



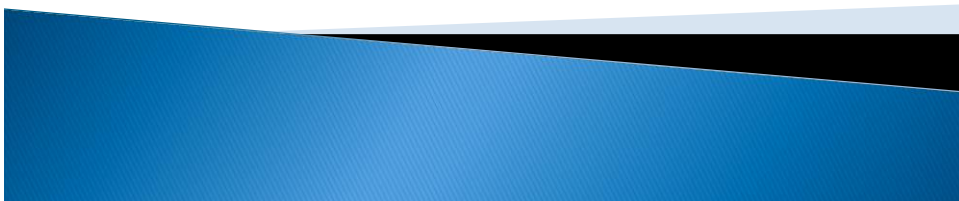
2017 Body-Worn Camera Training & Technical Assistance National Meeting

April 10-11, 2017



Welcoming Remarks

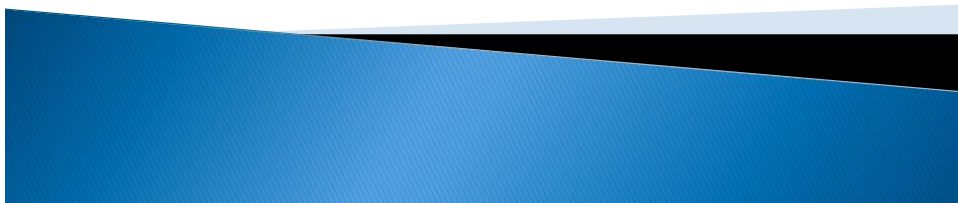
Kristen Mahoney
Deputy Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance, DOJ





Introductions and Agenda Overview

John Markovic, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance
Dr. James “Chip” R. Coldren, BWC TTA Director, CNA



Agenda Overview – April 10

- Welcoming Remarks
- Introductions and Agenda Overview
- BWC 101 –What Everyone Needs to Know About BWCs
- Break
- BWC Case Studies: Voices from the Field
- [Keynote Presentation: Superintendent M. Harrison](#)
- Lunch
- Technological Issues with BWCs
- [Meet your SMEs and Analysts](#)
- Break
- Site Networking Activity
- Summary of Discussions
- Day 1 Wrap-up





BWC 101 – What Everyone Needs to Know About BWCs

John Markovic, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Dr. Michael White, BWC TTA Co-Director & Professor, Arizona State University

Todd Maxwell, Technology Policy Advisor, Booz Allen Hamilton



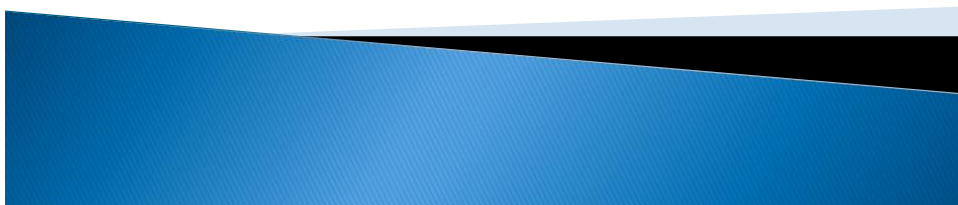
Overview

- Setting the Stage
- BJA's BWC Policy and Implementation Program
- Training and Technical Assistance Team
- What the Research Tells Us
- National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit





Setting the Stage



BWC Events Before Summer 2014

- ▶ 2005 – Plymouth Basic Command Unit (UK) tests BWCs
- ▶ 2007 – Home Office releases Guidance for the Police Use of Body-Worn Video Devices
- ▶ 2009-10 – Oakland & Albuquerque Police Departments roll out BWCs
- ▶ 2012- Phoenix Police Department receives federal Smart Policing Initiative grant for BWCs



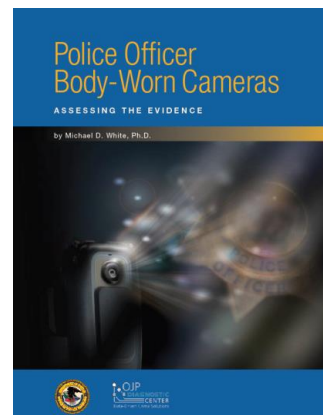
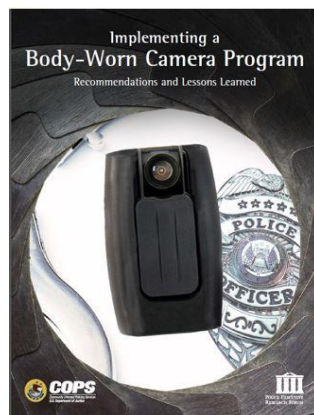
BWC Events Before Summer 2014

- August 2013 – Ruling in the Floyd case against the NYPD (BWCs as a remedy)
- Sept 2013 – PERF holds Executive Session on BWCs
- 2013: “Nearly a third (32%) of local police departments provided at least some officers with body-worn cameras” (BJS, 2015: 1)



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Spring 2014: “Assessing the Evidence” and PERF/COPS Reports



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Summer of 2014 and Beyond

- Civilian deaths around the country
- Media coverage
- Calls for police transparency
- Research around use of force & citizen complaints



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BWCs as a Potential Tool for Police Reform

- **December 2014** – US DOJ Formalizes Support and Direction for BWC
 - COPS Plan
 - \$75 million pledged for 50,000 BWCs
- **May 2015** – US DOJ releases the National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit
- **May 2015** – US DOJ Initiates Body Body-Worn Policy and Implementation Program (BWC-PIP))



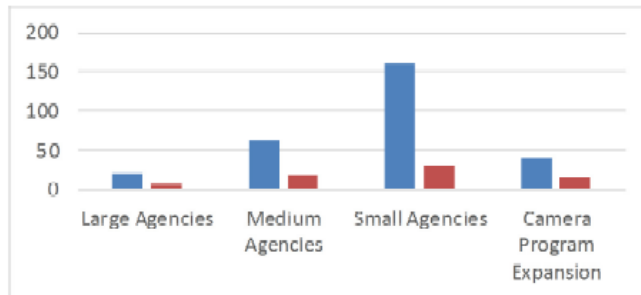
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BWC-PIP Funding To Date

- September 2015 – 73 agencies awarded funding(\$20 million)

Body-Worn Camera Grant Applications

285 Submitted, 73 Awarded



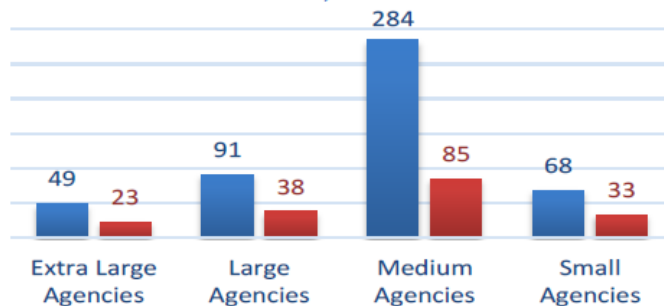
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BWC-PIP Funding To Date

- September 2016 – 106 agencies awarded funding (\$21 million)

Body-Worn Camera Grant Applications

492 Submitted, 179 Awarded



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BWC-PIP Funding To Be Announced

- September 2017 – \$17 Million to 50 to 70 Agencies
 - Very Large (>100 Sworn)
 - Approximately 5 awards; capped at \$ 1 million
 - Large (251 to 1000 Sworn)
 - Approximately 8 awards; capped at \$750,000
 - Medium (26 to 250 Sworn)
 - Approximately 10 awards; capped at \$400,000
 - Small (<= 25 Sworn)
 - Up to 40 awards; capped at 50,000

CONDITIONS

- 50% Match
- \$1,500 Camera Metric (except “Small”)



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Potential Benefits?

Possible BWC Benefits are Enormous

| |
|--|
| Increased Transparency |
| Enhanced Legitimacy and Public Satisfaction |
| Improved Police Officer Behavior |
| Improved Citizen Behavior |
| Reduced Citizen Complaints and Police Use of Force |
| Expedited Resolution of Complaints and Lawsuits |
| Improved Evidence for Arrest and Prosecution |
| Opportunities for Police Training (violence reduction) |



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Potential Costs?

| Possible Costs/Consequences are Enormous |
|--|
| Citizens' Privacy |
| Officers' Privacy |
| Officers' Safety |
| Impact on Citizen Attitudes (Satisfaction/ Legitimacy) |
| Training and Policy Requirements |
| Impact on Officer Productivity/Morale |
| State and Federal Law (Public Records, HIPAA) |
| Logistical/Resource/Cost Requirements |



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BJA's BWC Policy and Implementation Program

BJA BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP)

- 2015-16: 175+ grants awarded totaling \$36.2 Million



- National Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Team

- TTA Services

- Administrative policy review
- Webinars and podcasts
- On-site assistance
- Speakers bureau
- Regional workshops
- Peer-to-Peer connections
- BWC TTA website (<http://www.bwctta.com/>)



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Informing Policy & Practice

- The Policy Review Process

1. Grantee submits BWC policy to the TTA team for review
2. TTA team reviews the policy with the Policy Review Scorecard framework
3. Assessment of policy comprehensiveness
4. TTA team works with grantee to modify policy (as needed)
5. BJA verifies the scorecard and TTA team notes constitute a comprehensive and deliberate policy development process



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Overview of Scorecard and Review Process

- Eleven areas of BWC policy covering 41 specific issues
- Mandatory** issues must be covered in policy to pass (n=17)
- Score of 80% or better total (17/17 for mandatory issues)
- Comprehensiveness only, not prescriptive nor directional

| Policy Issue | Possible Score | Agency Score |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Policy Development | | |
| Did agency review National BWC Toolkit and PERF/COPS report? | 1 | 1 |
| Did agency review other agency policies on BWCs? | 1 | 1 |
| Did the agency review or revise its Use of Force policy during the BWC policy development? If so, how? | 1 | 1 |
| Did agency involve appropriate internal units in policy development? | 1 | 1 |
| Did agency involve appropriate external criminal justice/local actors in policy development? | 1 | 1 |
| Did agency share policy with community and advocacy groups? | 1 | 1 |
| Did community members and advocacy groups play a role in policy development? | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL - POLICY DEVELOPMENT | 7 | 7 |



