SUMMARY REPORT
BODY-WORN CAMERA TTA
REGIONAL MEETING

January 11-12, 2017

Introduction

On January 11–12, 2017, more than 50 individuals convened in Phoenix, Arizona for the second Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Policy and Implementation Program (PIP) Regional Meeting. Attendees participated in a day and a half of workshops, panels, and networking discussions featuring issues surrounding body worn camera policy and research.

Conference participants came from more than 30 agencies. Specifically, attendees included command staff, field officers, grant managers, subject matter experts from the BWC Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Team, and representatives from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), CNA, ASU, and Justice & Security Strategies (JSS).

This report summarizes participant discussions and lessons learned from the meeting; and provides evaluation feedback from the BWC PIP attendees.

Participant Discussions and Lessons Learned

The second BWC PIP Regional Meeting included two keynote addresses, formal presentations, workshops, and open discussion forums for attendees. The Regional Meeting had three primary themes: the latest in research on body worn camera programs, issues and challenges involving BWC policy, discussion of results from a recent review of BWC training programs, and preliminary discussion regarding BWC training standards. Following are several key lessons learned which emerged from these themes.

Latest in Research

1. Rigorous research continues to highlight how BWCs can deliver on many of the perceived benefits, especially with regard to reductions in use of force and citizen complaints.
2. Recent research reveals an intriguing connection between BWCs and enhanced perceptions of procedural justice among citizens who have recorded encounters with police.
3. Research suggests that BWC evidence is helpful in the criminal processing of domestic violence cases. Though limited to a single study, this research suggest that BWCs may lead to improvements in case processing and increased likelihood of conviction.

Issues and Challenges in Policy

1. There is a significant amount of resources available to assist agencies with policy development.
2. There is a robust body of academic research that strongly suggests that effective BWC policy implementation can positively impact and guide officer discretion, as long as the policy is clear, widely available, and enforced.
3. BWC policy is not static. Policy refinement should continue to evolve over time as technology and local conditions change.
4. BWC training techniques and tools are needed to meet the needs and demands of practitioners.

Participant Feedback

Meeting participants completed surveys at the end of the second day. The survey contained seven questions asking participants to rate various aspects of the Regional Meeting, with a score between one (negative assessment) and five (positive assessment). Additionally, the survey provided six additional open-ended questions asking participants what they found to be the most and least helpful about the meeting, itself, as well as general questions about their needs technical assistance and future regional meetings.

Respondents reported positive views of the conference, the speakers, and the BWC TTA program:

- 100% reported feeling better informed about BWC Technical Assistance and about BJA expectations overall as a result of attending the meetings.
- 100% of respondents rated the meeting as either superior (45%) or very superior (55%).
- 38% of conference participants (17 out of 45) completed and returned surveys. Full survey results are presented at the end of this report.

Next Steps

Over the coming months, ASU, JSS, CNA, and the BWC Team will take the information gathered from the Regional Meeting to develop TTA products and resources for the BWC PIP sites and other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders implementing BWCs. To access these resources, as well as a number of other TTA products (e.g., webinars, podcasts, BWC policies, BWC news), please visit the BWC TTA website at www.bwctta.com.

Agenda

Day 1

8:30-9:00 a.m.	**Welcome and introductions** • Welcome • Meeting goals and intended outcomes • Introduce key individuals from BJA and the TTA providers (other 'dignitaries' present) • Overview of the meeting agenda	Katz, McCreary, Markovic, Coldren
9:00-9:15	Opening/keynote speaker:	Decker
9:15-10:00	**BWC Policy Issues and Trends** This opening session deals with the importance of administrative policy for successful BWC programs. Presenters review results from a policy analysis with more than 50 TTA sites on five "hot button" topics including activation, de-activation, citizen notification, officer authority to review, and supervisor authority to review. Presenters will also facilitate a discussion about the most pressing policy related issues facing attendees' agencies.	White & Katz
10:00-10:15	*BREAK*	
10:15-11:15	**Voices From the Field Roundtable discussion with police leaders** This session is designed for command staff and project managers to follow up with the key issues that they are confronting with respect to implementation, their communities, the political atmosphere, and how they have handled those issues. The format will be Q&A led by Todd Maxwell.	Goodrich, LAPD Brown, Rochester PD Dan Zehnder, LVMPD Dawson, Tulsa PD Facilitator: Maxwell
11:15-12:00	**Site progress and accomplishments** – Breakouts with Staff and SMEs will facilitate small group sessions to discuss the larger issues confronting agencies as they implement BWCs	Katz/Markovic (A), White/Wallace (B), Coldren/Maxwell (C)
12:00 – 12:15pm	**Breakout Facilitators report out on major themes**	Katz/Markovic (A), White/Wallace (B), Coldren/Maxwell (C)
12:15-1:30pm	**LUNCH (on your own)**	
1:30-2:15	**Panel session on Policy Issues** – SMEs with expertise on the role of BWC policy and including several PIP site representatives	Facilitators:, Markovic Panelists: Uchida, Buren

