BODY-WORN CAMERA
TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

2017 Body-Worn Camera Training and Technical Assistance National Meeting

Summary Report

May 26, 2017

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Executive Summary

On April 10–11, 2017, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and CNA convened the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) National Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. This meeting provided a forum for discussing important issues related to BWC program and policy implementation, such as compliance strategies, prosecution involvement, and emerging training practices. In attendance were 221 representatives from the 106 BWC Policy Implementation Program (PIP) sites, members of the BWC TTA team, subject matter experts, and representatives from BJA and the International City/County Management Association. Seventy-eight of the 221 BWC PIP site representatives (35 percent) completed the Participant Feedback Form.

This summary report reviews participant discussions and lessons learned from the meeting, key takeaways for TTA, and evaluation feedback from the BWC PIP attendees. An executive summary of each of these areas follows below.

Key Considerations and Challenges

CNA analyzed participant discussions to document key considerations and challenges that can be used by the larger law enforcement community to better prepare for implementing a BWC program. Key considerations and challenges include the following:

- **Managing public expectations.** Often members of a community hold unrealistic expectations about how BWCs operate and the content they can capture. Holding community meetings gives the department the opportunity to demonstrate BWC functions and review BWC policy, which in turn helps better inform community members and keep expectations more grounded in reality.
- **Prosecution involvement.** Not involving the prosecutor's office early in BWC implementation can lead to miscommunication or misunderstandings between prosecutors and the police department. Having the prosecutor's office and the department understand each other's BWC workflows and processes will allow both to develop mutually compatible video-sharing procedures.
- **Storage.** There are various storage options for BWC video footage, each with its unique benefits and challenges. Departments should weigh the cost and benefits of each storage option to select the most suitable solution.
- **Citizen privacy.** State laws vary widely on BWCs and citizen privacy. When developing policy, departments should reference their state legislation to understand privacy expectations and regulations. Doing this ensures that department policy complies with state legislation and properly guides officers in deactivation and redaction procedures.
- **Community involvement.** Involving community members and local stakeholders in the BWC implementation process can increase buy-in and promote transparency.

Opportunities for Technical Assistance

Participant discussion also highlighted a number of potential opportunities for technical assistance.

Over the coming months, CNA and the BWC TTA team will work with BJA to develop the following TTA products and resources:

- Develop a resource guide that identifies lessons learned from the FY15 BWC PIP site implementation.
- Develop a guide to help agencies understand the upfront and true long-term costs of BWC procurement.
- Develop a guide to help agencies understand how environmental conditions impact BWCs.
- Develop a quick reference guide with information on the grant's requirements, timelines, and the important steps and requirements of the procurement process.
- Develop a list of important questions that agencies can ask vendors during the testing and evaluation phase.

Participant Feedback

Attending the meeting were 221 representatives from the 106 BWC PIP sites, members of the BWC TTA team (including representatives from our TTA partners at Arizona State University, and Justice and Security Strategies), subject matter experts, and representatives from BJA and the International City/County Management Association. Of the 221 BWC PIP site representatives, 78 (35 percent) completed the Participant Feedback Form.

The form asked attendees to rate various components of the meeting using a scale ranging from 1 to 5, with "1" representing "Strongly Disagree" and "5" representing "Strongly Agree." Finally, attendees answered six open-ended questions to help CNA improve and prepare for future meetings.

Overall, the response to the BWC National Meeting was positive. Ninety-four percent of respondents noted they "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" that they feel better informed about BWC technical assistance and about BJA expectations as a result of the meeting. The keynote presentations were well received; over 85 percent of respondents noted they "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" that the presentations were interesting. In addition, the workshops were well received; over 70 percent of respondents noted they "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" that the workshops presented useful information, the environment and format were conducive to learning, and the length of the session was appropriate. Positive aspects of the meeting that participants noted were the breakout sessions and peer-to-peer networking. When asked how meetings could be improved, participants suggested more time to interact with their peers and site subject matter experts through informal networking sessions, including discussions on next steps.

Next Steps

Over the next several months, CNA and the BWC TTA team will take the information gathered from the National Meeting to develop TTA products and resources for both the BWC PIP sites and law enforcement agencies and stakeholders implementing BWCs. To access these

resources as well as a number of other TTA products, such as webinars, podcasts, BWC policies, and BWC news, please visit the BWC TTA website (www.bwctta.com).

