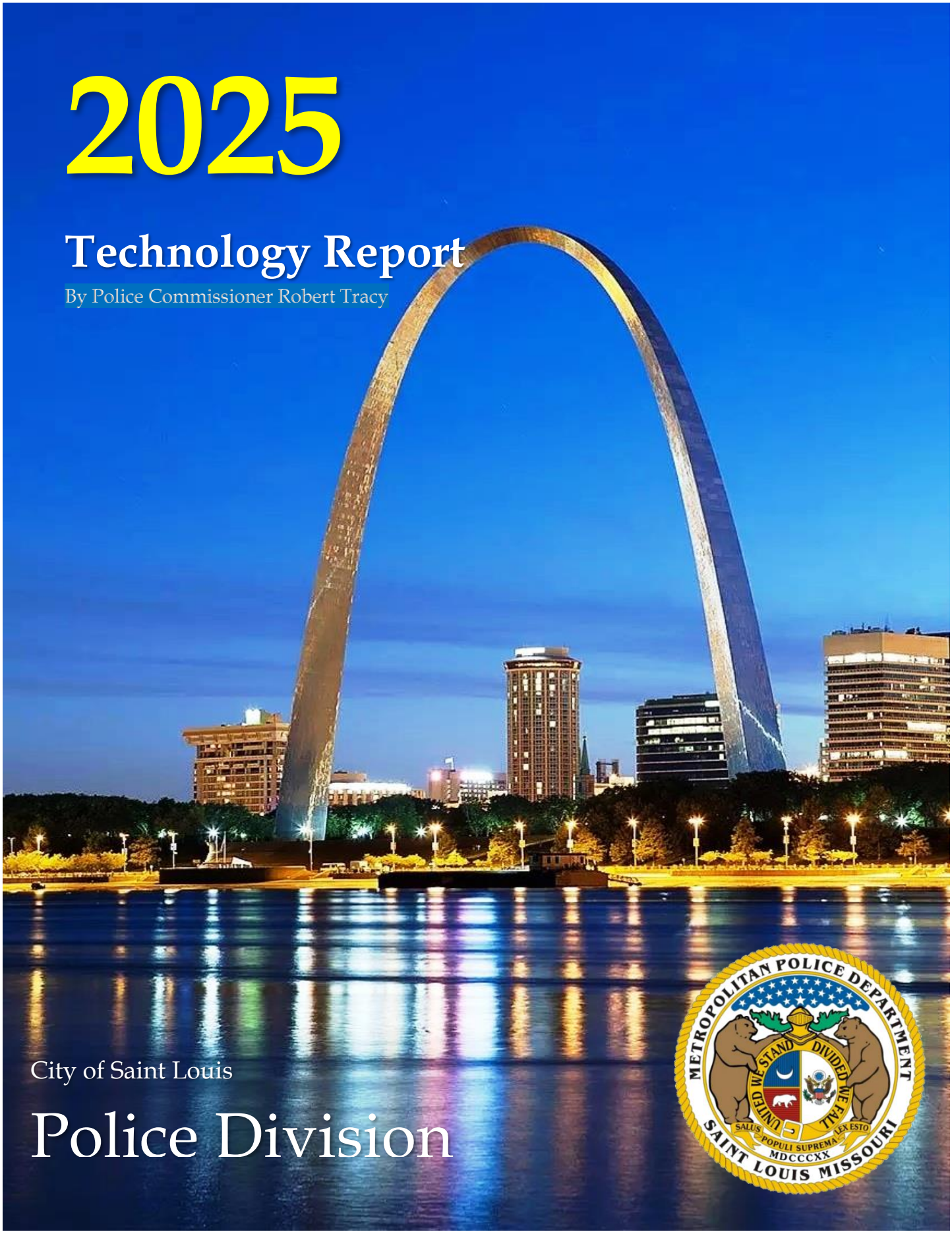
2025

Technology Report

By Police Commissioner Robert Tracy



City of Saint Louis

Police Division

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Date: **February 28, 2025**

This publication is to provide the required information based on Mayor Jones's Executive Order 78, dated February 23rd, 2024, relating to transparency and accountability in the use of surveillance technologies used for law enforcement and public safety purposes by the City of St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department ("SLMPD"). This report also covers the annual report required per Ordinance 71842.

Executive Order 78 requires reporting on the following to be included in an annual report:
Annually, the Police Commissioner shall provide a report on the SLMPD's use of surveillance technology to the Board of Aldermen's Committee on Public Safety, or its successor.

