



2022 ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY REPORT

Dayton Police Department

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TO THE CITY COMMISSION AND COMMUNITY

Purpose

The use of technology has proven to be a force multiplier for police departments in many ways. Firstly, it allows for the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, which can help to identify patterns and trends in criminal activity. This can lead to more targeted and effective policing efforts. Additionally, technology such as surveillance cameras, license plate readers, and data analytics can help to identify suspects. Communication technology, such as radios and mobile devices, can also improve response times and coordination between officers. Overall, the use of technology can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of police departments in preventing and solving crime.

To ensure transparency and oversight to protect civil rights and liberties, the Dayton City Commission passed the Surveillance Technology Ordinance, which requires an Annual Surveillance Technology Report to be provided to the Commission to inform the public about the use of such technologies.

Report Elements

- A general description of how the Surveillance Technology was used, including general locations and neighborhoods where technology or equipment was deployed.
- A general description of whether and how often data acquired through the use of the Surveillance Technology was shared with outside entities, the type(s) of data, and general justification for the disclosure(s).
- A summary of community complaints about the Surveillance Technology item.
- The results of any internal audits required by the Surveillance Use Policy and information about violations of the Use Policy.
- Information including crime statistics, where applicable, that help the Commission assess whether the Surveillance Technology has been effective at achieving its identified purposes.

- An analysis of any discriminatory or other adverse impacts the use of the surveillance technology may have had on the public's civil rights and civil liberties.
- Total costs, to the extent possible, including personnel, maintenance, and other ongoing costs for the Surveillance Technology and anticipated funding for the technology as needed.
- Any requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to the item.
- Aggregate information concerning technology or tools exempted.

Definitions

Familiarization with the following terms will assist the reader in comprehending the discussion of the deployed technologies.

- *Gunshot Detection Technology (ShotSpotter)*: Fixed location detection devices that identify and triangulate the genesis of the location of gunfire. Alerts are automatically sent to the Regional Dispatch Center (RDC) and are available to responding officers on mobile devices. *ShotSpotter* was discontinued in December 2022. While ShotSpotter is an effective tool in combating gun violence, its efficacy is strongest as a part of a larger strategy. With staffing challenges, the Dayton Police Department is currently unable to leverage gunshot detection technology to its full potential.
- *Downtown Dayton Cameras*: Fixed video cameras with pan, tilt, and zoom capabilities located throughout the Central Business District provide a live feed and record (based on motion). These assets are focused on public right of ways.
- *Body Worn Cameras (BWC)*: Audio/video recording devices worn by Dayton Police Officers while performing various duties and interacting with the public.
- *Mobile Vehicle Recorders (MVR)*: Audio/video recording devices equipped in marked police cruisers capturing audio/visual activity internally and externally within proximity of the police cruisers.
- *Automatic License Plate Readers (ALPR)*: Devices that capture license plate numbers from motor vehicles and provide alerts to officers if the registration is tied with a crime, i.e., stolen vehicle or used in a violent offense.
 - *Mobile ALPR (currently in use since 2008)*: Devices mounted to the front and rear of police cruisers capturing license plate data.

- *Mobile ALPR (New Axon System)*: Devices are internal to the MVR (in-car camera) and are part of the MVR upgrade in 2022 as part of the contractual hardware update of the Axon MVR system.
- *Fixed Site ALPR (Beta-tested in 2020 but not currently part of DPD inventory)*: Devices that function like the Mobile LPRs but are located in fixed sites.
- *Unmanned Aerial Surveillance (UAS)*: Airborne devices that may be utilized in a limited capacity to provide video feedback in critical incidents to operational units. Possible uses include accident scene reconstruction, severe weather damage assessments, and missing persons cases.

Technology	Vendor
Gunshot Detection Technology	ShotSpotter (Newark, NJ)
Downtown Dayton Cameras	Axis Communications (Lund, Sweden)
Body Worn Cameras	Axon Enterprise (Scottsdale, AZ)
Mobile Vehicle Recorders	Axon Enterprise (Scottsdale, AZ)
Mobile Automatic License Plate Readers	ELSAG (Greensboro, NC) Axon Enterprise (Scottsdale, AZ)
UAS	DJI (Shenzhen, China)

Deployed Technologies

The following is the surveillance technology deployed during 2022, as well as the details of their use.

