



2020 Body-Worn Camera Training and Technical Assistance Virtual National Meeting Summary Report

October 2020



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Executive Summary

On August 24–27, 2020, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) team—CNA, Arizona State University

(ASU), and Justice and Security Strategies (JSS)—conducted the fifth national and first virtual meeting of the BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP) sites. Because of circumstances surrounding the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the meeting was virtual. This meeting provided a forum to discuss important issues related to BWC program and policy implementation, such as BWC policy development, policy compliance monitoring, procurement considerations, program cost anticipation, digital evidence management and integration, collaboration with prosecutors, strategic communications, emerging training practices, and BWC technology trends and developments.

This meeting was largely for the benefit of fiscal year (FY) 2019 BWC PIP grantees. In attendance were 262 representatives from BWC PIP sites (including representatives from 74 BWC PIP FY 2019 grantee agencies and 24 grantee agencies from previous years), plus members of the BWC TTA team, subject matter experts, and representatives from BJA. Also attending the meeting were 13 representatives from non-BWC PIP law enforcement agencies. Fifty-six of the total 275 agency participants (approximately 20 percent) completed a Participant Feedback Form.

This summary reviews participant discussions and lessons learned from the meeting, new ideas for TTA, and evaluation feedback from the attendees. It also discusses opportunities and challenges that resulted from the virtual platform.

Key Considerations and Challenges

CNA reviewed participant discussions and documented key considerations and challenges to help the larger law enforcement community better prepare for and implement BWC programs. Key considerations and challenges include the following:

- **“Downstream” criminal justice partner collaboration:** Engaging “downstream” criminal justice partners (e.g., prosecutors, defense attorneys, and courts) was a recurring theme of discussion. As the quantity and extent of digital evidence continues to grow rapidly and more agencies implement BWCs, practitioners and researchers alike are beginning to see the effects of BWCs on these stakeholders and their workloads. Agencies should involve these partners and stakeholders in planning their BWC programs from the inception to fully assess and understand the effects, including workflow and costs, to these partners. They should discuss the management of digital media evidence, including receiving, discovering, reviewing, and redacting evidence. Neglecting to do so can result in unanticipated costs and a lack of program support. Prosecutors and public defenders may be especially resistant to a new BWC program if they are not prepared to assume the additional workload BWCs will bring to their cases. Courts may be resistant to the provision of digital evidence if they are not technologically prepared to receive it or prefer a physical chain of evidence. Ensuring public defenders and courts have access to all the digital evidence for a case has been a challenge for many agencies.

- **Growing body of BWC research:** The BWC TTA team frequently referred to the growing body of BWC research. With the considerable increase in BWC research over the last few years, it can be hard for agencies to stay abreast of the latest findings. Additionally, some studies report mixed results, demonstrating how important context and rigorous study design are to understanding the results. The BWC outcome directories (documents that guide readers through key aspects of research studies) developed by ASU can help agencies understand the current research landscape and outcomes. To help identify relevant research, agencies can look for rigorous studies conducted in agencies similar to theirs in size and location. Agencies may also struggle to determine how to use research to guide their operations; examining how other agencies use research may help in this area.
- **Proactive community engagement:** The current climate surrounding policing is both driving the adoption of BWCs across the nation and simultaneously presenting additional challenges for agencies with BWC programs. Specifically, the public is calling for increased transparency and accountability for law enforcement agencies, which often results in demands for public release of BWC videos, particularly those involving critical incidents like officer-involved shootings. Developing a media release policy in advance of a critical incident is imperative, but can be challenging for agencies because there may be conflicting opinions on what, when, and how video footage should be released. Agencies must also consider any legal requirements stipulated by localities or states regarding BWC video release. Similar to developing a BWC policy, agencies should involve internal and external stakeholders in determining the appropriate policy for video release for their agencies and communities.
- **Policy compliance and BWC program auditing:** Ensuring that officers follow BWC policy guidelines is important, especially in the current environment. Though no single approach to reviewing and auditing BWC videos and programs exists for all agencies with BWCs, reviews and audits can help officers understand and reinforce their agency's expectations and maintain transparency for the organization. These checks are vital to the overall success of a BWC program because failing to follow policy may hurt public trust rather than earn it. Agencies could benefit from additional, detailed guidance on conducting policy reviews and program audits. Agencies should at minimum review BWC videos for compliance with critical elements of a BWC policy (e.g., activation and deactivation, categorization of videos). As agencies become more sophisticated in their compliance monitoring processes, they can benefit from expanding BWC video reviews to examine compliance with all department policies, procedures, laws, and directives. Agencies should also ensure, through audits, that compliance reviews occur as intended, on schedule, and that officer noncompliance issues are addressed appropriately.

- **Local and state laws:** Local and state laws change continuously, and many new laws are currently being proposed by legislators. Departments need to remain up-to-date on all laws that may affect their BWC programs and policies. Many of the proposed changes would modify requirements for the release of BWC videos, which would dramatically increase workloads and costs associated with BWC video distribution for agencies (e.g., from redaction).
- **BWC program costs:** Understanding the full life-cycle costs of a BWC program can be difficult for law enforcement agencies. Peer agencies that have implemented BWC programs can be a great resource in this area. The [BWC Cost and Storage Estimator](#) can help agencies identify and estimate many of the primary costs of a BWC program. When considering costs, agencies should also consider deferred costs, avoided costs, and return on investments.

Opportunities for Technical Assistance

Participant discussion also highlighted a number of potential opportunities for technical assistance. Over the coming months, the BWC TTA team will work with BJA to determine how to best meet the needs of the BWC PIP community and develop the following opportunities into TTA products and resources:

- A guide or “how to” sheet to assist agencies in developing compliance and auditing reviews and processes, especially for small and medium-sized agencies.
- More resources capturing pros, cons, and other considerations on the use of BWCs by nonpatrol officers (e.g., Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), K-9, school resource officers (SROs), detectives, civil service officers, and others). Participants were especially interested in recommendations for SWAT and multiagency task forces.
- A resource describing the pros, cons, and other considerations of in-car cameras and BWCs for agencies that may be choosing between the two systems or phasing out existing systems. Such a resource would also address the benefits and disadvantages of using both in-car camera and BWCs, as well as systems designed specifically to integrate the two technologies.
- A guide or “how to” sheet to assist agencies in conducting test and evaluation of BWC equipment from various vendors.
- A guide to assist agencies in evaluating BWC program effectiveness.
- A detailed resource on how to incorporate BWCs into various types of training (e.g., initial, academy, in-service, roll call) and how to use BWCs as a training tool. Example training policies, if available, may also be useful.
- Additional opportunities for peer-to-peer exchanges between sites should be considered. These could involve virtual and regional peer-to-peer exchanges.
- Additionally, following the meeting, a number of sites noted they are in the process of updating their policies based on lessons learned during the event. For example, one agency is clarifying how it will release BWC footage in its policy. These sites’

TTA teams have provided sample policy language for consideration to a few agencies on a number of topics.

Participant Feedback

As noted above, of the 275 law enforcement agency representatives in attendance, 56 (approximately 20 percent) completed the Participant Feedback Form. The form asked attendees to rate various components of the meeting using a five-point Likert scale from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree.” Attendees also answered two open-ended questions to help the BWC TTA team improve and prepare for future meetings. Overall, the response to the BWC National Meeting was positive.

Respondents also had the opportunity to respond to three questions and provide feedback on individual sessions through the conference website. Although fewer than 10 individuals responded to those questions for most sessions, 15 people responded for the keynote presentation. Of those, 93 percent (14) stated that the session was “excellent” overall, and 100 percent said the speaker was “excellent.”

Totaling the feedback from all individual sessions, 80 percent (88) said the individual session was “excellent,” 16 percent (14) said it was “good,” and four percent (4) said it was “fair.”

Ninety-six 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.

Virtual Conference Feedback

Generally speaking, BJA, the BWC TTA team, and the meeting participants were pleased with the success of the four-day virtual meeting. The TTA team conducted the meeting with few technological problems, and presenters and participants appreciated being able to engage via a video platform. Throughout the meeting, participants stayed engaged and maintained a good level of attendance each day and over the course of the four days.

One benefit of the virtual platform was that many more participants from BWC PIP sites could participate in the meeting (unless restricted by their schedule requirements). The TTA team could also invite all BWC PIP sites, not just those that received their grants in 2019. Twenty-four previous years’ BWC PIP grantees participated in the meeting. Many noted the increased participation as a great benefit, and some suggested that future in-person meetings should still be partly virtual to let those unable to travel still participate.

Although the conference website did provide opportunities for virtual networking, most attendees did not leverage this function. Unfortunately, the virtual meeting and conference networking capabilities available through the conference website could not replicate the networking and fellowship that occurs during an in-person meeting. If the BWC TTA team holds another national meeting in a virtual setting, this will be a challenge to overcome. At that point, attendees may be more familiar with the virtual world, and thus more inclined to network via a website.



Over the next several months, the BWC TTA team will use the information gathered from the National Meeting to develop TTA products and resources for both the BWC PIP sites and other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders implementing BWCs. To access these resources, as well as other TTA products such as webinars, podcasts, BWC policies, and BWC news, please visit the BJA BWC Toolkit website (<https://www.bja.gov/bwc/>) and the BWC TTA website (www.bwctta.com). The TTA team has also posted the slides and recordings from this National Meeting on the BWC TTA website (<https://bwctta.com/events/calendar/2020-body-worn-camera-training-and-technical-assistance-national-meeting>).

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Meeting Objectives

This was the fifth national meeting, and first virtual meeting, of the BJA PIP sites facilitated by BJA's TTA partners and several of the SMEs working with the TTA team on this initiative. The TTA team's objectives for this meeting were as follows:

- Reinforce thorough policy development and deliberate, phased implementation as the cornerstones of successful BWC programs.
- Deliver technical assistance to funded sites on predetermined and site-generated topics.
- Review BJA's BWC performance measurement.
- 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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Meeting Agenda

Day 1- August 24, 2020: Welcome, Kickoffs, & Keynote

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Welcome and Introductions – TTA Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA • James “Chip” Coldren, PhD, BWC TTA Director, CNA • Mike White, PhD, BWC TTA Co-Director, ASU
1:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Welcoming Remarks – BJA Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silas Darden, Deputy Director for Policy, BJA • Director Michael Costigan, BJA
1:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.	Break	N/A
1:45 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Meet Your TTA Team and Site Networking (session 1)	<u>Breakout 1:</u> TTA Lead Damon Mosler and Analyst Monique Jenkins
		<u>Breakout 2:</u> TTA Lead Director Eddie Reyes and Analyst Jessica Dockstader
		<u>Breakout 3:</u> TTA Senior Advisor Tom Woodmansee and Analyst Brittany Cunningham
		<u>Breakout 4:</u> TTA Lead Chief Harold Medlock and Analyst Carrie Shelton
		<u>Breakout 5:</u> TTA Lead Captain Dan Zehnder, TTA Lead Scott Decker, and Analyst Charles Stephenson
2:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	Meet Your TTA Team and Site Networking (session 2)	<u>Breakout 6:</u> TTA Lead Chief Mary O’Connor and Analyst Bridgette Bryson
		<u>Breakout 7:</u> TTA Lead Director Orlando Cuevas and Analyst Monique Jenkins
		<u>Breakout 8:</u> TTA Lead Chief Rich McLaughlin and Analyst Brittany Cunningham
		<u>Breakout 9:</u> TTA Lead Chief Scot Haug and Analyst Jessica Dockstader
		<u>Breakout 10:</u> TTA Lead Charles Stephenson, TTA Lead Steve Rickman, and Analyst Carrie Shelton
1:45 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	BWC Case Studies: Voices from the Field	<p>Facilitators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Katz, PhD, BWC TTA Lead, ASU • Aili Malm, PhD, BWC TTA Lead, California State University, Long Beach <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Phil Kirk, Park City, UT, Police Department • Deputy Chief John Kornmann, Lakeville, MN, Police Department • Deputy Chief Pat Rigdon, Colorado Springs, CO, Police Department • Assistant Chief Lynn Waterworth, Jonesboro, AR, Police Department
3:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
3:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Keynote Presentation: Chief Gordon Ramsay	Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James “Chip” Coldren, PhD, BWC TTA Director, CNA Keynote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Gordon Ramsay, Wichita, KS, Police Department
4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Day 1 Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA
5:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	Site Networking, Reflection, and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTA leads and analysts