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Meeting Agenda

Day 1 – April 10, 2017

Time	Activity
8:00–8:30 a.m.	**Registration**
8:30–8:40 a.m.	**Welcoming Remarks** Kristen Mahoney, *Deputy Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance*
8:40–9:00 a.m.	**Introductions and Agenda Overview** John Markovic, *Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance* Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
9:00–9:45 a.m.	**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 and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University* Todd Maxwell, *Senior Information Technology Policy Advisor (Contractor), Bureau of Justice Assistance*
9:45–10:00 a.m.	**BREAK**
10:00–11:30 a.m.	**BWC Case Studies: Voices From the Field** Dr. Charles Katz, *Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University* Otha Sandifer, *Commander, New Orleans, LA, Police Department* Ed Trapp, *Commander, Pittsburgh, PA, Police Department* Brian White*, Captain, Wichita, KS, Police Department* Shane DuPaul, *Inspector, Brooklyn Park Police Department*
11:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	**Keynote – Guidance From the Field: Implementing BWCs in the New Orleans Police Department** Michael Harrison, Superintendent*, New Orleans Police Department*
12:00–1:30 p.m.	**Lunch** (on your own)

Time	Activity
1:30–2:15 p.m.	**Technological Issues with BWCs**
	Todd Maxwell, *Senior Information Technology Policy Advisor (Contractor), Bureau of Justice Assistance*
	Scot Haug, *Chief, Post Falls Police Department*
	Charles Stephenson, *Senior Advisor, CNA*
	Anthony Moffa, *Lieutenant, Camden County Police Department*
	Dan Brodie, *Lieutenant, Alameda County Sheriff's Office*
2:15–2:45 p.m.	**Meet Your SMEs and Analysts**
	Attendees should report to their assigned breakout rooms.
	Group numbers are noted on the back of your name badge.
2:45–3:00 p.m.	**BREAK**
3:00–4:30 p.m.	**Site Networking Activity**
	Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
	Attendees should return to Ile de France I and II for a quick session introduction.
4:30–4:45 p.m.	**Summary of Discussions**
	Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
4:45–5:00 p.m.	**Day 1 Wrap-Up**
	Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*

Day 2 – April 11, 2017

Time	Activity
8:00–8:30 a.m.	**Registration**
8:30–8:45 a.m.	**Overview of Day 2** Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
8:45–9:30 a.m.	**Site Progress and Accomplishments** Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA* *Attendees should report to their assigned breakout rooms.* *Group numbers are noted on the back of your name badge.*
9:30–9:45 a.m.	**Summary of Discussions** Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
9:45–10:00 a.m.	**BREAK/Podcast Filming** (Scottsville, Cumberland)

10:00–11:15 a.m.	**TTA Workshops** *(See workshop descriptions)*
	   Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
	Attendees should return to Ile de France I and II for a quick session introduction.
	   Workshops
	   • **Procurement Considerations**
	   • **Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends**
	   • **Body-Worn Cameras: Privacy and Confidentiality for Victims**
	   • **Working With Prosecutors on BWC Implementation**

11:15–12:30 p.m.	**TTA Workshops** *(See workshop descriptions)*
	   Workshops
	   • **Procurement Considerations**
	   • **Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends**
	   • **Developing a Policy Compliance Strategy**
	   • **Use-of-Force Issues and BWCs**

12:30–1:30 p.m.	**LUNCH** (on your own)**/Podcast Filming** (University of North Alabama, Foothill-DeAnza, Syracuse University)
1:30–2:00 p.m.	**Keynote: Strategic Communications, the Media, and BWC Videos** Laura McElroy, *Principal Consultant, McElroy Media Group*

Time	Activity
2:00–2:30 p.m.	**BJA's BWC Performance Management Tool** Dr. Laura Wyckoff, *Senior Performance Management Analyst, Bureau of Justice Assistance*
2:30–2:45 p.m.	**BREAK/Podcast Filming** (Pokagon Band; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians)
2:45–3:15 p.m.	**Training Issues Regarding BWCs** Dr. Michael White, *BWC TTA Co-Director and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 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*
3:15–3:45 p.m.	**Site Reflection and Planning** Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA* *Attendees should report to their assigned breakout rooms.* *Check the back of your name badge for your group number.*

3:45–4:00 p.m.	**Closing Remarks and Wrap-Up**
	   Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, *BWC TTA Director, CNA*
	   John Markovic, *Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance*

Meeting Objectives

This is the Second National Meeting of the BJA PIP sites with BJA's TTA partners CNA, Arizona State University, and Justice and Security Strategies and several of the initiative's subject matter experts. The meeting has the following objectives:

- Reinforce thorough policy development and considerate implementation as the cornerstones of successful BWC programs.
- Deliver technical assistance to PIP sites on predetermined, site-generated topics.
- Review BJA's BWC Performance Measurement Tool (PMT).
  - Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and networking.
- Explain the array of TTA resources available and how to access them.
- Examine new and emerging issues regarding BWCs.
- Discuss site progress, accomplishments, common challenges, and forward-looking strategies.

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Summary of Discussion

This summary includes highlights and lessons learned from the workshop and peer-to-peer/site networking sessions.

Workshops

Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends

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

Michael White, BWC TTA Co-Director and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

The BWC policy development process is one of the most critical aspects of BJA's technical assistance approach for establishing a sound, comprehensive policy that responds to community concerns. This process is the cornerstone for successful BWC implementation.

Like most other law enforcement policies, BWC policy should evolve based on experience, input from diverse stakeholders, and emerging evidence-based research on policy effectiveness. This workshop presented trends in BWC policy development, based on a review of more than 50 BWC policies under the BWC TTA initiative.

