



## A) Legal Findings (California-Focused)

**California's Two-Party Consent Law (Audio Recording):** California law *strictly* forbids recording a **"confidential communication"** without the consent of *all* parties <sup>1</sup>. This is part of the California Invasion of Privacy Act (Penal Code §632), which makes it a crime (and a civil wrong) to intentionally eavesdrop on or record a confidential conversation without all-parties' consent <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>. A *confidential communication* is defined as any conversation carried on under circumstances that reasonably indicate the parties expect it to be private <sup>3</sup>. In plain terms, if someone **reasonably expects privacy** (for example, a normal-tone conversation in a home or other private setting), you cannot record their voice unless they know and agree. Violating §632 can lead to criminal penalties (up to \$2,500 fine or jail per offense) and a civil lawsuit for hefty damages (statutory damages ~\$5,000 per violation) <sup>1</sup>. California is a "two-party" (actually, **all-party**) consent state for audio, unlike one-party states <sup>4</sup>. **Bottom line:** audio surveillance is the most legally sensitive area – it requires consent or a situation where no expectation of privacy exists.

**"Confidential" vs. Not Confidential – Expectations of Privacy:** The law *exempts* communications in circumstances **where the parties should expect to be overheard or recorded** <sup>3</sup>. For example, conversations in a public place or *any situation* where a person is **shouting or speaking so loudly** that they *could* be overheard are *not* considered confidential <sup>5</sup>. California courts have affirmed that a conversation is **only "confidential" if a person has an objectively reasonable expectation that it is not being overheard or recorded** <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>. **If someone is, say, yelling across a yard (or making a scene on a front porch), they likely cannot claim a reasonable expectation of privacy in those statements** <sup>5</sup>. **This distinction is crucial for a homeowner: exterior interactions (front porch, driveway, yard) are often not private, especially if normal visitors, delivery persons, or neighbors could overhear.** However, **a quiet conversation at your doorstep could be deemed confidential absent notice. The safest course is to treat all audio as private unless people have been clearly informed otherwise\*\*.**

**Effect of Notice & Consent (Signage and Implied Consent):** Providing **clear notice** that audio recording is in use can convert what would be a confidential communication into a **non-confidential one**, because if people know they are being recorded and proceed anyway, they no longer have a reasonable expectation of privacy <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup>. In fact, Penal Code §632 explicitly excludes from its coverage any party who **knows** the conversation is being overheard or recorded <sup>10</sup>. **Posting a prominent sign** stating that audio and video recording is occurring is a widely recognized method of obtaining **implied consent** or at least defeating any *expectation of privacy* <sup>9</sup> <sup>11</sup>. California authorities *encourage* property owners to post such notices; while not explicitly required by statute for a private residence, **signage is considered a best practice** to avoid any later argument that a person was unaware of the recording <sup>9</sup> <sup>12</sup>. In essence, **you can't secretly record**, but you **can** openly record on your property if you've **warned people** in advance. Do note, however, that **signage is not a magic bullet:** a sign can be evidence of notice/consent, but it **cannot legalize** eavesdropping in truly private contexts or if it's so obscure that a visitor truly didn't see it. In other words, posting a tiny or hidden sign won't shield you from liability if someone reasonably missed the warning. The notice must be **clear and conspicuous** to effectively obtain consent and eliminate privacy expectations <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup>.

**Video Surveillance Laws (and Limits):** Video recording has its own set of rules, but it's generally **less restrictive than audio** in California. There is **no general prohibition** on video surveillance on your

