

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 1, 2022
TO: City Council
FROM: Darren Pytel, Police Chief
SUBJECT: Surveillance Technology – Replacement Body-Worn Cameras/In-car Cameras

Recommendation

1. Hold a public hearing to consider the purchase of replacement police body-worn cameras and in-car camera systems and allow their continued use (26.070.030 (b) Davis Municipal Code (DMC)).
2. Make a determination that the replacement purchase and continued use of the police body-worn cameras and in-car cameras system has been balanced with the need to: investigate and prevent crimes; protect crime victims and society from those who commit crimes; protect civil rights and civil liberties, including privacy and free expression; and the costs to the City.
3. Approve the replacement purchase and continued use of the police body-worn cameras and in-car camera systems.
4. Re-adopt the existing Surveillance Use Policies for the police body-worn cameras and in-car cameras (Attachments 1, 2 and 3).

Fiscal Impact

The purchase cost for replacement equipment (in-car and body-worn cameras in addition to the hardware and software for the system) is ~\$216,115.00 and will be paid for by the existing replacement account and funds already approved by Council as part of the regular budget.

Council Goal(s)

This item is consistent with the Council goal to ensure a safe, healthy, equitable community. It is not tied to a specific task; however, it is part of normal City business activity.

Commission Involvement

This surveillance impact report and accompanying information regarding the replacement equipment was sent to the Police Accountability Commission for their August 29, 2022, meeting.

Background and Analysis

Steps Required for Use of Surveillance Technology

In order for the Police Department to purchase the replacement equipment and then use it, the following shall occur:

- (1) **Public Notice** - The Police Department shall have submitted to the City Council a **Surveillance Impact Report** and a proposed **Surveillance Use Policy** via an informational staff report on a regular City Council meeting consent calendar at least thirty (30) days prior to holding a public hearing required under 26.07.030 (b) DMC. The

informational staff report shall have been posted on the City website on a City Council agenda.

A Surveillance Impact Report means a written report including at a minimum the following:

- (a) Information describing the surveillance technology and how it works, including product descriptions from manufacturers; and
- (b) Information on the proposed purpose(s) for the surveillance technology; and
- (c) If applicable, the location(s) it may be deployed and crime statistics for any location(s); and
- (d) An assessment identifying any potential impact on civil liberties and civil rights and discussing any plans to safeguard the rights of the public; and
- (e) The fiscal costs for the surveillance technology, including initial purchase, personnel and other ongoing costs, and any current or potential sources of funding; and
- (f) Whether use or maintenance of the technology will require data gathered by the technology to be handled or stored by a third-party vendor on an ongoing basis; and
- (g) A summary of the experience, if any, other governmental entities have had with the proposed technology, including information about the effectiveness, any known adverse information about the technology such as unanticipated costs, failures, civil rights or civil liberties abuses.

A Surveillance Use Policy at a minimum specifies the following:

- (a) The specific purpose(s) that the surveillance technology item is intended to advance.
- (b) The uses that are authorized, and the rules and processes required prior to such use.
- (c) The information that can be collected by the surveillance technology, including "open source" data.
- (d) The category of individual who can access or use the collected information, and the rules and processes required prior to access or use of the information.
- (e) The general safeguards that protect information from unauthorized access, including encryption and access control mechanisms. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the disclosure of information that could reveal vulnerabilities to, or otherwise increase the potential for an attack on, an information technology system of the city.
- (f) The time period, if any, for which information collected by the surveillance technology will be routinely retained, the reason such retention period is appropriate to further the purpose(s), the process by which the information is regularly deleted after that period lapses, and the specific conditions that must be met to retain information beyond that period.
- (g) How collected information can be accessed or used by members of the public, including criminal defendants.
- (h) If and how other city or non-city entities can access or use the information, including any required justification or legal standard necessary to do so and any obligations imposed on the recipient of the information.
- (i) The training required for any individual authorized to use the surveillance technology or to access information collected by the surveillance technology.

- (j) The mechanisms to ensure that the Surveillance Use Policy is followed, including internal personnel assigned to ensure compliance with the policy, internal record keeping of the use of the technology or access to information collected by the technology, technical measures to monitor for misuse, any independent person or entity with oversight authority, and the legally enforceable sanctions for violations of the policy.

Here, the Police Department submitted a **Surveillance Impact Report** and the proposed **Surveillance Use Policies** via an informational staff report on a regular City Council meeting consent calendar on **August 30, 2022**¹. The public hearing being held pursuant to this staff report is scheduled for **November 1, 2022**, which is more than the 30-day notice requirement provided for under 26.070.030 (c) DMC.

The Police Department also submitted the reports to the Police Accountability Commission for their September and October meetings.

- (2) **Public Hearing** - A public hearing shall be held by the City Council in order to have an informed public debate about whether to acquire and allow the continued use of the surveillance technology.
- (3) **Findings** - The City Council shall make a determination that the replacement of the in-car and body-worn camera systems has been balanced with the need to investigate and prevent crimes; protect crime victims and society from those who commit crimes; protect civil rights and civil liberties, including privacy and free expression; and the costs to the city.
- (4) **Policy Approval** - Council shall also review and re-approve the **Surveillance Use Policies** (26.07.040 DMC).

At the **November 1, 2022**, meeting, the City Council has several options:

- Approve, reject, or delay for future consideration, the replacement camera systems.
- Approve, reject, or immediately modify, the Surveillance Use Policies for the cameras systems or, if the policy is not approved, have the Police Department return with modifications.

Background

The Police Department began using in-car cameras to record police events in 1995/96. The cameras were initially installed in the traffic cars to record traffic stops. At the time it was cost prohibitive to install cameras in the entire patrol fleet and the first generation of cameras malfunctioned frequently reducing their effectiveness. By 2005 the cost of in-car cameras had come down significantly and the quality of the audio/visual had improved, which resulted in the Police Department installing cameras in the entire patrol car fleet.

While in-car cameras are now used by a majority of law enforcement agencies across the country, it has become clear that they do not record a majority of the interactions officers have with the public because many incidents do not occur near patrol cars. This, combined with

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/2022/2022-08-30/03J1-Surveillance-Tech-Authorization-A-Replacement-Body-Worn-Cameras-and-In-Car-Cameras-Surveillance-Technology.pdf>

significant advances in micro-camera technology, has opened the door for body-worn cameras (BWC). BWCs are simply small video cameras that can either be attached to a police uniform, or can be worn by a police officer, and can be activated to record police interactions.

In the last decade, following several widely publicized police use-of-force encounters, there has been a national calling for police departments to equip officers with BWCs. In December 2014 President Obama also called on police departments to issue cameras to sworn officers so that citizen-police interactions could be recorded.

The Davis Police Department began field testing body worn cameras in early 2014. At the time there were only a few known manufacturers of BWCs. Initial testing was positive, although we identified issues with downloading, mechanical failure and breakage, and video storage. In short, we determined that BWCs produce very large files (video files are very large digital files, especially if the video is taken and stored as high definition video) and that video storage was going to be costly (this continues to be an issue in 2022). We also determined that average police officer activity would result in inordinate amounts of time being used to download and sort video files into the computer system for use/retention.

By 2015 many of the in-car camera manufacturers started producing BWCs resulting in significant improvements. In mid-2015 we field tested the WatchGuard Vista BWC. The officers field testing the device rated it very positively for audio/video quality, durability, ease of use and for improved downloading and file transfer.

In 2016, the Police Department purchased WatchGuard Vista BWCs and a server to store video evidence using Board of State Community Correction funds (public safety realignment funding provided to the Police Department and contained in the 2015-16 Police Department budget).