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Policy Review Areas

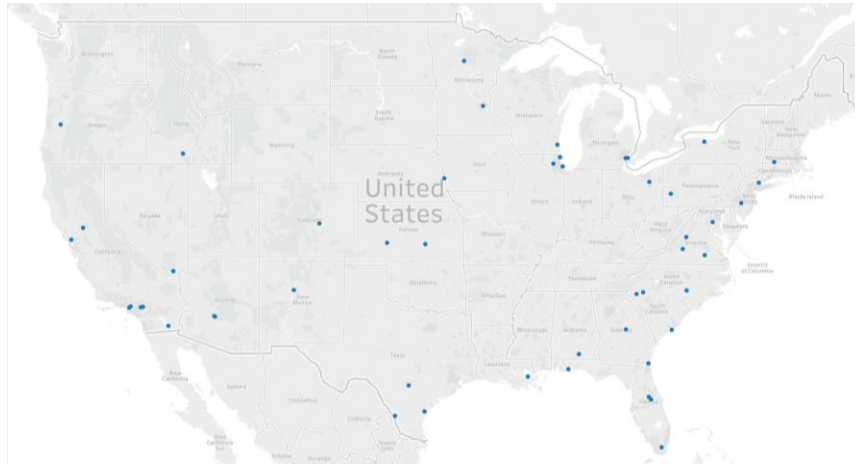
Goal: Good Policy → Good Practice

- Policy Development
- General Issues
- Video Capture – Activation
- Video Capture – Deactivation
- Data Transfer/Download
- Data Storage/Retention
- BWC Viewing
- Training to Policy
- Public Release
- Policy and Program Evaluation
- BWCs and Use of Force



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White et al. (2016) – BWC Policy Analysis (n=54)



*Fifty-four agencies across 26 states within the **FY 2015 awards** had approved policies as of September 10, 2016.*



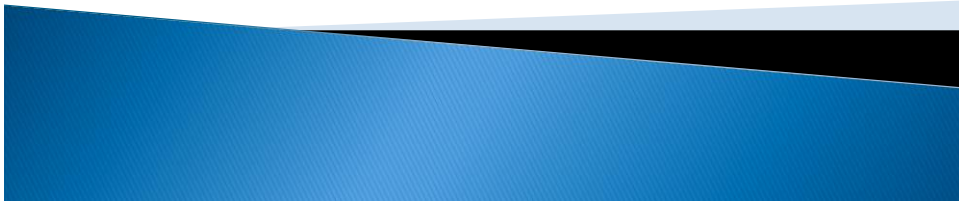
Targeted 4 “Hot Button” BWC Issues

- BWC Activation and Deactivation
- Citizen Notification
- Officer Authority to Review
- Supervisor Authority to Review
- <http://bwctta.com/resources/bwc-resources/key-trends-body-worn-camera-policies>





What Does the Research Tell Us?



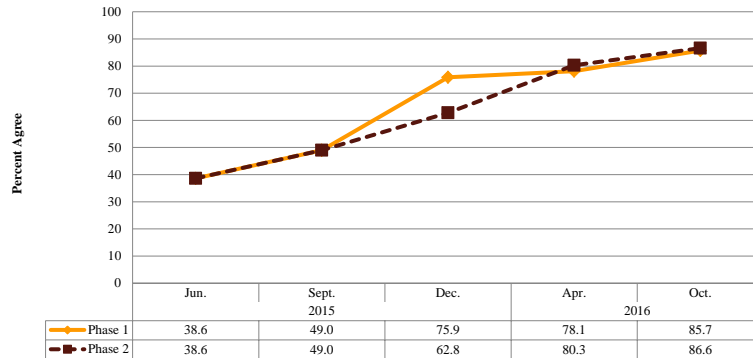
Selected Research on BWCs

| Country | Study | Citation | Independent Evaluation | Comparative Design |
|---------------|--|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| England | Plymouth Head Camera Project | Goodall (2007) | Yes | No |
| Scotland | Renfrewshire/Aberdeen Studies | ODS Consulting (2011) | Yes | No |
| United States | Rialto (CA) Police Department | Farrar (2013); Ariel et al. (2015) | No | Yes |
| United States | Mesa (AZ) Police Department | MPD (2013); Young & Ready (2015, 2016) | Yes | Yes |
| United States | Phoenix (AZ) Police Department | Katz et al. (2015) | Yes | Yes |
| United States | Orlando Police (FL) Department | Jennings et al. (2014; 2015) | Yes | Yes |
| England | London Metropolitan Police | Grossmith et al. (2015) | Yes | Yes |
| Canada | Edmonton Police Service | Edmonton Police Service (2015) | No | Yes |
| United States | Spokane (WA) & Tempe (AZ) Police Departments | White et al (2016, 2017) | Yes | Yes |



Research: High Levels of Police Officer Support

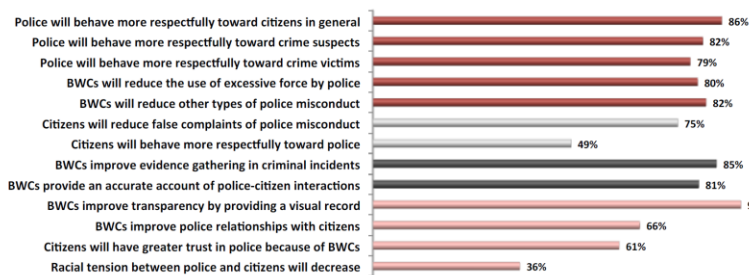
General Perceptions: Body Cameras Are Well Received By Coworkers



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Research: High Levels of Citizen Support (general population)

Diagram 2: Potential BWC Advantages (Percent who "Agree" or "Strongly Agree")



2 BODY WORN CAMERAS ON POLICE

UNLV CENTER FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE POLICY



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Research: High Levels of Citizen Support (consumers of police services)

| | Spokane (249) | Tempe (383) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | % Agree/ Strongly Agree | % Agree/ Strongly Agree |
| Video cameras should be worn by all officers in Spokane/Tempe PD. | 85.9% | 92.2% |
| Using video cameras will make officers act more professionally. | 76.6% | 79.3% |
| Citizens will be more cooperative when they become aware that an officer is wearing a video camera. | 70.2% | 76.2% |
| Police will be more respectful to citizens when wearing video cameras. | 78.9% | 79.6% |
| The benefits of police using video cameras outweigh the costs. | 77.0% | 82.5% |



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Research: Consistent Reductions in Citizen Complaints and Use of Force

- ▶ Rialto (CA) Police Department
 - ▶ Citizen complaints: 88% (24 to 3)
 - ▶ Use of force: 60% (61 to 25)
- ▶ Mesa (AZ) Police Department
 - ▶ Citizen complaints: 60%
 - ▶ Use of force: 75%
- ▶ Orlando (FL) Police Department
 - ▶ Citizen complaints: 60%
 - ▶ Use of force: 75%
- ▶ Phoenix (AZ) Police Department
 - ▶ Complaints -- BWC officers: declined by 23%
 - ▶ Complaints -- Comparison officers: increased by 10.6%



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Research: BWCs Have Evidentiary Value

- ▶ UK Studies
 - ▶ Guilty pleas 70-80%
- ▶ Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
 - ▶ To date, 70% of BWC officers “exonerated” from complaints because of BWC evidence
- ▶ Phoenix/Essex (UK) studies
 - ▶ Enhanced Outcomes in Domestic Violence cases. BWC cases:
 - ▶ Initiated by the prosecutor’s office
 - ▶ Charges filed
 - ▶ Guilty plea
 - ▶ Guilty verdict at trial



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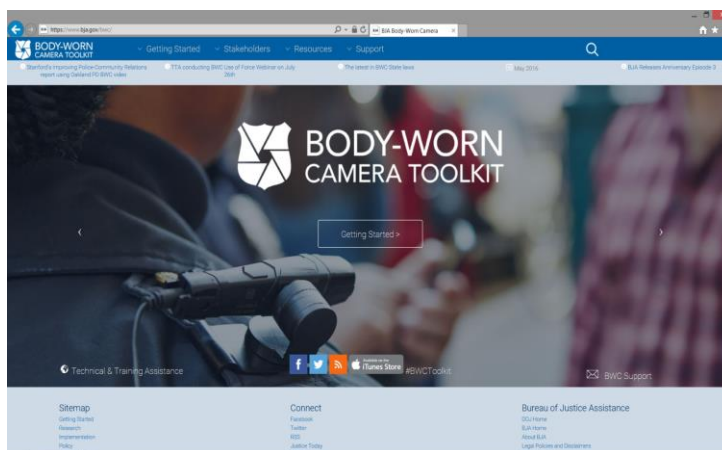
BJA National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit

- ▶ February 26-27, 2015: Two-day Expert Panel at the White House
- ▶ May 2015: Toolkit “goes live” at:
<https://www.bja.gov/bwc/>
- ▶ Serves as an information warehouse – everything you need to know about BWCs
- ▶ May 2016: Toolkit rebranding and relaunch
- ▶ 2017 & Beyond: Updates and changes



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BJA National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit



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BJA BWC Podcasts Series



Available on BWC Toolkit, iTunes, & BJA.gov



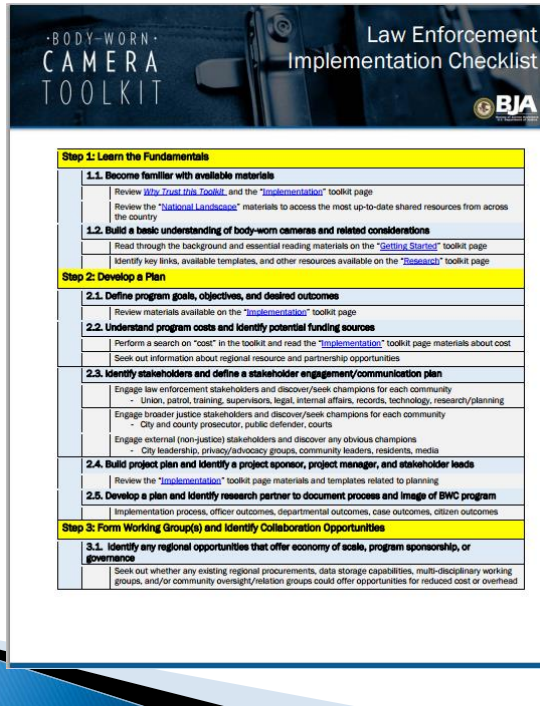
35

Toolkit: Policy Resources

A screenshot of the "BODY-WORN CAMERA TOOLKIT" website's "Policy Resources" page. The page has a blue header with navigation links: "Getting Started", "Stakeholders", "Resources", and "Support". Below the header, the "Resources" section is active. The main content area includes a paragraph about the resource page, a map of the United States with state numbers, and a "Policy" section with text about BWC programs. There are also sections for "Subject Matter Experts Share" and "BWC Podcast Series".



