



SUMMARY REPORT

BODY-WORN CAMERA TTA

REGIONAL MEETING

October 17, 2016



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Introduction

On August 18–19, 2016, 46 individuals convened in Charleston, South Carolina for the first Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Pilot Implementation Program (PIP) Regional Meeting. Attendees participated in a day and a half of workshops, panels, networking, and discussions featuring issues surrounding prosecution and information technology.

Conference participants came from 23 different PIP sites and associated agencies. Specifically, attendees included command staff, video evidence technicians, city, district, and commonwealth attorneys and assistant attorneys, subject matter experts from the BWC Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Team, and representatives from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), CNA, Justice & Security Strategies (JSS), the National Center for State Courts, and the Prosecutors' Center for Excellence.

This report summarizes participant discussions and lessons learned from the meeting; highlights key takeaways for training and technical assistance; and provides evaluation feedback from the BWC PIP attendees. Highlights from each of these areas are provided below.

Participant Discussions and Lessons Learned

The first BWC PIP Regional Meeting was characterized by panels, presentations, workshops, and discussions through which participants examined and engaged with material focusing on BWCs and the ways in which they affect and are affected by prosecution, the courts, and information technology. Discussions revolved around the following subjects:

- **Implementation Successes and Challenges.** Agencies have been able to obtain buy-in and input from officers, as well as trust and engagement from community members. BWC footage has already helped some agencies to conduct Internal Affairs investigations. Agencies have developed complete and thorough policies to guide their BWC programs. On the other hand, attendee organizations have faced challenges during the implementation phase, including concerns about storing BWC footage, specifically storage costs and the sheer volume of footage that agencies are expected to store.
- **Collaboration with Prosecution.** Collaboration between agencies is becoming even more vital with the implementation of BWC programs. Police and prosecutors must work together to establish processes for data-sharing, adherence to evidentiary standards, and agency responsibilities.
- **BWC Impact on Courts.** As BWC programs become ever more common, camera footage has become a key component in the judicial process. BWC footage is being increasingly relied upon in trials, and is helping prosecutors to build stronger cases. Just like police and prosecutors, the courts are in the midst of assessing the impact of BWCs on their roles and responsibilities in the overall criminal justice process.
- **Cost-Benefit Analysis.** Thus far, few PIP sites have completed cost-benefit analyses of their BWC programs. Potential benefits may be more difficult to quantify than BWC costs and may include stronger evidence and increased officer morale and public

confidence, as well as decreases in uses of force, civilian complaints, lawsuits, and injuries to both officers and civilians. The cost savings of BWCs may include savings in incidents involving civilian complaints, lawsuits, and use of force investigations.

- **Video Analytics and Redaction.** The implementation of video analytics is still in its infancy. As this industry grows, agencies will be able to gain vast amounts of new information by “reading” BWC footage. In considering redaction techniques, agencies should consider costs, software requirements, limited automation, and human review.
- **BWCs and Media Relations.** In dealing with media, agencies should strive to be proactive and collaborative, to respond to questions respectfully, and to be consistent. Involving media in the initial BWC rollout and creating templates for crisis communications are other ways agencies can stay on top of how issues are handled.

Opportunities for Technical Assistance

Participants at the Regional Meeting identified a number of opportunities for technical assistance, both during discussion and in survey responses. Four key areas include assistance with storage and analytics, vendor information, networking facilitation, and tools for working with prosecutors and courts. The opportunities for technical assistance identified included:

- Assist with training on BWCs specifically training targeted for prosecutors and/or municipal attorneys;
- Assist with determining how many IT staff an agency will require to manage BWC footage;
- Develop a template community presentation to assist agencies in informing their communities about BWCs;
- Develop a list of questions and talking points for agencies to use at meetings with local prosecutors; and
- Develop a curricula template for agencies to use when training their officers on BWCs.

The BWC TTA team is in the process of developing a number of these technical assistance resources and will make these resources available via the website, www.bwctta.com.

Participant Feedback

Conference participants received surveys at the end of the second day. The survey contained 14 questions asking participants to rate various aspects of the Regional Meeting, with a score between one and five. 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 technical assistance and future regional meetings.

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

- 97% 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%).
- 70% of conference participants (32 out of 46) completed and returned surveys.

Full survey results are presented at the end of this report.

Next Steps

Over the coming months, 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.

Meeting Agenda

Day 1, August 18, 2016

8:30 – 9:00 Body-Worn Camera Regional Conference Welcome
Craig D. Uchida, President, JSS

Welcome to Charleston
Major Naomi Broughton, Charleston Police Department

BJA Body-Worn Camera Program Overview
Denise O'Donnell, BJA Director

Overview of the BWC TTA Program
James “Chip” Coldren, Managing Director of Justice Programs, CNA

9:00 – 10:45 Issues and Answers for Body-Worn Cameras
A Plenary Panel Discussion of Chiefs
Moderators: Craig D. Uchida and Clark Kimerer, BWC TTA SME

10:45 – 11:00 Break

11:00 – 12:00 Grantee Discussion Sessions
Procurement Progress
Implementation
Technical Assistance
Future Plans

12:00 – 1:15 Lunch (on your own)

1:15 – 2:15 Prosecution Issues with Body-Worn Camera Videos
Denise O'Donnell and Kris Hamman, former Executive Assistant District
Attorney (DA) for Manhattan DA's Office
Moderator: Craig D. Uchida

2:15-3:15 The Courts and Body-Worn Camera Videos
Greg Hurley, National Center for State Courts
Moderator: Clark Kimerer

