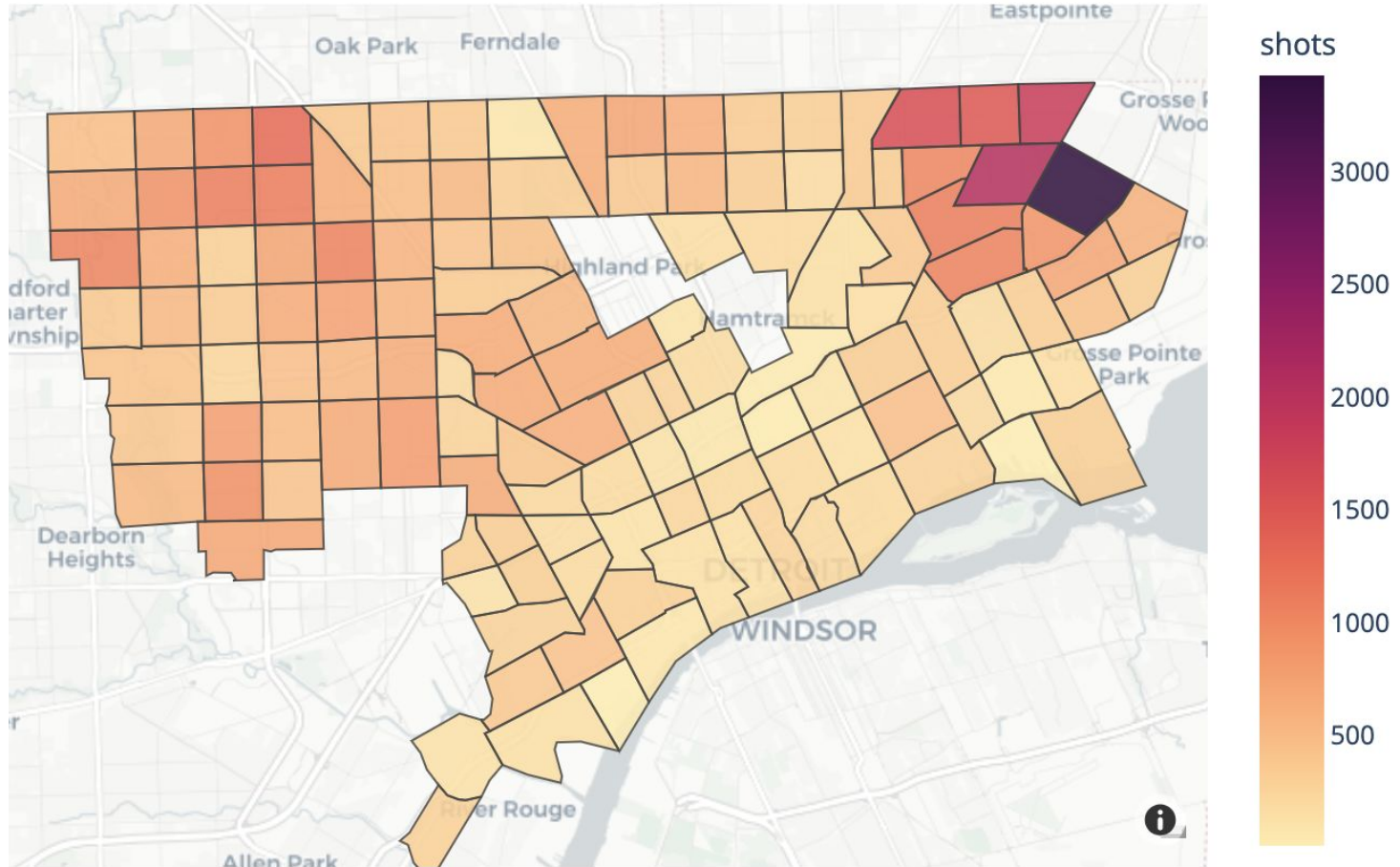
Sources: Detroit Police Department preliminary data from 02/10/2022.