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Thank you!

- Questions?
- Comments?



BREAK



BWC Case Studies: Voices from the field

Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University
Cmdr. Otha Sandifer New Orleans (LA) Police Department
Cmdr. Ed Trapp, Pittsburgh (PA) Police Department
Cpt. Brian White, Wichita (KS) Police Department
Off. Shane DuPaul, Brooklyn Park (MN) Police Department



Body Worn Cameras: Increasing Transparency and Accountability in Policing



Otha Sandifer, Commander,
New Orleans, LA Police Department

National Leadership on BWCs

- NOPD was among the first police departments nationwide to invest in a widespread deployment of body worn cameras. NOPD deployed body worn cameras in order to:
 - Increase Accountability;
 - Enhance Public Trust;
 - Increase Officer Safety; and
 - Improve the Quality of Investigations.



National Leadership on BWCs

In May 2014, NOPD deployed 420 Body Worn Cameras to its officers. The department has since purchased an additional 400 cameras. These cameras are produced by TASER International, which won a public bid to supply the technology. NOPD also uses TASER's 'evidence.com' system to store and manage videos.



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National Leadership on BWCs

- NOPD has also been recognized by the federal government as a leader on this issue and has been asked to participate in a number of new initiatives to lead BWC adoption throughout the country.
- In February 2015, NOPD Superintendent Harrison went to Washington, DC at the request of the White House and DOJ to provide input on the development of an online toolkit available online: <https://www.bja.gov/bwc/>.



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National Leadership on BWCs

- ▶ In April 2015, NOPD joined the White House's Police Data Initiative and is working to publish BWC metadata online, along with other policing data.
- ▶ In September 2015, NOPD was selected by DOJ to receive grant funding that allowed us to expand our BWC program by purchasing an additional 219 BWCs.



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Benefits of Body Worn Cameras

- ▶ We've seen some significant benefits as a result of investing in BWCs.
- ▶ We've given our District Attorney direct access to the system and they are using these videos to strengthen their prosecutions of dangerous criminals.
- ▶ We've been able to use BWC video as a training tool in the classroom, allowing our officers to evaluate and critique real-life situations in training



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Benefits of Body Worn Cameras

- BWCs have helped us to more effectively handle citizen complaints against officers, exonerating officers when no incident occurred and holding them accountable when they violate policy.
- These videos are also a valuable tool for supervisors, allowing them to more closely and effectively supervise officers.
- Above all, BWCs promote professionalism in policing and enhance community relations. They are a net positive for our department.



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Development of a BWC Policy

- As NOPD deployed BWCs early, there were only a few model BWC policies available to review. As a result, NOPD worked closely with its federal partners in the development of our policy.
 - This was the first body-worn camera policy development process to be reviewed and approved by US DOJ
 - Set the stage to other to develop policy
- This policy, Chapter 41.3.10 can be found online, along with other NOPD policies, at:

<http://www.nola.gov/nopd/publications/>



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Policy Overview

- Who wears BWCs?
 - District platoon (calls for service response) and general assignment (proactive) Officers;
 - School Resource Officers;
 - Gang Task Force Officers;
 - Special Operations Division Officers (SWAT, Canine, etc.); and
 - District Sergeants (as inventory permits).
- When are BWCs activated?
 - All field contacts involving law enforcement activity, including all calls for service;
 - Other contacts that become adversarial after initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording; and
 - Other situations where the officer believes it would serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose.



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Policy Overview Continued...

- Officer Requirements
 - Inspect the BWC at the start of each shift to ensure it is operational;
 - Activate the BWC “as soon as practical” at the onset of any situation that requires activation;
 - Deactivate the BWC when a contact has concluded, or request authorization from a supervisor to terminate the recording earlier due to privacy considerations; and
 - Place BWC in docking station at the conclusion of their shift, in order to charge and download the video.



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Policy Overview Continued...

- Supervisor Requirements
 - Ensure that any malfunctioning equipment is replaced before the officer responds to calls for service;
 - Perform random reviews of BWC recordings produced by their officers to ensure that BWCs are being used according to policy; and
 - Review videos of all incidents that they have been informed are the subject of a potential citizen complaint.



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BWC Challenges

- BWC Adoption and Compliance – How do we deploy this new technology so that it becomes an accepted and widely used policing tool?
- Release of BWC Video – In what format and when should BWC video be released in order to conform with Louisiana public records law while protecting public safety?



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BWC Challenges: Adoption and Compliance

- Adoption is an important part of deploying any new technology. We worked to increase adoption and acceptance of BWCs with officers through a multi-faceted strategy.
- Education. Providing training on BWC use and internally messaging the benefit to officers of cameras.
- Framework for Accountability. Instituting new systems to allow us to track BWC usage, including changes to daily activity reports.
- Oversight. Involving supervisors in monitoring BWC usage and reviewing BWC videos.
- Discipline. When necessary, holding members accountable for violations of BWC policy



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BWC Challenges: Adoption and Compliance

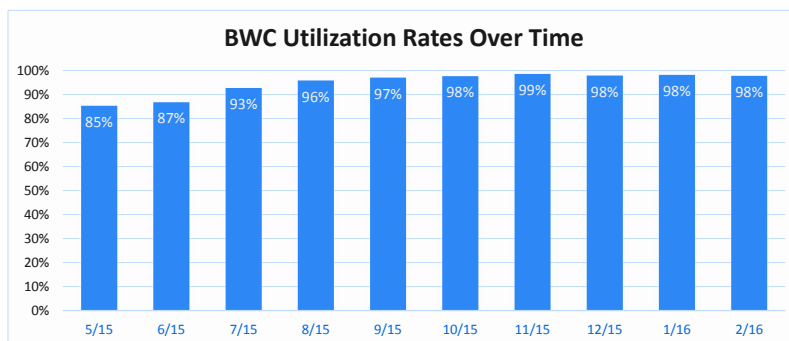
- In order to evaluate the effectiveness of this strategy, we conduct monthly spot checks of BWC usage. During these spot checks, members of the Compliance Bureau determine whether BWCs were activated in situations that require their use.



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BWC Challenges: Adoption and Compliance

- ▶ We've seen significant success in full compliance with our policy, and are currently at 98-99% compliance according to these spot checks.



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BWC Challenges: Public Release of Video

- ▶ As more video is created, there will be more and more requests from the public, media, and other entities to obtain these videos.
- ▶ NOPD recently worked with the U.S. Department of Justice and the team monitoring our consent decree to create a new policy on video release during critical incidents.



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BWC Challenges: Public Release of Video

- This policy provides for NOPD to obtain input from a variety of partners, including the District Attorney, City Attorney, and U.S. Attorney on whether video of a critical incident should be made public. Within nine days of a critical incident, a recommendation is made to the Superintendent on whether or not to release the video, and he makes the final determination on whether to do so.
- More information about this policy can be found online: <http://www.nola.gov/nopd/press-releases/2016/20160224-following-rollout-of-expansive-body-worn/>



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BWC Challenges: Public Release of Video

- However, there are many unclear areas regarding how BWC video should be handled in relation to public record laws.
- Safety issues: How do we protect the identity of witnesses, victims, etc. in certain incidents while adhering to public records law?



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BWC Challenges: Public Release of Video

- ▶ Officer Bill of Rights: Bill of Rights prohibits public release of pictures of officers in certain circumstances – does this apply to video as well?
- ▶ Cost Considerations: Review of video to ensure appropriate redactions can be extremely time consuming and difficult to establish a “reasonable fee” schedule. Accommodating large-scale data requests can have significant cost impact on agencies.



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Outstanding Issues

- ▶ Agencies should obtain clarity on how to release BWC video in a way that comports with public records law but does not raise significant safety or cost issues for the public and the agency.
- ▶ There should be a framework for coordination of policies between law enforcement and outside agencies so that differing agency policies do not create gaps in BWC coverage. For instance, policies of hospitals and sheriff offices that require cameras to be turned off in these facilities create the potential for critical incidents to occur without associated BWC video.



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Commander Otha Sandifer
New Orleans Police Department
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(504)913-6909



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Pittsburgh, PA Body-Worn Camera Program Finally Gaining Traction



Commander Ed Trapp, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

Why Body Worn Cameras?

- January 2010 - An infamous arrest
- In car cameras for cycles?
- Avoiding the fallout from one
- Possible solution for the other



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History of Pittsburgh's BWC Program

- PBP begins testing BWCs in February 2012
- 50 cameras were purchased in August 2012
- Deployed on motorcycles and bicycles
- Early returns were encouraging



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Challenges and Solutions

- Challenge: Collision with the law – *Chapter 1: Technical violation*
- Solution: Fix that technicality

- Challenge: Collision with the law – *Chapter 2: Molasses is quicker*
- Solution: Change the law – *Bang Head against Wall*

- Challenge: If it's Monday, who is the Chief?
- Solution: *Sooo, What ARE your Thoughts on BWCs?*



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PBP and the Community

- Talking with the public
- Pitt
- CMU
- Duquesne
- New policy
- Can I have a camera?
- A double play saves 2
- What happened to the cameras?
- Finally moving



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Lessons We Learned

- A good policy is key
- Get input from stakeholders
- Manage public expectations
- Take your time and get it right



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Wichita, KS Body-Worn Camera Program

Captain Brian White, Wichita Police Department

Wichita, KS Police Department

- ▶ WPD has deployed Body Worn Cameras BWCs since 2009
- ▶ WPD has 640 Commissioned LEOs
- ▶ WPD currently has 429 BWCs assigned to Patrol Officers.