property *as long as* you are **not recording in places where people have a reasonable expectation of privacy** (e.g. bathrooms, bedrooms, or peering *inside* someone else's home) <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> . California Penal Code §647(j) makes it a misdemeanor to use a camera to peek into areas like bedrooms or dressing rooms without consent <sup>16</sup> – but this typically doesn't apply to normal outdoor security cameras covering a yard or front door. For a homeowner, it means you **can** have cameras monitoring your front door, porch, yard, driveway, etc., and even if those cameras capture someone on the sidewalk or coming up to your door, that's generally lawful. People in those approaches don't have an expectation of total privacy – especially if you've posted a notice <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> . **Important:** If your cameras inadvertently also capture parts of a neighbor's private property (through a fence or window), that *could* raise privacy concerns. Best practice is to angle cameras to **cover only your property and public areas**, and avoid pointing at a neighbor's windows or interior spaces <sup>15</sup> <sup>19</sup> . California's constitution and common law give individuals rights against intrusive surveillance (e.g. the tort of intrusion on seclusion), but courts balance this against the legitimacy of security measures. In one notable case between feuding neighbors, a court found that continuous video surveillance of a backyard (with some audio) did **not** invade privacy or violate §632 when it only picked up voices that were **loud** and easily overheard anyway <sup>5</sup> . The key point is that your use of cameras on your own property for security is *lawful* – even without a sign – provided you stay within reasonable bounds (no secret cams in truly private spots). **Sacramento Note:** There are *no special city of Sacramento laws* limiting residential security cameras beyond these state laws. Sacramento's municipal code does prohibit "public nuisances" and excessive noise, but using security cameras with notice **is not considered a nuisance**. In fact, Sacramento (like many cities) allows small security or warning signs on private property. (For example, a home is typically allowed at least one small sign, roughly one square foot, without any permit – a common allowance for security signs, alarm signs, etc.) *In summary, nothing in city law forbids or penalizes posting a surveillance notice at your home.* Just ensure any sign you post doesn't violate general sign rules (e.g. it's not overly large or placed in a way that obstructs public right-of-way).

**What Signage Can and Cannot Do:** A well-crafted sign **can** do the following: (1) **Notify** anyone approaching that both video and audio are being recorded, thus defeating any claim of ignorance; (2) Establish a form of **implied consent** – by choosing to proceed past the sign, the person is effectively **opting in** to being recorded; (3) **Protect you legally** by showing you took reasonable steps to respect privacy (this could be crucial evidence if someone later complains – you can point to the sign and their decision to ignore it) <sup>20</sup> <sup>13</sup> ; and (4) **Deter bad behavior** – often the mere knowledge of cameras deters trespassing or harassment <sup>21</sup> . However, signage has **limits**. It cannot, for example, **permit you to record in inherently private settings** where recording is forbidden (posting a sign on a bathroom door would not excuse placing a camera inside – that would still be illegal). It also might not absolve you if someone truly **did not see or understand the notice** (for maximum defensibility, the notice must be obvious – if someone could argue the sign was hidden, too small, or in a language they don't read, that weakens the "consent" argument). Additionally, a sign by itself doesn't create a **100% shield** against civil claims – an especially determined person could still *claim* their privacy was invaded, so you want every conceivable belt-and-suspenders measure (signage, verbal notice, etc.) to show you acted transparently and lawfully. Remember, consent obtained through notice also doesn't allow you to misuse recordings. California law (Civil Code §1708.8, for instance) provides for privacy lawsuits if someone uses devices to capture "*private activities*" in offensive ways <sup>22</sup> . So, while your sign can authorize recording of visitors on your porch, it doesn't give carte blanche to, say, aim a microphone at the neighbor's window. Use the technology only to cover *your* property and immediate interactions.

**Additional Best Practices for Defensibility:** Aside from signage, legal experts and security professionals recommend a few extra steps to strengthen your position: **Verbal notification** – when feasible, *verbally*

remind visitors that you're recording (e.g. a simple, **clear** one-liner when greeting someone, as discussed below in the protocol) <sup>23</sup> . This creates an additional layer of consent (courts have noted that multiple forms of notice – e.g. a sign *and* a verbal warning – provide stronger protection <sup>23</sup> ). Some modern doorbell cameras even play an automated message (“Hi, you are being recorded”) – that’s another way to ensure notice. Also, if you’re especially cautious, you could obtain **explicit verbal consent on camera** (“Is it okay that I record this for security?”). Even a nod or continued conversation after that question can demonstrate consent. Keep in mind that **all-party consent** doesn’t mean you need a signed contract – **knowledge and a voluntary continued conversation** is sufficient <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> . Another best practice is **data handling**: keep your footage secure and only use it for legitimate purposes (security, evidence of harassment, etc.). California’s privacy ethos means you should not publicly post or share recordings of someone **unless necessary** for legal reasons, especially if the footage isn’t pertinent to a crime or dispute – doing so could invite a privacy or “false light” claim. Finally, note that **false emergency calls** or harassment by a neighbor (the behavior you’re encountering) is itself unlawful – making a false police report or false 911 call is a misdemeanor or worse (Penal Code §§148.3, 148.5). While this doesn’t directly affect your signage, it’s useful to know *you* are well within your rights to document interactions given the neighbor’s conduct, and that the law is more on your side when you are truthfully recording evidence of harassment than on theirs if they are making false claims.

