

Campus Safety CONFERENCE 2019

Making Campuses Safer — TOGETHER

Beyond Patrol: Body Worn Cameras for Government Personnel, School Safety Officers and Private Security

Robert G. Woolsey, DM, MPA
Owner
Silver State Consulting



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- Cellphones on vibrate or silent
- Access to the presentation
- Q&A Session at end
- Evaluations
- Social Media



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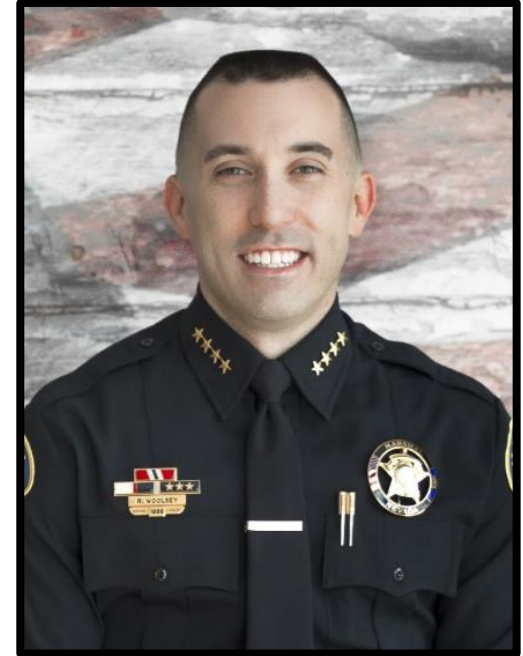
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About Me

- Spent last two decades in public safety
- Law enforcement administrator for the last eight years
- Certified law enforcement instructor
- Developed the Body Worn Camera (BWC), Continuity of Operations, Emergency Services and Incident Action plans for many major public and private organizations throughout Nevada
- Bachelors and Masters degree in Public Administration
- Doctorate in Organizational Leadership
- Graduate of Northwestern University's law enforcement command school and the FBI National Academy for law enforcement executives.



About this Session

Session Takeaways

- **Arizona State University's (ASU) Research**
 - BWCs in Specialized Units
 - IAHS Foundation, 2015
- **Non-Police/Public Safety Perspective**
 - Las Vegas Municipal Court
- **University/School Resource Officer Perspective**
 - Villanova University
- **Private/Corporate Security Perspective**
 - Fremont Street Experience



Arizona State University's (ASU) Research: BWCs in Specialized Units

Background

- High Profile Incidents
- Rapid Proliferation of BWCs Across the United States
- Little Empirical Guidance for Implementation



Prior Research

- Core Questions
 - Officer Perceptions
 - Citizen Perceptions
 - Complaints
 - Use of Force
 - Communication
 - Training and De-Escalation
 - External Stakeholder Perceptions



Prior Research

- Most BWC Studies Focus On:
 - Police Agencies
 - Patrol Divisions
 - Medium to Large Organizations
- Notable Exception
 - IAHS Foundation, 2015 (Use in Health Care Facilities)
- Use of BWCs in Other Areas Has Not Been Studied



IAHSS Foundation Study

- Study Performed by the University of Cambridge Institute of Criminology in the United Kingdom
 - Three (3) Month Study
 - Security Staff
 - Queen Elizabeth Hospital
 - Hillington Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
 - Cardiff Hospital



Data & Methodology

- Semi-Structured Focus Groups With Specialized Units in All Locations
- Focused on:
 - Benefits
 - Drawbacks
 - Challenges to Integrate
 - Unique Considerations



Benefits of BWC

- Similar to Policing
 - Evidentiary Value
 - Better Record of Events
 - Helped With Complaints
- Environmentally Specific
 - Documenting Behavior
 - Training
 - Innovative Uses



Documenting Behavior

At Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Birmingham, England, a female patient was refusing to leave the emergency department and demanded prescription drugs. The female patient accused employees of touching her inappropriately. Security officers activated their body cameras and told the patient that she was being recorded. The female left the ER voluntarily.