In 2018, the Police Department purchased the newest version of the WatchGuard Vista BWCs which automatically sync with the newly purchased WatchGuard in-car cameras. They were are also better technology and provide higher quality audio and images.

When the system was purchased in 2018, it was anticipated the cameras and hardware would last approximately four years. This is because the items are used daily and although rugged, are subjected to extreme conditions including normal wear and tear. Currently, 12 body-worn cameras that should be deployed are out of commission. Replacing the cameras is fairly urgent.

The Department is still pleased with the overall WatchGuard/Motorola Solutions technology (WatchGuard was purchased by Motorola Solutions) and desires to purchase the latest system, the V300 Body-Worn Cameras² and the M500 Mobile Video System³.

Because BWC and in-car camera technology is specifically listed as surveillance technology under the City ordinance, the Police Department must seek permission to purchase the replacement BWC/in-car camera technology.

Council has previously approved the use of body-worn cameras and in-car cameras in 2018⁴, 2019⁵, 2020⁶, 2021⁷, and 2022⁸.

² https://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_us/video-security-access-control/body-worn-cameras/v300.html

³ https://www.motorolasolutions.com/en_us/video-security-access-control/in-car-video-systems/m500.html

Surveillance Impact Report

Information describing the surveillance technology and how it works, including product descriptions from manufacturers;

(a) Information on the proposed purpose(s) for the surveillance technology:

The Davis Police Department recognizes that video and audio recordings of interactions between law enforcement personnel and the public can provide a record of those events. The use of recording equipment is intended to assist officers in the field during the performance of their duties, and enhance the mission of the Department, by capturing those interactions between sworn officers of the Department and members of the public. To multiple ends, video can provide additional information regarding enforcement and/or investigative activities and public interactions, as well as assist in collecting evidence for use in criminal investigations, including identifying and apprehending offenders, and obtaining, collecting, and preserving evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

(b) If applicable, the location(s) it may be deployed and crime statistics for any location(s);

Sworn officers are issued body-worn cameras. Officers, including plain-clothes officers, are expected to record activities and interactions that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Arrests and detentions, or situations where an officer reasonably believes they will make an arrest or detention (to include pedestrian/traffic stops and consensual encounters made with the intent to develop reasonable suspicion to detain);
- Assisting in an arrest or detention situation;
- Uses of force;
- Confrontational law enforcement related interactions;
- Vehicle and foot pursuits;
- Suspect interrogations and Miranda advisements (excluding interrogations occurring in a recorded interview room) and, generally, interviews of victims and witnesses; and
- Forced entries, search warrants, and warrantless searches (including vehicles).

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/20180731/08E-Surveillance-Tech-Public-Hearing-Body-Worn-and-In-Car-Cameras.pdf>

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/20190618/08J-Surveillance-Tech-PD-Body-Worn-Camera.pdf>

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/2020/2020-09-22/04-Surveillance-Tech-Reauthorization.pdf>

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/2021/2021-09-21/06-Surveillance-Technology-Renewals.pdf>

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<https://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Agendas/2022/2022-06-28/06-Surveillance-Technology-Renewals.pdf>

Every police vehicle that is fully marked and whose primary purpose is for patrol use contains an in-car camera system. Unless exceptional circumstances exist, it is expected that the following incidents will be both audibly and visually recorded:

Generally, any incident or event in which audio/video documentation would likely have evidentiary value. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:

- Traffic stops/contacts, including pedestrian and bicycle stops/contacts
- Vehicle pursuits
- Crimes in progress
- Arrests, contacts/field interviews, field investigative detentions
- Any situation or event that the officer, through training and experience, believes audio/video recording/documentation would be prudent and beneficial for evidentiary or administrative purposes.

(c) An assessment identifying any potential impact on civil liberties and civil rights and discussing any plans to safeguard the rights of the public;

Video cameras raise many privacy issues. Unlike many traditional surveillance methods, video cameras can simultaneously record both audio and video and capture close-up images that allow for the potential use of facial recognition technology, although facial recognition technology tied to body-worn cameras is banned by State law.

In addition, while stationary surveillance cameras generally cover only public spaces, body-worn cameras give officers the ability to record inside private homes and to film sensitive situations that might emerge during calls for service. There is also concern about how the footage from video cameras might be stored and used. Video often depicts people at their worst and in their worst situations (law enforcement is involved). The release of video can cause devastating consequences for some. In order to provide safeguards, it is important that Department policy addresses privacy concerns.

(d) The fiscal costs for the surveillance technology, including initial purchase, personnel and other ongoing costs, and any current or potential sources of funding;

Initial Purchase Cost

The purchase cost for replacement equipment in 2022 (in-car and body-worn in addition to the hardware and software for the system) is ~\$216,115.00 and will be paid for by the existing replacement account and funds already approved by council as part of the regular budget.

Personnel Costs

Minimal to operate the systems.

Ongoing Costs

These are built into existing budget.

Potential Sources of Funding

Replacement accounts and general fund.

(e) Whether use or maintenance of the technology will require data gathered by the technology to be handled or stored by a third-party vendor on an ongoing basis;

Video evidence is stored on a Police Department computer server without third-party access

(f) A summary of the experience, if any, other governmental entities have had with the proposed technology, including information about the effectiveness, any known adverse information about the technology such as unanticipated costs, failures, civil rights or civil liberties abuses.

Cameras are widely used by law enforcement agencies in the United States. They are worn principally by officers in the performance of duties that require open and direct contact with the public. Despite their widespread and growing adoption, the current evidence regarding the effectiveness of body-worn cameras is mixed. Some studies suggest that body-worn cameras may offer benefits while others show either no impact or possible negative effects⁹.

The ACLU of California supports the use of body-worn video cameras by law enforcement, but only if they are used according to policies that assure accountability, protect privacy and promote transparency and community trust¹⁰.

Despite some studies casting doubt on cameras programs, the Davis Police Department has been using them for over 25 years and has found them to be a valuable tool in providing law enforcement services in Davis. As with any use of technology, good policies and adherence to them is an important consideration in continuing with the program.

Oversight Following Initial Council Approval (26.07.060 DMC)

(a) By the end of each fiscal year, a City department that uses surveillance technology must present a written Annual Surveillance Report at a regular City Council meeting for City Council review for each approved surveillance technology item. If the City department is unable to meet the deadline, the department head shall notify the City Council in writing of staff's request to extend this period, and the reasons for that request. The City Council may grant reasonable extensions to comply with this Section.

(b) Based upon information in the Annual Surveillance Report, the City Council will, at a regular City Council meeting, balance the need to: investigate and prevent crimes; protect crime victims and society from those who commit crimes; protect civil rights and civil liberties, including privacy and free expression; and the costs to the City and will determine whether to continue to allow the use of the surveillance technology item, cease use, or propose modifications to the corresponding Surveillance Use Policy.

“Annual Surveillance Report” means an annual written report concerning a specific surveillance technology.

(a) The Annual Surveillance Report will include all of the following:

(1) A general description of how the surveillance technology was used;

⁹<https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/research-body-worn-cameras-and-law-enforcement>

¹⁰ <https://www.aclusocal.org/en/body-worn-video-cameras>

(2) A general description of whether and how often data acquired through the use of the surveillance technology item was shared with outside entities, the name of any recipient entity, the type(s) of data disclosed, under what legal standard(s) the information was disclosed, and the justification for the disclosure(s);

(3) A summary of community complaints or concerns about the surveillance technology item;

(4) The results of any internal audits required by the Surveillance Use Policy, any information about violations of the Surveillance Use Policy, and a general description of any actions taken in response;

(5) Information, including crime statistics, that help the City Council assess whether the surveillance technology has been effective at achieving its identified purposes;

(6) Statistics and information about any related Public Records Act requests;

(7) Total annual costs for the surveillance technology, including personnel and other ongoing costs, and what source of funding will fund the technology in the coming year;

(8) Any requested modifications to the Surveillance Use Policy and a detailed basis for the request;

(9) Where applicable, a general breakdown of what physical objects the surveillance technology hardware was installed upon, using general descriptive terms; for surveillance technology software, a general breakdown of what data sources the surveillance technology was applied to.