- 3:15 – 3:30** Break
- 3:30 – 4:30** Technology, Video Analytics, and Redaction
Craig D. Uchida and Todd Maxwell, BJA
- 4:30 – 4:45** Conclusion
Mike Roosa, Senior Policy Advisor, BWC Project, BJA
- 5:30-7:00** Embassy Suites: Site Networking Event

Day 2, August 19, 2016

- 8:30 – 8:45** Overview of the Day
Craig D. Uchida
- 8:45 – 10:00** Workshops:
- Cost-Benefit Analysis
Shellie Solomon and Craig D. Uchida
 - Prosecutors and Video
Kris Hamman, Denise O’Donnell, and James “Chip” Coldren
- 10:00 – 10:15** Break
- 10:15 – 11:30** Workshops Repeated
- 11:30 – 12:00** Body-Worn Cameras and Media Relations
Craig D. Uchida and Clark Kimerer
- 12:00 – 12:15** Finale
Mike Roosa and James “Chip” Coldren

Meeting Objectives

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

1. Deliver interactive and useful TTA to command staff (chiefs, deputy chiefs, and high-ranking staff from PIP sites) and to prosecutors.
2. Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and networking experiences for law enforcement command staff.
3. Discuss the role of the prosecutor and the courts in the implementation and facilitation of BWC programs.
4. Provide chiefs and command staff with up-to-date information regarding what we know and do not know about BWCs; and how to work with officers, communities, and the media to implement BWCs.
5. Explain the array of available TTA resources and how to access them.

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.

BJA Body-Worn Camera Program Overview

Denise O'Donnell, Director, BJA, Former U.S. Attorney Western District of New York

As part of the introduction to the first regional conference, Director O'Donnell thanked the PIP sites for their participation and their efforts to implement comprehensive BWC programs within their agencies. She presented on the importance and contributions of the PIP program and provided the sites with additional resources to guide their BWC policy development and implementation. Key takeaways are highlighted below.

Key Takeaways

- February 2015 – National Body-Worn Camera Symposium at White House: Expert panels consolidated and translated best examples of research, policies, and technology into a comprehensive program.
- Information, resources, and available support are posted within the BJA Toolkit, an online clearinghouse of lessons, policies, and research for any agency to use throughout BWC implementation.
- On-demand TTA is available to provide field support to pilot grantees.
- Director O'Donnell encouraged PIP sites to seek additional funding opportunities:
 - Policy and Implementation – Funding to establish or enhance BWC programs
 - Smart Policing – Funding to implement and examine a BWC demonstration

Body-Worn Camera Video: Issues and Answers for BWCs

Dr. Craig D. Uchida, President, JSS; Clark Kimerer, Assistant Chief, Seattle Police Department, ret.

During this session, five chiefs at various stages of BWC implementation within their agencies were asked to speak on the challenges and accomplishments of their departments throughout the process thus far. Participating in this panel were: Chief Raul Diaz, Lynchburg (VA); Chief James Donnelly II, Central Bucks Regional (PA); Chief James Donnelly III, Warminster (PA); Assistant Chief Tommi Lyter, Pensacola (FL); and Chief Michael Wilhelm, Waynesboro (VA). Panelists and participants discussed the technology and interoperability challenges identified in the *Technology Needs Survey from the Major Cities Chiefs & Major County Sheriffs with the Office of Emergency Communications*.¹

¹ Lafayette Group (2015). *Technology Needs Survey from the Major Cities Chiefs & Major County Sheriffs with the Office of Emergency Communications*. Major Cities Chiefs and Major County Sheriffs. This report can be found at this link: <https://assets.bwbx.io/documents/users/iqjWHBFdfxIU/rvnT.EAJQwK4/vo>

Key Takeaways:

BWC On/Off Policy and Officer Discretion

- Most agencies require officers to activate BWCs when completing any law enforcement activities.
- Collaborating with and soliciting feedback from community members and agencies, as well as the agency's officers, allowed the departments to establish informed recording policies.
- Officer training and buy-in are critical. Officer attitudes varied regarding the implementation. In general, younger officers tended to be more open to the technology, though the agencies had to allow time for adjustments and a learning curve for all officers.
- In addition to developing recording policies, agencies must consult with their prosecutor's office to ensure that they are in accordance with state laws and statutes. For example, Pennsylvania police agencies noted that their BWC policies are more complicated than others they have reviewed, due to the restrictions of Pennsylvania's wire-tapping laws.

Supervisory Review

- Department supervisors have the ability to access all footage, and some agencies noted that they conduct regular reviews of BWC footage.
- Other agencies noted that they refused to conduct "spot checking" of their officers, and some unions even mandated the department not conduct "spot checking."
- Several agencies use the footage for training purposes. Often, this discretion is given to a supervisor, but it is almost-always done in Use of Force or critical incidents.
- Several agencies noted that they have a tagging system for the footage directly within their records management system, which allows for an efficient and streamlined search process of the BWC footage.

Retention Policies and Storage Management

- Storage has emerged as a significant cost and challenge for agencies implementing BWCs. Depending upon state statutes and retention policies, they are requiring more storage than anticipated.
- A major concern for these agencies is cost and who continues to pay. Will the vendor or police agencies cover this, and how is that negotiated? Can the cost be shared among the police and prosecutor agencies?

Criminal Justice System Sharing

- Establishing memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with prosecutors' offices and other agencies creates an efficient process for data access and evidence sharing.
- Inevitably, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests will occur, so agencies must have a policy to address this issue. This varies according to state requirements and command staff discretion.