**Sacramento-Specific Context:** Sacramento does not have unique ordinances restricting home surveillance. If anything, local officials encourage community safety measures. Sacramento’s short-term rental regulations (for Airbnb hosts) require addressing nuisance behavior, but as a neighbor *suffering* harassment, your recourse is primarily through normal channels (police reports, code enforcement if the rental is unpermitted, etc.). There’s no special rule against having cameras or audio at your residence in Sacramento. Just ensure your **sign is polite and not misleading** (e.g. don’t imply someone is being watched by police or anything – simply state the facts). The city’s noise ordinances (City Code §8.68) limit loud disturbances; your recordings (with consent notice) of any excessive noise or threats could actually serve as evidence if needed. In summary, **California law** prioritizes privacy but provides clear allowances for recording with consent or in non-private contexts – use that to your advantage by **making your surveillance open and obvious**. By doing everything by the book (signage, verbal notice, proper camera placement), you are creating a **maximally defensible position**. Anyone entering your property will have virtually **no grounds** to claim “I didn’t know” or “I expected not to be recorded.” And if they *still* try, you will have multiple layers of proof that they were informed and chose to proceed, defeating their claim.

## B) Recommended “Notice of All Notices” Sign Text

### [Professional Surveillance Notice for Residential Property]

**NOTICE:** Audio & Video Recording in Progress on These Premises.

This property is under **24-hour audio and video surveillance** for security and safety. **All persons** entering or speaking here **are subject to being recorded**. **By entering or continuing to engage**, you **consent to audio and video recording**. **If you do not consent**, please **remain outside** and do not enter the property or communicate beyond the public sidewalk.

*(The above text is designed to be clear, concise, and legally thorough. It explicitly mentions audio and video, states that surveillance is continuous, and spells out that entry/communication constitutes consent. It also provides an*

*immediate opt-out instruction (“remain outside”) for anyone who does not agree, which is a critical element for “belt and suspenders” notice.)*

## C) Backup Variants

**Variant 1 – “Video Only” Surveillance (No Audio):** *(Use this if you disable or do not use audio recording, only video.)*

**NOTICE:** 24/7 Video Surveillance in Use.

This property is protected by continuous video recording. **By entering, you consent to video recording** of your presence and activities. **If you do not consent**, do not enter this property.  
*(No audio recording is in use.)*

*(In this variant, audio is explicitly removed from the notice. The sign makes clear that only video is being recorded. The last parenthetical sentence about no audio is optional, but including it can assure visitors that their voices are not being captured, potentially reducing concerns while still warning that video is on.)\**

**Variant 2 – “Interactions Only” Audio Recording:** *(Use this if audio is off by default and only turned on during face-to-face interactions, with an added verbal warning.)*

**NOTICE:** Video Surveillance in Use; Audio Recording During Interactions.

This property uses 24/7 video security cameras. **Audio recording is off except during direct interactions** for safety. If you engage with occupants on the property, **audio may be recorded after a verbal warning. By entering or engaging, you consent to video monitoring and to audio recording upon notice.** If you do not consent, do not enter.

*(This variant makes clear that routine surveillance is video-only and that audio will be activated only when necessary, and with an explicit verbal warning at that moment. It sets expectations that simply walking by the camera won’t record one’s voice, unless they speak with the homeowner and are told audio is now on. This can reassure visitors that you are minimizing audio recording, while still protecting you during any confrontations. Notice that it still obtains consent for both video by entry and audio by both entry and the forthcoming verbal notice.)*

## D) Operational Protocol (Simple & Strict)

- **When someone approaches/enters:** As soon as you interact with any person on your property (a guest, neighbor, or official), **immediately give a friendly, one-sentence disclosure.** For example: *“Just a heads-up, I have a security camera recording audio and video right now.”* Say this **clearly and early** in the interaction. This script is short and polite, and it puts the individual on notice that from this point, the conversation is being recorded. In many cases, the posted sign will have already alerted them, but reinforcing it verbally ensures **no one can later claim ignorance.** (If you implemented Variant 2 with audio-off-until-warning, your one-liner might be: *“I’d like to record this for my safety – is that okay?”* and wait for a nod or verbal “okay” before actually enabling audio.)
- **If they express refusal or hesitation:** If the person **does not consent** or seems uncomfortable (for instance, they say “I don’t want to be recorded” or refuse to acknowledge your notice), you **must**