Day 2- August 25, 2020: Fundamentals of a BWC Program

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Voices from the Field: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)	Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy District Attorney Damon Mosler, San Diego County, and BWC TTA Lead Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Allen Breach, Locust Township, PA, Police Department Sergeant James Cadden, East Lansdown, PA, Police Department Chief Aaron Lauth, Mt. Lebanon, PA, Police Department
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	BWC 101 – Building a Foundation for Your BWC Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA Michael White, PhD, BWC TTA Co-Director, ASU
1:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.	Break	N/A
1:45 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	BWC TTA Topical Sessions (concurrent)	Topical Session 1: BWC Policy: The Scorecard and Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mike White, PhD, BWC TTA Co-Director, ASU Director Orlando Cuevas, BWC TTA Lead Chief Harold Medlock, BWC TTA Lead
		Topical Session 2: Searching for Answers: What Are the Effects of BWCs on Police Behavior? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craig D. Uchida, PhD, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, JSS Aili Malm, PhD, BWC TTA Lead, California State University, Long Beach Lieutenant Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA
2:45 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Break	N/A
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	BWC TTA Topical Sessions (concurrent)	Topical Session 3: BWC Resources: How Can We Help You? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridgette Bryson, BWC TTA Resource Coordinator, CNA Carrie Shelton, PhD, BWC TTA Project Manager, CNA
		Topical Session 4: Emerging Training Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captain Dan Zehnder, BWC TTA Lead

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
4:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Day 2 Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA Mike White, PhD, BWC TTA Co-Director, ASU
4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Site Networking, Reflection, and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTA leads and analysts

Day 3- August 26, 2020: Advancing Your BWC Program

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Releasing BWC Footage: Critical Incidents and Communicating with the Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laura McElroy, Communications Strategist, McElroy Media Group Craig Uchida, PhD, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, JSS
1:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.	Break	N/A
1:45 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	BWC TTA Topical Sessions (concurrent)	<p>Topical Session 5: Meeting the Challenges of Managing Digital Media Evidence: Working with Prosecutors and Using Analytics and Redaction Tools</p> <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craig Uchida, PhD, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, JSS <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistant State Attorney Kalpesh Chotai, Office of the State Attorney, Broward County, FL Deputy District Attorney Damon Mosler, San Diego County, CA, and BWC TTA Lead Michelle Stern, Body Camera Administrator, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Police Department
		<p>Topical Session 6: BWCs in Nonpatrol Operations (e.g., SROs, SWAT, corrections, fire marshals, EMTs)</p> <p>Moderators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janne Gaub, PhD, BWC TTA Lead, UNC Charlotte Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Ed Book, Santa Fe College Major Simon Haynes, Pulaski County, AR, Sheriff's Office Sheriff Mike Miller, Bedford County, VA, Sheriff's Office Sergeant Brian Neal, Bedford County, VA, Sheriff's Office
2:45 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Break	N/A

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	BWC TTA Topical Sessions (concurrent)	Topical Session 7: Complying with BWC Policy: Monitoring and Auditing BWC Usage Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Dan Zehnder, BWC TTA Lead Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Chief Albert Handy, Camden County, NJ, Police Department • Commissioner Danny Murphy, Baltimore, MD, Police Department • Captain Jeff Spiess, St. Anthony, MN, Police Department
		Topical Session 8: What’s New in BWC (and Related) Technology? Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elliot Harkavy, BWC TTA Technology Advisor, CNA • Assistant Chief Dinesh Patil, Montgomery County, MD, Police Department • Director Eddie Reyes, BWC TTA Lead
4:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Day 3 Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA • Mike White, PhD, BWC TTA Co-Director, ASU
4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Site Networking, Reflection, and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TTA leads and analysts

Day 4- August 27, 2020: Managing Your BWC Grant and Procurement

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Managing Your BJA BWC PIP Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA • Gerardo Velazquez, State Policy Advisor, BJA
1:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.	Break	N/A
1:45 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	BWC Procurement Sessions (concurrent)	Procurement Session 1: Procuring Your Equipment: What Are the Federal Requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA
		Procurement Session 2: BWC Program Costs: Lessons Learned Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James “Chip” Coldren, PhD, BWC TTA Director, CNA Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elliot Harkavy, BWC TTA Technology Advisor, CNA • Chief Scot Haug, BWC TTA Lead

Time	Activity	Speaker/Facilitator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Todd Jones, Virginia Beach, VA, Police Department • Damon Mosler, Deputy District Attorney, San Diego County, CA, and BWC TTA Lead
2:45 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Break	N/A
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	BJA's BWC Performance Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria Goldberg, BJA PMT Contract Team
4:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Day 4 Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA • James “Chip” Coldren, PhD, BWC TTA Director, CNA • Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA
4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	BJA Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, BJA • Yolaine Faustin, State Policy Advisor, BJA • Gerardo Velazquez, State Policy Advisor, BJA
5:00 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.	Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TTA team

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Summary of Discussions

This summary includes highlights from the general sessions, topical and procurement sessions, and keynote presentation. Key considerations and challenges are included for each session. In addition, during the sessions (using the virtual conference platform's capabilities), the BWC TTA team polled session attendees on a number of topics to gauge audience perception and program status. When applicable, the poll results are also included in the following session summaries.

Presentations

BWC Case Studies: Voices from the Field

Facilitators:

- Dr. Charles Katz, BWC TTA Lead and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University
- Dr. Aili Malm, BWC TTA Lead and Professor in the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice & Emergency Management, California State University, Long Beach

Panelists:

- Captain Phil Kirk, Park City, UT, Police Department
- Deputy Chief John Kornmann, Lakeville, MN, Police Department
- Deputy Chief Pat Rigdon, Colorado Springs, CO, Police Department
- Assistant Chief Lynn Waterworth, Jonesboro, AR, Police Department

Summary: In this session, agencies that have implemented BWC programs shared their experiences with agencies that are earlier in the BWC implementation process. Panelists addressed a wide range of subjects including agency accomplishments, implementation challenges, the positive effects of BWC programs on their agencies and on the communities they serve, department policies regarding BWCs, equipment and technology issues, officer attitudes, and coordination with other agencies requiring BWC video footage.

The panelists echoed each other on a number of important considerations and outcomes including potential efficiencies and cost savings of integrating BWCs and other camera systems; that the BWCs can move or fall off during strenuous physical activity; having audit policies helps officers understand and reinforce their agency's expectations, collaborations with external partners (e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, and the community) is critical; a functional relationship between the IT and police staff is a key to BWC program success; and the potential for push-back from prosecutors about accessing footage on digital data storage systems. The panelists' agencies had different approaches in a number of areas including their policies for when officers can or must activate and deactivate, when officers are allowed to review footage, Internal Affairs' (IA) rules for accessing camera footage, and allowing members of the public to view footage.

Key Considerations:

- Integrating internal programs that use cameras may be beneficial to agencies and result in increased efficiency, cost savings, and improved evidence gathering.
- Agencies may want to allow their officers' flexibility in determining the best mounting options, since cameras can move or fall off depending on the activity of the officers.
- Engaging the community and other external stakeholders early in the BWC program planning process is critical to BWC program success. Prosecutors and public defenders may be especially resistant to a new BWC program if they are not prepared to assume the additional workload BWCs will bring to their cases.
- Although BWCs may not reduce the number of complaints an agency receives, they may decrease the number of sustained complaints and shorten the complaint resolution time.
- Though no single approach to reviewing and auditing BWC videos exists, these reviews and audits can help officers understand and reinforce their agency's expectations, and maintain transparency and accountability for the organization.

Key Challenge:

- Engaging IT departments in BWC program implementation is critical, but can be difficult if shared knowledge of IT and operational-related tasks is lacking, and if the IT department resides outside of the law enforcement agency.

[Keynote Presentation](#)

Introductions:

- Dr. Chip Coldren, BWC TTA Director

Keynote Speaker:

- Chief Gordon Ramsay, Wichita, Kansas, Police Department

Summary: Chief Gordon Ramsay of the Wichita Police Department delivered the keynote address for the National Meeting. Chief Ramsay was appointed as the Wichita Police Chief in January 2016. Prior to that, he worked his way up the ranks of the Duluth, Minnesota, Police Department, serving as police chief there from 2006 to 2016. Chief Ramsay got an early start in policing at the age of 20 and has been committed to the philosophy of community policing in all his positions.

The Wichita Police Department is a nationally recognized leader in the field of policing and the use of BWCs. Under Chief Ramsay's leadership, the agency implemented BWCs, improved use of force training, decreased fatal officer-involved shootings, and decreased use of force lawsuits. During his keynote address, Chief Ramsay reflected on his experiences implementing Wichita's BWC program (one of the first police departments to do so), which initially had been motivated by community concerns over officer-involved shootings.

Chief Ramsay's presentation touched on many aspects of BWC implementation, expertly laying the foundation for the National Meeting and the topics to be discussed in further detail in subsequent sessions. He presented information on his and his agency's experience with candor and expert knowledge. Some of the highlights of his presentation included encouraging agencies to engage as many partner agencies and stakeholders as possible; challenges associated with camera mounting; the need for spare equipment; the importance of having the right people facilitate the implementation and oversight of the BWC program; the criticality of clear activation and deactivation requirements in policy; and how the decision to release or deny the release of BWC footage is often controversial.

Chief Ramsay ended his presentation looking toward the future of BWCs for Wichita and other agencies. He discussed the pilot effort his agency is pursuing for the use of BWCs by SWAT, and the use of BWCs for officers on federal task forces. The BWC TTA team is working with Wichita to develop a spotlight report on BWCs and SWAT operations, which is scheduled to be released in the coming months.

Key Considerations:

- Engage as many partner agencies and stakeholders as possible, including but not limited to local and state legislators, the district attorney and prosecutors, and public defenders.
- Carefully consider who implements and executes an agency's BWC program. A successful BWC program manager should be both knowledgeable and passionate about BWC implementation.
- Consider conducting tabletop exercises in which various scenarios are considered for public release to help agencies (and their legal staff) develop plans for the release of BWC video to the public.

Key Challenges:

- Insufficient camera mounting options and a lack of spare equipment can present challenges. Consider having multiple mounting options available to officers, having spare equipment on hand, and planning and ordering equipment upgrades well in advance of when they are needed.
- Activation and deactivation guidelines are critical elements of a BWC policy. Be prepared for a lack of BWC video footage to be questioned by the public and other external stakeholders.

Voices from the Field: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency

Facilitator:

- Damon Mosler, BWC TTA Lead and Deputy District Attorney, San Diego County

Panelists:

- Chief Allen Breach, Locust Township, PA, Police Department
- Sergeant James Cadden, East Lansdown, PA, Police Department
- Chief Aaron Lauth, Mt. Lebanon, PA, Police Department

Summary: This panel highlighted three agencies that have implemented BWCs through a regional collaboration as subgrantees to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). The panel was intended as a peer exchange for agencies that received a subaward to implement BWCs through the PCCD in 2019. However, many more agencies than just PCCD subgrantees participated in and listened to this peer exchange. Agencies of all types and sizes found the experiences and lessons learned shared by the panelists valuable.

Chief Allen Breach highlighted aspects of their program that increased stakeholder acceptance of the cameras including conducting small pilots of BWCs from several vendors, communicating about the BWCs to community members, and as officers implemented BWCs, they began to share videos with other officers to point out mistakes and best practices. East Lansdown Police Department adopted BWCs from a vendor used by two neighboring mutual aid agencies, which allowed for natural collaboration between agencies. Sergeant James Cadden also noted that BWCs have been instrumental in addressing complaints and improving training. Mt. Lebanon Police Department also conducted pilot programs and kept the community informed about the pilot program, which generated positive feedback and increased officer and community buy-in. Chief Aaron Lauth noted that despite the overwhelmingly positive feedback from officers, the department conducted more negotiation with the union than expected to ensure that the BWC policy worked for all stakeholders.

Key Considerations:

- Do not rush your selection of a BWC vendor. Reach out to multiple vendors and pilot several types of technology to inform vendor and camera selection.
- Reach out to agencies that have implemented BWCs to learn about their challenges, successes, and recommended practices.
- Engage your community, including police unions, in the BWC implementation process. Community members may be more accepting of BWCs if they fully understand how the department intends to introduce and use them.
- Make a plan for training your officers on BWC use. This may involve designating a team or unit to develop and deliver a training curriculum. Training should include a scenario-based or hands-on portion.

- Make a plan for how BWCs can be used to train officers on best practices and on mistakes to avoid. Consider how BWC footage can be used positively and proactively, including using BWCs to educate a community about policing practices.

Key Challenges:

- Include time in your BWC deployment process for policy input and review from the officers' union.
- Be aware of how state policies or laws may affect your ability to release or retain BWC footage. Pennsylvania's [Act 22](#) gives agencies in Pennsylvania more control over what BWC footage to release than agencies in some other states. One useful resource to help agencies discover state legislation is the Urban Institute's [Police Body-Worn Camera Legislation Tracker](#).

