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Changes in Body-Worn Camera Policy Over Time:

An Analysis of US Department of Justice–Funded BWC Policy
and Implementation Program Law Enforcement Agencies

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Executive Summary

Since 2015, the CNA Corporation and Arizona State University have provided training and technical assistance (TTA) to law enforcement agencies that have received funding for body-worn cameras (BWCs) through the US Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Assistance BWC Policy and Implementation Program (BWCPIP). Administrative policy review is a central feature of the TTA provided to the BWCPIP sites. The TTA team developed a policy review process and BWC Policy Review Scorecard to assess the comprehensiveness of BWC policies (<https://www.bwctta.com/score-your-bwc-policy-o>). Each funded agency participates in a policy review process with the TTA team at the onset of its grant program.

An agency's BWC policy should change over time; it should not remain static. BWC policy should be reviewed periodically and updated based on changes in local, state, and federal law; technology; and other areas that affect BWC practice. In an effort to characterize the prevalence (how often) and direction (more lenient, stricter, complete removal) of BWC policy changes among BWCPIP sites, we obtained 160 current BWC policies for PIP-funded agencies (current as of September 2023), and for each agency, we compared the current policy to the original policy submitted during the initial grant award (one or more years prior).

We used the BWC Policy Review Scorecard to compare original and current policies on 33 policy issues across nine areas: (1) general issues, (2) video capture—activation, (3) video capture—deactivation, (4) data transfer and download, (5) data storage and retention, (6) BWC viewing, (7) BWC training, (8) public release of BWC video, and (9) policy and program evaluation.

This study is grounded in three research questions:

1. How many of the 160 agencies experienced change in their BWC policy?
2. What areas of BWC policy have changed the most (and least)?
3. How have the policies changed (in what direction: more lenient or stricter)?

Overall, BWC policy change is common among these agencies. Of the 160 current agency policies that we examined, 130 had changed over time (81 percent). In fact, there were 957 unique changes to policy—an average of 7.4 changes per policy.

Moreover, change occurred in every one of the 33 policy issues captured on the TTA Policy Review Scorecard and in each of the nine general areas. No issue or area remained unchanged. The degree of change varied considerably, from 11 to 45 percent across the 33 policy issues examined.

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Finally, the direction of policy change varied, but a shift to a stricter policy position was most common (42 percent), through either adoption of more restrictive language or the imposition of additional parameters. For our purposes, “stricter” means that the policy change held officers or agencies more accountable than the previous policy or the change restricted officers’ discretion to a greater degree than the previous policy. About one-fifth of policy changes were in the opposite direction (21.9 percent)—that is, the current language is more lenient or less prescriptive than the original. We offer examples of each of these types of changes as an illustration.

The rate of policy language removal (36.1 percent of all policy changes) was also notable. In these cases, an original policy addressed a given issue, but issue has since been stricken from the policy. We describe some of the potential explanations for the prevalence of policy language removal (e.g., eliminating redundancies across policy, removing no-longer-relevant language given changes in technology such as auto-triggers).

The next phase of the project will seek to identify the drivers of BWC policy change: why did an agency make changes to or remove language from a policy? We will capture the drivers of policy change through surveys, interviews, and focus groups with current and former BWCPPI grantees who changed their BWC policy (including the 130 described in this report). That work is currently underway.

Changes in Body-Worn Camera Policy Over Time

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Introduction

In 2015, the US Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) initiated the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Policy and Implementation Program (PIP), through which law enforcement agencies could seek funding to enhance or implement BWC initiatives. Over the last eight years, BJA has awarded more than 600 grants totaling more than \$162 million, resulting in the deployment of nearly 120,000 BWCs across the United States, and the BWCPIP has expanded in scope. In fiscal year (FY) 2022, BJA created three new grant categories for specialized BWC projects focused on digital evidence, coordination with prosecutors' offices, and constitutional policing.

To support agencies with BWC implementation, the DOJ created a training and technical assistance (TTA) program that is available to all grantees (as well as nonfunded agencies). The TTA team is currently directed by the CNA Corporation in partnership with Arizona State University (ASU). The TTA team provides support and services to PIP grantees, including webinars, national and regional meetings, onsite support, peer-to-peer assistance, best practices, technical assistance guides, and access to national experts.

One of the fundamental features of the TTA program is a BWC administrative policy review process. Research has illustrated the importance of sound policy in guiding discretionary decisions across a wide range of police activities, including use of force (deadly and less lethal), vehicle pursuits, and arrest activity (Fyfe, 1988; Walker and Katz, 2013; White and Fradella, 2016). BJA and the TTA team recognize the importance of administrative policy for strategic planning, proper deployment, and successful management of a BWC program. In plain terms, good BWC policy provides clarity and guidance and leads to good BWC practice.