Key considerations

- Establish a BWC policy that communicates program goals, defines officer expectations, guides officers in good decision making, allows for transparency both internally and externally, and provides a foundation for accountability.
- Train officers in the policy and enforce the policy through compliance monitoring.
- Address camera activation within the BWC policy. The three policy approaches to BWC activation are mandatory, restricted, and discretionary procedures.

Challenges

- Some agencies struggle with determining whether their officers should be able to view video footage before writing a critical incident report or making a statement about a critical incident. There is limited research on this topic.
- Policy that is not comprehensive or for which training is not provided can lead to increased misunderstanding about the level of discretion an officer is afforded, and can reduce policy compliance.

Body-Worn Cameras: Privacy and Confidentiality for Victims

Mai Fernandez, Executive Director, National Center for Victims of Crimes

Brian White, Captain, Wichita Police Department

As law enforcement agencies across the country make progress in implementing BWCs, important issues have emerged pertaining to crime victims, privacy rights, victim and witness protection, and officer discretion regarding when to turn BWCs on and off. In this workshop, presenters and participants discussed how these and other victim-related issues have arisen in their jurisdictions.

Key considerations

- In developing BWC policy, consult the legal department to ensure that the policy meets legal requirements on consent to record.

- Document whether victims provide consent after being notified by officers that they are being recorded by the BWC.

- When planning BWC implementation, review all privacy and liability considerations involved (such as when and how to record, view, discard, redact, and share video). The considerations are complex and broad, so jurisdictions should conduct research, talk with those who have implemented programs in similar legal environments, and collaboratively problem-solve difficult issues with community members and advocacy groups.

Challenges

- The use of BWCs within a residence presents privacy challenges.

- BWCs can present challenges with incidents involving abuse or sexual assault. Victims may not want to disclose details of the incident while being recorded. One option is to avert the camera and continue to audio record.

- BWC recordings often capture privileged communication and information between victims and counselors or medical information discussed by emergency medical personnel.

Developing a Policy Compliance Strategy

Orlando Cuevas, Assistant Chief (retired), Camden County, New Jersey, Police Department

Thomas Woodmansee, Senior Advisor, CNA

Compliance with BWC policy is a key component of the program's success. This workshop discussed different approaches for law enforcement agencies to monitor compliance and manage noncompliance with their BWC policies. The subject matter experts spoke about common challenges police departments have faced and methodologies used as promising practices.

Key considerations

- Allocate resources (such as staff and IT support) at the inception of the BWC project and include internal and external stakeholders in this process.

- Be flexible and open to updating policy as needed in response to the changing local environment and/or legislation.

- Work with the community and officers from the beginning to construct a clear policy.

- Offer scenario-based training and testing for all employees using the camera.

- Include elements of corrective action versus discipline as part of supervisory training on BWCs.

- Include coaching, documentation, and prioritization as part of command staff's responsibility in the supervision of officer compliance with BWC policy.

- Establish a comprehensive BWC policy, mandate and ensure consistent training, and appoint an experienced project administrator.

Challenges

- Many agencies do not properly allocate resources (such as staff and IT support) before beginning BWC implementation.

- Agencies do not plan for BWC video storage and do not forecast the amount of camera footage they will collect, which can affect budgets and staffing.

- Agencies begin a BWC program without first gaining buy-in from their officers or local stakeholders.

- Agencies fail to maintain IT monitoring solutions, handle equipment replacement properly, or encourage officer buy-in to ensure policy compliance.

Procurement Considerations

Todd Maxwell, Senior Information Technology Policy Advisor

Stephen Fender, Division Chief, Bureau of Justice Assistance

This workshop addressed several helpful procurement topics for the BJA PIP sites: how to prepare for a procurement process, important lessons learned from several PIP sites that have successfully completed BWC procurement processes, important federal guidelines and standards on BWC procurement, and technical assistance resources available from the BWC TTA initiative for BWC procurement processes.

Key considerations

- Consider agency needs and limitations when deciding on cameras. For example, a vendor will promote a camera's ability to capture more than the standard 30 frames per second; however, when more frames are captured, more content needs to be redacted.
- Inquire with the vendor about policy, storage process, and additional fees.
- Consider Bluetooth/WiFi technology, which can automate the uploading process.

- Write CAD integration into the RFP to allow vendors to offer products that are compatible with existing systems.
- Conduct an extensive product test before purchasing the cameras so that departments can better understand how many videos can be uploaded at once and how long the uploading process takes.
- Follow federal procurement guidelines when using federal funds.
- Complete a cost-benefit analysis to identify features the agency would like to see in the BWCs and include these features as requirements in the RFP.
- Calculate video footage usage and determine data storage requirements before developing the RFP.

Challenges

- It is not uncommon for law enforcement personnel to own stock in or be familiar with a company. It is important to exclude such personnel from the procurement decision-making chain of command to avoid a conflict of interest.
- Vendors do not disclose upfront the cost of cloud storage, which is often high. Agencies should be aware of additional costs in case they change vendors and need to retrieve videos from the cloud.