Implementation

- ▶ 2009 – Initial purchase of 20 BWC's
- ▶ 2010 to 2014 – Increased the number of BWC's to 60
- ▶ 2014 – Pledge to community to outfit all patrol officers with BWC's
- ▶ 2014 to 2015 – Comprehensive research on "Full BWC Implementation"
- ▶ 2015 to 2016 – Staged roll of 429 cameras



Challenges and Solutions

- Data Sharing with Prosecutors
- Training of the Agency and Education of Important partners
- Public Right to access, related to State and Local laws
- Policy Development –
 - Community, Command Staff, Supervisors, Officers, Union, Records....



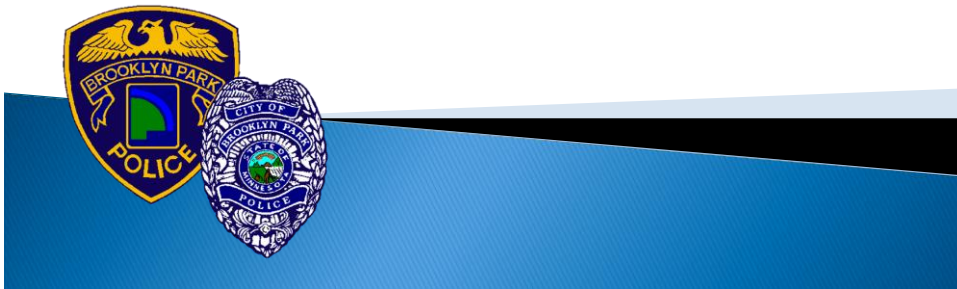
Positive Impacts

- Creating a better account of what occurred.
 - Provides excellent evidence for the prosecution of cases.
 - Bolsters the officers report
 - Direct evidence
- Reduces the number of citizen complaints of police misconduct.
 - Can increase community trust in police department
 - Most officers have embraced the new technology



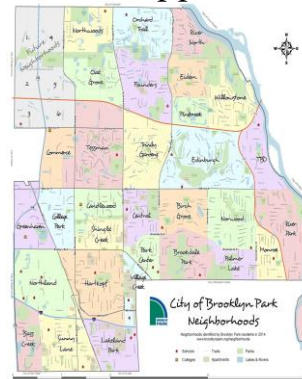


Brooklyn Park, MN Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program



The City of Brooklyn Park

- NW suburb of Minneapolis, population 79,149
- 6th largest city in MN & 4th largest in metro area
- 27 square miles. Eastern border is the Mississippi River
- Diverse population
 - 50% non-white, 25% foreign born
 - Largest foreign born is from Liberia.
- 31 Neighborhoods
- 3 School Districts



The Brooklyn Park Police Department

- 109 officers
- 3 Divisions – Patrol, Investigations, Support Services
- 2 precincts - South and North
- **Patrol** – 69 sworn and 19 civilian
 - TRU, 3 - K9s, COPS unit, Training, Cadets-10, Jail-5, Crime Prevention Unit - 2, and Crime Analysts-2
- **Investigations** – 40 sworn
 - Detectives, Major Crimes Unit, Safe Streets Unit, Juvenile Unit, DTF, and VOTF
- **Support Services** – 33 civilian - 16 full / 17 part-time



The Brooklyn Park Police Department

Geographical based policing / crime trends

Problem Properties and People

Community Involvement:

- JCPP - Joint Communities Police Partnership
 - Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, Hennepin Co, NW Hennepin Community Council
- Multicultural Advisory Committee (MAC)
- YVPI – Youth Violence Prevention Initiative
 - Zanewood Rec Center



Brooklyn Park Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program

- Early 2015 we received 28 free L3 body cameras when we did upgrades to our squad cameras
- April 2015 a staff study was conducted
- Discussion with the Brooklyn Park Police Federation in August
- Sept 2015 conducted a 60 day pilot project using the 28 cameras
- 16 patrol officers assigned a BWC. One BWC in each patrol area on each shift(excluding power shifts)



Brooklyn Park Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program

- We chose to stay with the L3 BWC due to the L3 infrastructure we already had in place and owned. (38 squads, 8 interview rooms, storage server, and back up workstation)
- L3 was also working on a system that was integrated with the squad cameras. (This is where we wanted to go)
- We had a draft policy for the pilot project and did a reevaluation of it after the pilot. This policy was presented to the community
- We held two community meetings 12/15/16 and 1/16/17.
- The City Counsel approved all patrol to wear and use BWC in February 2016



Brooklyn Park Police Department Body Worn Camera Program

- 2/23/16 - All patrol began wearing BWCs when working the street
- Early on it was apparent that the 28 BWCs were not going to be enough. The decision was made to purchase 72 BWC for the Patrol division
- L3 had a BWC (XV model) coming out in May. We received 3 beta units to test for them
- In Aug state law changed for BWC and we updated policy
- 9/16 - we received the BWCs and all patrol was issued their own



Brooklyn Park Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program

- › Additional units issued to SWAT and SROs in September
- › 10/16 received the word that we were awarded the grant to acquire the next generation BWCs
- › 1/1/17 started a pilot project with Detectives. (Field Interviews, follow up, statements)
- › Policy was approved / passed the score card
- › Waiting for the Next Generation BWCs to be released



Lessons Learned

- Use Community Meetings to educate what the BWC can and can't do. Just because an officer is wearing a BWC doesn't mean it will capture everything.
- Police Union buy in
- Have enough BWCs - including spares / recharge time
- Pilot program is huge both for admin and for officers
 - Choose the officers who are interested in the pilot.
- Highlight the successes with officers
- School districts and SROs
- Uniform and BWC attachment



Positive Impacts

- Officers feeling supported and protected
- Complaints unfounded or officer exonerated
 - audio
- Use of Force Reviews
 - Excellent tool
- Department Training
 - Real incidents to use
 - Validates training



BWC Training

- ▶ Initial Training was how to use the camera and the policy
- ▶ We conducted follow up training in Aug and Sept about policy changes due to state law and the new XV camera model
- ▶ Future training is going to be geared to how the BWC can be used better to document crime scene and evidence and for court
- ▶ Annual training – Policy Test



Keynote Speaker

Michael Harrison
Superintendent
New Orleans, LA Police Department



LUNCH



Technological Issues with Body-Worn Cameras

Todd Maxwell, Enterprise Architect, Booz Allen Hamilton

Scott Haug, Chief, Post Falls, ID Police Department

Charles Stephenson, Senior Advisor, CNA

Anthony Moffa, Lieutenant, Camden County Police Department

Dan Brodie, Lieutenant, Alameda County Sheriff's Office

Discussion Questions

1. Please take a moment to:
 - give some background on your agency including agency size, type of agency,
 - current level of BWC implementation to include how much your agency has invested in BWCs in terms of camera units and data storage, and
 - percentage of your technology budget BWCs constitute?
2. Please discuss which storage option you choose -- on premise vs. cloud -- and why you selected that method(s), including cost considerations around infrastructure, support personnel, space, etc.?



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Discussion Questions cont.

3. What method did you choose for video management and redaction?
4. How does your agency's utilization of BWCs compare with, or complement, its use of other video technologies (e.g., car/dashboard cams, CCTV, LPR, facial recognition, etc.)?
 - Are costs multiplying with each new technology, or are there cost savings?



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Discussion Questions cont.

5. Please discuss the costs other than cameras and storage agencies should be considerate of when implementing and if you had unseen costs?
6. What is the biggest technological challenge your agency has faced so far with respect to implementing its BWC program?



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Meet Your Subject Matter Experts & Analysts

Breakout Groups

- Attendees should report to their assigned breakout rooms. Group numbers are noted on the back of your name badge.

| Group | Room | BWC TTA Lead/ Subject Matter Experts | BWC TTA Analysts |
|-------|------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Ile de France III | Ed Trapp Orlando Cuevas | Tammy Felix Dominique Burton |
| 2 | Conde/ Frontenac | Scot Haug Damon Mosler | Ryan Bauer Keri Richardson |
| 3 | Maurepas | Brian White Steve Rickman Harold Medlock | Tammy Felix Angie DeGroot Carrie Shelton |
| 4 | Ile de France I and II | Craig Uchida Robert Hass Mike White Charles Katz | Christine Connor Danielle Wallace |



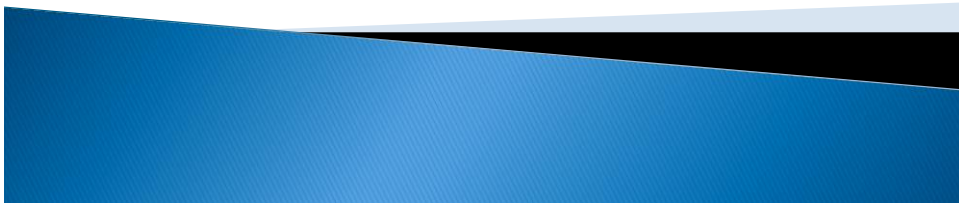
91



BREAK



Site Networking Activity



Site networking activity

- This will be a 'café style' session.
- Participants will divide into three groups.
- The site groups will remain in each room; the facilitators will rotate from room to room.