BWCPIP Policy Review Process

As an initial part of the BWCPIP grant award process, agencies must participate in a policy review process. This process begins with agency submission of its BWC administrative policy (or draft policy) to the TTA team for review. The TTA team developed the BWC Policy Review Scorecard to assess the comprehensiveness of BWC policies in nine areas, although the specific items and scoring have evolved over time (<https://www.bwctta.com/resources/bwc-resources/body-worn-camera-policy-review-process>).¹ The nine policy areas addressed in the scorecard are as follows: (1) general issues, (2) video capture—activation, (3) video capture—deactivation, (4) data transfer and

¹ BJA and the TTA team also offer an expedited policy certification process for agencies that are more experienced with BWCs, have an existing policy in place, and/or have previously been funded through the PIP.

download, (5) data storage and retention, (6) BWC viewing, (7) BWC training, (8) public release of BWC video, and (9) policy and program evaluation.

The TTA team reviews 33 specific policy issues within these nine categories, and 13 of those 33 are mandatory (noted in red on the scorecard), meaning that the agency must address them in its policy to successfully complete the policy review process. Once the review process is complete, the agency can proceed with its BWC procurement and program implementation. The BWC Policy Review Scorecard evaluates the depth of the policy development process and the policy itself, but it is flexible and nonprescriptive. BJA and the TTA team believe that the specific content featured in the policy should be determined locally by the law enforcement agency in consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders. In addition, some states have laws or statewide policy edicts that specify policy elements to which local departments must adhere.

Original Policy Analysis

BJA's nonprescriptive approach to the policy review process emphasizes the importance of local input, which leads to variation in policy content across grantees. In other words, agencies may handle specific policy issues very differently. Consider citizen notification as an example. Agencies take one of three policy approaches with regard to notifying citizens that the BWC is recording. Some agencies require officers to notify citizens that they are being recorded (i.e., "you shall notify"). Alternatively, other agencies recommend citizen notification but do not require it. Still other agencies allow officer discretion and simply say in their policy, "You are not required to notify." Given the nonprescriptive nature of the policy review process, each of these approaches is sufficient, despite the variation in policy language. We see similar variation in other policy issues, from activation and deactivation to officer and supervisor authority to review footage. This agency variation across issues provides the foundation for an instructive policy analysis.

For the last six years, ASU's Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety has conducted such a policy analysis for each cohort of BJA grant-funded agencies. The most recent edition of the policy analysis evaluated 447 policies from agencies funded in FY 2015 (n=54), FY 2016 (n=75), FY 2017 (n=83), FY 2018 (n=92), FY 2019 (n=101), and FY 2020 (n=42). The annual policy analysis reports provide useful information about prevailing trends in policy positions from one year to the next. The sixth edition² of the policy analysis identifies nearly two dozen policy trends across 11 important BWC issues.

Limitations of the Between-Agency Approach

The original policy analysis that we described in the previous section has limitations. First, this approach captures only the state of an agency's policy as it is beginning (i.e., as the agency undergoes the policy review process). The policy review process occurs early in the

² For the full report, see https://bwctta.com/sites/default/files/2022-06/BWC%20Policy%20Analysis%20-%206th%20Edition%20FINAL-rev.1_JDMEdits.pdf.

grant process, so we are not able to capture how an agency's policy may evolve over time as its BWC program matures.

Second, the cohort-style methodology means that the agencies in each year of the analysis are different (except for a handful of agencies that have been funded in multiple years). In effect, the first six editions of the policy analysis capture *between-agency* change only. This approach does not allow us to examine *within-agency* change in policy over time.

Consider the following hypothetical: Agency A received a BWCPIP grant in 2017, and Agency A's original 2017 policy is reflected in the last several editions of the policy analysis. But what does Agency A's policy look like in 2023? Has it changed? If so, which policy issues have changed, and which have not? And for those that changed, how did they change? The original version of the policy analysis does not capture the answers to these important questions.

One final point—it is our position that BWC policy *should* change. BWC policy should be reviewed periodically updated based on changes in local, state, and federal law; technology; and other areas that affect BWC practice. BWC policy should not be static.

BWC Policy Analysis 2.0: Within-Agency Policy Change Over Time

We altered our methodology to address the aforementioned limitations by capturing within-agency policy change over time. We contacted all prior and current BWCPIP sites (n=450) to obtain a copy of their current BWC policy (as of September 2023). We also searched agency websites for their current BWC policy. As a result of this process, we obtained the current BWC policy for 160 former and current PIP agencies (approximately 36 percent of all BWCPIP grantees).

For each of the 160 agencies, we now have two versions of their BWC policy:

- Their original policy when they received their PIP grant (one or more years before September 2023).
- Their current policy (as of September 2023).

