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LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



November 1, 2011

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 18, 2011, your Board requested that the Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, your Board instructed the Department to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing Officer Worn Video cameras for all custody personnel to use and to identify potential funding for this purpose. Attached is a current update on each recommendation.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff

STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM



Our Mission[®]

To transform the culture of our custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our personnel and the inmates placed in their care. We strive to empower our personnel to provide a level of professionalism and service, consistent with our "Core Values."

"Until all deputies feel a sense of professional accomplishment while providing sensible and constitutionally established services to those in our care, our success as a department is not accomplished."

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status to the recommendations by date, title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick J. Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Board of Supervisors approved a plan for jail security enhancements to include close circuit television (CCTV) at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). This plan is proposed to reduce risk and mitigate liability concerns. This CCTV system will work as a passive recording system and will be actively monitored by key personnel, including real time monitoring. All cameras will show common areas, excluding interior cell spaces or any areas that inmate's access for personal needs, such as showering. The Department has started the installation and assessed the other areas of critical need. Currently, all camera recordings are being retained for 30-days pending the installation of new servers, which will allow up to 25 months of recordings to be stored. The new servers are expected to be installed ending December 2011.

The Sheriff's Department has considered the priorities and is proposing to implement this project in phases:

Phase I - Completed

Sixty-nine (69) cameras have been installed and are monitoring the most critical high-risk areas of the 1700/1750 high security area, 2000 housing area, and the 3000 housing area of MCJ in all module entries and walkways including the second floor mezzanine areas. This work was completed October 31, 2011. These cameras were previously purchased at a cost of \$157,530.

Seventeen (17) cameras were purchased separately at a cost of \$17,000. They are installed in the Inmate Reception Center Booking Front area.

Sheriff's Facilities Services Bureau (FSB) provided labor for installation at a cost of \$109,060.

Phase II

On October 25, 2011 a Purchase Order was issued to a vendor to procure three hundred (300) additional cameras at a cost of \$308,306.25.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The three hundred (300) cameras will be installed in MCJ Old Side's 1000, 2000 and 3000 for enhanced coverage to phase I; MCJ New Side's 4000, 5000 and 9000; and Twin Towers Correctional Facility Tower I's floors 5, 6 and 7. These areas were identified based on the number of reported force incidents occurring in those locations.

Labor cost for this phase is estimated at \$484,000 and installation is estimated to take five months.

Data Systems Bureau (DSB) is working in conjunction with the Chief Information Office (CIO) to develop the specifications for the data storage system. The system will be sized to capture and store 25 months of CCTV video. It is estimated this system will cost \$4,000,000. The system will have the capability of expansion should the need arise.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

The Sheriff's Department is currently conferring with the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) in regard to eliminating heavy flashlights. An analysis for alternative flashlights is being conducted, which includes consulting with other law enforcement agencies to identify viable alternatives.

Note: An analysis of the force used involving a flashlight, as an impact weapon, occurred less than two percent during the year 2010.

III. Eliminate the use of "steel-toe" shoes.

On October 24, 2011, the Sheriff's Department made revisions to the existing "Footwear" policy (3-03/225.00) to strictly prohibit "steel toe" boots.

Research of existing personnel has shown that there is not a practice for personnel to wear "steel toe" boots; however, a section was added to existing policy strictly prohibiting "steel toe" boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a new policy "Force Prevention Policy" (3-02-035.00) which provides directions for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. (Attachment A)

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 26, 2011, the Sheriff's Department has also made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" policy (3-01/025.10) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object: "using force specifically intended to incapacitate a suspect or inmate by striking their head against hard, fixed objects such as roadways, cement floors, walls, jail bars, etc., or by deliberately kicking them in the head with a shod foot, or by deliberately striking their head with a knee while they are on the ground, will be subject to the same standard."

Additionally, the new Custody Force Response Team has established criteria to respond to any head strike, whether strike initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects.

V. Rotate Jail Deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and to other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

On October 28, 2011, Custody Division issued Policy Directive 11-005, "Mandatory Rotation of Personnel," requiring all Custody Division unit commanders to develop a unit order requiring job assignments be rotated for all personnel working line positions in the jail no less than every six months. Positions requiring specialized training or experience shall be identified by each unit commander. Prior to implementation, all unit orders require approval of the Custody Division Chief.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates (5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody and Correctional Divisions were provided a formal briefing of the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department has redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member is fully aware of the expectations of the policy and have mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.

On October, 26, 2011, the Sheriff's Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy (5-09/430.00) ensuring privacy during force interviews: "Personnel involved in the use of force, either as

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

a participant or a witness, including supervisors directing force, shall not be present when the interview is conducted.”

In addition, the new Custody Force Response Team has the responsibility to immediately assume control of the investigation and initiate an internal investigation if any policy violations are observed.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than within 48 hours of the incident.**

On October, 26, 2011, the Sheriff's Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy (5-09/430.00) directing supervisors to conduct interviews within 48 hours: "Whenever a supervisor is notified of an alleged use of force involving a suspect or inmate, the supervisor shall fulfill his obligations to conduct interviews as required by this policy as soon as feasible, but no later than 48 hours after the notification."

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

On October 24, 2011, the Sheriff's Departments developed a new Custody Force Response Team Policy (attachment B) establishes new criteria for force review. The new categories of force and the Response Team ensure that more severe force cases are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. At that time they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (attachment C).

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeant to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase the staffing at Men's Central Jail. Effective November 6, 2011, Men's Central Jail will have two sergeants per floor, 19 in total to cover both Day and PM shifts.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Unit or the Captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Unit or the Captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

On October 28, 2011, the Sheriff's Departments Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of a force used by a Department employee.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new Jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

The new Jail Commanders are overseeing the Commander Management Task Force (CMTF), which is comprised of four commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. See organizational chart, attachment D.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, review and implement new training for staff assigned to the jails, prepare and revise all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/Office of Independent review recommendations, analyze force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

A "CMTF Strategic Plan" and timeline is attachment E.

The CMTF has eight lieutenants that work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and Commanders. The eight sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (Custody Force Response Team) who will oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an Internal Affairs Bureau for investigation. For further information on the Custody Force Response Team, see policy under attachment B.

Two documents are attached show the number of force incidents from January 2011, to current and Force Year to Date from 2007 to current. (Attachment F)

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing Officer Worn Video cameras for all Custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Sheriff's Department is currently working with the Chief Executive Office on a study of utilizing deputy worn video cameras for all custody personnel. Three video cameras have been identified to date and the Department is currently evaluating their abilities to function in this capacity.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

The Sheriff's Department is currently reviewing this suggestion.

- XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

The Sheriff's Department has created a Custody Force Response Team (CFRT), comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to custody facility force incidents. The Task Force has created a set of criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the Response Team Sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an internal investigation. (Attachment B)

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC) comprised of three Custody and Correctional Services Commanders. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an Internal Affairs Investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. (Attachment C)

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

In February 2008, the Office of Independent Review issued a report on Sheriff's Department's hiring standards. Since that date, the Department has implemented and reported back on the recommendations. (Attachment G)

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

The Department is currently meeting with ALADS on a policy to create a custody career track for professional and sworn staff. Moreover, the study will include supervision and command positions. The Department is also exploring options of creating a custody deputy examination and eliminating the pre-214 policy, which mandated all deputy personnel transfer to a patrol assignment.

As a comprehensive analysis of these options is being explored, effective October 28, 2011, the Sheriff's Department has authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. This will increase the tenure and experience of those wishing to remain in a custody assignment while reducing the length of time deputies, who wish to transfer to a patrol assignment, serve in custody.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

The Department is currently meeting with ALADS on a policy to evaluate a variety of permanent options that will ultimately reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

Effective October 28, 2011, the Sheriff's Department has authorized custody personnel to request an extension if they desire to remain in their current assignment. This will increase the tenure and experience of those wishing to remain in a custody assignment while reducing the length of time deputies who wish to transfer to a patrol assignment serve in custody.

Attachments

- A - Force Prevention Policy**
- B - Custody Force Response Team Policy**
- C - Custody Force Review Committee**
- D - Commander Management Task Force Org Chart**
- E - Strategic Plan and Timeline**
- F - Use of Force Documents**
- G - Hiring Standards**

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CUSTODY DIVISION MANUAL

New Custody Division Manual section proposed by the Sheriff

3-02/035.00 FORCE PREVENTION POLICY

Every Custody deputy and staff member shall view their professional duties in the context of safety for themselves and the inmates.

The Department's duty, under Constitutional law, is to not violate the law in order to enforce the law. Unreasonable force is a violation of the law.

It is the Department's responsibility to prevent violence whenever it appears possible. An analysis of force incidents has established that verbal disrespect between inmates and deputies is a factor that leads to aggressive behavior by either the deputy or the inmate. Whenever practical:

- Deputies confronting an uncooperative inmate shall call a supervisor and seek guidance that is aimed at tactical de-escalation of the situation. The supervisor will endeavor to calm the situation and use as much time as it takes to manage the inmate's verbal aggression.
- Deputies facing an uncooperative inmate shall remain calm during such occasion and not escalate to an emotional level that violates the Department's Core Values.
- Inmates themselves have a code of respect in order to avoid conflicts and violence. Whenever a deputy speaks to an inmate in a disrespectful way it can cause turmoil in the mind of an inmate which can lead to verbal aggression. Deputies will endeavor, in these cases, to de-escalate verbal conflicts and seek assistance as required by this policy.

When force must be used, deputies and staff shall endeavor to use restraining methods, rather than depend on strikes to subdue an inmate, unless necessary.

Our collective and individual goal is to prevent force through thoughtful communication that ensures respect.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CUSTODY DIVISION MANUAL

Proposed addition to the Custody Division Manual

Custody Force Response Team (CFRT)

The Sheriff's Department has created a Custody Operations Division, Custody Force Response Team, whose goal is to ensure high quality force investigations through incident oversight and investigative evaluation. The Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) will be comprised of sergeants, designated to respond to specific force incidents, where they will monitor various aspects of the inquiry, including but not limited to: interviewing participant employees, inmates, and witnesses, examining any video or evidence and monitoring the facility supervisor as they conduct their inquiry.

