



HAWLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Hawley Police Department Body Work Camera Program

The Hawley Police Department is going to be equipping officers with body worn cameras. To be compliant with Minnesota State Law, we would like to allow the public to comment on the cameras we are purchasing as well as our policy we will be adopting for them.

Any questions or comments related to the cameras or policy can be directed to Chief Joseph Backlund in written form to:

Chief Joe Backlund
818 Front Street, PO Box 68
Hawley, MN 56549
jbacklund@ci.hawley.mn.us

We will also be holding a **public hearing** about the body cameras at the **Hawley City Hall at general council meeting on 10/26/2020 at ~~6:30~~ 6:00pm.**

We welcome any feedback that the public has on the body cameras and policy

818 Front St • PO Box 68 Hawley, MN 56549
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SECTION 27
BODY WORN CAMERAS(BWC)

I. Purpose

The use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement is relatively new. The primary purpose of using BWCs is to capture evidence arising from police-citizen encounters. While this technology allows for the collection of valuable information, it opens up many questions about how to balance public demands for accountability and transparency with the privacy concerns of those being recorded. In deciding what to record, this policy also reflects a balance between the desire to establish exacting and detailed requirements and the reality that officers must attend to their primary duties and the safety of all concerned, often in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

II. Policy

It is the policy of this department to authorize and require the use of department-issued BWCs as set forth below.

III. Scope

This policy governs the use of BWCs in the course of official duties. It does not apply to the use of surreptitious recording devices in undercover operations or the use of squad based (dash-cam) video recorders. The chief or chief's designee may supersede this policy by providing specific instructions for the use of BWCs to individual officers or, providing specific instructions for the use of BWCs pertaining to certain events or classes of events, including but not limited to political rallies and demonstrations. The chief or chief's designee may also provide specific instructions or standard operating procedures for BWC use to officers assigned to specialized details, such as carrying out duties in courts or guarding prisoners or patients in hospitals and mental health facilities.

IV. Definitions

The following phrases have special meanings as used in this policy:

- A. MGDPA or Data Practices Act** refers to the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 13.01, et seq.

- B. Records Retention Schedule** refers to the General Records Retention Schedule for Minnesota Cities

Law enforcement-related information means information captured or available for capture by use of a BWC that has evidentiary value because it documents events with respect to a stop, arrest, search, citation, or charging decision.

C. Evidentiary value means that the information may be useful as proof in a criminal prosecution, related civil or administrative proceeding, further investigation of an actual or suspected criminal act, or in considering an allegation against a law enforcement agency or officer.

D. General citizen contact means an informal encounter with a citizen that is not and does not become law enforcement-related or adversarial, and a recording of the event would not yield information relevant to an ongoing investigation. Examples include, but are not limited to, assisting a motorist with directions, summoning a wrecker, or receiving generalized concerns from a citizen about crime trends in his or her neighborhood.

E. Adversarial encounter means a law enforcement encounter with a person that becomes confrontational, during which at least one person expresses anger, resentment, or hostility toward the other, or at least one person directs toward the other verbal conduct consisting of arguing, threatening, challenging, swearing, yelling, or shouting. Encounters in which a citizen demands to be recorded or initiates recording on his or her own are deemed adversarial.

F. Unintentional Recording is a video recording that results from an officer's inadvertence or neglect in operating the officer's BWC, provided that no portion of the resulting recording has evidentiary or administrative value. Examples of unintentionally recorded footage include, but are not limited to, recordings made in station house locker rooms, restrooms, and recordings made while officers were engaged in conversations of a non-business, personal nature with the expectation that the conversation was not being recorded.

G. Traffic/Pedestrian Stop, for purposes of this policy, means that the officer is on duty and performing authorized law enforcement services on behalf of this agency, and has undertaken a stop of this nature.

V. Use and Documentation

A. Officers may use only department-issued BWCs in the performance of official duties for this agency or when otherwise performing authorized law enforcement services as an employee of this department.

B. Officers who have been issued BWCs shall operate and use them consistent with

this policy. Officers shall check their issued BWCs at the beginning of each shift to make sure the devices are functioning properly and shall promptly report any malfunctions to the officer's supervisor.

- C. Officers should wear their issued BWCs at the location on their body and in the manner specified in training.
- D. Officers must document BWC use and nonuse as follows:
 - 1. Whenever an officer fails to record an activity that is required to be recorded under this policy or captures only a part of the activity, the officer must document the circumstances and reasons for not recording in an incident report or CAD. Supervisors shall review these reports and initiate any corrective action deemed necessary.

