



WARREN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE



REGULATION 096: LICENSE PLATE READER

EFFECTIVE DATE: 05/01/12

AUTHORITY: SHERIFF NATHAN H. YORK

PRIOR REVISION: 01/01/08

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS:

INTENT AND PURPOSE

The intent and purpose of this regulation is to provide members with a clear strategy describing when to deploy and utilize the License Plate Reader (LPR).

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Members assigned to the STEP car for traffic enforcement shall utilize the LPR in an effort to suppress the number of persons operating vehicles with suspended or revoked registrations.
2. At the request of a neighboring law enforcement agency, the LPR (subject to availability) shall be deployed to assist during special operations.
3. The LPR shall be immediately deployed when responding to the recovery of an abducted child (Amber Alert).

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

1. Members assigned to traffic enforcement with the STEP car shall utilize the LPR to assist in locating vehicles with suspended or revoked registrations. The LPR may be used while the patrol car is either moving or stationary.
2. The LPR shall be updated with the most current data prior to being utilized. To update the data files in the LPR the computer must be turned on while located in the "hot zone" near the car port at the main station. The LPR will automatically load the files without further input from the operator.
3. Prior to issuing any UTT's based on results from the LPR, members are to request a records check through the communication center to verify the information received from the LPR.

CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Members may deploy the LPR to assist in criminal investigations, such as stolen motor vehicles or searching for wanted persons when vehicle information is known.
2. Members searching for a vehicle wanted locally shall enter the plate # and state of registration into their respective fields in the "Options" section of the LPR program.
3. Members searching for stolen or wanted vehicles shall search both on and off street parking, i.e. parking lots.
4. Any member entering a locally wanted vehicle shall delete the file at the end of their respective shift, or as soon as the vehicle has been located.

AMBER ALERT

1. The LPR shall be deployed immediately when an Amber Alert has been issued affecting our jurisdiction. The shift commander shall reassign a patrol to deploy the LPR in those cases when the LPR is not already in service.
2. Members utilizing the LPR for an Amber Alert shall enter the vehicle registration # and state of registration into their respective fields in the "Options" section of the LPR program. Under the notes section "Amber Alert" shall be entered along with any other pertinent information. The registration shall be searched for possible prior encounters immediately after entering the information.
3. The vehicle information entered into the LPR program shall remain for a period of not less than 72 hours, unless the vehicle is located sooner, in which case the information shall be immediately removed.

Warren County Sheriff's Office

1400 State Route 9
Lake George, New York 12845
(518) 743-2500

Larry J. Cleveland
Warren County Sheriff

Major John R. Shine
Division Commander
Law Enforcement Division



Undersheriff Shane L. Ross
Division Commander
Administrative Services Division

Captain Michael T. Gates
Division Commander
Correction Division

December 22, 2006

Director of the Bureau of Justice Funding
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
4 Tower Place
Albany, NY 12203

Dear Sirs,

As per the agreement signed on November 9, 2006 between DCJS and the Warren County Sheriff's Office, the following information is being provided.

I have been appointed to coordinate the use of the LPR. I will also be responsible to prepare and file required monthly reports with DCJS each quarter.

A strategy for deployment and utilization of the LPR has been developed in the form of an agency regulation. A copy of the regulation has been enclosed for your records.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John R. Shine".

John R. Shine
Major

REGULATION 019: LICENSE PLATE READER

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Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems

PO Box 1046
Madison, NC 27025
United States

Voice: 336-379-7135
Fax: 336-379-7164

**SALES ORDER
PICKING LIST**

Sales Order Number: 100000138
Sales Order Date: Nov 3, 2006
Ship By: Dec 25, 2006
Page: 1

To:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service
Finance Office 10th Floor
4 Tower Place
Albany, NY 12203
United States

Ship To:

Warren County
1400 State Route 9
Lake George, NY 12845
United States

Customer ID	PO Number	Sales Rep Name
NYS DIV CRIME JUSTIC	0600907 Sheriffs	
Customer Contact	Shipping Method	Payment Terms
	Best Way	Net 30 Days

Quantity	Item	Description	Shipped Prior	This Shipment
19.00	110006J	MPH900 Split 735 Analog		
19.00	110007H	MPH900 Antler 735 Analog		
38.00	210002	Installation Support		
<i>Serial # 38179-58329E01-58393E02</i>				
Item # 410093 Serial # AE-00250				
Item # 410094 Serial # 38179				
Item # 410040 Serial # 58329 <i>278</i>				
Item # 410041 Serial # 58393 <i>279</i>				

RELES Employee Signature (Installations) _____

Date

11/14/06

Customer Signature (Installations) _____

Date _____

15687



NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
4 Tower Place
Albany, NY 12203-3764
Phone: (518) 485-7718
Fax: (518) 0909

Fax

To: Sheriff Cleveland **From:** Kathy Forget
Fax: (518) 761-6225 **Pages:** 1 (Includes Cover Sheet)
Phone: **Date:** 10/25/2006
Re: DCJS Letter Agreement Regarding **CC:**
Transfer of License Plate Reader

☒ Urgent ☒ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☒ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

Attached for your review is the Letter Agreement Regarding Transfer of License Plate Reader. If there are any questions regarding the attached, please contact Eileen Langer, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services at (518) 457-8404.

This facsimile transmission may contain confidential or privileged information which is intended only for use by the individual or entity to which the transmission is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution of this transmission is strictly prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us by telephone so that we can arrange return of the documents to us at no cost to you.

15688



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
633 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017

GEORGE E. PATAKI
GOVERNOR

CHAUNCEY G. PARKER
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

October 25, 2006

Sheriff Larry Cleveland
Warren County Sheriff's Office
1400 State Route 9
Lake George, NY 12845

RE: Letter Agreement Regarding Transfer of License Plate Reader

Dear Sheriff Cleveland:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services ("DCJS") will purchase and transfer License Plate Reader equipment ("LPR") to Law Enforcement Agencies ("Recipient"), so that the LPR may be used in the pursuit of crime reduction activities and the apprehension of offenders.

This letter confirms the agreement between the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Recipient, wherein DCJS has agreed to transfer all right, title, and interest in the LPR to the Recipient, and the Recipient agrees to accept the transfer of all right, title, and interest in the LPR, upon the following conditions.

1. The Recipient agrees to accept all responsibility for the care and operation of the LPR. The Recipient agrees to provide an appropriate and compatible lap top computer for the use and operation of the LPR. Beyond the original warranty and service contract, the Recipient shall be responsible for the maintenance and support of the software application associated with the LPR, and the Recipient agrees to make its best efforts to purchase and install the latest version of the applicable software.