Training

At the University Hospital of Wales, security warns an aggressive person and discloses they are being recorded. The footage that they capture is used in staff training to assist officers in identifying signs of aggression and on practicing de-escalation skills. With this training, rates of violence have gone down greatly.

Innovative Uses

At the Hillington Hospital NHS Foundation Trust in the UK, security officers who are carrying body cameras are responsible for telling patients they will be under surveillance if they act inappropriate. Not only did BWC use reduce violence, the cameras detected blind spots that other surveillance devices were unable to and were able to identify staff requesting entry into the departments.

Drawbacks of BWC

- Similar to Policing
 - Increased Workload
 - Officer Distrust
 - Muscle Memory
- Environmentally Specific
 - Expectation of Privacy
 - Lack of Industry Standards



Expectation of Privacy

There are very strict rules governing the use and release of information regarding behavioral health patients, many of whom begin their care in a hospital's emergency department, a common area for security officers that might be equipped with body worn cameras. Similarly, there are certain victim and witness interviews that are often conducted within the healthcare facility by officials such as sexual assaults, child abuse, and domestic violence cases that will create a potential conflict with existing rules due to the location of the interview and the relationship of the subject with the health provider.

Lack of Industry Standards

Even if a healthcare organization or hospital has solid policies and procedures governing their own personnel and facilities, unless local government and other hospitals adopt similar supportive language in their policies, the potential for breaches of confidentiality through a third party use of BWC still exists

Study Outcomes

- **Study Considered a Success**
 - **Queen Elizabeth Hospital**
 - **28% Decrease in Violence**
 - **Hillington Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**
 - **10% Decrease in Complaints**
 - **Cardiff Hospital**
 - **32% Decrease in Violence**



Study Recommendations

- **Consider Environmental Factors**
- **Create and Adjust Administrative Policies**
- **Understand Challenges for Specialized Units**
- **Manage Expectations**
 - **Organization**
 - **Staff**
 - **Public**
- **Understand BWCs May Not Be Appropriate**



<https://iahssf.org/assets/IAHSS-Foundation-Body-Worn-Cameras.pdf>

Body Worn Camera Use in Health Care Facilities



IAHSS-F RS-15-01
August 25, 2015

**Evidence Based
Healthcare Security
Research Series**



**Non-Police/Public Safety Perspective:
Las Vegas Municipal Court
Marshal Unit**

Las Vegas Marshal Unit

The Las Vegas Marshal Unit is the law enforcement section of the court and is responsible for providing sentencing integrity and public safety services to the judiciary.

The agency consists of two highly specialized sections; the Court Services Unit and the Field Services Unit.



Court Services Section

- The Court Services Section is responsible for the safety and security of the court system; including its staff, judges and patrons.
 - 7 Courtrooms - 1 officer assigned to each
 - Officers are supervised by in-house supervisors and Judges
 - Duties vary somewhat by courtroom
 - Provide safety for nearly 13,000 court sessions per year

Field Services Section

- The Field Services Unit is responsible serving misdemeanor warrants, City Attorney subpoenas and supervising adult and juvenile misdemeanants through Alternative Sentencing options.
 - 9 Marshals assigned to field
 - 4 - 2 person units serve warrants and perform House Arrest visits
 - 1 “floater” works Warrant Window referrals in courthouse
 - 1 Marshal assigned the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) as a Task Force Officer (TFO)
 - Marshals are supervised by Sergeant
 - Provide service on nearly 65,000 court orders per year

Nevada Senate Bill (SB) 176 (2017)

Directs law enforcement agencies to use body cameras. In addition, agencies must develop policies and procedures that address camera activation, the prohibition of recording general activity, protections for privacy and disciplinary rules for officers who violate policies.

The law also provides that public requests for video can be made on a per incident basis and are available for inspection where the video is stored if the record contains confidential information that cannot be redacted.