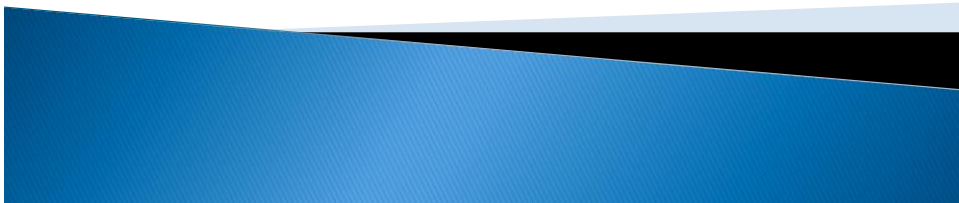
| Group | Room |
|-------|------------------------|
| 1 & 4 | Ile de France I and II |
| 2 | Conde/ Frontenac |
| 3 | Maurepas |





Summary of Discussions

Group Facilitators



Summary of discussion

- Facilitators:
 - Group 1: Steve Rickman & Harold Medlock
 - Group 2: Dr. Charles Katz & Orlando Cuevas
 - Group 3: Damon Mosler & Scot Haug





Day 1 Wrap-up

Dr. James "Chip" Coldren
BWC TTA Director
CNA



2017 Body-Worn Camera Training & Technical Assistance National Meeting

April 10-11, 2017



Day 2 Agenda Overview

Dr. James “Chip” Coldren
BWC TTA Director
CNA



Agenda Overview – April 11

- Site Progress and Accomplishments
- Summary of Discussions
- Break
- TTA workshops
- Lunch
- Keynote Presentation: Strategic Communications, the Media, and BWC Videos– Laura McElroy
- BJA BWC Performance Management
- Break
- Training Issues Regarding BWCs
- Site Reflection and Planning
- Closing Remarks & Wrap-up





Site Progress and Accomplishments



Site Progress and Accomplishments

- ▶ This session will involve a group discussion through which the sites present their projects briefly and talk about progress, challenges, positive developments, etc.

| Group | Room |
|-------|------------------------|
| 1 | Ile de France III |
| 2 | Conde/ Frontenac |
| 3 | Maurepas |
| 4 | Ile de France I and II |





Summary of Discussions

Group Facilitators



Summary of Discussions

- Facilitators:
 - Group 1: Ed Trapp & Orlando Cuevas
 - Group 2: Scot Haug & Damon Mosler
 - Group 3: Brian White, Steve Rickman, & Harold Medlock
 - Group 4: Dr. Craig Uchida, Robert Haas, Dr. Mike White, & Dr. Charles Katz





BREAK



BWCTTA Workshops

TTA Workshops (10:00am)

| TTA Workshop | Room |
|--|------------------------|
| Procurement Considerations | Conde/ Frontenac |
| Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends | Ile de France I and II |
| Body-Worn Cameras: Privacy and Confidentiality for Victims | Maurepas |
| Working with Prosecutors on BWC Implementation | Ile de France III |



TTA Workshops (11:15am)

| TTA Workshop | Room |
|---|------------------------|
| Procurement Considerations | Conde/ Frontenac |
| Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends | Ile de France I and II |
| Developing a Policy Compliance Strategy | Maurepas |
| Use of Force Issues and BWCs | Ile de France III |





LUNCH



Keynote Speaker

Laura McElroy
Principal Consultant
McElroy Media Group

Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

Training for Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Pilot Implementation Program

Presented by: Laura Wyckoff, BJA



Why do we have performance measures?

- ▶ To identify your (grantee) successes and potential areas of improvement
 - So you can improve your program
- ▶ To help us (BJA/DOJ) understand your (grantee) activity and progress
 - So we can provide targeted training and technical assistance
- ▶ To help us (BJA/DOJ) understand what funds are being used for
 - Informs the budget, strategic plan, future funding
 - Respond to external requests (e.g., congressional inquiries, media requests)
- ▶ It is required by law
 - Yes, we have to do it



How do we translate your answers to performance measures?

Bureau of Justice Assistance's Performance Management Products

| Product | Audience | Purpose | Level of Analysis | Frequency | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|------------------|
| GMS Report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant managers (SPAs) Grantees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uploaded to GMS for accountability Data available for review by manager or grantee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System generated Simple illustration of PMT data for a single award (note: JAG will also contain an Excel document containing a summary of all data) | Semiannual January and July | SYSTEM GENERATED |
| Dashboard† | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees and general public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tool for grantees to create reports for comparisons Provides convenient view of key program measures Delivers transparency of program activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic analysis, including data preparation and limited coding | Quarterly January, April, July, and October | |
| Grantee Feedback Report (GFR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees Policy advisors TTA providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows grantee to make comparisons to similar programs Policy advisors get a snapshot of overall program performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate level of analysis, including measures of variance | Semiannual January and July | MANUAL ANALYSIS |
| Program Update | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress, Senate General public OJP/BJA leadership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presents overall performance of grant program over time Highlights program accomplishments Details program contribution to overall OJP/BJA strategic objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of analysis at the program level Analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data | Annual December | |
| Mini-GrantStat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant managers Policy advisors TTA providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies grantees that exceed or do not meet program-specific expectations as determined by performance metrics Identifies grantees that may need TTA Feeds directly into the "performance" metric for GrantStat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate level of analysis at the grantee level Some more complex calculations (e.g., indices) | Semiannual October and April | |
| GrantStat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant managers Policy advisors TTA providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies grantees that exceed or do not meet program-specific expectations across multiple dimensions Highlights overall programmatic issues Informs overall program understanding and may lead to changes in future solicitations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hi level of analysis at the grantee level Analysis of financial, performance, program design and Grant Assessment Tool (GAT) | Ad Hoc | |

† Development TBD

Note: This graphic does not include: specialty products/analysis produced for specific programs or data requests or analysis conducted as part of evaluation research.



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Grantee Feedback Report Example

BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Biannual Grantee Feedback Report
April 2016-September 2016

DOJ Strategic Objectives
Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement

Program Goals
The BWC Program has 4 core goals:

1. Increase police transparency and accountability.
2. Help de-escalate police-community member conflicts.
3. Increase the number of police agencies using BWCs, and,
4. Assist law enforcement agencies to develop a comprehensive approach that employs BWCs into officer practice.

Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Program

Purpose of Report
The BWC Grantee Feedback Report is a biannual report prepared by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) that allows grantees to compare their project's reported performance measurements to the BWC program as a whole. All reported data represent the 6-month period of April-September 2016, unless otherwise noted.

Program Purpose†
The purpose of the BodyWorn Camera program is to strengthen accountability and transparency in law enforcement through the effective deployment and use of bodyworn cameras (BWC) systems.

Recent research suggests that bodyworn cameras could be a useful tool for building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

This program provides grants to support:

1. Training and technical assistance in developing policies for BWC use.
2. Infrastructure needed to support BWC systems, and
3. Purchase and deployment of BWC systems.

Report Highlights

- 42 percent of grantees and subgrantees have had their policy development process approved by BJA and had entered the implementation phase of their project prior to September 30, 2016.
- As of September 30, 2016, 6,000 BWCs have been purchased using grant funds, which is about 17 percent of the total number of BWCs expected to be purchased when all grant funds are spent.
- Out of the 21,189 sworn positions deemed eligible for BWCs, 49 percent are projected to receive BWCs as part of their report awards.

During April-September 2016, grantees and subgrantees conducted 624 hours of outreach to the community, criminal justice partners, and other outside organizations regarding the use of bodyworn cameras.

Biannual Grantee Feedback Report
April 2016-September 2016

Grantee Overview

Table A. Body-Worn Camera Awards†

| | Number of Award Awards | Total Awards | Total Funds Awarded |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| FY2016 | | | |
| Category 1 (Large Agencies) | 7 | 7 | \$6,600,000 |
| Category 2 (Medium Agencies) | 12 | 12 | \$7,334,332 |
| Category 3 (Small Agencies) | 20 | 20 | \$2,773,304 |
| Category 4 (Expansion) | 13 | 17 | \$2,039,706 |
| Total | 52 | 79 | \$18,747,342 |

The four award categories differentiate between agencies based on size and experience with BWCs. Category 1 seeks to establish new BWC programs in large police agencies with 1,000 or more sworn officers; category 2 seeks to establish new BWC programs in mid-sized police agencies with more than 250, but less than 1,000 sworn officers; category 3 seeks to establish new BWC programs in small police agencies with 250 or less sworn officers; and, category 4 seeks to assist agencies with existing BWC programs and established BWC policies and practices that want to expand their program to more officers.

Table B. Operational Status of BWC Awards by Reporting Section

| Reporting Period | Awards Reporting in Planning Section | Awards Reporting in Implementation Section | Awards Not Operational | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------|
| April – June 2016 | 20 (37%) | 21 (39%) | 11 (20%) | 100% |
| July – September 2016 | 16 (31%) | 28 (52%) | 30 (57%) | 100% |

The BWC performance measures are divided into two sections depending on the operational stage in which the agency is engaged during the reporting period: the planning section for grantees planning their BWC program, and the implementation section for grantees that have started acting on their plan. Grantees can only report in one section each reporting period.

- Of the 14 grantees and subgrantees that reported in the most recent reporting period (July-September 2016), 41 percent (n=6) had no grant activity and 35 percent (n=5) were in the implementation stage. 24 percent (n=4) of grantees indicated that they were in the planning stage.

† The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA BWC grantees and subgrantees produced through September 30, 2016. The following data come from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering BJA grant from FY2013 through FY2016. The data reflect only the reporting period information as reported by grantees.

† The grantees calculated based on only grantees and subgrantees who have reported this information. Subgrantee grantees and subgrantees in the planning phase for a reporting period are not included in the overall data.

This report was prepared by Brian A. Lattin, CSR, supported under contract number 2015-07-016, from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

† Does not include subgrantees.

† Excludes awards marked as nonoperational; awards that report in the PMT and awards that report in the planning section but are not in the implementation stage at the reporting period.

What is the Performance Measurement Tool?

- ▶ The Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) is an online questionnaire (see <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/>) that grantees must complete every quarter
- ▶ The PMT includes performance measures (completed quarterly) and narrative questions (completed semi-annually)
- ▶ Grantees have 30 days at the end of the reporting period to complete the PMT data entry



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PMT Reporting Schedule

| Type of Data Required | Reporting Period | PMT Due Date | Upload to GMS? |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Program Performance Measures & Narrative Questions | October 1–December 31 | January 30 | YES January 30 |
| Program Performance Measures | January 1–March 31 | April 30 | No |
| Program Performance Measures & Narrative Questions | April 1–June 30 | July 30 | YES July 30 |
| Program Performance Measures | July 1–September 30 | October 30 | No |



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PMT Reporting Schedule

- ▶ Semiannually:
 - BWC grantees are required to answer the narrative questions for the previous 6 months of activity. They then must submit a GMS Report from the PMT to BJA as an attachment to the Progress Report through the GMS
- ▶ Closeout:
 - Grantees are required to answer the **Final Report Questions** at the end of the grant award
 - Grantees must submit a PMT Final Report to BJA as an attachment to the Final Progress Report through the GMS



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Create a PMT GMS Report

Info & Resources **Profile** **Federal Awards** **Reports** **Help** **Log Out**

View of GMS Report

Below is a view of your GMS Report for data reported for the period April 1 - June 30, 2010.

Click **Add Comments** to add comments to your report.

Click **Export as a PDF file** to open a new window with the PDF file so that you may save it for your records.