(10) A summary of all requests for City Council approval for the use of the surveillance technology item, including whether the City Council approved or rejected the proposal and/or required changes to a proposed Surveillance Use Policy before approval

(b) The Annual Surveillance report will not contain the specific records that a surveillance technology item collects, stores, exchanges, or analyzes and/or information protected, restricted and/or sealed pursuant to State and/or federal laws, including information not required to be released by the Public Records Act.

Surveillance Use Policy

Proposed policies for City Council consideration and adoption are attached. (Attachments 1, 2 and 3)

Attachments

1. Use Policy – Body-Worn Cameras
2. Use Policy – In-Car Cameras
3. Video Release Policy
4. Motorola Solutions Quotes

DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

**BODY-WORN VIDEO CAMERAS
Policy and Procedure 4.12-A**

DEPARTMENT MANUAL

Index as:

Body worn video cameras

BWC

Cameras, body worn

Video, body worn

I. POLICY

The Davis Police Department provides most sworn officers with body worn video cameras for use during the performance of their duties. All video recordings made while working as a member of the Davis Police Department – in any capacity – are the property of the Department, and subject to review by the Department and its agents. The use of personally owned video recording devices is prohibited.

It is the specific intent of this policy to capture/record all interactions, including phone calls, related to criminal investigations on body-worn cameras or other recording devices to the extent that can be done so without violating specific privacy rights contained in the law. Interactions related to non-criminal actions should be recorded when there is consent and/or as otherwise provided in this policy.

II. PURPOSE

The Davis Police Department recognizes that video and audio recordings of interactions between law enforcement personnel and the public can provide a record of those events. The use of body worn camera (BWC) equipment is intended to assist officers in the field during the performance of their duties, and enhance the mission of the Department, by capturing those interactions between sworn officers of the Department and members of the public. To multiple ends, BWC video can provide additional information regarding enforcement and/or investigative activities and public interactions, as well as assist in collecting evidence for use in criminal investigations, including identifying and apprehending offenders, and obtaining, collecting, and preserving evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Such recordings, however, provide a limited perspective of the encounters, and must be considered along with all other available evidence – such as witness statements, officer interviews, forensic analyses, and documentary evidence – when evaluating the appropriateness of an officer's actions.

The Department has adopted the use of BWCs and has established BWC procedures to:

- Collect evidence for use in criminal investigations and prosecution;
- Assist officers with accurately completing reports and providing court testimony;

- Promote accountability;
- Deter criminal activity and uncooperative behavior during police-public interactions;
- Assist in the investigation and resolution of complaints against officers; and
- Provide information to aid in officer evaluation, training, and continuous improvement.

III. PROCEDURE

A. Guidelines for Activation of BWC

1. Officers, including plain-clothes officers, are expected to record activities and interactions that include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Arrests and detentions, or situations where an officer reasonably believes they will make an arrest or detention (to include pedestrian/traffic stops and consensual encounters made with the intent to develop reasonable suspicion to detain);
 - Assisting in an arrest or detention situation;
 - Uses of force;
 - Confrontational law enforcement related interactions;
 - Vehicle and foot pursuits;
 - Suspect interrogations and Miranda advisements (excluding interrogations occurring in a recorded interview room) and, generally, interviews of victims and witnesses; and
 - Forced entries, search warrants, and warrantless searches (including vehicles).

Officers are expected to activate their BWC as soon as practicable upon encountering the above types of events. Optimally, officers should activate their BWC prior to arrival at these types of events in order to ensure the entire event is captured. When an officer is unable to activate their BWC at the beginning of an event, they should document the reason in their police report; if a police report is taken. At no time should an officer jeopardize their safety, or the safety of any other officer, in order to activate a BWC.

Officers may use discretion when deciding whether or not to advise a person they are being recorded. Generally, officers should not cease recording based solely on the request or demand of a person.

2. Informal Community Interactions (Public Encounters) – Informal community interactions differ from the “consensual encounters” officers’ conduct in an effort to develop reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause for arrest. To strengthen relationships between police and the public, officers may use discretion regarding the recording of informal, non-enforcement related interactions with the public. In the event an encounter becomes adversarial or an enforcement action may take place, officers are expected to activate their BWC; without compromising their safety or the safety of others.
3. Victims and Witnesses of Crime – Officers are expected to record interviews of crime victims and witnesses. Officers have no obligation to advise victims or witnesses that they are being recorded, but may do so at their discretion. When a victim or witness requests they not be recorded, officers may consider their request when deciding whether to continue recording or not. Officers may offer to avert their BWC to capture only audio during the interview when doing so would facilitate obtaining a recorded statement.

In cases where a victim or witness requests they not be recorded, and the officer agrees not to record, officers should record their request prior to turning off their BWC. Minimally, the person should be told that a criminal case could be hampered by not recording the interview. When an officer is already recording, they shall record their explanation for turning off their BWC prior to doing so.

In the event a crime witness or a member of the public wishes to anonymously report or discuss criminal activity, officers have the discretion to not record.

4. Domestic Violence Victims – Officers are expected to record interviews of domestic violence victims to facilitate future prosecution efforts and discourage later recanting of statements. Officers are expected to also record interviews with children who witness domestic violence, when the child is willing.
5. Child Abuse and Sexual Assault Victims – Officers are expected to record interviews. In cases where the victim requests they not be video recorded, officers should minimally audio record the interview.
6. First Amendment Activity – Officers should not record individuals who are picketing, or engaged in peaceful protest or First Amendment protected speech/activities – unless the officer believes a violation of criminal law is occurring, may occur, or if the officer has direct interaction with a participant or third party to the event.

B. Knowledge of Recording

Penal Code Section 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential. However, Penal Code Section 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

- Any officer may surreptitiously record conversations during the normal course of duty related to a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation.
- Any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law, or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity, shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other officers occurring for solely administrative purposes.
- Any individual contacted by an officer of the Department wearing a conspicuously mounted recording device (BWC) will be deemed to have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.

C. Operating Procedures

1. Officers, including plain-clothes, but not undercover, officers who have been issued a BWC shall wear it at all times they may become involved in an enforcement situation. Officers shall position the BWC to facilitate an optimum recording field of view.
2. At the beginning of their shift, officers will inspect the BWC for any physical damage and to ensure the device is in working order. Any damaged, malfunctioning, or missing equipment shall be immediately reported to a supervisor. Additionally, as soon as

practicable, notification of the equipment problem should be made, via email, to PDIS. Additionally, officers shall notify dispatch over the radio if they are not wearing a functional BWC. Dispatch shall log the information in CAD under the officer's unit history for their shift.