Data & Methodology

- Stand-Alone Specialized Safety and Security Group
- Focused on:
 - Objectives
 - Integration
 - Documentation
 - Challenges to Integrate
 - Policy Considerations



Program Objectives

- BWCs allow for accurate documentation of staff-public contacts, detentions and critical incidents. They also serve to enhance the accuracy of officer reports and testimony in court.
- Audio and video recordings enhance organization's ability to review interactions, evidence for investigative and prosecutorial purposes, and to provide additional information for evaluation and training.
- The BWC may also be useful in documenting crime and accident scenes, or other events that include the confiscation and documentation of evidence or contraband.
- Protect the public interest by providing an accurate depiction of interactions between Marshal staff and individuals during exchanges.

Integration

- BWC equipment is issued to ALL uniformed personnel within the agency. Marshals who are assigned BWC equipment must use the equipment unless otherwise authorized by Chief Marshal or designee.
- Marshal's Office personnel shall use only BWCs issued by this agency. The BWC equipment and all data, images, video, and metadata captured, recorded, or otherwise produced by the equipment is the sole property of the Las Vegas Municipal Court.
- Marshal's Office personnel who are assigned BWCs must complete an agency approved and/or provided training program to ensure proper use and operations. Additional training may be required at periodic intervals to ensure the continued effective use and operation of the equipment, proper calibration and performance, and to incorporate changes, updates, or other revisions in policy and equipment.
- BWC equipment is the responsibility of the individual marshal and will be used with reasonable care to ensure proper functioning. Equipment malfunctions shall be brought to the attention of the marshal's immediate supervisor as soon as possible so that a replacement unit may be procured.



Documentation Requirements

- Marshals are required to activate their assigned BWCs as follows:
 - During the transporting of prisoners to/from the City jail facility;
 - During one-on-one private citizen contacts* and arrest situations which take place inside and outside of the courtroom setting;
 - During the appearance of individuals in court which have been previously identified as disruptive or have engaged in conduct which would make them a potential problem during a court session; and
 - During searches of residences related to wanted persons and House Arrest home visits
- Immediately following these interactions, the BWCs should be turned off and care should be used in avoiding the recording of non-offensive behaviors and staff.

*Private citizens do not include paid or volunteer court staff working in accordance of their official duties.

Challenges to Integrate

- The use of BWCs should not be used to record:
 - Interactions with supervisory or court personnel, including Marshal Sergeants, Marshal Lieutenant, Chief Marshal, Court Administrator, Court Executive Team members, Judges, judicial staff, or any other court staff member, unless related to activities strictly outlined in the policy;
 - Encounters with undercover officers or confidential informants;
 - When on break or otherwise engaged in personal activities; or
 - In any location where individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as a restroom, locker room or judicial chambers.



Challenges to Integrate

- Nevada law allows for the public to request copies of public records for inspection, unless they are determined to be non-public in nature. The exceptions are as follows:
 - Evidence is not a public record;
 - Video recordings (photographs) of juvenile offenders are confidential (See NRS 62H);
 - Video/audio recordings obtained within a non-public area (home or non- public area of a business) are not a public record (See, Wilson v. Layne, 526 U.S. 603, 614 (1999));
 - Photographs of police officers may not be released by the department unless the officer has consented in writing (See NRS 289.025); and
 - Any other privacy concerns giving the person(s) depicted a legitimate privacy interest in not having video/audio data released.

Policy Considerations

- Notification on recording of interactions
- Documentation on not using or misuse of BWC
- Limitations on viewing of BWC videos
 - Following arrests for report writing purposes
 - To prepare for testifying in court
 - Prior to providing a statement pursuant to an internal investigation
 - For training purposes
- Procedure for editing, altering, erasing, duplicating, copying, sharing, or otherwise distributing BWC videos
- Storage and maintenance of BWC videos and equipment
- Event tagging procedures
- Event record retention schedules
- Mandatory policy & procedure review

University/School Resource Officer Perspective: Villanova University

Villanova University DPS

Villanova University's Department of Public Safety is undergoing a multi-year transition from an all-security department to a mix of security and police officers.