- Project Greenlight
- ShotSpotter

<https://bluedatalab.casl.umd.umich.edu/>

Shooting related 911 calls for service 6/21–12/23





Violence Hotspots and ShotStoppers O





Detroit to spend \$5M in federal funds on 100 license plate readers at 25 intersections



[Andrea May Sahouri](#)

Detroit Free Press

Published 6:45 p.m. ET Sept. 26, 2023 | Updated 1:49 p.m. ET Sept. 27, 2023



Detroit City Council on Tuesday approved a \$5 million expansion of the use of license plate readers across the city, using federal pandemic relief funds.

It's the latest City Council vote on surveillance technology that has ignited debate in the community. Other surveillance tools Detroit police utilize include ShotSpotter — City Council [last year](#) OK'd spending \$8.5 million on the gunshot detection technology [amid fierce support and opposition](#) — Project Green Light video surveillance and [facial recognition technology](#).

Facial Recognition Led to Wrongful Arrests. So Detroit Is Making Changes.

The Detroit Police Department arrested three people after bad facial recognition matches, a national record. But it's adopting new policies that even the A.C.L.U. endorses.

Eight Months Pregnant and Arrested After False Facial Recognition Match

Porcha Woodruff thought the police who showed up at her door to arrest her for carjacking were joking. She is the first woman known to be wrongfully accused as a result of facial recognition technology.

City CIOGS Spec Reports and Documents

CIOGS Surveillance Technology Process Outline

Technology Specification Reports, relevant department and City Council documents, and other supplemental materials pertaining to the use of Surveillance Technology.

October 10, 2024 - The Detroit Police Department - Dumping Cameras

The Detroit Police Department (DPD) seeks to expand dumping camera technology to assist in sensitive investigations. The technology is currently deployed at various locations through cameras that are integrated in Genetec.

February 27, 2024 - The Detroit Police Department - Surveillance Van Technology

The Detroit Police Department (DPD) seeks undercover van technology to assist in sensitive investigations. The Burke services upgrade to the existing undercover van will replace existing technology and replicate existing capabilities.

Legal Challenges

Surveillance Ordinances

- What do they do?
- What are their limits?
- What else can be done?

COMMUNITY CONTROL OVER POLICE SURVEILLANCE:

TECHNOLOGY 101

Detroiters get oversight of surveillance technology, but is it enough?



by **Bryce Huffman**

May 26, 2021 8:00 am



Cities that have passed surveillance oversight and community input ordinances since 2016:

- Grand Rapids, MI: 2015
- Santa Clara County, CA: 2016
- Seattle, WA: 2017
- Yellow Springs, OH: October 2018
- Davis, CA: 2018
- Oakland, CA: 2018
- Yellow Springs, OH: October 2018
- BART System (Bay Area of CA): 2018
- Palo Alto, CA: 2020
- New York, NY: 2020
- Madison, WI: 2020
- Nashville, TN: 2021
- Detroit, MI: May 2021
- Dayton, OH: 2021
- San Diego, CA: 2022
- Lawrence, MA: 2022

Cities that have passed the Community Control Over Police Surveillance (CCOPS) bills:

- San Francisco, CA: May 2019
- Somerville, MA: June 2019
- Oakland, CA: July 2019
- Northampton, MA: September 2019
- Berkeley, CA: October 2019
- Springfield, MA: October 2019
- Brookline, MA: December 2019
- Alameda, CA: December 2019
- Cambridge, MA: January 2020
- Boston, MA: June 2020
- Pittsburgh, PA: August 2020
- Jackson, MS: August 2020
- Portland, OR: September 2020
- Portland, ME: November 2020
- Worcester, MA: December 2021

Community Input Over Government Surveillance- CIOGS Ordinance

Objective 1: Closing the loophole that allows city agencies to bypass CIOGS for existing technologies.

