

Public Safety Committee Meeting

Date: July 21, 2016

Attendance: Toby Nixon, Penny Sweet, Dave Asher, Marilynne Beard, Kurt Triplett, Cherie Harris, Mike Ursino, Joe Sanford, George Dugdale, Lynn Zwaagstra

Agenda Item:	Action Items:
<p>1. Topic: Police Dashboard</p> <p>Notes: Chief Harris presented the latest version of the Police Dashboard. It provides a weighted average by type of crime and a “z score” which measures how the incidence of crime is trending from prior years to this year. Councilmember Asher suggested that the weighted average columns be eliminated because they may be confusing.</p> <p>Chief Harris also discussed the Norkirk neighborhood meeting held on July 19 and distributed copies of the crime statistics for the area that were handed out at the meeting. It was suggested that the City write an article for the Kirkland Reporter on crime prevention measures for residents and businesses.</p> <p>Councilmember Asher asked for additional information regarding the Municipal Court (types of criminal cases being adjudicated, types of cases taking the most time) and regarding the Kirkland Jail (average daily population, length of stay). Councilmember Sweet asked for more information about drug-related crimes.</p> <p>The Committee asked whether the Fire and/or Police departments are using Narcan to treat heroin overdoses. Chief Sanford reported about the steps being taken by King County to allow EMT's to administer Narcan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare Court dashboard• Edit and add requested data to Police dashboard• Prepare article on crime prevention measures
<p>2. Topic: Police Strategic Plan Update</p> <p>Notes: Marilynne Beard provided an update on the process and progress to date on the Police Strategic Plan. The consultant has completed the patrol and traffic staffing analysis and has</p>	

Agenda Item:	Action Items:
<p>collected input on the department's mission and values. There are a series of draft recommendations which will be shared with the department steering team today. A presentation about the findings and recommendations will be provided at the August Public Safety Committee and the Draft Consultant Report will be presented to the full Council on September 6.</p>	
<p>3. Drones, Surveillance and Privacy Notes: Marilynne Beard provided an overview of current regulations related to the use of drones for recreational, commercial and governmental purposes. Other agencies are working on policies regarding privacy and drones and staff will look for sample policies that Kirkland might use.</p> <p>Councilmember Asher asked about the status of reverse 911.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact NORCOM for status reverse 911
<p>4. Upcoming Topics Notes: The August meeting will be devoted to the draft recommendations from the Police Strategic Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Future Agenda Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Public Education (5/16) • King County CMT Program Report • What policies and training do Police officers have to deal with cultural and language differences (post-Alabama)? • Continuity of Government and Operations plans • Dashboard review • Road barrier removal/replacement on Finn Hill (1/16) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

2016 2nd Quarter Crime Summary

Murder: We had one murder during the first half of 2016. A 29-year-old male was shot in a Juanita home on May 7th and later died at the hospital. The incident is not believed to be random and may be drug-related. No arrest has been made yet, however, it remains a very active investigation. Prior to this incident, the last murder in Kirkland was the strangulation death of Amy Hargrove in January 2014. The suspect in that case, Burrell Cushman, was convicted of second-degree murder on 7/14/16 and faces sentencing next month.

Sex Offenses: This category includes crimes such as rape, child molestation, indecent liberties, and voyeurism. There were 25 incidents reported in the first half of the year which is about average for the same timeframe over the past four years.

Robbery: During the first half of 2016 there were 11 robberies reported. This is up 22% over the same period averaged over the past four years. It is important to note that robberies are not a common crime in Kirkland and changes in small numbers may result in large percentage changes. The category of robbery is also one that can fluctuate widely.

An analysis of the robberies this year reveals that none of the incidents appear to be related. Five of the robberies were of individuals. Three of these occurred on the street, one in a motel, and one in a house. Six of the robberies were of businesses which included a coffee stand, a convenience store, a Subway restaurant, a Fred Meyer, and a jewelry store.