1) ShotSpotter

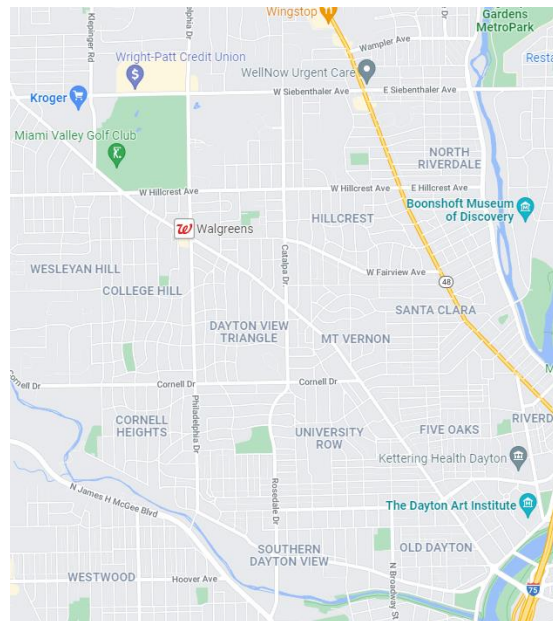
Purpose

The purpose of this system is to enhance the department's ability to expedite response to violent crimes involving gunfire and investigate them more effectively. By using ShotSpotter to respond to all known unlawful firearms discharges, the Police Department demonstrates how seriously it takes these types of crimes and hopes the response will encourage residents to report them whenever they occur. With staffing challenges and budget constraints, the Dayton Police Department was unable to

leverage gunshot technology to its full potential and, as a result, this program was discontinued at the end of the contract in December 2022.

General Description

ShotSpotter is a gunshot detection technology that uses microphones to record and triangulate the location of gunshots. The recordings are then sent to ShotSpotter's dispatch center, where an operator listens to the recording and verifies the sound is a gunshot. ShotSpotter notifications are sent to the Montgomery County Regional Dispatch Center, which sends Dayton Police officers to the location of the gunshot to investigate. The system covers a three-square-mile area in the Salem Avenue and N. Main corridors.



Data Sharing

ShotSpotter data is shared with the Montgomery County Regional Dispatch Center on a constant basis to deploy police resources. This sharing is necessary for the operation of the program.

Citizen Complaints

While the department received no official complaints about ShotSpotter, there were concerns in the community that the technology is not efficient at reducing crime but increases "over-policing" in minority neighborhoods. The area ShotSpotter was

deployed was specifically chosen because of the high rate of criminal activity involving firearms.

Another complaint is that the program is inaccurate in the classification of gunshots and that it is not an effective tool in reducing gun violence.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found no violations of the ShotSpotter policy regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system.

Impact on Crime

As a result of responding to ShotSpotter alerts, the Police Department arrested 29 individuals, seizing 17 firearms in the process. When officers respond to ShotSpotter calls, they collect shell casings which are analyzed by a NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistic Information Network) machine. By collecting these casings and having them analyzed, the firearms can be linked to other crimes, helping to establish a history of where the firearm was and potentially a timeline of who possessed it and when.

In 2022, the Police Department received 1219 ShotSpotter calls. Of those, we only received 95 calls from citizens about shots being fired. This figure makes it clear that, at least in this neighborhood, most citizens do not call the Police when they hear gunshots, possibly because they do not believe the Police Department will take any action. By responding to every report of gunshots, the Police Department demonstrates to the public it does take this type of behavior seriously and encourages them to report criminal activity.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

As previously mentioned, the region designated to be the ShotSpotter deployment area was specifically chosen solely because of the high rate of criminal activity involving firearms.

Total Cost

The Police Department paid \$195,000 for ShotSpotter in 2022. The funding came from the Community Development Block Grant.