Our within-agency policy analysis compares the original and current policies for each of the 160 agencies. Three questions guide our research:

1. How many of the 160 agencies experienced change in their BWC policy?
2. What areas of BWC policy have changed the most (and least)?
3. How have the policies changed (in what direction: more lenient or stricter)?

Methodology

Our analysis involved three steps. First, we scored each agency's current BWC policy using the TTA Policy Review Scorecard. This step resulted in 320 "scored" BWC policies, both the

original and the current policy for each agency, although the original BWC policy for each of the 160 agencies had been scored already using the TTA Policy Review Scorecard as part of their grant process.

Second, we compared the policy language in the original to that in the current policies for all 33 issues covered in the TTA Policy Review Scorecard, making note of any substantive changes to the language between iterations.³ Each updated scorecard comparison was reviewed to ensure consistency and accuracy in the coding.

Third, when we documented a substantive change in a policy issue, we then classified the nature of the change into one of three types: policy language that became *stricter*, policy language that became *more lenient*, or policy language that was subject to *complete removal*. We characterized a policy change as *stricter* if discretionary language (“may”) changed to mandatory language (“shall”) or if the new language included additional parameters. Alternatively, we characterized a policy change as *more lenient* if mandatory language (“shall”) changed to discretionary language (“may”) or if the new policy language had fewer parameters than the original. For changes that were categorized as *complete removal*, policy language in the initial BWC policy was removed entirely from the current version. Examples of these language changes are presented later in the report.

Results

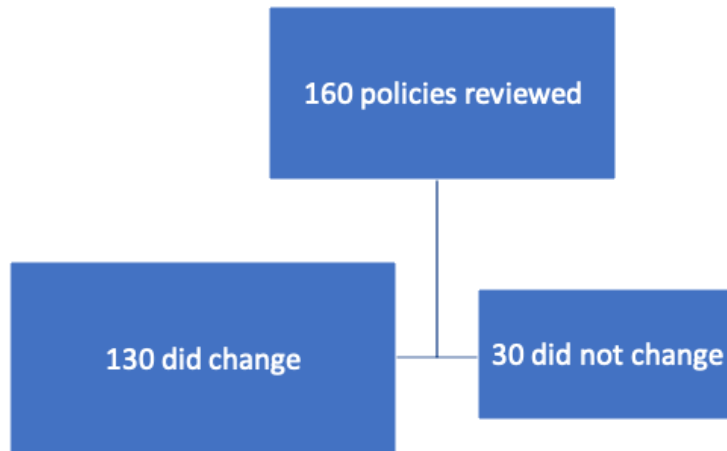
Prevalence of policy change

Of the 160 current BWC policies that were reviewed, 130 (81 percent) had changes to at least 1 of the 33 policy issues in the TTA Policy Review Scorecard (see Figure 1). These agencies made a substantive change to the language within their policy that made the policy stricter or more lenient or removed certain language altogether. The remaining 30 agencies (19 percent) did not demonstrate any substantive changes in their BWC policy since its first iteration.

This finding answers our first research question: change in BWC policy over time is very common (81 percent of agencies in the study).

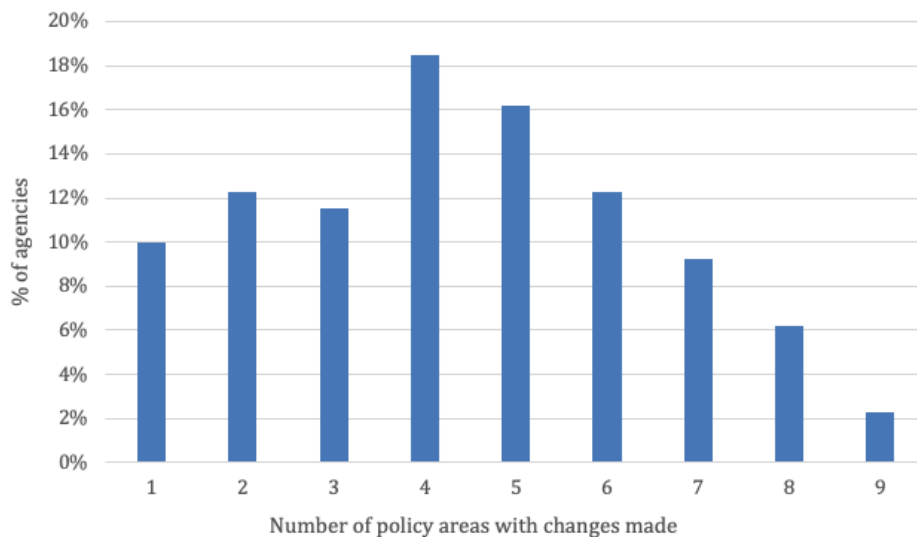
³ The TTA Policy Review Scorecard is an Excel spreadsheet. To facilitate the comparison of the original and current policies, we simply added a column in each agency’s original scorecard and pasted in the relevant current policy language for each of the 33 policy issues. Doing so allowed our team to conduct a side-by-side review of an agency’s original and current policy language for each issue. We focused only on changes of substance; we excluded minor wording changes.