Six of the 11 robberies involved weapons being used or displayed. One involved baseball bats, one involved a gun, two involved knives, one involved rocks being used to strike the victim, and one involved a bicycle being swung at the victim. In three cases suspects were arrested.

Aggravated Assault: There were 11 aggravated assaults during the first half of the year, which is significantly below the average for this crime (47% below the weighted average of four years).

Residential Burglary: There were 91 residential burglaries reported during this time, which represents a decline of 15% from the weighted average of the past four years and down 21% from last year.

Commercial Burglary: Commercial burglaries were also down in the first half of 2016, with 43 reported. This is a 16% decline from the four year weighted average.

Auto Theft: Auto theft continued to decline with 56 reported in the first half of the year, a 20% decrease from the weighted average of the past four years.

Car Prowl: There were 319 car prowls (break-ins) reported city-wide in the first six months, representing a 15% increase from the four-year weighted average and a 7% increase from last year. Car prowling continues to be a persistent crime throughout the city.

Collisions: Reported collisions dropped to 706 for the first six months of the year, a 6% decrease from the weighted average of the same time frame of the past four years.

DUI: DUI arrests continued to decline with 95 cases taken over first six months of 2016, a 40% drop from the weighted average of the same period over the past four years and a 26% decrease from the same period last year.

Crimes of Interest	2012-2015 Wtd. Avg.	Usual Range	2016	Change from Wtd. Avg.	Z-Score*
Murder	0.3	0 to 1	1	233%	1.62
Sex Offenses	24.6	18 to 31	25	2%	0.06
Robbery	8.4	6 to 11	11	31%	1.23
Aggravated Assault	20.6	15 to 26	11	-47%	-1.73
Burglary - Residential	106.8	94 to 119	91	-15%	-1.28
Burglary - Commercial	51.4	41 to 62	43	-16%	-0.83
Motor Vehicle Theft	69.6	55 to 84	56	-20%	-0.91
Motor Vehicle Prowl	277.3	254 to 301	319	15%	1.75
DUI	159.1	133 to 186	95	-40%	-2.42
Collisions	749.9	709 to 790	706	-6%	-1.08

Status Key

- Below or Within Expected Range
- Increased Above Expected Range

*The Z-score represents deviation from normal crime levels. A Z-score 1.3 or lower is green; over 1.3 is red.





City of Kirkland Police Department

Norkirk and Market Neighborhood Crime Update

Residential Burglary	Jan-June 2014	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	July 1-15, 2016
City-Wide	88	115	91	11
Norkirk Neighborhood	4	5	5	1
Market Neighborhood	4	5	5	3

Motor Vehicle Theft	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	July 1-15, 2016
City-Wide	61	56	7
Norkirk Neighborhood	3	5	0
Market Neighborhood	0	1	1

Motor Vehicle Prowls	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	July 1-15, 2016
City-Wide	299	319	25
Norkirk Neighborhood	11	18	3
Market Neighborhood	13	6	1

Surveillance, Privacy and Drones

Public Safety Committee Briefing

July 21, 2016



Background

- Public Safety Committee requested information on the use of drones
 - The City of Kirkland does not currently own or use drones
 - FAA regulates commercial, recreational and governmental use of drones and provides for limited local regulation
 - The City Council has received several complaints about the use of drones in public areas
- The City does employ the use of various types of cameras and recording devices
 - Traffic cameras at key intersections
 - Inspection of underground infrastructure
 - Security cameras at public buildings
 - Monitoring jail intakes and inmates
 - Monitoring use of the Cross Kirkland Corridor

Overview of Briefing

- Status of FAA regulations of unmanned aircraft vehicles (UAV's)
- Regulation of commercial and governmental UAV's
- Best practices for public safety use of UAV's
- Applicability to recreational use of UAV's
- Community concerns
- Voluntary best practices regarding safety and privacy
- Benefits and risks and balancing interests
- Current activities and possible next steps