BWC 101 – Building a Foundation for Your BWC Initiative

Presenters:

- David Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Dr. Mike White, BWC TTA Co-Director and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

Summary: This presentation opened with an overview of the BWC PIP from BJA Senior Policy Advisor David Lewis. The BWC program began in May 2015 and has awarded \$82 million to grantees to help them implement BWC programs. At its inception, the BWC PIP developed a [BWC Toolkit](#) to assist grantees with their BWC implementation; the BWC TTA team continuously updates the toolkit with new resources and research.

Dr. Michael White provided an overview of existing BWC research. Over the past four years, researchers have published more than 50 studies on BWCs. Surveys have found that, over time, officers generally support the introduction of BWC programs. Community members and frequent consumers of police services also show high levels of support for BWC programs. In several studies, BWCs have led to substantial reductions in complaints and use of force, increases in guilty pleas, and enhanced outcomes in domestic violence cases. However, research questions remain, including the effects of BWCs on officer and citizen safety, officer activity and discretion, law enforcement specialty units (e.g., SWAT and K9), prosecution, and court outcomes. Dr. Michael White and his colleagues at ASU have developed [outcome directories](#) to assist individuals with easily understanding the existing research. These directories are available on the BWC TTA website.

Dr. White ended his presentation with an overview of the BWC PIP, including the [BWC policy review process](#) and key policy considerations captured in the [BWC policy review scorecard](#). Dr. White noted that both BWC PIP agencies and non-grantees could access the support provided by the BWC TTA team. Agencies can [request assistance](#) through the BWC TTA website.

Key Considerations:

- Make use of the BWC TTA resources currently available, including subject matter experts, peer exchanges, and written resources such as [Key Trends in BWC Policy and Practice](#) and [Drafting BWC Policy: Example Policy Content](#). Ask for assistance from your BWC TTA team or through the [BWC TTA website](#).
- Work with stakeholders to develop a comprehensive policy through a thorough and deliberate policy development process that covers the critical items captured in the [BWC policy review scorecard](#).

Key Challenges:

- With the considerable increase in BWC research over the last few years, it can be hard for agencies to stay abreast of BWC research. The [BWC outcome directories](#) developed by ASU can help agencies understand the current research landscape and outcomes. Consider the methodology, strengths, and weaknesses of these studies when evaluating their findings.

[Topical Session 1: BWC Policy: The Scorecard and Certification](#)

Presenters:

- Dr. Mike White, BWC TTA Co-Director and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University
- Director Orlando Cuevas, BWC TTA Lead
- Chief Harold Medlock, BWC TTA Lead

Summary: Dr. Mike White opened the session with an overview of the BWC PIP policy review process and then discussed some frequently asked questions about BWC policies. Every year, ASU publishes an update to an analysis of [Key Trends in Body-Worn Camera Policy and Practice](#). This year, ASU also examined [key BWC policy trends by agency size](#).

Director Orlando Cuevas and Chief Harold Medlock then explained how the policy development process could help agencies achieve stakeholder buy-in. The way that agencies communicate the BWC policy and program to the community is critical. They noted that having conversations to narrow down how an agency will use BWCs and who will wear them is important. A solid policy should describe how an agency would approach a situation every time; however, the practices or customs in a department will trump policy if they do not match.

Key Considerations:

- Agencies should involve stakeholders and partners in the policy development process as early as possible. Agencies should also keep their community apprised of policies and the BWC program implementation progress.
- Agencies should consider why they are implementing BWCs, including what outcomes they are hoping to achieve and who should wear BWCs.
- Agencies should ensure that training and practice match policy.

- Agencies should stay aware of [state law related to BWC use](#) and incorporate state law requirements into their BWC policies.

Key Challenges:

- Confronting and changing agency customs and practices may be difficult. Involving internal stakeholders in the policy development process (and testing of cameras) can help with officer buy-in.

[Topical Session 2: Searching for Answers: What Are the Effects of BWCs on Police Behavior?](#)

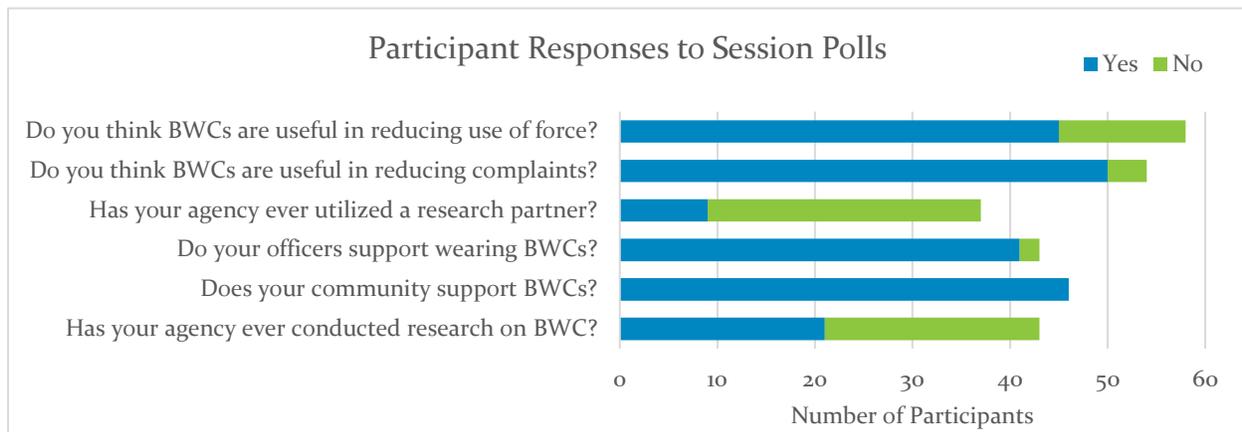
Presenters:

- Dr. Craig Uchida, BWC TTA Senior Advisor and President, Justice & Security Strategies
- Dr. Aili Malm, BWC TTA Lead and Professor in the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice & Emergency Management, California State University, Long Beach
- Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA

Summary: This session focused on what research has discovered regarding the effects of BWCs on police behavior. Dr. Craig Uchida highlighted research from the Los Angeles Police Department regarding BWCs and procedural justice. Dr. Aili Malm highlighted findings from five BWC studies that used randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to examine the effect of BWCs on complaints, use of force, officer activity, and criminal investigations. She also reviewed results present in the [TTA outcome directories](#).

Lt. Tom Woodmansee spoke about how agencies have used BWC research findings in the field. He also shared several anecdotes about how officers perceive research. In his experience, officers feel that researchers do not understand their perspectives; they also want researchers to make new findings—not tell them something they already know. Lt. Woodmansee pointed out that there are 18,000 law enforcement agencies across the country of various sizes, and it is difficult to create best practices relevant to all agencies.

Throughout the presentation, the BWC PIP polled attendees on various topics related to the presentation. Seventy-eight percent of respondents thought that BWCs reduce use of force, and 93 percent believed they are useful in reducing complaints. The officers of 100 percent of the agencies supported wearing BWCs, and community support was only slightly lower at 95 percent. Finally, 76 percent of respondents reported that their agencies have engaged a research partner, and 49 percent of respondents said their agencies have conducted research on their BWC programs.



Key Considerations:

- Agencies should be careful to find rigorous, research studies on agencies comparable to theirs to learn more about the potential effects of BWCs.
- Agencies may consider involving a research partner in BWC implementation and evaluation, and they should ensure that the research partner is experienced with conducting police research in the field.

Key Challenges:

- With the considerable increase in BWC research over the last few years, it can be hard for agencies to stay abreast of BWC research. The [BWC outcome directories](#) developed by ASU can help agencies understand the current research landscape and outcomes.
- Agencies may struggle to determine how to use research to guide their operations; examining how others use research may help in this area (e.g., see the [Cost-Benefit Study in Las Vegas](#) and the [Assessing Citizen Perceptions of Body-Worn Cameras after Encounters with Police](#) reports).

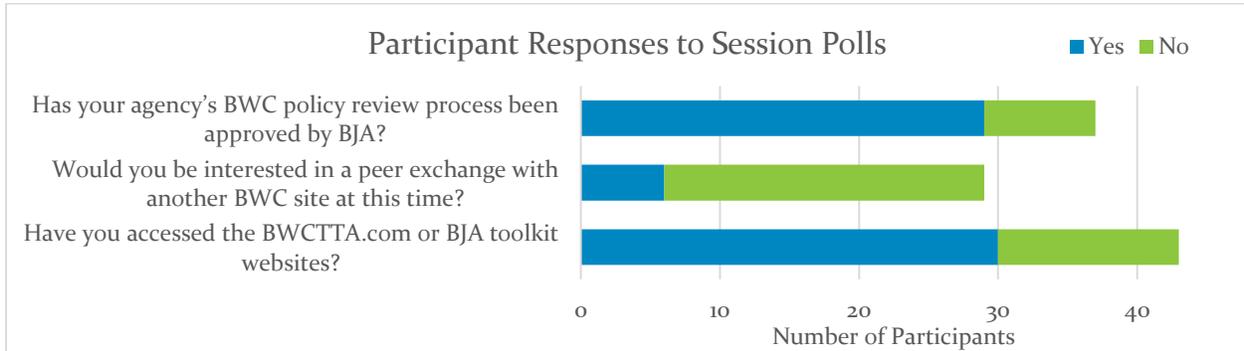
[Topical Session 3: BWC Resources: How Can We Help You?](#)

Presenters:

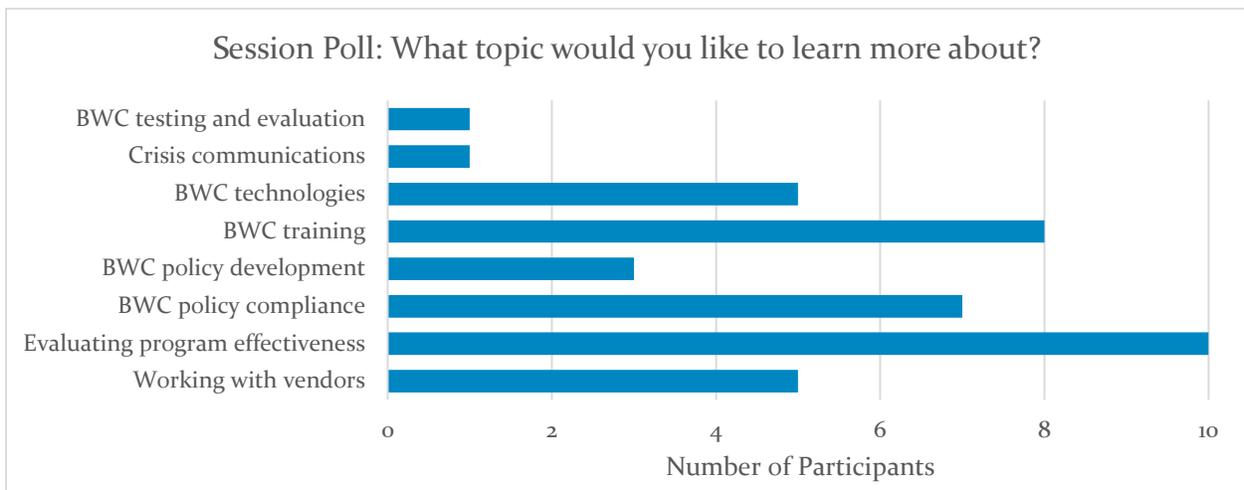
- Bridgette Bryson, BWC TTA Resource Coordinator, CNA
- Dr. Carrie Shelton, BWC TTA Project Manager, CNA

Summary: BWC TTA Project Manager Dr. Carrie Shelton and BWC TTA Resource Coordinator Bridgette Bryson began the session with an overview of the TTA resource types available through the BWC TTA program, including the speakers bureau, peer-to-peer exchanges, policy review, SME assistance, webinars, podcasts, in view commentaries, newsletters, and other resources. Ms. Bryson also showed where these TTA resources are available on the [BWC TTA website](#) and noted the BWC TTA social media Twitter handle (@BWC_TTA) and [YouTube Channel](#).

Meeting participants responded to several polls during this session. Participants were asked if they would be interested in a peer exchange with another BWC site, and 79 percent were not interested at this time, 14 percent were interested in a phone call, 7 percent were interested in a video conference, and none were interested in an in-person peer exchange. Participants were asked whether their agencies' BWC policy review processes had been approved; 76 percent of participants said yes, and 21 percent said no. Participants were asked whether they had accessed the bwctta.com or [BJA Toolkit](#) websites; 68 percent of participants said yes, and 30 percent said no.



Participants were also asked what topics they would like to learn more about, and 38 percent said evaluating program effectiveness, 31 percent said BWC training, 27 percent said BWC policy compliance, 19 percent said BWC technologies, 19 percent said working with vendors, 12 percent said BWC policy development, 4 percent said BWC testing and evaluation, and 4 percent said crisis communications.