Prosecution Issues with BWC Videos

Dr. Craig D. Uchida, President, JSS; Denise O'Donnell, Director, BJA, Former U.S. Attorney Western District of New York; Kristine Hamann, Executive Director, Prosecutors' Center for Excellence

As BWC footage becomes an important piece of evidence for prosecutorial purposes, a strengthened collaboration is emerging among police agencies and prosecutors' offices. These agencies must collaborate to establish data-sharing processes, procurement consistency, adherence to evidentiary standards, and agency responsibilities. Several PIP site agencies were accompanied by members of their prosecution offices.

Key Takeaways:

- The prosecutor's office is a resource in BWC policy development to ensure that policy adheres to the statutes regarding evidentiary standards and state retention records. In addition, prosecution can assist in providing language that won't require continuous adjustments as BWC legislation changes.
- It's critical for prosecution to implement an efficient process and storage solution for accessing the data. Additionally, police agencies must work with prosecutors to establish the shared roles and responsibilities within each agency (i.e. Who will complete the video redaction process?).
- Prosecutors also need to know the policy and how to access the data to protect the officer and manage the jury's expectations for trial. Acknowledging that there was a strong "CSI Effect" among jurors, PIP sites noted that BWCs create a new standard of evidence. If there was no BWC footage of it, then it didn't happen, in their eyes.
- Agencies should coordinate FOIA requests regarding release of recordings.
- In requesting and examining the volume of evidence provided by police agencies, prosecutors will also incur costs from BWCs. These include redaction time (if their responsibility), licenses, transcriptions, equipment for courtrooms and grand juries, and storage of trial evidence.

The Courts and BWC Videos

Greg Hurley, National Center for State Courts; Clark Kimerer, Subject Matter Expert, Assistant Chief, Seattle Police Department, ret.

As more police agencies adopt and implement BWCs, the footage from these cameras have significantly impacted the judicial process. BWCs are becoming a key component in trials, and the footage obtained from BWCs assists in building better cases for prosecution. The courts also have had to adapt to the new technology and examine its impact on them.

Key takeaways:

- In regard to lost, destroyed, or tampered evidence, the law doesn't require states to have BWC evidence; however, if an agency does collect and use BWC footage as evidence, it is important that the same management precautions and state standards apply.
- Chain of custody—the accountability for the evidence transfer and management—must be logged.

- BWCs could also create long-term legal issues. For example, police agencies create their own on/off policies for recording of activities. PIP sites expressed concern that if their policy was different than that of another agency, the defense could use this to diminish the credibility of the footage.
- Potential challenges for the courts include storage capacity of video footage in case-management systems, increased responsibilities and costs, and identifying and resolving legal issues stemming from BWC policies and procedures.

Technology, Video Analytics, and Redaction

Dr. Craig D. Uchida, President, JSS; Todd Maxwell, Enterprise Architect, Booz Allen Hamilton, BJA

Increased use of BWCs inevitably leads to an increase in the volume of footage that agencies must analyze and sort through. Currently, the field of video analytics is in its infancy. As the technology surrounding BWCs grows and evolves, so, too, will the ways in which agencies read and analyze their footage and, in some cases, prepare it for public release.

Key Takeaways:

- Video Analytics allow agencies to read footage. Usually, only video with “known content” is requested. There are many other uses, such as examining officer activities, auditing video and other tagging methods.
- The use of video analytics is still in its infancy, but next steps include asking vendors to demonstrate ways that video analytics can assist with agency data.
- There will be instances where video footage needs to be redacted. In order to create an efficient process, considerations must include: costs (manpower, time, software, storage), software requirements, limited automation, and human review. Even with automation, agency staff still need to examine and review footage for liability and approval.
- While there are vendors that offer services that will assist in redaction of footage, it is important to consider the additional costs and accessibility of vendor and third-party assistance in reviewing the footage.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Shellie Solomon, Chief Executive Officer and Vice President, JSS; Craig Uchida, President, JSS

Some of the most important factors that police departments encounter when implementing BWCs are the anticipated and unanticipated costs associated with technology, personnel resources, and storage. In this session, the PIP sites discussed both the costs incurred by the department and how to quantify some potential long-term benefits.

Key takeaways:

- PIP sites noted that few have completed a full cost-benefit analysis for BWCs in their departments, but they wanted more information on how to quantify some of the potential benefits.

- Potential benefits in BWC implementation include improved evidence, increased officer morale, increased public confidence, fewer uses of force, fewer civilian complaints, fewer lawsuits, and reduced number of injuries to officers and civilians.
- Cost-savings include personnel time and department resources to address civilian complaints, use of force investigations, and lawsuits.
- While PIP sites incur different costs based on the structures of their equipment, vendor contracts, and staffing resources, they acknowledged that a full cost benefit analysis is necessary, particularly to explain BWCs to command staff and political figures in their communities.

Prosecutors and Video

Denise O'Donnell, Director, BJA, Former U.S. Attorney Western District of New York; Kristine Hamann, Executive Director, Prosecutors' Center for Excellence

Facilitated by two seasoned prosecutors, this workshop fostered a discussion of several issues regarding police and prosecutor coordination of BWC use, particularly for evidentiary purposes. Covering topics ranging from data transfer and funding issues to the need for MOUs, the session focused on attendee insights to uncover the real-life experiences surrounding prosecutor-police collaboration.

