



Recording/Filming of Law Enforcement Activity	Related Policies:
<i>This policy is for internal use only and does not enlarge an employee's civil liability in any way. The policy should not be construed as creating a higher duty of care, in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party civil claims against employees. A violation of this policy, if proven, can only form the basis of a complaint by this department for non-judicial administrative action in accordance with the laws governing employee discipline.</i>	
Applicable Statutes:	
CALEA Standard:	
Date Implemented:	Review Date:

- I. **Purpose:** The purpose of this policy is to direct members of this department with respect to the proper law enforcement response to citizens who are recording/filming officers.
- II. **Policy:** It is the policy of this department to uphold the Constitutional Rights of all persons. This policy includes ensuring the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment rights of individuals to document the conduct of members of this department through video and audio recordings are facilitated.
- III. **Definitions:**
 - A. **Legal Presence/Lawful Presence:** Any area where a person has the legal right to be thus, private property owned or occupied with permission of the property owner; public buildings such as stores, malls etc. and public areas such as streets, sidewalks etc.
 - B. **Recording Device:** Any device capable of recording audio or video to include but not limited to cameras (still and video); recorders; cellular devices, PDAs, tablets, or any other device capable of such recording.
 - C. **Enforcement Action:** includes but is not limited to arrest; detention; seizure of recording equipment; deletion of video/audio; damaging the equipment; threatening, intimidating, discouraging, or coercive conduct aimed at ending the recording; blocking or otherwise obstructing the ability to record without a proper law enforcement objective such as an open air crime scene where it is necessary to block the view for the integrity of the investigation;
 - D. **Designated First Amendment/Safety Zone:** A geographic area designated for demonstrations/protests balancing the right to protest with the right of citizens not involved in the protest to travel safely through the area. Such areas are sometimes

designated for purposes of controlling the safety of all persons during large-scale demonstrations/protests.

IV. Procedure:

- A.** Members of this department shall not prohibit the recording of law enforcement activity or take enforcement action under circumstances where the person making the recording has legal presence in the area where they are standing.
- B.** Recording law enforcement action from an area where the subject is lawfully present does not constitute an offense.
- C.** Officers shall not take enforcement action by way of intimidation or coercion to end the recording; by obstructing the ability to record from an area of lawful presence; or by discouraging the person from continuing the recording.
- D.** Every person has a First Amendment right to observe and record law enforcement officers in the discharge of their public duties.
- E.** Recording law enforcement officers engaged in public duties is a form of speech through which private individuals may gather and disseminate information of public concern, including the conduct of law enforcement officers.
- F.** Members of this department should be aware that the First Amendment gives no heightened protection to members of the press, thus, members of the public have the same rights to recording, as would a member of the press.
- G.** If someone at a demonstration is filming officer conduct, no enforcement action will be taken irrespective of pre-established demonstration/safety zones unless it can be established that they are a threat to security.
- H.** All persons also have a First Amendment right to verbally challenge and criticize an officer who is making an arrest. Such a challenge includes the right to document the officer's actions through audio and visual recording.
- I.** Obstruction/Hindering/Interference type charges against a person recording are generally inappropriate except:
 - a.** When the person, through their actions puts the officers' safety, the suspect's safety, or the public's safety at risk. Some court decisions have indicated that without physical action or a threat toward an officer no arrest will be justified.
 - b.** The recorder enters a clearly marked crime scene without authorization.
 - c.** The recorder enters an area that is closed to the public and clearly marked due to an ongoing emergency (i.e. SWAT scene, fire scene, etc.)
 - d.** The recorder enters private property that is not open to the public without the authorization of the owner/occupier of said property. In such a case, the officer should determine the wishes of the owner/occupier before taking significant enforcement action such as an arrest. Where an arrest is indicated, the officer must follow the legal mandates of arrest, for example, a required warning in a trespass case.
- J.** When confronted with a person who the officer perceives as bordering on a lawful obstruction or hindering charge, when practicable or feasible, the officer shall inform the subject that their actions are interfering with the officer's duties and ask them to move to a less-intrusive position where they can continue to record but will not interfere.
- K.** When an officer is considering taking enforcement action such as an arrest or the seizure of a recording device, the officer shall call a supervisor for direction. If no supervisor is on-duty, the officer shall make contact with the on-call off-duty supervisor.
- L.** Seizing, Manipulating, Erasing, Deleting or Inspecting Devices or Recordings:

- a. Officers and supervisors are advised that there is a heightened reasonableness requirement when officers seek to seize items protected by the First Amendment, as is the case when dealing with recordings under this policy. Thus, more facts and circumstances and a greater government interest must be present before officers and supervisors should consider such a seizure.
 - b. Officers shall not erase, delete, or otherwise corrupt a recording held by an individual.
 - c. The seizure of a recording device or the recording itself constitutes a seizure under the Fourth Amendment and unless one of the warrant exceptions i.e. consent or exigency apply, the seizure must be supported by a warrant.
 - d. If the officer has reason to believe that the person intends to broadcast the recording publicly, the seizure of the equipment and the tape even with a warrant may violate the Privacy Protection Act. 18 U.S.C. 2000a which provides: 42 U.S.C. sec. 2000 (aa):...”Notwithstanding any other law, it shall be unlawful for a government officer or employee, in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense, to search for or seize any work product materials possessed by a person reasonably believed to have a purpose to disseminate to the public a newspaper, book, broadcast, or other similar form of public communication, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce...”
 - e. In all cases prior to a lawful seizure, officers should consider seeking the consensual cooperation of the individual in possession of the recording and where possible record the consent.
 - i. Consent must be voluntary on the part of the individual and must not be the result of duress or coercion.
 - ii. Officers should attempt to have the exchange in seeking consent recorded even if it is done on the recording device at issue.
 - f. An officer considering such action shall notify a supervisor before such action is taken unless there is a life-threatening emergency.
 - g. Exigency for purposes of this section would include:
 - i. Recordings of violent criminal acts where the recording is essential to the identification and apprehension of the criminals and law enforcement has no other immediate means of making the identification;
 - ii. The officer reasonably believes that a failure to immediately view or preserve the recording will lead to the destruction or loss of this evidence; and
 - iii. Cooperation through consent cannot be obtained from the subject in possession of the recording.
- M. Supervisory Responsibility:** where resources allow a supervisor shall respond to the scene where an officer is considering taking significant enforcement action against a person in possession of a recording of a law enforcement event.
- a. As with an officer, a supervisor who reasonably believes that the person’s conduct is approaching the level of a criminal offense, the supervisor shall seek the voluntary cooperation of the person to move to a location where their actions will not interfere but they will still be able to record the event.
 - b. The supervisor will seek the consent of the individual holding the recording/filming device to obtain a copy of the recording or to allow law enforcement to otherwise preserve this recording.
 - c. In cases where consent cannot be obtained and no life-threatening emergency is ongoing, the supervisor shall contact the prosecutor for advice.

- d. A warrant shall be obtained unless an exception to the warrant requirement can be met.
 - e. If the person holding a recording indicates intent to broadcast the recording publicly, the supervisor, in consultation with the prosecutor should consider the impact of the Privacy Protection Act upon any seizure of the recording.
- N.** Where a seizure of the device or recording is authorized by law, the department shall:
- a. Only maintain custody of the device as long as necessary to seize the necessary recording from the device by a person who has the technical certifications to support the admissibility of the recording into evidence.
 - b. The items shall be returned to its lawful possessor within 72 hours, unless otherwise ordered by the prosecutor's office and authorized by the court.
 - c. Upon return of the device to its rightful possessor, the recording itself shall be left intact.
- O. Crimes Unrelated to Filming a Law Enforcement Event:** This policy does not impact the ability of officers to seize recordings of evidentiary value when conducting investigations of criminal activities. For example, a subject is arrested for rape where the victim indicates the crime was filmed and when arrested the suspect has a video camera in his backpack. The rules of search incident to arrest or warrant related searches of this camera are unaffected by this policy.