Such report shall be public and include, but not be limited to, the following information:
a. A description of the capabilities of each type of surveillance technology in use by the SLMPD, including any artificial intelligence systems utilized as part of surveillance technology;
b. How many units of each surveillance technology the SLMPD possesses;
c. Metrics used to measure the impact of existing surveillance technology on crime reduction;
d. The amount and type of funding expended to acquire or use surveillance technology during the previous fiscal year;
e. The number of vehicles identified by SLMPD license plate reader cameras;
f. Storage policies for surveillance data collected by the SLMPD;
g. A list of resident complaints or comments related to the SLMPD's use of surveillance technology received by the SLMPD. No personally identifying information shall be included as part of this list;
h. Aldermanic requests for the use of surveillance technology by ward;
i. As permitted by law, a list of task force memberships and/or routine partner agencies that may utilize surveillance technology that is not acquired by SLMPD; and j. General information regarding the deployment of surveillance technology.

Ordinance 71842 requires reporting on the following:
1. A summary of how the surveillance technology was used, including frequency of use, numbers deployed, and duration of use;

2. Whether and how often collected surveillance data was shared with and received from any external persons or entities, the name(s) of any recipient or entity, the type(s) of data disclosed, under what legal standard(s) the information was disclosed, and the justification for the disclosure(s);

3. Where applicable, a breakdown of where the surveillance technology was deployed geographically, by individual census tract as defined in the relevant year by the United States Census Bureau, ward boundary, neighborhood boundary, or St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department district as applicable.

4. A breakdown of how many Surveillance Technology deployments were utilized in pursuit of a crime/an active criminal investigation, and the classification of the offense.

5. The number of Surveillance Technology requests submitted by Alderpersons per ward.

6. A summary of complaints or concerns that were received about the surveillance technology with no identifying personal information;

7. The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the Surveillance Use Plan, and any actions taken in response;

8. A good faith effort of an analysis of any discriminatory, disparate, and other adverse impacts the use of the technology may have had on the public's civil rights and civil liberties, including but not limited to those guaranteed by the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

9. For the preceding fiscal year, an annual budget spending report detailing, by line item, all expenditures on Surveillance Technologies and the specific sources of funding or resources, both internal and external, for Surveillance Technologies.

10. 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.

Before addressing each reporting requirement, it is recommended that readers also familiarize themselves with the Surveillance Technology Use Plans required by Ordinance 71842 that were introduced to the Board of Aldermen on November 15, 2024 and passed by the Board of Aldermen on February 4, 2025.

Surveillance Technology Use Plans can be found at https://slmpd.org/technology

Executive Order 78

Executive Order 78 establishes transparency and accountability measures for surveillance technology utilized by the City of St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD). In summary, the order does the following:

- Specifies how the SLMPD can and cannot use artificial intelligence and surveillance technologies;
- Requires the SLMPD to provide an annual report to the Board of Aldermen with extensive detail on use of surveillance technologies in use;
- Provides for increased transparency on how much money is being spent on these technologies;
- Prohibits vendors from providing access to or selling surveillance information or data to unauthorized individuals or selling it for anything of value;
- Specifies that SLMPD will only provide access to surveillance information or data to authorized individuals, and will create policies for the use and sharing of this information and data;
- Outlines requirements for the retention and storage of information and data collected through surveillance technology; and
- Requires that Missouri Sunshine laws be upheld when it comes to the disclosure or release of surveillance technology information and data.

For each technology, we will address the following questions (A thought L) as required per the Executive Order.

(A) description of the capabilities of each type of surveillance technology in use by the SLMPD, including any artificial intelligence systems utilized as part of surveillance technology.

- Cameras: There are several types of cameras utilized by the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Some of them do transmit live images while others do not; police cameras do not capture, process or record any of audio and only record images in high-definition digital format, which are connected by three distinct methods. The first method, and most preferred method is through the existing city's fiber optics network, the second method is a wireless point-to-point transmission (Wi-Fi), and the third method is cellular connectivity.

  The cameras can be classified as fixed cameras, mobile cameras, body and vehicle cameras and aerial cameras. The fixed cameras are placed permanently at a specific location(s) while mobile cameras (trailers) can be moved throughout the city of Saint

Louis based on crime trends as determined by the District Commanders.

Body Worn Cameras (BWC) are the cameras fitted into the uniform/garment of Commissioned Officers assigned to patrol divisions having daily interactions with the public. These cameras can capture high-definition video and include integrated microphones for audio recording. Body Worn Cameras are designed to automatically start recording under certain circumstances including the activation of emergency lights, when an officer is in a horizontal position for longer than 15 seconds, when an officer draws their department firearm from its holster and/or when the officer is within 100 feet radius of a Priority 1 or Priority 2 radio assignment. The In-Car Camera System (ICC) works in a similar manner and are installed inside the patrol vehicles and face the front windshield and rear passenger seats. The ICC automatically turns on when the emergency light bar is activated, the vehicle's speed reaches 70 mph, a crash detection is activated, the shotgun rack is unlocked, and/or within 100 feet of a Priority 1 or Priority 2 radio call.