Proposal: Significantly reframe subsection (f) of Section 17-5-452.

Objective 2: Providing avenues for the public to seek legal relief when a city agency violates CIOGS.

Proposal: Adding a section to CIOGS incorporating a private right of action and additional protections in criminal proceedings.

Objective 3: Strengthening data reporting requirements *before* contract procurement.

Proposal: Increase the specificity of the contents of Surveillance Technology Specification Reports

Objective 4: Increasing the rate of data reporting *after* contract procurement.

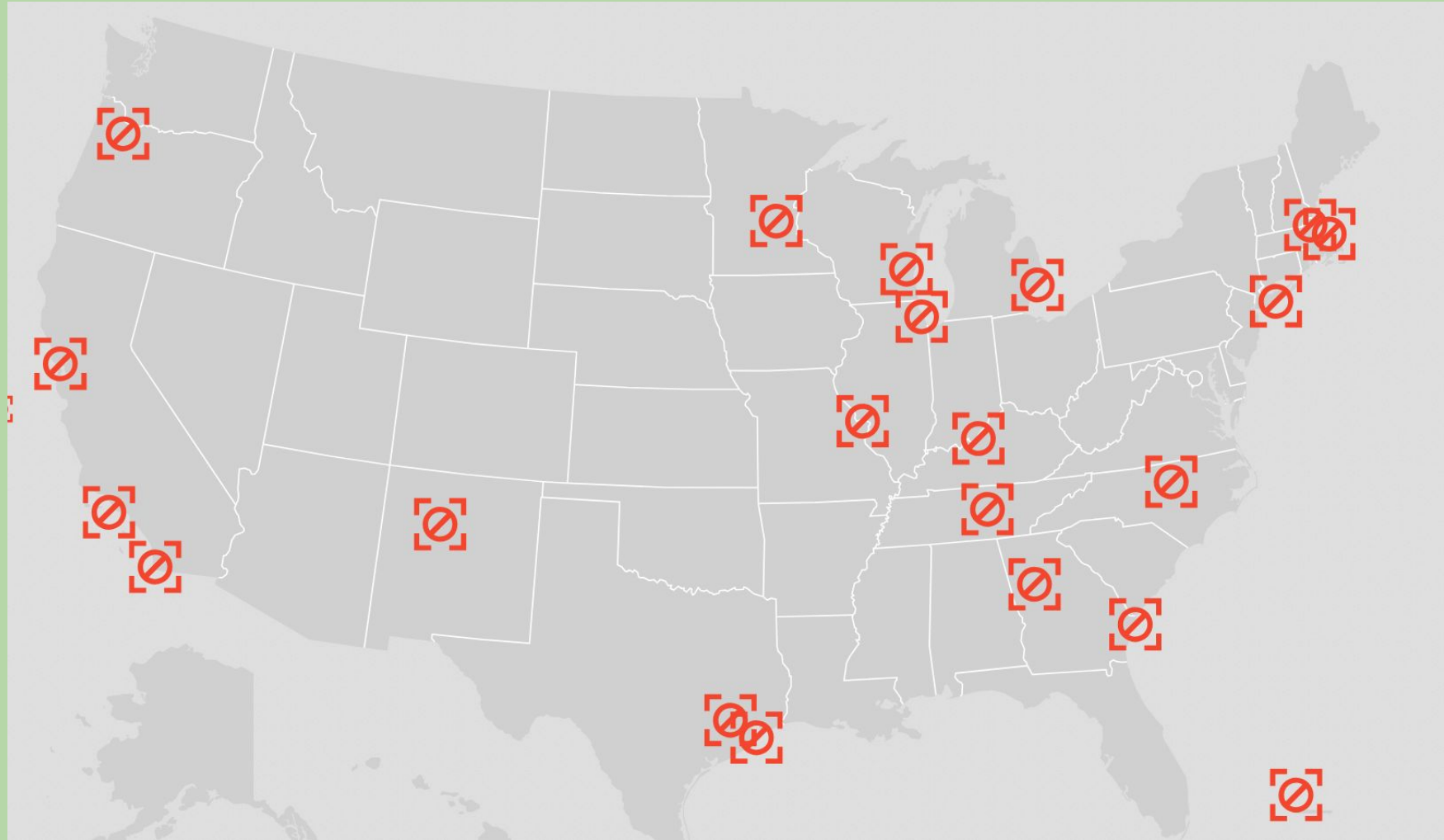
Proposal: Requiring quarterly reporting on active-use surveillance technology from all agencies.

