

Instructor Resource Guide



Body Worn Cameras

Course ID# 8158

Continuing Education Requirement

Revised: December 2025

ABSTRACT

This course is designed to meet the legislative mandate under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2B, Subchapter C. Prior to operating a body worn camera program, agencies must provide training to peace officers who will wear the body worn cameras, and any other personnel who will come into contact with video and audio data obtained from the use of body worn cameras. Body Worn Cameras is designed to teach law enforcement professionals statutes surrounding the use of body cameras, any permissions surrounding the access and release of body camera footage/recordings, and any exceptions to recording or the release of body worn camera recordings. The course will also cover both Federal and Texas Rules of Evidence concerning the admissibility of writings, recordings, and photographs as evidence, as well as demonstrations for operating an agency approved body worn camera.

Instructor Resource Guide:

This is an Instructor Resource Guide (IRG), not a lesson plan. The purpose of the IRG is to outline the minimum state requirements of what must be taught for a course to be considered compliant and receive TCOLE credit. The learning objectives provided in this IRG are the minimum state requirements for the training and must not be removed or altered.

- A qualified instructor **shall** develop the IRG into a lesson plan that meets their organization and student needs and must be kept in a training file for auditing purposes.

Please note: It is the responsibility of the Academy and/or Contractual Training Provider to ensure the IRG is developed into a complete lesson plan based on the requirements outlined in the IRG for a particular topic.

Lesson Plan:

Each organization is charged with creating their own lesson plan for how the organization will disseminate the information in the IRG.

- The IRG is designed to assist the instructor/subject matter expert in developing comprehensive lesson plans. The use of current statistics, best practice models, and scenario-based training should also be included in the lesson plan development. Instructors are encouraged to add additional activities.
- The institutions and instructors will determine how much time is spent on each topic/module, how many/what kind of examples or exercises are used during their presentation, and how in-depth they review each topic in the course they present.
- Any activity that is **suggested** is just that, an example or suggestion, and is not mandated for inclusion.
- Anything that is **required** must be included in the instructor's lesson plan.

Note to Trainers: This curriculum must be implemented by February 16, 2026.

It is the responsibility of the Academy and/or Training Coordinator to ensure this curriculum and its materials are kept up to date. Refer to curriculum and legal resources for changes in subject matter or laws relating to this topic as well as the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement website at www.tcole.texas.gov for edits due to course review. Training providers must keep a complete training file on all courses reported for TCOLE credit.

Student Prerequisites:

- None.

Instructor Prerequisites:

An instructor must be a subject matter expert in the topic and must have documented knowledge/training/education and provide an instructor's biography that documents subject matter expertise. It is the responsibility of the training academy/training coordinator to select qualified instructors. A TCOLE instructor certification does not certify someone to teach any topic.

- This course may be instructed by a licensed law enforcement professional with at least two (2) years of experience instructing law enforcement professionals.
- This course may be instructed by a documented subject matter expert with at least two (2) years of experience instructing law enforcement professionals.
- If a documented subject matter expert does not hold a TCOLE instructor certification, the instructor must be approved in writing by the department's training coordinator or chief administrative officer and kept in the training file for the course.

Length of Course:

It is the training coordinator's responsibility to ensure the minimum hours are met. Students are required to attend all classroom hours as listed in this instructor resource guide, there is no 10% attendance rule. TCOLE Rule 218.1 (C)(4) states that failure to meet the minimum course length may be grounds for denial of training. This course shall be taught the minimum hours that are listed in this guide and the student shall attend the entire class to receive credit.

- 2 hours, minimum.

Facility Requirements:

- This course must be held in-person in a standard classroom environment. The location must be adequate for the demonstration and evaluation portion of this course.
- This course may be blended but **must** be approved through TCOLE.

Assessment:

- Training providers are responsible for creating student assessments and documenting the mastery of all objectives in this course using various testing assessment opportunities.
 - Assessment opportunities include oral or written testing, interaction with instructor and students, case study and scenario, and other means of testing student's application of the skills taught as the instructor or department deems appropriate.
- The minimum passing score shall be 70%.