Key Takeaways:

Transferring Video

- A main concern for the effective use of BWCs is coordinating evidence and data transfers between police departments and prosecutors' offices. Participating sites provided information on the variety of ways that this is performed in their jurisdictions, ranging from physical discs and flash drives to cloud storage.
- Attendees discussed the cost issues related to this type of data transfer, covering not just the physical transfer and personnel, but also other considerations, such as costs related to redaction and release of video.
- At least one site detailed its use of a designated liaison between the police department and prosecutor's office to facilitate the process successfully.

MOUs and Cross-Department Collaboration

- The positives of using a detailed and thorough MOU between the department and prosecutor's office were highlighted to encourage delineation of responsibilities and create an open dialogue between criminal justice partners.
- This workshop discussed the importance of coordination between different police or sheriffs' departments housed under the same prosecutor's office. From sharing resources and information to coordinating the transfer of video in a uniform manner, participants were encouraged to speak to similarly situated departments to facilitate the most effective BWC programs for their jurisdictions.

Funding for Prosecutors' Offices

- Attendees from the prosecution side discussed the funding challenges that impact a prosecutor's use of BWCs for full evidentiary value. From general personnel costs to

redaction and training, the prosecutors in the session highlighted concerns from a different perspective than that of the police.

- The capabilities of jurisdictions vary widely, with some still not having wireless internet or other technology necessary to collaborate effectively with police departments. Sites hoped for grants or other funding opportunities to update these offices for increased ability to handle BWC video.

BWCs and Media Relations

Dr. Craig D. Uchida, President, JSS; Clark Kimerer, Assistant Chief, Seattle Police Department, ret.

Any police department that plans to adopt BWCs must recognize that the impact of these cameras goes beyond their agency and affects the members of the community who may be recorded. In this particular climate, it is critical to manage the relationship with the media during policy development, implementation, and any incident that may bring attention to the BWC program.

Key Takeaways:

- Agencies should establish and create anticipatory/pre-developed messaging and crisis communications.
- Four major principles were stressed:
 1. Collaborate – Work with the media.
 2. Be proactive – Stay ahead of the game.
 3. Don't hide or run – Respond respectfully.
 4. Be consistent and uniform.
- Several PIP site agencies reported having issued press releases and/or holding press conferences to announce BWC implementation, which they said helped develop a positive relationship with media outlets.
- BJA informed the PIP sites of their plans to release some of the initial data related to the BWC pilot implementation program.

Grantee Discussion Sessions

Attendees participated in a structured discussion about the state of their BWC implementation, using real headlines from local newspapers to facilitate the conversation. PIP sites shared department-specific experiences that resonated with the entire group, resulting in a variety of key takeaways from the session.

Key Takeaways:

Community Outreach

- Several sites stressed the necessity of having frank discussions with community members in order to help set realistic expectations for department use of BWCs.
- Although many sites held community meetings before procurement, they noted the difficulty in explaining the BWCs and answering civilian questions before a vendor was chosen or the department physically obtained the cameras.
- Meetings and other community gatherings are a popular way to provide information to citizens, though they may not always have the broadest reach since the same individuals

typically attend. Using a variety of social media platforms was encouraged to encompass groups that are not typically as involved in such outreach efforts.

- Engaging a variety of special interest groups and educating them on the role of BWCs can reach a wider audience and help alleviate concerns. Attendees noted that community outreach efforts not only help with civilian understanding of the issues surrounding BWCs, but also with police-community relationships in general.

City Leadership

- Tied in with community outreach, sites discussed that although city and county leadership have been generally enthusiastic about the implementation of BWCs, consistently engaging with the public and leadership is important to maintaining a positive view on such a nuanced and costly endeavor.
- The need for concrete numbers and detailed cost-benefit analysis to support both the upfront and extended costs of BWCs (including storage, training, and redaction) was highlighted by participants.

Procurement

- Sites emphasized the importance of a thorough and researched testing and evaluation period before purchasing cameras.
- Participants stressed the importance for agencies to negotiate a contract that includes provisions for the rapidly changing technology and avoid being trapped with outdated cameras and accessories.
- In regard to negotiating a vendor contract, sites emphasized attention to detail on aspects such as maintenance and camera replacements, training, data ownership, and extension clauses.
- Sites that had already procured cameras noted that the length of time for the RFP process was longer than initially expected, due to a variety of factors, including administrative oversight, complex proposals, and the number of submissions.

Summary of Participant Feedback

At the end of the final session, conference participants received an evaluation survey that contained 14 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. More-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.

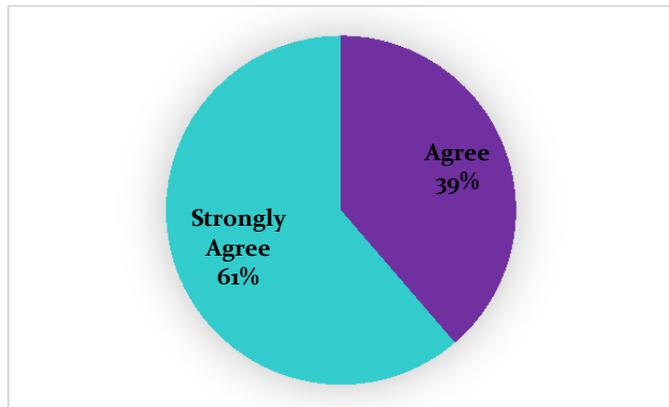
The survey also contained six open-ended questions with space to write in responses. These questions asked for details regarding what participants found to be most helpful, what aspects of the conference could be improved, and what subjects they would like to see covered at other regional meetings.