3. In general, once the BWC recorder is activated, officers are expected to continue recording until the incident has concluded, recording is no longer relevant, or there is no apparent value to continued recording.
 - A BWC may not be turned off during a use-of-force incident until the event has fully stabilized and never while in the presence of any person threatened with or subjected to force.
 - If the BWC is in use during any other situation, and it becomes necessary to discuss issues or concerns with another officer or supervisor in private away from any person who is being detained and/or in custody, the BWC may be turned off. The intention to stop the recording will be noted by the officer verbally before switching the device off. When the private conversation has ended, the BWC recording is expected to resume.
4. Either a patrol car's in-car camera or an officer's BWC must be activated during the transport of any person. Officers are expected to record the processing and/or booking, and all other interactions with a person who is in custody.
5. When an interview is to be recorded, and time and opportunity permit, the recording officer shall:
 - Test the recording device/equipment to ensure it is functioning and ready to record prior to commencing the interview or recording;
 - Make a statement at the beginning of the recording to identify:
 - The date and time of the interview or recording;
 - The location of the interview or recording; and
 - The identities of all parties involved in, or present at, the interview or recording.
 - Record any other pertinent and/or identifying information, such as phone numbers called during recorded interviews, informant numbers when name identities cannot be used, etc.;
 - Describe the time of, and reason for, any temporary stoppage of the recording and include the fact all parties had knowledge of the stoppage;
 - Record the date and time recording ended at the conclusion of each interview; and
 - Whenever possible, ensure the device recorded properly before the interviewed person leaves.

When circumstances do not permit compliance with the above guidelines (i.e., spontaneous recordings) as much of the information as possible should be included at the end of the recording to identify the conversation.

6. Officers are responsible for transferring all recordings to the proper Department file server by the end of each shift and before going off-duty.

D. Prohibited/Restricted Recordings and Acts

1. BWCs shall not be used to record non-work-related, personal activity.
2. BWCs will not intentionally be activated in places where a heightened expectation of privacy exists, such as workplace locker rooms, dressing rooms, or restrooms.
3. No type of recording device may be intentionally activated to record the conversations of fellow members or superiors without their knowledge.
4. Officers should not record undercover officers or confidential informants, absent supervisor approval under limited circumstances.
5. When possible, officers should avoid recording exposed private areas of the body.
6. Officers should not record patients during any medical or psychological evaluation or treatment by a healthcare professional unless the person is engaging in violence or may engage in violence or when force was used against the person during their arrest or detention. While inside a medical or psychological facility, officers should avoid recording persons other than the intended person.
7. Recordings shall not be made or used for the sole purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any department member or member of the public.
8. Members shall not obtain or convert, for their personal use, any recordings obtained during the course of their official duties. The following are specifically prohibited:
 - Making personal copies of official recordings;
 - Re-recording of videos with other devices;
 - Posting of official video and/or audio to any non-Department sponsored social networking or other web sites; and
 - Posting of recordings on any Department sponsored site without the express permission from the Police Chief or their designee. Any video posted on a Department sponsored social media or other website will thereafter be considered public information.
9. Recordings shall not be transmitted, shared or transferred via e-mail (or by any other electronic process), except for official purposes, and only by personnel who have been authorized by the system administrator.
10. BWCs should not be used to record statements intended solely for civil liability purposes unless there is full consent from the person being recorded.

E. Review and Use of Recordings

1. Officers should review recordings to assist with their investigation, prior to the completion of their report. Recorded statements shall be summarized and documented within the narrative of the applicable report.
2. Critical Incidents – The Davis Police Department acknowledges that video recordings taken during critical incidents do not necessarily reflect the full extent of the nature of the event; or the experience, analysis, training, threat assessment, or state of mind of the individual officers(s) in a given incident. Moreover, recordings, especially video, have

limitations, and may depict events differently than as honestly recalled by the involved officer(s). Specifically, it is understood that recording devices may capture information that may not have been heard or observed by the involved officers, and that officers may see and hear things not captured by recording devices.

- For the purposes of this policy, critical incidents include:
 - Officer-involved shootings, regardless of whether a person was hit by gunfire;
 - A traffic collision involving death or serious bodily injury to another person;
 - A use of force resulting in death or serious bodily injury to another person; or
 - All deaths while an arrestee/detainee is in the custodial care of the Department unless there is no preliminary evidence of any of the following: misconduct, a use of force, or an act committed by an arrestee/detainee that appears intended to cause injury or death.
- Officers involved in critical incidents should notify the responding supervisor of any related recordings. In the event a critical incident is recorded, and immediate retrieval of a recording is required, a supervisor shall secure the recording device as soon as possible and maintain the chain of custody. The supervisor or manager charged with coordinating the criminal investigation of the case shall coordinate the download or electronic transfer of the file, minimizing those involved with the chain of custody.
- Officers, either as subjects or witness, who are involved in any critical incident will be permitted to review recordings after providing a statement or making a written report, if needed. In such cases where the involved officer(s) will view a video recording of the incident, they shall be provided the following admonishment:

“In this case, there is video evidence that you will have an opportunity to view after you have given your initial statement. Video evidence has limitations and may depict the events differently than you recall, and may not depict all of the events as seen or heard by you. Video has a limited field of view and may not capture events normally seen by the human eye. The “frame rate” of video may limit the camera’s ability to capture movements normally seen by the human eye. Lighting as seen on the video may be different than what is seen by the human eye. Videos are a two dimensional medium and may not capture depth, distance, or positional orientation as well as the human eye. Remember, video evidence is intended to assist your memory and ensure that your initial statement explains your state of mind at the time of the incident.”

F. Reviewing and Media Duplication

1. Officers will have review access to recorded media downloaded from BWC’s. Officers are expected to view their videos daily to ensure that their equipment is functioning correctly.
2. The Property & Evidence Specialist will have review and copying access rights for all recordings. The access will be used for the express purpose of copying recordings for evidence.

3. Supervisors/managers will have review access rights for training, administrative purposes, and evidentiary purposes.
4. The release of video captured by a BWC to any third party will be processed in a manner consistent with applicable departmental policy, law and current discovery requests. When criminal charges are being sought, all related recordings will be provided to the District Attorney's Office.
5. The digitally recorded media and all recorded images are the property of the Davis Police Department. Dissemination outside the agency is strictly prohibited without specific authorization of the Police Chief or their designee.

G. Supervisor Responsibilities

Supervisors with BWC-equipped officers under their command shall:

1. Ensure that officers under their command have completed the required Department BWC training and are familiar with applicable policies and procedures;
2. Conduct periodic inspections of officers assigned BWC equipment and ensure that the BWCs are properly affixed to officers' uniforms and fully/properly operable;
3. Ensure officers upload all BWC recordings at the end of their shifts;
4. Ensure officers tag accidental/inadvertent/unnecessary BWC recordings – recordings made in error; and
5. Review relevant BWC recordings prior to submitting any reports.

H. Use in Training/Incident Debriefs

Use of any video for training purposes requires approval of the Police Chief or their designee.

I. System Administrator

The system administrator is the manager overseeing Property & Evidence. The system administrator has oversight responsibilities including, but not limited to, the following:

- Ensuring recordings of evidentiary value are secure and retained according to the Department's retention schedule;
- Ensuring all other files are maintained in accordance with the Department's retention schedule;
- Conducting periodic, random audits to ensure the BWC system is operating properly and the camera is being utilized in accordance with this Policy & Procedure;
- System evaluation;
- Assessment and recommendations for modification of policies, procedures and practices associated with video recording;
- Training; and
- Coordination with IS regarding system related issues.

J. Request for Deletion of Accidental Recording

In the event of an accidental or sensitive personal recording using a BWC, where the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value, the recording employee may request that

the file be deleted by submitting an email request to the Office of the Police Chief. The administrator will review the file and recommend approval or denial of the request. In cases where the administrator denies the request to delete, an appeal may be submitted to the Police Chief for deletion authorization. In all cases of deletion requests, a determination should be made within 7 calendar days.