Use-of-Force Issues and BWCs

Harold Medlock, Chief (retired), Fayetteville, North Carolina, Police Department
Dr. James "Chip" Coldren, BWC TTA Director, CNA

BWC implementation will have important impacts on how law enforcement agencies respond to, investigate, manage, and learn from use-of-force incidents. This workshop explored these issues and engaged participants in discussions about how policy and training can be enhanced in their agencies and how technical assistance can support more comprehensive integration of BWC policies and practices to reduce use-of-force issues.

Key considerations

- Review state legislation; some states have laws regulating the review of BWC footage by an officer prior to giving a statement.
- Consider saving or tagging videos of an officer de-escalating an incident for use in de-escalation training.
- Revise use-of-force reports to document whether the incident may have been captured on BWC video.
- Use BWC footage during use-of-force and/or reality-based training to strengthen trainees' memory in following BWC policy and procedure.
- Consider using BWC footage during training to identify operational and training shortcomings.

Challenges

- Some public rights laws restrict officers from activating their cameras until they need to use force, which can prevent the capturing of events prior to the use of force.

- Cameras do not always capture the use of force moments due to camera placement or the camera being off.
- There are various ways to interpret the actions, of the officer and/or community member, when reviewing the video.

Working with Prosecutors on BWC Implementation

Damon Mosler, Deputy District Attorney at County of San Diego, California
Craig Uchida, President, Justice and Security Strategies

This workshop discussed police cooperation with prosecutors, defense, and the judiciary, viewed as critical to the success of BWC implementation in any jurisdiction. It addressed topics such as including justice system components in BWC policy development, working with prosecutors and others to plan for technology and human resource needs in their agencies, developing BWC expertise within prosecutors' and public defenders' offices, and establishing data transfer and ownership agreements.

Key considerations

- Consider that video transcripts will be required if a case goes to trial. Although only a small subset of videos will require transcription, the task may require additional staff.
- Consider turning the BWC on and off right before an interview and then tagging that portion as an interview to easily identify what needs to be transcribed.
- Incorporate prosecutors into training to help them understand the BWC policy and why officers take certain actions.
- Ensure that prosecutors know videos are included in case files (for example, an incident report that notes "officer equipped with BWC").
- Work closely with the district attorney to gain a better understanding of workflow and standard procedures related to handling BWC video as part of a case.
- Include prosecutors, city attorneys, defense bar, judiciary, victim groups, and community leaders in community meetings. Meeting with these stakeholders may help resolve conflicts and identify potential solutions.

Challenges

- The burden of video transcription may lead to agencies not wanting to record the interviews to avoid having to transcribe them.
- The timeline in which prosecutors want or need access to BWC video is sometimes unclear.
- Videotaping victims is a sensitive issue, yet prosecutors urge that interviews be taped (even if is just audio taping with the camera averted), as recorded evidence is helpful if victims recant or are too afraid to testify in court.

Peer-to-Peer/Site Networking Sessions

Emerging Training Practices

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

Orlando Cuevas, Assistant Chief (retired), Camden County, New Jersey, Police Department

Proper training can be a determining factor in the success of an agency's BWC program. As with any new law enforcement initiative, the various roles within an agency (such as patrol officers, supervisor, internal affairs, public information officers) may require unique content, approaches, and delivery methods. An often overlooked but critical factor in the implementation and sustainment of an effective BWC program is educating and training parties outside the law enforcement agency, such as IT support, prosecutors, defense bar, judiciary, and other relevant stakeholders that may access the video recordings.

This session was a facilitated discussion among the sites regarding key issues pertaining to training and BWCs; the discussion topics included vendor versus department training responsibilities, training delivery and formats, key training issues, incorporating BWC experiences into training, and using BWC footage in training.

Key considerations

- Consider including community members in training sessions as a method of informing them of the strengths and limitations of BWCs.

- Determine when to release footage to be transparent but not interfere with investigations.

- Consider training with simulated cameras and utilizing BWCs as part of scenario-based training.

- Involve local advocacy groups in planning the BWC policy and training courses.

- Involve prosecutors and other local criminal justice stakeholders in planning BWC policy and training courses.

Challenges

- Determining whether an agency should conduct the BWC training at the training academy or as part of roll call prior to the start of a patrol shift.

- Properly informing or setting expectations within the community about the cameras and what to expect once the cameras are distributed and incorporated into daily operations.

- Engaging the community stakeholders in the BWC implementation process can lead to more public information requests and increased confusion about BWC limitations.

Public Release of Video Footage
Damon Mosler, BWC TTA Lead, San Diego County District Attorney's Office
Scott Haug, BWC TTA Lead, CNA

Community standards and expectations have evolved, and the 24-hour news cycle and social media have raised expectations along with the threshold for these standards. There are always exceptions in law enforcement—cases where releasing certain portions of BWC footage could jeopardize the investigation. Yet in cases such as these, it's critical to tell the public and the media quickly, with as much detail as possible, why the video cannot be released. There is no

simple answer in the complicated debate of whether to release BWC footage, and nothing can replace in-depth thinking about the issues, possible scenarios, and consequences, all of which should be included in a law enforcement agency's policy regulating this new tool.

