

Body-Worn Camera Policy Issues and Trends

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

Overview

Part I: Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Policy

- The Importance of Policy
- BJA BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP)
 - Policy review process and Policy Review Scorecard

Part II: Policy Analysis of Year 1 Grant Awardees

- Current focus on four selected operational areas of PIP sites
- Key Issues and Trends

Part III: BWC Policy Resources

Final questions and/or comments





The Importance of Policy





Why is Policy Important?

- FACT: 4 decades of research demonstrate policy as an effective way to guide/control officer discretion
 - Policy effectiveness deadly force, less-lethal force, automobile and foot pursuits, K-9 deployments, domestic violence responses
- Policy works IF:
 - Policy is CLEAR (what is and what is not expected)
 - Policy is KNOWN (training, widely available)
 - Policy is ENFORCED (compliance monitored)





Why is Policy Important?

Administrative Policy Proponents:

IACP, ABA, US DOJ (Civil Rights), ACLU, PERF, and so on.

Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)

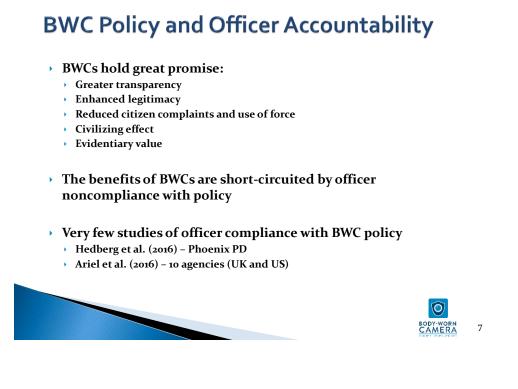
"CALEA Accreditation requires an agency to develop a comprehensive, well thought out, uniform set of *written directives*. This is one of the most successful methods for reaching administrative and operational goals, while also providing direction to personnel."



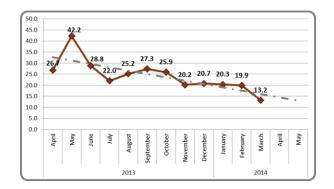
Why is BWC Policy Important?

- Communicates goals of the BWC program
- Conveys expectations to officers
- Allows for internal and external collaboration
- Allows for internal and external transparency
- Guides officer decision-making and behavior
- Provides a foundation for accountability
 - Do officers follow policy?What to do if they don't?





Phoenix SPI: Activation Compliance





8

Studies of BWC Policy Compliance

- Hedberg et al. (2016: 16)
 - "if BWCs are employed as prescribed [i.e., 100 percent activation compliance], a majority of complaints against officers would be eliminated"
- Ariel et al. (2016)
 - Officers followed policy (activation and citizen advisement)
 - use of force declined by 37%
 - Officers did not follow policy
 - use of force increased by 71%



Activation Compliance, New Orleans PD, May 2015 through October 2016

	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16
C	85%	87%	92%	96%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%	99%	98%	97%	99%	100%		99%
									BWC									
					Р	ercent of	f calls for	service r			ideo with	h a BWC	video					
1009	6				_													
909	6		92%	96%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%	99%	98%	97%	99%	1009	6	
809	685%	87%	22.0															
709	6																	
609	6																	
509	6																	
409	6																	
309	6																	
209	6																	
109	6																	
09		lun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-1	6 Sep-	16 (





BJA BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP)



BJA BWC Policy and Implementation Program (PIP)

- > 2015: 73 grants awarded totaling \$19.3 Million
- > 2016: 106 awards totaling \$16.9 million
- Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Team support for awardees
 - Administrative policy review
 - BWC TTA website (<u>http://www.bwctta.com/</u>)





0

11

Policy Review Process

- · Grantees can access 10% of funds immediately upon reward
- To access remaining funds, grantee submits their BWC policy to the TTA team and assurances are made that the policy development process was **comprehensive** and **deliberate**.
 - > TTA team reviews the policy with the Policy Review Scorecard framework
 - > Assessment of policy considerations against core 41 elements
 - > TTA team works with grantee to modify policy (as needed)



Overview of Scorecard and Review Process

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

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



Scorecard Policy Areas

- 1. Policy Development
- 2. General Issues
- 3. Video Capture Activation
- 4. Video Capture Deactivation
- 5. Data Transfer/Download
- 6. Data Storage/Retention
- 7. BWC Viewing
- 8. BWC Training
- 9. Public Release
- 10. Policy and Program Evaluation
- 11. BWCs and Use of Force





Policy Analysis of Year 1 PIP Sites







TTA Team has reviewed policies for 54 PIP agencies

Selected Policy Analysis Findings

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





Activation of the BWC: 3 Approaches

1. Mandatory

Officers will activate the BWC to record all contacts with citizens in the performance of calls for service in which official contact is made with citizens.

2. Restriction

The BWC should not be used when interacting with known confidential informants or undercover officers.

3. Discretion or 'with conditions'

The BWC may also be activated whenever the deputy feels its use would be beneficial to his/her sheriff's office duties.





1. All law enforcement agencies mandate and/or prohibit activation for certain types of encounters.

No agency allows full officer discretion on BWC activation.

2. Most law enforcement agencies (60%) allow for discretionary activation under certain circumstances.

The most common circumstances are situations dealing with crime victims or witnesses.





