



**BODY-WORN  
CAMERA**  
TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

# SUMMARY REPORT BODY-WORN CAMERA TTA REGIONAL MEETING

October 26, 2017



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## Introduction

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On October 5–6, 2017, more than 40 individuals convened in Omaha, Nebraska for the third Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Policy and Implementation Program (PIP) Regional Meeting. Attendees participated in a day and a half of workshops, panels, and networking discussions featuring issues surrounding body worn camera policy, training, and research.

Conference participants came from more than 30 agencies. Specifically, attendees included command staff, field officers, grant managers, subject matter experts from the BWC Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Team, faculty and students from the University of Nebraska Omaha, and representatives from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), CNA, and ASU.

This report summarizes participant discussions and lessons learned from the meeting and provides evaluation feedback from the BWC PIP conference attendees.

Meeting space was provided by the School of Public Administration and held on the Campus of the University of Nebraska Omaha (UNO)

## Participant Discussions and Lessons Learned

The third BWC PIP Regional Meeting included two keynote addresses, formal presentations, workshops, and open discussion forums for attendees. The Regional Meeting had three primary themes: the issues and challenges in BWC training, latest in research on body worn camera programs, and issues and challenges involving BWC in small agencies—including discussion of results from a recent study of BWC implementation in small agencies. Following are the key lessons learned that emerged from these themes.

### Issues and Challenges in Training

1. There is a significant amount of resources available to assist with BWC training.
2. BWC training is not static. It will continue to evolve over time.
3. Administrative policy should be a key focus of BWC training.
4. Enhanced BWC training tools that focus on improving outcomes related to critical events are needed to meet the needs and demands of practitioners.

### Latest in Research

1. Rigorous research continues to highlight how BWCs can deliver on many of the perceived benefits, especially with regard to reductions in use of force and citizen complaints.
2. Recent research reveals an intriguing connection between BWCs and enhanced perceptions of procedural justice among citizens who have recorded encounters with police.
3. Research suggests that BWC evidence is helpful in the criminal processing of domestic violence cases.
4. Research suggests that the potential for positive outcomes is greatly affected by local context, including department and community-level factors.

### Issues and Challenges in Implementing BWCs in Small Agencies

1. A large proportion (61%) of the agencies in the small agency BWC study have implemented a BWC program (partial or full deployment)

2. There are fewer internal resources available in small agencies, which creates challenges and complicates the adoption of BWCs.
3. Challenges related to technology are often more pronounced in small agencies that implement BWCs.
4. Small agencies face unique financial constraints in implementing their BWC programs when compared to larger agencies.

## Participant Feedback

Meeting participants completed surveys at the end of the second day. The survey contained seven questions asking participants to rate various aspects of the Regional Meeting, with a score between one (negative assessment) and five (positive assessment). Additionally, the survey provided six additional open-ended questions asking participants what they found to be the most and least helpful about the meeting itself, as well as general questions about technical assistance needs and future regional meetings.

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

- About 90% reported feeling better informed about BWC Technical Assistance and about BJA expectations overall as a result of attending the meeting.
- 65% of conference participants (26 out of 40) completed and returned surveys. Full survey results are presented at the end of this report.

## Next Steps

Over the coming months, ASU, JSS, CNA, and the BWC Team will take the information gathered from the Regional Meeting to develop TTA products and resources for the BWC PIP sites and other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders implementing BWCs. To access these resources, as well as a number of other TTA products (e.g., webinars, podcasts, BWC policies, BWC news), please visit the BWC TTA website at [www.bwctta.com](http://www.bwctta.com).