Key Considerations:

- Reach out to your BWC TTA team or to BWCTTA@cna.org for BWC resources, sample policies, webinars, targeted SME assistance, and more.
- BWC TTA resources are available to any agency implementing BWC programs, not just BWC PIP grantees. Agencies may [request assistance](#) from the TTA team via the BWC TTA website.

Topical Session 4: Emerging Training Practices

Presenter:

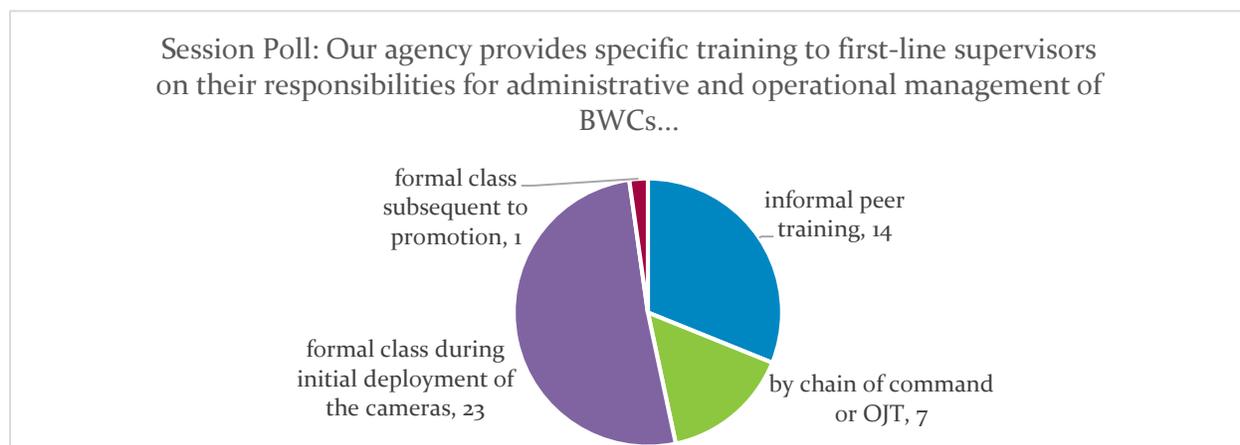
- Captain Dan Zehnder, BWC TTA Lead

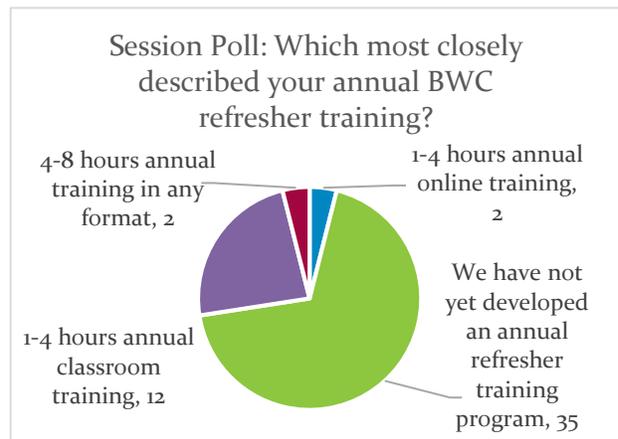
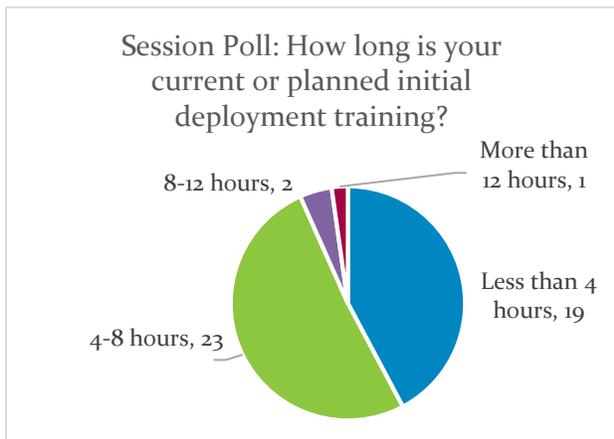
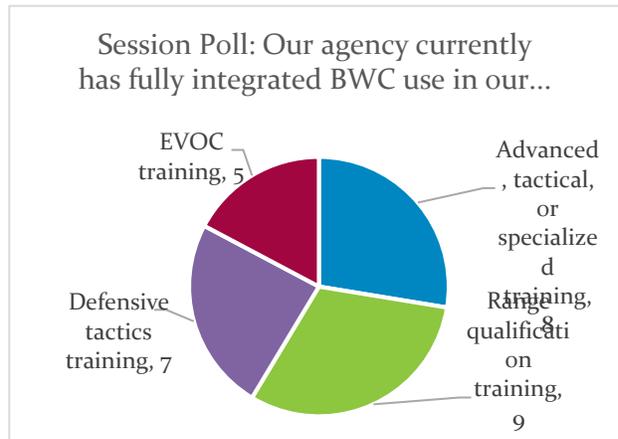
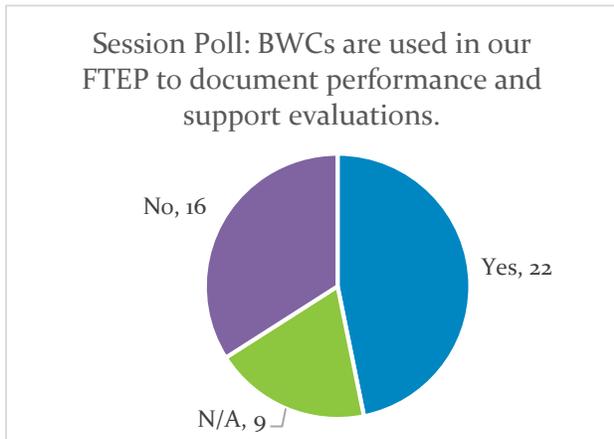
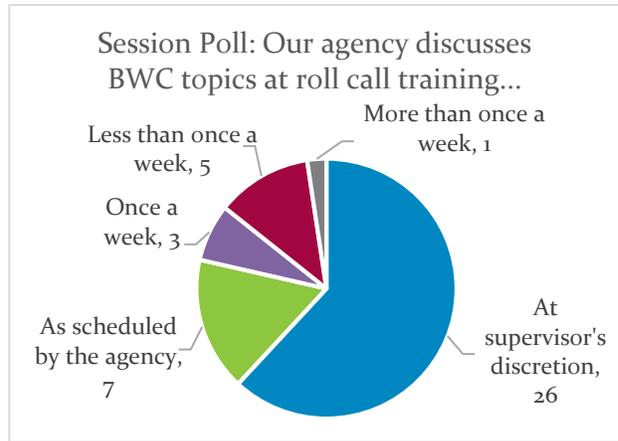
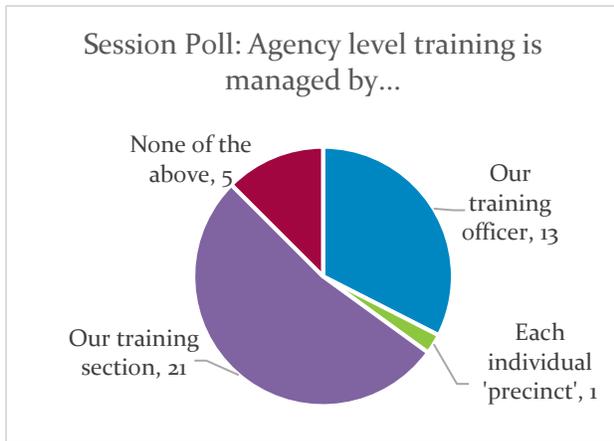
Summary: During this session, BWC TTA lead Captain Dan Zehnder presented on how agencies can improve BWC training, including training on the use of BWCs (e.g., initial deployment training) and integrating BWCs as a training tool in other training programs and training activities.

Captain Zehnder noted that the number of vendors providing initial deployment training to agencies has increased, but encouraged agencies not to abdicate training responsibility solely to their vendor. Agencies should integrate the BWC curriculum into all aspects of academy training. BWCs can be a vital tool in field training to document performance and improve new officer practices. Agencies should also plan for an annual BWC refresher training on method, policy, law, and equipment operation; include BWC training in supervisory or promotional training; consider using BWC footage for performance management; and consider implementing roll-call trainings. Agencies should also consider whether to centralize or decentralize training and the appropriate length of training for their agencies.

Captain Zehnder also discussed the use of BWCs during training activities, including for range activities, defensive tactics, the emergency vehicle operations course, and tactical and specialized unit training. It is important for officers and supervisors to understand the perspective the camera captures in these various situations.

Meeting participants responded to several polls during this session, including how training is provided to their first-line supervisors and at the agency level; whether their BWC training is included in roll-call training, Field Training and Evaluation Programs, refresher training, and other types of training; and how long their training lasts.





Key Considerations:

- Captain Zehnder reinforced the importance of continued training to prevent mistakes that could have significant, high-profile consequences. Agencies should continuously provide BWC training to their department and ensure that a unit or person is responsible for training consistency and delivery.
- The BWC TTA team first published a [deployment training guide](#) in 2018 with best practice recommendations organized into four modules, which can help agencies

organize their training and identify sufficient training lengths of time. Agencies may also find the [Body-Worn Camera Toolkit Training Spotlight](#) useful.

Key Challenges:

- Agencies should consider how BWC footage could improve tactical, operation, and field training. Taking a holistic approach to using BWCs for training purposes can greatly improve feedback officers receive during training, and therefore officer performance. However, a challenge is determining how to use BWCs in this way.

[Releasing BWC Footage: Critical Incidents and Communicating with the Public](#)

Presenters:

- Laura McElroy, Communications Strategist, McElroy Media Group
- Dr. Craig Uchida, BWC TTA Senior Advisor and President, Justice & Security Strategies

Summary: How an agency handles chain of custody and release of BWC video following a critical incident can make or break how the public perceives the agency's response. In this session, Laura McElroy, Communications Strategist, discussed planning for the release of BWC footage and communicating with the public following a critical incident. Ms. McElroy stated that the message from the community in the recent protests is that it needs a louder voice in oversight of policing; it needs a voice that is heard by police and a sense of transparency and accountability in policing. She noted that BWCs are a critical part of the response. Ms. McElroy provided examples of agencies that were able to connect with their communities during the protests and discussed different approaches to releasing BWC video following a critical incident. Some highlights from Ms. McElroy's advice included being swift, strong, and proactive when responding to critical incidents, or you risk looking inept or secretive. Questions police should consider about releasing BWC footage of a critical incident include when to release it, whether to edit it, and who should view it before making it public (e.g., people in the footage or their families, special interest groups, or key stakeholders).

Dr. Craig Uchida discussed BWC evidence following an officer-involved shooting or other critical incident, including supervisor actions, camera deactivation, and chain of custody. He discussed preliminary findings from the Digital Evidence Management (DEM) research the BWC TTA team is conducting. A component of the DEM research is to determine how digital evidence is managed and how BWC videos are released to the public (e.g., editing and explanations) during a critical incident. The study is ongoing, and a report is planned for fiscal year 2021.

Key Considerations:

- Be prepared to release BWC video to the public, and be consistent. Consider whether video should be first released to families and community leaders before the general public.

- Acting quickly to dispel rumors when releasing BWC video will establish your agency as an authoritative source of information. Monitoring social media will allow the agency to do so.
- A continuum of approaches exist for releasing BWC videos, from releasing raw footage to releasing edited, produced footage. Agencies should plan how they will release BWC video of a critical incident in advance of an incident occurring, and they should consider documenting this approach in a media release policy.
- The BWC TTA team can provide technical assistance to help agencies consider DEM policies and digital evidence release policies. Agencies can request assistance through their BWC TTA team or via the [BWC TTA website](#).

Key Challenges:

- Developing a media release policy can be challenging for agencies because conflicting opinions may exist regarding what, when, and how video footage should be released. Agencies should involve internal and external stakeholders in developing the appropriate policy for video release for their agency, just as they should involve them in their BWC policy development. Agencies should also consider any legal requirements for BWC video release.

Topical Session 5: Meeting the Challenges of Managing Digital Media Evidence: Working with Prosecutors and Using Analytics and Redaction Tools

Presenters:

- Dr. Craig Uchida, BWC TTA Senior Advisor and President, Justice & Security Strategies
- Assistant State Attorney Kalpesh Chotai, Office of the State Attorney, Broward County, FL
- Deputy District Attorney Damon Mosler, San Diego County, CA, and BWC TTA Lead
- Michelle Stern, Body-worn Camera Administrator, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Police Department

Summary: Digital media evidence may include many types of media, such as BWC videos, in-car camera videos, and automated license plate readers. During this session, participants learned best practices and considerations for managing digital media evidence.