VI. General Guidelines for Recording

- A. Officers shall activate their BWCs when anticipating that they will be involved in, or witness other officers of this agency involved in a pursuit, *Terry* stop of a motorist or pedestrian, search, seizure, arrest, use of force, adversarial contact, and during other activities likely to yield information having evidentiary value. However, officers need not activate their cameras when it would be unsafe, impossible, or impractical to do so, but such instances of not recording when otherwise required must be documented as specified in the Use and Documentation guidelines, part (D)(2) (above).
- B. Officers have discretion to record or not record general citizen contacts.
- C. Officers have no affirmative duty to inform people that a BWC is being operated or that they are being recorded.
- D. Once activated, the BWC should continue recording until the conclusion of the incident or encounter, or until it becomes apparent that additional recording is unlikely to capture information having evidentiary value. The officer having charge of a scene shall likewise direct the discontinuance of recording when further recording is unlikely to capture additional information having evidentiary value. Officers shall state the reasons for ceasing the recording on camera before deactivating their

BWC. If circumstances change, officers shall reactivate their cameras as required by this policy to capture information having evidentiary value.

- E. Officers shall not intentionally block the BWC's audio or visual recording functionality to defeat the purposes of this policy. Officers may when deemed necessary, mute the audio for the purposes of sensitive conversations with other officers.
- F. Notwithstanding any other provision in this policy, officers shall not use their BWCs to record other agency personnel during non-enforcement related activities, such as during pre- and post-shift time in locker rooms, during meal breaks, or during other private conversations, unless recording is authorized as part of an administrative or criminal investigation.
- G. Officers shall not intentionally edit, alter, or erase any BWC recording unless otherwise expressly authorized by the chief or the chief's designee.

VII. Special Guidelines for Recording

Officers may, in the exercise of sound discretion, determine:

- A. To use their BWC to record any police-citizen encounter if there is reason to believe the recording would potentially yield information having evidentiary value, unless such recording is otherwise expressly prohibited.
- B. To use their BWC to take recorded statements from persons believed to be victims and witnesses of crimes, and persons suspected of committing crimes, considering the needs of the investigation and the circumstances pertaining to the victim, witness, or suspect.

In addition,

- C. Officers need not record persons being provided medical care unless there is reason to believe the recording would document information having evidentiary value. Officers may activate their BWCs when dealing with individuals believed to be experiencing a mental health crisis or event. BWCs shall be activated as necessary to document any use of force and the basis therefor and any other information having evidentiary value, but need not be activated when doing so would serve only to record symptoms or behaviors believed to be attributable to the mental health issue.

- D. Officers should use their BWCs and or squad-based audio/video systems to record their transportation and the physical transfer of persons in their custody to hospitals, detox and mental health care facilities, juvenile detention centers, and jails, but otherwise should not record in these facilities unless the officer anticipates witnessing a criminal event or being involved in or witnessing an adversarial encounter or use-of-force incident.

VIII. Downloading and Labeling Data

- A. Each officer using a BWC is responsible for transferring or assuring the proper transfer of the data from his or her camera to by docking the unit at the end of that officer's shift. However, if the officer is involved in a shooting, in-custody death, or other law enforcement activity resulting in death or great bodily harm, a supervisor or investigator shall take custody of the officer's BWC and assume responsibility for transferring the data from it.
- B. Officers shall label the BWC data files at the time of video capture or transfer to storage, and should consult with a supervisor if in doubt as to the appropriate labeling.

1. Evidentiary: The information has evidentiary value with respect to an actual or suspected criminal incident or charging decision above the level of Petty Misdemeanor. The recording has potential evidentiary value for reasons identified by the officer at the time of labeling. Whether or not enforcement action was taken or an arrest resulted, an officer seized property from an individual or directed an individual to dispossess property.

2. Use of Force/Pursuit: Whether or not enforcement action was taken or an arrest resulted, the event involved the application of force by a law enforcement officer of this or another agency.

3. Adversarial: The incident involved an adversarial encounter.

4. Training Value: The event was such that it may have value for training.

5. Unintentional Recording: Footage captured through unintentional activation will be deleted at the end of the officer shift.

6. General: The recording does not contain any of the foregoing categories of information and has no apparent evidentiary value. Recordings of general citizen contacts are not evidence.

