

at New York University School of Law

## Accountability Last Updated: July 8, 2016

The body camera policies address several aspects of a department's ability to enforce the rules of its policy.

"Explanation required for failure to record?" and "Consequences for violating policy": Regardless of how one views the purpose of a BWC program, it only works if the camera is turned on. Many departments require a written reason when there should be video of an incident but there is not. However, only a few specify consequences for not following their BWC policy. This should not be read to say there are no consequences — police departments have general disciplinary rules for not following any policy — but some policies give more specifics.

"Audit," "Can supervisors see video?," and "Discipline exception for minor misconduct caught on BWC video?": Some police officers have expressed concern that wearing body cameras will be like having their supervisors watching over their shoulder all day, looking for minor misconduct. Accordingly, certain policies, especially during the pilot phase, have an explicit discipline exemption for minor misconduct caught by BWCs. Others limit the situations when a supervisor can view the video. However, there is some tension between officers' concerns and the need for supervisors to ensure that officers are using the BWCs appropriately and to monitor their conduct more generally to catch patterns of problematic behavior. Some departments require supervisors to conduct random reviews of the videos in service to these goals. Others compromise by having auditors in a separate unit review the videos to ensure the functioning of the program.

"Can Officer View Video Before Making Report or Statement?": There is another, more controversial, viewing question that gets to the heart of the debate over the purpose of the cameras: Should officers be allowed to view videos before writing their reports? What about in a use-of-force situation, such as when an officer kills someone in the course of duty?

Many departments allow officers to view the video before making a report or statement in any circumstance, with the goal of the most accurate report possible. Moreover, the ability to view the footage can make police officers more comfortable wearing the cameras. Others suggest that this goal would be better served by writing a report first. From a police accountability perspective, in a case where an officer did use force inappropriately or where there is a discrepancy between accounts, permitting an officer to view the video before making a statement might be problematic since it would allow him to tailor his statement to fit the evidence. Some policies allow viewing in all cases, some in none, and some separate out routine reports from serious incidents, allowing pre-report viewing in the former but not the latter.

| City                 | Explanation<br>Required for<br>Failure to<br>Record?  | Consequences<br>for Violating<br>Policy | Audit  | Can Supervisors See<br>Video?   | Discipline Exemption for Minor Misconduct Caught on BWC Video?  | Can Officer View Video<br>Before Making Report or<br>Statement?  |
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| Austin               | "Officers will need to articulate the reasoning for the delayed activation of their BWC" but reporting mechanism not specified. | Not specified                           | Detectives are responsible for verifying the classification of recordings for "assigned incidents." Supervisors conduct monthly inspections of videos for policy compliance. | Supervisors can view to ensure policy compliance, investigate a specific act of employee conduct, review evidence, or write a report.   | Not specified   | Yes. Not specified if an officer can view own video before being interviewed after use of force.   |
| Baltimore<br>(pilot) | Must document early termination of recording.   | Not specified                           | Not specified  | Yes, to review a subordinate's performance "for the purpose of conducting an investigation; monitoring professional conduct; training;" or "when deemed to be in the best interest of the public, the BPD, or the officer."  Supervisors must view the video if an officer is injured, there is a | No exemption, but recordings cannot be routinely or randomly viewed for the purpose of finding policy violations. | Yes for reports and administrative investigations. If an officer is involved in a use of force or in-custody death or is the subject of a criminal investigation, the officer can view before completing a report or being interviewed as long as 1) prosecutor has declined to prosecute or "the member has been compelled to make a statement" and been advised of his or her rights, and 2) the recording is viewed at a location approved by internal affairs. |