Aerial cameras are devices attached to both (manned and unmanned) aircraft systems that are utilized by the SLMPD. The camera system mounted on the Metro Air Support helicopters are capable of both day and night visions over a wide range of weather conditions. The Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (SWAT) utilizes an unmanned aircraft system equipped with a single camera mounted system that provides live feed to the operator, and it has infrared capabilities, but does not transmit the feed to any other location.

The Environmental Investigations Unit uses cameras that are placed in problem areas and are powered by a combination of photovoltaic and battery systems. These cameras are covert in nature and are deployed following the needs obtained from citizen complaints through the city's Cityworks system. The Environmental Investigations Unit cameras only take still photos, trigged by motion sensor, and do not record any video or audio.

The fixed location cameras, mobile camera (trailers) and Metro Air Support cameras are the only devices capable of pan (horizontal motion) tilt (vertical motion) and zoom (optical amplification). There are no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with any of the camera systems used by the SLMPD. The video produced by recording cameras are recorded for 30 days and are automatically deleted by the system after this period unless it's seized as evidence in an active criminal case.

License Plate Readers: The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department uses

automated license plate readers (LPR or ALPR). These units are installed in traffic signals throughout the City of Saint Louis and 14 marked patrol vehicles. There is currently a request for proposal (RFP) out that may change this scope for the next reporting period. These units are capable of reading license plates on vehicles during day or night. The LPR captures static images of each vehicle from two different angles. This information is then sent in real time to the police department LPR system and compared to a list of stolen or wanted motor vehicles. If a match exists, it will generate a "hit". A "hit" will then be investigated by a commissioned officer to determine the appropriate action. The reads generated by the LPR are retained for 90 days and are automatically purged after this period. There are no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with the license plate readers used by the SLMPD.

GPS Technology: The first GPS technology is designed for vehicle tracking; it is a small device that must be connected to a vehicle manually. It works by connecting to GPS satellites using the GNSS system, which sends signals to pinpoint the tracker's location. The tracker then shares this location data through the cellular network back to a mobile app or computer software, allowing you to see real-time updates. The investigators must obtain a court ordered search warrant prior to using on a suspect's vehicle. These devices are issued and managed by the SLMPD Intelligence Division. This type of device is attached to a vehicle and can transmit the device's position, ultimately providing the location of the vehicle described in the court ordered search warrant.

The second GPS technology is a subscription-based location technology that allows a locator device, owned by an external party, to be placed on an object to be seen via GPS in real-time. The subscription is used to locate stolen items and/or high value items from retail outlets. An example of a subscribing entity would be a retail store, and they would decide which items they affix GPS devices. This technology is similar to "Find My iPhone" technology used by many Apple customers. There are no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with the use of the GPS tracking system used by the SLMPD.

ShotSpotter/SoundThinking: This software maker/provider is called SoundThinking, formally known as ShotSpotter. This technology uses acoustic sensors to detect gunshots. The SLMPD uses acoustic ballistic evidence detection to locate gunfire and alert officers to respond accordingly. This technology allows SLMPD investigators to respond more accurately to a precise location where a firearm has been discharged, improve response times to better aid victims of a shooting, and to locate essential evidence and witnesses. The technology is only

used to listen for gunshots. It is not used and is unable to listen to private conversations.

There are no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with the use of the ShotSpotter/SoundThinking used by the SLMPD.

- Cybercrimes Technologies: Unit utilizes various forensic examination technologies for criminal investigations. The first is BERLA iVe ecosystem, which is a collection of tools supporting forensic investigators in vehicles. It contains a mobile application for identifying vehicles, a hardware kit for acquiring systems, and forensic software for analyzing data. Two additional technologies are the Cellebrite Universal Forensics Extraction Device (also known as UFED) and GrayKey. These tools are used to extract cell phone data and categorizes into readable reports for the investigators. The extraction of data occurs without altering the data or adding data to the phone.

  The use of these technologies is permitted after the investigator has obtained a court ordered search warrant to analyze the seized devices. There are no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with this technology used by the SLMPD.

  Mugshot comparison: The Saint Louis Mugshot Recognition Technology (SMRT) is a digital technology that the department has access to through the department's REJIS subscription and a collaboration with participating agencies through the St. Louis Fusion Center. SMRT is a facial comparison technology that is used by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department to compare subject probe images to an arrest photo database for law enforcement purposes. It applies an algorithm to compile an array of photographs with physical characteristics similar to those of the suspect in the submitted photo. SMRT technology does not provide analysis to positively identify individuals. The technology provides investigators with possible leads that require additional investigative steps, under proper legal authority, to follow the leads provided.