The Response Team Sergeants shall act as an on-scene resource for the handling supervisor: providing information, guidance, analysis and recommendations. In the course of reviewing the incident, the Response Team Sergeant may give specific direction to the handling supervisor, if appropriate. The facility supervisor has the primary responsibility of handling and documenting the force incident; however, if the CFRT discovers that a facility supervisor has potentially violated policy during the initial investigation process, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility for the force investigation and will be responsible for forwarding a request for an administrative (internal) investigation, through proper channels.

In examining force incidents, Response Team Sergeants will pay particular attention to events that precipitated the use of force and the tactics used. In incidents where multiple employees are participants, additional focus will be placed on the actions of responding personnel and the tactics involved in their engagement.

Watch Commanders are required to make immediate verbal notification to the CFRT Lieutenant whenever any of the following force incident criteria are present:

- Significant* inmate injuries as a result of employee contact or alleged contact
- Significant employee injuries as a result of inmate contact
- Taser – if use results in Significant inmate injury
- Personal weapons used – if use results in Significant inmate injury
- Impact Weapon/shod foot used - if use results in Significant inmate injury
- Carotid restraint
- Emergency Response Team action resulting in Significant inmate injury
- Any head strikes – including the head striking any fixed/hard object
- IAB shall be contacted when their notification criteria exist; however, if IAB declines to respond, the CFRT will be notified and will respond.
- Watch Commander discretion

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CUSTODY DIVISION MANUAL

Proposed addition to the Custody Division Manual

Custody Force Response Team (CFRT)

*Significant – injuries more than redness, swelling, or bruising. Complaints of pain (COP) will not be considered notification criteria unless the COP is to the head, neck, or spine; or, may possibly be indicative of an internal injury. The removal of Taser probes in and of themselves does not constitute a "Significant Injury."

During business hours (M-F, 0800-1700), the Watch Commander shall notify the Custody Force Response Team by calling Custody Headquarters at: (213) 893-5004. After hours notifications shall be made through Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau: (323) 526-5541.

The CFRT Lieutenant shall evaluate the information and determine if Response Team activation is appropriate.

Upon completion of the Use of Force packet and Watch Commander's review, the facility will contact the respective Custody Force Response Team Sergeant and make arrangements for delivery of the entire packet (including video and evidence if requested). The use of force packet is due to the CFRT Sergeant no later than 14 days after the incident. The CFRT Sergeant has five business days to review the packet and return it to the facility with noted changes, concerns or questions, if any. The CFRT Lieutenant will review the CFRT Sergeant's notations prior to the return of the packet to the facility.

After the facility makes the appropriate changes and obtains the CFRT Sergeant's concurrence, they will process the packet through their Operations staff for Unit Commander's notation (the Unit Commander does not sign the completed packet – but should initial or note as having reviewed it). The packet will then be sent to the CFRT Lieutenant, no later than 30 days after the incident, and will be scheduled for Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC) evaluation.

When an unforeseen circumstance interferes with a unit's ability to meet any of the above stated time lines, the Unit Commander will advise their Division Chief and request an extension.

The CFRC will decide on the final disposition of the force packet, and as a result, the Chairperson of the CFRC is designated to sign as the approving authority on the SH-R-438. The CFRC will return their findings to the Unit Commander within 5 business days. The Unit Commander has 30 days to respond to the CFRC's findings.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CUSTODY DIVISION MANUAL

Proposed addition to the Custody Division Manual

Custody Force Review Committee

The Sheriff's Department has created a Custody Force Review Committee, specific to custody facilities, comprised of three Commanders: two Custody Operations Division Commanders and one Correctional Services Division Commander, one of whom will be appointed as Chairperson. A member of the Office of Independent Review (OIR) will provide evaluation and input. The goals of the Custody Force Review Committee are to evaluate the force applied within custody facilities, the quality of Use of Force investigations, and the effectiveness of supervision.

The Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC) will review all use of force incidents evaluated by the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT).

The CFRC will calendar completed Use of Force incidents for review and will require the authoring sergeant and approving watch commander to present the incident. The sergeant and lieutenant should be prepared to discuss specifics, answer questions and justify recommendations regarding the incident. The assigned Custody Force Response Team Sergeant will also attend the appropriate CFRC session as a subject matter resource.

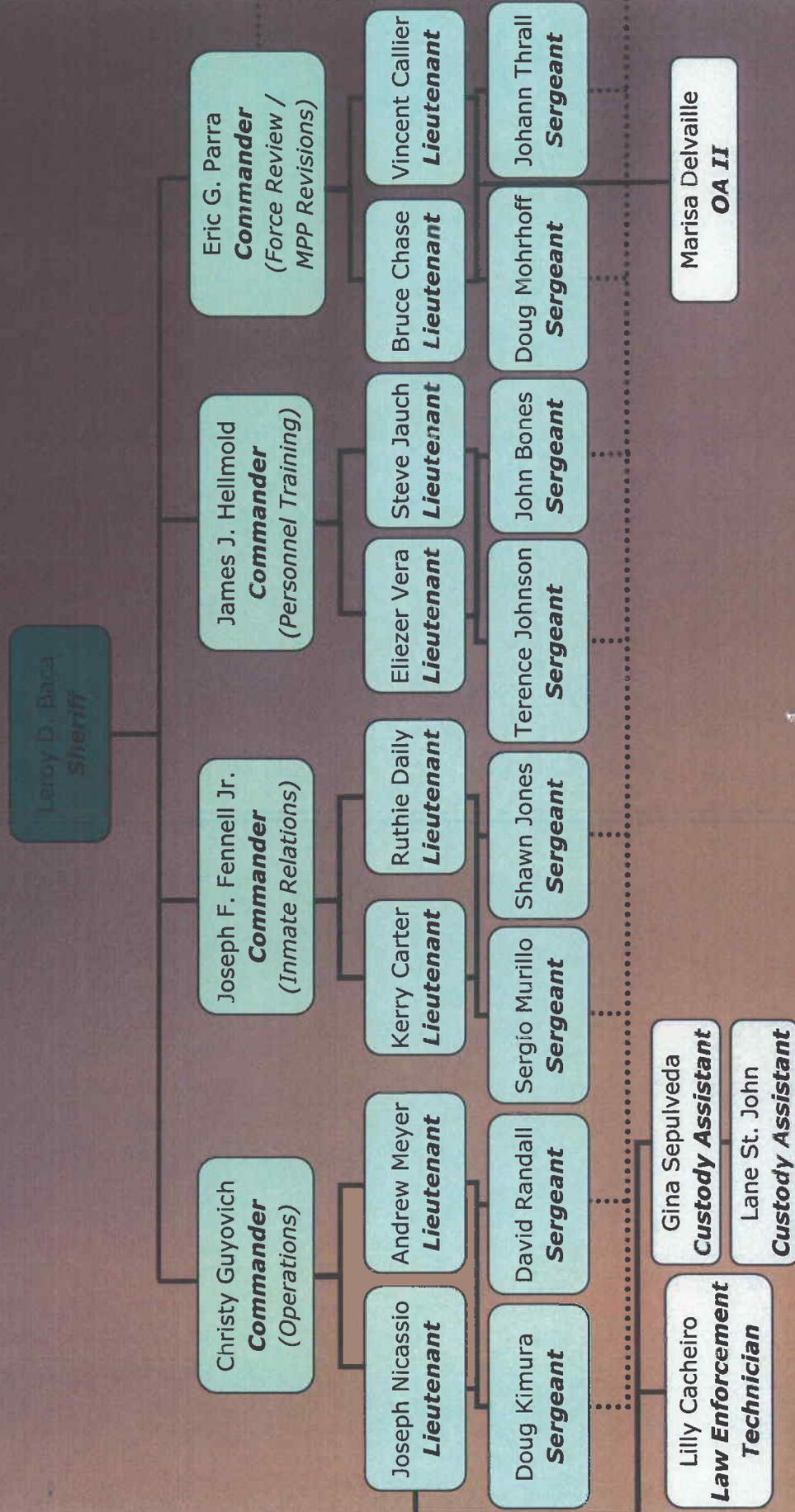
The CFRC can make recommendations regarding additional documentation, training, or additional investigation. If it is determined that a personnel investigation is required, the CFRC will direct the respective Captain to request that an investigation is opened and assigned to the appropriate unit. The completed investigation will be returned to the Captain for disposition, who will then re-convene with the CFRC. Discipline imposed as a result of CFRC reviewed force incidents can only be modified by the Undersheriff.

A summary of CFRC findings and recommendations will be sent to the facility Captain, who then has 30 days to respond.

After review by the CFRC, the Use of Force packet will be returned to the facility for processing to the Discovery Unit.

Attachment D

Commander Management Task Force



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CUSTODY DIVISION

Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff



COMMANDER MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE

Our Mission

To transform the culture of our custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our personnel and the inmates placed in their care. We strive to empower our personnel to provide a level of professionalism and service, consistent with our "Core Values."

"Until all deputies feel a sense of professional accomplishment while providing sensible and constitutionally established services to those in our care, our success as a department is not accomplished."

October 2011

CURRENT OBJECTIVES:

SHERIFF'S UPDATE MEETINGS

- Beginning *October 7, 2011*, discuss problems and share accomplishments on a weekly basis.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

- By *October 2011*, establish a consistent dialog between Task Force members and ACLU representatives.
- By *November 1, 2011*, discuss and work toward a successful resolution to relevant concerns in conjunction with the Office of Independent Review.
 - Attend meetings with Sheriff.
 - Ensure Unit Commanders are properly addressing ACLU concerns.

MERRICK BOBB, OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS

- By *October 31, 2011*, review all recommendations prepare summary.
- By *November 15, 2011*, prepare response to each recommendation.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS/GRAND JURY

- By *October 31, 2011*, establish communications with BOS Justice Deputies and Grand Jury appointees in order to discuss relevant recommendations for changes to policy, procedures and conduct.
- By *November 1, 2011*, prepare response letters to BOS.
- Prepare monthly update letters to BOS.

