



**G.P. 1.28**

Effective Date: March 2018

## ***Body Worn Cameras***

### **PURPOSE:**

The primary purpose of using body-worn-cameras (BWCs) is to capture evidence arising from police-citizen encounters. This policy sets forth guidelines governing the use of BWCs and administering the data that is generated. Compliance with these guidelines is mandatory, but it is recognized that officers must also attend to other primary duties and the safety of all concerned, sometimes in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The Golden Valley Police Department has adopted the use of portable audio/video recorders to accomplish the following objectives:

- A. To enhance officer safety.
- B. To document statements and events during the course of an incident.
- C. To enhance the officer's ability to document and review statements and actions for both internal reporting requirements and for courtroom preparation/presentation.
- D. To preserve audio and visual information for use in current and future investigations.
- E. To enhance the public trust by preserving factual representations of officer-citizen interactions in the form of audio-video recordings.
- F. To assist with the defense of civil actions against law enforcement officers and the City of Golden Valley.
- G. To assist with the training and evaluation of officers.

### **POLICY:**

It is the policy of this department to authorize and require the use of department-issued BWCs as set forth below, and to administer BWC data as provided by law.

### **SCOPE:**

This policy governs the use of BWCs in the course of official duties. It does not apply to the use of squad-based camera recording systems (policy G.P. 1.2.7) This policy does not apply to audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Golden Valley Police Department facility, undercover operations, wiretaps, or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices) unless captured by a BWC.

The chief or chief's designee may supersede this policy by providing specific instructions for BWC use to individual officers, or providing specific instructions pertaining to particular events or classes of events including, but not limited to, political rallies and demonstrations. The chief or designee may also provide specific instructions or standard operating procedures for BWC use to officers assigned to specialized details, such as carrying out duties in courts or guarding prisoners or patients in hospitals and mental health facilities.

## DEFINITIONS:

The following phrases have special meanings as used in this policy:

- A. **MGDPA or Data Practices Act** refers to the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 13.01, et seq.
- B. **Records Retention Schedule** refers to the General Records Retention Schedule for Minnesota Cities.
- C. **Law enforcement-related information** means information captured or available for capture by use of a BWC that has evidentiary value because it documents events with respect to a stop, arrest, search, citation, or charging decision.
- D. **Evidentiary value** means that the information may be useful as proof in a criminal prosecution, related civil or administrative proceeding, further investigation of an actual or suspected criminal act, or in considering an allegation against a law enforcement agency or officer.
- E. **General Citizen Contact** means an informal encounter with a citizen that is not and does not become law enforcement-related or adversarial, and a recording of the event would not yield information relevant to an ongoing investigation. Examples include, but are not limited to, assisting a motorist with directions, summoning a wrecker, or receiving generalized concerns from a citizen about crime trends in his or her neighborhood.
- F. **Adversarial** means a law enforcement encounter with a person that becomes confrontational, during which at least one person expresses anger, resentment, or hostility toward the other, or at least one person directs toward the other verbal conduct consisting of arguing, threatening, challenging, swearing, yelling, or shouting. Encounters in which a citizen demands to be recorded or initiates recording on his or her own are deemed adversarial.
- G. **Unintentionally recorded footage** is a video recording which results from an officer's inadvertence or neglect in operating the officer's BWC, provided that no portion of the resulting recording has evidentiary value. Examples of unintentionally recorded footage include, but are not limited to, recordings made in station house locker rooms, restrooms, and recordings made while officers were engaged in conversations of a non-business, personal nature with the expectation that the conversation was not being recorded.
- H. **Official duties**, for purposes of this policy, means that the officer is on duty and performing authorized law enforcement services on behalf of this agency.