Click **Export to PDF** to open a new window with the PDF file so that you may save it for your records.

PMT Final Report

ARBA JAG New
2009-58-1222
\$572,809.00
Apr 01, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012

The following is the PMT Final Report. Please review and export a PDF copy of the report and submit it to BJA as part of your report. The report includes self-reported grantee (and subrecipient, if applicable) data from the PMT. The information below is divided into **Final Report, Last Reporting Period(s), Aggregate, Charts, and Narrative**.

Select each tab and scroll through the page(s) to review.

The **Final Report** tab contains the most recent performance measurement data, aggregate numeric data values, charts of performance, and the **Last Reporting Period(s)** tab includes data entered in the PMT for the quarter(s) since your last GMS report. The **Aggregate** tab is a cumulative total of the numeric performance measurement data reported each quarter(s). Several performance measures are identified by BJA as key measures and the data is displayed graphically on the every 6 months (or 12 months for ARBA JAG and JAG awards) or during the last reporting period.

Select the red 'Export to PDF' button, to save and create a copy of this report. After exporting and saving a PDF copy of this report, upload it to the GMS system and upload a copy of the PMT Final Report as an attachment to the closed-out period.

Thanks for reporting in the PMT!

Export to PDF

Final Report Last Reporting Period(s) Aggregate Charts Narrative

After you complete data entry in the PMT, and create a report:

You may **'Add Comments'** to the **GMS Report** OR in your response to the 7 **Narrative** questions in the **PMT Final Report**, to further explain the data reported during the reporting period.

- **'Export to PDF'.**
- **Save** to your computer.
- **Upload the file as an attachment to progress reports in the GMS** in January, July, and at the close of the award.



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Narrative Questions

Goals and Objectives

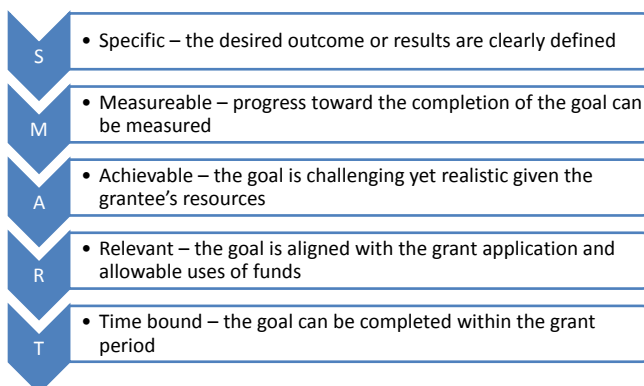
1. Please identify the goal(s) you hope to achieve with your funding
2. What is the current status of this goal?
3. During the past 6 months, please describe any progress you made or barriers you encountered related to this goal
4. In the next 6 months, what major activities have you planned for this goal?



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Goals are SMART!



Good Goal/Bad Goal

Good Goal

- ▶ Improve officer interaction with the public by equipping all officers with body-worn cameras
- ▶ Evaluate the effectiveness of body-worn cameras at decreasing complaints against officers
- ▶ Produce 3 new policies governing the use, storage, and dissemination of body-worn cameras and recorded video

Bad Goal

- ▶ Buy body-worn cameras
- ▶ Test body-worn camera effectiveness
- ▶ Write new policies on body-worn cameras



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Planning and Implementation Phases

- ▶ For Category 1-3 grants, responses to Planning Phase questions continue until a transition is made to Implementation Phase questions
- ▶ For Category 4 grants, responses to Planning Phase questions occur once during the first reporting period



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BWC Trax

- ▶ Let's talk about our voluntary tracking tool for BWC.
- ▶ Data tracking for quantitative measures

Q6 & 11. Training

Please enter the number of training hours and attendees.

You can fill in your data daily or weekly. Once the sheet is filled in, use the button at the bottom of the page to aggregate the data to the next level.

If there are some items listed that you don't track, you can leave those cells blank.

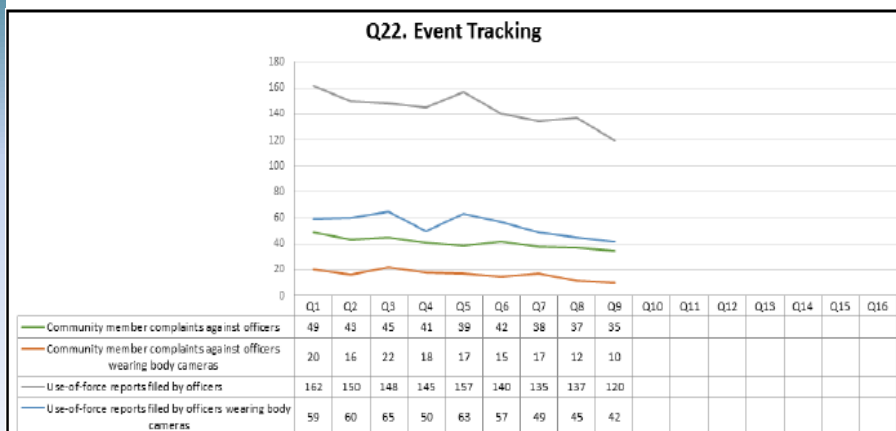
Cells colored in light green will automatically calculate or populate on all pages.

Aggregate to Week

This button can be used to aggregate the data from this page to the "Weekly" page. Make sure all data is entered before continuing.

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BWC Trax



BWC Trax

Available for download on the “help” page

Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Pilot Implementation Program

- [BWC Performance Measures](#)
- [BWC PMT User Guide](#)
- [BWC - Subrecipient PMT User Guide](#)
- [BWC Trax User Guide](#)
- [BWC Trax Workbook](#)

BWC Trax Workbook:

<https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/TraxWorkbooks/BWC%20Trax/BWCTraxWorkbook.xlsm>

User Guide:

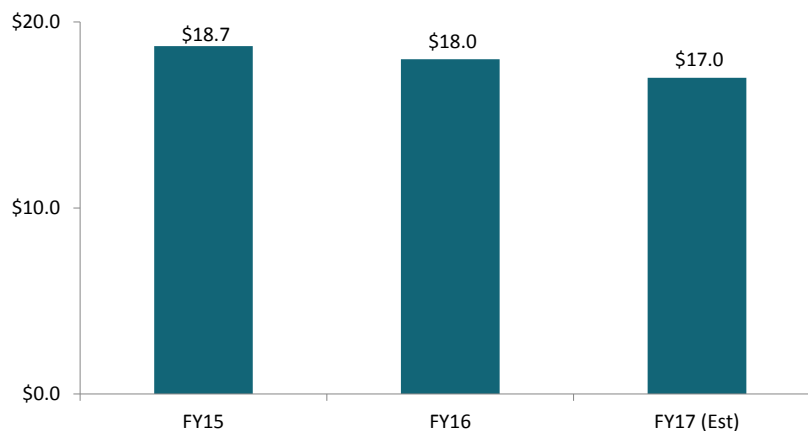
<https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/TraxWorkbooks/BWC%20Trax/BWCTraxUserGuide.pdf>



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Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program Funds Awarded (\$ in millions)



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FY2015 Body-Worn Camera Awards by Category

| | Total Awards ¹ | Total Funds Awarded |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| FY2015 | | |
| Category 1 (Large Agencies) | 7 | \$6,600,000 |
| Category 2 (Medium Agencies) | 18 | \$7,334,332 |
| Category 3 (Small Agencies) | 28 | \$2,773,304 |
| Category 4 (Expansion) | 17 | \$2,039,706 |
| Total | 70 | \$18,747,342 |

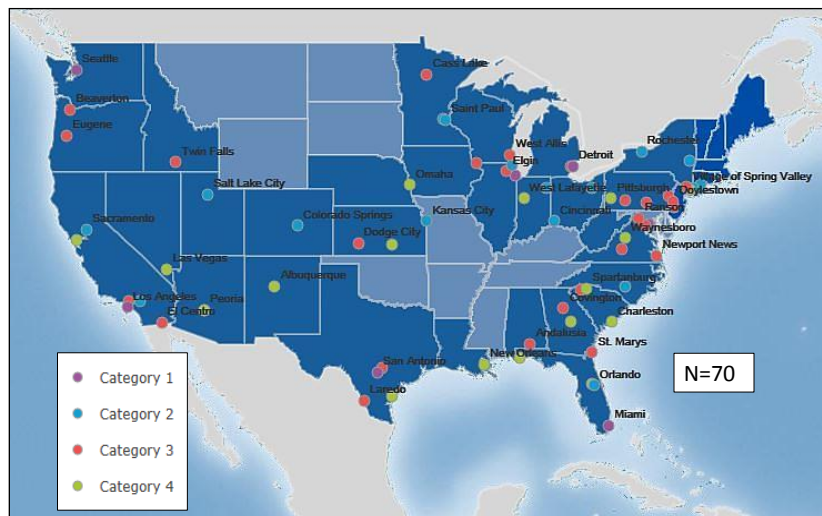
¹Does not include subgrant awards



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FY2015 BWC Grant Recipient Sites

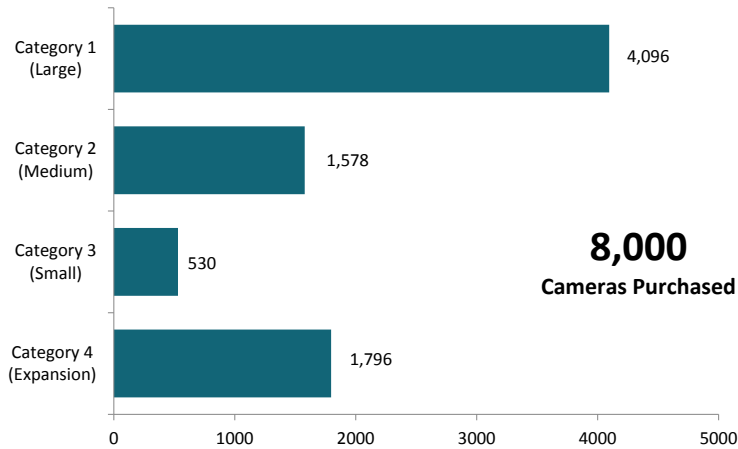


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Cameras Purchased Using BWC Program Funds in FY2015

(n=31)