THE CULTURE OF THE CUSTODY ENVIRONMENT

- By *October 15, 2011*, prepare anonymous survey for deputies to be handed out prior to Sheriff's meeting.
- By *December 1, 2011*, meet with all deputy personnel from each custody facility in order to gain feedback regarding issues relevant to inmate – personnel relations and use of force incidents.
 - Discuss "Core Values."
 - Re brief "Anti-Retaliation Policy."
- By *January 1, 2011*, meet with all supervisory personnel from each custody facility and ensure supervisors understand the Sheriff's expectations, and are guided by the Department's "Core Values."
- By *January 31, 2012*, devise and implement training related to issues identified through the feed-back process.

- By *March 31, 2012*, utilize tenured personnel for briefings/training and establish a concurrent training regime emphasizing education, effective communication, "Use of Force" policy, conflict resolution techniques, our "Core Values", and "Anti-Retaliation" policy.
- *Ongoing* - Monitor training session to ensure compliance.

TOWN HALL MEETINGS

- By *October 17, 2011*, assess each facilities housing population demographics.
- By *October 17, 2011*, ensure each jail community establishes a Town Hall meeting schedule and facilitates meetings regularly.
 - Implement a Department calendar.
- By *October 17, 2011*, ensure inmate concerns/complaints are properly documented, tracked, and addressed during Town Hall meetings.
- By *October 17, 2011*, prepare anonymous survey for inmates to fill out prior to Town Hall meeting.
- By *October 17, 2011*, ensure personnel at all levels are involved in the process; including chiefs, commanders, captains, lieutenants and deputies.

INMATE COMPLAINT PROCESS

- By *October 31, 2011*, review current process and policy.
 - Work with Internal Affairs and Custody Division.
- By *November 30, 2011*, develop methods to track personnel complaints relating to disrespect/discourtesy.
 - Long form – ACLU approved.
 - Use survey as anonymous complaint form.
 - Include all civilian staff (nurses, clergy, etc.)
 - Initiating complaints.
 - Clergy receiving complaints from inmates.
- By *December 31, 2011*, develop procedural and policy changes to improve the inmate complaint process in order to make it more efficient and equitable to all parties involved.
- By *February 29, 2012*, implement changes and evaluate effectiveness.

INMATE RELATIONS

- By *October 31, 2011*, assess process with Court Services re: Bail reductions.
- By *November 15, 2011*, assess visiting delays and implement improvements.

- By *November 15, 2011*, assess the daily recreation and time inmates spend outside.
 - Assess ability to convert old dining halls into day rooms.
- By *December 1, 2011*, establish an offender reentry program utilizing intervention groups, clergy, volunteers, local businesses, other necessary resources.
- By *December 1, 2011*, create an informational pamphlet for deputies and inmates.
 - Based on facility.
 - Spanish and English.
 - Rules, complaint process, medical procedures, bail deviation, etc.
- By *December 1, 2011*, evaluate jail schedules and progress toward increasing the level of Title 15 standards given to inmates.
- *Ongoing* - Installation of video cameras.

EDUCATION BASED INCARCERATION

- By *November 31, 2011*, review curriculum, teachers, deputies
 - Look to include vocational and life skills training.
 - Starting a business, finances, life and professional development.
 - Eligibility for inmates.
 - Schedule created, posted for inmates and deputies.
- By *January 2012*, assess certification by Judges, Public Defenders, and District Attorney to establish credit for inmates' successful completion of programs.
- By *January 2012*, evaluate ability to utilize "good time/work time" toward credit of completed courses.
- By *March 2012*, assess ability to create a "college like" transcript/credit tracking for inmates to move toward higher education.

PREPARE/REVISE DIRECTIVES

- By *October 17, 2011*, revise "Captain" Custody Division Manual as it pertains to inmate and personnel welfare.
 - Define captains' duties as providing security and services.
 - Better services create a more secure facility.
- By *October 20, 2011*, implement "Force Prevention Policy" specific to all custody and lock-up facilities.
- By *October 30, 2011*, develop Town Hall Meeting Policy – Custody Captains responsibilities.
 - Captains should be doing one meeting per week, cycling back to same dorm twice a month, if feasible, due to high turnover of inmate population.

- By *October 31, 2011*, review “pill call” procedures at MCJ. Take necessary steps to prepare or revise policy on “pill call” protocol.
- By *October 31, 2011*, revise “Flashlight” policy in Custody to search alternatives to replace the use of heavy flashlights.
- By *October 31, 2011*, revise the “Use of Force” policy re; head strikes on fixed objects, walls, floors, jail bars, unless lethal force in necessary.
 - Create and add additional levels of force categories (less significant, significant.)
 - Create standards for timeliness in completion of the force investigation (severe incidents – 30 days, others 60 to 90 days.)
 - Interviews of inmates should not be in presence of involved deputies.
 - Supervisors directing or involved in “use of force” are prohibited from conducting investigation.
 - Interviews of inmates shall be conducted as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of incident.
- By *October 31, 2011*, revise the policy re: “steeled toe shoes” to prohibit.
- By *October 31, 2011*, write policy re: rotational assignments in Custody Division.
- By *November 2011*, PPI reform and implementation of the CART computer force tracking system.
- By *November 2011*, study and prepare policy re: use of deputy worn video cameras.
 - All inmate contact shall be recorded, including Title 15 checks, any movement, and all force incidents.
 - Storage of data.
- By *November 30, 2011*, prepare a policy for patrol failures to return to custody.

FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

- By *October 31, 2011*, begin a review of significant force that meets specific criteria, non-IAB roll out cases.
 - Establish a roll-out team of eight sergeants, develop roll-out procedures.
 - Identify patterns.
- By *October 31, 2011*, conduct analysis of force over the past five years
 - Track by facility.
 - Conduct analysis re: Mentally ill inmates.
- By *October 31, 2011*, prepare a process for Commander’s review of significant force reviewed by roll out sergeants, (Commander Review Panel).
- By *November 30, 2011*, review 2010 and 2011 “man down” medical reports at MCJ; determine if these are non-reported force incidents.

- By *November 30, 2011*, create a directive that requires a supervisor (Sergeant or above) to respond to all “man down” calls to determine if force was used by deputy personnel.
- By *December 31, 2011*, review reporting procedures for medical services when an inmate is seen by medical staff for injuries that could be related to a deputy or inmate fight.
- By *December 31, 2011*, establish a supervisor training program re: “Use of Force” investigations.
 - Supervisors
 - How to manage and properly document force.
 - a. Ensure deputies properly document their own use of force separately.
 - Appropriate interviewing of witnesses.
 - Re-brief deputies re: “Anti-Retaliation Policy.”
 - Lieutenant review – associated reports, videos, etc.
 - Force analysis by Captains and their staff.
 - a. Was the force necessary and justified.
 - b. Assess the instigation of the use of force.

CUSTODY TRAINING

- By *October 20, 2011*, establish a Custody Force Training Bulletin
 - Most effective/safest way to overcome resistance.
 - Discourage face strikes, encourage handcuffing.
- On *January 9, 2012*, speak to newly assigned deputies in Jail Operations School.
 - Introduce Education Based Incarceration,
 - Effective communication with Inmates,
 - Core Values – how to effectively use the Core Values.

PERSONNEL EVALUATION

- By *November 1, 2011*, increase supervision at MCJ.
- By *November 15, 2011*, implement Jail Mental Evaluation Team full time at MCJ.
- By *November 15, 2011*, review analysis being conducted by MCJ/TTCF re: additional executive personnel.
- By *November 15, 2011*, review criteria for personnel assigned to Jail Investigations Unit.
 - Level of investigator experience.
- By *December 1, 2011*, review all positions in Custody Division. Determine the need for additional staff, and supervision.
 - Sergeant/Lieutenant line and Title 15 positions.

- By *December 1, 2011*, review Supervising Line Deputy responsibilities and training.
- By *December 1, 2011*, assess if deputy transfer updates should occur more often (quarterly).
- By *January 30, 2012*, evaluate hiring standards.
- By *February 1, 2012*, develop a plan to increase the tenure of supervision in custody.
- By *February 1, 2012*, develop a plan to reduce the amount of time deputies spend in custody.
- By *March 2012*, develop a plan to allow deputies to stay in custody (2-track career path / Pre-Class 214 rule).
 - Reduce time deputies have to stay in Custody if they wish to go to patrol.
 - Custodial career path up to the level of chief.
 - Separate testing process.

PRESS RELATIONS

- By *October 31, 2011*, establish press relations element to address media concerns and involvement.