Key considerations

- Prosecutors and police agencies should consider purchasing a system that allows for easy access, editing and sharing of videos to the defense for prosecution.
- Establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the prosecutor's office to ensure safe keeping of privacy and files when online systems are shared.
- Communicate with prosecutors as early as possible in the BWC implementation process so that everyone can understand the process and develop the workflow for discovery.
- Bring all prosecution agencies together at the same time so that they can have a unified approach to sharing videos.
- Meet with the prosecutors regularly and include other local criminal justice and police stakeholders.

Challenges

- Prosecutors can sometimes create roadblocks for police departments implementing BWCs. They may want videos to come to their office in a certain format that is not conducive to the way the department currently shares video evidence, adding to the cost of data storage and video sharing.
- Getting the narrative out before the media does. Departments typically cannot get their side of the story out to the media before information is shared via social media. Direct communication with the public allows for the correct information to be shared and for actions and next steps to be explained.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Stephen Rickman, BWC TTA Lead, CNA

Harold Medlock, Chief of Police (retired) Fayetteville Police Department and BWC TTA Lead, CNA

As with many new law enforcement strategies and technologies, successful BWC implementation requires community engagement. Active participation from the community is essential to create a robust BWC program and to secure the necessary support, endorsement, and ongoing dialogue. Stakeholders could include civic leaders, victim and privacy advocates, legislators, the media, and law enforcement labor organizations.

Key considerations

- Consider that community engagement will look very different depending on the size of your community and other community characteristics.
- Meet people in their communities rather than hosting BWC meetings exclusively by the police department.
- Use social media to inform those that are not able to attend in-person meetings.
- Hold regularly occurring community group meetings. For example, some departments hand-picked some individuals from community groups and invited them to the police

department to discuss BWCs and asked those individuals to help spread the word about BWCs to their respective community groups.

- Engage community watch groups and leaders in minority communities.
- Have community members test BWCs at these community meetings.

Challenges

- Low attendance at community meetings about the BWC program is a challenge.
- Some departments have difficulty gaining enough trust with the community for the community to support police-led meetings.

Key Technical Assistance Takeaways and Next Steps

The information below highlights key technical assistance takeaways for BWC PIP sites.

- All meeting materials will be posted on the BWC TTA website, which might be beneficial for the next round of sites and for those that were unable to attend the meeting.
- Create a power point template for police departments to use when engaging community stakeholders at each stage of the BWC implementation process.
- Develop resources and a PowerPoint presentation on training for the academy and in-service.
- Identify additional subject matter experts who specialize in certain regions or state laws.
- Provide examples of what agencies are doing to reconfigure staff within a BWC team/unit.

Next Steps

The information below highlights how TTA will be reviewed and developed. The material and podcasts recorded during the meeting will be posted to the BWC TTA website.

- Develop PowerPoint presentations for use by sites when creating a training module on BWCs.
- Identify additional subject matter experts in redaction and prosecutorial issues.
- Develop additional webinars for the BWC program in redaction, what to expect from the BWC TTA team, and next steps after the grant is over.
- Construct a PowerPoint presentation template that agencies can use when presenting on BWCs to the community.
- Facilitate regional meetings on training and BWC implementation in small agencies.

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Evaluation Summary

This section summarizes evaluation responses to the evaluation questionnaire distributed at the BWC TTA National Meeting, held April 10–11, 2017 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Attending the meeting were 221 representatives from the BWC PIP sites, members of the BWC TTA team, subject matter experts, and representatives from BJA and the International City/County Management Association. Seventy-eight of the 221 BWC TTA National Meeting attendees (35 percent) completed the Participant Feedback Form.

The evaluation asked attendees to rate various components of the meeting using a scale ranging from 1 to 5, with "1" representing "Strongly Disagree" and "5" representing "Strongly Agree." Finally, attendees answered six open-ended questions to help CNA improve and prepare for future meetings.

Results

This section includes the results from the nine questions asking participants to rate specific components of the meeting, as well as the responses to the six open-ended questions.