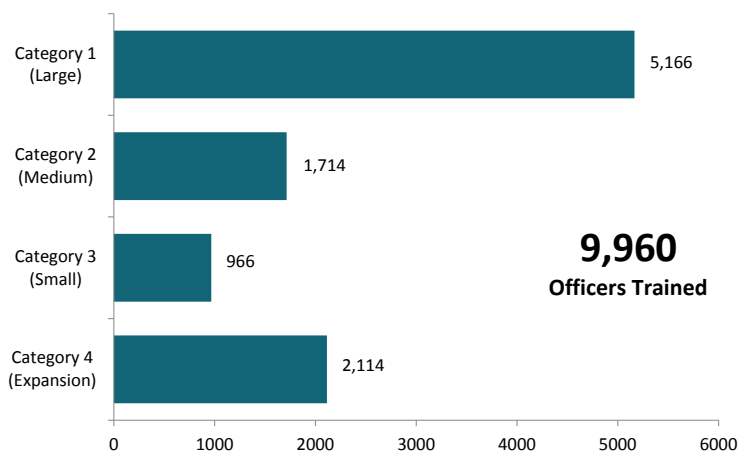


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Officers Receiving Formal BWC Training in FY2015

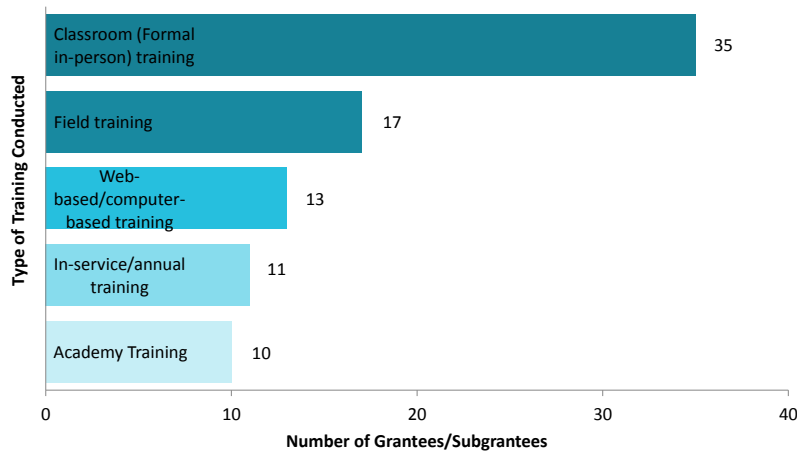
(n=60)



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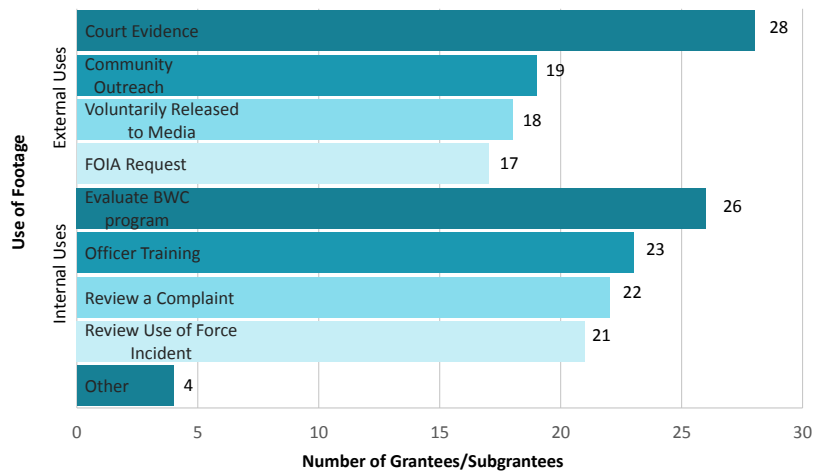
Types of Officer Training Conducted During FY2015 (n=60)



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Use of BWC Footage during FY2015 (n=31)



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Internal Data Tracking and Analysis

| | Number of Agencies | % |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| Track program data at least monthly (n=26) ¹ | 23 | 88% |
| Conduct analysis to inform program decision making at least monthly (n=29) ¹ | 25 | 86% |
| Conducting an evaluation of their BWC program (n=31) | 14 | 45% |

¹Responses of "Not Applicable" were excluded



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Internal Data Tracking and Analysis

| Agencies that track (n=31): | In total | Involving officers wearing BWCs | Both |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Complaints against officers | 21 (68%) | 21 (68%) | 20 (65%) |
| Use of force reports | 21 (68%) | 20 (65%) | 20 (65%) |



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Tracking Program Progress through FY2015 (n=31)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Officers proposed to receive BWCs | 14,446 |
| Officers received BWCs | 5,139 |
| Overall progress towards proposed target | 36% |
| Agencies that have met >75% of their target | 52% |



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Resources

- ▶ **PMT Web Site:**
<https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/>
 - **Webinar training**, performance measures (pdf version)
 - User guides, FAQs, and helpful links
- ▶ **PMT Help Desk:**
 - Monday–Friday 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m. EST
 - Toll-free number: 1-888-252-6867
 - E-mail: bjapmt@usdoj.ojp.gov
- ▶ **Laura Wyckoff**
 - Email: Laura.Wyckoff@usdoj.gov; Tel.: (202)616-5090
- ▶ **Jimmy Steyee**
 - E-mail: James.D.Steyee@usdoj.gov; Tel.: (703)579-0816



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BREAK



Training Issues Regarding Body-Worn Cameras

Dr. Michael White, BWC TTA Co-Director & Professor,
Arizona State University

Dr. Charles Katz, Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice,
Arizona State University

Daniel Zehnder, Captain, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

Tommi Lyter, Assistant Chief, Pensacola Police Department

Purpose

- ▶ These slides are intended as a resource for law enforcement agencies seeking to develop or modify their body-worn camera (BWC) training program.
- ▶ All materials are intended to be adapted to an agency's local operations, consistent with local and state law.
- ▶ Please reference the BWC Facilitator's Guide as an additional resource. The Facilitator's Guide provides important information about each of the training modules described in this Training Guide.



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Table of Contents

- ▶ Module 1: Introduction and Background to BWCs in Policing
- ▶ Module 2: BWC Device Specifications and Operations
- ▶ Module 3: BWC Policy and Practice
- ▶ Module 4: Agency Accountability
- ▶ Additional Resources and Readings
- ▶ Example of Review Test Questions



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Module 1: Introduction & Background on BWCs

- Learning Objectives
 - Understanding camera use prior to police BWCs
 - Understanding key events preceding BWC implementation
 - Common goals for deploying BWCs
 - What is your goal?
 - Common concerns about police BWCs
 - Understanding the research on BWCs
 - Terms to know



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Common Goals for Deploying BWCs

- Increased Transparency
- Enhanced Legitimacy and Public Satisfaction
- Improved Police Officer Behavior
- Improved Citizen Behavior
- Expedited Resolution of Complaints and Lawsuits
- Improved Evidence for Arrest and Prosecution
- Opportunities for Police Training
- Increase officer safety



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Identify the Goals of Your BWC Program

Spokane Police Department

Body cameras are a valuable tool for promoting transparency in law enforcement by recording citizen contacts with police officers. The Spokane Police Department (SPD) uses body cameras to contemporaneously and objectively document citizen contacts. Video footage produced by body cameras may be used as evidence in civil or criminal investigations, reviewed administratively for officer compliance with department policies, used as a tool in law enforcement training, or utilized as a reference in incident documentation (Spokane)

Tempe Police Department




The purpose of the body-worn camera is to:

1. Promote greater transparency and accountability
2. Document evidence for criminal investigations and prosecutions, internal or administrative investigations, and civil litigation;
3. Assist in resolving complaints against officers, including false allegations by members of the public; and
4. Enhance training



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Examples of Select Findings

- Citizen complaints  by 23% (Phoenix) to 88% (Rialto)
- Use of force  by 60% (Rialto) to 75% (Orlando)
- Founded complaints  by about 50% (Phoenix)
- Enhanced outcomes in domestic violence cases (Phoenix):
 - Were more likely to be **initiated** by the prosecutor's office (40.9% vs. 34.3%)
 - Had **charges filed** (37.7% vs. 26%)
 - Resulted in a **guilty plea** (4.4% vs. 1.2%)
 - Resulted in a **guilty verdict** at trial (4.4% vs. 0.9%).
- 84% of citizens stated that the benefits of BWCs outweigh the costs (Tempe).
- Citizens rated their police encounters as more "procedurally just" if a BWC was present (Spokane).



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Terms to Know

- **Body Worn Camera (BWC)** – equipment worn by a department member that captures audio/video signals
- **System Administrator** – supervisor who is responsible for inventory control and operational maintenance of the BWC system equipment
- **Master System Administrator (MSA)** – supervisor with full access to the storage database; assigns and tracks master inventory of equipment; controls passwords and user security access rights; liaison between vender on operational and equipment related matters
- **Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM)** – router with built-in docking stations that simultaneously recharges the camera while uploading all digitally encrypted data to a server (local or cloud-based)



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Module 2: BWC Device Specifications and Operations

- Learning Objectives
 - Identify key operating functions of the hardware
 - Identify key functionality of software
 - Demonstrate how to activate & deactivate BWC
 - Demonstrate how to dock BWC/transfer files
 - Demonstrate how to charge the BWC



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Examples of BWC specifications

- Mounting
- Video resolution
- Video & audio format
- Still photo capable
- Field of view
 - (72 to 180 degrees)
- Night mode
- Playback screen
- Wireless
- Cost
- Video safe guards
- Pre-event record
- Event marking
- Battery type
- Recording life (1.5-12 hrs)
- Charging time (2-6 hrs)
- GPS
- Size, weight, etc.
- Police radio interface
- Vehicle mountable

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Hardware and software associated with BWC systems

Hardware

- Describe head, body, or other mounting options
- Describe user controls
- Describe docking station or wireless download capacity

Software

- Retrieval, storage and management of data
- Upload/download capacity
- Encrypted data
- Field review: other equipment interface (phone/tablet)

148

Operations

- Operations training will vary by BWC vendor. There are more than 50 vendors in the BWC market now. See the recently published Market Survey from the National Institute of Justice for information on vendors and their products
(<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/250381.pdf>)
- Agency training instructors should insert the applicable vendor slides on operations. Below is example of what could be covered using one popular vendor (TASER International).