2. The Recipient agrees to develop and submit to DCJS for approval, a comprehensive LPR strategy describing the deployment and utilization of the LPR. The strategy shall address the utilization of the LPR in departmental crime prevention and control initiatives including criminal investigations which target violent crimes and auto theft. DCJS shall seek the return of any LPR equipment which is not effectively utilized for crime control initiatives in accordance with the strategy filed by the Recipient.
3. The Recipient shall appoint a staff member who will coordinate the use of the LPR and file required report data to DCJS. Recipient will advise DCJS of the appointment prior to the completion of the first quarter.
4. The Recipient agrees to provide mutual assistance to law enforcement agencies in neighboring jurisdictions who request the use of LPRs for special operations (subject to availability).
5. The Recipient agrees to immediately deploy the LPR when responding to the recovery of an abducted child (Amber Alert). The agency agrees to comply with the guidelines as issued by the Missing and Exploited Children's Clearinghouse (MECC) which are used during an AMBER Alert. Agencies should:
 - a. Provide notification to patrols.
 - b. Search during an incident.
 - c. Look back for encounter prior to the alert date.
 - d. Obtain assistance from other agencies with LPR equipment.
6. Three months after the receipt of the LPR, and every quarter thereafter, the Recipient shall provide a quarterly activity report. Each LPR Unit is able to generate a monthly activity report to complete the quarterly report. Training on how to obtain the report from the LPR unit will be provided by the vendor upon installation or with software upgrades. This report data is essential in the ongoing evaluation on the effectiveness of LPR technology.

Quarterly reports are to be sent to the Director of the Bureau of Justice Funding, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 4 Tower Place, Albany, NY, 12203.

7. This letter agreement will have a duration of two years from the date signed by the Recipient, and may be amended in writing upon the mutual consent of the Recipient and DCJS. This letter agreement may be terminated at the discretion of the Commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services.
8. Any notice to either party must be in writing, signed by the party giving it, and shall be served either personally or by certified mail to the other party. Notice to DCJS is to be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Strategic Planning and notice to the Recipient is to be given to the person signing this letter agreement on behalf of the Recipient.

If you are in agreement with the terms of this letter, please sign below and return the original of this letter to the Bureau of Justice Funding, attention Motor Vehicle Theft and Insurance Fraud Unit. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

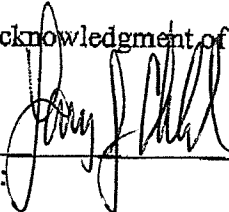
Sincerely,



Chauncey G. Parker
Commissioner

For the Law Enforcement Recipient:

In Acknowledgment of and Agreement with the Provisions of this letter:

Title: 

Law Enforcement Agency

Date: 11-9-2006

Warren County Sheriff's Office
1400 State Route 9
Lake George, New York 12845

Congratulations on your recent Remington ELSAG MPH900 License Plate Reader (LPR) award from the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services.

In order to insure successful implementation by December 31, 2006, arrangements have been made between Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC and the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services regarding LPR software downloads, equipment installation and training.

Agencies in agreement with the terms set forth in the DCJS Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will receive an LPR Unit upon completion of the below steps:

STEP 1: Designate an agency laptop with the following minimum requirements:

- Windows 2000 or XP
- Available USB and Ethernet Port
- 512 MD RAM
- 1.6 GHz + processor

STEP 2: Complete the attached form

STEP 3: Ship the designated laptop and attached, completed form via FedEx to the following address:

- Jo Barton
Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC
203 Creek Ridge Road, Suite E
Greensboro, NC 27406
(336) 379-7135

Note: Shipping costs will be covered by Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC. Utilize FedEx Cost Center #312678462, 2nd Day Shipping Option and the insure laptop for \$2,000. **All laptops must be shipped by October 27, 2006!**

STEP 4: Upon notification by Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC, respond with a patrol vehicle to the designated installation and training location.

If you have any questions, please contact Eileen Langer-Smith at (518) 485-7921. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eileen Langer-Smith
Criminal Justice Program Specialist
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
(518) 485-7921

Please complete the following form and mail back with your laptop to:

Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC
203 Creek Ridge Road, Suite E
Greensboro, NC 27406
(336) 379-7135

Department Name: _____

Address Line 1: _____

Address Line 2: _____

City: _____

State: NY _____

Zip: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Number: _____

Alternate Contact Name: _____

Alternate Contact Number: _____

Please select your unit type:

Permanent: _____

Permanent is recommended for departments that want the unit to remain in the same vehicle.
Permanent is recommended for vehicles used at high speed. Please note: holes are drilled in the roof of the car to secure cameras.

Transportable: _____

Transportable is recommended for departments that want to share the unit between vehicles and/or with other agencies. Transportable is discouraged for vehicles used at high speeds.
Please note: cables are exposed outside the car between the camera and the trunk.

Please complete the following form and mail back with your laptop to:

Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC
203 Creek Ridge Road, Suite E
Greensboro, NC 27406
(336) 379-7135

Warren County Sheriff's Office
1400 State Route 9
Lake George, New York 12845

Department Name: _____

Address Line 1: _____

Address Line 2: _____

City: _____

State: NY

Zip: _____

Contact Name: MAJOR JOHN R. SHINE

Contact Number: 518-743-2518

Alternate Contact Name: SHERIFF LARRY J. CLEVELAND

Alternate Contact Number: 518-743-2518

Please select your unit type:

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Please note: cables are exposed outside the car between the camera and the trunk.

336-379-7164

Cleveland, Larry J.

From: Barton Jo [jo.barton@remingtonelsag.com]
Sent: Monday, November 13, 2006 9:38 AM
To: Colvin, Michael W.
Cc: Cleveland, Larry J.
Subject: DCJS License Plate Recognition Unit install
Attachments: Sheriffs Deployment Plan Form.doc

Please fax back to me the attached form. I am also sending you the email that I sent out on Friday below:

From: Barton Jo
Sent: Friday, November 10, 2006 12:27 PM
To: 'sarsherf@govt.co.saratoga.ny.us'; 'wcso@sheriff.co.warren.ny.us'
Cc: 'Rippen101@aol.com'; Howe, Bernard; Leeps, Thomas; Johnson, Christopher; 'Mulloy, Michele (DCJS)'; 'todd@toddchild.com'
Subject: License Plate Recognition Installation Per DCJS
Importance: High

Final plans for Saratoga, Washington & Warren --
Installer - Dustin Lopez (cell phone - 518-312-2629) Rep - Chris "C.J." Johnson (cell phone - 336-453-6840)

Washington County (laptop to be drop off)
Saratoga County (laptop to be drop off)
Warren County (to install software on their laptop or drop off software for their installation)

Perm Install

Saratoga County - We have this scheduled to begin at 8 am on Tuesday, November 14, 2006. This install should last approx. 8 hours. Please let us know the type of vehicle the unit will be installed on.