## Use and Documentation

- A. Officers may use only department-issued BWCs in the performance of official duties for this agency or when otherwise performing authorized law enforcement services as an employee of this department.
- B. All police officers working uniform patrol, uniform special details, traffic duties, and uniform school resource duties shall use a BWC unless permission has been granted by a supervisor to deviate from this clause. Plain clothes investigators/officers and administrators are allowed to use BWC when interacting with citizens, when appropriate.
- C. Officers who have deployed a BWC shall operate and use it consistent with this policy. Officers shall conduct a function test of their issued BWCs at the beginning of each shift to make sure the devices are operating properly. Officers noting a malfunction during testing or at any other time shall promptly report the malfunction to the officer's supervisor and shall notify the BWC administrator. As soon as is practical, the malfunctioning BWC shall be put down for service and the officer should deploy a working BWC. If a BWC malfunctions while recording, or is lost or damaged, a supervisor shall be notified and the circumstances documented in a police memorandum.
- D. Officers should wear their issued BWCs at the location on their body and in the manner specified in training.
- E. Officers must document BWC use and non-use as follows:
  - 1. Whenever an officer makes a recording, the existence of the recording should be documented in an incident report or citation if completed.
  - 2. Whenever an officer fails to record an activity that is required to be recorded under this policy or captures only a part of the activity, the officer must document the circumstances and reasons for not recording in an incident report or CAD event (if no report is completed). Supervisors shall ensure BWC use is in compliance with this policy when reviewing reports and CAD data, and initiate any correction action deemed necessary.
- F. The department will maintain the following records and documents relating to BWC use, which are classified as public data:
  - 1. The total number of BWCs owned or maintained by the agency;
  - 2. A daily record of the total number of BWCs actually deployed and used by officers;
  - 3. The total amount of recorded BWC data collected and maintained; and
  - 4. This policy, together with the Records Retention Schedule and policy.

## General Guidelines for Recording

- A. This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the BWC should be activated, although there are many situations where use of the BWC is appropriate. Officers should activate the BWC any time the user believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.
- B. Officers shall activate their BWCs when responding to all calls for service and field generated activities including, but not limited to, pursuits, *Terry* stops of motorists or pedestrians, arrests, searches, suspect interviews and interrogations, and during any police/citizen contact that becomes, or is anticipated to become adversarial. However, officers need not activate their cameras when it would be unsafe, impossible, or impractical to do so, but such instances of not recording when otherwise required must be documented as specified in the Use and Documentation guidelines, part (E-2 above).
- C. Officers have discretion to record or not record general citizen contacts.
- D. Officers have no affirmative duty to inform people that a BWC is being operated or that the individuals are being recorded.
- E. Once activated, the BWC should continue recording until the conclusion of the incident or encounter, or until it becomes apparent that additional recording is unlikely to capture information having evidentiary value. The supervisor having charge of a scene may likewise direct the discontinuance of recording when further recording is unlikely to capture additional information having evidentiary value. If the recording is discontinued while an investigation, response, or incident is ongoing, officers shall state the reasons for ceasing the recording on camera before deactivating their BWC. If circumstances change, officers shall reactivate their cameras as required by this policy to capture information having evidentiary value. Any decision to discontinue recording shall be made with respect to the seven policy objectives.
- F. Officers shall not intentionally block the BWC's audio or visual recording functionality to defeat the purposes of this policy.
- G. Recording may be temporarily ceased or the audio muted to exchange information with other officers, legal counsel, or the lens obstructed in order to avoid capturing images of undercover officers, informants, or citizens where based on training and experience, in the judgment of the officer recording, would not be appropriate or consistent with this policy. The reason to cease and resume recording (or to mute audio or obstruct the lens) will be noted by the officer verbally on the recorder or in a report.
- H. Notwithstanding any other provision in this policy, officers shall not use their BWCs to record other agency personnel during non-enforcement related activities, such as during pre- and post-shift time in locker rooms, during meal breaks, or during other private

conversations, unless recording is authorized as part of an administrative or criminal investigation.

- I. In instances of non-recording, where recording was preferred or required, the officers shall consult with the supervisor who will take the BWC out of service. The BWC administrator will be notified and attempt to recover only applicable video from the BWC utilizing the record-after-the-fact function. This consultation should occur as soon as practical after it is realized that a recording was not captured.
- J. Formal statement from suspects, victims, and witnesses should still be recorded utilizing department-issued digital recorders for evidence and transcription.