Total number of employees - 67

Current number of Police Officers - 19

Current number of Security Officers – 48



Villanova University DPS

University police and security officers work as a team and very few duties are exclusive to one group or the other. While police officers have additional authority and carry specialized equipment, both police and security officers respond to many of the same types of calls and assist each other on a regular basis.

Both police officers and security officers are University officials and can enforce University policies. Security officers perform several important functions that enhance the safety of the campus. These include monitoring campus vehicular access at the three campus gates, responding to medical emergencies and handling other general calls for service.



Data & Methodology

- Stand-Alone Specialized Safety and Security Group
- Focused on:
 - Pros v. Cons
 - Complex Questions
 - Community Partners
 - Challenges to Integrate
 - Evaluation
 - Communication



Pros v. Cons

POSITIVES

- Accountability
- Building Trust
- Campus Safety
- Evidence Collection
- Officer Complaint Resolution
- Officer Safety
- Report Accuracy
- Training
- Transparency

NEGATIVES

- Cost
- Data Security
- Equipment Familiarity
- Privacy & Victimization Concerns
- Public Records Requests
- Staffing
- Technology Issues
- Technical Expertise

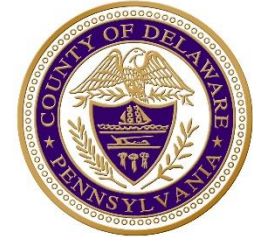


Complex Questions

- Who Wears BWCs?
 - Police Officers?
 - Security Officers?
 - Both?
- What Events/Duties?
- When Should Activation Begin?
- Should People Be Notified?
- What Evidentiary Concerns Exist?
- Where Should Recording Be Excluded?



Community Partners



Challenges to Integrate

- Ease of Use
- Warranty of Equipment
- Contract Lengths
- Vendor Issues/Changes
- Public Records – FOIA
- Meta Data Storage
- Storage Time Frames
- Cloud v. Local Storage
- Administrator Access
- Legal/IT Support



Evaluation

- Ease of Use
- Officer Feedback
- Public Feedback
- Community Surveys
- Use of Force Data
- Complaints
- Cost



Communication

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

CAMPAIGN
APPLY | GIVE | MY NOVA

WEBMAIL | ELEARNING

ABOUT
ADMISSIONS
ACADEMICS
LIBRARY
ON CAMPUS
ATHLETICS
ADVANCE

Department of Public Safety / Police Transition Updates / Public Safety Police Transition Update - September 2017

Department of Public Safety
About Us
Department Services
Police Transition Updates
Public Safety Police Transition Update - March 2018
Public Safety Police Transition Update - September 2017
Public Safety Police Transition - August 2016
Crime Prevention Programming - We'll come to you
Crisis Response
Nova Safe
Emergency Procedures
Policies
Employment Information

Public Safety Police Transition Update - September 2017

The Villanova University Department of Public Safety is beginning the second year of its transition to a 'hybrid' department, using a combination of police and security officers to keep our campus safe.

- The Department Today – By the Numbers
- How Does the Department Select Police Officers?
- Police Officers versus Security Officers – What's the Difference?
- How Can I Distinguish a Police Officer from a Security Officer?
- Will I get in more trouble if a police officer shows up than if a Public Safety officer shows up?

The Department Today – By the Numbers

Public Safety continues its transition from an all-security department to a mix of security and police officers.

Total number of employees - 67

Current number of Police Officers - 11

- Police Officers hold a variety of ranks:
- Directory of Public Safety & Chief of Police
- Associate Director of Public Safety
- Assistant Director of Public Safety
- Criminal Investigator

Thursday, January 17, 2019
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Log In

The Villanovan

STUDENT-RUN SINCE 1916

News
Culture
Sports
Opinion
New Students

Transparency a priority as Public Safety moves forward with plans to arm and hire new officers

Sean Doherty Feb 16, 2016

Contact Information

Emergency

On-Campus: 94444
Off-Campus: 610-519-4444

Non-Emergency

610-519-6979 (option #1)

We are located at Garey Hall at the intersection of Spring and County Line Road

Text: NovaPubSafe to 444-999 to download our V-Card

Tweets by @VvPubSafe

Private/Corporate Security Perspective: Fremont Street Experience

Fremont Street Experience

Fremont Street Experience is a seven-block entertainment district in historic downtown Las Vegas, Nevada.

