

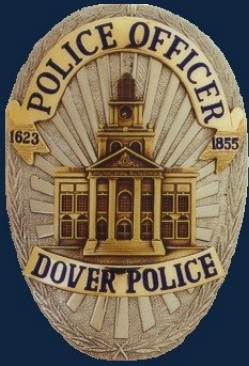
City Council Workshop

Body and Dash Camera System

April 7, 2021

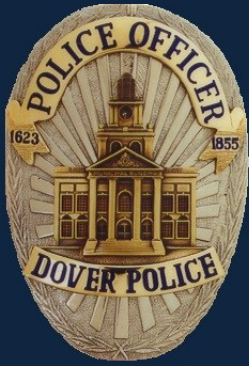
Dover Police Department

Chief William M. Breault



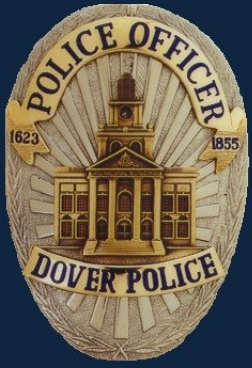
Body and Dash Camera System

- Body worn and police vehicle cameras make our community safer and enhance the relationship between the police and community members.
- The New Hampshire Commission on Law Enforcement Accountability, Community and Transparency (LEACT) encourage all law enforcement agencies to use body and/or dash cameras.



Body and Dash Camera System

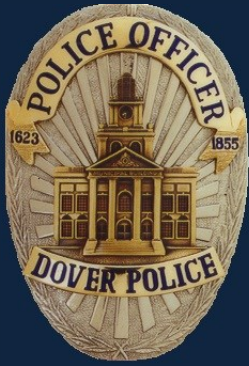
- Recommended by other groups - The Seacoast Chapter of Black Lives Matter issued a series of demands to local legislatures to include the full support of body cam usage and a transparent body cam review process in every police department.
- The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police existence, actions, behavior and the ability of the police to secure and maintain public respect.”
Sir Robert Peel (1829)



Body and Dash Camera System

Objectives

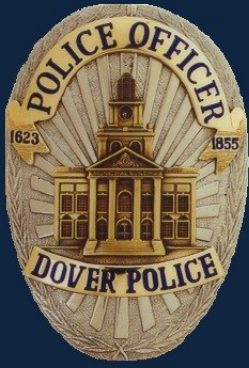
- Support accountability and build public trust
- Provide accurate account of interactions between the police and public
- Produce more and better evidence making law enforcement more efficient.
- Improve police performance
 - Better reports
 - Better court documentation
- Identify training needs to enhance officer safety



Body and Dash Camera System

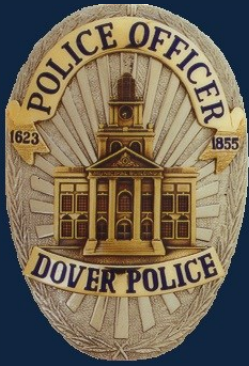
Objectives

- Body-worn cameras have a civilizing effect, resulting in improved behavior among both police officers and citizens.
- Several studies have documented substantial decreases in citizen complaints as well as use of force by police and assaults on officers.



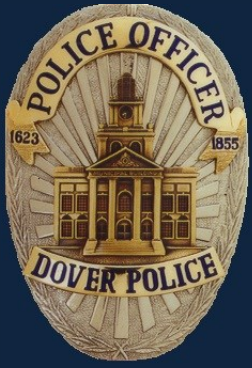
Body and Dash Camera System Privacy and Release to Public

- NH RSA 105-D Use of Body Worn Cameras
- NH RSA 570-A Wiretapping
- NH RSA 91:A, 91-A5 Right to Know



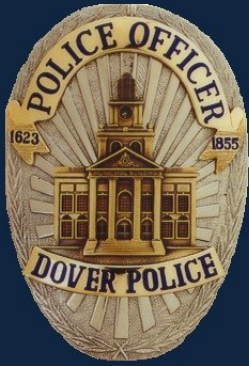
Expectation of Privacy and BWC Recording

- In locations where an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as a residence, a restroom, or a locker room, a citizen may decline to be recorded unless the recording is being made while executing an arrest warrant, or a warrant issued by a court, or the officer is in the location pursuant to a judicially-recognized exception to the warrant requirement. Officers shall inform an individual of this option. If a citizen then declines to be recorded, the officer shall deactivate the audio and video functions, and any images shall, as soon as practicable, be permanently distorted or obscured. The officer shall document the reason why the camera was not activated in the associated police report.



Record v. Not Record Record

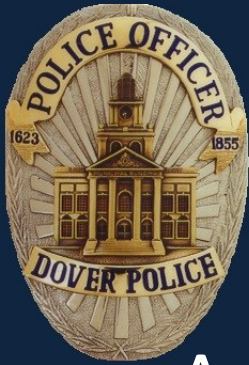
- Officers shall activate the video and audio components of BWCs and start recording upon arrival on scene of a call for service or when engaged in any law enforcement-related encounter or activity



Record v. Not Record

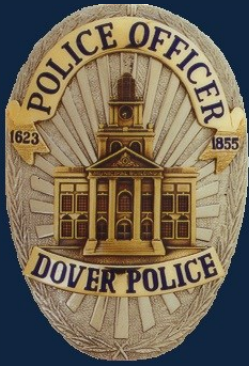
Not Record

- An interview with a crime victim unless his or her express consent has been obtained before the recording is made.
- Communications with other police personnel except to the extent such communications are incidental to a permissible recording.
- Interactions with a person seeking to report a crime anonymously.
- While on the grounds of any public, private, or parochial elementary or secondary school, except when responding to an imminent threat to life or health or a call for service.
- At a hospital or medical facility, except when responding to a call for service.