Transportable Units

Washington and Warren County - Delivery and training Tuesday, November 14, 2006.

- Training for all 3 counties will begin at approximately 8:30 --- 1 - 1 1/2 hours
- After training, Saratoga is free to go (pick up of their vehicle will be at around 4-5 pm). Please leave cell phone number with installer.
- Washington County's laptop will then be returned and the rep can give some additional instruction. Then they are free to go.
- Warren County is welcome to bring their laptop and our rep can install the software, give them some additional instructions and they can go.
- At this point, the rep will assist the installer with the Saratoga install.

Sent via fax to: Washington County 518-854-9720

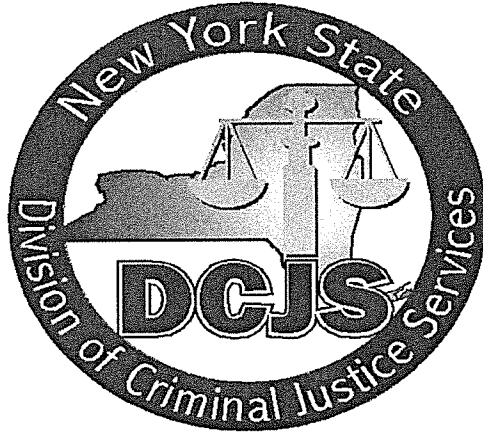
Jo Barton, Office Manager
Remington ELSAG Law Enforcement Systems, LLC
P.O. Box 1046, Madison NC 27025

15695

11/13/2006

Phone: 336-379-7135
Fax: 336-379-7164
Cell: 336-681-6814

Message was spam and virus filtered by Vircom Modusgate appliance



Operation of License Plate Readers
For
Law Enforcement Agencies
In
New York State

Suggested Guidelines

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INTRODUCTION

In 2005, 172,996 tickets were issued in New York for unlicensed operation, revoked registration or insurance related crimes. Approximately 10% of unlicensed or revoked driver's were brought to justice and either fined or incarcerated for these crimes. Some of these individuals believe driving without a valid license or insurance is a victimless crime. If they simply follow the rules of the road, they will not be held accountable for their crimes and can continue with life as usual. These drivers only encounter law enforcement when observed violating a traffic law or are involved in a traffic accident. The lives of unsuspecting, law abiding drivers and their passengers are continually at risk when these criminals get behind the wheel.

In order to combat these crimes with the latest technology in New York State, a multi-agency strategy has been developed for the deployment and use of license plate readers. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), Division of State Police (NYSP) and Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) embarked on an ambitious plan to acquire and distribute more than 200 license plate readers to various law enforcement agencies across the State by the end of 2006.

A license plate reader can recognize over 1,000 license plates an hour on vehicles as they pass either a portable or stationary unit at vehicle speeds up to 70 miles per hour. The information downloaded into the plate reader from the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) allows a law enforcement officer performing a special detail or routine patrol to detect a motor vehicle driven by an unlicensed and/or revoked operator or any other motor vehicle insurance violation. This occurs even if the driver of the vehicle has not committed a traffic offense or been involved in a traffic accident. Based on a NYSPIN hit, a police officer can intervene before this driver is involved in a traffic accident or commits another violation that could result in serious injury of an innocent victim.

Not only will license plate readers be utilized for traffic enforcement, they will also be an essential tool when an AMBER Alert is issued. Plate information related to the AMBER Alert is sent statewide and entered into the license plate readers. Instantaneously, the officer will be alerted if the plate has been detected by the license plate reader which provides date, time and location. If not detected, the license plate reader provides that extra set of eyes when observing traffic during the AMBER Alert.

Initially, the 17 counties identified as Operation IMPACT jurisdictions (Albany, Broome, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer, Rockland, Schenectady, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester) and the New York State Police received license plate readers. The second phase of this project involves the deployment of license plate readers to Sheriff Departments in non-IMPACT counties and the New York City Police Department (NYPD). Additional license plate readers are being provided to county probation departments that will use this technology to effectively monitor their probation population. The third phase involves deploying license plate readers in jurisdictions that would most effectively use this technology including the Department of Motor Vehicles.

DCJS will monitor the usage of the plate readers by working with the agencies that receive the plate readers. DCJS envisions a monthly or quarterly reporting protocol developed

by DCJS staff that the law enforcement agency completes and submits to DCJS. The success of this project will be measured by the increased detection of unlicensed and/or revoked registrations or licenses and other motor vehicle related crimes that impact the safety of New York's citizens on the State roadways.

The suggested guidelines presented in this document for the use of license plate readers were developed from input of representatives of law enforcement agencies from across New York State who have been utilizing this technology.

Members of Statewide Advisory Group for License Plate Readers

PO Pat Fox	Albany City Police Department
ADA William Zelenka	Bronx County District Attorney
Ins. Michael Gaspar	Buffalo City Police Department
Cpt. Michael Arcar	Buffalo City Police Department
Cpt. Terry Hurson	New York City Police Department
Lyle Hartog	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Eileen Langer-Smith	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Michele Mulloy	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Ken Buniak	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Lisa Coppolo	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Dir. Charles Bardong	NYS Insurance Frauds Bureau
Nick DiMuro	NYS Insurance Frauds Bureau
Sup. Inv. Larry Wyman	NYS Department of Motor Vehicles
Lt. Leonard Casper	NYS Division of State Police
Sgt. Randy Morehouse	NYS Division of State Police
Trp. Eric Amengual	NYS Division of State Police
Sr. Inv. Peter Kontos	NYS Division of State Police
Sr. Inv. Mark Yanitelli	NYS Division of State Police
Todd Childs	Remington ELSAG
Mark Windover	Remington ELSAG
Cpt. Bob Johansson	Rochester City Police Department
Cpt. Reid Tait	Rochester City Police Department
PO Lonnie Dotson	Syracuse City Police Department
PO Ray Klotz	Suffolk County Police Department
Capt. John Riegert	Troy City Police Department
ADA Steve Vandervelden	Westchester County District Attorney

Part I

LICENSE PLATE READER TECHNOLOGY

A. Definitions

License Plate Reading (LPR) Technology uses specialized cameras and computers to quickly capture large numbers of photographs of license plates, convert them to text and compare them quickly to a large list of plates of interest. LPR systems can identify a target plate within seconds of contact with it, allowing law enforcement to identify target vehicles that might otherwise be overlooked. The technology is available in mobile systems mounted on police cars and fixed camera systems that can be mounted on poles or on the roadside. A range of camera systems are available, most capable of reading license plates day and night and in a variety of weather conditions. The systems operate fast enough to capture all of the license plates they come in contact with so that the number of license plates that can be read is limited only by the number of vehicles passing the cameras. LPR systems typically include infrared strobe and camera systems that can take high speed, high contrast images that allow the plate to be read at closing speeds of 150 miles per hour.