Objective 5: Improving public input into the city's procurement of surveillance technologies.

Proposal: Adding a section to CIOGS creating a Community Advisory Committee consisting of city residents

Objective 6: Ensuring meaningful data reporting from city agencies.

Proposal: Adding language to the annual reporting requirement that allows the City Council to withdraw or modify support of a surveillance technology if reporting is inadequate.



Oversight of Policing & Surveillance

Victoria Camille

Coalition for Police Transparency & Accountability (CPTA)



Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) - Powers

Sec. 7-802. Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners has supervisory control and oversight of the Police Department as set forth in this Chapter.

Sec. 7-803. Duties of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board shall:

1. In consultation with the Chief of Police, and with the approval of the Mayor establish policies, rules and regulations;
2. Review and approve the departmental budget before its submission to the Mayor;
3. Receive and resolve, as provided in this chapter, any complaint concerning the operation of the Police Department and forward all allegations of criminality to the appropriate internal or external law enforcement agency for further investigation;
4. Act as final authority in imposing or reviewing discipline of employees of the department;
5. Make an annual report to the Mayor, the City Council, and the public of the department's activities during the previous year, including the handling of crime and complaints, and of future plans.

The Board may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and require the production of evidence.

Sec. 7-805. Chief of Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners shall conduct a professional search with a reputable and qualified executive search firm or other equally qualified entity to identify candidates for Chief of Police. The Mayor shall appoint, subject to approval by City Council, a Chief of Police from a list of qualified candidates provided by the Board of Police Commissioners.

Sec. 7-810. Division of Police Personnel.

The Division of Police Personnel is headed by a Director of Police Personnel appointed by the Board. The Director of Police Personnel must be a civilian and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

Sec. 7-814. Promotions.

The Chief of Police shall make all promotions within the department. All promotions shall be with the approval of the Board.

Why it matters

- **Board of Police Commissioners 2024/2025 Budget - \$4,558,541**
- **Police Department 2024/2025 Budget - \$441,675,719**
- **False sense of checks and balances despite the Board consisting of civilians**

False Narrative of Checks and Balances	Reality
BOPC is selective in approving promotions to foster a culture of excellence and protect Detroiters from abuse of authority and misuse of surveillance.	Promotion of DPD members with domestic violence, citizen complaints, and misconduct histories. Promoting based on union contracts rather than risk to the public.
BOPC scrutinizes technology specification reports to ensure that safeguards are in place to protect infringement on constitutional rights.	Disregard for community and civil rights expert feedback on surveillance technology specification reports. Approval of surveillance technology specification reports without effective policy or transparent reporting.
BOPC establishes the policies of the Detroit Police Department.	DPD writes their own policies and the BOPC and its staff has had little to no capacity or belief in its own power to effectively research, get community input, and propose policy changes that will meaningfully shift the culture of the police department.
Citizen complaints will result in accountability at the individual officer and/or department level.	BOPC has not taken the appropriate legal action to require DPD make available to them the outcomes of citizen complaints.