Dr. Uchida stressed the importance of processing digital evidence because the amount of digital evidence has increased in recent decades and likely will continue to do so. When discussing video analytics and redaction, Dr. Uchida noted that agencies with BWC programs will accumulate a significant volume of video evidence over time, and departments will need to develop methods of collecting and organizing that evidence (e.g., tagging, categorizing, redacting, editing, and archiving).

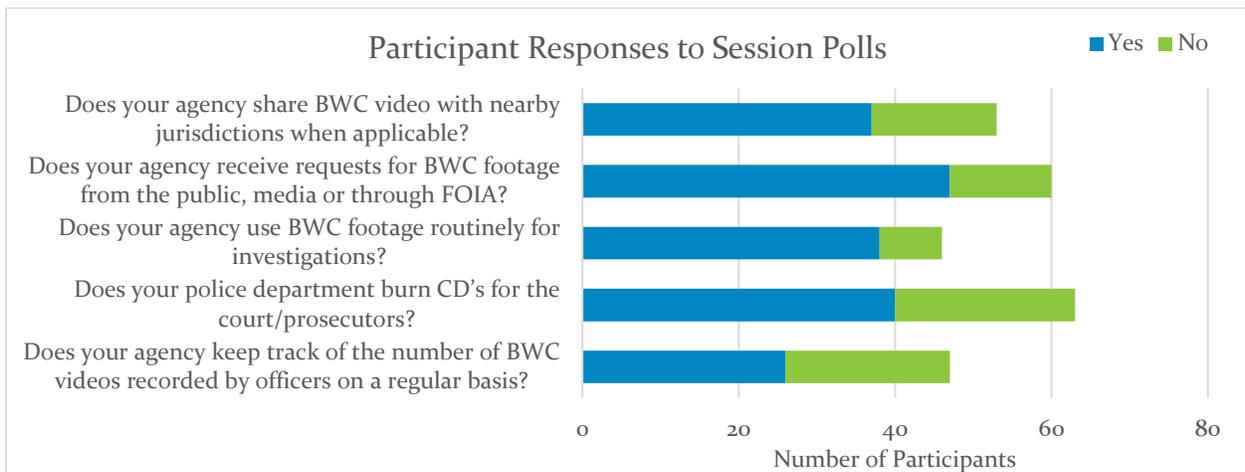
Body-worn Camera Administrator Michelle Stern of the Ft. Lauderdale Police Department discussed a regional collaboration (and working groups) among law enforcement agencies

in Broward, Dade, Palm Beach, and other nearby Florida counties. She also spoke about public records laws varying from state to state and the importance of understanding the laws.

Assistant State Attorney Kalpesh Chotai discussed the difficulty of review and redaction, advising agencies to work with public prosecutors to discuss public records requests. In addition, Mr. Chotai recommended regular trainings to refresh personnel on changes to public records laws.

Mr. Mosler indicated that nearly every case submitted to his office has digital evidence, meaning they have to process digital evidence very frequently. Mr. Mosler also discussed changes to their electronic discovery systems that came with the implementation of BWCs. He noted the importance of making sure that everyone who needs to can access the digital evidence, which can be difficult as courts are notoriously slow to adopt technology, and some still require law enforcement to “burn disks.” Both Mr. Chotai and Deputy District Attorney Damon Mosler have experienced issues coordinating the provision of BWC footage to defense attorneys. Some of the issues include delivery methods, proprietary file formats, and incorporating digital evidence from non-law enforcement personnel (witnesses, victims, etc.).

During the session, participants were asked a number of poll questions related to the topics discussed. Just over half of attendees’ agencies regularly track the number of BWC videos recorded by officers. Sixty-five percent still create CDs/DVDs for prosecutors or the court. Eighty-three percent routinely use BWC footage for investigations. Seventy-eight percent receive requests for BWC footage from the public or media. Seventy percent share BWC videos with nearby jurisdictions.



Key Considerations:

- Plan for digital evidence management requirements by estimating the extent of anticipated BWC video footage production, along with state and local retention requirements. Agencies may benefit from a peer exchange or regional collaboration with other agencies that have already implemented BWCs in their local area (since they will likely be bound by similar retention laws).

- Develop methods of collecting and organizing digital evidence (e.g., tagging, categorizing, redacting, editing, and archiving) to streamline and facilitate the management of the vast amount of digital evidence that will likely be produced with the deployment of BWCs.
- Communicate early and often with criminal justice partners regarding the management of digital medial evidence, including receiving, discovering, reviewing, and redacting evidence.
- Plan for public records requests (e.g., FOIA requests) by understanding cost, personnel, redaction, and delivery method requirements. Agencies can understand these elements by working with their criminal justice stakeholders including prosecutors, public defenders, and the court system. State statutes and release exemptions should also be considered.

Key Challenges:

- Ensuring public defenders and courts have access to all the digital evidence for a case has been a challenge for many agencies. Agencies should bring these partners into the BWC program planning and implementation process as early as possible, and work with them to streamline (e.g., through technology) the provision of digital media evidence.

Topical Session 6: BWCs in Nonpatrol Operations

Facilitators:

- Dr. Janne Gaub, BWC TTA Lead and Assistant Professor, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte
- Lieutenant Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA

Panelists:

- Chief Ed Book, Santa Fe College
- Major Simon Haynes, Pulaski County, AR, Sheriff's Office
- Sheriff Mike Miller, Bedford County, VA, Sheriff's Office
- Sergeant Brian Neal, Bedford County, VA, Sheriff's Office

Summary: In this session, panelists discussed the use of BWCs by nonpatrol law enforcement (and related) personnel, such as SWAT units, detectives, school resource officers (SROs), correctional entities, and investigators. Panelists discussed providing BWCs to these entities within their organizations, including the reasons for and benefits of such an approach.

Chief Book of Santa Fe College noted that for his agency, every sworn officer has a BWC, including K-9, SROs, and SWAT, regardless of rank or assignment; the chief even wears one. He also noted that the nuances of higher education protections (e.g., student records) may overlap with those in law enforcement (e.g., state statute, public record), which can create complications in determining BWC policy on when to record. Major Simon Haynes from the Pulaski County Sheriff's Office noted that initially they had some resistance to the

cameras, but it was overcome once deputies saw the benefits of the cameras (most of their lawsuits have come out of their detention center). Major Haynes noted that every sworn law enforcement officer, including investigators, has a BWC because they consider the evidence gathered through BWCs to be vital. Sheriff Mike Miller of Bedford County noted that they have one BWC assigned to their criminal investigation division. When detectives respond to certain types of calls, they are required to take the BWC with them (e.g., if they anticipate a hostile interview).

The panelists encouraged agencies to develop relationships (and potentially memorandums of understanding) with surrounding districts to be able to share evidentiary videos. When assigned to task forces, panelist noted personnel assigned to task forces are governed by the rules of that task force. If the agency responsible for the task force prohibit their use in task force operations, then the participating agency would not be required to use BWCs during task force operations. Panelists also stressed the importance of early stakeholder involvement to ensure their support is part of program implementation and to discuss any specific policy considerations that accompany providing BWCs to nonpatrol officers.

Key Considerations:

- When implementing BWCs for any officer type, internal and external stakeholder engagement is key. Agencies should engage the officers who will wear the cameras in the policy development and camera testing and evaluation processes. Agencies should also engage external stakeholders such as students, faculty, staff, courtroom personnel, neighboring agencies, federal task forces, and others who might encounter these officers during their day-to-day operations.
- Memorandums of agreement or understanding (MOAs or MOUs) can help agencies develop and formalize relationships with partners and other stakeholders. This is especially important for conducting joint operations if not all agencies have BWCs. The BWC TTA team discusses MOUs further in [this resource](#), which also includes sample MOUs between various agency types.

Key Challenges:

- Deploying BWCs to various officer types may require modifications to an agency's BWC policy. For example, activation and deactivation requirements may differ for patrol and SWAT officers, especially when considering the potential to capture sensitive tactical discussions. The BWC TTA team can help agencies identify such considerations through SME assistance or peer exchanges with other agencies that have already implemented BWCs for the officer types under consideration. Agencies can request such assistance through their BWC TTA team or through the [BWC TTA website](#).

Topical Session 7: Complying with BWC Policy: Monitoring and Auditing BWC Usage

Facilitator:

- Captain Dan Zehnder, BWC TTA Lead

Panelists:

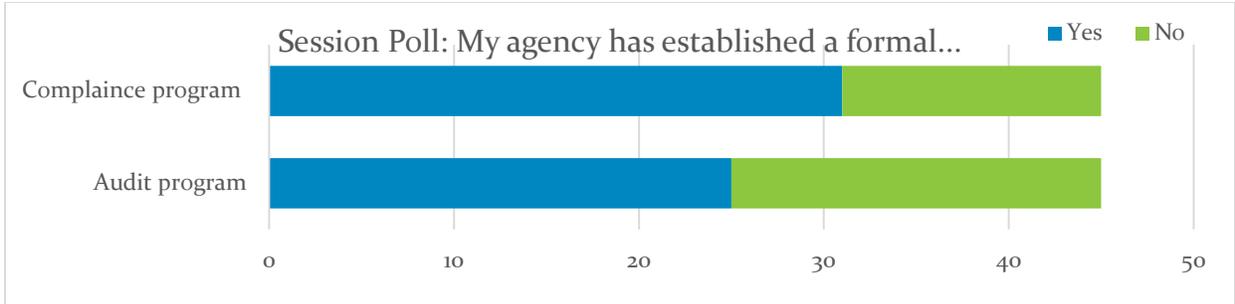
- Deputy Chief Albert Handy, Camden County, NJ, Police Department
- Deputy Commissioner Danny Murphy, Baltimore, MD, Police Department
- Captain Jeff Spiess, St. Anthony, MN, Police Department

Summary: This session focused on issues, concepts, and approaches to BWC video review and program auditing, including discussion of different “levels” of monitoring (e.g., monitoring of individual officer, program, and organizational performance). Panelists also discussed approaches for agencies implementing compliance monitoring programs, and they highlighted various compliance monitoring programs that BWC PIP sites have implemented.

Deputy Commissioner Danny Murphy of the Baltimore Police Department noted that though compliance checks may sound complicated, an agency can start simple and assess whether officers are following critical aspects of the BWC policy (e.g., activation and deactivation). He noted that these checks are vital to the overall success of a BWC program because failing to follow policy may hurt public trust rather than earn it. Deputy Chief Handy of the Camden County Police Department noted that both first-line supervisors and an audit unit (sworn or civilian personnel) should conduct compliance checks. Supervisors have primary responsibility for field personnel, so performing checks gives them a firsthand look at the work of their subordinate officers. An audit unit can provide additional resources and conduct checks when the supervisor is unable. Captain Jeff Spiess of St. Anthony Police Department noted that performing these checks makes it easier to identify problems early on.

Technology can assist with compliance reviews and audits processes; however, they still require manual components. Participants also noted that agencies may approach noncompliance differently. Some document every time an officer is out of compliance, whether intentionally or by human error, and report this through the chain of command whereas others may take a more lenient approach. For example, if missing footage has no negative effect (i.e., was not needed during a serious incident), they can better respond to that failure through training rather than enacting overly harsh discipline.

During the session, participants were polled to determine how far their agencies had progressed in implementing compliance and auditing programs. Sixty-nine percent had implemented a formal compliance program, and 56 percent had implemented a formal audit program. They were also asked who in their agency conducts compliance checks.



Key Considerations:

- Agencies should at minimum review BWC videos for compliance with critical elements of a BWC policy (e.g., activation and deactivation). As agencies become more sophisticated in their compliance monitoring processes, agencies can benefit from expanding BWC video reviews to examine compliance with all department policies, procedures, laws, and directives.
- Agencies should also ensure, through audits, that compliance reviews are occurring as intended and that officer noncompliance issues are addressed appropriately.

Key Challenges:

- Compliance programs can significantly increase workloads for supervisors, professional standards, and Internal Affairs. If burdened by these limitations, agencies can start simple with BWC policy compliance processes, checking for critical elements of a BWC policy and assessing compliance based on a random sampling of videos. Hiring additional staff and automated technology can decrease these workloads and help agencies implement more sophisticated compliance review and auditing programs. The TTA team has developed a number of resources to assist agencies in this area, including [two podcasts](#) on the topic with Captain Dan Zehnder, a [webinar](#), and an [in view](#). Agencies can also receive assistance from BWC TTA SMEs and from peer-to-peer exchanges with agencies that have already implemented compliance programs.

Topical Session 8: What's New in BWC (and Related) Technology?