COMMANDER MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE

CURRENT OBJECTIVES BY MONTH

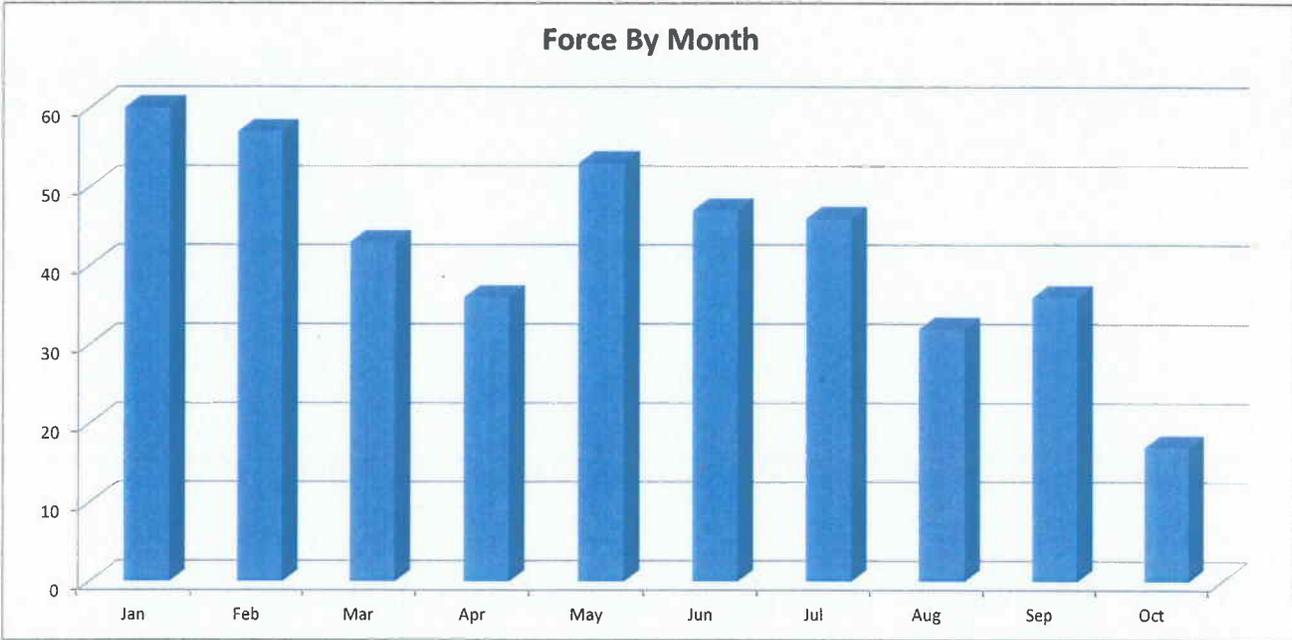
Task	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012
Sheriff's Update Meetings							
Review goals, objectives & findings				O N G O I N G			
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)							
Establish consistent dialog	10/31						
Discuss & work toward resolution	11/1						
Merrick Bobb, OIR Recommendations							
Review all recommendations prepare summary		11/15					
prepare response to each recommendation	10/31						
Board of Supervisors/Grand Jury							
Est comms with BOS Justice Deputies & Grand Jury Appointees	10/31						
Prepare response letters to BOS	11/1						
Culture							
Develop an anonymous survey for deputies and line staff	10/15						
Meet w/Deputy & Supervisory personnel from each Facility		12/1					
Meet w/Deputy & Supervisory personnel from each Facility			1/1				
Devise & Implement Training				1/31			
Utilize tenured Pers for briefings/training						3/31	
Integrate CFT pers							4/30
Monitor Training							
Town Hall Meetings							
Assess housing population demographics	10/17						
Ensure each jail community establishes T.H. schedule	10/17						
Ensure I/M enchrn & cmlnts are dcmted, track'd & addrs'd	10/17						
Develop an anonymous survey for I/M to complete prior to mtg	10/17						
Ensure all personnel at all lvs are involved in process	10/17						
Inmate Complaint Process							
Review current process & policy	10/31						
Develop methods to track pers complaints (Boca Board)		11/30					
Use survey as anonymous complaint form							
Develop procedural & policy chng to improve I/M cmlpt			12/31				
Implement changes and evaluate effectiveness						2/29	
Inmate Relations							
Assess Process with Court Services re: Bail reductions	10/31						
Assess visiting delays		11/15					
Review daily recreation and time I/M's spend outside		11/15					
Establish an offender reentry program			12/1				
Create an informal pamphlet for Deputies & Inmates			12/1				
Increase level of Title 15 standards given to inmates			12/1				
Installation of CCTV cameras							
Educated Based Incarceration							
Review Curriculum, teachers, deputies		11/30					
Assess &, if poss, obtain certs to establish credit for I/M's							
Evaluate ability to utilize "good/work time" toward credit							
Assess creating "college like" transcript/credit tracking							
Prepare Directives							
Assess and further develop "Captain's Responsibilities"							
Implement "Force Prevention Policy"	10/17						
	10/20						



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 FORCE USED BY MONTH YTD 2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January			February			March			April			May		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	3	2	5	4	4	8	0	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	3
EAST FACILITY	3	3	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	11	1	12	10	0	10	6	5	11
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	16	5	21
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5
NORTH FACILITY			0	0		0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	3	6	7	1	8	10	0	10
	42	18	60	45	12	57	33	10	43	31	5	36	37	16	53

CUSTODY DIVISION	June			July			August			September			October			Grand Total
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	
CRDF	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	19
IRC	8	2	10	5	2	7	3	1	4	7	1	8	0	0	0	84
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	10	3	13	18	2	20	16	0	16	9	1	10	3	3	6	146
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NCCF	7	4	11	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	2	0	2	63
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8
TWIN TOWERS	6	2	8	6	2	8	3	2	5	1	7	8	1	7	8	77
	35	12	47	35	11	46	28	4	32	22	14	36	7	10	17	427

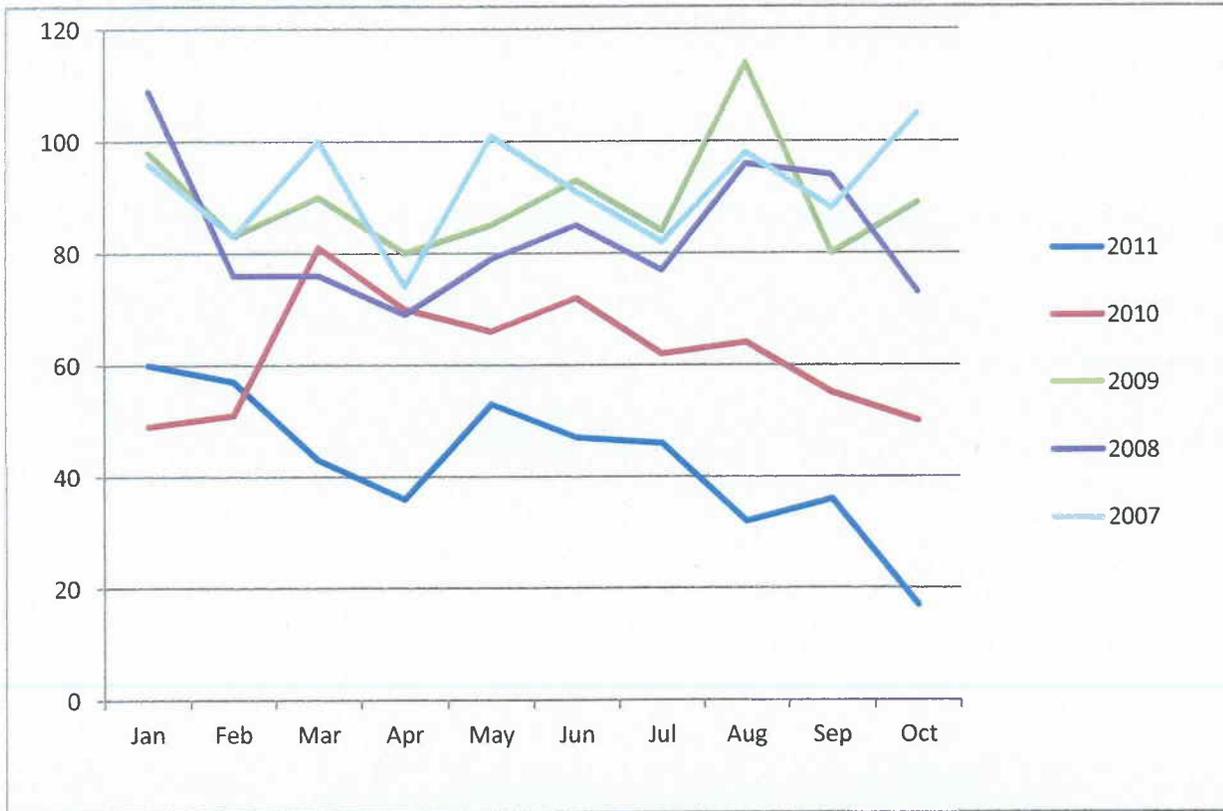


*Totals presented are as of 10/31/2011



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2011



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Month	Total Incidents				
Jan	96	109	98	49	60
Feb	83	76	83	51	57
Mar	100	76	90	81	43
Apr	74	69	80	70	36
May	101	79	85	66	53
Jun	91	85	93	72	47
Jul	82	77	84	62	46
Aug	98	96	114	64	32
Sep	88	94	80	55	36
Oct	105	73	89	50	17
Grand Total	918	834	896	620	427

**Totals presented are as of 10/31/2011*

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
HIRING STANDARDS**

In February 2008, the Office of Independent Review (OIR) began a review of Personnel Administration Bureau's Background Investigation processes. On February 18, 2009, OIR submitted a report to the Board of Supervisors entitled, "Review of Los Angeles Sheriff's Background Investigations Process." The report was in response to OIR monitoring the Department's internal investigations and recognizing a pattern of newly hired deputies becoming engaged in employee misconduct. In their assessment, OIR noted in the years 2005, 2006, and 2007, there was a significant push by the Department to hire over 2,500 deputies. OIR contended although there had been no change in the Department's internal hiring standards, the new "holistic" hiring approach adopted by the Department resulted in applicants being hired, who would have been automatically disqualified in previous years. Additionally, OIR noted a significant number of the background cases that they reviewed demonstrated insufficient review and a failure by the investigator to pursue potential negative history; a phenomenon OIR called, "failure to follow up."

In its 2009 review, OIR included a series of recommendations to assist the Department in maintaining their integrity during the hiring process, and provided methods, which OIR believed, would further enhance the overall goal of the Department in hiring qualified applicants. In March 3, 2009, the Board of Supervisors directed OIR to collaborate with the Department on its hiring practices and to develop a system to monitor and assess the level of training for all background investigators. OIR identified four areas of concern wherein Personnel Administration should implement changes within its hiring practices to further enforce the "gate keeping" responsibilities of the Department. The areas identified were: 1) Internal Guidelines, 2) Staffing for Background Investigation Unit (BIU) Investigators and Supervisors, 3) The Background Investigation Process, and 4) Supervisory Review of Completed Background Files. Within each of these areas, OIR proposed specific recommendations, supported by case studies, to provide the Department with a better understanding of the purpose, and desired consequences, of the proposed changes.