- Cell Site Simulator: The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department uses a system known as Cell Site Simulator. As the name suggests, the system emulates a signal emitted from cellular telephone towers to contact cellular equipped devices. The system can obtain directional information based on the device's location. The system is also capable of pinpointing the exact device location using approved law enforcement techniques. The Cell Site Simulator system is used for locating fugitives and/or suspects of part 1 crime and missing person(s). The use of the Cell Site

Simulator requires a search warrant signed by a judge unless exigent circumstances are present prior to obtaining a warrant. There is no Artificial Intelligence software or hardware associated with the use of the Cell Site Simulator used by the SLMPD.

(B) How many units of each surveillance technology the SLMPD possesses.

All results below are based on numbers acquired on February 2nd, 2025.

- SLMPD/City Cameras: **1067**
- Mobile Camera Trailers: **43**
- Air Support Downlink Video: **2**
- Environmental Cameras: **263**
- SWAT Unmanned Aircraft System: 4
- Body Worn Cameras: **800**
- In Car Cameras: **250**
- License Plate Readers: **383**
- GPS Trackers: **7 vehicle GPS 93 retail GPS units**
- ShotSpotter/SoundThinking: **4 areas (6.26 square miles)**
- Cybercrimes Technologies: **3**
- Mugshot Comparison: **(1) Software subscription**
- Cell Site Simulator: **1**

(C) Metrics used to measure the impact of existing surveillance technology on crime reduction.

All results below are based on numbers acquired on February 2, 2025.

- Cameras: Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/01/2025, the Real Time Crime Center received 350,948 email requests from which 88,979 were from outside agencies. A total of 1,030 video requests were handled regarding video evidence were a part of criminal investigation and/or litigation process. The Intelligence Division installed approximately 19 covert cameras that were used in criminal investigations.

- Mobile Camera Trailers: These units were moved 379 times throughout the city,

based on crime trends and we determined by each district commander.

- Environmental Investigations Cameras: During the year of 2024, the EIU (Environmental Investigations Unit) issued 489 Summons, resulting in 607 charges. These charges relate to illegal dumping.

- Body Worn Camera/In Car Camera: In 2024 the SLMPD BWC/ICC Unit received approximately 3,500 requests for video originating from Body Worn Cameras and In-Car Camera System related to criminal cases from Federal, State, and Local law enforcement agencies; and from Federal, Circuit, and Juvenile Prosecutors.

  Aerial Surveillance: The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit utilized their Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) a total of 18 times between March 20, 2024, and December 31, 2024. During this period, the UAS remained airborne for approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes. These deployments were coordinated with law enforcement operations, including search warrant executions and hostage situations.

- License Plate Readers: Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/02/2025, the Real Time Crime Center received 213,621 license plate felony hits which were processed by the on-duty detectives and the appropriate District/Units were notified.

- GPS Tracking: As of the date of this report (February 2, 2025.) the Intelligence Division has 3 vehicle GPS devices assigned to district detectives currently working on active criminal investigations. In addition, between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/01/2025, SLMPD received 2 calls for the subscription-based GPS tracking system in accordance with the SLMPD's Real Time Crime Center's records. From 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, district detectives across the city, tracked the number of GPS deployments on vehicles on four separate occasions.

- ShotSpotter/SoundThinking Inc: Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, SLMPD received 12,1248 ShotSpotter/SoundThinking notifications. Crime Analyzes numbers shows that between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2023, the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department received 22,350 alerts from ShotSpotter. Since this technology operates 24/7, the number of investigations related to firearm discharges is not influenced by the time of day, even during low call volume periods. From 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM, a time when a lower volume of notifications was expected, the department received 10,423 alerts, accounting for 46.6% of the total notifications during this period.

- Cybercrimes and Crime Analysis Technologies: Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/01/2025, the undercover server has generated no hits that resulted in a search warrant for child pornography. For the same time period Graykey Used 168 times, Berla used 4 times and Cellebrite was used 176 times.

- Mugshot comparison: Communications with the Saint Louis Fusion Center and the software liaison reviewed that the system does not log the accuracy nor present that to the end user. The system does not provide any information that may suggest one candidate over another. The system does not save user logins and is not able to determine the total amount of activity used by the SLMPD.

- Cell Site Simulator: Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, Intelligence Division conducted 561 investigations using the Cell Site Simulator, resulting in 192 arrests and 1,188 charges.

(D) The amount and type of funding expended to acquire or use surveillance technology during the previous fiscal year.