Figure 1. BWC Policy Change



Nine different policy areas are covered in the TTA Policy Review Scorecard. Figure 2 shows that change often occurred in more than one of the policy areas. Although some agencies (10 percent) made changes to only one category over time, 90 percent made modifications to two or more of the nine policy areas over time.⁴ On average, agencies made changes to four of the nine policy areas between their first iteration and their most current policy.

Figure 2. Number of Policy Areas Changed



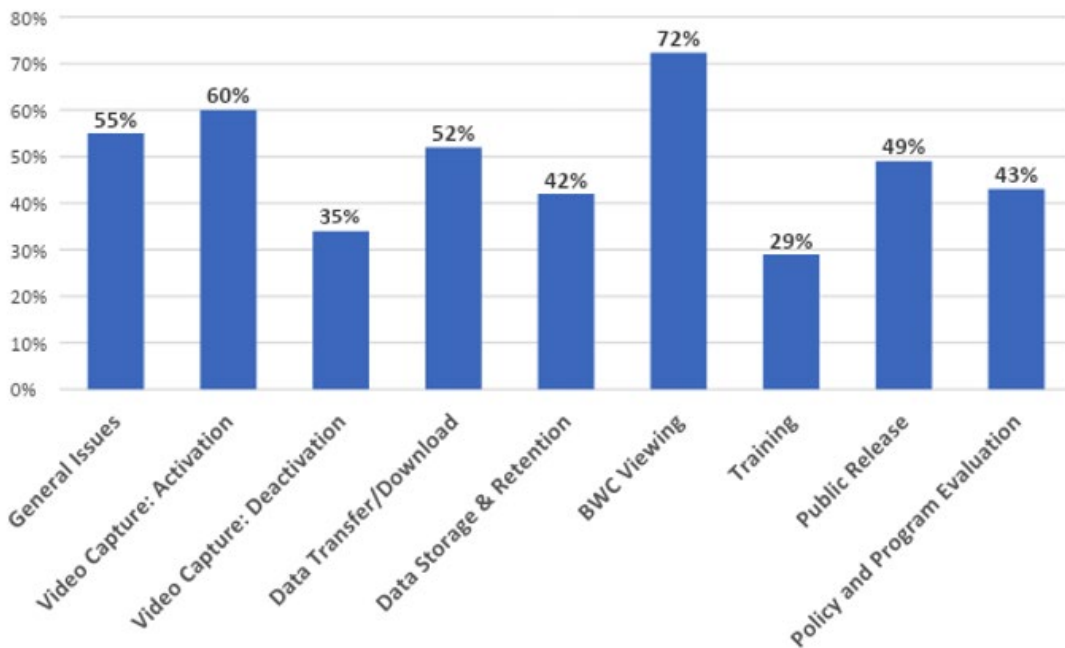
⁴ A total of 117 agencies made changes to two or more policy areas, which represents 90 percent of the 130 agencies that made changes to policy and 73 percent of the entire sample of 160 agencies.

Areas of policy change

Figure 3 shows the nine areas of the TTA Policy Review Scorecard and the percent of agencies who made changes to each of those nine areas. This finding provides a partial answer to our second research question: change occurred in all nine policy areas, although the degree of change varied considerably. Several findings of note emerge:

- BWC policy change was most common in the “BWC Viewing” area (72 percent of agencies). This policy area covers the rules for both officer and supervisor review authority (i.e., when officers and supervisors can access and watch footage).
- The “Activation” area also experienced a high degree of change (60 percent of agencies). This area outlines the parameters for when officers activate the BWC, when activation is mandatory, when they have discretion to activate, and when activation is prohibited, as well as the specifics of citizen notification.
- Policy change was least common with “BWC Training” requirements (29 percent of agencies), meaning the specifics for and type of training required before officers can be assigned a BWC, and the “Deactivation” area (35 percent of agencies), which provides guidance for when and how to deactivate, including community member requests for deactivation.

Figure 3. Areas of Change (% of agencies, by category; N=130)



Policy issues with the most and least change

The nine policy areas covered in the TTA Policy Review Scorecard include 33 specific policy issues. We examined the degree of change across the 33 issues, which provides additional specificity for our answer to the second research question. The appendix includes

information on change in all 33 issues. Change occurred in each of the 33 specific policy issues, and the degree of change varied considerably. In fact, the degree of change across the 33 policy issues ranged from 11 to 45 percent.