Rated Questions

"The keynote presentations were interesting to me: Michael Harrison."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	50
Agree	(4)	26
Neutral	(3)	1
Disagree	(2)	0
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
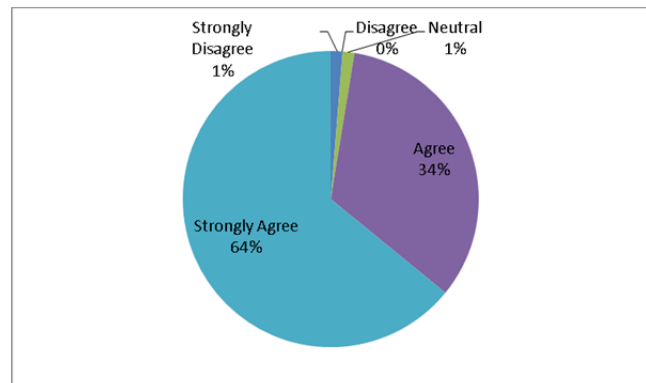
"The keynote presentations were interesting to me: Laura McElroy."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	52
Agree	(4)	23
Neutral	(3)	2
Disagree	(2)	0
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
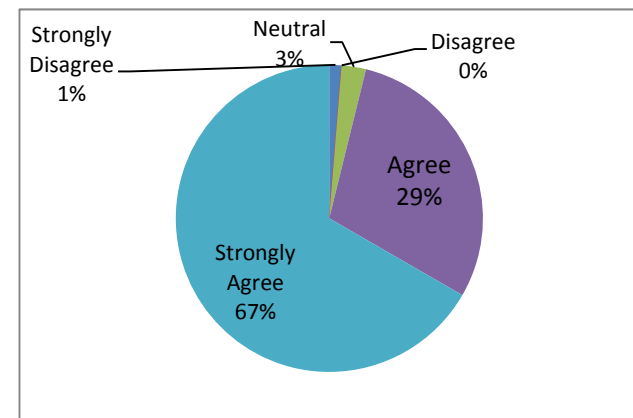
"The peer-to-peer networking sessions were helpful to me."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	48
Agree	(4)	24
Neutral	(3)	3
Disagree	(2)	3
Strongly Disagree	(1)	0
Total Responses		78
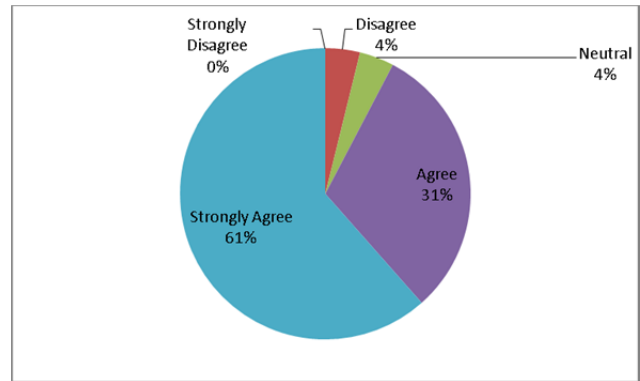
"The workshops presented useful information."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	39
Agree	(4)	35
Neutral	(3)	2
Disagree	(2)	1
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
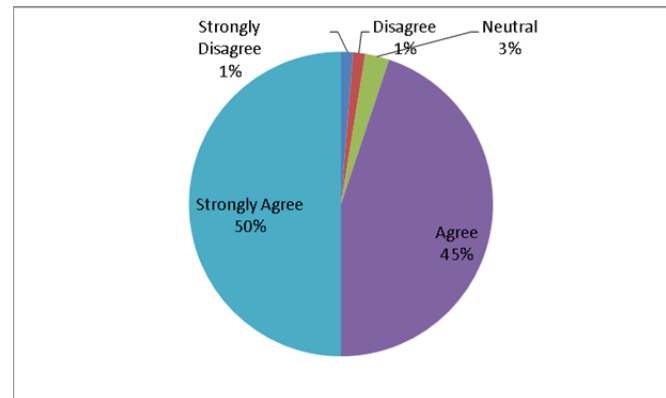
"The environment/format was conducive to learning."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	37
Agree	(4)	33
Neutral	(3)	3
Disagree	(2)	4
Strongly Disagree	(1)	2
Total Responses		78
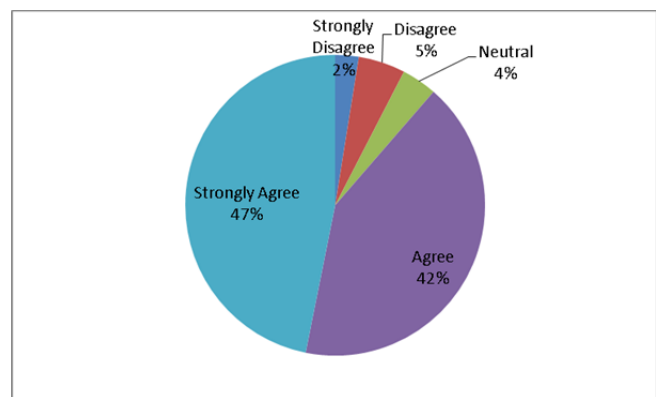
"The length of the sessions was appropriate."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	29
Agree	(4)	37
Neutral	(3)	7
Disagree	(2)	4
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
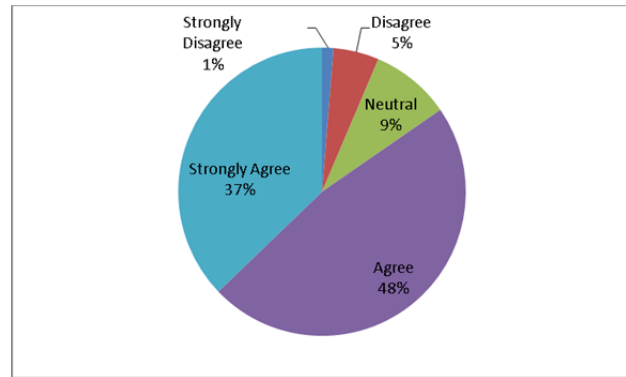
"I feel better informed about body-worn camera technical assistance."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	42
Agree	(4)	31
Neutral	(3)	4
Disagree	(2)	0
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
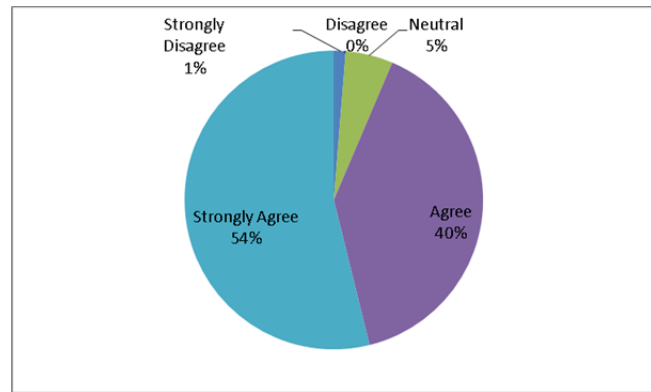
"I feel better informed about BJA expectations as a result of this meeting."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	49
Agree	(4)	25
Neutral	(3)	3
Disagree	(2)	0
Strongly Disagree	(1)	1
Total Responses		78
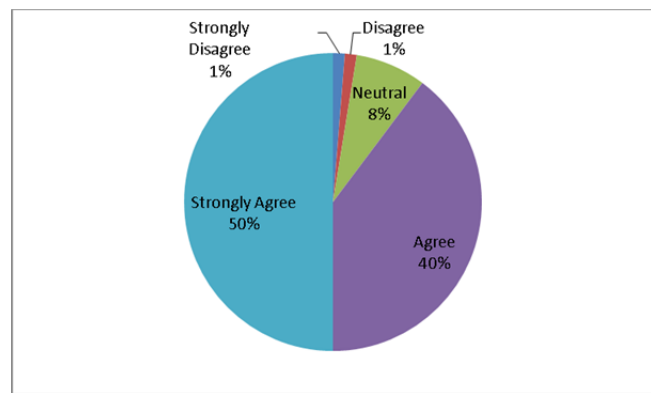
"BWC TTA can be of help to us."