Mobile license plate reading systems are designed to allow officers to patrol at normal speeds while the system reads every license plate they come in contact with and alerts them if there is a match to a "hot list". Because of the speed of the reader systems, the volumes of plates being read and the fact that an alarm must occur within seconds to be useful, LPR systems use a large list of target plates stored locally in a "hot list" rather than relying on real-time communications with State or Federal data sources. The list is typically transferred daily and can be updated by the operator or by a central station if wireless communications are not available in the vehicle. The hot list can contain any set of plate data, from terrorist watch lists, to stolen vehicles, to parking scofflaws. When a target plate is located, the officer in the vehicle is notified with a message that is specific to the plate, that is, every plate in the database can have a unique, detailed alert message. Lists can be updated automatically or manually, meaning that the officer can enter a plate into the system and be alerted when the plate is located. The system can also alert the driver if the new addition was recently seen. Integrated GPS technology allows the operator to locate the last contact with the vehicle.

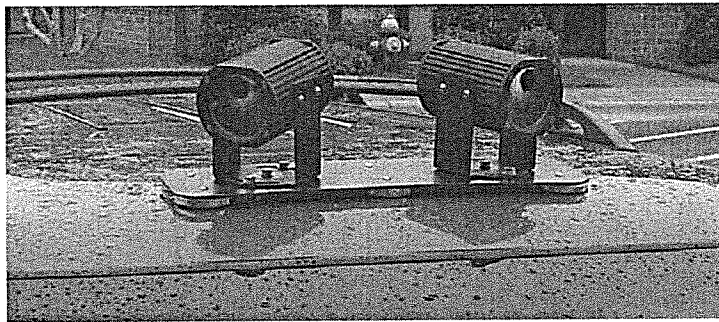
The use of LPR technology in law enforcement has included a variety of missions; homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction, stolen property recovery, facility management and a number of other policing requirements. The identification of stolen vehicles, stolen license plates, and wanted and missing persons have been the primary focus of most early implementations.

LPR systems also record every license plate they come in contact with. Some systems record the location, date and time of each license plate read. This intelligence resource is available as a law enforcement tool, allowing the officer to identify the last known contact with a vehicle and also to report the list of vehicles located in a specific area at a given time range.

B. Hardware

Most License Plate Reading systems include a set of cameras, most infrared illuminated. Some include "progressive" cameras that capture images at a variety of computer controlled lighting conditions by actively managing infrared strobes integrated into the cameras. These cameras are typically mounted outside of the vehicle as auto glass can interfere with their

operation. The cameras are mounted either permanently on the rooftop, magnetically in a transportable configuration, integrated into the light bar on a marked vehicle, or within a covert housing.



Some implementations of LPR use a dedicated computer for the high-intensity camera and image management; others use the in-car PC. In either case, the cameras connect to a computer and a display that can be the same mobile data terminal or in-car PC that the operator is using for computer aided dispatch or other functions. LPR systems typically only require the operator to have one computer display in the vehicle. The processor in an LPR system can include a specialized computer that manages the cameras and allows the system to run at very high speeds regardless of the speed or power of the existing in-car PC/Laptop.

C. Software

LPR software typically has 3 components – the character translation component, the hot list management component and the user interface. Other additional software components manage GPS information, plate read, alarm history, and reporting features. The component of primary interest is the user interface, which must manage the activity and allow the user to quickly identify an alarm and the target vehicle. In most cases, most of the screen space on the user interface is reserved for the target vehicle/plate photo as that is the primary means for alarm vehicle identification. The interface also allows the user to enter additional target plates, check on the information in the hot list and deal with visual and audible alarm queues.

Remington ELSAG Specifics: Remington MPH-900 Mobile Plate Hunter¹

Hardware Architecture

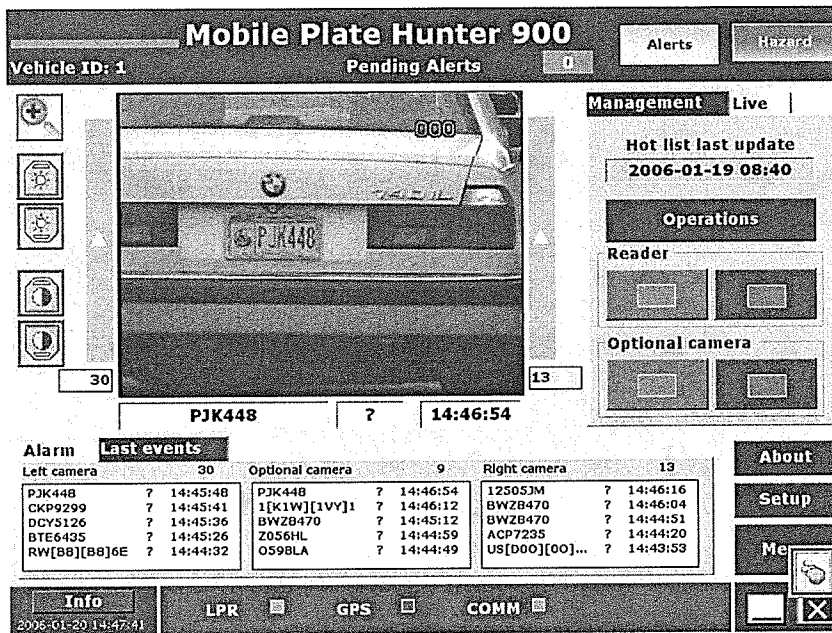
The Remington Mobile Plate Hunter 900 is an LPR system that uses a set of 2 forward facing cameras (in 2 plate states) and 1 optional center forward facing camera to capture the plates on all traffic approaching the vehicle. The system uses a dedicated “processor” computer that manages the cameras and the high-speed “hot list” comparisons. The hardware is

¹ This document was researched and written in February 2007 and at that time the Remington MPH-900 was the only License Plate Reader Technology on New York State Contract from the State Office of General Services. This document is not intended to be an endorsement for the Remington product.