- Cameras:
  - ARPA Grant Funds: **$237,748 (SLMPD Cameras)**
  - City of Saint Louis: **$70,000 (DPS Cameras)**
  - St. Louis Police Foundation: **$119,300 (SLMPD Cameras)**
  - ARPA Grant Funds: **$1,653,470.80 (Mobile Camera Trailers)**
  - Operation Legend Grant: **$ 240,520.62 (Mobile Camera Trailers)**
  - Operation Legend Grant: $ **78,750.00 (SLMPD Cameras)**
  - Street Division/EIU: **$207,103.03 (EIU Cameras)**
  - Air Support Downlink Video: **$0**
  - SWAT Unmanned Aircraft System: **$0**
  - Body Worn Camera: **$1,157,600**
  - In Car Camera: $752,600

***NOTE:** The Metro Air Support Downlink Video did not incur any cost in the previous year. The investment on the camera technology was funded through a St. Louis Area Regional Response System STAARS grant from 2021. The SWAT Unmanned Aircraft Systems also did not incur any cost, including no personnel costs, and was originally purchased by the Police Foundation.

- License Plate Readers:
  - City of Saint Louis: **Refer to Board of Public Service**
  - PSN 20 Grant: **$40,600 (flat rate repairs on 28 LPR units)**

- GPS Tracking:
  - SLMPD Budget: **$3,780 (GPS tracker)**
  - SLMPD Budget: **$4,200 (GPS subscription)**

- ShotSpotter/SoundThinking Inc:
  - Grant, asset forfeiture funds and Police Foundation: **$521,000** (Includes the Dutchtown expansion.)

- Cybercrimes Technologies
  - Funds provided by St. Charles County Sheriff's Department ($1,477.20)
  - $8000 for Berla (SLMPD Budget)
  - $129,000 for Cellebrite (SLMPD Budget)
  - $65,000 GreyKey (SLMPD Budget)

- Mugshot Comparison:
  - The System is provided as part of the REJIS system and is included in the subscription.

- Cell Site Simulator:
  - System purchased in 2014 using Urban Area Security Initiative Grant (2012)
  - No amount was spent during the previous fiscal year.

(E) The number of vehicles identified by SLMPD license plate reader cameras.

- The SLMPD stores vehicle license plate reads for a period of 90 days.
- SLMPD license plate system has identified 328,541,438 license plates collected between January 1st 2024 to Dec 31st 2024.

Note: A single vehicle can pass through multiple LPRs throughout the day, thereby creating multiple records of the same vehicle in different locations.

(F) Storage policies for surveillance data collected by the SLMPD.

- Cameras: **30 days**

- License Plate Readers: **90 Days**
- Air Support Downlink Video: **No video recording**
- SWAT Unmanned Aircraft System: **No video recording**
- Body Worn Camera: **The storage length of media collected by BWC/ICC devices is determined by officer classification. Retention of each recording is tied to the assigned classification. Classifications correspond to the State of Missouri's "Police Records Retention Schedule."**
- In Car Camera: **The storage length of media collected by BWC/ICC devices is determined by officer classification. Retention of each recording is tied to the assigned classification. Classifications correspond to the State of Missouri's "Police Records Retention Schedule."**
- GPS Vehicle Tracking: **2 years**
- Subscription GPS Tracking: **No local storage (alerts only)**
- ShotSpotter/SoundThinking: T**he SLMPD does not record or store not any ShotSpotter data. Records of officers responding to acoustic ballistic signals are recorded in the Computer Aid Dispatch (CAD) system and are maintained in accordance with State of Missouri's Police Records Retention Schedule.**
- Cybercrimes and Crime Analysis Technologies: **6 months**
- Mugshot comparison: **All SMRT system data provided to the Saint Louis Fusion Center will be stored on the SMRT server for a period not to exceed ten (10) days after the date that the originating agency for each submitted image notifies the SMRT System Administrator that it no longer retains the mugshot in its records.**
- Cell Site Simulator: **Deleted immediately after use.**

(G) A list of resident complaints or comments related to the SLMPD's use of surveillance technology received by the SLMPD. No personally identifying information shall be included as part of this list.

Between the periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, the SLMD received the following complaints related to each type of technology:

- Cameras: **0**
- Air Support Downlink Video: **0**
- SWAT Unmanned Aircraft System: **0**
- Environmental Unit Cameras: **0**
- Body Worn Camera: **0**

- In Car Camera: **0**
- License Plate Readers: **0**
- GPS Tracking: **0**
- ShotSpotter/SoundThinking: **0**
- Cybercrimes and Crime Analysis Technologies: **0**
- Mugshot comparison: **0**
- Cell Site Simulator: **0**

Residents are welcome to share feedback with SLMPD always. They can do so by contacting the Citizens Service Bureau (314) 622-4800. However, going forward, the agency is going to develop a way to submit complaints specific to this topic to improve reporting capacity.