K. Media Retention

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 34090.6(a), "...the head of a department of a city or city and county, after one year, may destroy recordings of routine video monitoring...This destruction shall be approved by the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney shall be obtained. In the event that the recordings are evidence in any claim filed, or any pending litigation, they shall be preserved until that pending action/litigation is resolved."

It is the policy of the Davis Police Department to maintain recorded media for the minimum one year period prescribed by law. The retention period may be extended if the audio/video recording is known to have evidentiary value.

Darren Pytel
Police Chief

DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

**MOBILE VIDEO RECORDING EQUIPMENT AND STORAGE
Policy and Procedure 4.10-A**

DEPARTMENT MANUAL

**Index as:
In-Car Camera
Mobile Video
Camera, In-Car
Video, In-Car**

I. POLICY

It is the policy of the Davis Police Department to use audio-visual recorded media to provide additional evidence of criminal activity, to provide training opportunities for police officers, and to maintain public trust and citizen confidence in police procedures.

II. PROCEDURE

A. Definitions

In-Car Camera System and Mobile Video Recording (MVR) are synonymous and defined as any in-car equipment that captures audio and visual signals.

B. Officer Responsibility

1. Inspection of MVR equipment shall be the responsibility of the officer assigned to that vehicle and shall occur at the beginning of the officer's shift prior to placing the vehicle in service. The assigned officer shall perform an inspection to ensure the MVR is performing in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations.
2. The officer shall inspect the following equipment to insure that it is operational:
 - a. Remote Audio Transmitter:
 1. Ensure adequate power source
 2. Ensure it is connected to the recording equipment
 3. Ensure that remote activation is functioning
 - b. Camera Lens:
 1. Windshield and camera lens are free of obstructions
 2. Camera facing intended direction
 - c. Recording mechanism is capturing both audio and visual information and system plays back both audio and visual tracks.
3. Any malfunction of the in-car camera equipment shall be reported to the immediate supervisor prior to the unit being placed in service and the officer shall send an email to

the PDIS email group clearly stating the malfunction. The supervisor shall assign the officer to a unit containing a functioning MVR. If the supervisor is unable to provide the officer with a unit that has a functioning MVR and the vehicle is placed in service without an operational MVR, the officer shall contact dispatch and advise the dispatcher, via audio radio transmission, that the MVR is not operational. The dispatcher will make a notation on the officer's unit history for the day.

4. In the event that the inoperable MVR is located in a canine vehicle, the canine officer should continue to use their assigned vehicle and notify their supervisor and dispatch, via audio radio transmission, that the MVR is not operational. The dispatcher will make a notation on the officer's unit history for the day.
5. Damage or theft of the MVR shall be immediately documented and reported to the immediate supervisor. The officer shall send an email to the PDIS email group clearly stating what the damage is.
6. Unless exceptional circumstances exist, it is expected that the following incidents will be both audibly and visually recorded:
 - a. Generally, any incident or event in which audio/video documentation would likely have evidentiary value. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:
 1. Traffic stops/contacts, including pedestrian and bicycle stops/contacts
 2. Vehicle pursuits
 3. Crimes in progress
 4. Arrests, contacts/field interviews, field investigative detentions
 - b. Any situation or event that the officer, through training and experience, believes audio/video recording/documentation would be prudent and beneficial for evidentiary or administrative purposes.
7. In general, once the MVR is activated, officers are expected to continue recording until the incident has concluded, recording is no longer relevant, or there is no apparent value to continued recording.
 - A MVR may not be turned off during a use-of-force incident until the event has fully stabilized and never while in the presence of any person threatened with or subjected to force.
 - If the MVR is in use during any other situation, and it becomes necessary to discuss issues or concerns with another officer or supervisor in private away from any person who is being detained and/or in custody, the MVR may be turned off. The intention to stop the recording will be noted by the officer verbally before switching the device off. When the private conversation has ended, the MVR recording is expected to resume.
8. Officers shall ensure the volume from other electronics devices within the police vehicle such as; radios, CD players etc, are turned down when the MVR is activated (this does not apply to police radios.)

9. When the officer detects that the recording time remaining on the media is less than 1 hour they should, when practical, return to the police department to the designated area and download the media via WiFi technology.

C. Supervisors Responsibilities

1. Supervisors informed of a malfunction of the equipment shall ensure that PDIS was notified by email or in person.
2. When an incident arises that requires the retrieval of the recorded media (serious crime scene, departmental shooting, departmental accidents, etc) a supervisor shall ensure that the recorded media is downloaded prior to putting the vehicle back into service.

D. Evidence Technician's Responsibilities

1. Responsible for duplicating the recorded media after receiving a request from the involved officer.
2. Responsible for all long-term storage of media deemed to be of evidentiary value in conjunction with departmental regulations for the storage of evidence and the department retention schedule.

E. Review and Use of Recordings

1. Officers should review recordings to assist with their investigation, prior to the completion of their report. Recorded statements shall be summarized and documented within the narrative of the applicable report.
2. Critical Incidents – The Davis Police Department acknowledges that video recordings taken during critical incidents do not necessarily reflect the full extent of the nature of the event; or the experience, analysis, training, threat assessment, or state of mind of the individual officers(s) in a given incident. Moreover, recordings, especially video, have limitations, and may depict events differently than as honestly recalled by the involved officer(s). Specifically, it is understood that recording devices may capture information that may not have been heard or observed by the involved officers, and that officers may see and hear things not captured by recording devices.
 - For the purposes of this policy, critical incidents include:
 - Officer-involved shootings, regardless of whether a person was hit by gunfire;
 - A traffic collision involving death or serious bodily injury to another person;
 - A use of force resulting in death or serious bodily injury to another person; or
 - All deaths while an arrestee/detainee is in the custodial care of the Department unless there is no preliminary evidence of any of the following: misconduct, a use of force, or an act committed by an arrestee/detainee that appears intended to cause injury or death.
 - Officers involved in critical incidents should notify the responding supervisor of any related recordings. In the event a critical incident is recorded, and immediate retrieval

of a recording is required, a supervisor shall secure the recording device as soon as possible and maintain the chain of custody. The supervisor or manager charged with coordinating the criminal investigation of the case shall coordinate the download or electronic transfer of the file, minimizing those involved with the chain of custody.

- Officers, either as subjects or witness, who are involved in any critical incident will be permitted to review recordings after providing a statement or making a written report, if needed. In such cases where the involved officer(s) will view a video recording of the incident, they shall be provided the following admonishment:

“In this case, there is video evidence that you will have an opportunity to view after you have given your initial statement. Video evidence has limitations and may depict the events differently than you recall, and may not depict all of the events as seen or heard by you. Video has a limited field of view and may not capture events normally seen by the human eye. The “frame rate” of video may limit the camera’s ability to capture movements normally seen by the human eye. Lighting as seen on the video may be different than what is seen by the human eye. Videos are a two dimensional medium and may not capture depth, distance, or positional orientation as well as the human eye. Remember, video evidence is intended to assist your memory and ensure that your initial statement explains your state of mind at the time of the incident.”