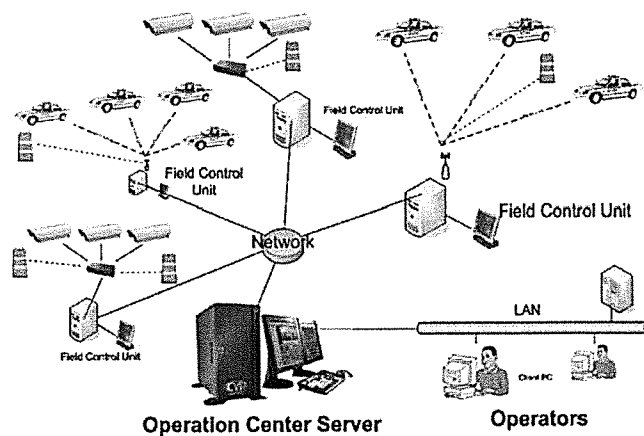
specialized and allows for high-speed operation without relying on the in-car PC for anything other than user interface.

D. Data Download

The component of the Remington solution responsible for the user interface is called the Car System. The Car System is launched from the users desktop and initiates and manages communication with the “processor” which, in turn, manages the cameras. The Car System has two applications within it. The first operates the license plate recognition interface, the second manages the GPS feed and integrates that data into the plate reading stream. Additional components manage integrated DVR and communications.



The LPR component is designed to be simple to operate. The primary reading screen has large, “touch screen enabled” buttons, a large image area and direction indicators to alert the operator during an alarm. The system allows the user to manipulate the image of the target vehicle during an alarm to lighten or zoom the view of the target vehicle. The Car System interface also has features to allow the operator to:



- View a live image through the cameras
- Add to or search the hot list
- View reports on the license plates read by the vehicle, alarm activity and search for a specific plate in the reader car's history.

For further information on the Car System software, please consult the Car System Users' Guide

Hot List Data

NYSPIN provides an extract daily containing 2 files – the LISC.BIN file that contains Stolen Vehicles, Stolen Plates, Wants and Warrants with Plate, Suspended or Revoked Registrations. The LPRINFO.ZIP file contains the LISC.BIN file plus National Stolen Vehicles, Stolen Plates, Warrants with Plate, Canadian Entries NCIC – Federal Stolen Vehicle Is also available from the FBI. Local Data Sources can be integrated, allowing access to Scofflaws, Gang and other data. Manual Entry is always available, allowing additions during shift and mission specific entries. For more information on data and sources of data please contact the New York State Police for their Data Conversion Summary.

The Remington Operations Center is a data collection and reporting tool that provides a database, inquiry tool, history tracking and reporting for an entire license plate reading enterprise. It manages the distribution and update of hotlist data and provides a storage and search structure for the plate information being collected in the field.

The Operations Center is a two-way communications and data management tool.

The system allows an Operations Center staff to:

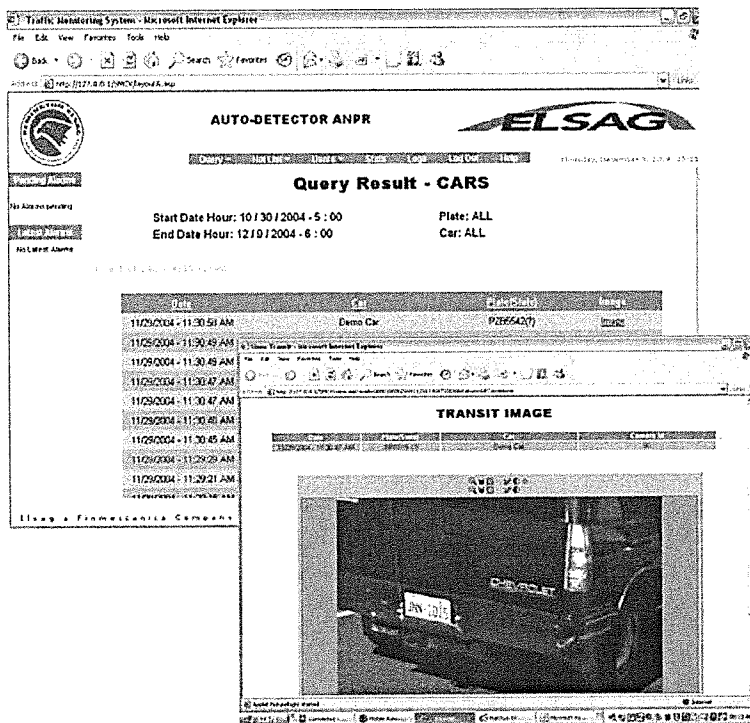
- Look for a plate or partial plate in the history and view the image and location of matches
- View maps with the location of plate reads and alarms

- View statistical reports on reads and alarms
- Add a plate to the hotlist for all cars
- Search the hotlist for a specific plate
- Monitor when the last hotlist update was distributed to each car

The Operations Center is based on open, industry standard structures. Custom report development and access to the data is simple. New reports and queries can be built as web pages. The Operations Center acts as a secure intra-net site, allowing anyone on the network to have password protected access to some or all of the plate data collected by the department through a standard web-browser.

The system consists of a set of distributed data collection points (DDS), a central Operations Center Data Manager (ODM) and clients using a web-browser to access the reporting system. The Data Distribution Server(s) allow cars to pick up updates to the hotlist and to transfer batches or plate images. DDS then manages the transfer of those batches back to the central database server over the network. The ODM server receives the images coming in from the field and organizes them into the central database. ODM also supports the reporting and query functions.

The License Plate Reader computers communicate with the Operations center directly, through internal wireless cards that do not have to impact the MDT in the car and are primarily for use during patrol operations and at established details, such as Operation IMPACT assignments, aggressive driving details, safety restraint and impaired driving checkpoints.



LPR systems use infrared cameras to scan license plate data of moving and stationary vehicles. The data is then compared against an integrated wanted or hot list of stolen vehicles, license plates, suspended and revoked registrations, and any other “want” associated with license plate data.

Part II

SUGGESTED LICENSE PLATE READER PROTOCOLS FOR PATROL AND INVESTIGATIONS

A. Patrol

The following protocols are suggested for usage of the license plate reader and technology. The proactive entry of any data, except as stipulated in this directive, or the access to LPR records **MUST** be approved by a Supervisor, and the request **MUST** have a specific criminal investigative or patrol purpose. Deployment of LPR equipment is intended to provide access to stolen and wanted files, and for the furtherance of criminal investigations. Use is restricted to these purposes. No officer may use, or authorize the use of, the equipment or database records for any other reason. A request for LPR use or data access beyond the cited reason(s) herein must be made to (Agency Defined).

1. Administration:

A **Supervisor** is to administer and oversee the LPR program whose responsibilities include the following:

- Maintain an adequate number of trainers;
- Select and train of approved members to operate the LPR system (All training must be documented);
- Arrange for additional training when and as deemed necessary; and
- Maintain records identifying approved LPR details and their results, and ensure appropriate documentation of significant incidents and arrests that are related to LPR usage.