Police union contracts



Decision-Makers: Police Board v. Arbitration

	Police Board	Arbitration
Decisions made by	Nine-member group	Single arbitrator
Selected by	Community Commission, Mayor, and City Council	Agreement b/w the Union and the City
Demographics	Current Board: 5 women, 4 men; 5 White, 3 Black, 1 Latina	Current list of 5 arbitrators: All men, at least 4 White
Professions	6 attorneys, 2 non-profit/govt sector, 1 former law enforcement	All labor-law attorneys
Residence	All live in Chicago	2 live in Chicago, 2 in suburbs, 1 in Michigan

Video Release Ordinance

“This ordinance is intended to strike a balance between competing and sometimes conflicting interests of

- 1. the public in obtaining timely access to video and audio recordings particularly those related initial police reports pertaining to certain incidents involving the use of force by police officers;***
- 2. individuals who are the subject of the police action;***
- 3. units of local, state and federal government (including agencies of the City) involved in investigating or otherwise addressing the consequences of those incidents.”***

DRAFT Video Release Ordinance for the City of Detroit

I. PURPOSE.

This ordinance will provide direction to officials and agencies of the City of Detroit (“City”) with respect to the public release by the City of videotape and audiotape recordings and certain specified police reports that relate to certain types of incidents involving the Detroit Police Department (“DPD”) members and shall prescribe procedures under which requests can be made to delay temporarily the release of those items to the public.

II. ORDINANCE CONSIDERATIONS.

This ordinance is intended to strike a balance between competing and sometimes conflicting interests of

1. the public in obtaining timely access to video and audio recordings particularly those related initial police reports pertaining to certain incidents involving the use of force by police officers;
2. individuals who are the subject of the police action;
3. units of local, state and federal government (including agencies of the City) involved in investigating or otherwise addressing the consequences of those incidents.

Government institutions and officials with appropriate jurisdiction may have an interest in temporarily delaying the release of such information to the public in circumstances where it might compromise their efforts to address these incidents, including (but not limited to) criminal, disciplinary or other types of investigations. Those interests may include a desire to avoid instances where early release of information could cause fact witnesses, whether civilian or otherwise, intentionally or inadvertently to conform their recollections of events to fit what they see in a video, hear in an audio recording, or read in a report. In addition, certain individuals, such as persons injured in these incidents or their families, may also have interests concerning the release of these items. Despite those interests, however, the people of the City have an undeniable, and in some cases paramount, interest in being informed, in a timely fashion and based on the most accurate information possible, about how their police department conducts its business, especially where the use of force by the police results in the death of, or bodily harm to, a civilian.

This ordinance attempts to balance those competing interests by permitting specifically interested entities to request a temporary delay in the public release of recordings or reports in order to protect the integrity and effectiveness of their investigations, while assuring that these materials will become available to the public within a limited and certain period of time. The goal of this ordinance is to increase transparency with respect to the operations of the DPD, and in doing so to foster increased trust and communication between the police department and the community whom it serves.

Video Release Ordinance

III. SCOPE.

A. “Incidents. This ordinance encompasses incidences where a DPD member has employed Use of Force that has or could have reasonably resulted in death or bodily harm, even if no allegation of misconduct is made, including...

B. “Recordings and Reports. This ordinance applies to the following items that relate to any Incident:

1. all unredacted video and audio recordings relating to the Incident...

2. all unredacted arrest reports...and all reports that are required to be generated per policy.”

III. SCOPE.

A. **Incidents.** This ordinance encompasses incidences where a DPD member has employed Use of Force that has or could have reasonably resulted in death or bodily harm, even if no allegation of misconduct is made, including:

1. any physical strike of instrumental contact with a person;
2. any intentional attempted physical strike or instrumental contact that does not take effect;
3. any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person;
4. any discharge of a firearm or other lethal/potentially lethal weapon;
5. any discharge of a taser, Bolawrap, or other less than lethal device;
6. any discharge of chemical spray;
7. choke holds or hard hands;
8. the taking of a subject to the ground; and/or;
9. the deployment of a canine.