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|                    |  |  |   | use of force or a fatality, or the officer has reason to believe the event may result in a complaint.   |  |  |
| Charlotte, NC      | Yes  | Any violation of the policy is considered a violation of a rule of conduct and will be investigated. | Supervisors and Agency Compliance Administrators conduct random reviews of videos for compliance. Lieutenants view to document best practices and compliance. | Yes, Sergeants can view video for all officers in their division. They audit selected video for officer performance and compliance with policy. Lieutenants and above, Internal Affairs, and Police Attorneys can view all files. | No   | Yes  |
| Chicago<br>(pilot) | Yes  | Not specified  | Random review by Watch Operations Lieutenants and regular review by District commanders to ensure videos are downloaded and have event                        | Yes, to investigate a complaint or incident, identify videos for training, approve a report that indicates the member viewed the video prior to writing the report, or for other investigative                                    | Yes  | Yes. If officer views video before writing report, he or she must document this fact in report. Not specified if an officer can view own video before being interviewed after an officer involved shooting—the supervisor will take control of the video and a lieutenant or |

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|               |  |   | numbers. Random audits by the Inspections Division to ensure compliance with this policy.                   | purposes. Can view video at any time for officers that are probationary, "have had a pattern of allegations of abuse or misconduct," or are on an intervention program.           |  | above will watch it to approve the Tactical Response Report.    |
| <u>Dallas</u> | Yes  | Not specified                           | Supervisors are responsible for ensuring BWCs are used in accordance with policy; process is not specified. | Yes, explicitly allowed to resolve complaints, as well as if an officer states the video may contain evidence or be useful for training purposes. No limits specified on viewing. | Minor infractions should be handled as a training issue.       | Yes   |

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| <u>Denver</u>   | Generally no, but if a supervisor must investigate incident and there is no video, supervisors must document why. | 1 <sup>st</sup> violation in 12-month period: written reprimand; 2 <sup>nd</sup> : 1 fined day; 3 <sup>rd</sup> : formal disciplinary case; "purposeful, flagrant, or repeated violations": "more severe disciplinary action." | Audits required of monthly usage, video storage, viewing, and others as requested; method not specified. | Yes, for reports on use of force, injury while in custody or prior to arrest, and forced entry; to investigate specific acts of officer conduct; if officer is on Performance Improvement Plan; and for "commending and counseling officers." Otherwise requires permission of commander. | No   | Yes for reports in general. After use of force incident, requires permission from investigator. |
| <u>Ferguson</u> | Not specified   | "Failing to<br>record incidents<br>or any early<br>termination of<br>any recording<br>may cast doubt<br>on the actions<br>of the officer."   | Not specified  | Yes, commanders watch recordings that officers say contain confrontations and decide whether to retain for evidence or a potential complaint.   | Not specified  | Not specified   |

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| Las Vegas   | Yes, officer<br>must<br>document<br>reason for<br>failure to<br>activate<br>BWC. | Not specified  | The Body Camera Detail is responsible for ensuring that audits are conducted, but method is not specified. | No direct access to video once uploaded. Can review to resolve a citizen complaint on scene or in presence of involved officer(s) "following the application of reportable force (except use of deadly force)." Can request video for internal investigations or addressing a documented performance issue. | No exemption, but Internal Affairs can only access recordings pursuant to an official complaint, so no one can view to look for policy violations. | Yes  |
| Los Angeles | Yes  | Unauthorized use or release of footage and copying, erasing, or modifying recordings is serious misconduct subject to disciplinary | No regular random review. The Audit Division can decide to conduct an audit or inspection.                 | Yes, supervisors are required to review relevant recordings before submitting any administrative reports.  In Use of Force incidents, supervisors are required to take possession of the camera, but not view without investigator  | No   | Officers are required to view recordings before making reports or statements. When there is a Use of Force, officer may not view footage until authorized by investigator, but shall review it before being interviewed. |