2:15-3:00	**Panel session on training materials**—Session will review BWC training facilitation guide and discussion and feedback provided by site representatives	Katz & White
3:00-3:15	**BREAK**	
3:15-4:30	Panel session on BWC Compliance—The panel will be introduced by Charles Katz.	Doug Steele (Peoria PD) Dan Zehnder, (LVMPD) Johnson/Kurtenbach (PPD)
4:30-5:00	**Day 1 wrap-up** – review of key points from the Day 1 sessions, look ahead to Day 2	White & Katz

Day 2

8:30-8:45 am	**Overview of Day 2**	Katz, Coldren
8:45-9:00	Opening/keynote speaker:	William Terrill (ASU)
9:00-10:00	**TTA workshops** – a series of talks on the latest research examining BWC implementation. Emphasis will be placed on the outcomes police executives should focus on the consequences of their implementing BWCs in their agencies, as well as the challenges they may encounter when engaging with researchers.	Coldren (LV) White (T&S) Katz (Phx) (Maxwell, (Moderator/discussant)
10:00-10:15	**BREAK**	
10:15-11:30	**TTA workshops** – continuation of talk on the successes and failures associated with BWC implementation.	Malm Uchida Solomon (Markovic, Moderator/discussant)
11:30-11:45	**Workshop review** – facilitated discussion among meeting participants regarding key points learned during the workshops, and any TTA ideas that emerged from the discussions	Katz, White, Coldren
11:45-12:00	**Meeting wrap-up and evaluation**	Katz, Coldren, Markovic

This was the second Regional Meeting of the BJA PIP sites. Its coordination and facilitation brought together individuals from BJA, ASU, CNA, and JSS, as well as several subject matter experts from around the country. The goals of this meeting included the following:

Meeting Goals:

1. Deliver technical assistance to command staff – Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs and high-ranking staff from PIP and non-PIP sites.
2. Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and networking experiences for law enforcement command staff.
3. Discuss the development and implementation of body worn camera policy.
4. Provide Chiefs and command staff with what we know, what we do not know, and how to work with officers, prosecutors, communities, and the media regarding the implementation of body-worn cameras.
5. Provide interactive and useful training/TA to attendees
6. Explain the array of training and technical assistance (TTA) resources and how to access them
7. Enhance the community of practice around BWC and encourage peer-to-peer support, consultation, and information sharing.

Summary of Discussion

This section provides highlights and lessons learned from the panels, workshops, and peer-to-peer/site networking sessions. The following information is presented in the order the sessions were delivered on the day of the meeting.

Day 1

Welcome and Introductions (8:30am-9:00am)

Charles Katz, Patrick McCreary, John Markovic, and Chip Coldren welcomed attendees, provided local logistical information, and outlined the meeting's general goals and intended outcomes. Meeting participants, BJA representatives, and TTA providers introduced themselves. An overview of the meeting agenda was presented and questions and answers were facilitated.

Opening/Keynote Speaker (9:00am - 9:15am)

Dr. Scott Decker, Foundation Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

Dr. Decker gave the opening keynote address for the regional conference. Dr. Decker's presentation, titled *Putting Body Worn Cameras in Context: Why Edward Snowden Matters to Local Law Enforcement*, highlighted several key issues around the planning and development of body-worn camera (BWC) programs. The primary theme of Dr. Decker's keynote centered on the idea that: "technology is the problem – technology is the solution." There are significant benefits associated with BWCs, but the planning and implementation challenges are also significant.