Regulation of Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAV's)

- FAA rules govern the use of airspace
- 2016 regulation update
 - Applies to commercial, governmental and recreational UAV flight
 - Requires registration with the FAA
 - Requires safe operation of UAV's
 - Allows for penalties if violated
- Until June 2016, state and local governments were largely preempted from regulating UAV's

Public Uses of UAV's and Cameras

- Law enforcement
 - License plate readers
 - Security cameras
 - Red light/school zone speed cameras
 - Remote surveillance of active crime scenes
- Firefighting
 - Thermal imaging
 - Wildfire monitoring
- Disaster operations/incident management
- Traffic monitoring
- Building security
- Infrastructure monitoring
- Photography/public relations/economic development

Best Practices for use of UAV by Public Safety Agencies (police and fire)

- Define allowed uses before obtaining a UAV
- Engage the public before adopting policies (including the media and civil liberties organizations)
- Use UAV's that are highly visible (bright colors)
- Consistently train users and stay abreast of regulations
- Pre-authorize and document all flights
- Use reverse 911 to notify residents and businesses if using in their area
- If using for surveillance of potential criminal activity obtain a warrant

General Regulations

- UAV must weigh 55 pounds or less (including payload)
- May fly at altitudes of 400 feet or less unless specifically permitted otherwise
- Maximum speed of 100 mph
- Prohibits surveillance or photographing people where they have a reasonable expectation of privacy
- Prohibits flying over unprotected people or moving vehicles
- Requires that flight begin at least 25 feet away from individuals and “vulnerable property”
- UAV must be kept in sight by the operator or through assisted visualization

Commercial Regulations

- Limits the weight and type of goods that can be delivered by a UAV
- Requires that UAV be kept in visual line of sight
- Restricts interstate use for transport of goods
- If used within 5 miles of an airport must be reported to the airport and air traffic control
- Requires registration and certificate of authorization to fly (“pilot’s license” obtained by testing)

Applicability to Recreational Use

- FAA does not regulate UAV's if...
 - Flown strictly for hobby or recreational use
 - Conforms with community safety standards and within the programming of a nationwide community-based organization
 - Limited to 55 pounds unless designed through a safety program of a nationwide community-based organization
 - Does not interfere with other aircraft
 - If flown within 5 miles of an airport provides prior notice to airport and air traffic control

Community Concerns We Have Heard

- Noise
- Danger to bystanders
- Invasive
- Restricts use of public spaces (e.g. parks)
- Privacy
- Government intrusion
- Danger/disturbance to wildlife

Voluntary Best Practices Regarding Privacy from FAA

- Inform others of your UAV use
 - Provide notice
 - Have a privacy policy for collection of covered data (data that identifies a particular person) and retention
- Use care when collecting and storing data
 - Avoid intentional or persistent collection of covered data
 - Minimize use over private property
 - Do not retain covered data longer than necessary
- Limit the use and sharing of covered data
- Secure covered data

Competing and Balancing Interests

Benefits

- Important tool for public safety
 - Provides documentation (body cams)
 - Provides safe way for first responders to assess situations
- Helps monitor traffic flow
- Provides evidence in cases of motor vehicle accidents and crimes
- Helps City be more efficient

Risks

- Regulation may impose on freedom of speech rights
- Perceived or real invasion of privacy
- Safety to people, property and aircraft
- Use for criminal activity
- Records retention requirements

Other Current Activities and Possible Next Steps

- Removal of federal preemption allows for some state and local regulation
 - Voluntary best practices regarding FAA can be adopted
 - Local safety standards can be adopted
- Prior state legislation regarding public agency procurement and use of technology-enhanced government surveillance may be re-introduced
- Current activities to watch
 - Bellevue privacy policies regarding collection and use of data held by the government including UAV's
 - Model local regulations of UAV's
 - Recommendations on use of body worn cameras from the Police Strategic Plan and other technology