Department: Boston Housing Authority
Surveillance Technology: Rodent Monitoring Camera System (Reolink Ranger Pro LTE, AI-enhanced)

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1. Purpose: What is the purpose of this Surveillance Technology?

The purpose of this technology is to identify and track rodent activity in infrastructure-adjacent areas (e.g., alleys, dumpsters, and green spaces) in order to support targeted pest mitigation efforts by the City of Boston. The system is designed to improve public health, sanitation, and operational efficiency while maintaining strong privacy safeguards.

The Rodent Monitoring Camera System uses AI-enhanced Reolink Ranger Pro LTE cameras to identify and track rodent activity. Cameras will be owned and operated by Extrasense Technologies and deployed at Boston Housing Authority (BHA) sites to monitor rodent presence around trash receptacles.

The cameras capture short, motion-triggered video clips focused solely on detecting rodent activity. Person detection and audio recording are disabled. Captured clips are securely transmitted to a U.S.-based cloud server for analysis.

The primary purpose is to assist the City of Boston and Boston Housing Authority in reducing rodent activity through improved monitoring and data-driven mitigation strategies. The cameras will not be used for personal, criminal, or law enforcement surveillance.

2. Authorized Use: What are the uses of this Surveillance Technology that are authorized, the rules and processes required before that use, and the uses that are prohibited?

The technology may only be used to detect, collect, and analyze rodent-related activity. Deployments must be limited to non-intrusive, low-foot-traffic public infrastructure zones. Any use for facial recognition, audio monitoring, law enforcement, or individual surveillance is expressly prohibited.

3. Data Collection: What Surveillance Data can be collected by the Surveillance Technology?

The rodent monitoring camera system captures short, motion-triggered video clips (maximum 15 seconds). Each camera is equipped with smart motion detection that can differentiate between people, vehicles, and other objects. In our deployment, the cameras are configured to exclude motion events triggered by people. This means the camera does not record video when it detects a person in the frame. Only motion events not associated with people (such as rodents or small animals) will trigger video capture. This approach prevents the recording of footage with

identifiable individuals by design. Footage that could be used to identify an individual will be deleted and not stored. Additionally no audio, facial recognition, or biometric data is collected.

Cameras will be placed on Boston Housing Authority sites, specifically around trash corrals to monitor rodent activity at dumpsters. The pilot duration will be several months in coordination with the City of Boston Mayor's Office and Boston Housing Authority.

4. <u>Data Access:</u> What individuals can access or use the collected Surveillance Data, and what are the rules and processes required before access or use of the information?

Only a limited number of credentialed Extrasense team members, those directly involved in system oversight and model refinement with secure login access can view and analyze the footage. Extrasense team members will not frequently review the footage however should have the ability to access the footage to document it for compliance. Boston Housing Authority officials from the Boston Rodent Action Plan participating in the pilot may be granted limited access for project review and insight.

5. <u>Data Protection:</u> What safeguards protect information from unauthorized access, including, but not limited to, encryption, access-control, and access-oversight mechanisms?

All footage is transmitted via FTPS (File Transfer Protocol Secure), which uses TLS (Transport Layer Security) to encrypt data during transmission. This ensures that no video data can be intercepted or read while being uploaded to our secure cloud storage. Data is stored exclusively in Google Cloud Storage (GCS). GCS encrypts data at rest by default using AES-256 encryption, one of the strongest available. Data is also encrypted in transit during upload, ensuring end-to-end security. As just described, person detection is done at the camera level, preventing footage with identifiable individuals from being recorded. Any additional filtering is algorithmic and targets non-rodent events to reduce noise in the dataset. No footage is stored on the local device (SD card disabled). Access to data is logged and monitored with two-factor authentication controls

6. <u>Data Retention</u>

a. **What time period, if any, will information collected by the Surveillance Technology be routinely retained?**
b. **Why is that retention period appropriate to further the purpose(s)?**
c. **What is the process by which the information is regularly deleted after that period has elapsed, and what conditions must be met to retain information beyond that period?**

- Footage is retained for no more than 30 days

- Data is automatically deleted unless flagged for analysis
- No backups or archival storage is maintained

7. Public Access: How can collected Surveillance Data be accessed by members of the public, including criminal defendants?

Raw footage is not made available to the public as it is not created or received by public employees. Aggregated reports and heatmaps summarizing rodent activity may be shared for transparency and community benefit.

8. Information and Data-Sharing:

a. **How can other City or non-City entities access or use the Surveillance Data?**
b. **How is the information shared among City agencies or between City agencies and non-City entities and organizations?**
c. **What, if any, required justification and legal standard is necessary to do so, and what obligation(s) are imposed on the recipient of the Surveillance Data?**

Data is not shared with third parties unless explicitly authorized in writing by the Boston Housing Authority Administrator. Any data sharing among City agencies will require a data sharing agreement with Boston Housing Authority, and will only include aggregated reports of rodent activity, not Surveillance Data. No integration with private surveillance, commercial entities, or law enforcement occurs.

9. Training

a. **What training, if any, is required for any individual authorized to use the Surveillance Data or technology or to access information collected by the Surveillance Technology?**
b. **What are the training materials?**

Extrasense staff operating the system receive training on data minimization, privacy configurations, secure handling of data, and city-specific deployment requirements. Documentation is provided to the City.

10. Oversight: What mechanisms ensure that the Surveillance Use Policy is followed, including, but not limited to, identifying personnel assigned to ensure compliance with the policy, internal record keeping of the use of the technology or access to information collected by the Surveillance Technology, audit requirements or procedures, technical

measures to monitor for misuse, any independent person or entity with oversight authority, and sanctions for violations of the policy?

Audit logs of all system access and footage retrievals are maintained and can be reviewed by the City upon request. Extrasense welcomes regular privacy and impact reviews during the pilot period.

11. Legal Authority: What statutes, regulations, or legal precedents, if any, control the collection, capturing, recording, retaining, processing, interception, analysis, release, or disclosure of Surveillance Data and technology?

This deployment is governed by the City of Boston's Surveillance Ordinance and implemented in partnership with the Mayor's Office. The technology complies with applicable local, state, and federal privacy laws.

12. Child Rights: What are the special considerations specific to the Surveillance Technology and Surveillance Data pertaining to minor children?

Cameras will not be placed near schools, parks, playgrounds, or areas where minors are likely to gather. Any footage incidentally capturing minors is filtered and discarded.

This technology does not use, rely on, or produce data involving race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, disability status, or other protected characteristics. Use of the system shall not result in discriminatory outcomes, targeting, or enforcement.