## Agenda

### Day 1

8:30-9:15am	<p><b>Welcome and Introductions</b></p> <p>Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University Charlotte Evans, Chief, University of Nebraska-Omaha Dr. Gaylene Armstrong, Professor &amp; Chair University of Nebraska-Omaha John Markovic, Senior Police Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance</p>
9:15-9:45am	<p><b>Opening Keynote</b></p> <p>Director Tom Cassidy, City of Lincoln, NE</p>
9:45-10:45am	<p><b>Chief's Panel – Updates from the Field</b></p> <p>Director Geoffrey Smith, Director of Public Safety, Sturgis, MI Michael Kearns, Manager of technology, Syracuse University Doug Slagle, Deputy Chief, Marion, IA Police Department John Markovic, Senior Police Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance</p>
10:45-11:00am	<p><b>BREAK</b></p>
11:00-12:00pm	<p><b>Panel Session on Mass Demonstrations and BWCs</b></p> <p>Charlotte Evans, Chief, University of Nebraska-Omaha Tom Cassidy, Director of Public Safety, City of Lincoln, NE Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University</p>
12:0-1:30pm	<p><b>LUNCH</b> (on your own)</p>
1:30-2:15	<p><b>Panel Session on Improving Outcomes with BWCs: Training to reduce violence, improve civility, and enhance civic engagement</b></p> <p>Dr. Natalie Todak, Assistant Professor, University of Alabama at Birmingham</p>
2:15-3:00	<p><b>BWC Training Workshop</b></p> <p>James Henning, Commander, Denver, CO Police Department Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University Dr. Michael White, Professor, Arizona State University &amp; BWC TTA Co-Director</p>
3:00-3:15	<p><b>BREAK</b></p>
3:15-4:30	<p><b>Panel Session on Implementation Issues</b></p> <p>Doug Slagle, Deputy Chief, Marion, IA Police Department Geoffrey Smith, Director of Public Safety, Sturgis, MI James Pauly, Lieutenant, Omaha, NE Police Department Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University</p>
4:30-5:00	<p><b>Day 1 Wrap-Up –</b></p> <p>Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University Dr. Michael White, Professor, Arizona State University &amp; BWC TTA Co-Director</p>

## Day 2

8:30-8:45 am	<b>Overview of Day 2</b> Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University
8:45-9:00am	<b>Opening Keynote</b> Dr. Justin Nix, Assistant Professor, University of Nebraska-Omaha
9:00-10:00am	<b>BWCs: Issues and Answers (Small Agencies and BWCs)</b> Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University Dr. Michael White, Professor, Arizona State University & BWC TTA Co-Director
10:00-10:15am	<b>BREAK</b>
10:15-11:30am	<b>BWC Research 101</b> Dr. Michael White, Professor, Arizona State University & BWC TTA Co-Director Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department
11:30-11:45am	<b>Workshop review</b> Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University Dr. Michael White, Professor, Arizona State University & BWC TTA Co-Director
11:45-12:00pm	<b>Meeting wrap-up and evaluation</b> Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University John Markovic, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance

## Meeting Goals:

This was the third Regional Meeting of the BJA PIP sites. Its coordination and facilitation brought together individuals from grantee law enforcement agencies (and non-grantee agencies), BJA, ASU, and CNA as well as several subject matter experts from around the country. The goals of this meeting included the following:

1. Deliver technical assistance to command staff – Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs and high-ranking staff from PIP and non-PIP sites.
2. Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and networking experiences for law enforcement command staff.
3. Discuss the development and implementation of body worn camera policy.
4. Provide Chiefs and command staff with what we know, what we do not know, and how to work with officers, prosecutors, communities, and the media regarding the implementation of body-worn cameras.
5. Provide interactive and useful training/TA to attendees
6. Explain the array of training and technical assistance (TTA) resources and how to access them

## Summary of Discussion

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This section provides highlights and lessons learned from the panels, workshops, and peer-to-peer/site networking sessions. The following information is presented in the order the sessions were delivered on the day of the meeting.

### Day 1

#### *Welcome and Introductions (8:30am – 9:15am)*

Charles Katz, John Bartle (Dean, College of Public Affairs and Community Service), Gaylene Armstrong (Director, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice), Charlotte Evans (Chief, University of Nebraska Omaha Police Department), and John Markovic welcomed attendees, provided local logistical information, and outlined the meeting's general goals and intended outcomes. Meeting participants, BJA representatives, and TTA providers introduced themselves. An overview of the meeting agenda was presented and questions and answers were facilitated.