### **Special Guidelines for Recording**

Officers may, in the exercise of sound discretion, determine:

- A. To use their BWCs to record any police-citizen encounter if there is reason to believe the recording would potentially yield information having evidentiary value, unless such recording is otherwise expressly prohibited.
- B. Officers should use their BWCs and squad-based audio/video systems to record their transportation and the physical transfer of persons in their custody to hospitals, detox and mental health care facilities, juvenile detention centers, and jails, but otherwise should not record in these facilities unless the officer anticipates witnessing a criminal event, collecting evidentiary recordings, or being involved in or witnessing an adversarial encounter or use-of-force incident.

### **Downloading and Labeling Data**

- A. Each officer using a BWC is responsible for transferring or assuring the proper transfer of the data from his or her camera to the BWC server by the end of that officer's shift. However, if the officer is involved in a shooting, in-custody death, or other law enforcement activity resulting in death or great bodily harm, a supervisor shall take custody of the officer's BWC and consult with their supervisor to further proceed. That supervisor will document proper chain of custody in their report.
- B. Officers shall label the BWC data files at the conclusion of each video capture, and should consult with a supervisor if in doubt as to the appropriate labeling.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Retention time</b>
Arrest	6 years
Critical Incident	Indefinite
Intelligence	10 years
Interview	6 years
Misc. Others	90 days
Report	3 years
Traffic/Citation	6 years

Warning	
Traffic/No Citation	180 days
Traffic Crash	3 years
Training	1 year
Transport	3 years
Test Recording	90 days

- C. In the event that a BWC data file is mislabeled by an officer, or additional information is gained that suggests a data file label should be changed, a request to change the label and reasoning for said change shall be forwarded to the BWC administrator.

### **Administering Access to BWC Data:**

- A. **Data subjects.** Under Minnesota law, the following are considered data subjects for purposes of administering access to BWC data:
1. Any person or entity whose image or voice is documented in the data.
  2. The officer who collected the data.
  3. Any other officer whose voice or image is documented in the data, regardless of whether that officer is or can be identified by the recording.
- B. **BWC data is presumptively private.** BWC recordings are classified as private data about the data subjects unless there is a specific law that provides differently. As a result:
1. BWC data pertaining to people is presumed private, as is BWC data pertaining to businesses or other entities.
  2. Some BWC data is classified as confidential (see C. below).
  3. Some BWC data is classified as public (see D. below).
- C. **Confidential data.** BWC data that is collected or created as part of an active criminal investigation is confidential. This classification takes precedence over the “private” classification listed above and the “public” classifications listed below.
- D. **Public data.** The following BWC data is public:
1. Data documenting the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of duty, other than for training or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous.
  2. Data that documents the use of force by a peace officer that results in substantial bodily harm.
  3. Data that a data subject requests to be made accessible to the public, subject to redaction. Data on any data subject (other than a peace officer) who has not consented

to the public release must be redacted [*if practicable*]. In addition, any data on undercover officers must be redacted.

4. Data that documents the final disposition of a disciplinary action against a public employee.

However, if another provision of the Data Practices Act classifies data as private or otherwise not public, the data retains that other classification. For instance, data that reveals protected identities under Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 17 (e.g., certain victims, witnesses, and others) should not be released even if it would otherwise fit into one of the public categories listed above.

**E. Access to BWC data by non-employees.** Officers shall refer members of the media or public seeking access to BWC data to the BWC administrator, who shall process the request in accordance with the MGDPA and other governing laws. In particular:

1. An individual shall be allowed to review recorded BWC data about him- or herself and other data subjects in the recording, but access shall not be granted:
  - a. If the data was collected or created as part of an active investigation.
  - b. To portions of the data that the agency would otherwise be prohibited by law from disclosing to the person seeking access, such as portions that would reveal identities protected by Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 17.
2. Unless the data is part of an active investigation, an individual data subject shall be provided with a copy of the recording upon request, but subject to the following guidelines on redaction:
  - a. Data on other individuals in the recording who do not consent to the release must be redacted.
  - b. Data that would identify undercover officers must be redacted.
  - c. Data on other officers who are not undercover, and who are on duty and engaged in the performance of official duties, may not be redacted.