In four subsequent OIR reports submitted to the Board of Supervisors, all entitled "Follow-up Response to Board's March 3, 2009, Motion/Background Investigations Issues," OIR examined the Department's adoption and implementation of their recommendations, set forth in the February 18, 2009, report. In the June 26, 2009, report, OIR documented a consensus had been reached with the Department on the majority of OIR's recommendations, which the Department was willing to implement. On the unresolved recommendations, the Department agreed to "continue a dialogue and an analysis." In the September 1, 2009, report, OIR indicated they had reached a consensus with the Department on all recommendations.

In the reports of November 6, 2009, and January 12, 2010, OIR praised the Department for working diligently to continue with open discussions and timely adoptions of the recommendations. OIR claimed the Department was in "substantial compliance" with the proposed recommendations and there had been significant improvements pertaining to the thoroughness of the background investigation process.

The following pages comprise OIR's original recommendations from the February 18, 2009, review of the Department's background investigative process. The responses from Personnel Administration indicate the current practices adopted and utilized by the Background Investigations Unit to process all applicants in a fair and impartial manner. The manner in which Personnel Administration's responses have been structured is based upon the original areas and recommendations identified by OIR in their February 2009 report.

I. INTERNAL GUIDELINES

1. ***Document the reasons for any modifications to the internal guidelines.***

The current hiring guidelines have been in effect since September 14, 2006. Should the need arise to modify any internal guidelines, Personnel Administration agrees all changes to the existing guidelines will be memorialized in writing, all existing documentation will be amended to reflect the change, and all background investigators and supervisors will receive proper training prior to implementation.

2. ***Document any changes in the suggested interpretations of the internal guidelines.***

As with modifications to the internal guidelines, any changes in the interpretation of the guidelines will also result in immediate documentation and training to involved personnel. This is done to reduce any confusion associated with the changes and to provide rationale for the change.

3. ***Have a task force with members from Personnel Bureau, BIU, and OIR to re-examine the internal guidelines and suggested interpretations every 24 months and make any necessary and appropriate recommendations.***

Although no task force has been developed in concept, the BIU Lieutenant, the Director of Personnel Bureau and OIR have been in constant review of the procedures, protocols and guidelines. OIR currently has full access to employee background files and is encouraged to continue to review and make recommendations, in order to assist the Department in avoiding any potential

hiring deficiencies.

4. ***Have the review committee consider and develop, for the Department's consideration, a list of categories of negative information about applicants that would result in automatic disqualification of the applicant.***

The Department does not evaluate every applicant on a "holistic" level. There are multiple factors, outlined in the "Pre-Employment Hiring Guidelines," which result in automatic disqualification. This is true, even if the remainder of the applicant's background indicates the candidate is an outstanding prospect. However, Personnel Administration is receptive to the proposal of OIR submitting additional recommendations of automatic disqualification factors.

II. STAFFING FOR BIU INVESTIGATORS AND SUPERVISORS

1. ***Require attendance at either a formal training course or create a formal internal training course, with an agreed upon curriculum relative to conducting background investigations to complement the informal "mentor" training program.***

All Background Investigators are required to attend a 40-hour, POST approved, Background Investigator Course. All investigators, with the exception of the recent transfers, have attended the Background Investigator Course. Any new investigators, who have not attended, are assigned to formal, "in-house" training and are mentored by an experienced background investigator. This training is comprised of a structured task list and requires the new investigator to demonstrate competency in each area prior to conducting any background investigations on their own. All Background Investigators also participate in a more condensed refresher course on relevant investigations. Additionally, an Analytical Interviewing course, designed to provide comprehensive interviewing techniques, will be provided as an increased investigative source.

2. ***Maintain records of all formal training received by background investigators and supervisors.***

Personnel Administration maintains an Automated Personnel In-Service (APIS) roster for all background investigators and supervisors who complete formal and informal training. All formal training is captured within the Department's Training Record System (TRS).

3. ***When making BIU assignments, require that the background investigators and supervisors have investigative experience.***

Personnel Administration continues to conceptually support this recommendation; however, appointments to background investigator positions must be made in accordance with the Bouman Consent Decree, Civil Service Rules, and are subject to the pool of candidates who apply for the position. Personnel Administration has more latitude in the selection of supervisors and therefore, has been successful in recruiting supervisors who have prior investigative experience.

4. ***Find ways to provide incentives to attract personnel with investigative experience to the BIU such as designing the BIU investigator positions as bonus positions.***

Economic constraints prevent the Department from incurring the substantial costs of transforming the deputy generalist background investigator positions into bonus positions. Personnel Administration is exploring various options for attracting experienced investigators to the background investigator positions.

5. ***Require that the contract background investigators attend the formal training course in background investigations and some recurrent training once every 24 months.***

All Contract Background Investigators are mandated to attend the same 40-hour, POST approved, Background Investigator Course required of the Background Investigators. Contract Background Investigators also take part in the recurrent training offered "in-house."

6. ***Require that BIU maintain a cadre of, or bench of, experienced investigators and supervisors, even during non-peak hiring years.***

Personnel Administration will maintain minimal staffing levels to meet the current needs of the Department. However, staffing decisions must be made in a fiscally responsible manner. Personnel Administration does maintain a cadre of

displaced trained investigators to fulfill any immediate needs. All other staffing procedures will follow established protocols, set under the Bouman Consent Decree.

III. THE BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION PROCESS

1. ***Require all applicants to provide photographs of all tattoos.***

Personnel Administration is in agreement with this recommendation and requires all applicants to submit photographs of their tattoos to background investigators,

with the exception of tattoos which are located in bodily areas considered "private." The photographs are then used to assess the candidates' suitability for the position sought.

2. ***Circulate copies of photographs of tattoos to persons involved in the applicant's medical and psychological evaluation.***

All photographs of tattoos submitted by the applicant, to the background investigator, are made available during the medical and psychological phases of the background process.

3. ***Require the background investigator to discuss the origin, meaning, and dates of acquisition of all tattoos.***

Personnel Administration has consistently maintained this concept as part of the investigative process.

4. ***In non-obvious cases, submit photographs to Department experts for analysis, including affiliation or association with any prohibited organization or group referenced in the required personal history questionnaire.***

Should an instance arise where a tattoo is questionable or unrecognizable to the background investigator, the photo of the tattoo is forwarded to a Department expert for further analysis. The expert will determine if the tattoo is indicative of any affiliation, association, or membership, in a prohibited organization or group.

5. ***Require applicants to provide investigators access to their MySpace or Facebook pages and make such access a routine investigative step for investigators to follow.***

Background investigators have adopted this practice and require applicants to unconditionally provide the investigator access to all of the social web-sites that they belong to. Failure to provide access or to disclose participation are grounds for disqualification.

6. ***Require applicants to submit tax returns for three years preceding application for the position of deputy sheriff trainee.***

To date, Personnel Administration only requires three years of tax returns from applicants who are self-employed. Background Investigators do reserve the right to request tax returns from any applicant who has a questionable financial history, which may be resolved or supported by a review of the tax returns. As

has been the longstanding practice, Personnel Administration will continue to thoroughly investigate any financial discrepancies identified during the background process.

7. ***Require background investigators to obtain, or document efforts to obtain documents that verify an applicant's explanation of his or her criminal or potentially criminal behavior or any issued restraining orders.***

Personnel Administration has consistently incorporated this recommendation as part of the background process. This process is supported by various levels of supervisory review to ensure the investigative process has been performed in a thorough manner.

8. ***Require background investigators to interview, if applicable, all persons who could corroborate or refute an applicant's explanation of action of violence or acts that could disqualify the applicant under the Department's internal guidelines.***

Personnel Administration has consistently incorporated this recommendation as part of the background process. This process is supported by various levels of supervisory review to ensure the investigative process has been performed in a thorough manner.

9. ***Require background investigators to meet personally with an applicant's local employers from at least the last three years and to conduct telephone interviews with non-local employers.***

Background Investigators are currently required to conduct in-person interviews with the applicant's employers from the prior three years employment history. Background Investigators are permitted to conduct telephone interviews with employers, if employers are located at a considerable distance. Employer verifications have been increased from the previous two years "in-person" contact requirement, as set forth by POST guidelines.

10. ***Require background investigators to interview, or document attempts to interview, victims or applicant's criminal conduct or requesters or issued restraining orders.***

Personnel Administration has consistently incorporated this recommendation as part of the background investigation process. This process is supported by various levels of supervisory review to ensure the investigative process has been performed in a thorough manner.

11. *Require background investigators to record their interviews with applicants.*

All Background Investigators are required to audio record their initial interview with an assigned applicant.

12. *Require background investigators to obtain a copy of all court documents - other than Department of Motor Vehicles traffic violations - showing charges, allegations, dispositions, and/or orders.*

Background Investigators will attempt to include any relevant court documents in the applicant's background file.

IV. SUPERVISORY REVIEW OF COMPLETED BACKGROUND FILES

1. *Ensure that background investigations meet POST requirements.*

Personnel Administration is currently meeting, or exceeding, POST background investigation requirements and will continue to strive to do so in upcoming years. Due to insufficient funding, POST was unable to conduct its annual audit in 2010. POST is scheduled to conduct its next audit in early 2012. Pre-Employment has implemented pre-audit measures, involving a thorough review of all hires.

2. *Ensure background investigators meet The Department's internal guidelines and interpretations of those guidelines.*

Background Investigators are meeting all guidelines and are supported by the thorough review process, the review conducted by the Pre-Employment Lieutenant and the optional Commander's Review Panel.

3. *Ensure that background investigations are thorough and provide the necessary follow-up investigation or inquiry.*

All background investigations go through a three-tiered review process. When the Background Investigator submits the applicant's file, the first person to review the case is the Team Background Sergeant. After the Team Sergeant is satisfied with the investigation, the applicant's file is then forwarded to the Pre-Employment Operation's Sergeant, where a similar review takes place for content and thoroughness. Once the Operation's Sergeant has approved the file, it is then reviewed by the Pre-Employment Lieutenant for final approval. At any point during this process, the application may be rejected for follow-up investigation by the Background Investigator. The submission process is not

completed until all supervisors are satisfied with the quality of the investigation.