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LPR Operator Selection:

Consider the following qualifications when approving members for LPR training:

- Members driving record;
- Past demonstration of good judgment regarding vehicle pursuits; and
- Excellent VTL and Penal Law enforcement activity.

Training:

Officers are **prohibited** from using the LPR system until they have been properly trained in its use, and have been instructed as to operational protocols.

2. Patrol Operations

Officers **MUST** notify and obtain approval from a supervisor to use the LPR during routine patrol. This information must be documented on the LPR System Use Log. A supervisor **MUST** be notified of all appropriate matters (i.e. pursuits, significant

arrests, etc.). Activity must be reported monthly on the DCJS LPR Survey Form.

Daily LPR User Log- A “daily user” log will be maintained in the LPR vehicle or station where it is being used. Activity reports shall be consolidated and forwarded to (Agency Defined Supervisor) monthly. The (Agency Defined Supervisor) designated to oversee the LPR program shall review the log(s) to ensure that inquiries are properly completed and logged. This log must be retained for a minimum of current year plus one year. If the log has an arrest or hit associated with it, it must be retained as part of the case folder. Retain the log until all arrests associated with the log page have reached a final disposition.

LPR Data Query Log- Requests to review stored data shall be recorded and maintained in the same manner as criminal history logs. LPR data is stored for a short time frame on the LPR hard drive (up to thirty days). Access shall be limited to designated personnel in each Department, who have been provided account access to conduct authorized LPR stored data queries. The Officer conducting the query must make the log entry. The log shall be retained for a minimum of current year plus one year. If the log has an arrest or hit associated with it, it must be retained as part of the case folder. Retain the log until all arrests associated with the log page have reached a final disposition.

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Special Details – (Agency Head or designated title) **MUST** approve LPR use during non-traditional VTL details (i.e. in high crime areas during Operation Impact details, or during directed criminal investigations).

- Careful consideration must be given to appropriate staffing. It is recommended details focused in high crime areas be comprised of no less than four Officers / Investigators and one supervisor, usually a non-commissioned officer.
- LPR equipment may be used to further criminal investigations by providing access to stored records and/or by assigning LPR equipment in a designated manner and area.
- Participation by outside agencies is not prohibited.
- Use of the LPR system in a roving capacity on details should require a driver and a system operator in the LPR equipped vehicle. The LPR operator is responsible for confirming any hot list hits via NYSPIN, and to identify target vehicles for the support vehicles. Support vehicles may be one or two person units as directed by the detail supervisor.
- Concealed use LPR vehicles, focused on high crime reduction initiatives, will not be used to initiate the traffic stop absent exigent circumstances.
- Stationary mode usage requires only one member to operate the system, verify hits and identify target vehicles for the support cars.
- **Note:** Commissioned Officers may issue further restrictions, taking into account knowledge of the area to be patrolled and the particular assignment.

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Vehicles- LPR equipped vehicles should be used as often as possible. When not in use, every effort is to be made to ensure that the LPR vehicle is garaged.

- A copy of the Car System User Guide shall be maintained in a folder in each LPR equipped vehicle.

LPR Maintenance- The LPR camera lenses shall be cleaned with a glass cleaner sprayed on a soft cloth at the beginning and end of each use.

- Any damage shall be reported immediately through channels to the Commissioned Officer in charge. Technical questions concerning the LPR shall be directed to (Agency Defined).
- Officers shall **NOT** directly contact the vendor(s). All vendor contact will occur through (Agency Defined).

Hit Verification:

- The information received from License plates that are recognized as wanted hits is dated, typically up to 24 hours old. Officers must verify all "hits" through NYSPIN, and follow all NYSPIN policies and procedures. At this time the LPR does not interface with real time NCIC or NYSPIN data, the LPR is **ONLY** to be used as an investigative tool. Confirmation is essential prior to a stop.
- **Verified Hits** on an unoccupied vehicle – maintain visual observation while supervisory contact is initiated to determine if immediate recovery action will be taken or whether surveillance will be continued.

Updating/Using LPR Wanted Files:

- For vehicles equipped with Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS), at the beginning of each detail or shift using the LPR, a 'start-shift' from the TraCS application shall be conducted to update and transfer the required wanted files to the vehicle computer.

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*******For Non TraCS equipped vehicles follow the Agency Instructions.**

User Added Hit Files (Plates):

- After the initial upload to the LPR, if it becomes necessary to add specific information, the database can be "customized" by manually entering the information. This option is provided on the computer desktop screen under the "Operation" icon and should be utilized in cases where crimes are reported after the LPR has been deployed (e.g., Stolen Vehicles, Amber Alerts, radio item broadcasts, etc.) or when a manual plate check needs to be performed. A Commissioned Officer must approve any additional data entry. (i.e. entering local

police department gang information, patrol awareness for Project Impact assignments, etc.)

B. Investigations

The License Plate Reader has been used for many purposes by investigative units throughout New York State. Initially, it was used to address the stolen vehicle issue and was quickly determined that limiting the use of the LPR to locating stolen vehicles was not an effective use of the personnel assigned to these details. Throughout the State, few stolen cars are recovered parked on the street with their original license plates attached. If a valid license plate is attached to a stolen car, the LPR will not know the car is stolen.

Numerous details conducted have yielded the following effective strategies when using the LPR for investigative purposes. The LPR is used by specialized units with uniform patrol support in an effort to saturate a specific geographical area. The chance of identifying a crime in progress is directly related to the amount of vehicles stopped for violating the law. This requires that all vehicles whose registration plate returns any "hit" from the hot list be stopped. The greatest number of vehicles which return a hit by the LPR are in the suspended and revoked registration category.

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These vehicles should be impounded and therefore require an inventory search to safeguard the contents of the vehicle. This application works well, especially when specialized personnel from narcotics, auto theft, fraudulent documents, gun and gang units are present to examine any issues that arise. Be advised, addressing all suspended and revoked registrations can quickly exhaust the resources of a detail. Consideration must be given to having the appropriate number of personnel available and, subsequently, scaling back which "hits" will be addressed or ending the detail when the support vehicles are no longer available. The combining of forces within an agency as well as with state, county and local police has been very effective when conducting these saturation details.

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The LPR can be used to locate vehicles of interest for a specific investigation. An example would be locating one or more recently stolen vehicles in close proximity to each other or located near a suspected chop shop. The stolen vehicle(s) can then be surveilled and/or have a GPS placed on them, which will afford investigators the ability to follow them to their ultimate destination.