7. Traffic/Petty Citation: The recording documents the issuance of a Petty Misdemeanor violation.

8. Traffic/Pedestrian Stop: The recording documents the undertaking of a pedestrian or traffic stop no resulting in charges.

- C. Labeling and flagging designations may be corrected or amended based on additional information.

IIIX. Access to BWC Data

A All safeguards in place by Evidence.com will meet or exceed required security parameters.

In addition:

B. Access to BWC data from city or personally owned and approved devices shall be managed in accordance with established city policy.

C. Officers may access and view stored BWC video only when there is a business need for doing so, including the need to defend against an allegation of misconduct or substandard performance. Officers may review video footage of an incident in which they were involved prior to preparing a report, giving a statement, or providing testimony about the incident.

D. Officers may display portions of BWC footage to witnesses as necessary for purposes of investigation as allowed by Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 15, as may be amended from time to time. Officers should limit these displays to protect against the incidental disclosure of individuals whose identities are not public.

E. Agency personnel are prohibited from accessing BWC data for non-business reasons and from sharing the data for non-law enforcement related purposes, including but not limited to uploading BWC data recorded or maintained by this agency onto public and social media websites.

F. Officers shall refer members of the media or public seeking access to BWC data to the Frazee Police Department Records Division, who will process the request in accordance with the MGDPA and other governing laws. Employees seeking access to BWC data for non-business reasons may make a request for it in the same manner as any member of the public.

G. BWC data shall be made available to prosecutors, courts, and other criminal justice entities as provided by law.

H. Prior to release of data, the Records Division shall determine if a file is appropriate for release if it contains subjects who may have rights under the **MGDPA** limiting public disclosure of information about them. These

individuals include:

1. Victims and alleged victims of criminal sexual conduct.
2. Victims of child abuse or neglect.
3. Vulnerable adults who are victims of maltreatment.
4. Undercover officers.
5. Informants.

6. When the video is clearly offensive to common sensitivities.

7. Victims of and witnesses to crimes, if the victim or witness has requested not to be identified publicly.
8. Individuals who called 911, and services subscribers whose lines were used to place a call to the 911 system.
9. Mandated reporters.

10. Juvenile witnesses, if the nature of the event or activity justifies protecting the identity of the witness.
11. Juveniles who are or may be delinquent or engaged in criminal acts.

12. Individuals who make complaints about violations with respect to the use of real property.

13. Officers and employees who are the subject of a complaint related to the events captured on video.
14. Other individuals whose identities the officer believes may be legally protected from public disclosure.

IX. Agency Use of Data

- A. Supervisors and other assigned personnel may access BWC data for the purposes of reviewing or investigating a specific incident that has given rise to a complaint or concern about officer misconduct or performance.
- B. Nothing in this policy limits or prohibits the use of BWC data as evidence of misconduct or as a basis for discipline.
- C. Officers should contact their supervisors to discuss retaining and using BWC footage for training purposes. Officer objections to preserving or using

certain footage for training will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Field training officers may utilize BWC data with trainees for the purpose of providing coaching and feedback on the trainee's performance.

X. Data Retention

- A. Evidentiary data shall be retained for the period specified in the General Records Retention Schedule for Minnesota Cities. When a particular recording is subject to multiple retention periods, it shall be maintained for the longest applicable retention period.

- B. Unintentionally recorded footage shall not be retained.

- C. BWC footage that is classified as non-evidentiary, or becomes classified as non-evidentiary, shall be retained for a minimum of 90 days following the date of capture. If information comes to light indicating that non-evidentiary data has evidentiary value or value for training, it may be reclassified and retained for a longer period.

- D. The department shall maintain an inventory of BWC recordings.

Adopted- _____



Frequently Asked Questions on Portable Recording Systems (Police Body Worn Cameras)

August 8, 2016

The following are frequently asked questions about 2016 Minn. Law Chapter 171, §§ 5-7, the law on portable recording systems (police body worn cameras). The effective date of this law is Aug. 1, 2016.

What audio and video data is covered by the new law?

It is data captured by a device worn by a peace officer that is capable of both audio and video recording. Accordingly, in most cases it will not be “dash cam” video or data generated from audio or video recordings by other city staff. In this FAQ, such data is informally known as ‘body camera’ data.

Data practices implications

What is the data classification for body camera audio and video?