### **BWC Data Access by Law Enforcement Employees**

**A. Access by peace officers and law enforcement employees.** No employee may have access to the department's BWC data except for legitimate law enforcement or data administration purposes:

1. Officers may access and view stored BWC video only when there is a business need for doing so, including the need to defend against an allegation of misconduct or substandard performance. Except as provided in the critical incident response policy,

officers may review video footage of an incident in which they were involved prior to preparing a report, giving a statement, or providing testimony about the incident. Officers shall not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

2. Supervisors may view recordings any time they are making inquiry into an alleged complaint, performance issue, or to ensure policy compliance.
3. Agency personnel are prohibited from accessing BWC data for non-business reasons and from sharing the data for non-law enforcement related purposes including, but not limited to, uploading BWC data recorded or maintained by this agency to public and social media websites. All instances of access to BWC data are digitally logged. Allegations of inappropriate access to BWC data will be investigated and discipline may be issued pursuant to the labor contract.
4. Employees seeking access to BWC data for non-business reasons may make a request for it in the same manner as any member of the public.

**B. Other authorized disclosures of data.** Officers may display portions of BWC footage to witnesses as necessary for purposes of investigation as allowed by Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 15, as may be amended from time to time. Officers should generally limit these displays in order to protect against the incidental disclosure of individuals whose identities are not public. Protecting against incidental disclosure could involve, for instance, showing only a portion of the video, showing only screen shots, muting the audio, or playing the audio but not displaying video. In addition,

1. BWC data may be shared with other law enforcement agencies only for legitimate law enforcement purposes that are documented in writing at the time of the disclosure.
2. BWC data shall be made available to prosecutors, courts, and other criminal justice entities as provided by law.

### **Data Security Safeguards**

- A. BWCs issued by the Golden Valley Police Department are designed and manufactured to prevent users from having the ability to edit, alter, or erase BWC data. The BWC system utilized is designed to automatically upload BWC data to a secure server located at a secure off-site facility.
- B. The BWC system will automatically keep a digital chain of custody noting the user, date, and time of access.
- C. Personally owned devices including, but not limited to, computers and mobile devices, shall not be programmed or used to access or view agency BWC data.

- D. Officers shall not intentionally edit, alter, or erase any BWC recording unless otherwise expressly authorized by the chief or the chief's designee.
- E. As required by Minn. Stat. § 13.825, subd. 9, as may be amended from time to time, this agency shall obtain an independent biennial audit of its BWC program.

### **Agency Use of Data**

- A. Periodically, supervisors should review BWC usage by each officer to ensure compliance with this policy, including in areas of required recording and data labeling.
- B. In addition, supervisors may access BWC data for the purposes of reviewing or investigating a specific incident that has given rise to a complaint or concern about officer misconduct or performance.
- C. Nothing in this policy limits or prohibits the use of BWC data as evidence of misconduct or as a basis for discipline.
- D. Officers should contact their supervisors to discuss retaining and using BWC footage for training purposes. Officer objections to preserving or using certain footage for training will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Field training officers may utilize BWC data with trainees for the purpose of providing coaching and feedback on the trainees' performance.

### **Data Retention**

- A. All BWC data shall be retained for a minimum period of 90 days. There are no exceptions for erroneously recorded or non-evidentiary data.
- B. Data documenting the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of duty, other than for training or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous, must be maintained for a minimum period of one year.
- C. Certain kinds of BWC data must be retained for six years:
  - 1. Data that documents the use of deadly force by a peace officer, or force of a sufficient type or degree to require a use of force report or supervisory review.
  - 2. Data documenting circumstances that have given rise to a formal complaint against an officer.
- D. Other data having evidentiary value shall be retained for the period specified in the Records Retention Schedule. When a particular recording is subject to multiple retention periods, it shall be maintained for the longest applicable period.

- E. Subject to Part F (below), all other BWC footage that is classified as non-evidentiary, becomes classified as non-evidentiary, or is not maintained for training shall be destroyed after 90 days.
- F. Upon written request by a BWC data subject, the agency shall retain a recording pertaining to that subject for an additional time period requested by the subject of up to 180 days. The agency will notify the requestor at the time of the request that the data will then be destroyed unless a new written request is received.
- G. The department shall maintain an inventory of BWC recordings having evidentiary value.
- H. The department will post this policy, together with its Records Retention Schedule, on its website.

### **Compliance**

Supervisors shall monitor for compliance with this policy. The unauthorized access to or disclosure of BWC data may constitute misconduct and subject individuals to disciplinary action and criminal penalties pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 13.09.