Specific vehicle files can be loaded into the LPR that may relate to a situation of concern to a certain geographical area. Some examples would be gang members or associates, prior sex offenders, burglary, robbery, auto theft, larceny and criminal mischief targets. The data collected may enable investigators to take immediate action or provide solid leads should a crime occur in the vicinity of the captured plate.

C. Mutual Aid Situations

1. Emergency Based Operations

During the course of normal law enforcement duties, incidents may occur that require immediate assistance from other local, county or state law enforcement agencies. The License Plate Reader can be a valuable tool in these situations, such as an AMBER Alert, bank robbery or other violent crime, and can help bring the incident to a safe and

successful conclusion.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services, as part of the letter of agreement to receive a plate reader, requires the deployment of available license plate readers in the event an AMBER or DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alert is announced. A coordinated plan is presented below so that local, county and state law enforcement agencies can maximize the coverage area to search for any vehicle involved in the abduction.

2. NYS AMBER and NYS DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alert Activations

Communications - Upon receiving notification (via fax, NYSPIN, email or other notification system) that a NYS AMBER Alert or NYS DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alert activation has occurred, communications staff must immediately review details and notify supervision.

Unless directed to take alternate action, communications staff must immediately broadcast Alert details to all available patrols and must specifically advise patrols using LPR equipment to manually place involved vehicle plate number(s) into respective vehicle LPR databases.

Upon receipt of updated information, communications staff should immediately provide this information to supervision and patrols. If an involved vehicle plate number changes, patrols using LPR equipment should be directed to update database entries. All actions taken by communications staff should be documented in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

Upon notification of an Alert - All patrols using LPR equipment must manually place involved vehicle plate number(s) into the vehicle database. Officers should proceed to patrol areas which are likely to increase the chance of encountering the vehicle. Upon receipt of updated information (i.e., involved vehicle plate number changes), patrols must immediately update database entries.

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Look back - Officers must promptly search the vehicle LPR databases to determine if a record of past encounters exists. If so, information should immediately be provided to supervision for investigative action. Also, supervision should review the agency records database, if one exists, to determine if patrols had previous encounters the target plate. Logs should be updated according to the previously cited general procedures.

Recovery - If the vehicle is encountered, the actions taken should ensure the safe recovery of the missing child. Officer experience and judgment, as well as agency specific policies and procedures (i.e., critical incident management), will dictate the best course of action to take. All actions should be documented in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

Additionally, registration plates can be added to the LPR database during a detail. These plates are then brought to the attention of law enforcement after the existing data

has been downloaded into the LPR. Examples would be vehicles reported stolen after 5:00AM that date, AMBER or DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alert or any other vehicle involved in an incident or crime that is being sought by law enforcement. LPR units can be deployed to collect all registration plates in an area surrounding a major crime scene or incident. LPR units can also be placed at “pinch points” or major routes of escape/travel immediately after such an event.

3. Coordinated Scheduled Operations

When other violent crimes occur (bank robberies, murder, kidnapping) local agencies should contact adjacent law enforcement agencies with license plate readers and determine the proper level of assistance needed. They should work together to determine a perimeter and deploy the license plate readers accordingly.

The development of a mutual aid plan follows an outline that, at a minimum, addresses the following issues:

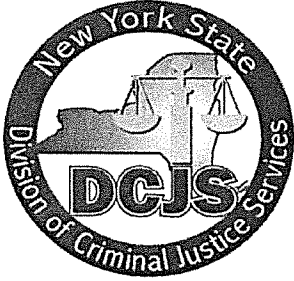
1. Definitions and Concepts
2. Levels of Mutual Aid
3. Mutual Aid Procedures
4. Practical Issues
5. Law Enforcement Agency Roles and Responsibilities

The Division encourages local, county and state law enforcement agencies to utilize the license plate readers in targeted traffic enforcement details such as Stop DWI checkpoints or seat belt enforcement details. License plate readers can be a valuable tool in other interagency coordinated efforts to monitor traffic safety on roadways that traverse several law enforcement jurisdictions to improve the safety on New York’s roadways. As with any roadblock or targeted operation, the departments involved should consult with the proper legal authority for their jurisdiction and discuss the proper manner in which to conduct the roadblock, taking into consideration established legal precedent and the legal rights of the person(s) involved.

In conclusion, the Division will facilitate meetings to assist local agencies in developing a Plan of Operation in mutual aid situations that focuses on interagency cooperation and information sharing to ensure that the license plate readers are deployed in the most effective manner. The Division will also conduct debriefings with affected agencies to fine tune the mutual aid response process and cooperatively identify the strengths and weaknesses in the overall deployment plan.

Part III

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS



MEMORANDUM

TO: Local Law Enforcement Agencies
FROM: Gina L. Bianchi
Deputy Commissioner and Counsel
DATE: October 26, 2006
SUBJECT: License Plate Readers

There does not appear to be any legal impediment to the use of a license plate reader by law enforcement. It does not appear that such use would constitute a Fourth Amendment search. An observation made by a police officer without a physical intrusion into a constitutionally protected area does not implicate the Fourth Amendment or require a search warrant (see, Hester v. United States, 265 U.S. 57 [1924]). A police officer who is lawfully present in an area may look into the windows of a parked car (see, United States v. Martin, 806 F.2d 204[1986]). Given the foregoing, it seems clear that a police officer's observation of a license plate on a car located in an area viewable from a public street would not constitute a search. The use of a license plate reader to enhance the officer's observation would likely not cause the observation to become a search for purposes of the Fourth Amendment. For example, the use of artificial illumination to aid an officer's observations does not constitute a search (see, United States v. Lee, 274 U.S. 559 [1927]; People v. Hughes, 211 A.D.2d 576, 622 N.Y.S.2d 12 [1995]; People v. Vasquez, 229 A.D.2d 997, 645 N.Y.S.2d 672 [1996]). Similarly, the use of binoculars to magnify an object does not constitute a search (see, United States v. Lee, *supra*). A license plate reader merely accomplishes, more efficiently, the same task that a police officer may accomplish by reading a license plate and manually entering the number into a data-base. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that a court would not hold that the use of a license plate reader would constitute a search. However, at this time there is no decisional case law from any court concerning the use of a license plate reader.

The foregoing information concerning the use of license plate readers is advisory only and is meant to provide guidance and highlight points to consider in developing a policy to govern the use of license plate readers. It is recommended that each law enforcement agency consult with its own legal advisor prior to adopting a policy regarding the use of license plate readers.