Generally, with several notable exceptions it is private data on individuals or nonpublic data. Private data on individuals or nonpublic data is accessible to the data subject and those whose job responsibilities reasonably require access, but it is not generally accessible to the public. Body camera data that is part of an active criminal investigative data is generally confidential and not available to the public or the data subject.

When is body camera data public?

Body camera data is public in the following situations:

- When a peace officer discharges a firearm in the course of duty (but not discharge for training purposes or killing animals).
- When use of force by a peace officer results in “substantial bodily harm”.
- When a data subject requests that the data be made accessible to the public - after redacting by blurring video or distorting audio - of:
 1. those who have not consented to the release and
 2. Undercover officers.
- When body camera data documenting the basis for discipline is part of personnel data in final disposition of discipline.
- When made public by order of the court.

Do the law enforcement agencies have discretion to make body camera video public?

Yes, a law enforcement agency may make body camera video that is classified as confidential, protected nonpublic, private or nonpublic data accessible to the public if they have determined that

it will aid in the law enforcement process, promote public safety, or dispel widespread rumor or unrest. Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 15.

We have video that is public but very graphic. Do we have to release it?

A law enforcement agency may redact or withhold access to portions of data that are public when the data is “clearly offensive to common sensibilities.” Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 2(5) (b). A best practice would be to review the data with the city attorney and determine what portions, if any, can be released to the public.

Who are considered subjects of the data?

Any individual or entity whose image or voice is on portable system recording data is a subject of the data. This includes on-duty peace officers engaged in an investigation or response to an emergency, incident, or request for service. While subjects of the data generally have the right to be redacted from any data released, an on-duty officer may not be redacted from such data. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 4.

Can the individual who interacted with a peace officer view the body camera video?

Yes, outside of criminal investigative data, body camera video is private data, which means the subject of the data may view the recording. If the subject requests a copy of the data, the law enforcement agency must redact the data on other individuals who do not consent to its release. The identity of an undercover law enforcement officer must also be redacted for their protection. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 4.

Can an officer review body camera video before writing their report of the incident?

State statute doesn't mandate or prohibit officer review before writing reports. Therefore, a law enforcement agency may determine by policy when the officer has access to body camera data.

Can a peace officer, or law enforcement personnel, review body camera data from another officer?

With written approval by the police chief, sheriff, or head of the law enforcement agency, or their designee, law enforcement personnel may have access to the data for a legitimate, specified law enforcement purpose. The responsible authority for a law enforcement agency must establish written procedures for how to obtain access. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 7(b).

Is there a way for the public to challenge the data classification of a particular piece of body camera data?

Yes, this law establishes a procedure allowing a person to bring an action in district court to authorize the disclosure of the data classified as private or nonpublic. A person may also bring an action in district court challenging the redaction or withholding of data because of a “clearly offensive to common sensibilities” determination. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 2(5) (d).

Are the body camera policies and procedures public?

Yes, the policies and procedures are public. The law also makes the following information public

- the total number of devices owned or maintained
- the daily record of devices deployed by officers
- if applicable, the specific precincts where the devices are used

- the total amount of recorded audio and video data collected
- the records retention schedule for the data, and
- The procedures for destruction of the data.

Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 5.

Can our agency share body camera data with another law enforcement agency?

Yes, if there is a legitimate, specified law enforcement purpose to do so. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 8.

Must a Tennesen warning be given to data subjects prior to recording?

No. Data collected by a portable recording system is expressly not subject to Minn. Stat. § 13.04, subd. 2, which requires a Tennesen warning.

Retention

What are the retention periods for body camera video?

Cities must maintain body camera data for a minimum of 90 days for not active or inactive criminal investigative data and one year for data related to:

- Discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of duty (but not for discharge for training purposes or killing animals).
- Use of force by a peace officer resulting in substantial bodily harm.
- Formal complaint made against an officer related to an incident.

Can the subject of the data request that the city retain the data longer?

Yes, subjects of the data may submit a written request to retain a body camera recording beyond the applicable retention period for possible evidentiary or exculpatory use. Then, the law enforcement agency must retain the recording for an additional period of time, up to 180 days. After that extended retention period, the law enforcement agency must notify the requester that the recording will be destroyed unless a new request is made.

Can the city hold the data beyond the record retention schedule?

Yes, cities can retain body camera recordings for as long as reasonably necessary for possible evidentiary or exculpatory use related to the incident.

Public input and written policies

What kind of public input is required before purchasing or implementing a body camera system?