2019 Cost	2020 Cost	2021 Cost	2022 Cost
\$205,000	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$195,000

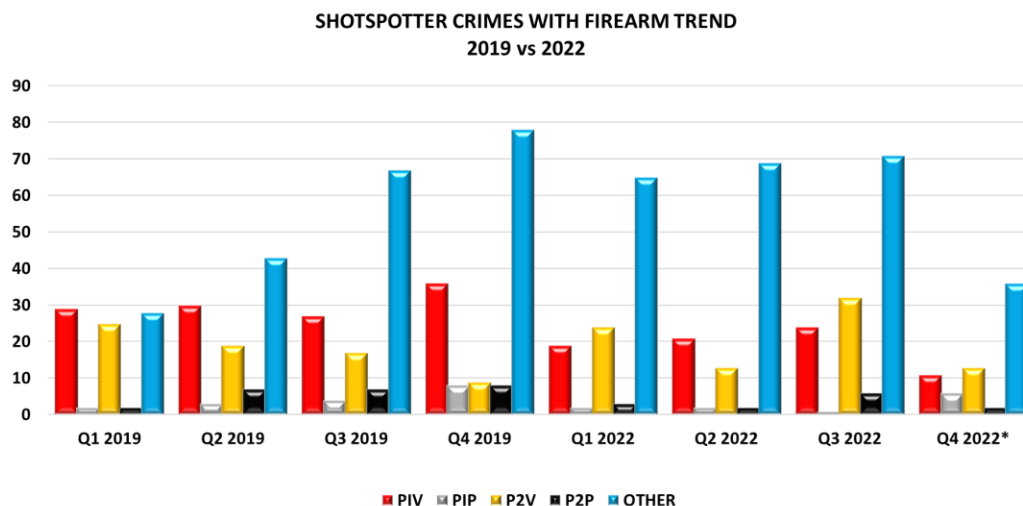
In 2022, Dayton Police Officers spent 1,502 hours responding to ShotSpotter calls, equating to approximately \$52,824 in operational costs.

Assessment

The following chart demonstrates the crime statistics in the City of Dayton. The ShotSpotter system went online on December 11, 2019.

CRIME CATEGORY	2019	2020	%CNG	2021	%CNG	2022*	%CNG	TOTAL
PART 1 VIOLENT	258	236	-9%	200	-15%	165	-18%	859
PART 1 PROPERTY	790	780	-1%	717	-8%	843	18%	3130
ALL PART 1 CRIME	1048	1016	-3%	917	-10%	1008	10%	3989
PART 2 VIOLENT	716	744	4%	759	2%	828	9%	3047
PART 2 PROPERTY	350	363	4%	333	-8%	326	-2%	1372
ALL PART 2 CRIME	1066	1107	4%	1092	-1%	1154	6%	4419
OTHER CRIME	1128	1128	0%	1377	22%	1585	15%	5218

*Through 12/10/2022. Other crime includes violations such as disorderly conduct, drug violations, fraud, liquor violations, trespass complaints, weapon complaints



While the crime statistics may not appear to be substantial, the use of ShotSpotter demonstrated the department's dedication to responding to every incident of gun crime. It was part of a long-term strategy to combat crime and improve the perception of how serious we view the problem. On December 11, 2022, the use of ShotSpotter was discontinued since the funding and contract for the program expired. The cost to

continue the program for three years, maintaining our current coverage, would be \$204,750 per year, or \$614,250 over the three-year contract. This cost does not include the costs of the officers responding to these calls or the increase in Regional Dispatch Center costs for the additional calls for service. No funding has been identified to continue the ShotSpotter program into 2023 and beyond.

Requested Modifications

There are no requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to ShotSpotter. The ShotSpotter Gun Detection Technology Use Policy will become obsolete in 2023.

Policy

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/908317>

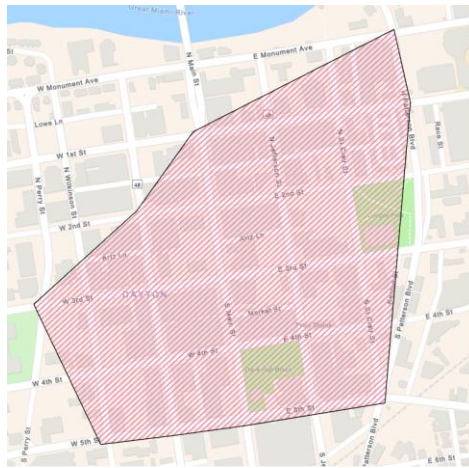
2) Downtown Dayton Cameras

Purpose

The purpose of the cameras is to help contribute to the safety of residents and visitors in the downtown area by recording events on public sidewalks and streets. The footage recorded will aid in identifying and prosecuting individuals who chose to commit crimes downtown.