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|                              |   | actions.  |  | authorization.  |  |   |
| Mesa, AZ (pilot)             | Not specified   | Not specified   | Evaluation done at end of year-long pilot.   | During pilot period,<br>supervisors conducted<br>random reviews of<br>recordings.   | Not specified  | Yes, for reports, officer involved shootings, and internal investigations.  |
| Minneapolis                  | Yes, officer shall document the reason in the report or supplement. | "Employees<br>failing to<br>adhere to this<br>policy or<br>applicable<br>lawsare<br>subject to<br>discipline, up to<br>and including<br>termination." | Supervisors shall review video periodically to ensure proper procedures are being followed.  Minnesota law requires a published biennial audit of how data is classified, used, and destroyed. | Yes, periodically to ensure procedures are followed, when conducting force reviews, or in the course of other job duties.                           | No   | Yes, an officer "should" watch video before making a report or statement. After an incident involving deadly force, video "shall not be accessed unless approved by the assigned investigating agency." |
| <u>New</u><br><u>Orleans</u> | Must document early termination of recording.                       | Not specified   | Random review by supervisors for proper use and categorization.  | Yes, for "training, performance review, critique, early intervention inquiries, civil claims, administrative inquiry, or other articulable reason." | No   | Yes   |

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| New York<br>(draft for<br>public<br>comment) | Yes, officers<br>must report<br>failure to the<br>Patrol/Unit<br>Supervisor<br>and make an<br>activity log<br>entry. | Not specified in policy; however, accompanying fact sheet says "officers will face discipline for failure to follow the patrol guide and for consistent and unjustified failure to record." | No formal audit specified. A supervisor must review every instance where an incident that should have been recorded was not. | Yes, "as appropriate,<br>for training and<br>management<br>purposes."  | Yes   | Yes. In addition, after a Level 3 use of force an officer may view related recordings before giving a statement but must do so at a time and place set by the Force Investigation Division Supervisor. |
| Oakland,<br>CA                               | Yes, officers<br>must<br>document<br>and explain<br>any delayed<br>or missing<br>recording.                          | Not specified   | Random review by supervisors. Auditors may view to investigate misconduct or evaluate performance.                           | Yes, permitted in general and required to do random reviews and to investigate use of force. Supervisors also should determine if non-activation was reasonable. | Supervisors have discretion to use non- disciplinary correction for minor misconduct; violation must be documented. | Yes for reports. In Level 1 use of force cases or when being investigated for a criminal or administrative offense, officers must be interviewed before viewing.                                       |

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| <u>Orlando</u>      | Yes, officer<br>must notify<br>supervisor<br>and<br>document<br>reason in<br>memo or<br>email. | Not specified                           | Not specified   | Yes, for critique, training, early intervention inquiries, civil claims, administrative inquiries, addressing behavioral or performance deficiencies, or documenting exemplary performance. Must view in certain instances such as citizen complaints, injuries, and vehicle pursuits. | No<br>exemption,<br>but<br>supervisors<br>should not<br>view just to<br>search for<br>violations of<br>department<br>policy | Yes for reports. Officers shall review "before writing reports involving the response to resistance, critical incidents, confessions or admissions" and are encouraged to review for all reports. Officers must note review of video in report. Not specified if an officer can view own video before being interviewed after use of force. |
| Phoenix, AZ (pilot) | Not specified  | Not specified                           | The Precinct Inspections Lieutenant will randomly inspect one video from each participating squad each month. | Yes, with no limitations specified. Department can also review "video at any time to ensure compliance with policy, to investigate personnel complaints, for training purposes, etc."  | Not specified   | Yes for reports. After a serious incident, officers cannot view video until investigator arrives and it can be done in conjunction with serious incident protocols (which does not mention body camera video but does require separation of involved employees to prevent discussion).  |

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| Rialto, CA | Not specified  | Not specified                           | System Administrator is in charge of evaluation; process is not specified.  | Only as directed by the Chief of Police. No reviewing to search for violations of department policy not related to a specific complaint or incident. | No  | Yes   |
| San Diego  | Not specified  | Not specified                           | Supervisors conduct monthly inspections, including checking videos against reports for two random dates per month. Supervisor reports are reviewed by Lieutenants and Captains. | Yes, to resolve complaints, when there was a use of force, or for other investigations and listed administrative purposes.                           | No, but recordings cannot be reviewed for general performance reviews or to discover policy violations. | Yes. Report should note any discrepancies between officer's memory and the video. |