Key Takeaways

- The implementation of a BWC program will test the robustness of an agency's data security. Importantly, data security is only as good as your weakest partner. Agencies should consider other stakeholders who are part of their data security environment, and they should work to identify weaknesses throughout the entire data security environment.
- BWC programs will present new challenges for an agency's discipline system or early intervention program, and agencies should fully consider how to address violations of BWC policy, as well as other types of violations that are detected as a result of BWCs.
- An agency's Public Information Officer (PIO) must be fully informed on the body-worn camera program so that he or she is prepared to handle media requests regarding the use of the technology.
- Dr. Decker's final takeaway was that agencies should recognize that BWCs are part of a larger universe of methods for enhanced public scrutiny of the police. The public is already watching.

BWC Policy Issues and Trends (9:15am – 10:00am)

Dr. Michael White and Dr. Charles Katz, Arizona State University

During this session, Drs. White and Katz addressed three areas related to BWC policy. First, they described the body of research on the documented effectiveness of policy as a mechanism for positively impacting and guiding officer discretion. Second, they provided a brief overview of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP), with a specific focus on the policy review process. White and Katz further described the results of a recently completed policy analysis with a focus on activation, citizen notification, officer authority to review, and supervisor authority to review. The panel ended with an overview of available resources to assist with BWC policy development.

Key Takeaways:

- There is a large body of research documenting the effectiveness of policy influencing police officer discretion across a wide range of activities. In order for policy to be effective, it must be clear; widely available; and enforced.
- BWC policy is critically important for a number of reasons. One of the most pressing concerns now involves accountability. How do agencies monitor fidelity to policy, and what should an agency do in response to policy violations?
- There is emerging consensus among agencies in the PIP program on a number of "hot button" policy issues.
    - *Activation*: Policy deals with activation in three ways (mandatory circumstances, prohibited circumstances, and discretionary circumstances). Nearly all policies have mandatory and prohibitive language regarding when to activate cameras; about 60% of policies allow for officer discretion.
    - *Citizen Notification*: Policy deals with citizen notification in three ways: conditions when it is mandatory, recommended, or not required. Less than 25% of policies require notification. About 40% of agency policies do recommend citizen notification, but do not require it. 37% of policies simply have language telling officers that they are not required to notify citizens of the BWC.
    - *Officer Authority to Review*: Policy deals with officer authority to review their BWC footage in two ways. The first is routine review for the purpose of assisting with report writing, preparation for court, etc. Nearly all policies allow officers to review their BWCs for this purpose. The second type of review involves the review process after a critical incident, or as part of an internal investigation. About one-half of policies allow officers unfettered access to their BWC footage prior to giving any sort of statement. Less than 5% of policies prohibit review of BWC footage until after a statement is given.
    - *Supervisor Authority to Review*: Policy addresses supervisor review authority in three ways. First, BWC policy can allow for supervisor review for administrative purposes (e.g., following a complaint, use of force, etc.). Nearly all policies allow for this type of supervisor review. The second type of supervisor review is for BWC policy compliance (e.g., are officers following policy on activation, etc.).

About one-half of policies allow supervisors to review for BWC policy compliance. The third type of review is for performance evaluation. About two-thirds of policies allow supervisors to review BWC footage to assess officers' general performance. The last two types of review often are required on a periodic basis (e.g., supervisor must review X number of videos per month per officer).

- There is a wide range of resources available to assist with policy development, from the TTA provided in the PIP program to the National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit.

Voices from the Field Roundtable discussion with police leaders (10:15am-11:15am)

Maggie Goodrich, Los Angeles Police Department, Korey Brown, Rochester Police Department, Dan Zehnder, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Adam Dawson, Tulsa Police Department, Todd Maxwell, BJA

This roundtable of police leaders discussed a range of contemporary issues faced by their agencies pertaining to BWC technology, implementation, community and departmental politics, and how they responded to the issues. The round table began with each panelist providing some background on their agency including agency size, type of agency, and current level of implementation. Panelists discussed details about their agencies' policies and practices that are in place with respect to the public release of video, how their agency stores BWC video data, the benefits and limitations of their agency's approach, and the costs associated with video management and redaction.

Key Takeaways:

- Panelist and attendee agencies vary substantially with respect to current levels of implementation.
- Panelists store BWC data in a variety of ways, which is highly dependent on prior experience with video data, vender selection, and agency IT capacity.
- The costs associated with BWC management varies greatly and is influenced by buying power, agency contractual negotiating style, in-house and out-of-house storage solutions available to the agency.