(H) Aldermanic requests for the use of surveillance technology by ward.

- Between the periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, the Intelligence Division and Real Time Crime Center and the Body Camera Unit, Metro Air Support Unit and Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (SWAT) received no aldermanic requests for the use of surveillance technology.

  Environmental Investigations Unit received 26 aldermanic requests for the use of surveillance technology. These requests as broken down as follows:

  - Ward 1: **9**
  - Ward 3: **1**
  - Ward 7: **2**
  - Ward 11: **3**
  - Ward 13: **6**
  - Mayor's Office: **5**

  During the reporting period above, the SLMPD patrol districts received requests for the placement of Mobile Camera Trailers from the aldermen listed below. These are approximate numbers:

  - District 1: **35**
  - District 2: **11**
  - District 3: **30**
  - District 4: **0**
  - District 5: **45**
  - District 6: **8**
  - Headquarters: **0**

(I) As permitted by law, a list of task force memberships and/or routine partner agencies that may utilize surveillance technology that is not acquired by SLMPD; and

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department utilizes a camera system fitted into the Metro Air Support police helicopter, which is a shared asset between the City of Saint Louis, Saint Louis County and Saint Charles County. These cameras were funded through a St. Louis Area Regional Response System STAARS grant they were purchased in 2021.

The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department shares data with other law enforcement entities only when, during an investigation, it becomes necessary to do so. The Real Time Crime Center received 350,948 email requests from which 88,979 were from outside agencies in 2024.

The data shared was the form of videos and photographs and it was shared by law enforcement purposes and legal demands for digital evidence (Sunshine requests).

Our current system does not automate our reporting process to allow SLMPD to pull all requests for data. We will evaluate how to best address this technological difficulty in the coming year.

(J) General information regarding the deployment of surveillance technology.

Specific information regarding the deployment and uses are available in the Surveillance Technology Use Plans posted on the SLMPD's website. Surveillance Technology Use Plans can be found at https://slmpd.org/technology/

> **Cameras:** Deployment of cameras that will be utilized by the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department primarily depend on the city's infrastructure of fiber connectivity and power availability. As cameras get added into the system, an even distribution of units is sought to ensure equal coverage throughout the City of Saint Louis. The Environmental Unit cameras are not programmed in video recording mode, they are programmed to take still images but do have the capabilities to livestream if needed. This feature is only used during installation for positional and routine operational checks as it is a major strain on the battery and data usage. The Body Worn and In-Car Camera System are currently utilized by uniformed officers, with the rank of Sergeant and below. The deployment of the SWAT Unmanned Aircraft System is based on the unit's needs during tactical incidents. The real-time video link is crucial for the safety of all parties involved. A preliminary policy governing the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) has been drafted and submitted for review and approval by the Police Commissioner.

This policy has been meticulously developed to balance the privacy of our community with the assurance of the highest safety standards for UAS operations within an urban environment like the City of Saint Louis. All SWAT operators are certified under 14 CFR Part 107 (Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems), ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework for such operations.

- **License Plate Readers:** the LPR units are deployed to supplement the video cameras. Each unit is also dependent on exiting city infrastructure of fiber connectivity and power to be deployed.

  GPS Tracking: The investigating officer must obtain a search warrant before using a GPS device to track a suspect's vehicle. They are deployed in reference to specific instances and circumstances that are detailed in the warrant. To secure this warrant, officers must establish probable cause, which are the facts and circumstances known to the investors, based on reliable information, that would lead a reasonable person to believe a crime is being or has been committed. This requirement ensures the SLMPD acts within constitutional boundaries to protect individual privacy rights. However, exceptions exist: no warrant is needed if the vehicle is verified as stolen, as stolen property is not afforded Fourth Amendment protections, or if the vehicle owner provides consent to the tracking.

- **ShotSpotter/SoundThinking**: The SoundThinking acoustic sensors are deployed in four areas throughout the City of Saint Louis. Four areas are in the northern portion of the city, one area is located near downtown, and one additional area is in the southern portion of the city. This technology aids in pinpointing the exact source of the firearm discharge in attempts to retrieve ballistic evidence. These areas were selected under prior administrations, based on various considerations, including crime trends, funding, and requests from elected officials.

- **Mugshot comparison:** This service is available via REJIS and is available to all Law Enforcement with a current REJIS I.D. within the DHS - St. Louis Urban Area Security Initiative (USSI) area.

- **Cell Site Simulator:** The SLMPD's cell-site simulators do not capture nor receive any content such as text messages, voicemails, applications, multimedia messages, etc. It does not have the capability of listening to phone calls. The cell-site simulator also does not capture emails, contact lists, or any other data from the device, nor does it provide any subscriber account information or data, such as the account holder's name, address or telephone number, etc. In addition, the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department intends to utilize the technology in

accordance with the uses outlined in this surveillance use plan and in accordance with approved court ordered search warrants.