Out of 45 Regional Meeting participants, 32 completed² and returned surveys, for a response rate of 71%. Overwhelmingly, respondents reported positive views of the conference, the speakers, and the BWC TTA program. Detailed results are presented below.

Rated Questions

1a) "The Plenary Panel Discussion of Chiefs presentation was interesting to me."

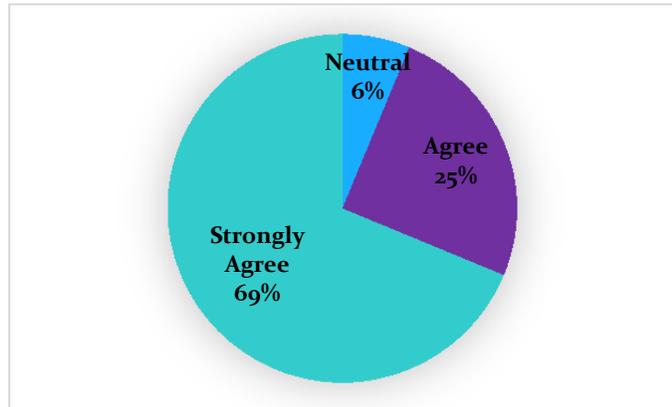
Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	19
Agree (4)	12
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	31



² Some participants did not respond to all the feedback questions.

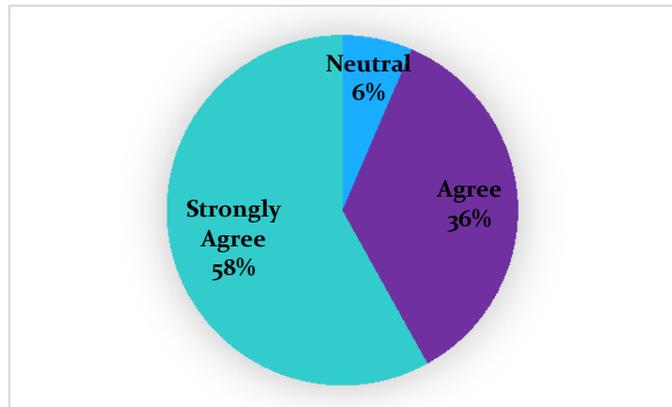
1b) "The Prosecution Issues with BWC Videos presentation was interesting to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	22
Agree (4)	8
Neutral (3)	2
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



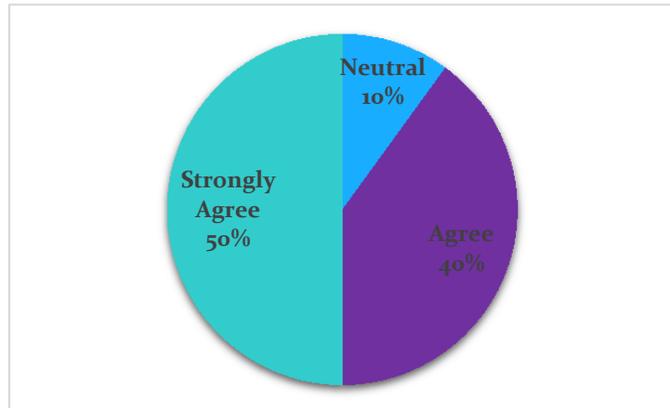
1c) "The Courts and BWC Videos presentation was interesting to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	18
Agree (4)	11
Neutral (3)	2
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	31



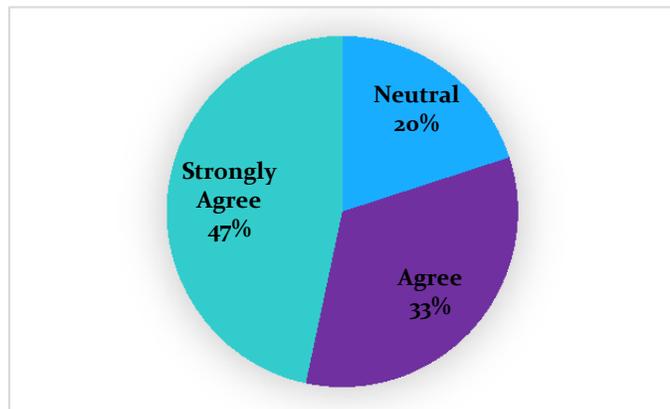
1d) "The Technology, Analytics, and Redaction presentation was interesting to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	15
Agree (4)	12
Neutral (3)	3
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	30



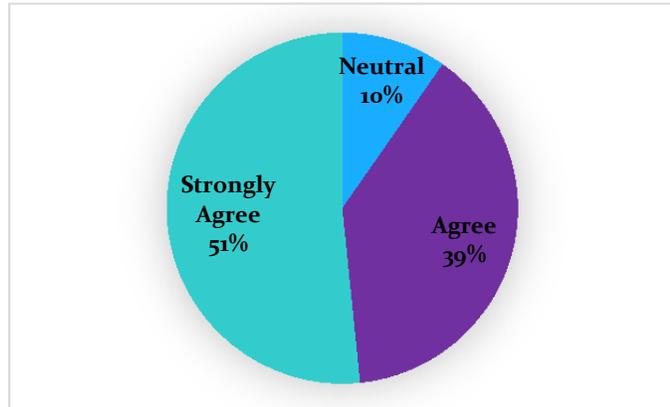
1e) "The BWCs and Media Relations presentation was interesting to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	14
Agree (4)	10
Neutral (3)	6
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	30



