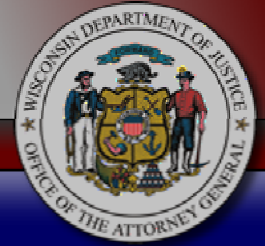


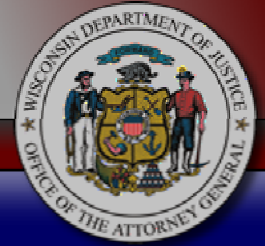
# Body Worn Cameras

Glenn Rehberg  
*Training Officer – Senior,  
Training & Standards Bureau*



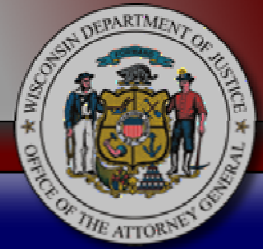
# Overview

- Perceived Benefits
- Concerns and Considerations
- Use of Force Limitations



# Cameras in WI

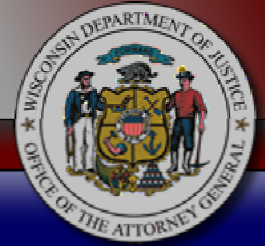
- 2015 Wisconsin DOJ survey:
  - 19% not considering
  - 30% contemplating
  - 10% actively researching
  - 26% have active program



# Summary:

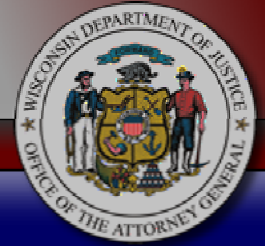
## Perceived Benefits

- Increased transparency & police legitimacy
- Improved police behavior
- Improved citizen behavior
- Evidence for arrest and prosecution



# Summary: Concerns & Considerations

- Citizens' privacy



# Summary:

## Use of Force Limitations

- Allow Officers to Review Video?
- Visual acuity vs. perception
- Human factors



# Perceived Benefits

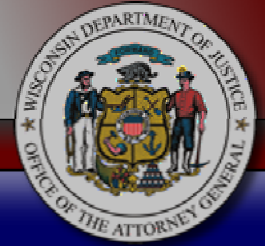
- Increased transparency & police legitimacy
- Improved police behavior
- Improved citizen behavior
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# Transparency & Legitimacy

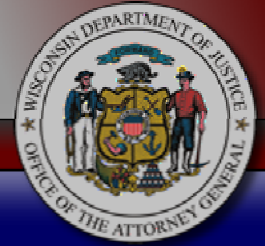
- High expectations!
  - “Root out racist, corrupt, and brutal officers”
  - “Remove any doubt whether force was justified”
- Expectations will not be met
  - Alone, camera cannot achieve this
  - Malfunctions may be seen as sign of conspiracy or corruption





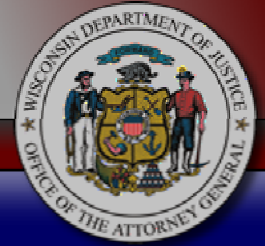
# Transparency & Legitimacy

- “Remove any doubt whether force is justified”
- What happened here?
- What happened here?
  - 1 vs. 2 vs. 3



# Perceived Benefits

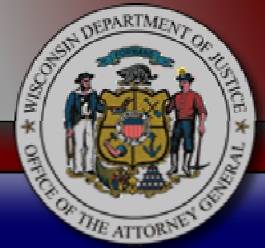
- Increased transparency & police legitimacy
- Improved police behavior
- Improved citizen behavior
- Evidence for arrest and prosecution



# Improved Police Behavior

- Rialto, CA study (2012)
  - 115 officers, 100k population
  - 500 violent crimes & 6-7 homicides per year
- Randomized, scientific study

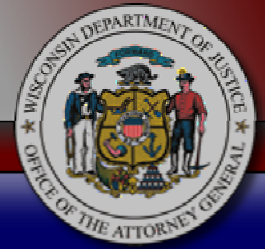




## Rialto, CA (2012)

- Shifts w/o cameras used force twice as often as shifts with cameras
  - Contact always initiated by suspect, when recorded
  - 4 of 17 initiated by police when no recording
- Complaints against officers plummeted on *all* shifts
  - 28/year to 3/year





# Mesa, AZ (2012)

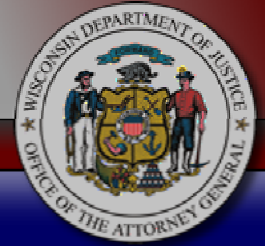
- 50 officers w/cameras; 50 without
- Officers with cameras:
  - 75% fewer uses of force than year prior
  - 40% fewer complaints than year prior





# Is it the Camera?

*“It may also be that lower rates of police misconduct are due to an increased culture of accountability on the force as opposed to the cameras themselves, an outcome that could arguably be achieved through other types of department changes.” – Harvard Law Review, 2015*



# Perceived Benefits

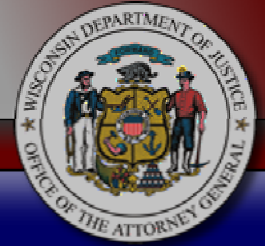
- Increased transparency & police legitimacy
- Improved police behavior
- Improved citizen behavior
- Evidence for arrest and prosecution



# Improved Citizen Behavior

*“When our officers encounter a confrontational situation, they’ll tell the person that the camera is running. That’s often enough to deescalate the situation.”*  
– Lt. Rankin, Mesa, AZ





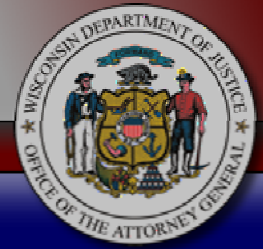
# Concerns & Considerations

- Citizens' privacy



# Citizen Privacy

- Even camera advocates disagree on this issue
- Wisconsin is one-party consent
- No expectation of privacy talking to officer
  - But filming inside people's homes?
  - But sensitive crime interviews?
  - But neighbor's argument with spouse?
  - And more...