The following five policy issues experienced the most change, ranging from 29 to 45 percent of agencies:

- The process for continuing review of BWC program (45 percent)
- The process for review of BWC footage following a use of force, complaint, or critical incident (36 percent)
- Coordination with “downstream” criminal justice actors (e.g., prosecutors; 33 percent)
- The process for tagging BWC videos (32 percent)
- Specification of data retention periods (29 percent)

The following five policy issues experienced the least amount of change, ranging from 11 to 15 percent:

- Specification for when officers are to activate the BWC (11 percent)
- The process for public disclosure of BWC footage (11 percent)
- Who is authorized to approve the public release of BWC footage (12 percent)
- Whether public sharing of BWC footage at a scene is prohibited (14 percent)
- The process and requirements for data download and transfer (15 percent)

Notably, not a single aspect of BWC policy remained unchanged over time. Each of the 33 specific policy issues changed in a minimum of 11 percent of agencies.

Direction of change

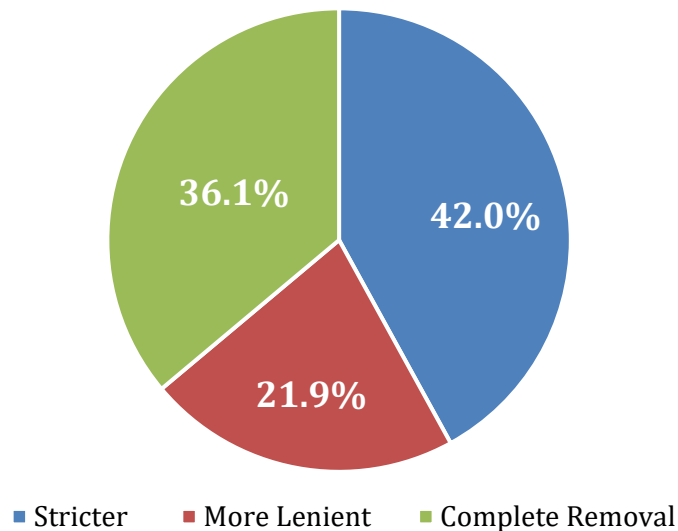
We also examined the direction of policy change to gain a better understanding of how these issues evolve over time. Is BWC policy language becoming stricter? More lenient? Are agencies removing certain aspects from their policy altogether? For each specific policy change that we documented across all 33 policy issues for each of the 130 agencies, we classified the change as *stricter*, *more lenient*, or *complete removal*. There were a total of 957 changes across the 130 policies.

Figure 4 highlights the direction of the 957 changes and answers our third research question: 42 percent of changes were stricter (n=402), 21.9 percent were more lenient (n=210), and 36.1 percent involved the complete removal of policy language. In other words, nearly half of the policy changes involved either a shift to more restrictive language or the inclusion of additional parameters governing some aspect of BWC use (see examples in the next section). In effect, TTA agencies applied more structure, guidance, and controls on officers’ use of BWCs over time.

About one-fifth of the policy changes involved the opposite kind of change to policy (e.g., removal of parameters), but the most surprising finding involves the complete removal of policy language (36.1 percent of all policy changes). There are several potential explanations for policy language removal. First, BWC policy often covers issues that are addressed in

other agency policies, such as use of force or the public release of information. Some agencies may have eliminated the redundancies across administrative policies. Second, changes in technology may explain some of the complete removal of policy language. For example, if an agency adopts auto-trigger technology that automatically activates the BWC, it may choose to eliminate no-longer-relevant policy language about officer decisions to activate. If an agency integrates its BWC system with its Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)/Records Management System (RMS), to give another example, manual tagging of videos may no longer be necessary (rendering that policy language moot).

Figure 4. Direction of changes (n=957)



Note that the original policies for the 130 agencies had to meet all the requirements of the TTA Policy Review Scorecard (and review process) as a condition of the grant. One possible explanation for the high number of complete removals is that agencies decided to eliminate some of the BWCPIP grant policy requirements once they were no longer obligated to include them. We will explore the drivers of policy change in the second phase of this project (see the discussion in the final section of the report).

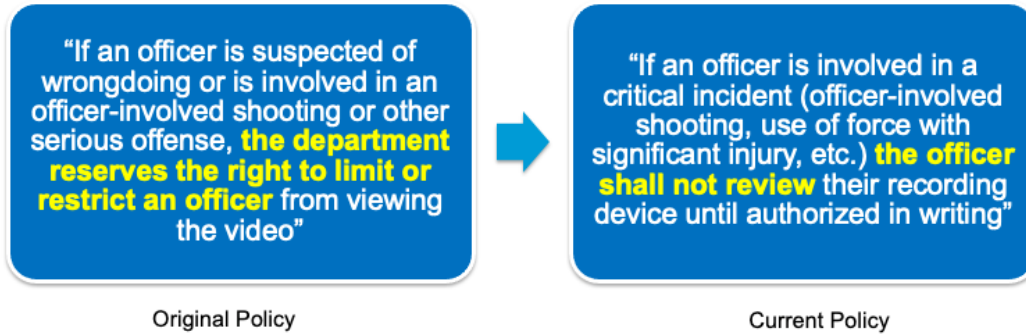
We offer two final points on the direction of policy change. First, we have characterized the direction of policy change for each of the 33 specific policy issues in the TTA Policy Review Scorecard as well (see the appendix). Second, the next section provides actual examples of policy changes by direction (i.e., stricter or more lenient).