F. Media Duplication

The primary purposes of the MVR system are to provide a depiction of events for courtroom presentation, enhance the officer’s ability to document and review statements and actions for report purposes and provide an impartial measurement for self-critique for the officer, therefore, the following personnel will have review and/or copying access to the recorded media:

1. Officers should periodically view their videos to insure that their equipment is functioning correctly. This shall be done at least once per work week. The audit log will display that officers are following this procedure.
2. The Evidence Technician will have review access and copying access for all MVR systems. The access will be used for the express purpose of copying MVR recordings for evidence.
3. Supervisors and FTO’s will have review and copying access rights for training, administrative purposes, and evidentiary purposes.
4. An officer’s MVR recordings may be made available for roll call training with the permission of the Police Chief.
5. The digitally recorded media and all recorded images are the property of the Davis Police Department and dissemination outside the agency is strictly prohibited without specific authorization of the Police Chief.
6. To prevent damage to or alteration of the original recorded media, it shall not be copied or viewed from any device not approved by the departmental media technician.

G. Media Retention

Pursuant to Section 34090.6(a) of the California Government Code, "...the head of a department of a city or city and county, after one year, may destroy recordings of routine video monitoring...This destruction shall be approved by the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney shall be obtained. In the event that the recordings are evidence in any claim filed or any pending litigation, they shall be preserved until pending litigation is resolved."

"Routine video monitoring" as defined by Section 34090.6(c) "means videotaping by a video or electronic imaging system designed to record the regular and ongoing operations of the departments described in subdivision (a), including mobile in-car video systems..."

It is the policy of the Davis Police Department to maintain mobile video recorded media for the minimum one year period proscribed by law.

Darren Pytel
Police Chief

DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

**RELEASE OF VIDEO EVIDENCE
Policy and Procedure 4.13-A**

DEPARTMENT MANUAL

**Index as:
Release of video
BWC video, release
In-car camera video, release**

I. POLICY

It is the policy of the Davis Police Department that video evidence of critical incidents involving Davis police officers that is within the Department's possession be released to the public within 45 days of the incident. Video may be released earlier if the Police Chief determines that earlier release is in the public interest. This release shall consist of relevant video imagery that depicts the actions and events leading up to and including the critical incident. Relevant video imagery is video and accompanying audio footage that is typically considered by the Police Chief and criminal prosecutors to determine the propriety of an officer's conduct during such critical incidents. The release of video shall be accompanied by additional information to provide context based on the evidence available at the time of release.

Critical Incidents: This policy applies to video imagery concerning the following types of incidents:

- Officer-involved shootings, regardless of whether a person was hit by gunfire;
- A use of force resulting in death or serious bodily injury to another;
- All deaths while an arrestee/detainee is in the custodial care of the Department unless there is no preliminary evidence of any of the following: misconduct, a use of force, or an act committed by an arrestee/detainee that appears intended to cause injury or death; or
- Any other police encounter where the Police Chief and the City Manager determines release of video is in the public interest.

II. PROCEDURE

A. Statement of Intent

It is the intent of the Department, through the adoption of this policy, to increase transparency with respect to the operations of the Davis Police Department, and in doing so, foster greater public trust. The community has an undeniable interest in being informed, in a timely fashion and based on the most accurate information available, about how their police department conducts its business, especially where officers use lethal force or where the use of force by the police result in the death or serious injury of a person.

This policy sets the standards and criteria for the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving Davis police officers. This policy is intended to balance two important

interests: the public's interest in transparency and police accountability, and the privacy interests of the individuals depicted in such videos. The public has a strong interest in obtaining timely access to information, including video footage, regarding incidents where officers use lethal force and/or where a person has died or suffered a serious injury as a result of a police encounter or while in police custody. At the same time, the individuals who appear in these videos have a privacy interest which must be considered. These individuals include not only the involved individuals and the police officers, but also witnesses, bystanders, and the subject upon whom force is used.

There are considerations, such as preserving the integrity of related investigations, that may justify a delay or deviation from the standard procedure, and these considerations are also detailed in this policy. In recognizing that a video may not tell the whole story, the Davis Police Department will also provide the necessary context when releasing video so the public has the most accurate picture of what occurred based on the information known at the time of release.

B. Video Sources

The sources of video that may be released pursuant to this policy includes, but are not limited to, body-worn camera video, digital in-car video and video captured by third parties that is in the Department's possession.

C. Privacy Protections

Video will not be released where prohibited by law or court order. Further, consistent with the protections afforded juveniles and the victims of certain crimes, video imagery shall be redacted or edited to the extent necessary to ensure that the identity of said individual(s) is protected. Where the video cannot be sufficiently redacted or edited to protect the person's identity, it will be withheld. In addition, video may also be redacted or edited to protect the privacy interests of other individuals who appear in the video. In each instance, such redaction may include removing sound or blurring of faces and other images that would specifically identify involved individuals, sensitive locations, or reveal legally protected information. Further, where possible, such redaction or editing shall not compromise the depiction of what occurred during the incident.

D. Delayed Release

There may be circumstances under which the release of such video must be delayed to protect one or more of the following:

- Safety of the involved individuals, including officers, witnesses, bystanders, or other third parties;
- Integrity of an active investigation (including criminal or administrative);
- Confidential sources or investigative techniques; and
- Constitutional rights of an accused

These reasons may not be general; they must have a factual basis and be specific to the individual case. For example, investigators have identified but not yet been able to interview a key witness to the incident. The delay of the release of video, in accordance with this policy, shall be made pursuant only to the decision of the Police Chief and the City Manager. Any decision to permit a delay shall be re-assessed every fourteen days thereafter, with any

continued justification for delay, as well as anticipated time frame for release. The video imagery in question shall be released as soon as the reason for delay has been resolved.

E. Notifications

Absent exigent circumstances, reasonable attempts shall be made to notify the following individuals or entities forty-eight (48) hours prior to the release of video imagery:

- Officers depicted in the video and/or significantly involved in the use of force.
- Subject upon whom force was used.
 - If the subject is deceased, the next of kin will be notified.
 - If the subject is a juvenile, the juvenile's parents or legal guardian will be notified.
 - If the subject is represented by legal counsel, that representative will be notified.
- District Attorney's Office
- Davis Police Officers Association
- Other individuals or entities connected to the incident as deemed appropriate.

F. Posting

Released video will be posted on the Department's website for a period of 6 months.

G. Limited Waiver

The release of any specific video imagery does not waive the Department's right to withhold other video imagery or investigative materials in the same case or any other case, as permitted by law.

This policy is not intended to displace or supersede any legal right or remedy available to any person or entity, and it is also not intended to prevent or hinder compliance by the Department with respect to any legal disclosure requirements, including but not limited to, any court order or disclosure provisions of the California Public Records Act. This policy applies only to incidents occurring after the effective date of this policy.

Darren Pytel
Police Chief

Billing Address:
 DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
 2600 5TH ST
 DAVIS, CA 95618
 US

Shipping Address:
 DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
 2600 5TH ST
 DAVIS, CA 95618
 US

Quote Date:05/20/2022
Expiration Date:09/16/2022
Quote Created By:
 DeDe Summerville
 Regional Sales Manager
 Dede.Summerville@
 motorolasolutions.com
 916-516-3671

End Customer:
 DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
 Jean Lyon
 jlyon@cityofdavis.org
 530-747-5400

Summary:

Any sales transaction resulting from Motorola's quote is based on and subject to the applicable Motorola Standard Terms and Conditions, notwithstanding terms and conditions on purchase orders or other Customer ordering documents. Motorola Standard Terms and Conditions are found at www.motorolasolutions.com/product-terms.