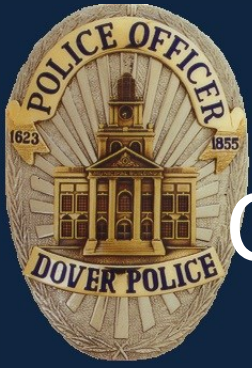
When video would be released

- As part of discovery to criminal defendant
- Except as authorized in this section, no person, including without limitation officers and their supervisors, shall edit, alter, erase, delete, duplicate, copy, subject to automated analysis or analytics of any kind, including but not limited to facial recognition technology, share, display, or otherwise distribute in any manner any BWC recordings or portions thereof. (RSA 105 D:2, X11)



When video would be released

- 91-A:5 Exemptions. –The following governmental records are exempted from the provisions of this chapter
- Video and audio recordings made by a law enforcement officer using a body-worn camera pursuant to RSA 105-D except where such recordings depict any of the following:
 - (a) Any restraint or use of force by a law enforcement officer; provided, however, that this exemption shall not include those portions of recordings which constitute an invasion of privacy of any person or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.
 - (b) The discharge of a firearm, provided that this exemption shall not include those portions of recordings which constitute an invasion of privacy of any person or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.
 - (c) An encounter that results in an arrest for a felony-level offense, provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to recordings or portions thereof that constitute an invasion of privacy or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.



How long video would be kept

Classification Categories and Retention Periods

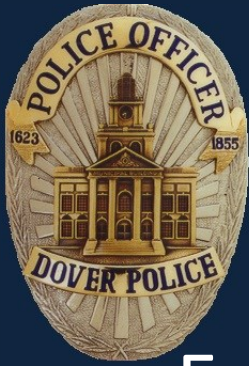
Violations: 3 years

Misdemeanors: 5 years

Felony: 10 years

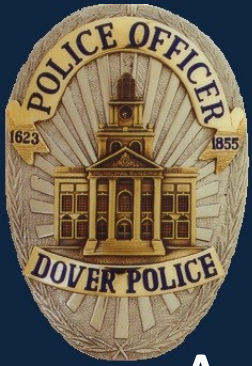
Deadly Force: 10 years

Un-categorized recordings: no less than 30 days/ no more than 180



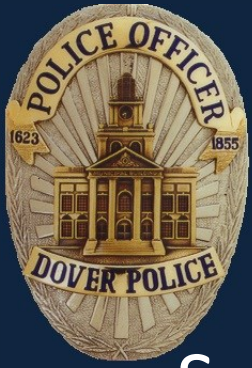
BodyWorn by Utility

- Equipment: 52 body worn cameras, 12 in vehicle camera systems, 12 Rocket/IOT in car bundles, 1 smart point data access point.
- Storage: Unlimited CJS secure cloud based storage
- Support: 24/7 technical support
- Warranty / Replacement: 100% warranty on all equipment and full equipment replacement after 36 months.



Why we believe they are best option

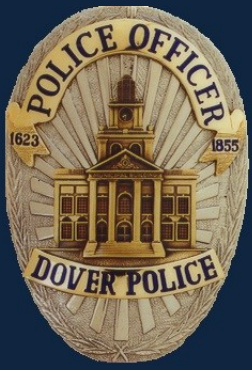
- Automated through interaction with CAD and equipment resulting in less officer discretion on video activation
- Officer safety features.
 - Officer down
 - Firearm unholstered
 - Rifle removed from vehicle mount
 - Quick acceleration (Foot pursuit/Struggle)

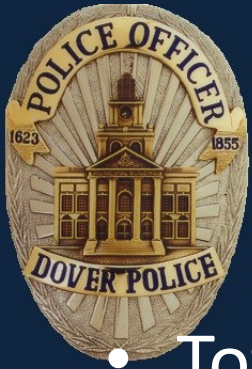


Why we believe they are the best option

- Secured inside uniform
- Live stream activation
- Live and historical GPS
- Use to provide information to officers
- No docking stations
- Automatic uploading of video

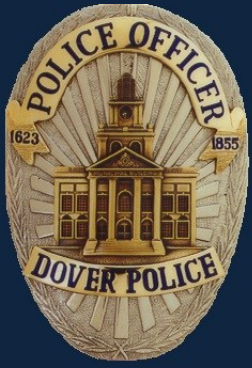






Cost

- Total cost for 6 year contract is \$487,444.00
- Proposal is to use vacant position savings and general fund savings realized from COVID reimbursements
- Utilize National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) pricing (savings of nearly \$74k)
- Typical contract is over a 5 year period with 30% costs in year one and remaining 70% split equally over final four years.
- Negotiated agreement with Utility to add sixth year if the City pays entire costs prior to end of the current fiscal year (resulting in the saving of an additional \$90k)



“The Chief of Police is responsible for the effective and efficient operation of the department and to establish agency goals, objectives, policies, regulations and procedures based upon the needs of the city and the Police Department and continually evaluate the effectiveness and responsiveness of the department”

- Dover Police Chief Job Description