

1. I understand the LBCOP program integrates and provides centralized access to multiple systems, programs, and databases. What are these systems?

There are 5 computers at an LBCOP workstation. These computers are connected to different network resources based on the way the computer is used.

1. CCTV – accesses city video feeds, also load balances video for display on data walls
2. Private – accesses our Community Camera Partnership systems
3. Admin – accesses email, web, video archives, mapping software, department records, and other resources as needed.
4. CAD – accesses dispatch information for live monitoring of active calls for service
5. Radio – processes multi-channel PD radio transmissions for live monitoring

2. How frequently is the LBCOP utilized? Is it regularly used as a part of the dispatch process, or only activated for specific types of events?

This program can operate both in real-time and retroactively. Upon the re-launch of LBCOP in 2017, the project was used in real-time on a regular basis. Due to recent staffing changes, the real-time capability is reserved for special events and occasional stand-ups during the week.

Retroactive services like supplying evidence for investigations and handling public requests, have continued since the 2017.

3. How many cameras are integrated into the program currently? How many are owned by the city or government entities (schools libraries parks, etc.) and how many are connected through private partnerships like the CCP program?

Upon last count, approx. 620 cameras were connected on the city network.

Our active CCP numbers have fluctuated over the years due changes in our members' system settings. As of now, approx. 20 private partners across the city are active which may contain dozens of cameras per system.

4. Does the LBCOP, include mobile video systems (dash cams, body cams, UAS/drones, vehicle mounted, etc.) if so what kinds?

The Department has mobile surveillance trailers which can be deployed for special events. The Department helicopter can also send a video feed directly to this platform. These units can be monitored from the LBCOP.

While Body Worn Camera (BWC) video was reviewed, tested, and initially processed in this program, BWC footage is no longer handled through the LBCOP.

5. Specifically, does LBCOP integrate the Ring doorbell systems and the Axon body worn cameras or are those separate systems?

Ring doorbell systems can be supported through the LBCOP's Community Camera Partnership (CCP). At this time, Axon body worn camera hardware, software, and video is managed outside of the LBCOP.

6. Are the live video feeds only accessible from centralized locations or can they be forwarded to officers in the field or to other agencies/organizations?

What was once a highly centralized and complicated process, has now been simplified and increasingly decentralized across the Department. With hundreds of city surveillance cameras across the city, different sections now have video access for their area of focus. Training, awareness, and exposure to the software has helped to incorporate its use in other offices besides the LBCOP.

Officer access to city surveillance footage does not occur in the field currently. Due to video processing requirements, the system is usually accessed on a desktop computer in an office.

Only authorized users within the Department have access.

7. Does the system utilize image recognition technology such as facial recognition, body tracking, or automated license plate reading (ALPR)? If so, what kind? Is the technology applied on demand on a live image, or passively collected to be looked up later?

The LBCOP does not utilize Facial Recognition, or automated Body Tracking.

ALPR reads are available through a web platform. This service is used passively for investigations and also provides live alerts to dispatch.

When performing its real-time activities, the LBCOP can use live alerts (for reported stolen vehicles). When performing passive/retroactive activities, ALPR queries can be used to support investigations.

8. Can the system be used to track the movements of an individual throughout the city across multiple locations either on demand or retroactively?

For the camera system to do that automatically, video analytics would be required. We do not employ those tools on the city surveillance video platform.

Any type of tracking which requires the movement of a camera would need to be done manually, and at the time of the activity. Video can be reviewed later (retroactively) to piece together a series of events.

9. Are there policies that govern the access, usage, and maintenance of these systems? Who is responsible for ensuring they are followed and preventing abuse?

The surveillance platform is accessed with software residing on the city network. All usage of that software must fall within the terms of use outlined by our Technical Innovation Division (TID). TID system administrators have permissions to audit accounts in the event of suspicious activity.

Guidance was also drafted for reference by our CCP members. It states the terms under which the Department can access a Partnership system.

10. Is access to the LBCOP's systems and its data limited to LBPD or is it shared with other enforcement agencies or organizations?

Access to the system is limited to authorized users within the Department. However, if a case requires coordination with an outside agency (like another police department), then LBPD has policies and procedures to dictate the sharing of that evidence.

Transparency efforts are also supported by providing surveillance footage for Public Record Requests. As a courtesy, the LBCOP can check the availability of fixed city surveillance footage before a Public Record Request is made. (Inquiries can be sent to LBCOP@longbeach.gov). If footage is found, then it will be saved, and the requestor will be advised to file a Public Record Request.

11. Does the system collect and store data on the public other than visual based data?

As this is a video-centric project, the only unique data stored and collected at the LBCOP relates to camera network/infrastructure and configuration information. Members of the public also request information on video availability from the LBCOP. In these cases, the requestor may provide details of an event which may be used to help them process their request.

12. Was the LBCOP program and its systems used to monitor protests occurring in the within the past 3 months (May - July) and in what capacities?

Yes, the use of video has been instrumental. As the video system has been increasingly decentralized, multiple sections within the Department have used the platform to monitor protests. A Task Force was also formed, and video evidence was gathered retroactively.

13. Could an individual's identity be ascertained by the system? Or could an individual be targeted retroactively to see if they were in attendance at a protest?

Depending on the resolution of the camera, it may be possible to identify an individual based on video. The quality of camera varies throughout the city. Some are newer, some are older.

Video footage is searched during the reported time and location of a crime. If a camera captures the reported activity, then it becomes evidence for that case. For details on how investigations are handled, I recommend speaking to someone from the Investigations Bureau.

14. Does LBPB, either as a part of the LBCOP program or separately, utilize technology that captures data from mobile devices (such as "Stingrays", IMSI catchers, etc.) for the purposes of digital fingerprinting or tracking? If so, how are they used?

I have no knowledge of that technology being used within the Department.