Ordinance 71842 requires reporting on the following reporting on ten items listed below.

1. A summary of how the surveillance technology was used, including frequency of use, numbers deployed, and duration of use;

The description of all surveillance technology is covered under section A of Executive Order 78 above, however, listed below are additional metrics required by the ordinance:

SLMPD/City Cameras:
These cameras are used daily at the Real Time Crime Center. They are used for the duration of the investigation which varies by incident.

Mobile Camera Trailers:
These cameras are deployed throughout the city on a daily basis. They were moved 379 times last year based on crime trends and aldermanic requests. The duration a mobile camera trailer stays in a location depends on crime trends.

Body Worn Cameras/In Car Cameras:
This technology is used daily. Body Worn Cameras are designed to automatically start recording under certain circumstances including the activation of emergency lights, when an officer is in a horizontal position for longer than 15 seconds, when an officer draws their department firearm from its holster and/or when the officer is within 100 feet radius of a Priority 1 or Priority 2 radio assignment.

Aerial cameras
The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit utilized their Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) a total of 18 times between March 20, 2024, and December 31, 2024. These deployments were coordinated with law enforcement operations, including search warrant executions and hostage situations

Environmental Cameras:
The Environmental Investigations Unit uses cameras that are placed in problem areas-based needs obtained from resident complaints through the city's Cityworks system. They are used in multiple investigations throughout the year on a regular basis. They are in place for the duration of the investigation and the lifespan of each unit is approximately 5 years. The Environmental Investigations Unit cameras only take still photos, trigged by motion sensor, and do not record any video or audio. During the year of 2024, the EIU (Environmental Investigations Unit) issued 489 Summons, resulting in 607 charges. These charges relate to illegal dumping.

License Plate Readers:
Automated license plate readers (LPR or ALPR) are used daily. LPR captures static images of each vehicle from two different angles. This information is then sent in real time to the police department LPR system and compared to a list of stolen or wanted motor vehicles. If a match exists, it will generate a "hit". A "hit" will then be investigated by a commissioned officer to determine the appropriate action. The reads generated by the LPR are retained for 90 days and are automatically purged after this period.

GPS Trackers:
GPS technology is only used with a court ordered search warrant. Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/01/2025, SLMPD received 2 calls for the subscription-based GPS tracking system in accordance with the SLMPD's Real Time Crime Center's records. From 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, district detectives across the city, tracked the number of GPS deployments on vehicles on four separate occasions.

ShotSpotter/SoundThinking:
This technology is used daily when the sensors detect a shot. Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, SLMPD received 12,1248 ShotSpotter/SoundThinking notifications. Shotspotter SoundThinking records the duration of the clip with a buffer of 2 seconds before and 4 seconds after the audio clip.

Cybercrimes Technologies:
The use of these technologies are permitted after the investigator has obtained a court ordered search warrant to analyze the seized devices. Their duration use is governed by the restrictions of the court order. Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 and 01/01/2025, the undercover server has generated no hits that resulted in a search warrant for child pornography. For the same time period Graykey Used 168 times, Berla used 4 times and Cellebrite was used 176 times.

Mugshot Comparison:
This is not a technology owned by SLMPD and we do not have information available regarding frequency or duration of use.

Cell Site Simulator:
The use of the Cell Site Simulator requires a search warrant signed by a judge unless exigent circumstances are present prior to obtaining a warrant. The duration of use is governed by the warrant. Between the time periods of 01/01/2024 to 01/01/2025, Intelligence Division conducted 561 investigations using this technology.

2. Whether and how often collected surveillance data was shared with and received from any external persons or entities, the name(s) of any recipient or entity, the type(s) of data

disclosed, under what legal standard(s) the information was disclosed, and the justification for the disclosure(s);
The Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department shares data with other law enforcement entities only when, during an investigation, it becomes necessary to do so. The Real Time Crime Center received 350,948 email requests from which 88,979 were from outside agencies in 2024.

The data shared was the form of videos and photographs and it was shared by law enforcement purposes and legal demands for digital evidence (Sunshine requests).

Our current system does not automate our reporting process to allow SLMPD to pull all requests for data. We will evaluate how to best address this technological difficulty in the coming year.

3. Where applicable, a breakdown of where the surveillance technology was deployed geographically, by individual census tract as defined in the relevant year by the United States Census Bureau, ward boundary, neighborhood boundary, or St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department district as applicable.

Missouri's Sunshine Law prohibits SLMPD from disclosing specific location information for certain surveillance technology.