Site Progress and Accomplishments (11:15am – 12:15pm)

Dr. Michael White, Dr. Charles Katz, Dr. Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University John Markovic, Todd Maxwell, BJA

During this session, two-person teams guided breakout discussions on a range of topics related to BWCs. The breakout sessions lasted approximately 30 minutes, and then group facilitators reported out on the discussions to the larger group (about 15 minutes). The breakouts focused on one or two issues, including the major challenges faced so far; the role of prosecutors in policy development; and major milestones accomplished to date.

Key Takeaways:

- Attendees represented the full range of planning and implementation stages, from agencies just getting started with policy development and procurement, to well-seasoned veterans who had BWCs deployed for several years.
- Most agencies had involved their prosecutors at the early stages of policy development.
- Most agencies had involved their line officers at the early stages of policy development.
- A few agencies commented on the time needed for completing policy reviews.

Panel Session on Policy Issues (1:30pm – 2:15pm)

Dr. Craig Uchida, JSS; Dr. Brenda Buren, Tempe Police Department; John Markovic, BJA

During this panel session, Dr. Buren offered opening remarks on the policy development process, as well as the major issues facing the Tempe Police Department (in the past and currently). Dr. Uchida offered his thoughts on key policy issues based on his work with the Los Angeles Police Department as well as other agencies. John Markovic also facilitated a question and answer session with audience members.

Key Takeaways:

- The planning process can take many months, more than a year in the case of Tempe PD.
- Researchers played an active and valuable role in program planning and implementation.
- The first version of a policy will not be the last. BWC policy is a "living document" that continues to evolve over time.
- Dr. Buren highlighted the proactive role of Tempe Police Department in engaging with external stakeholders including the ACLU, NAACP, prosecutors, city officials, etc. They sought input on their program from a wide range of groups.
- The major policy issues facing agencies: vendor selection; activation compliance; public access to BWC footage; redaction; and the role of state government in setting law related to BWCs.

Panel Session on Training Materials (2:15pm – 3:00pm)

Drs. Charles Katz and Michael White, Arizona State University

This panel session focused on the current state of BWC training, and on training materials developed by PIP agencies. Participants provided feedback on a training facilitation guide developed by ASU.

Key Takeaways:

- Current BWC training materials are limited and lack adequate breadth and depth.

- The BWC training needs of agencies vary based on the status of implementation, agency size, and BWC vender selection.
- BWC training will require substantial investment in time and personnel.
- Further consensus is needed on the pedagogy and materials needed to conduct BWC training.

Panel Session on BWC Compliance (3:15pm-4:30)

Doug Steele, Peoria Police Department, Dan Zehnder, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and Kevin Johnson Phoenix Police Department, and Mike Kurtenbach, Phoenix Police Department

This panel focused on current and forthcoming issues related to monitoring BWC compliance by officers. Presenters provided information about the strategies they use to monitor BWC compliance, compliance rates, and the strengths and limitations of the methods they use to address compliance. Panelists also discussed forthcoming innovative strategies for monitoring compliance. The session was moderated by Charles Katz from ASU.

Key Takeaways:

- Current methods of monitoring BWC compliance are labor intensive.
- The most frequent method of monitoring compliance is random selection of BWC footage.
- There are currently no standards for satisfactory levels of compliance. Methods of defining and measuring compliance vary by agency. Lack of standard and reliable metrics render cross-agency comparisons of compliance difficult.
- There is currently no consensus on the role of supervisors in monitoring BWC compliance.

Day 2

Opening/Keynote Speaker (8:45am - 9:00am)

Dr. William Terrill, Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

Dr. Terrill discussed research he has conducted over the last several years examining use of force policies. Dr. Terrill focused on the interplay between the specificity of an agency's policy and the prevalence of use of force.

Key Takeaways:

- There is considerable variation among agencies in terms of the content and specificity of their use of force policies.
- There is still significant reliance on the force continuum.

TTA Workshops (9:00am – 10:00am)

Chip Coldren, CNA; Michael White, ASU; and Charles Katz, ASU

Dr. Coldren presented results from CNA's NIJ funded evaluation of BWCs in Las Vegas, Nevada. His study employed a randomized controlled design (RCD). He discussed the challenges of employing the research design and the potential solutions for addressing the challenges. Dr. White presented his research examining the deployment of BWCs in Tempe, Arizona and Spokane, Washington. His research examined changes in officer and citizen perceptions of BWCs, complaints and use of force, and officer injuries. Dr. Katz presented his research on the impact of BWCs on the case processing of domestic violence incidents from first contact to court disposition.