Stricter—more restrictive language

Figure 5 shows an example of one agency's change in policy language involving the review of BWC footage after a use of force, complaint, or critical incident. This agency's language became stricter, changing from discretionary language ("department reserves the right to limit or restrict an officer") to mandatory language ("the officer shall not review").

Figure 5. Stricter Language

Does the policy specify process for BWC review following a use of force, complaint, or critical incident (e.g., officer-involved shooting, pursuit)?

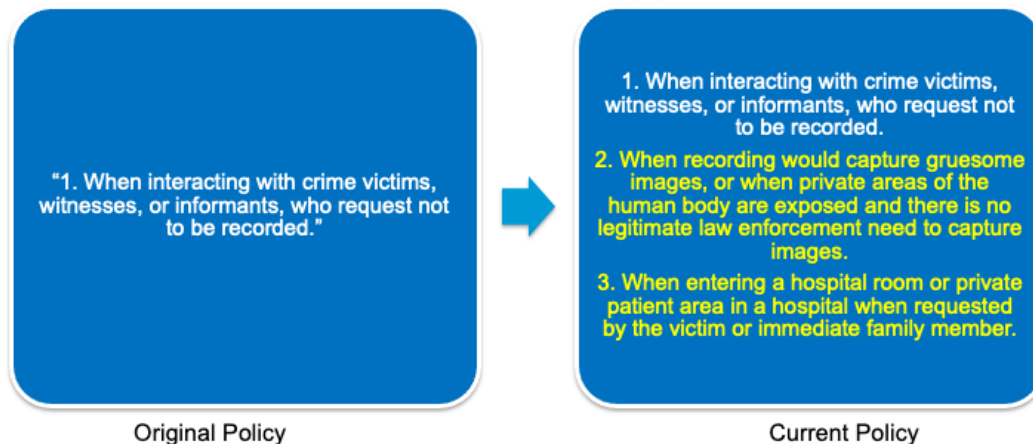


Stricter—added parameters

Figure 6 shows the inclusion of additional parameters regarding BWC recording of crime victims and other sensitive populations from one agency in our sample. The original policy had just one parameter, but the current policy has three.

Figure 6. Added Parameters

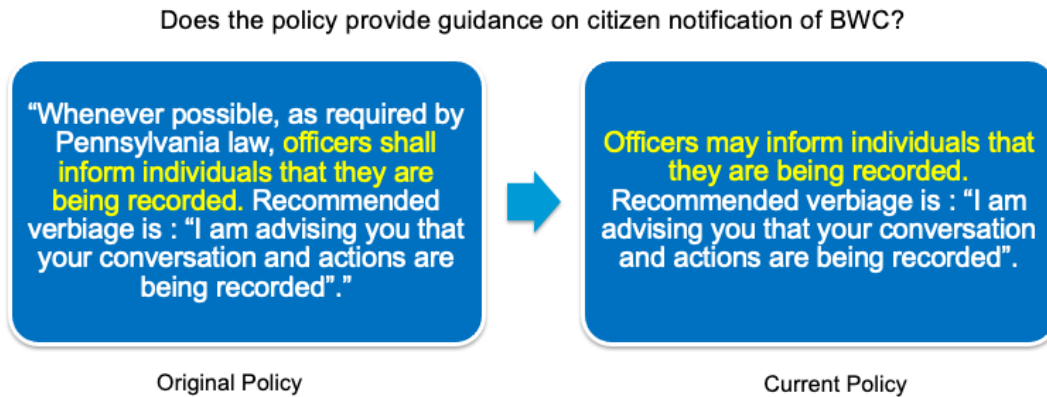
Does the policy provide guidance on BWC recording or crime victims and other sensitive populations?



More lenient—less restrictive language

Figure 7 shows a change in policy language governing citizen notification of BWC. The agency's language became more lenient by shifting from mandatory language ("officers shall inform") to discretionary language ("officers may inform").