Fremont Street is a one-of-a-kind venue that includes free nightly concerts and entertainment on three stages. With pedestrian access to eight member casinos, more than 60 restaurants and specialty retail kiosks, Fremont Street Experience attracts more than 17 million annual visitors.



Fremont Street Experience

Fremont Street Experience is a 24/7 operation, employing roughly 30 security officers, dispatchers and office personnel.

Working in conjunction with the City of Las Vegas Department of Public Safety and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, these unarmed officers patrol a half mile area in downtown Las Vegas.



Data & Methodology

- Stand-Alone Specialized Safety and Security Group
- Focused on:
 - Insurance Liability
 - Training Considerations
 - Privacy Considerations
 - Challenges to Integrate



Insurance/Risk Liability

- Hold Harmless Clause
 - Reduces Liability for Injuries/Damages
- Third Party Indemnification Clause
 - Shifts Exposure
- Limitation of Liability Clauses
 - Limits Exposure
- Bodily Injury Claims
- Unlawful Detention Claims
- Media Liability Claims
 - Defamation
 - Invasion of Privacy
 - Infringement of Copyright



Training Considerations

- Officers are less likely to behave badly when their interactions are being recorded.
- On-the-job footage can assist in training officers. With footage captured from body cameras, security managers can demonstrate to officers both good and bad habits and transactions. This also helps identify patterns that can be corrected before an unfortunate incident occurs.



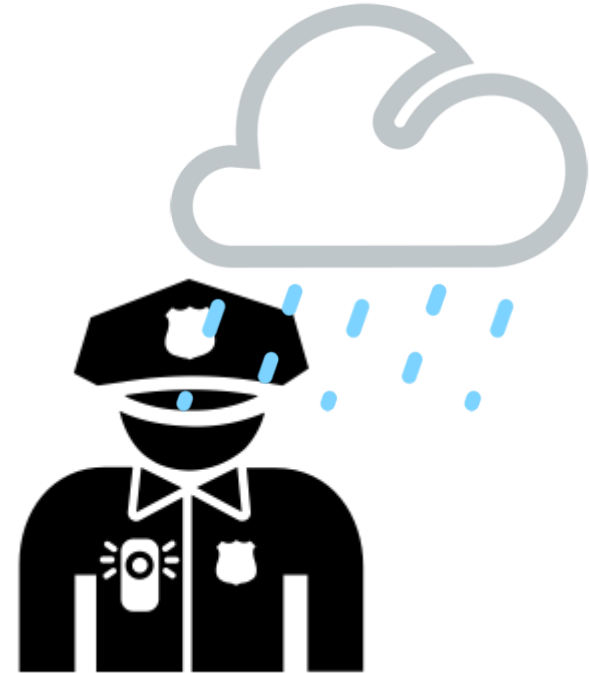
Data & Methodology

- Public Knowledge of Recording
 - Verbal
 - Signage
- All Stakeholders Should be Contacted
 - Casino Properties
 - Restaurants
 - Kiosks
- Should officers be Required to Obtain Consent?



Challenges to Integrate

- Cost
- Ease of Use
- Warranty of Equipment
- Public Records – FOIA
- Safe Storage of Video
- Administrator Access
- Legal/IT Support



Positive Integration

“We had one security officer who had an incident with one of the street performers. The performer claimed that the officer never told him that he couldn’t be in a certain area....We had it all on body camera and were able to play back the video and verify that the officer said exactly everything he was supposed to and prove that person wrong.”

– Director of Security, Fremont Street Experience

Questions?



Reminders

- Access to the presentation
- Evaluations
- Social Media

Contact Info

Robert G. Woolsey, DM, MPA

Owner, Silver State Consulting

1-800-830-6181

RWoolsey@SilverStateConsulting.net

SilverStateConsulting.net



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