Key Takeaways:

- Dr. White reported that following the implementation of BWCs, police officers' perceptions of cameras improved significantly
- Citizens who observe a BWC being used by an officer with whom they had contact express increased perceptions of police legitimacy.
- Dr. Katz explained that the presence of body cameras increased the probability of arrest, charging, conviction, and sentencing in domestic violence cases.
- The processing of BWC evidence requires substantial personnel and resources.
- Dr. Coldren reported that research involving randomization requires dialogue and flexibility, finding internal champions, understanding public sentiment, influencing officer attitudes, and collaborating with external stakeholders.

TTA Workshops (10:15am – 11:30am)

Dr. Aili Malm, California State University Long Beach; Dr. Craig Uchida, JSS; Shellie Solomon, JSS; John Markovic, BJA; Todd Maxwell, BJA

Dr. Malm presented on her research with the Anaheim Police Department, in collaboration with the Urban Institute. Dr. Malm's study is a randomized controlled trial with three study groups: no BWCs; BWCs with citizen notification; BWCs with no citizen notification. Her team conducted phone interviews of citizens who interacted with officers in each of the three groups, and she examined differences in citizen ratings of procedural justice. Dr. Uchida and Todd Maxwell gave a presentation on redaction and video analytics, with a focus on what we know and what is available. Shellie Solomon gave a presentation on the costs associated with starting and managing a BWC program.

Key Takeaways:

- Dr. Malm and her students conducted a fidelity check of BWC footage for the notification and no-notification assignments. Fidelity was high.
- Procedural justice ratings were highest among citizens who interacted with a BWC officer, but citizen notification (no, yes) had no relationship with perceptions of procedural justice.

- Dr. Uchida and Todd Maxwell highlighted some key differences between BWCs and other forms of surveillance (e.g., CCTV; dashcam) when it comes to video analytics. In many ways, video analytics with BWC footage is more complex.
- The BWC private sector industry are attempting to address the analytics issue. Dr. Uchida and LAPD have begun working with a variety of vendors on a proof of concept project regarding body worn camera video analytics.
- Todd Maxwell reviewed the major forms of video redaction (blurring, blocking out, audio), and highlighted the challenges of automated redaction. At this time, current technology for video redaction remains unrefined, and the human element in the redaction process is essential.
- The costs of planning and managing a BWC program are significant, but there is considerable variation based on key aspects of the program (negotiations with vendors, retention policies, storage capacity, etc.)

Workshop review and wrap up (11:30am – 12:00pm)

Charles Katz, Mike White, John Markovic, and Chip Coldren facilitated discussion among meeting participants regarding key points learned during the workshop, and discussed ideas that emerged from sessions. Participants were thanked for attending and were asked to complete evaluations. They were reminded to contact TTA providers with any further questions they might have following the workshop.

Summary of Participant Feedback

At the end of the final session, conference participants received an evaluation survey that contained 7 questions asking participants to answer with a number between 1 and 5, with "1" signifying "strongly disagree," "5" signifying "strongly agree," and "3" signifying "neutral." Many of these questions focused on participants' assessments of the presentations and workshops. General questions were asked about the length of the sessions and the quality of the learning environment, as well as a question asking for participants' rating of the conference overall.

The survey also contained six open-ended questions with space to write in responses. These questions asked for details regarding what participants found to be most helpful, what aspects of the conference could be improved, and what subjects they would like to see covered at other regional meetings.

Out of more than 50 Regional Meeting participants, 17 completed[1] and returned surveys (a 34% response rate).Respondents reported positive views of the conference, the speakers, and the BWC TTA program. Detailed results are presented below.

Rated Questions
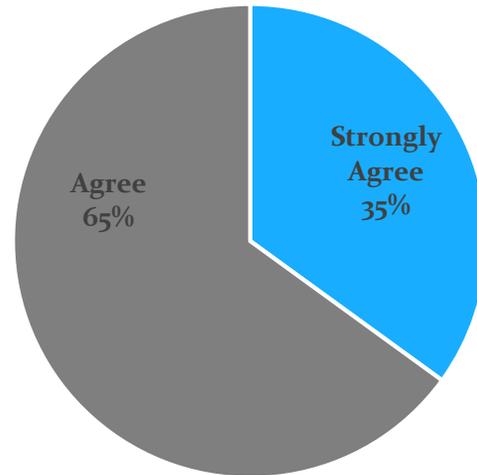
1) "The keynote presentations were interesting to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	7
Agree (4)	10
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17