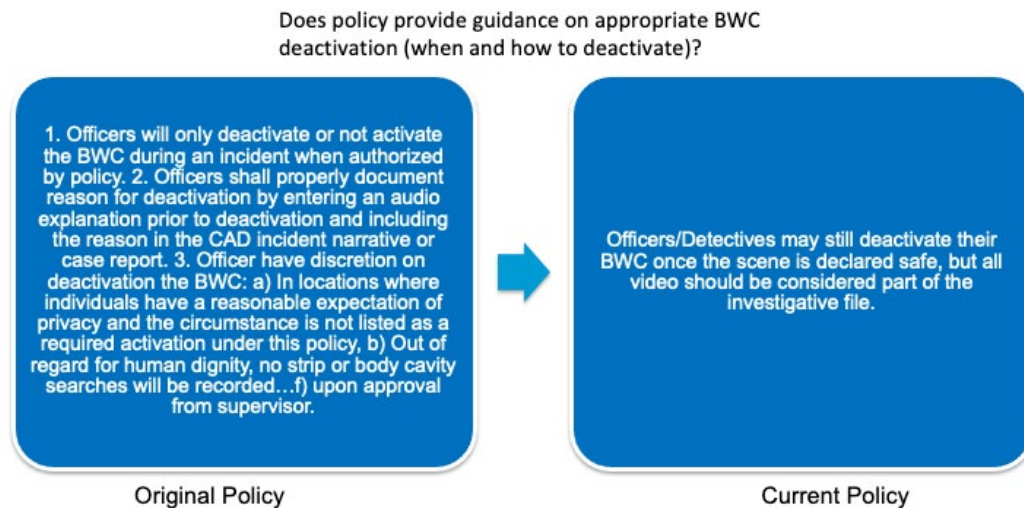
Figure 7. More Lenient



More lenient—removed parameters

Figure 8 shows a change in policy language governing deactivation. The agency’s original policy provided several parameters governing the deactivation decision; the current policy includes only a single general statement about deactivation.

Figure 8. Removed Parameters



Conclusion

We believe that BWC policies exist in dynamic working environments and should not be static. Instead, agencies should continually review BWC policies and amend them as needed given changes in law, technology, internal agency needs, and other relevant issues. In an effort to characterize the nature, frequency, and direction of BWC policy change, we examined the current and original BWC policies of 160 law enforcement agencies that received grant funding through BJA's BWCPIP program. We used the TTA Policy Review Scorecard to compare original and current policies across 33 specific policy issues for each of the 160 agencies.

The study is grounded in three research questions: how many of the 160 agencies experienced change in their BWC policy? What areas of BWC policy have changed the most (and least)? How have the policies changed? We identified several key findings.

Overall, BWC policy change is common among these agencies. Of the 160 agency policies that we examined, 130 changed over time (81 percent). In fact, there were 957 unique changes to policy—an average of 7.4 changes per policy.

Moreover, change occurred in every one of the 33 specific policy issues captured on the TTA Policy Review Scorecard and in each of the nine general areas of the Scorecard. No issue or area remained unchanged for these 130 agencies. The degree of change varied considerably, from 11 to 45 percent across the 33 specific policy issues.

Finally, the direction of policy change varied but was most commonly a shift to a stricter policy position (42 percent) through either adoption of more restrictive language or the imposition of additional parameters. About one-fifth of policy changes were in the opposite direction (21.9 percent), in which the current language is more lenient than that of the original policy. We offer examples of each of these types of changes in earlier sections of this report.

There was also a notable rate of policy language removal (36.1 percent), that is, instances in which a policy issue was addressed in the original policy but has since been stricken. We offer some potential explanations for the prevalence of policy language removal (e.g., eliminating redundancies across policy, removing no-longer-relevant language given changes in technology such as auto-triggers).

The next phase of the project will seek to determine why agencies make changes to a policy or remove language from a policy. We will seek to capture the drivers of policy change through surveys, interviews, and focus groups with current and former BWCPIP grantees who changed their BWC policy (including the 130 described in this report). That work is currently underway.

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Appendix

Below we show the prevalence and nature of policy change for each of the 33 policy issues across all nine categories of the Policy Review Scorecard. Note that mandatory items in the Policy Review Scorecard are shown in red text. The first column shows how frequently each policy issue changed (i.e., of the 130 agencies with policy change, how many changed for each specific issue). The remaining columns describe the frequency of specific types of change: stricter, more lenient, or complete removal.