# When to Record a Witness

- PERF suggests:
  - Give cops discretion...
  - But not too much discretion!!
- Turn off recorder?
- Point away, to record audio but not video?
- Record later, in a private setting?
- Base decision on importance of statement?



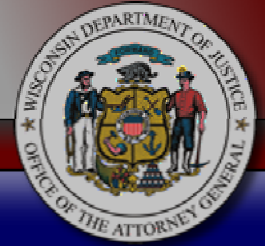
# What to Record

- Record entire shift?
- What are you trying to capture? What is camera's purpose?
  - Citizen doing something wrong? - evidence
  - Cop doing something wrong? – gotcha!
- Agency policy will differ depending on purpose



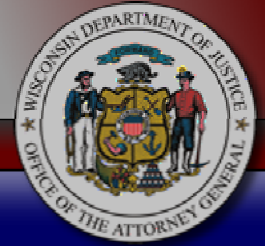
# Camera Types

- Head mounted
- Shoulder mounted
- Chest mounted



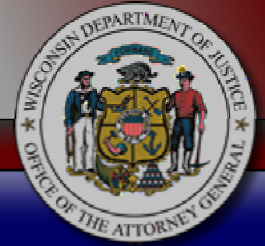
# Head / Eyeglass Mount

- [Daytona Police](#)
  - 3:00 to 4:15



# Shoulder Mount

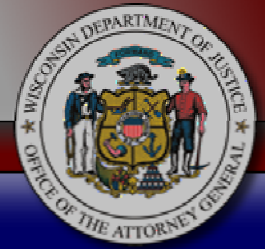
- [Pedestrian stop](#)
  - 0:00 to 0:38



# Chest Mount

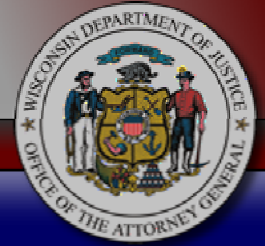
- [Suicide by cop](#)
  - 0:00 to 0:54
- Suspect “was unarmed”





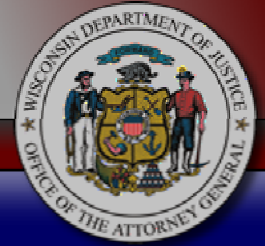
# Use of Force Limitations

- Implementation driven by use-of-force concerns
- Officers Allowed to Review Video?
- Visual acuity vs. perception
- Human factors



# Use of Force Limitations

- Allow Officers to Review Video?
  - Are cameras evidence, or “gotcha”?
  - Recall vs. recording – have both?
  - Officer credibility
- Most OIS statements are given voluntarily
  - Will voluntary statements decrease if officers cannot review?



# Humans $\neq$ Cameras

- [Example #1](#)
- Hindsight is 20/20
- [Example #2](#)



# Camera Tells the Truth...

- Judge: "I don't need some expert to tell me what I can see with my own eyes on the videos."

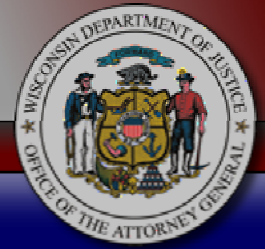
# Camera Tells the Truth ???





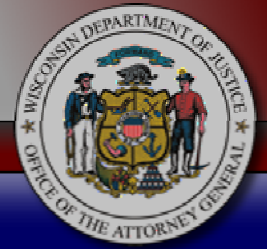
# Visual Acuity vs. Perception

- Visual acuity is the clarity of vision
  - ability to see fine detail of objects
- Perception is comprehension of object's significance
- Camera may have visual acuity, but has no perception whatsoever
- Only the brain can perceive and process the significance of the incoming data



# Visual Acuity vs. Perception

- Camera does not show what the officer *perceived*
  - Audience participation
- Tunnel vision
  - 79% of officers experienced
- Auditory exclusion
  - 84% of officers experienced
- Time dilation



# Visual Focus

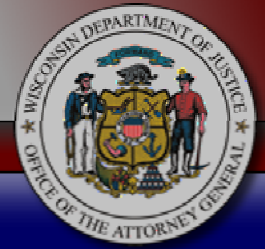
- Pause a video – you can see everything!
- In real life, your eyes see one thing at a time
- In one study, 8 of 11 officers in critical incident didn't see the person next to the suspect
- FVTC force-on-force example
  - 3 of 4 didn't see bystander...





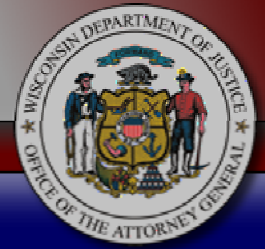
# Human Factors

- Removes humanity of officer from equation
  - Turns it into “first person shooter” video game
  - No fear behind a monitor
- *“Fear based on perception at a particular moment in time cannot be recreated. An officer lives the event, whereas a video is the illusion of...how the camera ‘saw’ a piece of time and space.”*



# Human Factors

- Lay person = little applicable experience
- Still requires expert interpretation
  - Standard: a reasonable *officer* in the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time
  - not a layperson using 20/20 hindsight
  - 20/20 hindsight prohibited (*Graham v. Connor*)
- “coulda shoulda woulda” vs. reasonable



# In Conclusion

- Cameras have many benefits
- Cameras won't solve everything
- They demand significant resources
- Policy considerations abound