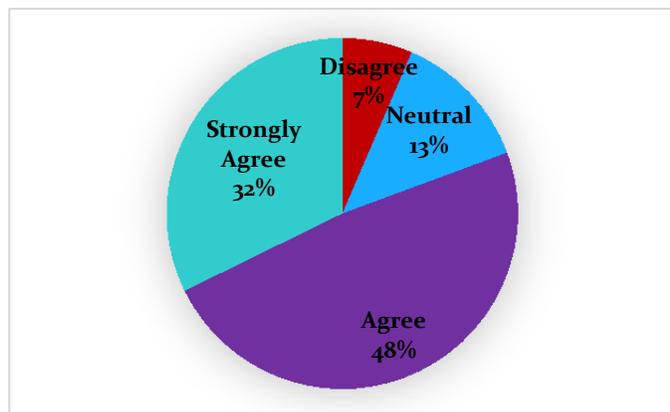
2) "The Grantee Discussion Sessions were helpful to me."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	16
Agree (4)	12
Neutral (3)	3
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	31



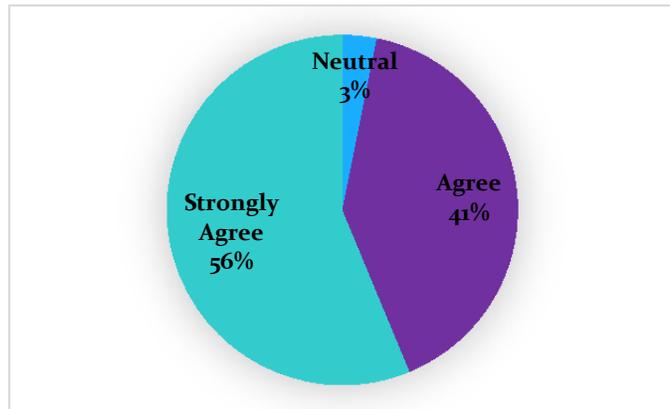
3a) "The Cost-Benefit Analysis workshop presented useful information."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	10
Agree (4)	15
Neutral (3)	4
Disagree (2)	2
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	31



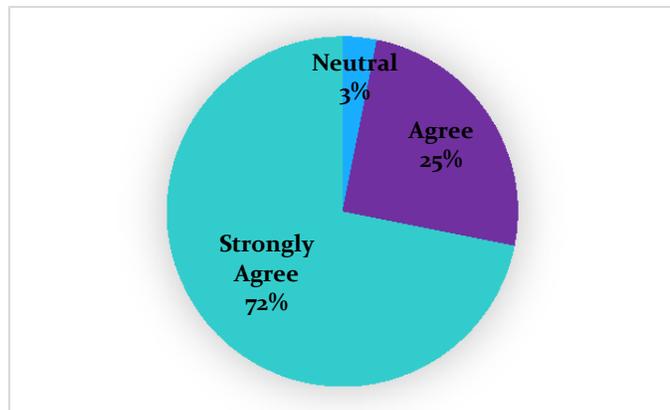
3b) "The Prosecutors and Video workshop presented useful information."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	18
Agree (4)	13
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



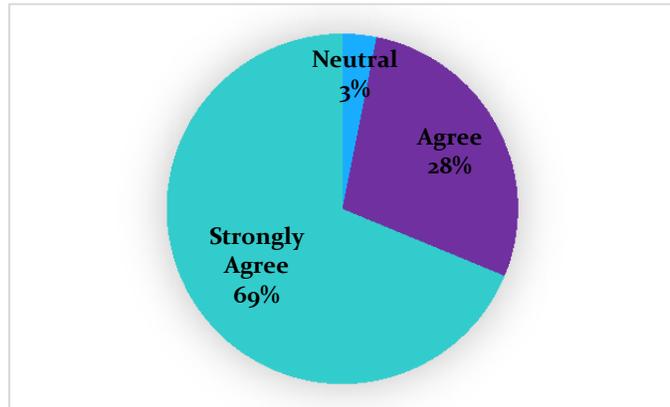
4) "The environment/format was conducive to learning."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	23
Agree (4)	8
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



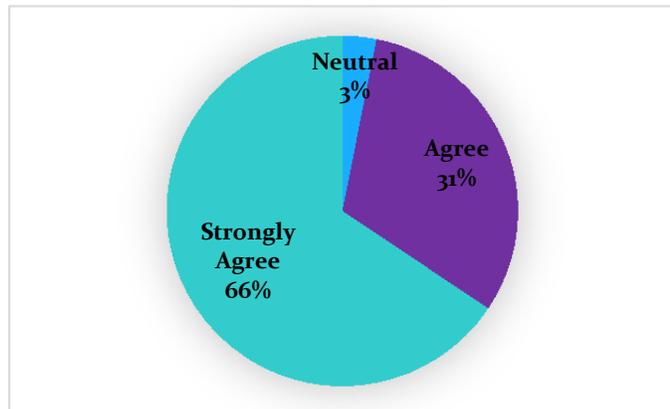
5) "The length of the sessions was appropriate."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	22
Agree (4)	9
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