Unit 1 Policies and guidelines

1.1 Identify legal statutes regarding body worn cameras.

- A. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0101 Definitions
- B. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0106 Body Worn Camera Policy
- C. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0107 Training

1.2 Identify when to activate a body worn camera.

- A. When to activate a body worn camera:
 - i. Follow departmental policy.
 - 1. Policy cannot require officers to keep a body worn camera activated for an entire shift.
 - ii. When non-enforcement contacts with the public become confrontational, assaultive, or enforcement oriented.
 - iii. When the officer feels the use of the body worn camera is appropriate and beneficial in documenting an incident. This can include:
 - 1. When recording suspect statements
 - 2. When recording witness/victim statements
 - iv. Any enforcement encounters where there is at least reasonable suspicion the person(s) has committed, is committing, or may be involved in criminal activity. This includes:
 - 1. Detentions
 - 2. Vehicle stops
 - 3. Pedestrian stops
 - 4. Consensual encounters
- B. There may be instances where it is neither practical nor possible for the officer to activate the body worn camera.
 - i. The safety of the officer and of the public is the foremost priority; the body worn camera should not be activated if it is an impediment of safety.
- C. An officer should not activate or deactivate the body worn camera based solely upon the request or demand of a citizen.
 - i. Rely on training, experience, and agency policy to determine the necessity of activation.
- D. Texas Penal Code Sec. 16.02 Unlawful Interception, Use, Or Disclosure of Wire, Oral, Or Electronic Communications

1.3 Identify when a body worn camera should be deactivated.

- A. When to deactivate a body worn camera:
 - i. Follow departmental policy.
 - ii. When an encounter has concluded, except for tactical or safety reasons.

- iii. When an encounter no longer holds investigative or evidentiary value.
 - 1. If deactivated prior to conclusion of encounter, document the reason prior to deactivation on camera as well as in report.
 - 2. If no report is made, document on citation or in officer daily report.
- iv. Use reasonable judgment.
- B. Depending on circumstances, reactivation may be necessary.

1.4 List the retention periods regarding video and audio recordings.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

- Refer to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Retention Schedule for Public Safety Agencies (revised fourth edition – eff March 25, 2019)
 - See Appendix A for an extract.
- There are remarks within the chart that reference Occupations Code Sec. 1701.655 and Sec. 1701.660. These codes have been repealed and replaced under HB 4504, 88th Leg., and are now under Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.
- It is the instructor's responsibility to ensure the information is current and up to date.

A. Video and Audio Recordings – PS4125-04

i. PS4125-04a

- 1. Video or audio recordings from police vehicles of persons on whom charges are not filed.
- 2. Retention Period: 90 days after the date of the stop.

ii. PS4125-04b

- 1. Video or audio recordings from police vehicles of persons on whom charges are filed or related to an administrative investigation of an officer.
- 2. Retention Period: Follow retention period for item number PS4125-05b if charges filed or item number PS4075-01 if officer subject to internal affairs investigation.

iii. PS4125-04c

- 1. Red-light camera videos that do not capture a violation, or for which a notice of violation is not mailed.
- 2. Retention Period: 30 days.

iv. PS4125-04d

- 1. Red-light camera videos that capture a violation.
- 2. Retention Period: Date civil penalty paid or 31 days after judgment, whichever sooner.

v. PS4125-04e

1. Officer-worn camera videos that do not capture a violation, use of deadly force by an officer, or are otherwise unrelated to an administrative or criminal investigation of an officer.
 2. Retention Period: 90 days.
- vi. PS4125-04f
1. Officer-worn camera videos that capture use of deadly force by an officer, are otherwise related to an administrative or criminal investigation of an officer, or capture a violation by any person.
 2. Retention Period: Follow retention periods for items PS4075-01 or PS4125-05, as appropriate, but not less than 90 days.
- B. Offense Investigation Records – PS4125-05
- i. PS4125-05a
1. Cases not cleared.
 2. Retention Period: Until the statute of limitations has expired.
- ii. PS4125-05b
1. Cases in which an arrest is made or a citation issued, and a law enforcement agency has certain knowledge of the pretrial or adjudicated disposition of an arrested or cited person, and considers the case to have been cleared by the conviction or acquittal of the person arrested or cited, by the dismissal of charges against the person, or by the entry on the record of a court by a prosecuting attorney of a nolle prosequi.
 2. Copies of notices or other processes that provide certain knowledge of the pretrial or adjudicated disposition to the law enforcement agency should be kept with the offense investigation report for the full retention period.
 3. Class C misdemeanors and unclassified violations of state law or local ordinance punishable by fine only (including arrest reports and citations).
 - a. Retention Period: 6 months
 4. Class A and B misdemeanors and state jail felonies.
 - a. Retention Period: 2 years
 5. Second- and third-degree felonies.
 - a. Retention Period: 10 years.
 6. First-degree and capital felonies.
 - a. Retention Period: 50 years