Before a law enforcement agency purchases or implements the use of body cameras, it must provide an opportunity for public comment, minimally allowing for electronic or mailed comments. And, the city council, or governing body with authority over the law enforcement agency's budget, must also provide an opportunity for public comment at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Are written policies required to use body cameras?

Yes, the use of portable recording systems without a written policy that meets the requirements of state statute is prohibited. The chief officer of every state and local law enforcement agency that

uses or plans to use a portable recording system must establish and enforce a written policy governing its use. Minn. Stat. § 626.8473, subd. 3.

What are the requirements for written policies?

Written policies must address eight topics:

1. Data classifications, access procedures, retention policies, and data security safeguards.
2. Testing of the portable recording systems.
3. System malfunction or failure, including documentation requirements.
4. Circumstances when recording is mandatory, prohibited, or at officer discretion when using the system.
5. Circumstances when a subject of the data must be given notice of a recording.
6. Circumstances under which a recording may be ended while an investigation, response, or incident is ongoing.
7. Secure storage and creation of backup copies of the data.
8. Compliance and violations of policy, which must include supervisory or internal audits and reviews, and employee discipline standards for unauthorized access.

The law enforcement agency has discretion on how to address each topic.

Is public comment required before adopting written policies?

Yes, law enforcement agencies also have to provide an opportunity for public comment on written policies, minimally allowing for electronic or mailed comments.

If a police department has already purchased and implemented a body camera system prior to the effective date of the law, is it still required to have a public comment period as required by the new law?

Probably not unless the city is adopting a new policy or amending an old one to be compliant with the new law. There is nothing in the law to suggest that the public comment provisions are required of cities that have already implemented body cameras and adopted compliant written policies. The city should review the existing policy and procedures to make sure it has addressed all of the minimum requirements in statute, Minn. Stat. § 626.8473, subd. 3.

Are there any posting requirements for body camera policies?

Yes, adopted policies must be posted on the law enforcement agency's website, if it has one.

Audit responsibilities

What are the city's audit responsibilities?

The statute requires a biennial (every two years) "independent audit" to be presented to the city council to determine if the law enforcement agency is in compliance. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 9. If not, the city council can order additional independent audits. If the city council finds that there is a pattern of substantial noncompliance, it must suspend the use of portable recording systems until the city council reinstates their use. Suspension can only happen after providing the law enforcement agency and the public a reasonable opportunity to respond to the audit findings in a public meeting.

Who can conduct an independent review for the biennial audit?

State statute does not specify what makes the audit “independent.” This is a similar auditing requirement that is in the automated license plate reader (ALPR) statute, so cities could rely on their ALPR auditing practices. For further guidance, consult with the city attorney.

Other questions

Our department does not have body cameras. Can an officer purchase his own and wear it while on duty?

No, while on duty, a peace officer may only use a portable recording system issued and maintained by the officer’s agency in documenting the officer’s activities. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 6.

Do we need to tell the state if new, expanded technology is added to our body cameras?

Yes, a law enforcement agency needs to notify the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension within ten days of obtaining new surveillance technology that expands type or scope of surveillance capability beyond video or audio recording. The notice must include a description of the technology, its surveillance capability, and intended use. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 10.

Are there specific provisions that we need to include in our contract with a vendor for the equipment and software service?

Yes, the contract must acknowledge that the vendor is subject to all of the same requirements under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act as if it were also a government entity. The vendor is responsible for penalties for violations, including damages and attorney fees. Also, if the vendor stores data in the cloud, it must do so with the security requirements of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division Security Policy 5.4 or its successor version. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 11.

Are there penalties to the city if we improperly release body camera data?

Yes, in addition to other remedies provided by law, a city that willfully violates portable recording system data practices requirements is subject to damages of at least twice the minimum, but not more than twice the maximum allowable for exemplary damages of not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$15,000 for each violation under Minn. Stat. § 13.08, subd. 1. Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 12.