#### *Opening/Keynote Speaker (9:15am – 9:45am)*

##### **Tom Cassidy, Director of Public Safety, City of Lincoln, Nebraska**

Tom Cassidy gave the opening keynote address for the regional conference. Tom Cassidy stressed the importance of understanding that BWCs are not a panacea. In some contexts BWCs are oversold and expectations are unrealistic. He stated that BWCs by themselves will not solve basic issues like trust in policing or always providing dispositive evidence. A broader point he stressed is that there are always problems with technology. Technology does not always work, and BWCs are no exception. Tom Cassidy explains that there will be unforeseen issues in adding another form of technology to an officer's routine, as there was in the past with previous technologies.

### Key Takeaways

- BWCs are often oversold on the belief that it will solve all of a department's problems and restore trust in their policing abilities. Expectation need to be grounded in reality.
- There are soft cost issues that may be overlooked as agencies eagerly adopt BWC; these stories need to be shared so other departments do not encounter the same challenges.
- The BWC technology is still evolving rapidly.
- Adding another piece of equipment to an officer's routine can lead to human error (forgetting to charge, turn on, uploading video) and this was a problem with previous technologies that have been implemented.

### *Chief's Panel - Updates from the Field (9:45am – 10:45am)*

**Director Geoffrey Smith, Director of Public Safety, Sturgis, MI**

**Michael Kearns, Manager of technology, Syracuse University**

**Doug Slagle, Deputy Chief, Marion, IA Police Department**

**John Markovic, Senior Police Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance**

During this session, all the individuals brought up their issues and concerns with BWCs. First, they described what has and has not worked for them. They also outlined issues with their vendors. Panelist highlighted the importance of policy and how crucial it can be regarding the implementation of BWCs. The panel ended with an overview of available resources to assist with BWC policy development.

#### **Key Takeaways:**

- The panel warned attendees about vendor claims that their cameras are superior to the competition and that their battery will last the whole day. Every agency is different and the decision to choose a certain camera or vendor comes down to the individual agency. Several explained that vendors are like cell-phone companies. Many vendors are more than happy to provide the cameras for a low price (or no cost) because the companies make their earnings on cloud and other storage features.
- Panelists raised concerns about the video evidence recorded from a BWC. There were discussions regarding who should maintain the video, how long should it be kept, and how to deal with records requests. The panel also spoke about who has the authority to review the video. Panelists explained that only a supervisor can view all the videos and an individual officer may only view his or her own recorded videos, but not those of fellow officers.
- BWC policy is critically important for a number of reasons. One panel participant stated that an agency can have a detailed policy but there can be problems if specific policy positions are not followed. One of the most pressing concerns now involves accountability and compliance. How do agencies monitor fidelity to policy, and what should an agency do in response to policy violations?
- There is emerging consensus among agencies in the PIP program on a number of “hot button” policy issues, including notification, officer and supervisor authority to review, and training.
- Vendors may not be incentivized to engage in significant research and development given the limited market for BWCs.
- There is a wide range of resources available to assist with policy development, from the TTA provided in the PIP program to the National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit.

*Panel Session on Mass Demonstration and BWCs (11:00am-12:00pm)*

**Charlotte Evans, Chief, University of Nebraska-Omaha**

**Tom Cassidy, Director of Public Safety, City of Lincoln, NE**

**Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department**

**Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University**

Panelists discussed the unique challenges associated with BWCs and policing crowds. Panelists highlighted the limited role of BWCs for demonstrations, particularly because of limited field of view. There was also discussion about variation in crowds – not all crowds are the same –and the police response should be very different based on the nature of the demonstration (e.g., it is volatile or not? Are there counter-demonstrators present?). The panelists also cautioned attendees about the integration of facial recognition with BWCs, specifically the civil rights and privacy issues that are raised.

**Key Takeaways:**

- Panelists noted that BWCs have limited value in policing demonstrations because of the limited field of view. Other cameras (e.g., CCTV) will likely be more useful. An approach that integrates digital video from all sources is optimal.
- Not all crowds are the same. Demonstrations sometimes cover contentious issues, or when counter-protesters are present they may be more volatile. As a result, BWCs may have more value at such demonstrations.
- There is not much controversy currently over using BWCs at demonstrations. But the integration of facial recognition with BWCs will be a “game-changer” and will likely draw a very strong response from civil rights groups.