1.5 Recognize the provisions relating to data storage, backup, and security maintenance.

- A. Retention/Storage/Security/Backup sample policy text:
- i. Case number/Evidentiary videos

1. Mobile video/body camera/audio recording (MV/BC/AR) digital recordings associated with a criminal offense, of obvious evidentiary value, or associated with a case number, shall be:
 - a. Stored in the A/V system and retained in compliance with the appropriate records retention schedule.
 2. MV/BC/AR digital recordings identified as evidentiary, containing information that may be of evidentiary value or used in civil adversary proceedings shall be:
 - a. Retained in the A/V system.
 - This system is a proprietary database where stored data is encrypted and accessed only through a specific username and password.
 - Videos cannot be altered or deleted by employees.
 - Stored recordings are not deleted or subject to the automatic 90- or 365-day deletion.
 3. The evidence technician shall maintain a digital recording inventory log.
 4. Digital recordings shall be maintained in a manner that allows for efficient identification and retrieval.
- ii. Non-case number videos
1. Body camera video not associated with a case number shall be:
 - a. Stored on the network drive designated for video storage in the Officer's radio number file.
 - Access to the system network requires password identification.
 - Videos cannot be altered or deleted by employees.
 2. Digital recordings not associated with a case number or marked as evidence, scheduled for court proceedings or other adversary or agency uses, shall be:
 - a. Maintained for a minimum period of 365 days, from the date of the recording.
 - After 365 days, recordings not appropriately identified as having evidentiary value shall be removed from the system.
- iii. Backup/Data Security
1. Specific to each department/agency.
 2. Backups to disk of the OS/application drive are done every six hours. After each backup, the "recovery points" are replicated to a DR system located at _____.
 3. All new videos from the data drive are copied to the backup share daily. The videos are replicated to a backup A/V video server located at _____.
 4. Backup Servers located at [AGENCY NAME] are in an access restricted area only accessible by ID card/code access.

5. Backup A/V Server located at _____ is in an access restricted area only accessible by ID card/code access.
6. Any drives related to backups that fail are shredded.
7. Tapes and disks when removed from usability status, are physically destroyed (shredded) using _____ record destruction services. A member of the ITIO Business Continuity Team is present and verifies the destruction.

1.6 Identify legal statutes regarding the release of recorded information.

- A. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0110 Offense
- B. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0111 Recordings as Evidence
- C. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0112(f) and (h) Release of Information Recorded by Body Worn Camera
- D. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0113 Body Worn Camera Recordings; Request For Attorney General Decision Regarding Public Information
- E. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0114 Production of Body Worn Camera Recording in Response to Voluminous Public Information Requests
- F. Government Code Sec. 552.108 Exception: Certain Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Prosecutorial Information

1.7 Discuss the accessibility of recordings as they relate to supervisory or internal review.

- A. Supervisory or Internal Review Sample policy text:
 - i. Investigative personnel assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division (CID), supervisors, and administrators have rights to review all evidentiary recordings.
 1. View only access rights to stored video files shall be provided to personnel upon assignment to CID or a supervisor/administrative position.
 - ii. Supervisory responsibilities:
 1. Affected supervisors shall ensure officers utilizing MV/BC/AR equipment adhere to established procedures, guidelines, and policies for the use and operation of video/audio systems, handling of, and the completion of data transfer and documentation.
 2. Monthly Video Reviews
 - a. Patrol Supervisors shall conduct a documented review each month of the camera captured data from each patrol officer.
 - The review will consist of the examination of one mobile video and one body camera video.
 - iii. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a supervisor from addressing apparent policy violations; deficiencies with regard to arrest, investigation, or interpersonal communications; or officer safety issues that are discovered during review of an MV/BC/AR recording.