**take that seriously** to stay within the law. In such a case, **politely pause the interaction**. You can respond with something like, *"I understand. If you don't consent, I cannot have you come inside or continue this conversation here on the property. I'm happy to speak with you from the public sidewalk where no audio is being recorded."* The key is to **not continue recording a "confidential" conversation once someone has explicitly withheld consent**. Practically, this might mean asking them to step back to the sidewalk (where your cameras might still see but you can mute/disable audio), or it may mean ending the interaction. It's important to have a **zero-tolerance policy** for yourself: no consent, no continued dialogue in the surveilled area. By doing so, you protect yourself legally. Make a contemporaneous note (even on the recording, state "Person refused consent, so I ended the conversation") to document why you stopped – this could be useful evidence showing *you* tried to comply with the law. Thankfully, refusals are rare if your sign and initial warning are clear – most legitimate visitors (and certainly law enforcement) will acknowledge the notice and carry on, or have their own recording devices.

- **Handling law enforcement "welfare checks" or official visits:** Interactions with police or other government officials deserve special mention. **Remain calm and cooperative**, as your goal is not to confront but to document. When officers arrive (especially for a welfare check instigated by the troublesome neighbor), **immediately inform them** of your cameras: e.g. *"Officers, just so you know, I have security cameras recording video and audio here."* In California, recording police in the course of their duties is **legal** – the law's consent requirement does *not* apply to on-duty officers in public interactions <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup>, and most police are now accustomed to being recorded (they often have bodycams running themselves). That said, making a polite declaration upfront helps maintain trust. If an officer *requests* not to be recorded, you have to make a quick judgment call. Legally, you are within your rights to continue (especially on your own property), but for safety and diplomacy, you might respond: *"Understood, I'll turn off the audio if you prefer."* (You could then, for example, mute your mic but leave video on, since video alone is usually not objected to.) **Never interfere with an officer's duties** – if they want to move to a different spot or have you step outside away from the camera, comply promptly <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup>. The goal is to **document the encounter without escalating it**. If officers are entering your home or interacting with you, your sign and verbal notice have already set the stage that you are recording for transparency. In many cases, they won't object (some may even appreciate it for mutual accountability). Always be respectful: *"I'm recording this just to protect both of us."* By following lawful orders and maintaining a non-confrontational tone, you can record the police interaction **while minimizing confrontation**. After the interaction, save that footage securely – it could become important if there are later disputes about what was said or done during the check.
- **Documenting incidents:** For any approach – whether it's the problematic neighbor, a stranger, or law enforcement – stick to your protocol each time. Consistency is key. Always announce the recording, always respect a refusal, and always behave as if you're being watched/listened to as well (which, frankly, you are – by your own cameras!). This disciplined approach not only keeps you on the right side of the law but also projects seriousness and professionalism. Troublemakers will realize you are **not an easy target** for false allegations because you have everything on record with their knowledge.

## E) Placement & Practical Details

- **Sign Placement:** Post the surveillance notice sign at **every entry point to your property** where a person might reasonably approach. For a typical home, this means: one at the **front gate** or start of

the walkway/driveway, and one at the **front door** (perhaps directly on or beside the door, or on a porch post where it's clearly visible as they come up). If you have a **side gate or backyard entrance** accessible to the public or neighbors, post one there as well. The idea is to ensure that **no one can enter the property without passing a sign**. Position the signs at **eye level** if possible (around 5 to 6 feet high) <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup>, so that they're immediately within a visitor's line of sight. They should not have to look around or down at the ground to notice it. If your property is unfenced, consider placing a sign on a stake at the property boundary or a tree facing the sidewalk. Essentially, *cover your perimeter*: gate, front door, other common entry paths.