“Bodily harm” means any injury (impairment of physical condition and/or pain) that is serious enough to require treatment as minor as basic field first aid up to treatment in a hospital or similar facility, including those facilities located in a correctional facility. This applies whether or not the treatment is offered or accepted.

(Referred to hereinafter as the “Incident.”)

B. **Recordings and Reports.** This ordinance applies to the following items that relate to any Incident:

1. all unredacted video and audio recordings relating to the Incident, including tapes of 911 calls, dispatch recordings, DPD radio calls, video and audio from DPD dash or body cameras, videos from DPD or surveillance equipment, any video or audio recordings made using cameras or equipment owned or used by any City entity, as well as any video or audio recordings made using cameras or equipment not owned or controlled by the City that come into the possession or control of DPD, the Board of Police Commissioners (“BOPC”), the Office of the Chief Investigator (“OCI”), or any City of Detroit department; and
2. all unredacted arrest reports, original case incident reports, Use of Force/Detainee Injury Report (UF-002), Supervisor Investigation Reports (UF-002a), officer battery report, any tactical response reports, and all reports that are required to be generated per policy.

(Individually and collectively referred to hereinafter as “Information.”)

Video Release Ordinance

IV. RELEASE OF INFORMATION

- A. ***“Timing of Release of Information. Any Information covered by this ordinance shall be released to the public no more than 7 calendar days from the date and time of the Incident...”***
- B. ***“Requests to Delay Release. Upon written request from a government entity specified herein, the City will delay release of Information for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days...and shall set forth as reasons supporting the requested delay, 1 or more of the factors listed in Michigan Court Rule 8.119 (Court Records and Reports).”***
- C. ***“Early Release of Information...”***
- D. ***“Manner of Release of Information. The City shall create and maintain a publicly accessible website, dropbox or similar portal dedicated to the posting of Information covered by this ordinance. Such website shall be controlled and managed by the Board of Police Commissioners as the oversight and transparency body.”***

IV. RELEASE OF INFORMATION

- A. **Timing of Release of Information.** Any Information covered by this ordinance shall be released to the public no more than 7 calendar days from the date and time of the Incident unless a request is made to delay the release of any or all of the Information pursuant to this ordinance. Where any video or audio recording of an Incident covered by this ordinance made using cameras or equipment not owned or controlled by the City comes into the possession of the City after the date of that Incident, it shall be released to the public no more than 7 calendar days after it comes into the possession of the City. The City shall make every effort to provide for the release of such recordings simultaneously with the release of other Information related to the Incident; but such efforts shall not cause the delay in release of information in the City's possession beyond 7 calendar days.
- B. **Requests to Delay Release.** Upon written request from a government entity specified herein, the City will delay release of Information for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days. Any such request shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the BOPC Attorney, City Council Director of Legislative Policy Division, and City Corporation Counsel. Such a request may be made by the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, the Wayne County Prosecutor, the Attorney General of Michigan, BOPC, or any other federal, state, county or local law enforcement agency. Any request must set forth with specificity the length of the delay requested (not to exceed 30 calendar days) and shall set forth as reasons supporting the requested delay, 1 or more of the factors listed in Michigan Court Rule 8.119 (Court Records and Reports). In addition, any such request must identify the specific item(s) sought to be temporarily withheld from release. The written request to delay release will itself be released to the public immediately upon receipt using a portal or website used for the distribution of Information subject to this ordinance. The City will not honor any further requests to delay release beyond the initial request, and will not honor a request for a delay of release that exceeds 30 calendar days.
- C. **Early Release of Information.** Where doing so will not compromise an ongoing investigation, any Information covered by this ordinance may be released before the expiration of 7 calendar days and may occur as soon as possible after the Incident.
- D. **Manner of Release of Information.** The City shall create and maintain a publicly accessible website, dropbox or similar portal dedicated to the posting of Information covered by this ordinance. Such website shall be controlled and managed by the Board of Police Commissioners as the oversight and transparency body.