4. ***Ensure that background investigations are consistent with formal training elements.***

Personnel Administration ensures all background investigations are consistent with formal training elements. The Pre-Employment Operations Staff and the Department's Training Bureau utilize POST guidelines to dictate the content of Background Investigation Courses and verify they support the investigative methods utilized in all background investigations.

5. ***Audit background investigations to identify any trends or patterns of deficient investigations or any investigations in need of additional training or supervision.***

Background Investigators are constantly being reviewed by the supervisory staff. The Operations Sergeant and Pre-Employment Lieutenant are constantly assessing the consistency between the various teams. Any deficiencies are immediately addressed and any areas of improvement are quickly shared amongst the background investigation's unit.

6. ***Ensure appropriate communication with contract psychologists and ensure that any additional information is provided to the contract psychologist.***

The Pre-Employment Operation's Sergeant is in routine communication with the contract psychologists to ensure their needs are being met.

7. ***Ensure that the BIU lieutenant reviews the entire personnel file of all applicants recommended for hire.***

As of March 1, 2009, the Pre-Employment Lieutenant personally reviews the files of all applicants recommended for hire.

8. ***Review, maintain, and conduct appropriate follow-up with regard to all individual complaints by applicants and Department members regarding the background process in general, background investigations, background supervisor, BIU staff, and/or psychologists.***

Personnel Administration will continue to abide by the Department's established service complaint process and/or applicant appeals process, when faced with complaints by applicants. Complaints by Department members, depending on the nature, will generally be documented in an internal memorandum to the

captain of Personnel Administration and will be promptly reviewed and addressed. The results of these complaint processes will be documented in writing and maintained by the Bureau. All other forms of complaints will be handled according to Department Policy.

9. ***Require the delivery of the entire completed background investigation file to the contract psychologist assigned to conduct the psychological evaluation.***

Since November 2008, the Pre-Employment Unit has been providing the entire background file to contract psychologists, instead of limiting the submission to the documents the psychologist specifically suggested.

10. ***Conduct group or roundtable discussions on applicants who are recommended for hire or clinical interview with concerns or applicants who have been disqualified or rejected by more than two law enforcement agencies and participants in this discussion should include the background investigator or his or her supervisor and a representative from Court Services Division, Custody Operations Division, Leadership and Training Bureau, and OIR.***

In October 2008, Personnel Administration re-instituted the Commander's Review Panel. The panel was formed, at the direction of the Sheriff, to make decisions on marginal applicants who had been undecided at all prior levels.

11. ***Assist, if appropriate, other Department units or bureaus in reviewing all background files of deputy sheriffs who are on probation and, at the deputy sheriff's six-month point of probation, consult with their unit commander regarding any issues or concerns.***

At the request of the unit commander of any Department unit or bureau, the Pre-Employment Unit will assist in the review of the background files for any probationary employee and will engage in discussions regarding any issues or concerns. This process is not performed for all probationary employees, but only those employees who are subjects of investigations or other disciplinary concerns. In most instances, assistance is not automatic and must be prompted by a request from the bureau or unit.

12. ***Assist, if appropriate, other Department units or bureaus in reviewing all background files of deputy sheriffs who are on probation and become the subject or witness in an administrative investigation or a suspect in a criminal investigation and consult with their unit commander.***

At the request of the unit commander of any Department unit or bureau, the Pre-Employment Unit will assist in the review of the background file for any probationary employee and participate in any discussions of issues or concerns.

13. ***Document, if appropriate, LASD unit commander's concerns regarding applicants for the deputy sheriff trainee position or deputy sheriffs on probation and document Personnel Administration's actions taken in response to those concerns or reasons for Personnel Administration's failure to act on those concerns.***

Unit Commanders are contacted prior to the hire of any employee within their command or of any employee who had previously been in their command and is requesting re-hire. Unit Commanders are asked to provide a hiring recommendation and a list of supervisors who should be contacted as part of the background investigation process. The Unit Commander's responses are documented in the investigative file. For probationary employees who have questionable behavior patterns, the unit of assignment must reach out to Personnel Administration to request a prompt review of the personnel file. If the behavior is so egregious it warrants investigation, the investigative unit will often inquire into the contents of the probationer's background file. For probationary employees, without issues or concerns noted during their probation period, it becomes the responsibility of the unit for which they are assigned to continuously train, mentor, and develop the employee.

14. ***Issue a directive intended to insulate contract psychologists from being contacted directly by LASD staff about disqualification rates.***

Personnel Administration issued a directive which precludes staff from having contact with any contract psychologist regarding any applicant. Only the Director of Personnel, or his/her designee, may contact contract psychologist regarding any disqualifications. All contract psychologist have been advised to contact the Director of Personnel if they are contacted directly by any LASD staff member.

15. ***Arrange, by a neutral party or person, for an audit of the contract psychologists every two years, including individual complaints, disqualification/pass rates and any evidence of bias.***

Personnel Administration will inquire into the use of the Auditor Controller to conduct audits every two years.



County of Los Angeles
 Sheriff's Department Headquarters
 4700 Ramona Boulevard
 Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

November 29, 2011

Fujioka
 Culp
 Williams
 Ventilacion
 Iwanaga

RECEIVED
 2011 NOV 28 PM 1:58
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
 County of Los Angeles
 383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
 Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
 OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, your Board requested that the Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, your Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the November 1, 2011, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr. at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
 SHERIFF

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status to the recommendations by date, title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick J. Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department received 300 cameras on November 23, 2011, which is Phase II of this project and will be installed at Men's Central Jail (MCJ) and Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF). This is in addition to the 86 cameras that were previously installed as of October 31, 2011. The installation priority for the assessment of force incidents is what currently determines the schedule. The 300 additional cameras will be installed by January 15, 2012.

Listed below depicts the Department's current status on camera installation for MCJ, TTCF, and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC) and the total cameras upon completion of the project.

Men's Central Jail

	<i>Old Side</i>	<i>New Side</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Cameras needed:</i>	473	205	678
<i>HD cameras Installed:</i>	80	0	80
<i>Existing analog cameras:</i>	50	50	100
<i>Cameras to be installed or replaced</i>	393	205	598

Inmate Reception Center

<i>Cameras needed:</i>	104
<i>HD Cameras Installed:</i>	17
<i>Existing analog cameras:</i>	35
<i>Cameras to be installed or replaced</i>	87

Twin Towers Correctional Facility

	<i>Tower I</i>	<i>Tower II</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Cameras needed:</i>	332	345	677
<i>Cameras Installed:</i>	0	0	0
<i>Existing analog cameras:</i>	36	39	75
<i>Cameras to be installed or replaced</i>	332	345	677

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Internal Services Division (ISD) has agreed to provide the Department 9 contract employees to assist this effort, which will enable installation 10-hours a day, 7-days a week.

The Department is currently processing an order through ISD for 800 additional cameras. These cameras will continue to outfit MCJ and TTCF. Currently, staff is developing a time frame for installation.

Data Storage

Currently, all camera recordings are being retained for 30-days pending the installation of new servers. ISD is assisting the Department by working on an interim data storage solution (90-days) until permanent data storage is acquired. However, any noteworthy incident is immediately copied to a permanent file for any investigative purpose.

The Sheriff's Department's Data Systems Bureau (DSB) is working in conjunction with the Chief Information Office (CIO) to develop the specifications for the permanent data storage system. The system will be sized to capture and store 25 months of CCTV video. It is estimated this system will cost \$4 million. The system will have the capability of expansion should the need arise.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

The Sheriff's Department is currently consulting with the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) in regard to eliminating heavy flashlights.

III. Eliminate the use of "steel-toe" shoes.

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Footwear" policy (3-03/225.00).

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn "steel toe" boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibiting any use of "steel toe" boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a new policy "Force Prevention Policy" (3-02-035.00) which provides directions for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" policy (3-01/025.10) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object.

Additionally, the new Custody Force Response Team has established criteria to respond to any head strike, whether strike initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects.

V. Rotate Jail Deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and to other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. All other jail facilities are currently developing these scheduled rotations for immediate implementation.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates (5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody and Correctional Divisions were provided a formal briefing of the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department has redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member is fully aware of the expectations of the policy and have mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

All complaints of retaliation will be thoroughly investigated by Internal Affairs and reviewed by the Commanders in the CMTF.

VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy (5-09/430.00) ensuring privacy during force interviews.

In addition, the new Custody Force Response Team has the responsibility to immediately assume control of the investigation and initiate an internal investigation if any policy violations are observed.

VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than within 48 hours of the incident.

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy (5-09/430.00) directing supervisors to conduct interviews within 48 hours.

IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.

Recommendation Implemented – noted in November 1, 2011, letter.

As noted in the November 1, 2011, letter, the Departments developed a new Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) Policy that established new criteria for force review in the jails. The new categories of force and the CFRT ensure that more severe force cases are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. At that time, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three Commanders.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as Internal Affairs Investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ – noted in November 1, 2011, letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department is working on "duty statements" for all Custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Unit or the Captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 28, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of a force used by a Department employee.

To date, all medical personnel have been noticed of the new policy. As a result of this new policy, one incident was reported and documented as an use of force incident.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new Jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

The new Jail Commanders continue to work with each Custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff and Commander Management Task Force (CMTF).

The new Jail Commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which is comprised of 4 commanders, 8 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, and 4 support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, review and implement new training for staff assigned to the jails, prepare and revise all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/Office of Independent review recommendations, analyze force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The 8 lieutenants that work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and Commanders. The 8 sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (Custody Force Response Team) who will oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an Internal Affairs Bureau for investigation.

A "CMTF Strategic Plan," timeline, and organizational chart were submitted with the November 1, 2011, letter.