Line #	Item Number	Description	Qty	Term	List Price	Sale Price	Ext. Sale Price
V300							
1	BW-ACK-V3-TS	V300 TRANSFER STATION II	6		\$1,868.75	\$1,495.00	\$8,970.00
2	BW-V30-10--	V300 BODY WORN CAMERA, MAG CHEST MOUNT	65		\$1,243.75	\$995.00	\$64,675.00
3	VIS-300-BAT-RMV	V300, BATT, 3.8V, 4180MAH	30		\$123.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	WAR-300-CAM-NOF	V300 NO FAULT WRRANTY	65	3 YEAR	\$562.50	\$450.00	\$29,250.00
M500							
5	IV-M5-FC-PC-V3W	M500 ICV SYSTEM, V300 WIFI DOCK, SPS*	15		\$7,518.75	\$6,015.00	\$90,225.00
Evidence Library: Video Evidence Management							



Any sales transaction following Motorola's quote is based on and subject to the terms and conditions of the valid and executed written contract between Customer and Motorola (the "Underlying Agreement") that authorizes Customer to purchase equipment and/or services or license software (collectively "Products"). If no Underlying Agreement exists between Motorola and Customer, then Motorola's Standard Terms of Use and Motorola's Standard Terms and Conditions of Sales and Supply shall govern the purchase of the Products.

Motorola Solutions, Inc. 500 West Monroe, United States - 60661 - #: 36-1115800



Line #	Item Number	Description	Qty	Term	List Price	Sale Price	Ext. Sale Price
6	SVC-4RE-ONS-400	ON-SITE DEPLOYMENT, TRAINING, CONFIGURATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT	1		\$6,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
7	KEY-EL50SRV-001	LICENSE,EL5 SITE LICENSE KEY	1		\$1,250.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
8	SFW-BWC-DEV-FEE	EVIDENCE LIBRARY, VISTA/V300 ANNUAL DEVICE LICENSE & SUPPORT FEE	65	1 YEAR	\$243.75	\$195.00	\$12,675.00
9	SFW-4RE-DEV-FEE	EVIDENCE LIBRARY, 4RE/ M500 ANNUAL DEVICE LICENSE & SUPPORT FEE	15	1 YEAR	\$243.75	\$195.00	\$2,925.00

Subtotal \$214,720.00

Estimated Freight \$1,395.00

Grand Total \$216,115.00(USD)

Pricing Summary

	List Price	Sale Price	Prorated Price
Upfront Costs for Hardware, Accessories and Implementation (if applicable), plus Subscription Fee	\$247,737.50	\$195,220.00	\$0.00
Year 2 Subscription Fee	\$12,187.50	\$9,750.00	\$0.00
Year 3 Subscription Fee	\$12,187.50	\$9,750.00	\$0.00
Grand Total System Price	\$272,112.50	\$214,720.00	\$0.00

Notes:

- Additional information is required for one or more items on the quote for an order.
- Unless otherwise noted, this quote excludes sales tax or other applicable taxes (such as Goods and Services Tax, sales tax, Value Added Tax and other taxes of a similar nature). Any tax the customer is subject to will be added to invoices.
- Unless otherwise noted in this quote / order, installation of equipment is not included.



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 Motorola Solutions, Inc.: 500 West Monroe, United States - 60661 - #: 36-1115800

EVIDENCE LIBRARY 5 SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

Evidence Library 5 simplifies evidence management, automates data maintenance, and facilitates management of your department's devices.

It is compatible with V300 and VISTA body-worn cameras, as well as M500 and 4RE in-car video systems, enabling you to upload video evidence quickly and securely.

The optional SmartControl and SmartConnect smart device applications support live video streaming from body-worn cameras, allowing personnel to view footage captured by the cameras in the app.



VIDEO EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

Evidence Library 5 delivers benefits to all aspects of video evidence management. From streamlining the evidence review process to automatically maintaining your stored data, Evidence Library 5 makes evidence management as efficient as possible. With Evidence Library 5, you minimize the amount of time spent manually managing evidence, allowing your team to spend more time in the field.

SIMPLIFIED EVIDENCE REVIEW

Evidence Library 5 makes evidence review easier by allowing you to upload captured video and audio from your in-field devices, sharing important information that groups relevant evidence together. This information includes a recording's date and time, device used to capture, event ID, officer name, and event type. Incidents recorded from several devices can be found easily and viewed at the same time, eliminating the task of reviewing irrelevant footage.

Its built-in media player includes a visual display of incident data, allowing you to view moments of interest, such as when lights, sirens, or brakes were activated during the event timeline, status of cameras and microphones, and patrol speed graph.

Other relevant files, such as PDFs, spreadsheets, reports, third-party videos, audio recordings, pictures, drawings, and applicable external files can also be grouped together and stored under a specific case entry, allowing all pertinent information to be stored together in Evidence Library.

EASY EVIDENCE SHARING

Evidence Library 5 empowers you to easily share information in the evidence review or judiciary sharing process by exporting evidence data. It is capable of searching for data using various criteria, including import, export, playback, download, share, and modification dates, allowing users to quickly find relevant evidence.



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AUTOMATIC DATA MAINTENANCE

Evidence Library 5 lets you automatically organize the evidence data you store, allowing you to save time that would be spent manually managing it. It can schedule the automatic movement or purging of events on any basis, based on how you want to configure the system.

Security groups and permissions are easily set up in Evidence Library 5, allowing you to grant individuals access to evidence on an as-needed basis.

INTEGRATION WITH IN-CAR AND BODY-WORN CAMERAS

Officers on the road are able to automatically upload encrypted video from in-car systems and body cameras. This eliminates the need for trips to and from the station solely for uploading data into the system.

Video and audio captured by M500, V300, 4RE and VISTA camera systems are automatically linked in Evidence Library 5 based on time and location. You can then utilize synchronized playback and export of video and audio from multiple devices in the same recording group, where video and audio streams can be matched together.

OPTIONAL LIVE VIDEO STREAMING

Evidence Library 5 integrates with SmartControl, an optional mobile application for Android and iOS that allows officers to review video evidence from their smartphone or tablet while they're still in the field.

SmartControl also allows officers to categorize recordings using event tags, stream live video from, and change camera settings, such as adjusting field of view, brightness, and audio levels.

SmartConnect, an optional smartphone application, provides VISTA body-worn camera users with immediate in-field access to their body cameras. SmartConnect includes the ability to pair with VISTA cameras, adjust officer preferences, categorize recordings with incident IDs and case numbers, and play back recordings.

DEVICE MANAGEMENT

Agencies using Evidence Library 5 can assign users to devices, track them, and streamline shift changes. You can easily manage, configure, update firmware, and deploy in-car and body-worn cameras. Individual preference settings can be configured based on user profiles, allowing quick device transactions within a pooled or assigned device system. Evidence Library 5 also enables devices to be quickly exchanged between officers during shift changes. This minimizes the number of devices needed for your fleet.

DEVICE TRACKING

You can easily manage, configure, and deploy your in-car and body-worn cameras in Evidence Library 5. Devices can be assigned to personnel within Evidence Library 5 and tracked, helping agencies keep track of which users have specific devices.





FASTER SHIFT CHANGES

Evidence Library 5's Rapid Checkout Kiosk feature allows agencies using a pooled camera system to use fewer cameras. Cameras can be checked out at the start of a shift using an easy-to-use interface. At the end of the shift, the camera can be returned to its dock, where the video is automatically uploaded and the camera is made ready to be checked out and used for the next shift.

Devices can also be configured to remember individual preference settings for each user, including haptic and audible alert volume level, screen brightness and camera aim. These settings are applied whenever a device is assigned to a specific officer. A variety of settings within Evidence Library 5 also enable you to configure devices to operate in alignment with your agency's policies and procedures.



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M500 IN-CAR VIDEO SYSTEM SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

The M500 In-Car Video System is the first AI-enabled in-car video solution for law enforcement. It combines Motorola's powerful camera technology with our industry-leading digital evidence management software (DEMS), to improve the quality of evidence collected and streamline the data sharing process throughout investigation.