Surveillance Technology Specification Reports

She's suing after Detroit police seized her car based on license plate reader data



Paul Egan

Detroit Free Press

Published 6:05 a.m. ET Sept. 16, 2024 | Updated 9:08 a.m. ET Sept. 17, 2024



How license plate readers work and why they cause concerns

License plate readers are in use at police departments and municipalities nationwide. Here's how they work and why they are causing concerns with the American Civil Liberties Union and others. *Dwight Adams, dwight.adams@indyStar.com*


<https://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/detroit/2024/09/16/detroit-police-license-plate-readers-isoke-robinson-car-shooting/75189126007/>

Acting on information drawn from its multi-million-dollar network of license plate readers, Detroit police handcuffed Isoke Robinson, put her 2-year-old son, who has autism, in the back of a police cruiser, and seized and impounded her only car for more than three weeks.


But witnesses to the Sept. 3, 2023, drive-by shooting police were investigating never gave officers even a partial license plate number.

DPD Policies

<https://detroitmi.gov/government/boards/board-police-commissioners/board-police-commissioners-policy-directives>

 SPECIAL ORDER		DATE OF ISSUE 12/16/2022	EFFECTIVE DATE 12/16/2022	NUMBER 22-53
SUBJECT EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND LINEUPS				
REFERENCE	RESCINDS Department Manual Directive 203.11, Eyewitness Identification and Lineups	EXPIRATION DATE 12/16/2023	DISTRIBUTION A	

PURPOSE
The purpose of this directive is to establish the guidelines for eyewitness procedures involving showups, photo arrays, and live lineups. *Errata*



DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

MANUAL

* Series 300 Administration	Effective Date 10/13/2022	Review Date Annually	Directive Number 307.8
Chapter 307 – Information System			
Reviewing Office Crime Intelligence Unit			
References:			<input type="checkbox"/> New Directive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised <small>Revisions are in <i>italics</i></small>

GUNSHOT DETECTION SYSTEM

307.8 - 1 PURPOSE
The purpose of this policy is to detail how members shall properly utilize the gunshot detection system in order to enhance the Department's ability to respond to and

Detasking Police



Defunding the Police:

Defining the Way Forward for HRM

<https://www.halifax.ca/sites/default/files/documents/city-hall/boards-committees-commissions/220117bopc1021.pdf>

Introduction

On May 25, 2020, Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin knelt on the neck of George Floyd for 9 minutes and 29 seconds. The video of Floyd's murder, viewed around the world, prompted mass protests.

In Canada, the deaths of Regis Korchinski-Paquet, Chantel Moore, Rodney Levi, D'Andre Campbell and other Black and Indigenous people during wellness checks led to rising criticism of police involvement in mental health calls and prompted questions about the role and function of police.

Many protests focused on the idea of “defunding the police,” with more than 70 events taking place in Canada over the summer of 2020...

*Many advocates of defunding the police recognize that it is part of a longer-term struggle to move society away from relying on punishment to deal with social issues. At root, the conversation around **defunding calls for us to consider where we as a society put our money, recognizing that we resource the things that we value.** While many people think of defunding solely as a model that proposes “taking away” resources from police, it is more constructively understood as one that advocates for returning funds to socially-based programs and resources that have been removed over decades of austerity-based economic and social policy. **Defunding asks us to consider whether there are better, more effective options for addressing and intervening to address crime and social harm.***



Coalition for Police Transparency and Accountability

The mission of CPTA is to expose police misconduct in all of its forms and thereby demand police transparency and accountability as well as garner community support for this effort.

detroitcpta.org

- Upcoming events & past recordings
 - Transparency information
 - Accountability measures
 - Education & resources

Website:

<https://detroitcpta.org>

Email:

detroitcpta@gmail.com

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/DetCoalitionforPoliceTransparencyandAccountability>

Discussion