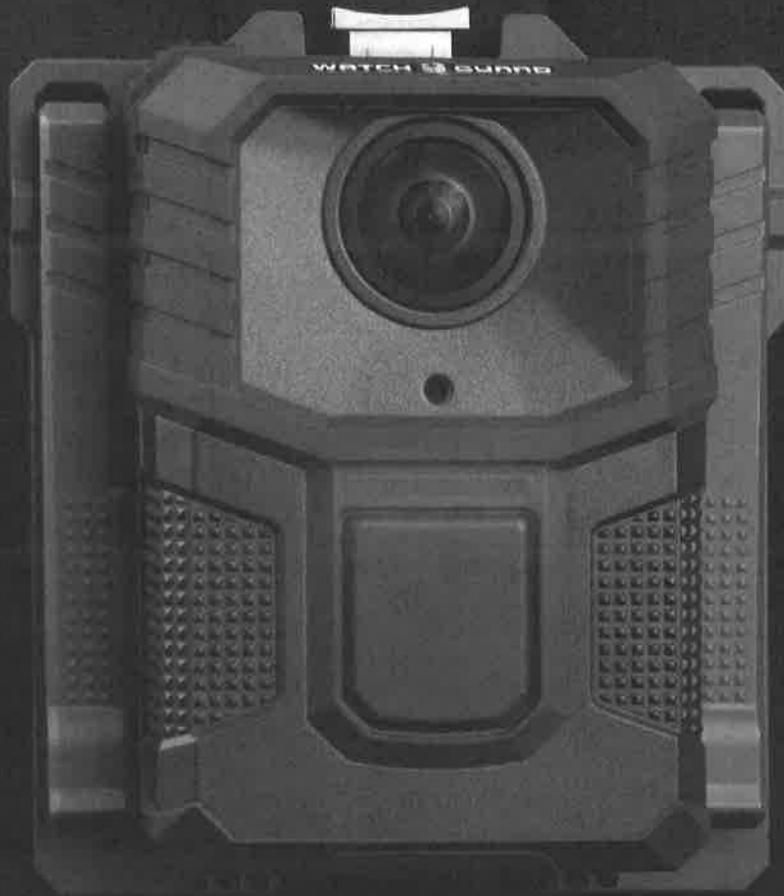
Will the state be reviewing compliance with this law?

Yes, in 2019, the legislative auditor will be reviewing how law enforcement agencies are complying with the requirements of the law. The review will include the use of agencies’ biennial audits. Minn. Stat. § 626.8473, subd. 7.

Where can I get more information?

The League has a *Focus on New Laws: Body Camera Law* and has updated the *Use of Body-Worn Cameras* Memo, a model *Use of Body-Worn Camera Policy*, and its comprehensive memo entitled *Data Practices: Analyze, Classify, and Respond*.

The Information Policy Analysis Division (IPAD) of the state’s Department of Administration has also issued guidance on the new law in “[Peace Officer Body-Worn Camera Data](#)”.



WATCHGUARD V300

CONTINUOUS-OPERATION BODY CAMERA

The WatchGuard V300 continuous-operation body camera with detachable battery, wireless uploading and expansive storage addresses law enforcement's need for cameras to operate beyond a 12-hour shift.

KEY FEATURES

DETACHABLE BATTERY – Easily change the WatchGuard V300's rechargeable battery while on the go. Keep an extra battery at the ready for unexpectedly long shifts, extra shifts or part-time jobs where a body camera is required.

AUTOMATIC WIRELESS UPLOADING – Send critical video back to headquarters while still in the field. When docked in the vehicle, the V300 uploads to evidence management systems via wireless networks like LTE and FirstNet, anytime, anywhere.

INTEGRATED WITH IN-CAR SYSTEM – One or more V300 cameras and a WatchGuard 4RE® in-car system can work seamlessly as a single system, capturing synchronized video of an incident from multiple vantage points.

NATURAL FIELD OF VIEW – Eliminate the fisheye effect from wide-angle lenses that warps video footage. Our distortion correction technology provides a clear and complete evidence review process.

ABSOLUTE ENCRYPTION – Elevate your data security with encryption at rest and in transit technology. V300 guards your data and your reputation.

INCIDENT RECOVERY – Go back in time and capture video from events days after they happened, even when a recording wasn't automatically triggered or initiated by the officer. Don't rely on mere seconds of pre-event buffering to prove your case.