Three documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- *Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force
 - *The numbers of significant force have decreased significantly since the initiation of the CMTF.**
- *Force Year to date – 2007 to 2011*
- *Assaults against Jail Personnel*

XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing Officer Worn Video cameras for all Custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.

The Department concurs with this recommendation; however, it requires field testing. Currently, ISD is working with the Department on a Request for Information (RFI) that will be posted on the County's website. Upon completion of the RFI process, the Department will work with ISD in procuring and deploying the devices for a field test (pilot program) and report its findings to your Board. The Department anticipates initiation of a pilot program February 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created a Custody Force Response Team (CFRT), comprised of 8 sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to custody facility force incidents. The CMTF created a set of criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT Sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an internal investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC) comprised of 3 Commanders assigned to Custody and Correctional Services Divisions. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an Internal Affairs Investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

- XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.**

Recommendation completed - A full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

- XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.**

The Department is working on a two part program that consists of management and deputies. The custody career track for management positions of sergeant, lieutenant, captain, commander, and chief is in preparation. The current policy for deputies states that all deputies must go to a field operations assignment. The Department initial track for deputies is to allow individuals to choose to remain in custody. Moreover, a new custody deputy examination is under review

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

that would recruit a deputy applicant to work exclusively in a custodial assignment.

- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

The Department created a working group designated to study the custody career path as well as permanent options that will ultimately reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. To date, 247 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a Custody assignment.

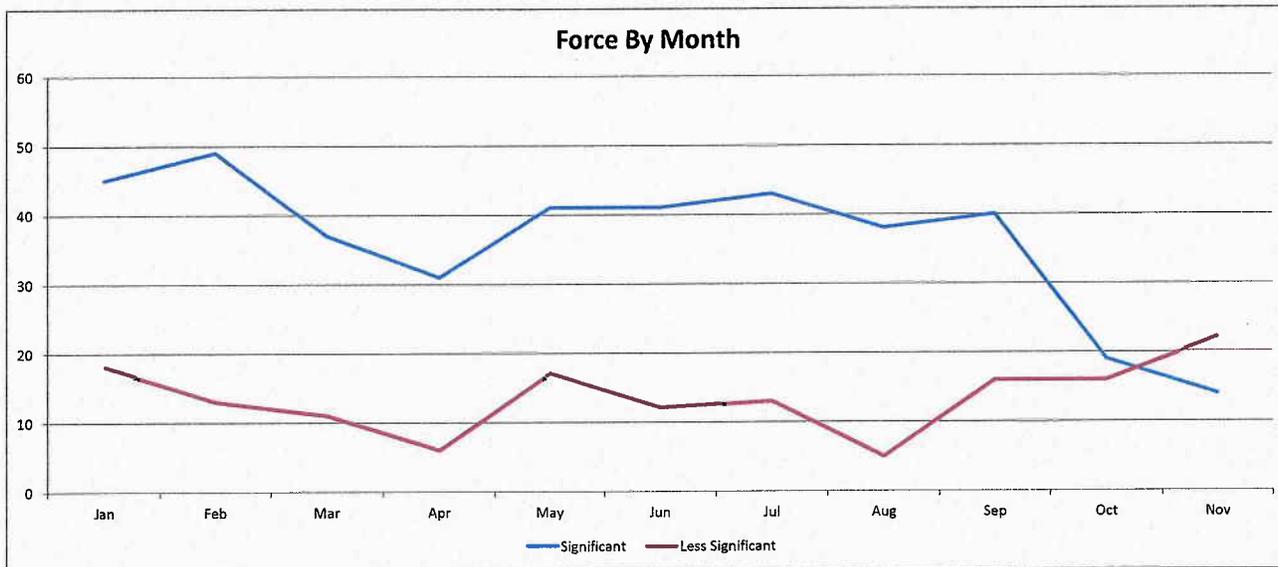


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

CUSTODY DIVISION	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
EAST FACILITY	3	3	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	11	1	12	10	0	10	6	6	12	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	16	5	21	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	3	6	7	1	8	10	0	10	6	1	7
	45	18	63	49	13	62	37	11	48	31	6	37	41	17	58	41	12	53

CUSTODY DIVISION	July			August			September			October			November			Totals		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	5	9	61	27	88
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	10	21
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRC	6	2	8	4	1	5	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	78	26	104
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	11	2	13	4	5	9	4	5	9	134	28	162
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	2	3	5	41	30	71
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	9	3	12
TWIN TOWERS	7	2	9	5	1	6	4	4	8	6	5	11	2	3	5	63	23	86
	43	13	56	38	5	43	40	16	56	19	16	35	14	22	36	398	149	547



*Totals presented are as of 11/28/2011

Reportable force is **less significant** when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

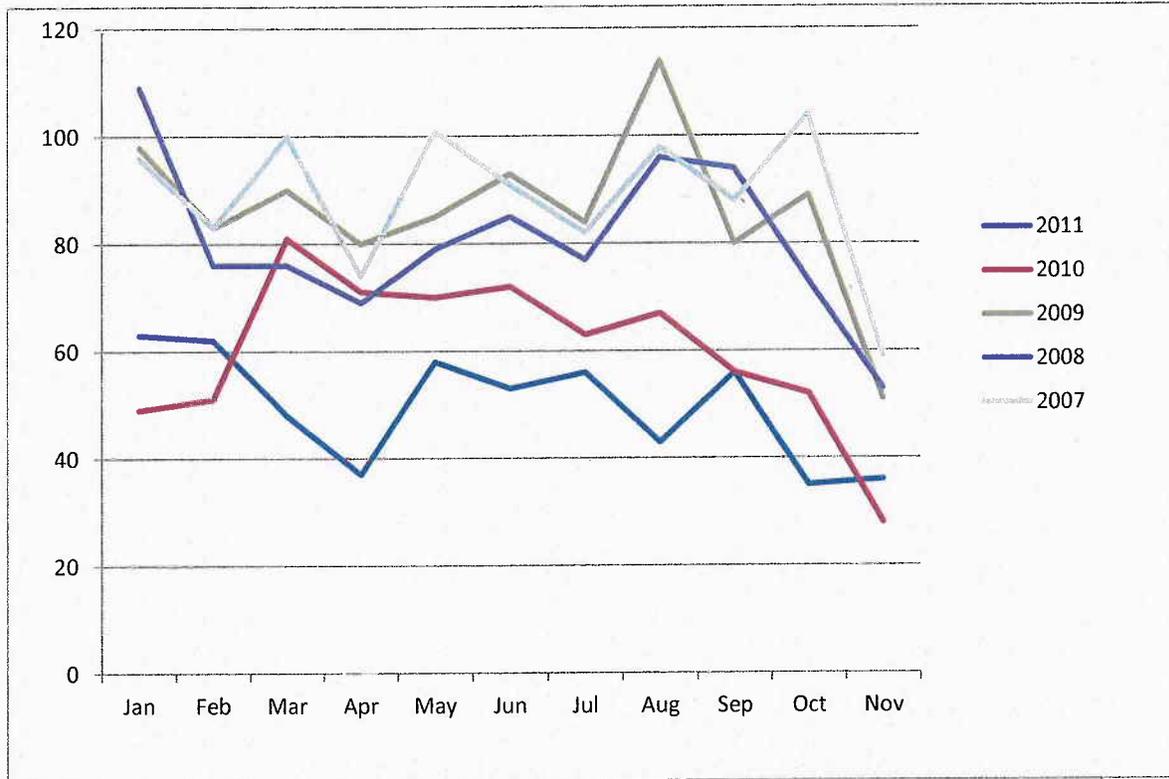
Reportable force is **significant** when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2011



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Month	Total Incidents				
Jan	96	109	98	49	63
Feb	83	76	83	51	62
Mar	100	76	90	81	48
Apr	74	69	80	71	37
May	101	79	85	70	58
Jun	91	85	93	72	53
Jul	82	77	84	63	56
Aug	98	96	114	67	43
Sep	88	94	80	56	56
Oct	104	73	89	52	35
Nov	59	53	51	28	36
Grand Total	976	887	947	660	547