1.8 Explain the rules of evidence involving body worn camera recordings.

A. FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

- i. Article X. Contents of Writings, Recordings, and Photographs:
 - 1. Rule 1001. Definitions That Apply to This Article
 - 2. Rule 1002. Requirement of the Original
 - 3. Rule 1003. Admissibility of Duplicates
 - 4. Rule 1004. Admissibility of Other Evidence of Content
 - 5. Rule 1005. Copies of Public Records to Prove Content
 - 6. Rule 1006. Summaries to Prove Content
 - 7. Rule 1007. Testimony or Statement of a Party to Prove Content
 - 8. Rule 1008. Functions of the Court and Jury

B. TEXAS RULES OF EVIDENCE

- i. Article X. Contents of Writings, Recordings, and Photographs:
 - 1. Rule 1001. Definitions That Apply to This Article
 - 2. Rule 1002. Requirement of the Original
 - 3. Rule 1003. Admissibility of Duplicates
 - 4. Rule 1004. Admissibility of Other Evidence of Content
 - 5. Rule 1005. Copies of Public Records to Prove Content
 - 6. Rule 1006. Summaries to Prove Content
 - 7. Rule 1007. Testimony or Statement of a Party to Prove Content
 - 8. Rule 1008. Functions of the Court and Jury
 - 9. Rule 1009. Translating a Foreign Language Document

1.9 Identify when personally owned body camera equipment can be used.

- A. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0109 Use of Personal Equipment

Unit 2 Recordings as Evidence

2.1 List the benefits of body worn camera footage in evidence collection.

- A. There are a variety of reasons why body worn camera footage is useful in evidence collection, including but not limited to:
 - i. The presence of video evidence enhances the ability to obtain convictions and increase the number of guilty pleas.
 - ii. Video evidence may capture a suspect's behavior/tone of voice that cannot be documented by words alone.
 - 1. Vital when considering probable cause as it relies specifically on a suspect's actions, demeanor, and words.
 - 2. Allows juries to 'see' what the officer saw.

- iii. Video evidence provides the opportunity for consistent and accurate report writing.
 - 1. Can be used to assist in recall before writing a report and going to trial.
- iv. Video provides the most accurate depiction and documentation of evidence possible.
 - 1. Officers can also verbally describe what they see, smell, and hear while responding to a scene to better document evidence and provide follow-up to investigators with an understanding of events as they are being investigated.
- v. Video evidence captures verbal consent.
 - 1. A video recording properly asking for and receiving verbal consent is useful evidence at trial.

Unit 3 Obtaining Recordings

3.1 Explain how the public can request body worn camera recordings.

- A. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 2B.0112 Release of Information Recorded by Body Worn Camera
- B. A member of the public is required to provide specific information when submitting a written request in obtaining information recorded by a body worn camera. This includes:
 - i. Date and approximate time of the recording
 - ii. Specific location where the recording occurred
 - iii. Name(s) of one or more of the persons known to be a subject of the recording
- C. Failure to provide the information does not preclude the requestor from making a future request for the same recorded information.
- D. Agencies should have clear and consistent protocols for releasing recorded data externally to the public and the news media.
 - i. Each agency's policy must comply with the state's public disclosure laws.
 - ii. A broad disclosure policy to promote agency transparency and accountability is generally recommended.
 - iii. Privacy considerations must always be considered when determining whether to release footage.
 - iv. Policies should include specific measures for preventing unauthorized video access or release.