- **Visibility & Readability:** The sign should be designed for **quick, at-a-glance reading**. Use **high-contrast colors** (for example, black lettering on white background, or bold white text on a dark background) for maximum legibility <sup>32</sup>. Avoid overly fancy fonts – a clear sans-serif font (Arial, Helvetica, etc.) in bold is ideal for visibility. **Font size matters greatly:** For the headline (“NOTICE: Audio & Video Recording...”), use **large text** – at *least* **72-point (1-inch) tall letters**, which are readable from about 10+ feet away <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup>. For the explanatory text, use a slightly smaller but still big font – e.g. 36-48 point, so that someone can read it from a few feet away without straining. A good rule of thumb is 1-inch lettering per 10 feet of viewing distance <sup>33</sup>; since a person might first spot your gate sign from say 5–10 feet, you want that big heading to grab their attention even at that distance. On an 8.5”x11” sign, you might make the “NOTICE” line nearly two inches tall for emphasis. The subsequent lines can be smaller, but ensure **nothing drops below about 24-point** for any detailed text. Also, **limit the word count** – the person should be able to read it in ~2 seconds as they approach. That’s why the recommended text in section B is concise and key phrases are bold.
- **Durability and Presentation:** Print your sign on good quality paper or lightweight cardstock and then **laminates it** or seal it in a plastic sleeve. Sacramento mornings can be dewy and summers are hot; a laminated sign will withstand weather and remain legible. Mount the sign securely using screws, zip ties, or a sturdy adhesive – you don’t want it flapping in the wind or turning upside down. Make sure it’s flat (to avoid glare under lights). If the area is dimly lit at night, consider adding a small **illumination** (even a motion-activated porch light or solar light shining on the sign) so it can be seen 24/7 <sup>30</sup>. The sign should look **professional** – avoid hand-written notices. A neatly printed and laminated notice with perhaps a small camera icon can add to the authoritative look (just avoid any icon that looks like a law enforcement badge; stick to a simple camera symbol if desired).
- **Multiple Languages (if needed):** Sacramento has many Spanish-speaking residents. If you reasonably expect non-English speakers might be entering (contractors, guests, etc.), it’s wise (though not legally required) to have a **Spanish version or a bilingual sign**. A simple translation like **“AVISO: Este lugar está bajo vigilancia de audio y video las 24 horas. Al entrar, usted da su consentimiento a la grabación. Si no está de acuerdo, no entre.”** could be included below the English text. Bilingual signage leaves no room for “I didn’t understand the sign” arguments.
- **Avoiding “Sign Clutter” or Confusion:** Make sure the surveillance notice **stands out** on its own. Don’t hide it among a bunch of other postings (menus, address plaques, etc.). If you have other signs (like “Beware of Dog” or house rules for Airbnb guests next door), ensure your recording notice is distinctive – perhaps with a bold border or bright colors. The tone of the text should be **calm and factual** – as drafted above, it doesn’t threaten (“you will be prosecuted” is unnecessarily hostile) and it doesn’t joke. Steer clear of novelty or “smiley” camera signs for this purpose; use a serious but

polite wording so that, if needed in court, your sign demonstrates a **reasonable, responsible homeowner** giving proper notice – not someone trying to scare or provoke visitors.

- **Periodic Checks:** Once your signs are up, maintain them. Check periodically that they haven't faded, been removed, or obscured by dirt or foliage. In the hot Sacramento sun, even laminated paper can fade over months – be ready to reprint and replace as needed so the notice is always crisp and readable. It's a good idea to **document** your signage as well: take photos of the posted signs in case you ever need to prove they were there. This can be invaluable if, say, the neighbor or a mischievous guest tears one down – you'll have evidence that it *was* posted, and you can just put a new one up.

By following these placement and design guidelines, you'll maximize the chance that **every person** who steps onto your property is immediately aware of the surveillance. The combination of strategic positioning, clear wording, and readable format will provide the "preventative coverage" you're looking for – **nobody can credibly claim lack of notice**.

## F) Print-Ready HTML

Below is a simple HTML page containing the **final "best" sign text** (from section B) in a format suitable for printing on a standard letter-size page (8.5"x11"). It uses basic styling for high visibility: a bold heading and clear text. You can copy this HTML into a file (e.g., `SurveillanceNotice.html`) and open it in a browser to print. (No external assets are needed – it's self-contained with inline CSS.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Surveillance Notice</title>
<style>
  body { margin: 0; padding: 0; }
  .container { width: 100%; height: 100%; padding: 1in; /* 1-inch margins for
printing */
              display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;
flex-direction: column; }
  .notice-header { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 72pt; font-
weight: bold; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 0.2in; }
  .notice-body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 36pt; font-weight:
normal; text-align: center; line-height: 1.2; }
  .notice-body span { font-weight: bold; } /* bold emphasis */
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
  <div class="notice-header">NOTICE</div>
  <div class="notice-body">
    Audio & Video Recording<br>
    <span>in Progress</span> on These Premises.<br><br>
```