Facilitator:

- Tom Woodmansee, BWC TTA Senior Advisor, CNA

Panelists:

- Elliot Harkavy, BWC TTA Technology Advisor, CNA
- Assistant Chief Dinesh Patil, Montgomery County, MD, Police Department
- Director Eddie Reyes, BWC TTA Lead

Summary: This session covered the latest advancements in BWC and related technology, with presenters discussing the potential uses, benefits, and considerations for implementing these technologies. Panelists noted the importance of understanding the necessities of a BWC program before program development and implementation, including infrastructure, funding, and a policy that is fluid enough to change with technology and other needs.

Director Eddie Reyes noted that digital ethics are more important than ever for law enforcement agencies. For this reason, technology has to be delivered not only effectively, but also ethically. For example, technology provides time stamps so that everyone knows when and who recorded, accessed, copied, or transferred footage. However, ethical considerations are still largely in the human realm because they must be built into technologic systems and department processes.

Key Considerations:

- A BWC is much more than simply another technology device. Many things need to be considered before implementing BWC technology (e.g., stakeholders, policy, and video release); digital ethics and accountability are becoming critically important for agencies that have or are considering BWC programs.
- The rapid pace of evolution for BWC technology and program implementation is likely to continue. Agencies should consider the fact that this technology is likely to change considerably in the next few years when making decisions about BWC technology acquisition and program evolution. It is a good idea to have both a near-term and long-term view of an agency's plans for technology implementation.

Key Challenges:

- Justifying the cost of BWC technology may be difficult for some agencies, especially smaller agencies. When examining cost, agencies should also consider the return on investment (ROI) for these technologies, including any deferred or avoided costs (e.g., lawsuits). The TTA team has developed a few resources to help agencies understand technology costs including a [BWC Cost and Storage Estimator](#) and commentary on [Understanding the Costs and Benefits of Implementing a BWC Program](#).

Managing Your BJA BWC PIP Grant

Presenters:

- David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Gerardo Velazquez, State Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Summary: BJA Senior Policy Advisor and BWC Lead David Lewis and BJA State Policy Advisor Gerardo Velazquez led a discussion of the procurement process and the purpose and goals of the BJA Grant Team. They noted that federal procurement guidelines require that agency procurement be open, free competition. In certain instances, there may be different guidelines to follow based on the type of entity. Agencies must also follow state and local procurement guidelines. Agencies must be able to present documentation to BJA demonstrating that the procurement guidelines were met.

The BJA Grant Team aims to help agencies follow the BJA procurement and grant guidelines and rules. The BJA State Policy Advisors are the first point of contact for BWC PIP sites for all programmatic, financial, and administrative matters related to BWC PIP grants.

Key Considerations:

- Agencies must comply with federal, state, and local procurement guidelines and requirements. Agencies must be able to present documentation to BJA demonstrating that the procurement guidelines were met. Three key resources to help agencies with this include the [DOJ Financial Guide](#), [Federal Procurement Guide](#), and [2019 new grantee webinar](#).
- Agencies should communicate any changes in grant scope and budget to BJA for review and approval. Changes should also be communicated through the BJA State Policy Advisor.

Key Challenges:

- Agencies often have questions regarding grant management, especially agencies that may be first-time BJA grantees. Agencies should contact their BJA State Policy Advisor with any grant questions. If an agency is unsure who its State Policy Advisor is, it can reach out to the BWC TTA team.

Procurement Session 1: Procuring your equipment: What are the federal requirements?

Presenters:

- David Lewis, BWC Lead and Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Gerardo Velazquez, State Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Summary: In this session, BWC Lead and BJA Senior Policy Advisor David Lewis and BJA State Policy Advisor Gerardo Velazquez discussed specific federal procurement requirements. A number of BJA and BWC TTA resources can assist with the procurement

process. Four key resources include the [DOJ Financial Guide](#), [Federal Procurement Guide](#), [2019 new grantee webinar](#), [generic RFP template](#), and the [2019 BJA solicitation](#).

Mr. Lewis reviewed technology considerations for BWCs including the camera technology, storage options, and digital media evidence management. In 2016, NIJ developed a [Market Survey of Body-Worn Camera Technologies](#) that can help agencies review and understand various technology options—the selection of which will influence program costs.

Key Considerations:

- Agencies must evaluate a number of BWC technology considerations when selecting a BWC vendor. They should look at available BWC technology and test and evaluate multiple vendors. The [2016 NIJ Market Survey of Body-Worn Camera Technologies](#) can help agencies identify technology considerations.
- Agencies should consider the full life-cycle costs of a BWC program when making an acquisition, including such costs as equipment purchase, installation, training, operation and maintenance, accessories, power requirements, and software licenses.
- Agencies should maintain all procurement-related documentation, including the solicitation, solicitation responses, and documentation showing how the agency chose a vendor. Agencies should also maintain all documentation for meeting matching fund requirements.

Key Challenges:

- Agencies may struggle to understand BJA BWC budget requirements and limitations and federal procurement requirements. Supplanting, the \$2,000/camera cost threshold, and matching funds are often confusing for agencies. The [DOJ Financial Guide](#) and [Federal Procurement Guide](#) can help agencies identify requirements. BWC PIP agencies can also contact their BJA State Policy Advisors regarding procurement and budget questions.

[Procurement Session 2: BWC Program Costs: Lessons Learned](#)

Facilitator:

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

Panelists:

- Elliot Harkavy, BWC TTA Technology Advisor, CNA
- Chief Scot Haug, BWC TTA Lead
- Captain Todd Jones, Virginia Beach, VA, Police Department
- Damon Mosler, Deputy District Attorney (DA), San Diego County, CA, and BWC TTA Lead

Summary: BWC TTA Director Chip Coldren facilitated a discussion on lessons learned from BWC procurement including unanticipated program costs, preventing cost overruns, evaluating vendor proposals, developing a strong RFP, and workflow impacts to other stakeholders (e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, and courts). Following the discussion,

Mr. Harkavy demonstrated the [BWC Cost and Storage Estimator](#) tool developed by the BWC TTA team.

Panelists noted unanticipated costs are often associated with hardware (e.g., replacement batteries and extra cords), redaction, storage, licensing, FOIA, and IT infrastructure costs (e.g., IT personnel time, WiFi costs, costs for hotspots outside of law enforcement buildings, electrical costs, and costs associated with upgrading Long-Term Evolution (LTE) systems). They also noted the importance of considering the end user and including all relevant stakeholders in discussions regarding BWC workflows and costs, since there will be costs for “downstream” criminal justice partners (e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, and courts).

Panelists encouraged agencies to not focus solely on the expense of a camera but also on the needs of the agency, and the benefits of BWCs. BWC TTA Director Dr. Chip Coldren noted that a BWC program sometimes acts like insurance, especially in the case of a serious incident and potential lawsuit. Additionally, BWC programs may be implemented in many ways, and some are cheaper than others. Agencies may find it useful to talk with other customers, such as partner agencies, to help develop RFPs and verify the type of service they received from vendors. Panelists also encouraged agencies to make sure they develop a good RFP.

Key Considerations:

- Agencies should involve all partners and stakeholders in planning their BWC program from the inception to fully assess and understand the impacts, including workflow and costs, to these partners. Neglecting to do so can result in unanticipated costs and a lack of program support both internally and externally.
- Agencies should investigate other potential funding sources, such as federal, state, and private grants; asset forfeiture funds; and creative funding sources such as using low rates to refinance debt to free up funds (e.g., Tampa, Florida). Agencies can visit www.grants.gov to view funding opportunities from 26 federal agencies.

Key Challenges:

- Understanding the full life-cycle costs of a BWC program can be difficult for law enforcement agencies. Peer agencies that have implemented BWC programs can be a great resource in this area. The [BWC Cost and Storage Estimator](#), although it does not include every cost associated with BWCs, can help agencies identify and estimate many of the primary costs of a BWC program. When considering costs, agencies should also consider deferred costs, avoided costs, and return on investments.

BJA's BWC Performance Measurement

Presenter:

- Victoria Goldberg, Bureau of Justice Assistance Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) Contract Team

Summary: Victoria Goldberg of the BJA PMT Contact Team led a discussion of the purpose and use of BJA's performance measurements. The performance measurements formalize the process of collecting and analyzing data that relate to program implementation through grant funding. BWC grantees must record these performance measurements to help BJA and their agencies track progress toward goals, understand how funds are used, and comply with the law. Performance measurement helps BJA and grantees identify successes and areas for improvement, track activity, and proactively request and provide assistance.

Ms. Goldberg provided examples of performance measurement reports and described the performance measurement questionnaire and systems. Ms. Goldberg also described some challenges to reporting performance measures. BJA offers a help desk for PMT and GMS, assistance from grant managers, and some instructions for common questions (e.g., instructions for reporting "zeros" in a mandatory measure).

To end the presentation, Ms. Goldberg summarized some of the performance measures BJA BWC PIP grantees report in the system. BJA awarded \$22.5M to BWC grantees in FY 2020, \$23M in FY 2019, and \$12.3M in FY 2018. FY 2019 agencies are using these funds to purchase 15,759 cameras. Based on information reported in the PMT system, FY 2018 grantees have provided BWC training to 21,044 officers.

Key Considerations:

- Agencies must remain aware of and execute performance measurement reporting requirements throughout the life of the grant or until they close out the grant with BJA. Reports are due quarterly, biannually, and at grant close out.
- Agencies should develop specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives and be detailed in their reporting of their progress meeting goals and objectives in their reports to BJA.

Key Challenges:

- Agencies may have questions regarding performance measurement reporting. BJA offers a help desk for PMT and GMS, assistance from grant managers, and some instructions for common questions. These will be updated with the deployment of the new "JustGrants" system in the fall of 2020.

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Key Technical Assistance Takeaways

All meeting materials are posted on the [BWC TTA website](#), which will be beneficial for current sites, future sites, and sites that were unable to attend the meeting.

The information below highlights some of the TTA that may be reviewed and developed in response to the National Meeting discussions and needs of participating agencies. The material and the sessions recorded during the meeting will be posted on the BWC TTA website.

- A guide or “how to” sheet to assist agencies in developing compliance and auditing reviews and processes, especially for small and medium-sized agencies.
- More resources capturing pros, cons, and other considerations on the use of BWCs by nonpatrol officers (e.g., SWAT, K-9, SROs, detectives, civil service officers, and others). Participants were especially interested in recommendations for SWAT and multiagency task forces.
- A resource describing the pros, cons, and other considerations of in-car cameras and BWCs for agencies that may be choosing between the two systems or phasing out existing systems. Such a resource would also address the benefits and disadvantages of using both in-car camera and BWCs, as well as systems designed specifically to integrate the two technologies.
- A guide or “how to” sheet to assist agencies in conducting test and evaluation of BWC equipment from various vendors.
- A guide to assist agencies in evaluating BWC program effectiveness.
- A detailed resource on how to incorporate BWCs into various types of training (e.g., initial, academy, in-service, roll call) and how to use BWCs as a training tool. Example training policies, if available, may also be useful.
- Additional opportunities for peer-to-peer exchanges between sites should be considered. These could involve virtual and regional peer-to-peer exchanges.
- Following the meeting, a number of sites noted they are updating their policies based on lessons learned during the event. For example, one agency is clarifying how it will release BWC footage in its policy. These sites’ TTA teams have provided sample policy language for consideration to a few agencies on a number of topics.

If unable to find a TTA resource on a topic of interest or to request training and technical assistance, please contact the BWC TTA team at BWCTTA@cna.org or visit our website at www.bwctta.com.

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Evaluation Summary

This section summarizes evaluation responses from the participant feedback survey distributed following the BWC TTA National Meeting, as well as the individual session feedback captured during the meeting. Attending the meeting were 262 representatives from BWC PIP sites and 13 from other law enforcement agencies, as well as members of the BWC TTA Team, subject matter experts, and 7 representatives from BJA (for a total of 327 meeting participants). A total of 56 attendees completed the participant feedback survey. The participant feedback survey asked attendees to rate eight components of the meeting using a five-point Likert scale from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree.” Attendees were also asked to answer two open-ended questions to help CNA improve and prepare for future meetings.

Feedback on the individual sessions (as captured in the conference applications) ranged from zero to 15 responses per session. For the individual sessions, participants had the opportunity to respond to three rated questions (again using a five-point Likert scale) and to comment on the session.