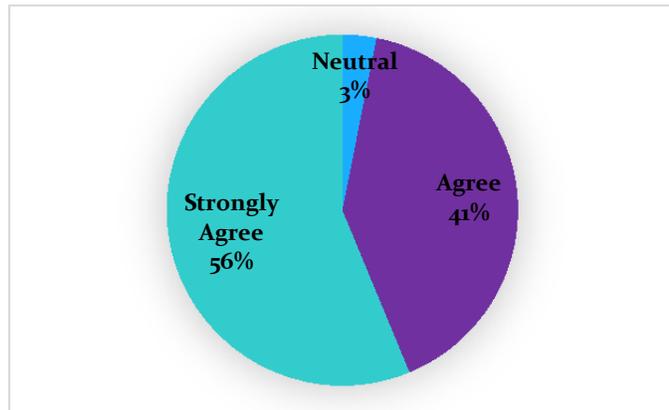
6) "I feel better informed about Body-Worn Camera Technical Assistance."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	21
Agree (4)	10
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



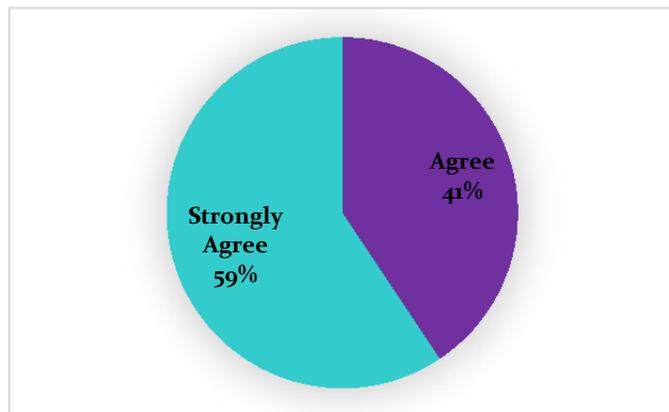
7) "I feel better informed about BJA expectations as a result of this meeting."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	18
Agree (4)	13
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



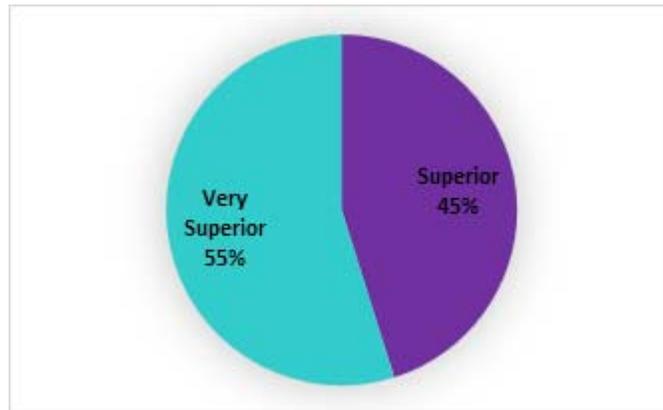
8) "BWC TTA can be of help to us."

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	19
Agree (4)	13
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	32



9) "Overall, I would rate the meeting as:"

Response	Frequency
Very Superior (5)	17
Superior (4)	14
Average (3)	0
Inferior (2)	0
Very Inferior (1)	0
Total Responses	31



Open-Ended Questions³

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

- "Great staff interaction and networking. I appreciate the open/engaging learning environment"
- "Open discussions in ref to past & current experiences; idea sharing"
- "DA/court implications"
- "Discussion of prosecution issues."
- "Peer to peer sharing"
- "BJA support & willingness to explain the process and what they can do to help."
- "Prosecutor info- things I had not heard/thought about before"
- "The series of discussions where very appropriate"
- "The Chief's Panel & Prosecutors. The chiefs were able to describe their experience allowing others to evaluate their own status. Prosecutors session gave me some insight to how they view & will potentially scrutinize the video footage."
- "Break out sessions"
- "Hearing how other jurisdictions handle different issues."
- "Anytime members of the group discussed topics, the give and take between grantees was always beneficial"
- "Video analytics; panel discussions"
- "Redaction help [illegible] about it"
- "Discussions from other agencies about their experiences"

³ All quotes below come directly from the participants.

- “The panel of chiefs; The prosecution issues”
- “Workshops/grantee discussions/gave us an opportunity to see what other agencies are doing and how they are doing it.”
- “Obviously the networking, but also the discussions in the sessions and easy access to BJA staff & TTA & SME”
- “Cost/benefit analysis, networking”
- “Hearing from the prosecutors point of view and their concerns; networking; finding people to contact for different situations”
- “Prosecutor’s issues”
- “Prosecutors’ content; cost analysis exercise; info pertaining to model policies”
- “Group discussions- very helpful + informative to learn from other agencies”
- “Prosecution & courts”
- “Format: Pardon the Interruption was a unique/fun way to present the information.”
- “Prosecutor discussion”
- “The technology, analytics & redaction section”
- “The interaction with other agencies”
- “Discussion related to prosecutions”

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

- “N/A . . . well organized & presented.”
- “Try to group agencies that are in same place in process/similar size agencies; more breakouts w/small groups for discussions”
- “None”
- “Focus more time on the issues the agency is having. And the future of the program.”
- “More info about agenda ahead of time (further in advance) would have helped us prepare info/questions and travel a little better”
- “Keep up the good work”
- “N/A”
- “greater notice”
- “Send the agenda out in advance for trip planning and pre research.”
- “More time is always helpful; cost benefit needs more maybe pre-program”
- “More time for networking”
- “This was very well done.”
- “Content was great. Setting was great. No improvements necessary.”