*Panel Session on Improving Outcomes with BWCs: Training to reduce violence, improve civility and enhance civic engagement (1:30pm – 2:15pm)*

**Natalie Todak, Assistant Professor, University of Alabama at Birmingham**

Dr. Charles Katz started the session by showing a compilation video of the Phoenix Police Department’s response to protests when President Donald Trump attended a recent rally. The video included footage from mounted, fixed cameras, BWCs, and public, crowd-sourced footage. The video highlighted the value and limitations of BWCs during demonstrations and the advantages of approaches that integrate digital video evidence.

Dr. Todak described a recent project where she utilized BWC footage as a training tool to identify violence de-escalation strategies. Dr. Todka employed a peer nomination technique to identify highly skilled officers. She then conducted research with those top de-escalators, including ride-alongs, interviews, and a focus group with BWC footage that mirrored a sentinel events review. Her research questions included “what are highly skilled officers’ perceptions of de-escalation?” and “how do these officers define de-escalation and its tactics?”

### Key Takeaways:

- The peer nomination process is an effective way to identify highly skilled officers.
- Officers have very specific ideas of how to define de-escalation.
- Dr. Todak identified and described five key de-escalation tactics that contribute to success: humanity, listening, compromise, empowerment, and honesty.
- Dr. Todak described situations where de-escalation is difficult. Challenging scenarios included imminent threats, dynamic situations, intoxication, mental ill, and individuals committed to cause harm to themselves or others.
- Dr. Todak noted that there are virtually no evaluations of the effectiveness of de-escalation training.
- BWCs are an effective training tool for reviewing police officer behavior after-the-fact in a sentinel events-style review.

### *BWC Training Workshop (2:15pm – 3:00pm)*

**James Henning, Commander, Denver, CO Police Department**

**Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department**

**Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University**

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

During this panel session, Dr. Buren offered opening remarks on the policy development and training process, as well as the major issues facing the Tempe Police Department (in the past and currently). James Henning described the training process in Denver. Dr. Charles Katz spoke of the resources available such as materials for instructors, videos, and tests that can be used to assess knowledge attainment. Dr. Michael White concluded the session by facilitating questions and answers with audience members.

### Key Takeaways:

- The planning process can take many months, more than a year in the case of Tempe PD.
- Researchers played an active and valuable role in program planning and implementation.
- The first version of a policy will not be the last. BWC policy is a “living document” that continues to evolve over time.
- Dr. Buren highlighted the proactive role of Tempe Police Department in engaging with external stakeholders including the ACLU, NAACP, prosecutors, city officials, etc. They sought input on their program from a wide range of groups.
- Dr. Buren described six phases of training: conceptual, policy, implementation, operational, specialty, and ongoing.
- Panelists discussed the major policy issues facing agencies: vendor selection; activation compliance; compliance with video tagging; public access to BWC footage; redaction; and the role of state government in setting law related to BWCs.
- James Henning recommended finding experts in the device, repairs, policy, and other current issues along with hands-on practice. He also highlighted the importance of selecting the “right” trainers. With training, more is better.

- He also stated that an agency should expect the issues to arise in training. These issues include how long it can take to teach a tough topic as well as dealing with rumors and conspiracies, and with grumbling and pushback.
- Dr. Charles Katz reviewed the BWC Training module. He concluded with a slide that listed resources from the BJA National Body-Worn Camera toolkit, model policies from the ACLU and IACP, National Institute Market Survey (NIJ), and BJA Training and Technical Assistance (TTA).

### *Panel Session on Implementation Issues (3:15pm – 4:30pm)*

**Doug Slagle, Deputy Chief, Marion, IA Police Department**

**Geoffrey Smith, Director of Public Safety, Sturgis, MI**

**James Pauly, Lieutenant, Omaha, NE Police Department**

**Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University**

This panel session focused on challenges that have emerged during the implementation of BWCs. Panel participants reiterated that the camera itself is the smallest factor of the equation. Data storage, redaction, IT infrastructure and resources required to manage the program are much larger challenges. Panelists also discussed policy issues, the challenges with tagging videos, user licensing and contracts, facial recognition, activation compliance, and outdated local and state laws that need to be rewritten. The panel concluded with a question-and-answer session among panelists and attendees.