General Description

In 2013, the Police Department was given 25 Axis security cameras from the University of Dayton Research Institute at no cost. These cameras are placed throughout the downtown area. Officers in the Central Patrol Division can view the footage from the cameras on a monitor in their roll call room. Members of the Strategic Planning Bureau can also log in to the cameras to be monitored during incidents of interest. In conjunction with Facilities, the cameras will be upgraded and be made part of a larger citywide infrastructure project.



Data Sharing

Only members of the Strategic Planning Bureau have access to recorded footage from the Downtown Dayton Cameras. Data retention is managed pursuant to public records law. When requested, the footage is shared with other agencies for law enforcement purposes.

Citizen Complaints

The Police Department is unaware of any concerns or complaints about the Downtown Dayton Cameras.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found no violations of the Public Camera Surveillance Systems. The audit included the review of the Standard Operating Procedure regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system. The audit does recommend that malfunctioning or end-of-life equipment be replaced.

Impact on Crime

The most vital deployments of this camera system were during a large controversial event in 2019 and during the civil unrest that occurred on May 30, 2020. The cameras are used as needed during protests and at the request of other law enforcement personnel to find footage of specific criminal incidents or described suspects in specific criminal incidents. More recently, on January 18, 2022, Strategic Planning Bureau personnel used the cameras to locate the suspects involved in a triple shooting at the RTA Hub at 4 North Main Street. The cameras were beneficial to investigators following

up on the Fire Blocks shooting and the Grand Illumination incident, where a juvenile attempted to shoot another juvenile during the parade.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

There is no evidence to suggest this system has any discriminatory impact on any group.

Total Cost

The Police Department paid \$2500 to Milestone Systems to cover software maintenance costs for 2021 - 2023.

2020 Cost	2021 Cost	2022 Cost	2023 Cost
\$0	\$2500	\$0	\$0

Since replacement parts for the system are no longer being manufactured, the time spent maintaining this system is negligible.

Assessment

Overall, the Police Department is pleased with the performance of the technology. However, the system is obsolete, and replacement parts for some of the hardware are no longer being manufactured. The Police Department will be upgrading portions of the equipment that are at the end of life during 2023.

Requested Modifications

There are no requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to the Downtown Dayton Cameras.

Standard Operating Procedure

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/960027>

3) Body Worn Cameras

Purpose

The Body Worn Cameras serve three primary purposes:

- 1) Accurate documentation of police-public contacts, arrests, and critical incidents

- 2) Enhancing the accuracy of officer reports and testimony for court proceedings
- 3) Assisting with documentation of crime and accident scenes or other events that include the confiscation and documentation of evidence or contraband.

The cameras will provide vital evidence in investigations of police interaction with citizens and provide transparency to the public about police actions.

General Description

The Dayton Police Department purchased 240 Body 2 Body Worn Cameras from Axon Enterprise and deployed them in March 2021. In October 2021, the department purchased an additional 155 Flex 2 and Body 2 Body Worn Cameras. These cameras are designed to be worn by Police personnel to record interactions with citizens. The recordings are then uploaded to the Evidence.com server, where they can be viewed by supervisors, investigators, and court personnel. Footage from Body Worn Cameras, which operates in tandem with Axon's Mobile Video Recording system, was used in administrative investigations, officer-involved shootings, and criminal investigations. No additional cameras were purchased in 2022.

Data Sharing

The footage is shared with the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office and the City of Dayton Prosecutor's Office for prosecution, the Public Defender's Office upon request, and the public pursuant to public records requests on a regular basis.

Citizen Complaints

The Police Department is unaware of any specific complaints or concerns about the Body Worn Cameras. However, some privacy advocates have expressed concern that the cameras record sensitive information or footage which could be released to the public upon request, against the wishes of the subject(s) being recorded.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found investigations where officers did not have cameras activated as directed by policy but no violations regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system.

Impact on Crime

Data gathered from the use of body-worn cameras is used for criminal prosecution.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

One of the driving factors behind purchasing Body Worn Cameras is to help provide transparency in police/community interactions. The use of this technology will help provide clarity into allegations about police conduct, as well as discriminatory behavior.

Total Cost

As the hardware for the Body Worn Cameras was purchased this year, the Police Department incurred several one-time costs. The total cost in 2022 for the hardware and software licenses was \$287,706.