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ROSARIO AND THE LPR

Submitted by William Zelenka, Bronx County ADA

The License Plate Reader (LPR) constitutes one of the latest computer based investigatory tools to be used by officers in the field. The system requires an ongoing download of target license plates emanating from the Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Police. The hardware required is either attached to a vehicle or mounted as a stand alone. The scanner reads all license plates which are within view and compares them with the wanted database. The computer also stores the location of every read via GPS. When the computer matches a plate with the database, it notifies the operator (a police officer in most case) of the reason for the match, and shows a color photo of the image capture. A record of every plate read and its result is kept. The officer confirms the hit and a car stop occurs. If an arrest is made and the officer testifies at a hearing or trial, is the information contained in the computer Rosario?

Rosario material is part of the discovery process found in sections 240.44 and 240.45 of the Criminal Procedure Law (CPL). It is "Any written or recorded statement...made by such witness...which relates to the subject matter of the witness's testimony." The statement must be in the possession or control of the People.¹ It must relate to the subject matter of the witness's direct testimony.² But the People are not required to create Rosario material³. If the material is deemed to be Rosario, the People are obligated to turn it over if it is under their control.

There is no question that the information stored in the computer is under the control of the operator. The remaining issue is whether the hit (data) the operator relies on to proceed to the confirmation step is a statement. Although the data is a written instrument under the Penal Law⁴, it should be argued that is **not** a statement by the operator/officer. Statements are either recorded or written notations of the witness. In the case of LPR's, the data generated has no connection to any statement made by the operator/officer. However, any notes made during the confirmation process by the operator/officer to verify the information would be Rosario because they would constitute notes which the operator/officer would be expected to testify about.

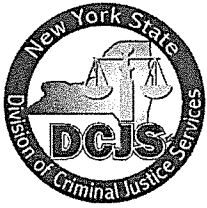
LPR's have the ability to store any information which the operator/officer requests. It is recommended that scans which lead to arrests be stored in the computer until such time that a court in your jurisdiction definitely rules that the scan alone is not Rosario.

¹ People v. Rosario, 9 N.Y.2d 286 (1961)

² People v. Roebuck, 279 A.D.2d 350 (1st Dept. 2001)

³ People v. Steinberg, 170 A.D.2d 50 (1st Dept. 1991)

⁴ Penal Law section 170.00



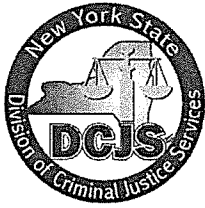
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2006

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR:	☒ Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			☐ Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: 2007 (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☐	APR – JUN ☒
		JUL – SEP ☐	OCT – DEC ☐

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	1	2	2	
Suspended / Revoked Registration	81			
Stolen Plates	0			
Wanted Individuals	4	4		
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	0			
Plates Read by LPR	138,923			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered	Marihuana	\$25
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments:	



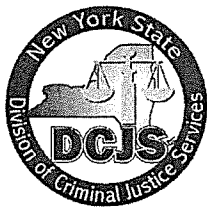
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2006

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR: ☒ Mobil ☐ Fixed	
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			
		Installation Date: November 14, 2006	
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: 2007 (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☐	APR – JUN ☐
		JUL – SEP ☒	OCT – DEC ☐

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	0			
Suspended / Revoked Registration	17			
Stolen Plates	0			
Wanted Individuals	2	2		
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	0			
Plates Read by LPR	77529			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered		\$
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments:	



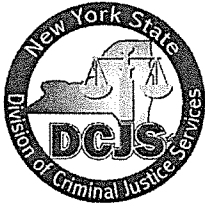
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2006

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR:	☒ Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			☐ Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☐	APR – JUN ☐
		JUL – SEP ☐	OCT – DEC ☒

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	---			
Suspended / Revoked Registration	31	31		31
Stolen Plates	---			
Wanted Individuals	1			
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	---			
Plates Read by LPR	22312			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered		\$
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments:	



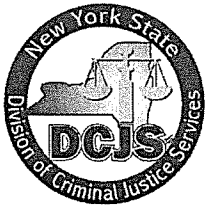
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2007

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR:	☒ Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			☐ Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: 2007 (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☒	APR – JUN ☐
		JUL – SEP ☐	OCT – DEC ☐

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	---			
Suspended / Revoked Registration	34	34		34
Stolen Plates	---			
Wanted Individuals	2	2		
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	---			
Plates Read by LPR	63317			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered		\$
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments: Arrests noted above were Family Court offenses, non-criminal.	



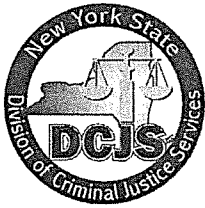
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2006

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR:	☒ Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			☐ Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: 2007 (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☐	APR – JUN ☒
		JUL – SEP ☐	OCT – DEC ☐

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	1	2	2	
Suspended / Revoked Registration	81			
Stolen Plates	0			
Wanted Individuals	4	4		
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	0			
Plates Read by LPR	138,923			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered	Marihuana	\$25
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments:	



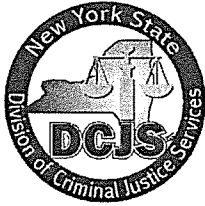
Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2006

Agency: Contact and address		Type of LPR:	☒ Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			☐ Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	Reporting Period: 2007 (Check the appropriate box)	
	Investigations ☐	JAN – MAR ☐	APR – JUN ☐
		JUL – SEP ☒	OCT – DEC ☐

Performance Measure	Number	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	0			
Suspended / Revoked Registration	17			
Stolen Plates	0			
Wanted Individuals	2	2		
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	0			
Plates Read by LPR	77529			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered		\$
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments:	



Quarterly License Plate Reader Progress Report 2007

Agency: Contact and address		Number of each type of LPR (ex. 1 Mobil or 3 Fixed)	1 - Mobil
Major John R. Shine Warren County Sheriff's Office 1400 State Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845			0 - Fixed
		Installation Date:	November 14, 2006
Utilized by:	Traffic ☒	JAN - MAR ☐	APR - JUN ☐
	Investigations ☐	JUL - SEP ☐	OCT - DEC ☒

Performance Measure	# of Hits	Summons	Felonies	Misdemeanors
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	1			
Suspended / Revoked Drivers License	0	10		10
Suspended / Revoked Registration	5	2		2
Stolen Plates	0			
Wanted Individuals	0	5		
DWI's	0			
Wanted Delinquent Spousal Support	1			
Plates Read by LPR	38226			
AMBER Alerts	---	Successes:		

Unexpected Outcomes	Type	Value
Guns Recovered		\$
Money Recovered		\$
Drugs Recovered		\$
Other		

Revenue Collected (if applicable)	\$
Recommendations or comments: The patrol vehicle the LPR is attached to was out of service for much of the reporting period. The vehicle was involved in a motor vehicle accident and was experiencing mechanical difficulties.	