### **Key Takeaways:**

- All panelists stressed the importance of working with IT departments to understand and plan for the necessary infrastructure to manage the BWC.
- Panelists wanted agencies to learn from their mistakes and to test different systems until they find the correct one for their agency. They warned against purchasing the latest technology since there may be “bugs” that have not been worked out (“bleeding edge of technology”).
- Panelists discussed the challenges of user licensing and contracts – and specifically, to consider upfront the implications of what happens when a contract with a vendor ends.
- Panelists discussed the merits and drawbacks of both cloud and local storage. There is no right answer – the decision should be made based on the needs of the department.
- Officers’ failure to tag videos can create a significant problem, and supervisors need to stay on top of the issue. That goes for activation compliance too.
- The panelists raised concerns about the integration of facial recognition with BWCs. Most noted that they would face considerable resistance from advocates and citizens if they moved in this direction.

### *Day 1 Wrap up (4:30pm – 5:00pm)*

Drs. Charles Katz and Mike White facilitated discussion among meeting participants regarding key points addressed during the workshop, and they highlighted ideas that emerged from sessions. Participants were reminded to contact TTA providers with any further questions they might have following the workshop.

## Day 2

### *Overview of Day Two (8:30am – 8:45am)*

Dr. Katz welcomed attendees, and reviewed the meeting objectives for the day. He also reminded attendees to complete the meeting evaluation form.

### *Opening/Keynote Speaker (8:45am – 9:00am)*

#### *Perceptions of an Officer-Involved Shooting Captured on BWC: Findings from a Randomized Experiment*

##### **Dr. Justin Nix, Assistant Professor, University of Nebraska-Omaha**

Dr. Nix discussed research he recently conducted examining perceptions of police behavior and media coverage among command-level personnel. The study relied on a home invasion scenario where key aspects of the encounter were manipulated. Dr. Nix focused on respondent perceptions of transparency and fairness of media coverage, across the manipulated variables (suspect race, suspect armed [or unarmed], etc.)

#### **Key Takeaways:**

- Dr. Nix identified significant differences in perceptions of police behavior and fairness of media coverage, depending on suspect race and weapon.
- He identified a number of study limitations which include: small sample size; all the officers were from one state; and the scenario is hypothetical.
- Dr. Nix hopes to continue exploring factors associated with willingness to be transparent with BWC footage and possibly conducting the survey on a much larger scale and across a variety of states.

### *BWC: Issues and Answers (9:00am – 10:00am)*

##### **Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University**

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

Dr. Michael White traced the history of BWCs in policing, and noted the technology's role in law enforcement goes back to as early as 2005. Interest in BWCs has skyrocketed since 2014 however. Dr. White noted that much of the discussion surrounding BWCs has involved large urban police departments. The challenges for deployment of BWCs in small agencies have not received as much attention. He then reviewed the results of a recent survey conducted with 149 small agencies in 26 states.

#### **Key Takeaways:**

- We need to devote more attention to small agency experiences with BWCs. More than 90% of law enforcement agencies in the U.S. have fewer than 100 officers. About one-third of agencies funded in the BJA PIP program are considered small.

- Approximately 150 agencies completed the ASU small agency survey. Nearly half of the respondents had fully implemented a BWC program already. 13% stated they were in a partially deployed phase and another 24% were in the planning phase.
- Nearly all the agencies responded that their goal of BWC implementation is for transparency and accountability. Training was also frequently identified.
- The biggest issue with implementation according to Dr. White is with technology, especially infrastructure, data storage, and security. These issues have been particularly difficult for agencies with little to no experience with BWCs and that are unsure the amount of storage space they need.
- Respondents were generally not as concerned with public records requests, and redaction requirements.
- Respondents identified numerous challenges with BWC policy. They highlighted taking advantage of available resources, rather than re-inventing the wheel.
- Dr. White noted that many of the benefits and challenges identified by small agencies were consistent with the larger body of research, but how those issues play out in a small agency (and the solutions required) can be very different.

### *BWC Research 101 (10:15am – 11:30am)*

**Brenda Buren, Assistant Chief, Tempe, AZ Police Department**

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

Dr. Michael White started the panel with an overview of key research methods and issues facing agencies engaged in research. These included: what is an experiment, why randomization is important, why randomization is difficult, how research studies are rated in terms of their rigor, and the most common outcomes in BWC studies. He used findings from the Spokane and Tempe studies to demonstrate those outcomes. Dr. Brenda Buren spoke about the benefits and challenges of working with a research partner; she provided some recommendations for other agencies.