149

Start and stop recording



Event
Button

To Start Recording:

Double tap the Event Button; there will be an audible notification (two quick beeps) and a visual notification (LED blinks red).

To Stop Recording:

Press and Hold Event Button for 5 Full Seconds; there will be an audible notification (long beep) and a visual notification (LED blinks green).

150

Active BWC Training – Operational Issues

Hand out BWCs

Walk participants through a demonstration exercise:

- Activation
- Deactivation
- Charge/Dock BWC
- Operation modes/functions
- Transfer BWC footage



151

Module 3: BWC Policy and Practice

- [It is critically important for training instructors to review and discuss the agency's BWC policy. The training module should be modified based on local agency policy. The training should also include scenario-based exercises that addresses key policy issues.]



152

Module 3 - Learning Objectives *(should be modified based on agency policy)*

Identify and Review the following:

- Authorized users
- Pre-post shift inspection
- Officer responsibilities
- Investigator responsibilities
- When to activate BWC
- When to de-activate BWC
- Discretionary activation/de-activation
- When BWC use is restricted or prohibited
- Officer review of BWC footage
- When citizens are to be notified about BWC activation
- Data transfer, download, and report writing
- Data storage and retention
- Release of captured video



153

Who wears a BWC? (modify based on agency policy)

- All department members trained to use a BWC while working in uniform and engaging in law enforcement activities.
- “Plain clothes” or his/her “uniform of the day” assignments are strongly encouraged to utilize a BWC while engaged in enforcement or investigatory activities. If it does not compromise the confidentiality of the activity.
- Prior to use in the field, officers must first successfully complete BWC training



154

Officer Responsibilities (modify based on agency policy)

- Inspection, general care, and maintenance of a BWC shall be the responsibility of the authorized Department member who has been issued the equipment.
- Malfunctions, damage, loss, or theft of a BWC shall be reported immediately by the officer to their immediate supervisor. All lost or stolen BWCs shall be documented in an incident report.
- BWCs, when worn by patrol officers, shall be worn in the center mass of the officer's chest. Mounting options for other officers shall provide for frontal view in accordance with uniform specification.
- When the BWC is used in an investigative or law enforcement contact, this fact will be documented on any citation, summons, and/or report prepared. Whenever an officers obtains a video statement, the fact the statement was recorded will be listed in the Incident Report. A video statement is not a replacement for a written or tape recorded statement.



155

When to Activate the BWC (modify based on agency policy)

- Cameras must be activated during all investigative or enforcement contacts as soon as it is safe and practical to do so
- All users who arrive on an enforcement or investigative scene shall place their camera in the "On/Record" Mode as soon as it is safe and practical to do so
- Any contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.
- Any other legitimate law enforcement contact where an officer believes a recording of an incident would be appropriate.
- Department members have discretion whether to activate a BWC recording during consensual contacts of a non-criminal nature.



156

Officer review of recordings (modify based on agency policy)

- Officers can review their own BWC recording to
 - Prepare official reports following an incident to ensure accuracy
 - Prepare for court testimony.
 - Determine the identity of witnesses or other investigatory purposes.
- Exceptions
 - Involvement or witness to a use of force incident, a complaint against an officer, or a critical incident



157

Module 4 : Agency Accountability

- Learning Objectives
 - What are audits and why they are important.
 - Supervisor access to BWC data
 - Use of BWC data for policy compliance and performance evaluations
 - BWC data for critical incidents
 - Supervisor responsibilities



4/13/2017



158

Use of BWC footage for performance evaluations (modify based on agency policy)

- Using footage for officer training
- Using footage for monitoring field activity (e.g., sergeant randomly selecting five incidents per month per squad).
- Officer compliance as a performance indicator

Example: Tempe Police Department

It is NOT the intent of the Department to review digital evidence for the purpose of general performance review, for routine preparation of performance reports, or to discover policy violations.

Employees reviewing event recordings should remain focused on the incident or incidents in question and review only those recordings relevant to their investigative scope. If improper conduct is discovered during any review of digital evidence, the person who discovered the conduct in question shall notify a supervisor. Nothing in this procedure prohibits addressing policy violations.

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159

Department Review (modify based on agency policy)

- The _____ will randomly inspect six videos each calendar month, one from each squad participating in the pilot program
- Supervisors will have the ability to review captured video and/or meta-data anytime there is an articulable reason to do so
 - Personnel complaints
 - Early intervention inquiries
 - Civil claims
 - Other types of administrative or criminal investigations
 - For training purposes



160

Serious Incident Protocol (modify based on agency policy)

- a. Following a critical incidents, any involved officer(s) will turn their BWC over to a supervisor on scene prior to viewing any footage of the incident.
- b. The supervisor(s) will subsequently assume the responsibility of uploading the video in a timely manner.
- c. If a criminal investigation ensues and the involved officer(s) voluntarily submits to a criminal interview, they will be able to view the recorded footage of the incident after the initial interview and after one sleep cycle. The involved officer(s) will then have the opportunity to be re-interviewed if desired.
(Tempe Police Department)



161

Supervisor Responsibilities (modify based on agency policy)

- You shall ensure that individuals are using the BWC in accordance with policy.
- You may randomly review BWC recordings to ensure that the equipment is working properly and being used appropriately.
- You may randomly view BWC recordings to identify any areas that need additional training or guidance.
- You may view BWC recordings for the purposes of :
 - Training or critique
 - Early intervention inquiries
 - Civil claims
 - Administrative Inquiries or department investigations of a complaint or other reason.



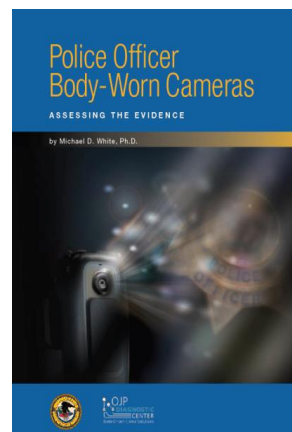
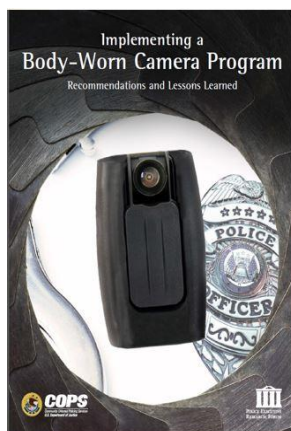
162

Additional Resources and Readings



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PERF/COPS and "Assessing the Evidence" Reports



164

Resources: BJA National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit

- February 26-27, 2015: Two-day expert panel at the White House
- May 2015: Toolkit “goes live” at: <https://www.bja.gov/bwc>
- Serves as an information warehouse on BWCs Research
 - Policy
 - Technology
 - Privacy
 - Training
 - Stakeholders
- Law Enforcement Implementation Checklist



Example of Review Test Questions

- Name/label the parts of an AXON Body camera:
 - Lens
 - Power Switch
 - Operational LED Indicator
 - Port
 - Event button
 - Device Status button
 - Battery LED
 - Volume / pairing button
 - LED Indicator
- Articulate how to activate and deactivate the recording function on the BWC.
 - The recording function is activated by double-tapping the Event button.
 - The recording function is deactivated by depressing the Event button for five (5) seconds.



We are looking for...

- Scenarios:
 - Classroom
 - Policy
 - Legal
- Reality Based Training
 - Role Playing



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BWC Training Recommendations

Captain Dan Zehnder, Las Vegas Metropolitan
Police Department

BWC Training Recommendations

- Certification
- Academy
- Field Training
- Annual
- Recertification
- Reality Based
 - Advanced Individual
 - Advanced Team
- Firearms & Defensive Tactics



Training Must Be...

- Formal
- Certified
- Knowledge Validated
- Skills Validated
- Documented
- Archived



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Suggestions

- Range:
 - All weapons Types
 - Qualifications
 - Footage Review
- Defensive Tactics:
 - All training
 - Safety
 - Equipment Management
 - Footage Review



171

Suggestions

- Scenarios:
 - Classroom
 - Policy
 - Legal
- Reality Based Training
 - Role Playing



172

Example: Classroom or RBT

Policy States...

- Must notify that recording is taking place
- BWC activated as soon as assigned to call
- Officer has discretion to deactivate under extenuating circumstances
- BWC is on during all encounters while conducting law enforcement activities including locations where there is an 4th Amendment expectation of privacy.
- When in such a location consensually there must be consent to record and consent can be withdrawn even if consent to stay is not.



173

Example

Scenario

- Officer is assigned to report of child sexual abuse at family residence. Suspect is uncle who is present. Victim child is present. Officer arrives and is allowed entry. Officer announces recording. Parents demand recording is stopped citing privacy and concern for child.
 - Officer deactivates
 - Officer continues recording
- Officer begins investigation and suspects uncle begins to become uncooperative.
 - Officer remains deactivated
 - Officer reactivates



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Example cont.

Parents become agitated about recording of extremely private, disturbing and emotional situation.

- Officer deactivates
- Officer continues recording
- Other option presented

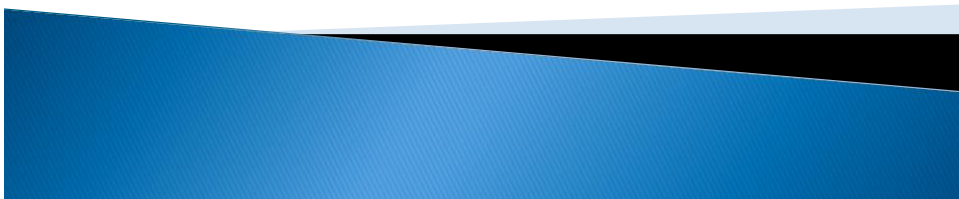


175



Site Reflection and Planning

Break out rooms



Site Reflection and Planning

- ▶ Sites will divide into four groups and assess how information from this meeting will inform their plans for the next 6-12 months.

| Group | Room |
|-------|------------------------|
| 1 | Ile de France III |
| 2 | Conde/ Frontenac |
| 3 | Maurepas |
| 4 | Ile de France I and II |



Day 2 Wrap-up

Dr. James “Chip” Coldren, BWC TTA Director, CNA



Closing Remarks

John Markovic, Senior Policy Advisor, BJA