- “Survey those that have already deployed and obtain the # of cameras, hours of video and show storage requirements—(DME storage tables) compilation of all grantee purchasing /contract documents (RFPs, contracts, bid awards)”
- “Smaller groups provide better learning environment”
- “Provide more stats (I know its new enough that we don’t have a ton of stats – but hopefully soon we will have more statistics); *More notice*”
- “More discussion of storage issues/solutions”
- “Please send agenda as soon as possible. The ½ day was not known. It helps to know this before travel plans are made.”
- “Like the national meeting, maybe an agency or two that has extensive usage knowledge—may a big medium small agencies or best availability.”
- “More notice prior to meeting.”
- “Nothing”
- “Need to reach directly to the prosecutors & strongly encourage them to attend with their police agency. This is not just a police issue; it’s a criminal justice issue.”
- “send out agenda prior to meeting”
- “Include an open block where grantees can have formal discussions about success/failure in BWC implementation.”

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

- “I would like to review other agencies contracts with their BWC suppliers. What additional were negotiated into the contract.”
- “N/A . . . ”
- “Expectations with redaction/releasing/FOIA”
- “More discussion of strategies for dealing w/vendors.”
- “More video analysis, FOV, officer perception & how it may be different than video in VOP/OIS”
- “Funding with (BJA) on storage for small agencies”
- “Would be helpful to talk more about ways to increase officer compliance/buy-in (esp w/carrots rather than sticks)”
- “Maybe include some of the State Legislators to attend in an effort to see & understand some things that may need to be addressed in the future due to BWC.”
- “More on storage issues/cost; More on pitfalls from other police depts.”
- “N/A”
- “Roundtable discussions- where are you now, general discussion; vendor/tech discussion”
- “Financial reporting”

- “NEED more State Rep input to affect laws and funds; media personnel for their perspective”
- “More info on other agency experiences”
- “Research regarding case law and trends of use since this meeting.”
- “Smaller group discussions with like agencies (similar size and deployment of cameras)”
- “Statistics once they have been gathered; any concerns or help in sustaining the video’s”
- “Grant availability for prosecutor’s offices”
- “Ideas for practical exercise to give the officer/user of BWC that shows them what to look for when they present their video in court by themselves.”
- “Testing/analysis criteria when field testing cameras and choosing vendor.”
- “Nothing”
- “Should be a short discussion (no more than 30 min) about how BWC fit in the bigger picture—policing in the 21st century/bias free policing”
- “FOIA- talking through videos—like in an OIS situation; success stories for agencies and/or pitfalls encountered in agencies; Maybe bring in agencies who have had cameras for a couple of years to provide departments with expectations”

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

- “Yes”: 15
- “Yes . . . gained perspectives from varying LE agencies”
- “Yes a good conversation of critical issues was facilitated.”
- “Yes. Leaving with more information than I had prior”
- “Very much so”
- “Yes, very interesting and thought provoking.”
- “Yes, as presented.”
- “Absolutely”
- “Yes, would have liked more time with the cost benefit analysis –maybe handout and let people come to meeting w/info & show how to tweek it in the session.”
- “Yes, I have new information, networked and met new people to connect with and new contacts and resources for additional information when issues arise”
- “Yes (networking is always great)”
- “Completely”
- “Yes, I’m more comfortable with the fact that there are still more questions about the future of BWC than answers but we are rapidly working on those answers”
- “Moderately”

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

- “None”: 3
- “None”
- “If you see a trend of issues send email out.”
- “Storage”
- “N/A”
- “Coordinated phone calls with other sites who are either of similar size or at similar implementation point, roundtable phone conference would build upon these meetings and would allow ability to bring other stakeholders to meetings (FOIL attorneys, ACLU, prosecutors, etc.)”
- “Vendor focus; Contract of vendor (pitfalls/highlights)”
- “More info on video analytics”
- “_”
- “Reference list of vendors/list of successful vendors that have already or are being utilized by agencies”
- “Provide questions or topics to discuss with our prosecutors”
- “Tools for prosecutors—video/presentations to be shown to DA offices detailing issues”
- “Provide checklist for testing cameras/choosing vendors.”
- “Development of our own local experts for court purposes”

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

- “The meeting provided answers to questions that we had not considered in the time we have been involved in our BWC preparation. Such as training to include having officers narrate what they see, smell, etc. And the potential for storage costs and video access costs to be added at the end of the contract.”
- “The presenters were great”
- “If would be great to have a Consumer Reports type report of different vendors, common problems/issues, solutions- things agencies did to handle issues. Similar to how you have different policies available.”
- “PTI was a fun format; Break out (small group) helpful.”
- “We have been luck to participate in regional meetings for a year for several agencies in our area that were/are considering cameras. This is unrelated to BJA grant participation. So sometimes it feels like we have heard much of this info before, and maybe lessens the benefit for our agency to attend this regional conference. But I realize many other agencies have not had the benefit of participating in a group like this. You have done a good job of trying to cover a lot of ground for an audience that has somewhat diverse needs & interests.”
- “room w/desks & CLE credit.”

- “N/A”
- “_”
- “I liked sitting at the tables; *when I rated lower it was mainly because it didn’t relate to me & my job; I liked the quick moving topics (I know we could talk on each topic forever) but the game show setup kept things moving and interesting.”
- “The second day 0830 presentation (a 15/20 min video about the children of inmates) had nothing to do with the topic and was out of place.”
- “The meeting was excellent in both format and content.”
- “I have been involved in grant management for over 10 years. I have never had the support from the DOJ like I have had for BWC. Great job from BJA/DOJ.”
- “None”