#### **Key Takeaways:**

- The principles of experiments and randomization apply no matter what the subject under study.
- Randomized controlled trials are the gold standard in terms of research design, but there are numerous practical and ethical issues associated with their use. As a result, RCTs in policing are quite rare.
- Randomization is important because it allows one to assume equivalence between treatment and control groups.
- Common outcomes measured in BWC studies include officer perceptions, citizen perceptions, use of force, citizen complaints, and officer injuries.
- Dr. Brenda Buren described how her agency engaged with researchers. She relayed that it was helpful to have researchers on board because of their independence and the resources they can bring to bear.
- Dr. Buren also addressed the potential downsides of working with researchers and indicated that involvement means you have to be willing to open up your agency, and you have to be ready for results that may not be positive.

*Workshop Review and Wrap-up (11:30am – 12:00 pm)*

**Dr. Charles Katz, Professor, Arizona State University**

**John Markovic, Senior Police Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance**

Dr. Charles Katz and John Markovic, facilitated discussion among meeting participants regarding key points learned during the workshop, and discussed ideas that emerged from sessions. Participants were thanked for attending and were asked to complete evaluations. They were reminded to contact TTA providers with any further questions they might have following the workshop.

## Summary of Participant Feedback

At the end of the final session, conference participants received an evaluation survey that contained seven questions about the workshop. Participants were asked to answer each question with a number between 1 and 5, with “1” signifying “strongly disagree,” “5” signifying “strongly agree,” and “3” signifying “neutral.” Many of these questions focused on participants’ assessments of the presentations and workshops. General questions were asked about the length of the sessions and the quality of the learning environment, as well as a question asking for participants’ rating of the conference overall.

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

Out of the 40 Regional Meeting participants, 17 completed<sup>1</sup> and returned surveys (a 43% response rate). Respondents reported positive views of the conference, the speakers, and the BWC TTA program. Detailed results are presented below.

### Rated Questions

*1) and 2) "The keynote presentations were interesting to me."*

<b>Chief Tom Cassidy</b>	
<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	10
Agree (4)	16
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>26</b>

<b>Dr. Justin Nix</b>	
<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	15
Agree (4)	9
Neutral (3)	2
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>26</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some participants did not respond to all the feedback questions.

3) *"The environment/format was conducive to learning"*

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	24
Agree (4)	2
Neutral (3)	0
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	26

4) *"The length of the sessions was appropriate."*

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	19
Agree (4)	5
Neutral (3)	1
Disagree (2)	2
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	24

5) *"I feel better informed about Body Worn Camera Technical Assistance."*

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	16
Agree (4)	8
Neutral (3)	2
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	26

6) *"BWC TTA can be of help to us."*

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly Agree (5)	14
Agree (4)	8
Neutral (3)	3
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	25

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

Response	Frequency
Strongly Agree (5)	9
Agree (4)	14
Neutral (3)	3
Disagree (2)	0
Strongly Disagree (1)	0
Total Responses	26

## Open-Ended Questions<sup>2</sup>

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

- "The open format discussion"
- "Technology & difference experiences with different manufactures/vendors. It helps validate & compare our programs"
- "Director Cassidy's info + Dr. Todak's info"
- "Discussion from different agencies"
- "Information booklet"
- "Q&A hearing from the various agencies about peer experiences"
- Implementation issues was the most beneficial topic for me. Having the Omaha Lt. who had a high level of knowledge of camera operations was very helpful. I thought day 1 was very broad level except for this section".
- "The broad amount of information on the topic"
- "Networking and hearing other agencies policies"
- "Take your time. Test all models. Know there will be many backend costs (storage, redaction).
- "Group discussion and attendees experience of problems, concerns, etc."
- "Opportunity to learn other agencies, and their pro's/cons about BWC implementation.
- "Great information to provide a framework to implement a BWC program. Discussions on the biggest challenges, such as policy, cost, and technology".
- "Listening to the implementation challenges other depts. were having"

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<sup>2</sup> All quotes below come directly from the participants.