19

Citizen Notification of the BWC

1. Mandatory

Member shall inform all individuals identifiably present as soon as reasonably practical, that their oral/video communications will be or have been intercepted and recorded

2. Recommended

It is recommended that Officers inform subjects when they are being recorded, unless doing so would be unsafe, impractical, or impossible

3. Not Required

Officers are not required to advise citizens they are being recorded





BWC Policy Trends on Citizen Notification

1. Less than one-quarter (22%) have a mandatory statement on notification.

An additional one-third of policies mandate notification under certain circumstances, such as if a citizens asks or if dealing with an arrestee.

2. 41% recommend notification but do not require it.

3. 37% simply state that officers are not required to notify citizens of the BWC.





Officer Authority to Review

1. Routine Review

Department personnel can view their own captured video while on duty to refresh their memory prior to completion of incident reports or preparing for court proceedings.

2. Post-Critical Incident/Internal Investigation Review

Upon advisement that the officer is the subject of (or witness to) an internal or criminal investigation or complaint, the officer can no longer view the BWC video of the event in question unless expressly authorized by Internal Affairs or the Shift Lieutenant or designee if the investigation or inquiry is being conducted in the chain of command.





BWC Policy Trends on Officer Review

1. Nearly all agencies (98%) allow officer review for report writing and court preparation.

2. Approximately one-half (46%) allow officers access to their BWC footage during an administrative investigation (critical incident).

One-quarter reserve right to limit; or require approval (Prosecutor; Chief)

3. Less than 5% state that officer is not permitted to view BWC until AFTER a statement is given.





Supervisor Authority to Review

1. Administrative Review

A supervisor may review specific BWC media or data for the purpose of training, civil claims, and administrative inquiry.

2. Compliance Review

Monthly, supervisors will randomly review 10 recordings pertaining to his/her area of responsibility to ensure that the equipment is operating properly and that officers are using the cameras appropriately and in accordance with this policy and training

3. Performance Review

Supervisors will conduct random weekly reviews of selected recordings in order to assess deputy performance as well as to identify videos that may be appropriate for training.



BWC Policy Trends on Supervisor Review

1. Nearly all agencies allow supervisor review for administrative purposes (94%).

2. About half of agencies allow supervisor review for policy compliance.

3. Two-thirds of agencies allow supervisor review for officer performance

- General performance review often periodic, random (52%)
- Limited circumstances: probationer; EI system (15%)

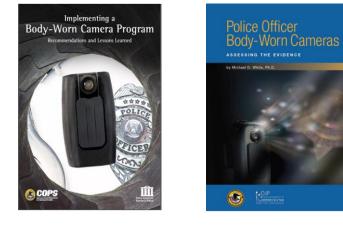


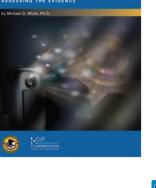
BWC Policy Resources





PERF/COPS and "Assessing the Evidence" Reports

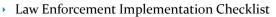






BJA National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit

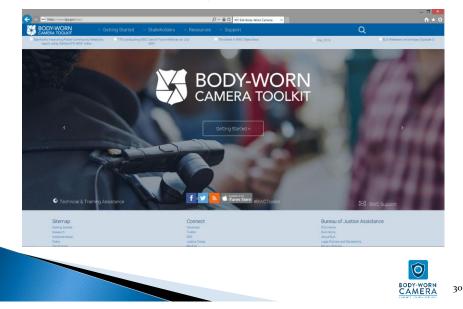
- > February 26-27, 2015: Two-day expert panel at the White House
- May 2015: Toolkit "goes live" at: <u>https://www.bja.gov/bwc</u>
- Serves as an information warehouse on BWCs
 - FAQ format in the areas of:
 - Research
 - Policy
 - Technology
 - Privacy
 - Training
 - Stakeholders







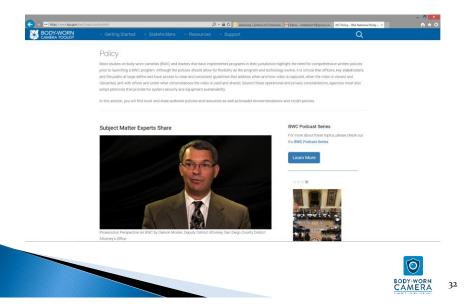
BJA National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit

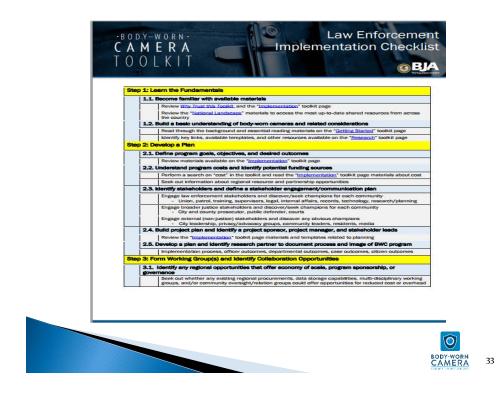


Toolkit Podcast Series



Toolkit: Policy Resources





Other Policy-Related Resources

- Model Policies: IACP, ACLU
- National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Market Survey







THANKS!

Questions?

Comments?