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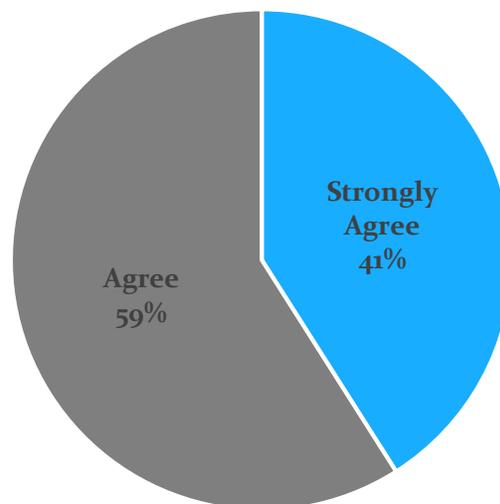
[1] Some participants did not respond to all the feedback questions.

2) *"The workshops presented useful information."*

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	6
Agree (4)	11
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17

3) *"The environment/format was conducive to learning"*

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	4
Agree (4)	12
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	4
Agree (4)	10
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	2
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17
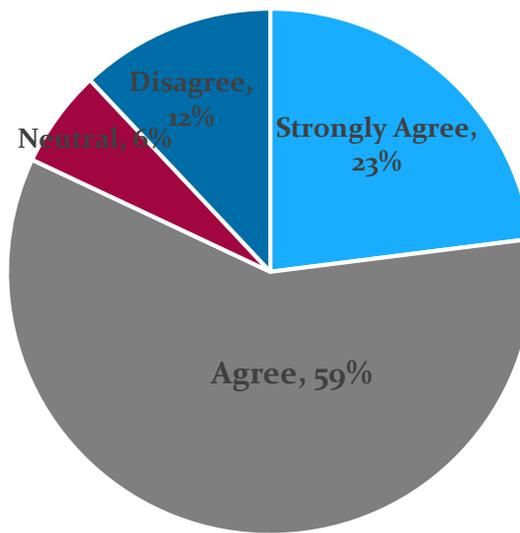
5) *"I feel better informed about Body Worn Camera Technical Assistance."*

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	6
Agree (4)	11
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17
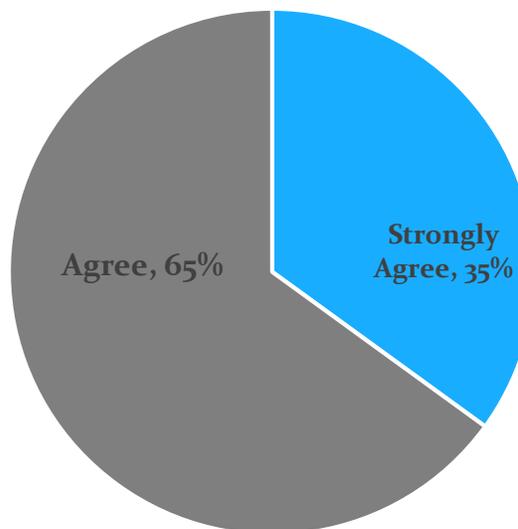
6) "BWC TTA can be of help to us."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	5
Agree (4)	11
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	17
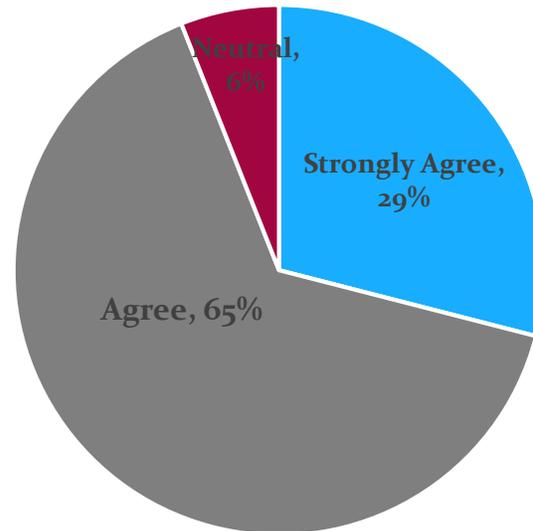
7) "Overall, I would rate the meeting as:"