SPECIFICATIONS

Weight
6.8 ounces

Depth
1 1/8"

Storage
128 GB

IP Rating
IP 67

Resolution
1080p, 720p and 480p

Microphones
Dual

Vertical Field of View
Electronic Turret +15° /- 20°

Field of View
130°

Encryption
At rest and in transit



For more information, visit www.watchguardvideo.com



Motorola Solutions, Inc. 500 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60661 U.S.A. motorolasolutions.com

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4RE/VISTA Price Quote

CUSTOMER: Hawley Police Department

ISSUED: 8/31/2020 5:26 PM

Attn: Accounts Payable,
PO Box 68,,
Hawley,MN,United States,
56549-0068

EXPIRATION: 1/1/2021 12:00 AM

**TOTAL PROJECT ESTIMATED AT:
\$20,153.00**

ATTENTION: Chief Joe Backlund

SALES CONTACT: Steve Doble

PHONE: 218-483-4666

DIRECT: 612-306-8241

E-MAIL:

E-MAIL: steve.doble@motorolasolutions.com

V300 Proposal VISTA HD Cameras and Options

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
VIS-300-BWC-001	V300, Body Worn Camera, 1080P, WiFi/Bluetooth with Removable Battery	5.00	\$995.00	\$50.00	\$4,725.00
VIS-300-VTS-KIT	Transfer Station II Kit, Incl. Power & AC Cables, Label and Docs	1.00	\$1,495.00	\$75.00	\$1,420.00
VIS-300-CHG-001	V300, USB Dock, D300, Desktop Charge/Upload Kit Incl. Power and USB Cables	5.00	\$95.00	\$10.00	\$425.00
VIS-300-VEH-002	V300, WiFi Dock, D330, In-Vehicle Charge/Upload Kit, Incl. Cables and Brackets	4.00	\$295.00	\$45.00	\$1,000.00
VIS-300-BAT-RMV	V300, Battery, Removable and Rechargeable, 3.8V, 4180mAh	2.00	\$99.00	\$10.00	\$178.00
WAR-300-CAM-NOF	Warranty, V300 3 Year, No-Fault	5.00	\$450.00	\$45.00	\$2,025.00

Shipping and Handling

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
Freight	Shipping/Handling and Processing Charges	1.00	\$95.00	\$0.00	\$95.00
					\$9,868.00

Technical Services Calculator WatchGuard Video Technical Services

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
SVC-4RE-ONS-400	Tier 1 Onsite Installation. Includes Project Coordination, One Pre-Deployment IT Call, Provisioning of ELC and Azure AD, Install OS and SQL (if Purchased from WatchGuard), Limited EL Client Installations, Limited Cofiguring of 4RE Units, Limited MDC App Installations, Interview Room Configuration, Limited Configuration of Body Worn Cmaeras, Full Testing of Watchguard Systems, Installation of Evidence Library, Training of Officer and Admin Staff, Limited Vehicle Install Inspections, Vendor Management, Suppo	1.00	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	\$4,500.00

415 E. Exchange Parkway • Allen, TX • 75002
Toll Free (800) 605-6734 • Main (972) 423-9777 • Fax (972) 423-9778
www.WatchGuardVideo.com



4RE/VISTA Price Quote

\$4,500.00

EvidenceLibrary.com

Evidence Library 4 Web Software and Licensing

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
ELC-SAH-AUP-ASD	EvidenceLibrary.com, Software and Hosting, Actual Usage Assigned, Annually per device	9.00	\$295.00	\$0.00	\$2,655.00
ELC-LRS-AUP-QTR	EvidenceLibrary.com Actual Usage Estimated Monthly Charges. Please note this is an estimate only based on your ultimate storage needs, and is invoiced monthly in arrears.	36,000.00	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$1,080.00
					\$3,735.00

4RE and VISTA Proposal

VISTA HD Cameras and Options

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
HDW-ETH-SWT-005	VISTA HD, 4RE, Smart PoE Switch	4.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00

Wireless Video Transfer and Networking Options

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
4RE-WRL-KIT-101	4RE In-Car 802.11n Wireless Kit, 5GHz (2.4 GHz is available by request)	4.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$800.00
WAP-MIK-CON-802	WiFi Access Point, Configured, MikroTik, 802.11n, 5GHz, SXT, AP	1.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00

Shipping and Handling

Part Number	Detail	Qty	Direct	Discount	Total Price
Freight	Shipping/Handling and Processing Charges	1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
					\$2,050.00

Total Estimated Tax, may vary from State to State \$0.00

Configuration Discounts	\$1,300.00
Additional Quote Discount	\$0.00
Total Amount	\$20,153.00

NOTE: This is only an estimate for 4RE & VISTA related hardware, software and WG Technical Services. Actual costs related to a turn-key operation requires more detailed discussion and analysis, which will define actual back-office costs and any costs associated with configuration, support and installation. Please contact your sales representative for more details.

To accept this quotation, sign, date and return with Purchase Order: _____ DATE: _____