- Fixed Cameras
  - 1067 Cameras (SLMPD/City) deployed throughout the city of Saint Louis.
- Mobile camera deployments by district:
  - District 1: **35**
  - District 2: **11**
  - District 3: **30**
  - District 4: **0**
  - District 5: **45**
  - District 6: **8**
  - Headquarters: **0**
- Body and vehicle cameras are mobile and related to the number of officers and vehicles present in a district at a particular time.
- Aerial cameras.
  - These deployments were coordinated with law enforcement operations, including search warrant executions and hostage situations

- EIU Cameras
  - These cameras are covert in nature and are deployed following the needs obtained from resident complaints through the city's Cityworks system.

- License Plate Readers
  - 383 License plates deployed throughout the city of Saint Louis.

- GPS Technology
  - GPS technology is only used with a court ordered search warrant and are used throughout the City of Saint Louis. The geographical deployment of this technology will be based on the needs of the investigation

- ShotSpotter/ SoundThinking
  - The SoundThinking acoustic sensors are deployed in six areas throughout the City of Saint Louis. Four areas are in the northern portion of the city, one area is located near downtown, and one additional area is in the southern portion of the city. The patrol districts covered by the ShotSpotter Technology are: District 1, District 4, District 5 and District 6.

- Cybercrimes Technology
  - This technology is only available after a court ordered search warrant and the technology is used to search internet data. It is not geographically based.

- Mugshot comparison
  - This is not a technology owned by SLMPD and we do not have information related to the geography of the images included in the search.

- Cell Site Simulator
  - The use of the Cell Site Simulator requires a search warrant signed by a judge unless exigent circumstances are present prior to obtaining a warrant. The geographical deployment of this technology will be based on the needs of the investigation

4. A breakdown of how many Surveillance Technology deployments were utilized in pursuit of a crime/an active criminal investigation, and the classification of the offense.
The information available related to this is available in section C of the report above covering Executive Order 78. SLMPD does not currently track the use of a surveillance technology related to the classification of an offense.

5. The number of Surveillance Technology requests submitted by Alderpersons per ward.
This information is covered in Section H of the above report covering Executive Order 78.

6. A summary of complaints or concerns that were received about the surveillance technology with no identifying personal information;
This information is covered in Section G of the above report covering Executive Order 78.

7. The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the Surveillance Use Plan, and any actions taken in response;
The Surveillance Use Plans passed the Board of Aldermen on February 4, 2025. There are no existing compliant, audits, or violations to report at this time.

8. A good faith effort of an analysis of any discriminatory, disparate, and other adverse impacts the use of the technology may have had on the public's civil rights and civil liberties, including but not limited to those guaranteed by the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and
The SLMPD is dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of transparency and accountability in serving our community. On February 4th, 2025, the St. Louis Board of Aldermen approved the Surveillance Use Plans, which complies with the guidelines set forth in 28 CFR Part 23. These documents have been posted on the department's official website at https://slmpd.org/technology and are regularly updated to ensure the most current information is always accessible to the public.

9. For the preceding fiscal year, an annual budget spending report detailing, by line item, all expenditures on Surveillance Technologies and the specific sources of funding or resources, both internal and external, for Surveillance Technologies.
This information is covered in Section D of the above report covering Executive Order 78.

10. 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.
This information is covered in Section D of the above report covering Executive Order 78. However, additional detailed information related to personnel and ongoing costs are described below.

The Real Time Crime Center, is staffed by 14 Commissioned personnel, including one Police Sergeant and one Police Cadet. Annually, based on a 40-hour work week, this personnel cost is approximately:

(1) Police Sergeant: **$86,548**

(13) Commissioned Officers: **$895,284**

(1) Police Cadet: **$31,125 (Maximum of hours of 29 hours per week)**

This funding is part of the annual budget for the SLMPD. In addition, the only ongoing cost for maintenance of these technologies, other than subscriptions and software maintenance agreements as detailed in section D of this publication, is the consumption of fuel for the Mobile Camera Trailers, which is detailed bellow and represent the values from January 1st 2024 to December 31st 2024 for all units:

Total number of refilling's: **572**

Average quantity: **19.77 Gallons**

Average cost: **$2.67/Gallon**

Total cost: **30,432.84**

The funding source for the fuel used by the Mobile Camera Trailers is part of the annual budget for the SLMPD.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted.

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Commissioner Robert Tracy, DSN 12587
Police Commissioner – City of Saint Louis

Attachments:

The following links are available on the Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Website:

- Mugshot Recognition Technology (PDF)
- Mobile Surveillance Trailers (PDF)
- Body Worn Camera and In-Car Camera Systems (PDF)
- Automated License Plate Recognition Systems (PDF)
- Video Surveillance (PDF)
- ShotSpotter Ballistic Evidence Collection (PDF)
- Intelligence Operations (PDF)