Answer		Response Frequency
Strongly Agree	(5)	31
Agree	(4)	40
Neutral	(3)	7
Disagree	(2)	0
Strongly Disagree	(1)	0
Total Responses		78
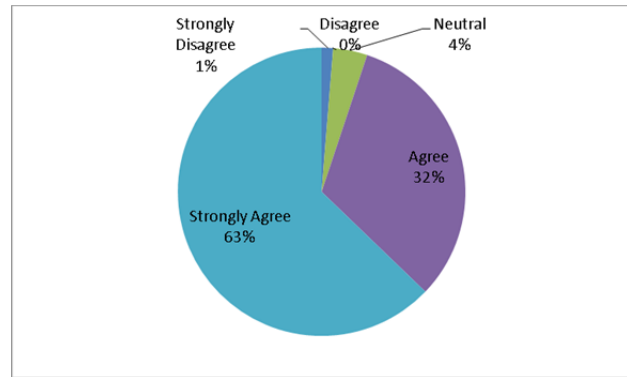
Open-Ended Questions

What part of the meeting did you find most beneficial?

- "Hearing about other agencies successes and challenges."
- "I really liked the break out groups and the procurement groups. The break out group was helpful in knowing that there were other agencies dealing with the same struggles as our agency. The procurement class was great because we are currently in the procurement part of the process."
- "Meeting with our contact at BWC TTA in small groups."
- "Good discussion on training development and policy needs. It is useful to hear what other agencies are doing."
- "The peer to peer. Could see what issues others were having and how to fix those."
- "I believe the networking, and ability to speak with fellow grantees about the issues they are having was very beneficial. Also the ability to meet reps we normally only speak to on the phone or via email was also beneficial."
- "The entire format was beneficial. Arrived in trepidation and feeling a bit overwhelmed. Left with knowledge overload and confidence that the TTA is available to assist and solicits my request for assistance."
- "I thought Laura McElroy's presentation was great, too short (it would've been great to have more time for her), and got me thinking about really controversial issues."
- "I liked the fact that some of the break out session was repeated. We sent two people and we split up for one session but we both had concerns about procurement so it was beneficial for both of us to be able to attend that."
- "Great presenters with most relevant topics covered but most valuable was the networking opportunities."
- "Danielle Wallace took her time to help us one on one and was able to show us where to locate the information needed to complete the policy. It provided clear information and expectations."

How can we improve in preparation for the next National Meeting?