- “The panel discussions were excellent. I really gained a lot from hearing about the experiences of other departments”.
- “The research topics because I am a researcher”
- “Research data and open dialogue. Listening to others helps w/ decision making and implementation best practices”
- “As a researcher I always become better when I am able to hear real stories/perspectives from agencies”
- “Discussions were excellent. Strong keynotes”
- “BWC research 101”

## *2. How can we improve in preparation for the next meeting?*

- “Put an agenda ahead of time for review. Map to show where we can park”
- “The panel discussions with experience of other agencies is most helpful. The statistics and research less so”.
- “A little more up front information on the content of the meeting. I feel like most of the info has been covered before. What is new?”
- “Make sure speakers know exactly what is expected of them”
- “use more agency examples comparisons”
- “None/was excellent”
- “Nothing comes to minds (well organized and comfortable learning environment)”
- “The information presented was too “general”. I’d like to see more specific information on cameras, storage, redaction for both small and large departments”.
- “Provide parking instructions there was a lot of permit parking only at USO”.
- “Less on research we get it, we understand. We need help dealing with the elephant. Focus more on the biggest challenges that you have discovered from the research”
- “Needed to have some better information about campus in advance i.e. parking, food service, building location”.
- “Disseminate agenda in advance”.
- “Would like systematic feedback from practitioners on research presentation”

## *3. What topics or activities would you like to see at the next meeting?*

- “More info on long term (5-20 years) information storage”
- “More panel experiences”
- “Next steps of studies + activities + issues after BWC implementation”
- “Better surveys with press comparison to truthful reporting compared to facts w/&w/o BWC being released, and where they were released”.

- “Add something about grant guideline updates”
- “No recommendations, topics were ample”
- “Additional research (if available) in regards to citizen response after BWC deployment.
- “Have dept.’s actually state which systems they implemented and lists their pro’s cons. This would allow new dept.’s to avoid many of the pitfalls and learn what to avoid”.
- “Vendors – which systems seem to work best for departments. No sales people but LEO’s & if people from agencies providing information.
- “Prosecutors worked in meetings [with] other BJA partners. How to use media/BWC footage statistically”
- “More depth on addressing policy, cost & technology issues”
- “1.5-day workshop on BWC, with no videos! 1 would have liked to see at least one of the scenario videos Dr. Todak’s presentation”
- “Screen that allows individuals to post questions during presentations everyone can see”

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

- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “I wanted to learn more about BWCs + protests/demonstrations”.
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes, it was good, but can be improved”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes, great information for us to build a BWC program”
- “Yes”
- “Definitely, good information, lots of notes!”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”
- “Yes”

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

- “1. I would really like to see some reference designs for small, medium, large institutions. 2. Analysis of real world storage requirements per user video. 3. Typical retention schedules”
- “As discussed, BJA could help by creating a “consumer reports” type portal for comments/critiques of camera & systems, especially back end”.
- “Make the quarterly report a little more user friendly”.
- “Storage expectations study battery life study”.
- “None. Great job!”
- Assistance with grant and funding requests, particularly for smaller agencies which may have limited funding or resources to accomplish this.
- “Nothing to add”
- “None”
- “Give us in depth technical solutions such as storage”.
- “I thought this was spot-on. Great facility to”.
- “Quick –video/tutorial on highlights of various options/good/bad of various BWCs”.
- “It is open question whenever releasing videos is in the right. Thing to do. When/what should you share”

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

- “Good conference, I am taking back some valuable ideas + concepts”.
- “Suggest those planning the conference look for & shared hotel information so they better understand the benefit of different locations – in Omaha – Sonesta suites left participants far away from restaurants, etc. Aksarben is right on the other side of campus.
- “Very well organized, great facilities, east to get to location and great presentations! Host did an excellent job”.
- “Meeting helped me w/ thinking about BWC as a program. Liked the idea that there should be a goal behind the implementation...I don’t know if we thought about that enough?”
- “Wireless microphones for the speakers, some speakers were hard to hear”.
- “No”
- “Great information thank you”.
- “Very interesting and worthwhile. Good geographic mix. Good diversity in agency size. I appreciate the opportunity to attend!”