2020 Cost	2021 Cost	2022 Cost	2023 Cost
N/A	\$362,000	\$287,706	\$582,630

Ongoing costs include time spent reviewing body-worn camera footage by officers, supervisors, redaction personnel (\$142,848), and prosecutors.

Assessment

The quality of the audio and video provided by the cameras is excellent, and it is an effective tool in providing transparency to the public.

Requested Modifications

The use policy for body-worn cameras will be modified to allow officers to use the camera unattached from their uniform to document crime scenes.

Policy

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/959269>

4) Mobile Vehicle Recorders

Purpose

The Mobile Vehicle Recorders aim to provide accurate documentation of police-public contacts, traffic offenses, and subject transports.

General Description

The Police Department has Axon Enterprise Fleet 3 Mobile Vehicle Recorders (MVRs) in its marked vehicles. The system has a camera that faces ahead of the cruiser to record

officer interactions with drivers on traffic stops and a camera in the backseat of the cruiser to record footage of subjects being transported by officers. These recordings are uploaded to the Evidence.com server, where they can be viewed by supervisors, investigators, and court personnel. Footage from the MVRs, which operates in tandem with the Body 2 Body Worn Camera system, was used in administrative investigations, officer-involved shootings, and criminal investigations.

Data Sharing

The footage is shared with the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office and the City of Dayton Prosecutor's Office for prosecution, the Public Defender's Office upon request, and the public pursuant to public records requests on a regular basis.

Citizen Complaints

The Police Department is unaware of any complaints or concerns about the Mobile Vehicle Recorders.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found investigations where officers did not have cameras activated as directed by policy but no violations regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system.

Impact on Crime

Data gathered from the use of Mobile Vehicle Recorders is used for criminal prosecution.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

There is no evidence to suggest this technology has any discriminatory impact on any group. Its primary purpose is to provide transparency in police/community interactions.

Total Cost

The cost for the Fleet 3 system in 2022 was \$281,100.

2019 Cost	2020 Cost	2021 Cost	2022 Cost
\$287,700	\$287,700	\$281,100	\$281,100

Assessment

The audio and video quality provided by the MVRs is generally excellent.

Requested Modifications

There are no requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to the Mobile Vehicle Recorders.

Policy

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/908376>

5) Automatic License Plate Readers

Purpose

The purpose of Automatic License Plate readers is to:

- 1) Provide personnel with an automated method of identifying vehicles and license plates connected to criminal activity.
- 2) Notify personnel of the location of vehicles wanted for time-sensitive investigations such as Amber Alerts or Silver Alerts.

General Description

The Automatic License Plate Readers (ALPR) are attached to the Axon in-car camera in Dayton Police Department cruisers. The cameras scan the license plates of other motor vehicles it drives past and then notifies the driver of the cruiser if any of the plates are entered into the ALPR database as being wanted in connection with a crime. The license plates are saved in a database that can be searched later if a user is looking for a specific vehicle.

Data Sharing

The data from the mobile ALPRs is not shared externally unless it becomes evidence in a criminal case.

Citizen Complaints

The Police Department is aware of concerns in the community that Automatic License Plate Reader technology can be used for immigration enforcement or racial profiling. The technology does not utilize any facial recognition technology, nor does it record any data pertaining to the ethnic or immigration status of a vehicle's occupants. The devices are meant only to take pictures of the license plates of passing vehicles. Another concern held by citizens is that the cameras present a privacy concern by tracking the travel history of vehicles in areas the vehicles travel.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found no violations of the Automatic License Plate Reader policy regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system.

Impact on Crime

Automatic License Plate Reader technology went online in April 2022. Since then, officers and detectives have utilized the ALPR system in approximately 80 documented instances. The ALPR has been used to recover stolen vehicles, document investigations related to stolen vehicles, and identify locations stolen vehicles have traveled.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

ALPR systems record only the license plates of motor vehicles. They do not record any kind of demographic information about occupants in the vehicles, and no information is shared with Federal agencies. Any future deployments of fixed ALPR systems would include a demographic analysis of the area the cameras would be installed. Once the demographic analysis is complete, outreach to relevant groups in that neighborhood would be conducted to gauge support for the installation of the cameras.