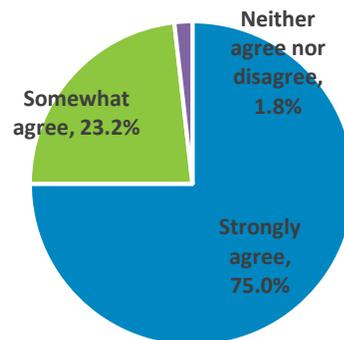
Participant Feedback Survey Results

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

Rated Questions

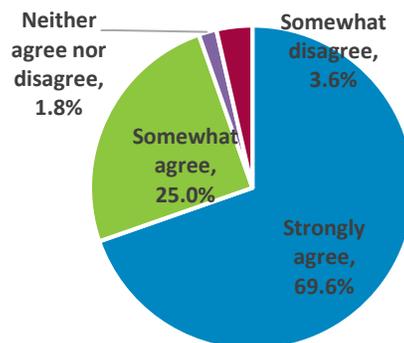
“The content presented at the conference was useful.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	42
Somewhat agree	13
Neither agree nor disagree	1
Somewhat disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0



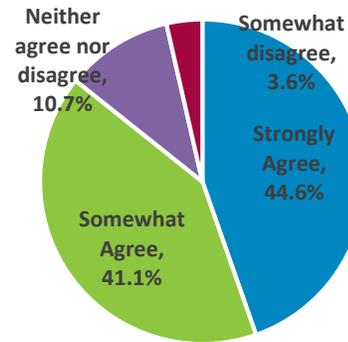
“The conference met my expectations.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	39
Somewhat agree	14
Neither agree nor disagree	1
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	0



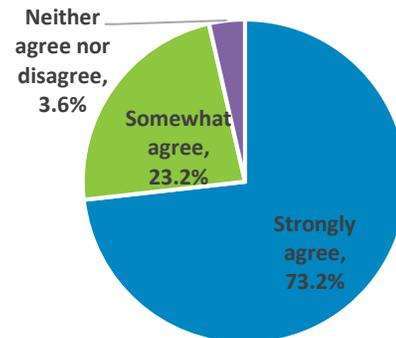
“The online format was conducive to learning.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	25
Somewhat agree	23
Neither agree nor disagree	6
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	0



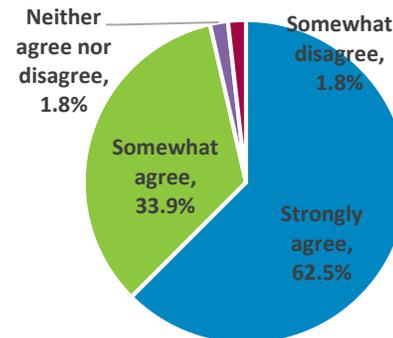
“The length of the sessions was appropriate.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	35
Somewhat agree	19
Neither agree nor disagree	1
Somewhat disagree	1
Strongly disagree	0



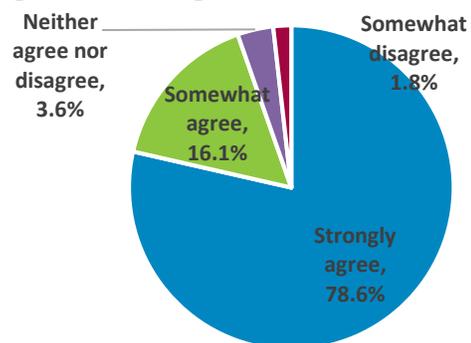
“The half-day schedule worked well for me.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	44
Somewhat agree	9
Neither agree nor disagree	2
Somewhat disagree	1
Strongly disagree	0



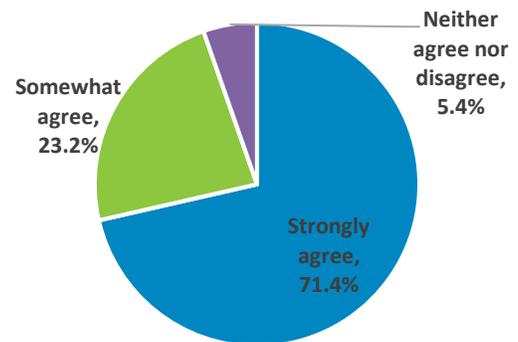
“I feel better informed about BWC TTA after attending this meeting.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	41
Somewhat agree	13
Neither agree nor disagree	2
Somewhat disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0



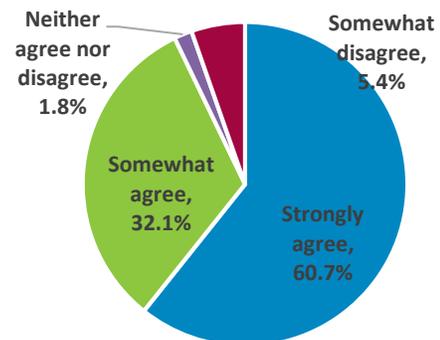
“I feel better informed about BJA expectations as a result of this meeting.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	41
Somewhat agree	13
Neither agree nor disagree	2
Somewhat disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0



“The technology platforms worked well.”

Answer	Response Frequency
Strongly agree	34
Somewhat agree	18
Neither agree nor disagree	1
Somewhat disagree	3
Strongly disagree	0



Open-Ended Questions

Overall, the response to the meeting was positive, although a number of attendees commented that they prefer the in-person format because it provides more opportunities to make individual connections. Participants made no specific requests for TTA in the open-ended questions, but several respondents commented that they have appreciated the TTA they have already received. Other comments focused on the conference format (virtual rather than in-person) and complimented the meeting overall.

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

- “The virtual meeting was great. I do regret not being there in person and meeting TTA members we have been working with. In-person meetings are great, but this worked out well. We are days away from implementation, so not traveling worked well. Would have liked to have met with other departments and networked. Maybe next time.”
- “Great meeting.”
- “I think it was well put together; it was more us attendees learning the systems to watch.”
- “I really don't have any suggestions as I am new to the program and still learning.”
- “One on ones with some items.”
- “Not your fault but remote is just very hard when you are still at work and dealing with current issues opposed to being away and committed to the learning.”
- “I would have liked the PowerPoints to have more detail. Being that this meeting was on Zoom, too many things are happening at the office to allow me to focus on

the instruction at 100 percent. It would have been nice to have had more detail on the PowerPoints in order to have been able to document more notes.”

- "It was very well done. My only suggestion is having the Zoom access item on the agenda prior to the daily event start. I logged into that and realized it was for the facilitators to do a quick rundown before the actual session started."
- "This conference was great, I just wish we had it earlier to the award agreement notification because it answered a lot about procurement, withholding funds and release, reporting, and best practices for training and policy."
- "Didn't really care for the format on day three, I think it was this day. No interaction, faces or who was attending."
- "Check all PowerPoints and connections prior to starting the class."
- "Technical Assistance has been great for us."
- "Great."
- "I was quite pleased with how it worked. I'm not that technology savvy, and after just a bit of practice was able to figure it out fairly well."
- "The BWC TTA team that we work with have been great. There's been great information shared when we have had questions and feel that it would be easy to reach out when we do have questions. Because of the conference, I will dive a bit deeper into the BWC TTA website to see all of the offerings. Recorded webinars from the site have been a great source of information for me. Thanks for all the hard work!"
- "Did not get enough information on how to file the required reports and details on how to file reports."
- "A few issues with audio. But nothing that was not addressed."

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

- "Thank you BJA, presenters, organizers, and all TTA members. I know this has been a crazy year, but you all did a great job."
- "Wish we could have done it in person, but everyone involved did an amazing job."
- "I think that remotely holding a conference of this magnitude is a lofty endeavor. I appreciate everyone's effort in making the event a success under very difficult circumstances. Thank you."
- "The keynote speaker was fantastic."
- "Some of the presentations on day 4 were a bit too fast, and a few of the presenters simply read from the slides with little elaboration. I think that some presenters made too many assumptions that participants automatically understood the terminology and acronyms."
- "Although I am definitely not, I ended the seminar feeling like something of a BWC subject matter expert, at least from the perspective of policy development."
- "In person is so much more engaging, and I do pay better attention than on line. I had a few work issues to arise that would cause me to tend to other activities while viewing a session. If we are ever allowed to travel again, maybe host a hybrid meeting? Have in-person meeting and online accessibility that has a 'viewing fee.'"

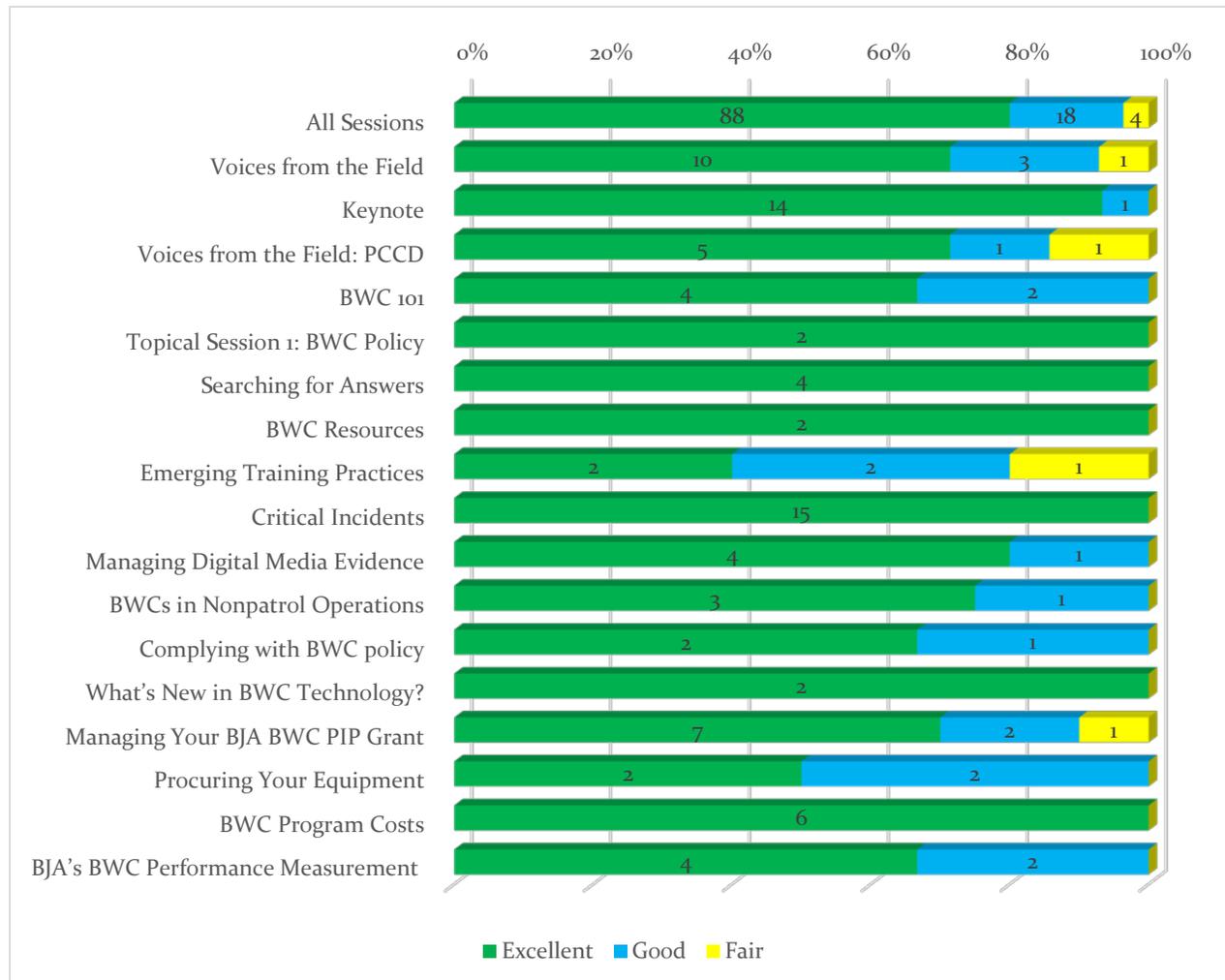
- “Great job!!!”
- “I feel an in-person conference would work better for learning, but with COVID-19 it is understanding why it was online. I thought the online was done well considering.”
- “Having been to a previous BWC National Meeting in 2018, which I found to be very worthwhile, one of the best grant conferences I have attended, this one was a little of a letdown, just not the same level of information provided or engagement.”
- “Also did not realize that it was so necessary to change my user name in order to receive credit for the conference until later on.”
- “Very useful and informative overall meeting.”
- “I was skeptical, at first, about how effective a virtual National Conference would be, but I have to say I was very pleased with the overall effectiveness of the topics discussed, and the half-day sessions were enough to keep my interest throughout each of the four days. I have been to other conferences where full days of discussion or breakout sessions ended in limited numbers by the end of the day. I was very impressed with the quality of the training.”
- “Thank you for a great conference!”
- “Considering the format that we had to do because of COVID, I think the conference went really well. A suggestion for the informal polls throughout the sessions, options for “not applicable,” “I don’t know,” etc. Many questions really were dictated based on where agencies were in the process. Again, this was a first time for everyone, and I think it was really put together well. Kudos to everyone that made this happen!”
- “Excellent seminar. It explained a lot of steps already taken and why they occurred. We are a very small agency, and this is our first federal grant. I feel we understand a lot better at this point.”
- “The conference was even better than I expected for a virtual setting.”
- “Just wanted to reach out and compliment you and all of the CNA and TTA folks on a job well done. I found the conference to be very beneficial and extremely informative. Any idea when the recorded sessions will be available? There were several that I would like to watch again and share with my grant team. There were other sessions that I could not attend because I attended a different session that occurred simultaneously. Again, tons of good information and quite a few good presenters and dialogue.”
- “Being new to the team, I want to say that I really benefited from this week’s national conference. I took pages of notes. My whole career I’ve been on the custody side of corrections, so as I said, this week really helped me. I look forward to contacting you all in the near future. Thank you!”