Changes in General Issues

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy specify who is assigned or permitted to wear BWC?	34 (26.2%)	20 (58.8%)	9 (26.5%)	5 (14.7%)
Does policy address wearing of BWCs during off-duty assignments?	27 (20.8%)	13 (48.1%)	6 (22.2%)	8 (29.6%)
Does policy address wearing of private-owned BWCs?	21 (16.2%)	7 (33.3%)	3 (14.3%)	11 (52.4%)
Does policy specify body or uniform location for BWC placement?	27 (20.8%)	17 (63%)	3 (11.1%)	7 (25.9%)

Changes in Video Capture: Activation

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy specify when officers are to activate the BWC?	14 (10.8%)	9 (64.3%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (7.1%)
Does policy specify or require that officers document existence of BWC recording?	16 (12.3%)	1 (6.3%)	3 (18.7%)	12 (75%)
Does policy specify whether officers have discretion on when to activate BWC?	35 (26.9%)	8 (22.9%)	20 (57.1%)	7 (20%)

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy provide guidance on citizen notification of BWC?	23 (17.7%)	7 (30.4%)	3 (13%)	13 (56.5%)
Does policy provide guidance on BWC recording of crime victims and other sensitive populations?	31 (23.8%)	16 (51.6%)	9 (29%)	6 (19.4%)
Does policy specify circumstances when recording is prohibited (e.g., locker room, supervisor or officer conversations, strip searches)?	34 (26.2%)	23 (67.6%)	8 (23.5%)	3 (8.8%)

Changes in Video Capture: Deactivation

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy provide guidance on appropriate BWC deactivation (when and how to deactivate)?	22 (16.9%)	13 (59.1%)	3 (13.6%)	6 (27.3%)
Does policy provide guidance on requirements for discretionary deactivation or non-activation of BWC (citizen request for nonrecording)?	31 (23.8%)	14 (45.2%)	5 (16.1%)	12 (38.7%)

Changes in Data Transfer and Download

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy assign responsibility for data download/transfer?	19 (14.6%)	9 (47.4%)	5 (26.3%)	5 (26.3%)
Does policy provide guidance on process/requirements for data download (time requirements, by end of shift, etc.)?	32 (24.6%)	18 (56.2%)	7 (21.9%)	7 (21.9%)
Does policy specify prohibitions for data tampering, copying, and deleting?	25 (19.2%)	7 (28%)	11 (44%)	7 (28%)
Does policy specify process for tagging of videos by category?	42 (32.3%)	20 (47.6%)	9 (21.4%)	13 (31%)

Changes in Data Storage and Retention

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy specify process/location for proper video storage?	29 (22.3%)	7 (24.1%)	8 (27.6%)	14 (48.3%)
Does policy specify data retention periods by incident category?	38 (29.2%)	26 (68.4%)	8 (21.1%)	4 (10.5%)

Changes in BWC Viewing

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy specify authority of officer to review BWC footage he/she recorded?	20 (15.4%)	8 (40%)	7 (35%)	5 (25%)
Does policy specify authority of other officers to review BWC footage?	36 (27.7%)	10 (27.8%)	9 (25%)	17 (47.2%)
Does policy address supervisory review of BWC footage?	31 (23.8%)	19 (61.3%)	8 (25.8%)	4 (12.9%)
Does policy specify authority and conditions for review of BWC footage by training personnel?	30 (23.1%)	13 (43.3%)	5 (16.6%)	12 (40%)
Does policy specify process for BWC review following a use of force, complaint, or critical incident (e.g., officer-involved shooting, pursuit)?	47 (36.2%)	24 (51.1%)	9 (19.1%)	14 (29.8%)
Does policy specify prohibitions for public sharing of BWC footage?	18 (13.8%)	9 (50%)	2 (11.1%)	7 (38.9%)
Does policy specify process for auditing of BWC footage for performance review or policy compliance?	37 (28.5%)	18 (48.6%)	14 (37.8%)	5 (13.5%)
Does policy specify process for coordination with “downstream” criminal justice actors (prosecutors, defense, courts)?	43 (33.1%)	22 (51.2%)	7 (16.3%)	14 (32.6%)

Changes in Training

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does the policy specify mandatory training requirements in order to be authorized to wear a BWC?	27 (20.8%)	9 (33.3%)	8 (29.6%)	10 (37%)

Changes in Public Release

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Are the state's public disclosure laws reflected/referenced in the policy?	19 (14.6%)	3 (15.8%)	3 (15.8%)	13 (68.4%)
Does the policy specify whether BWC footage is exempt/prohibited from public disclosure?	14 (10.8%)	2 (14.3%)	3 (21.4%)	9 (64.3%)
Does the policy specify a process to receive and process public records requests for BWC footage?	25 (19.2%)	10 (40%)	3 (12%)	12 (48%)
Does the policy specify who is authorized to approve release of BWC footage?	16 (12.3%)	4 (25%)	3 (18.8%)	9 (56.2%)
Does the policy specify a process for BWC review and redaction prior to release?	36 (27.7%)	9 (25%)	1 (2.8%)	26 (72.2%)

Changes in Policy and Program Evaluation

Policy Issue	Agencies with Change (N=130)	Stricter	More Lenient	Complete Removal
Does policy specify a process for continuing review of BWC program (including policy review)?	58 (44.6%)	7 (12.1%)	4 (6.9%)	47 (81%)