- "Using colors that are easier to read for slide presentations- the blue was too bright and hid the words."
- "Everything was great. I don't have anything to be improved upon."
- "It would be helpful to learn about some of the many types of recording laws around the nation and the challenges they present."
- "Allow more time for attendee interaction/discussion within the breakout sessions. Create a more open forum for discussion rather than panel lead discussion. Less time spent on announcing day's agenda and review of day's activities, more nuts/bolts."
- "I know the DOJ is VERY strict on what they can and can't do, but I believe if there was some sort of meet and greet the night before the conference even if it was cash bar and or cash appetizers. Would be very helpful and would start the networking phase. Conference should be held before the first quarterly report is due 2 help with required steps."
- "I don't have any recommendations for improvement."
- "Have some grant participants that already implemented and can assist with questions better."
- "The length of time attendees were "talked at" during the first day was a bit much. Many in the audience were struggling to maintain their attention to the presenters. There is a lot to learn from the presenters through their experiences, and I feel some of that valuable information was lost due to the length of time all were expected to sit."
- "It sounds like some of the actual processes can be streamlined with reporting and approval requirements. Oversight is good but I'd suggest applying some LEAN type concepts. Does the policy review process really need three layers of approval or can one group be authorized to facilitate and approve? Who gets value from the quarterly reports?"
- "More information on the cameras themselves and technology, possible more information specific to each state."
- "I think the meeting should be longer than 3 days. In addition, it would be nice to have more round table discussion on Body Camera and CALEA Standards and maybe have some of the vendors to attend the national meeting."
- "Perhaps some video could be shared with real-time events, etc."
- "Provide more information on how to complete the actual quarterly, semi-annual, etc. grant forms."
- "Move it to January so all of the people who received the grant in October can get educated earlier, rather than waiting until April."
- "Spread out the conference to 3 days."

What topics or activities would you like to see at the next National Meeting?

- "Everything was very helpful."
- "Perhaps more information on releasing BWC during critical incidents."
- "More data on benefits of cameras from studies. More discussion on training. More help on how to capture data to show the benefits."

- "More on procurement."
- "More time spent on submitting quarterly reports, maybe more officers that have actually been involved in the process from smaller agencies... So show how to balance work and grant work."
- "Perhaps a session devoted to strategies for cultivating policy buys in within the department and the community."
- "TTA is a tremendous resource with great information for kicking off a BWC program. However, as programs get established more training on evidence gathering and officer behavior techniques will become more relevant."
- "Incident specific examples in all categories and best practice model for agencies."
- "More information on analytics. Including software available for investigations."
- "A presentation from someone who is neutral, but has done research on the pros/cons of the various BWC systems and vendors that are available would be a very helpful topic to cover for those still working on deciding which system to purchase."
- "I know it's difficult to keep up with technology, but a status/ capabilities session on the various Body cam vendors would be helpful."

Did the National Meeting fulfill your reason for attending?

- "Yes, as a grants admin, I learned a lot on how to assist our project director."
- "Yes."
- "Yes. As someone responsible for the developing the policy, I have been receiving some push back from some members of our executive staff as the policy grew to include items from the score card. The meeting brought more understanding as to the need for the included items and a realization of some other additional policy needs."
- "Absolutely."
- "I left the conference with information that will help me moving forward, in addition it was also nice to meet most of the individuals involved with the grant and put the name with the face. Also as we move forward with our grant program I look forward to reaching out to the grantees we met and the BWATTA for assistance."

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

- "Training considerations."
- "More information about the requirements and timelines of the grant."
- "Future funding of video storage."
- "A better comparison of what departments are going through when it comes to FOIA, redaction, and public release of video footage in use of force incidents. The laws vary so much from state to state."
- "Align scorecard with accreditation requirements of CALEA and IACLEA
- "Make it a mandatory requirement that an agency official - Captain or above be involved in the implementation of BWC programs, including attending the necessary Meetings. The information gleaned from other agencies is invaluable and would/should

go far as an educational tool with Command Staff members. However, this may not solve all issues."

- "Training to better understand adrenaline rush, fight or flight behavior and how to minimize the possibility of doing or saying something on camera which will later be detrimental to the officer or prosecution of the case."
- "Recommendations on how other departments are encouraging officers to use BWC's including turning on and off at appropriate times, categorizing events correctly, and positioning BWC's properly on their bodies."
- "We are still in the planning phase. A sample list of policy and procedure while attending the meeting. Also, more information on how to prevent Officers from tampering with BWC. More research on BWC used in a jail setting."
- "Add a Q & A session with a BJA grant manager/monitor for grantees who may have specific questions or seeking help on a specific issue with their grant."
- "Availability of agency organizational chart and job description of BWC units. Looking forward to reviewing the training template."

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

- "Good conference."
- "The DOJ needs to hire more experienced Grant Managers if there is truly a shortage of them, to wait days for a call back or email reply is unacceptable, also maybe have a nightshift grant manager, that can deal with small agencies or grantees who work midnights."
- "Great job!"
- "Overall a good meeting but can be improved. Thank you."
- "Excellent work. Every CNA presentation I've been to have been well thought out and executed. Well done."
- "Samples for policy. For instance on the score card you have mandatory fields. We will use 1 for example. If you took paragraphs from different policy's that met the criteria for #1 and listed them it would give a person writing a policy a guide to assist them in writing their own policy and meeting the criteria. It would be helpful."
- "The meeting was very informative. I think we need at least 3 days for the next meeting."
- "Well done. Very professional and helpful."