

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

HB 1831 - SB 1802

February 21, 2020

SUMMARY OF BILL: Requires law enforcement agencies in Davidson County to purchase recording devices for use by on-duty officers by February 10, 2021. Requires Davidson County to store recorded data for at least 60 days and any data useful to an investigation for a minimum of two years.

Creates a Class C felony offense of a law enforcement officer operating a recording device in a manner that violates policies established by the agency issuing the device. Creates a Class C felony offense of a law enforcement officer altering, destroying, or concealing any recording from a law enforcement recording device.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase Local Expenditures –

\$3,789,500/FY20-21/Davidson County*

\$3,571,700/FY21-22 and Subsequent Years/Davidson County*

Other Fiscal Impact – On July 7th, 2017, the Metropolitan Council of Nashville and Davidson County appropriated \$15,000,000 for bodyworn cameras. On August 29th, 2019, Metropolitan Nashville Police Department signed a five year contract with WatchGuard, Inc. for bodyworn cameras and in-car camera systems for \$19,000,000.

Assumptions:

- According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2016, Metropolitan Nashville Police had 1,403 full-time sworn officers.
- The Phoenix Police Department in Arizona currently has 350 bodyworn cameras (BWC) deployed to about 10 percent of its personnel. Each camera is a one-time cost of \$120. The recurring cost of maintenance and data storage bundled together, per-camera is \$1,488. The total cost per camera, for the first year in Phoenix is \$1,608 (\$120 + \$1,488). The recurring cost per camera in Phoenix is \$1,488.
- Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that for the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department to outfit all of its officers with BWC would require a mandatory increase in local expenditures of \$2,256,024 (\$1,608 x 1,403) in FY20-21.
- There would be a mandatory recurring increase in FY21-22 and subsequent years to exceed \$2,087,664 (\$1,488 x 1,403).

- Per this legislation, each patrol car would be required to be equipped with an audio and video recording device.
- The department has over 700 law enforcement vehicles.
- Based on an analysis of multiple companies that sell police-grade in-car cameras, the average cost per camera is \$70.59 per camera. It is estimated that the recurring cost of maintenance and data storage bundled together, per-camera, is \$1,488.
- The mandatory one-time increase in local expenditure in FY20-21 will exceed \$1,091,013 [(\$70.59 + \$1,488) x 700].
- There would be a mandatory recurring increase in FY21-22 and subsequent years estimated to exceed \$1,041,600 (\$1,488 x 700).
- It is estimated that at least eight full time civilian employees will be required to handle the management of the data, as well as Freedom of Information Act (FIOA) requests. Each employee would cost approximately \$41,800 in an annual salary, as well as an additional \$13,509 in benefits.
- The total recurring increase in local expenditures for personnel in FY20-21 and subsequent years is estimated to exceed \$442,472 [(\$41,800 + \$13,509) x 8].
- The total one-time increase in mandatory local expenditures to Davidson County in FY20-21 will exceed \$3,789,509 (\$2,256,024 + \$1,091,013 + \$442,472).
- The total recurring increase in mandatory local expenditure to Davidson County in FY21-22 and subsequent years will exceed \$3,571,736 (\$2,087,664 + \$1,041,600 + \$442,472).
- On July 7th, 2017, the Metropolitan Council of Nashville and Davidson County appropriated \$15,000,000 for BWC. On August 29th, 2019, Metropolitan Nashville Police Department signed a five year contract with WatchGuard, Inc. for BWC and in-car camera systems for \$19,000,000.
- Any increase in workloads to courts can be accommodated within existing resources without an increased appropriation or reduced reversion.
- There will not be a sufficient number of Class C felony prosecutions for state or local government to experience any significant increase in revenue or expenditures.

**Article II, Section 24 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that: no law of general application shall impose increased expenditure requirements on cities or counties unless the General Assembly shall provide that the state share in the cost.*

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Krista Lee Carsner, Executive Director

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