3.2 Recognize the circumstances where recordings may be prohibited.

- A. When determining whether a recording should be prohibited, agencies should consider:
 - i. Privacy concerns
 - ii. Transparency and accountability

- iii. The safety of the officer and the citizen
- iv. The evidentiary value of recording
- B. Prohibited recordings include the following:
 - i. Conversations with confidential informants and undercover officers, to protect confidentiality and officer safety.
 - ii. Places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists. Ex: bathrooms or locker rooms
 - iii. Any strip searches.
 - iv. Conversations with other agency personnel that involve case tactics or strategy.
 - v. Any other types of recordings that are prohibited by the agency.
- C. Agencies should prohibit recording other agency personnel during routine, non-enforcement-related activities unless recording is required by a court order or is authorized as part of an administrative or criminal investigation.

3.3 Define redaction.

- A. A form of editing video or camera captured footage to eliminate or alter the collected/documented work.
- B. While agencies that have implemented body-worn cameras report that responding to public disclosure requests can be administratively complicated, departments must implement systems that ensure responses to these requests are timely, efficient, and fully transparent.
 - i. This process should include reviewing footage to locate the requested video, determining which portions are subject to public release under state disclosure laws, and redacting any portions that state law prohibits from disclosure.
- C. The most important element of an agency's policy is to communicate it clearly and consistently within the community.

3.4 Identify the process for a government body to withhold body worn camera recordings.

- A. Government Code Section 552.301(a), (b), & (e) Request for Attorney General Decision

Unit 4 Operations of Body Worn Camera

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

- All demonstrations should be done with the agency/department's approved body worn camera(s). Directives and explanations of equipment functions should be utilized when demonstrating or practicing with the agency/department's body worn camera.
- See Appendix B for a range of specifications to consider when choosing a camera for official use.

4.1 Explain the general functions and specifications of the body worn camera.

- A. Specific to the respective department's approved body worn camera.

- i. A variety of different makes and models of equipment can be utilized in the body worn camera program.
- ii. Depending on the manufacturer and model of body camera a department selects to implement, unit functions usually vary from device to device.
 - 1. There are few functions and specifications that are static to most devices, though may vary in range, class, or quality.

4.2 Demonstrate the handling and documenting of equipment as well as list possible malfunctions.

A. Specific to the respective department's approved body worn camera.

4.3 Demonstrate the functionality of the department's body worn camera.

A. Specific to the respective department's approved body worn camera.

4.4 Demonstrate the body worn camera recording process through a scenario.

A. Specific to the respective department's approved body worn camera.

APPENDIX A

- Local Schedule PS, Retention Schedule for Records of Public Safety Agencies
https://www.tsl.texas.gov/slr/localretention/schedule_ps

Table 1 - TEXAS RETENTION SCHEDULE FOR RECORDS OF PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES

Record Number	Record Title	Record Description	Retention Period
*PS4125-04	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Video or audio recordings captured by police officers or as part of an automated enforcement program.	
*PS4125-04a	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Video or audio recordings from police vehicles of persons on whom charges are not filed.	90 days after the date of the stop.
*PS4125-04b	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Video or audio recordings from police vehicles of persons on whom charges are filed or related to an administrative investigation of an officer.	Follow retention period for item number PS4125-05b if charges filed or item number PS4075-01 if officer subject to internal affairs investigation.
*PS4125-04c	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Red-light camera videos that do not capture a violation, or for which a notice of violation is not mailed.	30 days.
*PS4125-04d	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Red-light camera videos that capture a violation.	Date civil penalty paid or 31 days after judgment, whichever sooner.
*PS4125-04e	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Officer-worn camera videos that do not capture a violation, use of deadly force by an officer, or are otherwise unrelated to an administrative or criminal investigation of an officer.	90 days.
*PS4125-04f	VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS	Officer-worn camera videos that capture use of deadly force by an officer, are otherwise related to an administrative or criminal investigation of an officer, or capture a violation by any person.	Follow retention periods for items PS4075-01 or PS4125-05, as appropriate, but not less than 90 days.

*PS4125-05	OFFENSE INVESTIGATION RECORDS	Offense and supplemental offense reports; investigation reports and notes; witness statements; latent fingerprints; results of chemical analysis and polygraph tests; crime scene, mug shot, and other photographs; laboratory reports; arrest reports (Class C misdemeanors only); citations; affidavits; criminal processes; victim impact statements; subpoenas; and other records of a law enforcement agency relating and customary to the investigation of criminal offenses or other violations of state law or local ordinance.	
PS4125-05a	OFFENSE INVESTIGATION RECORDS	Cases not cleared.	Until the statute of limitations has expired.