Individual Session Feedback

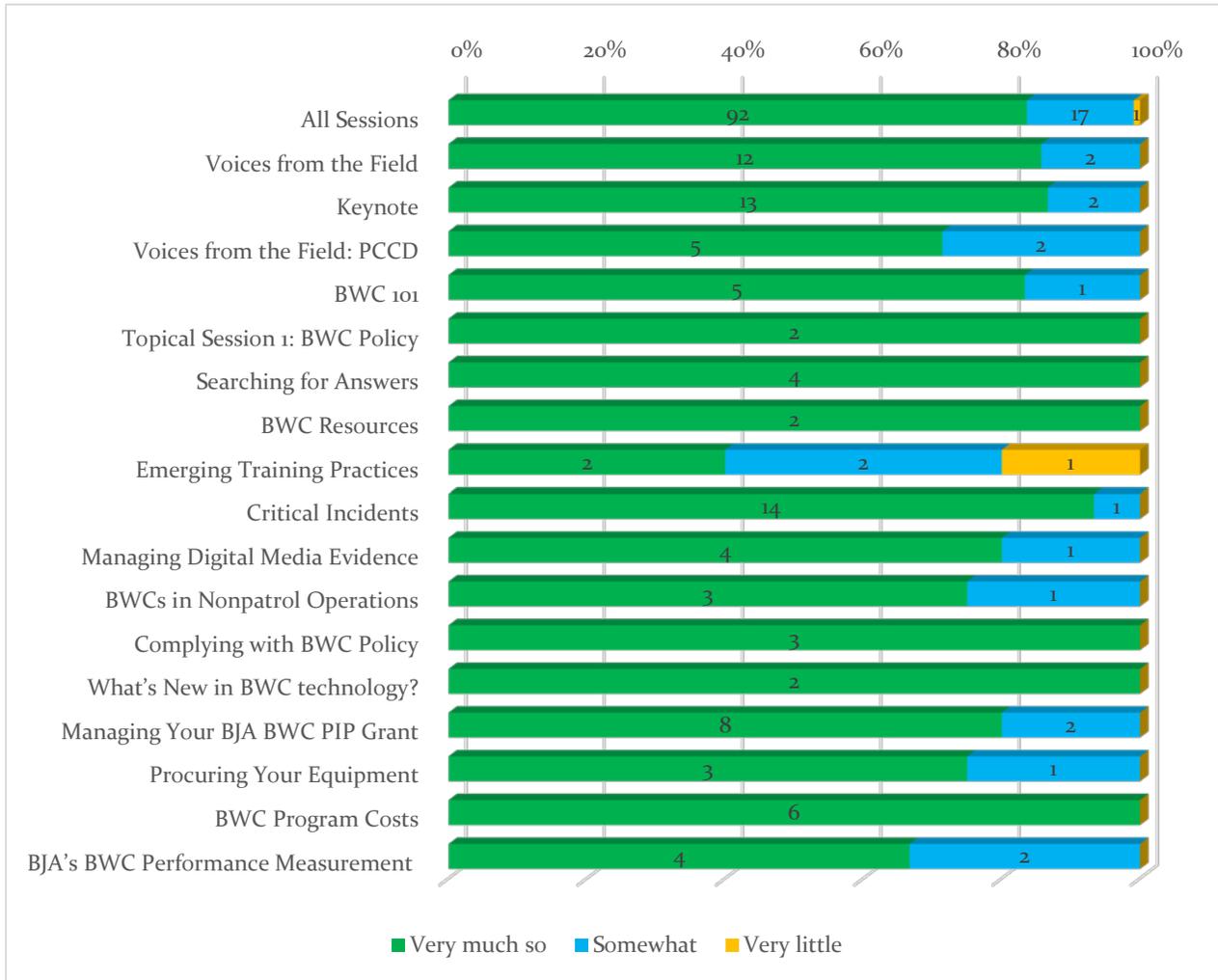
This section includes the results from three questions participants could respond to in the agenda section for each session, as well as participant responses to one open-ended question about the individual sessions.

Rated Questions

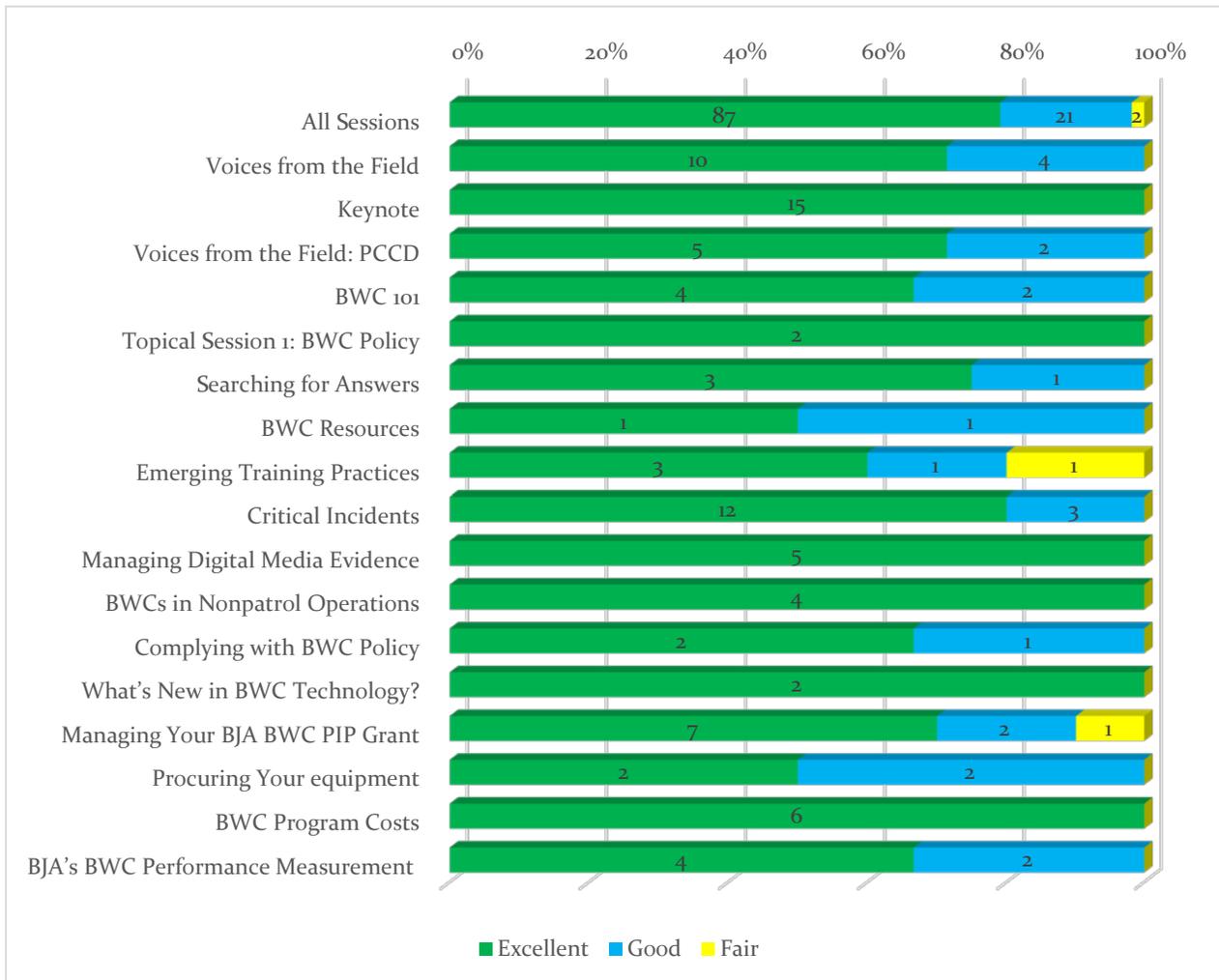
Overall, how would you rate the session?



Was this session useful / valuable to you?



How would you rate the speaker(s)?



Open-Ended Question

Participants were asked to provide any additional comments they had about the session.

BWC Case Studies: Voices from the Field

- “Very helpful. Thank you.”
- “Sometimes the introductions take too long using time that could be better spent with discussion content.”

Keynote Presentation: Chief Gordon Ramsay

- “Chief made some comments early on regarding licenses that my Department is currently wrestling with. Our local DA has nearly 200 licensees in our program and is not paying for them. This is definitely an issue to bring up with your Department Admin.”
- “Very good.”

- “Chief Ramsay’s Keynote was good and provided a lot of valuable information that will help in our procurement and deployment.”
- “Thank you for the BWC suggestions and tips.”
- “Very informative session.”

Voices from the Field: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)

- “Great discussion.”

BWC 101 – Building a Foundation for your BWC Initiative

- “Very enlightening.”
- “Our BWC program has been in existence for about 6 years, but I heard many familiar circumstances.”

Topical Session 1: BWC Policy: The Scorecard and Certification

- “I will use this information, thank you.”

Topical Session 2: Searching for Answers: What are the effects of BWCs on police behavior?

- “This was a great session as we roll out and see our officers’ likes and dislikes of the program.”

Topical Session 3: BWC Resources: How can we help you?

- None provided.

Topical Session 4: Emerging training practices

- “This session had several good points on the training aspects with the camera for everyday operations. The use of cameras during training is one area we had never thought about, until this presentation.”

Releasing BWC footage: Critical incidents and communicating with the public

- “I look forward to receiving the follow up information from Dr. Uchida.”
- “This session really stressed the importance of being prepared to get out in front of a critical incident. Also to have this addressed in our policy.”
- “The survey provided good information and tools we may be able to adopt.”
- “Best one so far.”
- “I encouraged all of our PIOs to sign up for this conference just to hear Laura present. She always adds value!!”
- “Great information.”
- “Very informative. Like seeing how other departments released video during critical incidents. We followed Las Vegas pretty closely.”
- “Great presentation and important topic! Very relevant and useful.”

Topical Session 5: Meeting the challenges of managing digital media evidence: Working with prosecutors, using analytics and redaction tools

- “Great presentation!”
- “I am a civilian Body Camera Administrator/Digital Evidence Technician so it was very nice to hear from Michelle Stern. This is not a common role so it was nice to see that representation and point of view.”

Topical Session 6: BWCs in nonpatrol operations

- “This was a very good session with expert/informative panelists. I was able to take away some major points to assist me in my current policy as well as future implementation with our multi-jurisdiction tactical team.”
- “Wanted to hear a little more in depth about actual use of BWCs in SWAT uses and fugitive task force.”
- “This topic is very useful and will assist us with our deployment to our tactical and task force units.”

Topical Session 7: Complying with BWC policy: Monitoring and auditing BWC usage

- None provided.

Topical Session 8: What’s new in BWC (and related) technology?

- “Exciting future for BWC hardware. Looking forward to new technology.”

Managing your BJA BWC PIP Grant

- “I wish they had not just read off the slides.”

Procurement Session 1: Procuring your equipment: What are the federal requirements?

- “Helpful information for programs not familiar with federal procurement.”

Procurement Session 2: BWC program costs: Lessons learned

- “The spreadsheet is a great tool!”

BJA’s BWC Performance Measurement

- “Very helpful.”

Conclusion

Overall, the first Virtual National Meeting received very positive feedback. Attendees found the range of topics discussed at the meeting beneficial. The majority of attendees reported that all of the sessions were beneficial, and they were surprised at the effectiveness of a virtual event. Many would have preferred an in-person event, but they understood the need to conduct the meeting virtually because of COVID-19. One major benefit of the virtual setting was that many more participants could attend the meeting. Over the next several months, the BWC TTA team will use the information gathered from the National Meeting to develop TTA products and resources for both the BWC PIP sites and the law enforcement agencies and stakeholders implementing BWCs. We will also use this information to plan future BWC TTA meetings and workshops.