```
    This property is under <span>24-hour</span><br>
    <span>audio and video surveillance</span><br>
    for security and safety.<br><br>
    All persons entering or speaking here<br>
    <span>are subject to being recorded.</span><br><br>
    <span>By entering or continuing to engage,</span><br>
    you <span>consent</span> to audio & video recording.<br><br>
    <span>If you do not consent,</span><br>
    do not enter the property<br>
    or communicate beyond the sidewalk.
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

**Printing instructions:** When you print, ensure the page is set to portrait orientation and **scale at 100%** (so that the 1-inch margins are preserved and the text sizes remain large as intended). The bold “**NOTICE**” header will span almost the full page width, and the body text will be large and readable. The text is centered for a clean look. You can adjust font sizes if needed, but the provided sizes (72pt for the header, 36pt for body with key phrases bolded) should be highly legible from several feet away. Feel free to add a Spanish translation or other language *below* the English text if needed, but keep the sign clutter-free. Once printed on letter paper, consider laminating it or mounting it as discussed. This HTML is a baseline – you can tweak styling as you see fit (for example, using a yellow background with black text for even more visibility, or adding a camera icon). Just maintain the **clear wording** and **prominence** of the message.

With this sign posted, and the above practices in place, you will have **comprehensively covered your bases**: you’re giving full notice of audio and video recording, providing an easy opt-out, and behaving as a prudent, law-abiding homeowner. This should greatly reduce the chance of anyone successfully claiming they were unknowingly recorded or that their privacy was violated on your property <sup>13</sup>. You’re effectively saying, “I respect your rights, but I will also protect mine.” This balanced, professional approach is exactly what a cautious attorney would recommend for maximum defensibility.

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<sup>1</sup> <sup>9</sup> California Security Camera Laws for 2025: What You Need to Know Now  
<https://www.security101.com/blog/security-camera-laws-in-california-what-you-need-to-know-now>

<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>10</sup> California Code, PEN 632  
[https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PENSionNum=632](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PENSionNum=632)

<sup>4</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>21</sup> Surveillance Camera Laws California | WCCTV USA  
<https://www.wcctv.com/surveillance-camera-laws-in-california/>

<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> Mezger v. Bick - Epsten, APC  
<https://www.epsten.com/mezger-v-bick/>

<sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> U.S. CCTV Signage Laws | Compliance Requirements Explained  
<https://facit.ai/insights/cctv-signage-requirements-in-the-us-what-you-need-to-know>

16 19 **The Ultimate Checklist for Security Camera Installation in Sacramento - Sac Low Voltage Techs**

<https://www.saclowvoltage.techs.com/the-ultimate-checklist-for-security-camera-installation-in-sacramento/>

17 18 **Do Ring Doorbell Cameras Violate Wiretapping Laws? (PC 632) - Southern California Defense Blog**

<https://www.southern-california-defense-blog.com/2018/04/do-ring-doorbell-cameras-violate-wiretapping-laws-pc-632.html>

22 **Insurance Company Surveillance - BANA LAW, PC**

<https://www.banalaw.com/practices/personal-injury/insurance-company-surveillance/>

23 24 25 **Are Beep-Tone Warnings Sufficient to Provide Notice of Call Monitoring in California? - Copilevitz Lam & Raney**

<https://clrkc.com/are-beep-tone-warnings-sufficient-to-provide-notice-of-call-monitoring-in-california/>

26 27 28 29 **Is It Illegal to Record a Police Officer in California? | Risk Free Consultation**

<https://www.sevenslegal.com/criminal-attorney/is-it-illegal-to-record-a-police-officer-in-california/>

33 34 **Banner Font Size - How Big Should They be? | 48HourPrint**

[https://www.48hourprint.com/banner-font-size.html?srsId=AfmBOooxGk\\_k1SCyDfuAl9cPjMqo2IH5mIV19iaXuXwzqksAXcXCrPM6](https://www.48hourprint.com/banner-font-size.html?srsId=AfmBOooxGk_k1SCyDfuAl9cPjMqo2IH5mIV19iaXuXwzqksAXcXCrPM6)