<p>*PS4125-05b</p>	<p>OFFENSE INVESTIGATION RECORDS</p>	<p>Cases in which an arrest is made or a citation issued, and a law enforcement agency has certain knowledge of the pretrial or adjudicated disposition of an arrested or cited person, and considers the case to have been cleared by the conviction or acquittal of the person arrested or cited, by the dismissal of charges against the person, or by the entry on the record of a court by a prosecuting attorney of a nolle prosequi.</p> <p>Copies of notices or other processes that provide certain knowledge of the pretrial or adjudicated disposition to the law enforcement agency should be kept with the offense investigation report for the full retention period.</p> <p>(1) Class C misdemeanors and unclassified violations of state law or local ordinance punishable by fine only (including arrest reports and citations).</p> <p>(2) Class A and B misdemeanors and state jail felonies.</p> <p>(3) Second- and third-degree felonies.</p> <p>(4) First-degree and capital felonies.</p>	<p>6 months.</p> <p>2 years.</p> <p>10 years.</p>
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			50 years.
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APPENDIX B

- A. These specifications should be considered when choosing a camera for official use:
1. Model/Serial number and name of the body worn camera.
 2. Mounting option of the body worn camera, such as:
 - a) Head
 - b) Chest
 - c) Glasses
 - d) Helmet
 - e) Various
 - f) Optional mounting locations may require add-on accessories.
 3. Maximum video resolution of the body worn camera. Ex: 640x480, 1080p.
 4. Recording speed of the body worn camera. Ex: 30 fps.
 - a) Recording speeds often depend on the video resolution selected.
 5. Recording format of the video from the body worn camera. Ex: MPEG-4, MOV
 6. Capability to capture "Still Photos."
 7. Embedding of a time/date stamp in the recorded video.
 8. The "Field of View" of the body worn camera. Ex: 75°, 120°.
 9. The lux rating of the body worn camera.
 - a) The minimum amount of light that produces an acceptable image.
 - b) This rating is for normal camera operation and does not take into account any night modes.
 10. Night mode capability and in what format. Ex: Low Light, IR Lens, etc.
 11. Playback screen availability for on-person video viewing.
 12. Audio format of the body worn camera. Ex: MP2, AAC.
 13. CJS and video safeguards that limit access or editing by users.
 14. Pre-event record feature and the buffered time and if the recording includes audio.
 15. Event marking capable.
 - a) Event marking capabilities provided by offline video management software is considered a "No" response.
 16. The battery type used by the body worn camera and whether it is internal or removable.
 17. The recording life of the body worn camera battery.
 18. The standby duration of the body worn camera battery.
 19. The charge time of the body worn camera battery.
 20. The onboard memory storage capacity of the body worn camera.
 21. The recording time of the body worn camera under default resolution settings.
Recording time is dependent on the video resolution settings and body worn camera memory.
 22. GPS or Geo-Location capability, and whether that information is embedded in recorded video.

- 23. The physical dimensions (in inches) of the body worn camera (camera, control unit, and/or battery).
- 24. The weight of the body worn camera and all accessories worn by a user.
- 25. Environment testing, and standards held or met through testing.
- 26. Duration of standard warranty that comes with the body worn camera unit.
 - a) A range of warranty durations indicates an optional extended warranty is available.
- 27. Proprietary video management software used for video management of the body worn camera recordings, and if it is required to use the body worn camera.
- 28. Police radio Interface option for the body worn camera.
- 29. Vehicle mountable for dashboard applications.
 - a) Many body worn cameras that can be mounted in a vehicle require optional accessories; these are not included in the price.
- 30. The manufacturer suggested retail price (MSRP) for the body worn camera.
 - a) Does not include optional features, accessories or services plans.
- 31. Wireless capabilities to communicate with a computer or external DVR unit.
- 32. Storage option; hosted/cloud storage or local/server storage capability.