Response	Frequency
Very Superior (5)	6
Superior (4)	11
Average (3)	0
Inferior (2)	0
Very Inferior (1)	0
Total Responses	17
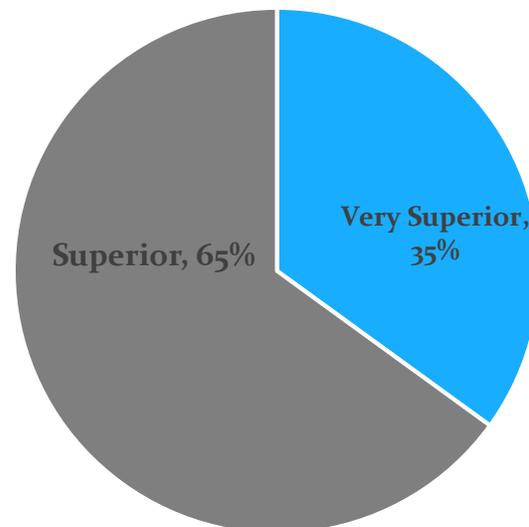
Open-Ended Questions[2]

1. What part of the meeting did you find most beneficial? Why?

○ "Feedback on policy"

○ "Interaction w/panel and attendees on various issues."

○ "The analytics and redaction piece."

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[2] All quotes below come directly from the participants.

○ "Overall the whole thing was beneficial. I was able to verify parts of BWC program and compare notes."

○ "All areas of training were very informative. Learned something from all of it."

○ "Presenters on various topics. Input from different topics."

○ "Presentations were very good. Input by other agencies was excellent. The input from participants was very helpful."

○ "Information dissemination. Relationship building."

○ "The entire session was <u>very</u> helpful for me to learn about BWCs, policy, procedure etc. A <u>great</u> starting point for me."

○ "Break out sessions; all of the presentations were informative and valuable."

○ "State of unpublished research. Peer to peer info share."

○ "Redaction/data analysis, economist presentations, resources info, compliance, panel Q&A. All were interesting and useful, but I remember these the most. Also videos for public release."

2. How can we improve in preparation for the next meeting?

○ "Some of the data presented is mundane and hard to keep up with."

○ "Identify parking facility in the initial email."

○ "Would be nice to have more information outside TASER. Maybe specific training for non TASER cities."

○ "Offer a thumb drive with all Power Points. When people introduce themselves tell congregation what BWC company are they with."

○ "Keynote speakers should have more time. They had great information, but it was extremely rushed. Enjoyed both speakers very much."

○ "(1) Handouts (provide them at meeting or email before meeting so that we can print them out prior to attendance. (2) Extend length of conference."

○ "There was so much information that I don't think the conference was long enough. We seemed to run short on time."

○ "Survey sites for conference topics."

○ "Send out a more detailed agenda prior to class."

○ "Better pre-prep – more info on what's involved/topic/etc. before the conference."

○ "More microphones, many soft spoken people were very difficult to hear when at all. PowerPoint could be at center as opposed to at far end; same with presenters."

3. What topics or activities would you like to see at the next meeting?

○ "BJA or DOJ considering long term BWC support."

○ "More help with analytics and opportunities to get more funding for analytics."

○ "I thought this conference touched on all of the key points."

○ "I think all areas were covered very well."

○ "Allowing input from attendees: perhaps asking what are biggest (pending) issues we are currently experiencing."

○ "BWC training. Technology issues. Government Relations."

○ "Survey of grantees - # BWCs deployed; storage; use of force (pre and post deployment)."

○ "More on privacy and confidentiality."

4. Did the Regional Meeting fulfill your reason for attending?

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes. Could actually be expanded to at least two full days. Each session seemed hurried or cut off."

○ "Yes, but did feel a bit rushed."

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

○ "Yes"

5. What suggestions do you have for technical assistance that would be helpful to you and your project?

○ "Talking more about how to compile and complete benchmarks to keep and retain grant money."

○ "N/A"

○ "A follow on information given."

○ "None at this time."

○ "Just starting. I don't have any questions or suggestions at this time."

○ "None at this point – need to think about it."

○ "Overview of best practices in analyzing/reviewing/researching impacts of body camera implementation, etc."

○ "Any suggestions on data management, tagging, etc."

6. If you have any other questions or comments, please note them here:

○ "How do you get a copy of the Power Points?"

○ "Many of the speakers repeatedly pace back and forth when talking. It's distracting. Restate: Everything/session was extremely rushed. Expand conference time/days."

○ "More time on redaction! One of our biggest gaps."

○ "Thank you!"