Video Recording and Capture

Equipped with high-definition front and cabin cameras with configurable recording resolution of up to 1080p, the M500 creates a reliable record of evidence that can be uploaded to your DEMS solution from any location with a cellular or Wi-Fi signal.

It is equipped with patented Record-After-the-Fact (RATF) technology, which ensures continuous recording from both front and cabin perspectives whenever the camera is on, even if the recording function isn't manually engaged. All RATF data is automatically uploaded to DEMS, for easy review and data capture whenever it is needed.

Display and User Interface

The M500 system features a 5" control panel with a bright, clear display. It offers an icon-driven interface and intuitive controls to streamline field operations. Users can execute any function on the device within three taps of the screen.

Automatic Recording Functionality

Users can program various sensors to activate a new recording. These sensors include emergency lights, sirens, auxiliary inputs, wireless microphones, vehicle speed, and crash detection. When these sensors are triggered, the integrated cameras automatically start recording, allowing officers to capture video evidence without manually activating any cameras.

INTEGRATION WITH V300

The M500 integrates with the V300 Body-Worn Camera for synchronized recording and playback, as well as wireless uploading. Whenever one camera in a group is activated, the Group Recording function enables other cameras in that group within Wi-Fi range to join in on a group recording for easy capture of all available information. Video evidence on a V300 Body-Worn Camera can be uploaded to your evidence management system via an in-car LTE network.



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V300 BODY-WORN CAMERA SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

The V300 Body-Worn Camera captures clear video and audio of every encounter from the user's perspective. Its continuous-operation capabilities allow constant recording, helping the user to capture every detail of each situation and create a reliable library of evidence for case-building and review.

The V300 is easy to operate, with four control buttons. Its built-in Record-After-the-Fact® (RATF) technology enables the device to capture important video evidence that can be retrieved hours or days after an incident occurs, even if a recording is not triggered by the user or sensor. With RATF, officers can prioritize response to immediate threats over manually activating their camera.



KEY FEATURES OF THE V300

- **Detachable Battery** - The V300's detachable battery allows officers to switch to a fully-charged battery if their shift goes longer than expected. And since batteries can charge without being attached to a camera, they can be kept fully charged and ready to go in a dock for use. This feature is especially helpful for agencies that share cameras among multiple officers.
- **Wireless Uploading** - Recordings made by the V300 can be uploaded to your agency's evidence management system via WiFi or LTE networks. This enables easy transfer of critical recordings to headquarters for immediate review or long-term storage.
- **Data Encryption** - The V300 uses FIPS-140-2 compliant encryption at rest and in transit. This ensures that recordings made by your agency's officers are secure from unauthorized access.
- **Record-After-The-Fact®** - Our patented Record-After-the-Fact® technology records even when the recording function isn't engaged. These recordings are uploaded to the evidence management system and allow users to review important evidence that was captured days before.
- **Natural Field of View** - The V300 eliminates the fisheye effect from wide-angle lenses that warps video footage. Distortion correction ensures a clear and complete evidence review process.
- **SmartControl Application** - Motorola's SmartControl Application allows V300 users to tag and preview video, livestream from the camera to the app, adjust vertical field of view, and change camera settings. This application is available for iOS and Android.
- **In-Field Tagging** - The V300 enables easy in-field event tagging. It allows officers to view event tags and save them to the appropriate category directly from the camera or via smartphone application. This is made easier in conjunction with an integrated in-car video recording system.
- **Auto Activation** - Multiple paired V300 cameras and in-car systems can form a recording group, which can automatically start recording when one of the group devices starts a recording. They can be configured to initiate group recording using triggers like lights, sirens, doors, gun racks, and other auxiliary inputs. Up to eight V300 cameras can also collaborate on recordings without an in-car system, using similar triggers. Group recordings are uploaded and automatically linked in DEMS as part of one incident.



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V300 AND IN-CAR VIDEO INTEGRATION

The V300 integrates seamlessly with the M500 and 4RE In-Car Video System, capturing video of an incident from multiple vantage points. With these in-car video systems, all critical functions are never more than three taps away. This integration includes the following features:

- **Distributed Multi-Peer Recording** - Multiple V300 cameras and in-car systems can form a recording group and, based on configuration, automatically start recording when one of the group devices begins recording. Group recordings are uploaded and automatically linked in DEMS as part of one incident.
- **Automatic Tag Pairing** - Recordings captured by integrated in-car systems and V300 cameras can be uploaded to DEMS with the same tags automatically. From the in-car system's display, the videos can be saved under the appropriate tag category. The tag is then automatically shared with the V300 video and is uploaded as part of one incident, along with the officer's name.
- **Evidence Management Software** - When body-worn and in-car cameras both record the same incident, Motorola's evidence management software automatically links those recordings based on officer name, date, and time overlap associated with the devices.
- **Additional Audio Source** - The V300 can serve as an additional audio source when integrated with the in-car video system. The V300 also provides an additional view of the incident and inherits the event properties of the in-car system's record, such as officer name, event category, and more, based on configuration.

V300 AND APX RADIO INTEGRATION

Motorola's APX two-way radios that are equipped with Bluetooth capability can pair with V300 Body-Worn Cameras to capture video evidence. When the APX's emergency mode button is pressed, the V300 is automatically triggered to capture video evidence. The recording will continue until stopped by the officer via the start/stop button on the V300 or group in-car video system.

HOLSTER AWARE INTEGRATION

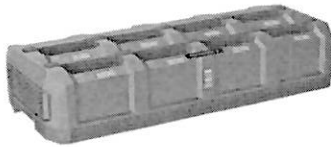
V300 integrates with Holster Aware, a holster sensor that automatically prompts the V300 to record the moment holstered equipment is drawn. All sensor and V300 associations can be managed within any DEMS. This sensor allows officers to record high-stress events as they unfold, without having to sacrifice situational awareness by manually activating the V300.



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DOCKING STATIONS

The V300 has three docking options:



Transfer Station - The Transfer Station is built for large, multi-location agencies with large numbers of V300 cameras in service at any given time. It can charge up to eight fully assembled cameras or individual battery packs. Each of the eight docking slots includes an LED indication of battery charging status and upload status. While a V300 is being charged, the Transfer Station can automatically offload its recording to Evidence Management Solution via an integrated 10Gb/1Gb connection to the local area network (LAN). The Transfer Station connects directly to the local area network for fast offload of recorded events to storage while charging the camera battery. The Transfer Station supports comprehensive device management capabilities, such as camera configuration, checkout and officer assignment options; rapid checkout, kiosk, and individual camera checkout; automatic firmware and configuration updates.



USB Base - The USB Base charges the battery of a single V300 camera or a standalone battery pack. The USB Base can be mounted in a vehicle or attached to a desktop or Mobile Data Computer, with 12V or a USB connection for power. It has LED indications of battery charging status and upload, and an ambient light sensor for optimal LED brightness control, from the bright sunlight, to the dim interior of a patrol car. When connected to a laptop or desktop, the USB Base can be used to upload recordings to an evidence management system, receive firmware and configuration updates.



Wi-Fi Base - The Wi-Fi Base is mounted in the vehicle. It facilitates V300 upload of evidence to evidence management system, firmware updates, communication between V300 and in-car group devices, charges fully assembled V300 cameras or individual battery packs and more. It has LED indications of battery charging status and upload, and an ambient light sensor for optimal LED brightness control, from the bright sunlight, to the dim interior of a patrol car.



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