In the process of sharing information with the community about fixed ALPR systems, Police personnel attended several events, including:

- 1) The Hispanic Heritage Festival - We had a table and passed out information in both English and Spanish about LPR technology.
- 2) On September 30, 2021, a joint session was held for parishioners of St. Mary, Immaculate Conception, and St. Helen Catholic churches to discuss LPRs. The session was held in Spanish. Some Hispanic event attendees from the Twin Towers neighborhood, including two who identified as undocumented, stated they wanted the fixed LPR system to return, as they felt the cameras made the community safer.
- 3) Additional meetings were held at the Southeast Public Library, Christ Lutheran Church, the Dakota Center, the Northwest Public Library, and the Wayne Avenue Twin Towers Business Association. Concerns expressed from these meetings include that they were infringements on privacy, could be used for racial profiling and immigration enforcement, and information would be shared with Federal law enforcement. It was explained to the groups that data from the ALPRs would be

tightly restricted and not available to outside agencies without our permission. The fixed ALPRs would be placed in neighborhoods where they would most effectively respond to crime patterns.

There was positive feedback from the community about the department's restrictions on data sharing and use of the system. Several event attendees stated they couldn't see why the department would not use LPRs, and they saw their benefits.

Total Cost

The ALPR system is paid through multiple federal grants and the police department's general fund budget. The cost for the in-car portion of the program is included in the existing Axon contract, and the fixed-site ALPRs are through grant funding. The fixed-site ALPRs were deployed in the first quarter of 2023, utilizing \$98,975 in federal grant funds.

Assessment

The technology itself is effective.

Requested Modifications

There are no requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to the Automatic License Plate Readers.

Policy

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/908377>

6) Unmanned Aerial Surveillance (UAS)

Purpose

The UAS program aims to gain real-time information for specific incidents such as bomb threats, SWAT deployments, missing person searches, civil disorders, and crime scene reconstructions.

General Description

The Bomb Squad, HNT, SWAT team, TSU, and Forensics are the only units in the Police Department possessing UAS devices. The devices are only to be deployed at the scene

of specific incidents, e.g., an active shooter scene, missing persons, vehicle crashes, documenting crime scenes, etc. The Bomb Squad may use the devices to identify potential explosive devices and hazards and ensure the evacuation of a disposal area. For purposes of the SWAT team, the UASs may be used to provide intelligence for making tactical decisions during volatile situations while still maintaining a safe distance from the threat. This reduces the likelihood of a violent outcome by allowing officers to de-escalate the situation from a safe distance. In 2018, the Police Department purchased several UASs and began creating policies, procedures, and training around their potential use.

Data Sharing

The Police Department does not have data-sharing agreements with other jurisdictions.

Citizen Complaints

The Police Department is unaware of any formal complaints or concerns about the UAS program in Dayton. Nationwide, concerns exist about potential privacy concerns involving police use of UAS units.

Internal Audits

An internal audit found no violations of the UAS Standard Operating Procedure regarding training, data collection, data access, data protection, data retention, or public access to the system. The audit does recommend that the department implement a training program for the UAS.

Impact on Crime

The Traffic Services Unit (TSU) has utilized UAS equipment on eight occasions through 2022. UAS equipment was used six times on TSU responses to traffic crash investigations and twice by TSU officers to assist patrol officers actively searching for fleeing suspects. SWAT operationally utilized UAS equipment once during 2022.

Analysis of Discriminatory or Adverse Impact

There is no evidence to suggest this technology has any discriminatory impact on any group.

Total Cost

The Department currently possesses six (6) UASs. In 2018, the SWAT Team and Bomb Squad purchased a UAS for \$2,178 each. Since 2021, the SWAT Team has borrowed five (5) additional UASs from Public Works.

Assessment

The UAS program will see limited use but will play a vital role in gathering information to document evidence at crime scenes or to end dangerous situations peacefully.

Requested Modifications

There are no requested modifications to the Surveillance Technology Use Policy applicable to the UAS program.

Standard Operating Procedure

<https://public.powerdms.com/DAYTONOH/tree/documents/960025>

Aggregate Information Concerning Exempted Technology

The Police Department has deployed exempted technology on several occasions throughout 2022. The Bomb Squad, SWAT, HNT, and Special Investigations Bureau utilized exempted technology 23 times in 2022, resulting in 53 arrests and the resolution of several critical incidents.