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| San Jose<br>(pilot) | Yes  | Not specified  | Supervisors are responsible for compliance.                             | Yes, for specific complaints or to ensure that the equipment is functioning and officers are following policy. | Cannot review videos to look for policy violations. Supervisors may resolve minor violations with training. | Yes for reports. After an officer-involved incident, an officer must give a statement before viewing footage.   |
| Seattle<br>(pilot)  | Yes  | No discipline for not recording a particular incident. However, officers may be removed from participation in the pilot for failure to record. | Videos can be viewed for auditing, but details are not specified.       | Not specified  | Yes   | Not specified. Listed permitted viewing reasons include criminal investigations and citizen complaints, but it is not specified which officer can view which video or how this applies to daily reports or statements after an officer-involved incident. |
| <u>Tampa</u>        | Yes  | Failure to record, store recordings, or misuse of the  | Professional<br>Standards Quality<br>Assurance will<br>conduct periodic | Not specified  | Not specified   | Yes for reports. Not specified for statements.  |

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|        |  | system "may result in disciplinary action." In addition, "[i]ntentionally turning off the system in anticipation of a use of force incident or other confrontational citizen contact is absolutely forbidden, and will result in discipline up to and including termination." | checks on recorded video.   |                               |  |   |
| Tucson | Not specified  | Not specified   | Supervisors "shall conduct periodic audits" of equipment and policy compliance; method not specified. | Not specified                 | Not specified  | Yes for reports. Not specified for statements, though a procedure is outlined for supervisors to stop and secure the recording after serious incidents. |

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| Washing<br>D.C. | on, Yes  | Not specified                           | BWC Unit Coordinators will do periodic reviews to make sure officers are recording mandatory events. DC law requires audits of compliance, privacy protection, security, and the impact of the program on reports, complaints, and uses of force. | Officers must tag videos for supervisory review if: an officer is injured; there is a use of force; an officer records or arrests a person as a result of First Amendment activity; an incident results in a fatality; or the event may result in a complaint or be of use in a future court proceeding.  Supervisors must view these within 24 hours. | When viewing recordings officers shall notify officials if they see a policy violation. However, no random review is allowed for purpose of finding policy violations. | Yes, for reports or when under a criminal or administrative investigation. In a criminal investigation or after a serious use of force, officer must have a letter declining to prosecute from the prosecuting authority and must view the recording via the Internal Affairs Division. |

## **Model Policies**

| Org   | Explanation required for failure to record? | Consequences for<br>Violating Policy  | Audit                               | Can Supervisors See<br>Video?   | Discipline<br>Exemption<br>for Minor<br>Misconduct | Can Officer View Video Before Making Report or Statement?   |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| ACLU Model Statute                            | Not specified                               | For failure to record or interference with video: discipline against the officer and evidentiary presumption in favor of criminal defendant or civil plaintiffs suing based on police misconduct. | Not specified                       | Superior officer prohibited from viewing footage not marked for retention absent a specific allegation of misconduct.                           | Not<br>specified                                   | Review of video prohibited before completing initial reports, statements, and interviews.   |
| International Association of Chiefs of Police | Yes   | Not specified   | Random<br>review by<br>supervisors. | Yes, randomly review at least monthly to ensure officers are using devices correctly.   | Not<br>specified                                   | Yes for reports in general. If an officer is suspected of wrongdoing or involved in a use of force, the department can limit or restrict viewing. |
| Police Executive Research Forum               | Yes   | Not specified   | Random<br>review by<br>auditors.    | Only when investigating specific complaints or patterns of misconduct, during an officer's probationary period, or to identify training videos. | Not<br>specified                                   | Yes   |