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Today's Objectives

- Provide understanding of technologies currently in use
- Provide context on emerging technologies, state regulations, and approaches used by other jurisdictions
- Obtain feedback on Council values, principles, and/or policy considerations to inform future work



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Current technologies and related policies



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Security Cameras

Fixed Security Cameras

- Used by five City departments
- Uses include building and facility security, traffic flow monitoring, traffic signal detection, and wastewater process monitoring
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Data is stored on City of Eugene equipment
- Approximately 700 cameras at 26 locations

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Security Cameras

Portable Security Cameras

- Used by two City departments, Public Works (PW) and Eugene Police (EPD)
- Uses include security monitoring for some parks and for crime prevention and security monitoring public spaces
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Data is stored on City of Eugene equipment
- 6 camera units at 5 locations

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Security Cameras

Mobile Security Cameras

- Used by two City departments, PW and EPD
- Uses include security monitoring for some parks and for crime prevention and security monitoring public spaces
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Data is stored on City of Eugene equipment
- 10 camera units deployed based on need

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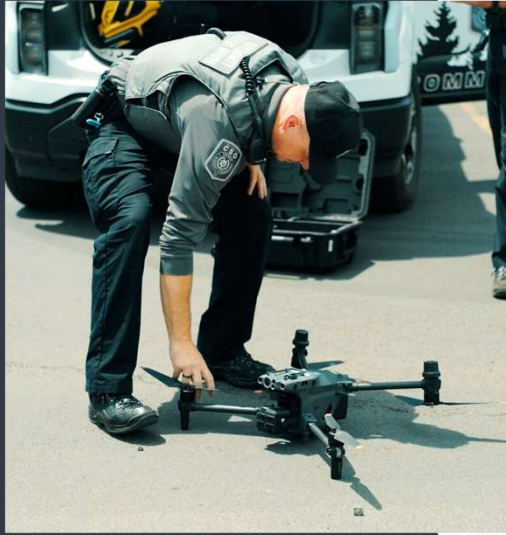


Camera Security Screening Technology

- Used by two City departments, Library, Recreation, and Cultural Services (LRCS) and Central Services (CS)
- Passive security screening systems that utilize a combination of video, metal detection, and machine learning algorithms to detect concealed weapons.
- Still photos only (no audio captured)
- Cloud based data storage
- 6 City owned units at 2 locations.
- Technology is also used at the Cuthbert by the venue operator

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Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (Drones)

- Used by two City departments, EPD and PW
- EPD uses aerial drones only under a warrant or when probable cause and exigent circumstances make obtaining a warrant unreasonable. Public Works also uses drones for inspections and assessments of infrastructure and natural systems
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Cloud based data storage
- 27 vehicles deployed based on need

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In-Car Video

- Used by EPD
- EPD uses this technology to provide documentation of police officer interactions with members of the community
- Video and audio
- Cloud based data storage
- Installed in approximately 125 vehicles

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Body Worn Cameras

- Used by EPD
- EPD uses this technology to provide documentation of police officer interactions with members of the community
- Video and audio
- Cloud based data storage
- Approximately 250 units which are deployed to all sworn personnel

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Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR)

Fixed ALPR

- Used by the Planning and Development Department (PDD) and PW
- Not used by EPD
- PDD Parking Services uses fixed ALPR camera systems at two downtown garages, and the Airport operates a system for their parking lot management. Neither system is connected to law enforcement systems
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Cloud based data storage

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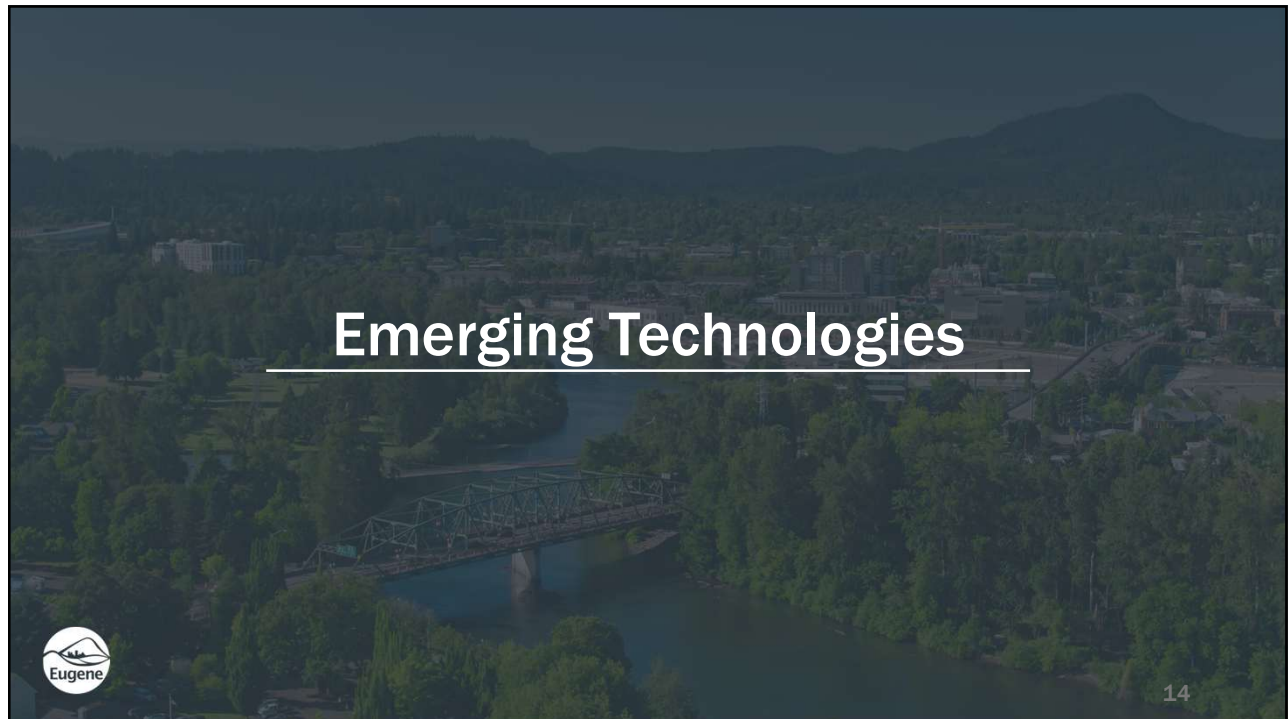
Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR)

Vehicle-based ALPR

- Used by PDD
- Not used by EPD
- PDD Parking Services uses vehicle-based ALPR camera systems to manage street parking and parking garages. The system is not connected to law enforcement systems
- Video only (no audio captured)
- Cloud based data storage
- Installed in approximately 14 vehicles

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EUGENE POLICE
DEPARTMENT



EPD Emerging Technologies Considerations Policy

- In addition to technology specific policies, EPD Emerging Technology Considerations Policy 1206 includes considerations for departmental staff when assessing the use of emerging technologies

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Automated Red-Light and Speed Safety Cameras



- Not currently in use
- Identified in multiple actions in the City of Eugene Vision Zero Action Plan for use on the high crash street network.
- Video and photos only (no audio captured)
- Data storage is typically cloud based

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2026 Oregon Legislative Session ALPR Changes

Senate Bill 1516 was signed with an immediate effective date on March 31, 2026. The bill included regulations for law enforcement use of ALPR in Oregon, including:

- Restrictions on use
- Data storage and deletion requirements
- Requiring detailed logs of queries
- Data sharing restrictions
- Monthly audits by vendors posted publicly
- Agencies are required to develop and post required policies
- Strict restrictions on use of data by vendors and public ability to seek civil penalties
- ALPR data is conditionally exempt from public records requests



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Cities with Surveillance Technology Policies

- Still relatively rare in the U.S.
- Most derive from the American Civil Liberties Union's (ACLU) Community Control Over Police Surveillance (CCOPS) campaign.
 - 26 cities have adopted policies based on the CCOPS principles.
- Portland, Oregon adopted a policy in 2023 by resolution.



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Surveillance Technology Policy Design

Considerations:

- What is the definition of “surveillance technology”?
- Which departments are covered?
- What reports and technology-specific policies are required?
- Who reviews and approves new technologies for use?
- Does the policy apply retroactively?
- Are there exceptions?



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Case Study: Berkeley, California

Features:

- Broad definition of “surveillance technology”.
- Applies citywide.
- Requires impact report, technology specific policies, and periodic reporting.
- New technologies are reviewed by the Police Commission and approved by Council.
- The policy applies retroactively and requires an inventory.
- The policy includes limited exceptions for emergencies and operational needs.



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Case Study: Portland, Oregon

Features:

- Broad definition of “surveillance technology”.
- Applies citywide.
- Requires privacy impact assessments and decisions, technology specific policies, and periodic reporting.
- New technologies are reviewed and approved administratively.
- The policy applies retroactively and requires an inventory.
- The policy includes limited exceptions for emergencies and operational needs.



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Case Study: San Jose, California

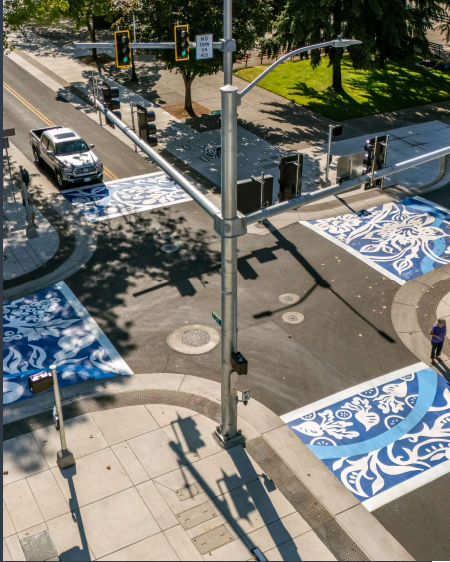
Features:

- Uses a privacy risk assessment versus “Surveillance Technology” definition.
- Applies citywide.
- Requires privacy risk assessments and decisions, specific data governance policies, and periodic reporting.
- Oversight authority scales with risk.
- The policy applies to new requests.
- Lower risk technologies have a more streamlined review.



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Discussion

- What questions does Council have about the information presented?
- What Council values, principles, and/or policy considerations should guide the future evaluation and use of surveillance-related technologies?

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