*Totals presented are as of 11/28/2011

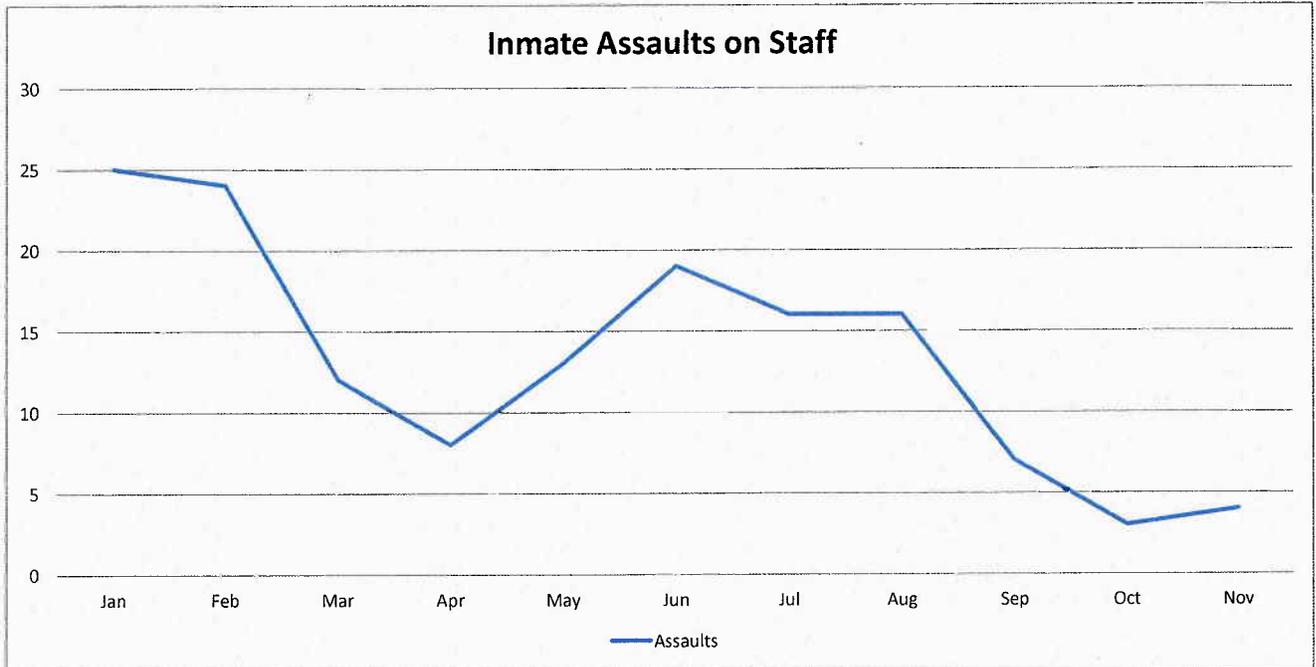


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

INMATE ASSAULTS ON STAFF; INCIDENTS BY MONTH

CUSTODY DIVISION	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	IM vs Staff	Staff Inj										
CRDF	5	3	4	2	1	0			2	2	3	2
EAST FACILITY			2	0								
IRC											2	1
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	11	7	10	3	6	2	2	2	6	2	6	1
MIRA LOMA FACILITY												
NCCF	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	0			2	0
NORTH FACILITY												
SOUTH FACILITY					1	0	1	1				
TWIN TOWERS	5	3	7	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	6	3
TOTALS	25	15	24	7	12	5	8	6	13	6	19	7

CUSTODY DIVISION	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	IM vs Staff	Staff Inj										
CRDF	3	0	5	4	1	0			2	0		
EAST FACILITY												
IRC			1	0	1	0						
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	10	4	7	2	3	1			2	1		
MIRA LOMA FACILITY												
NCCF			2	0	1	1	2	0				
NORTH FACILITY												
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0										
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1				
TOTALS	16	5	16	7	7	2	3	1	4	1		



*Totals presented are as of 11/28/2011

16. ***Draft policy and/or procedures for a neutral and non-discretionary assignment of applicants to contract psychologists for psychological evaluations.***

Personnel Administration will continue to assign applicants to contract psychologist based upon geographical proximity. Personnel Administration asserts this is a neutral and non-discretionary way to assign applicants to a psychologist. The applicant's Background Investigator is neither involved in scheduling the interview nor selecting the interview site.

17. ***Draft policy and/or procedures requiring that a request for any deviation in the assignment of an applicant for a psychological evaluation must be in writing setting out principled reasons and approved by the captain of Personnel Bureau and that a copy of that written request and approval be maintained in the applicant's personnel file.***

Personnel Administration agrees to document any deviation from its established policy and to keep a copy of said deviation in the applicant's file.

18. **Draft a policy and/or procedure requiring that a request for any deviation in the appeals process for a disqualified applicant must be in writing setting our principled reasons and approved by the captain of Personnel Bureau and that a copy of that written request and approval must be maintained in the applicant's personnel file.**

The appeals process for disqualified applicants is conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Human Resources (DHR). The procedures for the DHR appeals process are documented in all disqualification letters sent to applicants. Prior to the submission of a formal appeal, the Captain of Personnel has the administrative authority to review cases and submit them back to the investigator for further investigation. This has been a longstanding Bureau practice in order to ensure quality control.

19. **Conduct internal quality assurance audits of a deputy sheriff's background investigation and personnel file within three years of a deputy sheriff's involuntary separation from the Department to determine any trends or background patterns that could improve the background investigation process.**

It is our understanding this recommendation is under review by OIR, Leadership and Training Division, and the Undersheriff's Office. Personnel Administration will assist with this process as needed.



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



January 5, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, your Board requested that the Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, your Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the November 29, 2011, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,


LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status to the recommendations by date, title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick J. Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department received 300 cameras on November 23, 2011, which is Phase II of this project and will be installed at Men's Central Jail (MCJ) and Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF). This is in addition to the 86 cameras that were previously installed as of October 31, 2011. To date, 214 of the 300 cameras have been installed. The remaining 86 are scheduled to be installed by January 15, 2012. The installation priority for the assessment of force incidents is what currently determines the schedule.

Listed below depicts the Department's current status on camera installation for MCJ, TTCF, and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC) and the total cameras upon completion of the project.

Men's Central Jail

	<u>Old Side</u>	<u>New Side</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Cameras needed:</i>	473	205	678
<i>HD cameras Installed:</i>	131	163	294
<i>Existing analog cameras:</i>	50	50	100
<i>Cameras to be installed or replaced</i>	342	42	384

Inmate Reception Center

<i>Cameras needed:</i>	104
<i>HD Cameras Installed:</i>	17
<i>Existing analog cameras:</i>	35
<i>Cameras to be installed or replaced</i>	87

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Twin Towers Correctional Facility

	<u>Tower I</u>	<u>Tower II</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cameras needed:	332	345	677
Cameras Installed:	0	0	0
Existing analog cameras:	36	39	75
Cameras to be installed or replaced	332	345	677

On December 5, 2011, the Internal Services Division (ISD) provided 9 contract employees to assist in the installation effort. This has enabled installation procedures to run 10-hours a day, 7-days a week.

The Department processed an order through ISD for 990 additional cameras. The Department received 470 cameras, all of which were in-stock and immediately available from the vendor. The balance of 520 cameras is estimated to be delivered by January 24, 2012. These cameras will outfit MCJ and TTCF.

Data Storage

New servers for storage of video data were delivered on December 13, 2011, and fully operational by December 15, 2011. These servers will enable the Department to provide permanent storage for up to 25 months at MCJ.

Note: Any noteworthy incident is immediately copied to a permanent file for any investigative purpose.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

All CMTF policy recommendations, revisions and subsequent implementations, have been slowed due to requests by the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) and the Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA), to meet and consult regarding any future policy changes.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (3-03/225.00).

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn "steel toe" boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibiting any use of "steel toe" boots.

- IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a new policy "Force Prevention Policy" (3-02-035.00) which provides directions for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" policy (3-01/025.10) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object.

Additionally, the new Custody Force Response Team has established criteria to respond to any head strike, whether strike initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects.

- V. Rotate Jail Deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and to other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. All other jail facilities are currently developing these scheduled rotations for immediate implementation.

- VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates (5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody and Correctional Divisions were provided a formal briefing of the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department has redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

each staff member is fully aware of the expectations of the policy and have mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

All complaints of retaliation will be thoroughly investigated by Internal Affairs and reviewed by the Commanders in the CMTF.

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On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures” policy (5-09/430.00) ensuring privacy during force interviews.

In addition, the new Custody Force Response Team has the responsibility to immediately assume control of the investigation and initiate an internal investigation if any policy violations are observed.

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On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures” policy (5-09/430.00) directing supervisors to conduct interviews within 48 hours.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation Implemented – noted in November 1, 2011, letter.

As noted in the November 1, 2011, letter, the Departments developed a new Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) Policy that established new criteria for force review in the jails. The new categories of force and the CFRT ensure that more severe force cases are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. At that time, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three Commanders.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as Internal Affairs Investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

- X. **Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ – noted in November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department is working on “duty statements” for all Custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. **Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Unit or the Captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

On October 28, 2011, the Department’s Medical Services Bureau revised the “Injury/Illness Report Inmate” policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of a force used by a Department employee.

To date, all medical personnel have been noticed of the new policy. As a result of this new policy, one incident was reported and documented as a use of force incident.

- XII. **Report back on the role of the new Jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Since the implementation of efforts by the Commander Management Task Force (CMTF) to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total monthly use of force incidents have declined by 48 percent. The 2011 year end totals depicted a 21 percent decrease compared to 2010.

Effective January 1, 2012, all Custody and Correctional facilities were mandated to begin tracking force through a central database known as e-LOTS. The e-LOTS database system will enable better tracking on all administrative packages (i.e. force, complaints, allegations, risk management incidents, etc.) throughout the Division.

At the direction of the Sheriff, the CMTF implemented a new 5 level force category system which has been integrated into the PPI database. The 5 level system was devised in order to better monitor and track use of force incidents and trends as it relates to individual personnel and the type(s) of force used.

The CMTF conducted a force analysis to determine if there was a pattern of force incidents involving inmates with mental illness. The analysis reflected a higher amount of force involving mentally ill inmates during the evening and early morning hours. Further review revealed a lack of available mental health intervention services after 4pm. The Department currently deploys a Jail Mental Evaluation Team (JMET) of seven deputies and one sergeant (5 deputies assigned to south facilities and 2 assigned to the north facilities). The JMET have specialized training to respond to inmate housing locations in order to conduct assessments and provide intervention services for those requiring mental assessment. These deputies are accompanied by Psychiatric Social Workers from the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Budget restraints have restricted the availability of these specialized deputies and clinicians during the evening and early morning hours.

In the Department's efforts to impact violence in the jails, it is critical to have deputies with specialized training to deal with mentally ill inmates. Toward that end, the Department reassigned six deputies (from other vital assignments) to deploy during the evening hours as JMET deputies. These additional deputies will have a higher level of skill to interact with mentally ill inmates and aid in the prevention of force incidents.

The Department authored a letter to the DMH requesting additional mental health clinicians be hired to assist with afterhours mental health interventions services. However, a response from the DMH noted a lack of funding available to address our concerns.

Based on the above, the Sheriff's Department is requesting \$777,000 in annual funding for the 6 additional JMET deputies. In addition, the Department is requesting \$547,299 annual funding be allocated to the DMH budget to provide 6

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

additional Psychiatric Social Worker II items to assist the deputies in providing mental health services, which will directly impact the Department's mission to reduce violence in the jails.

The Jail Commanders continue to work with each Custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff and CMTF.

The new Jail Commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which is comprised of 4 commanders, 8 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, and 4 support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, review and implement new training for staff assigned to the jails, prepare and revise all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/Office of Independent review recommendations, analyze force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The 8 lieutenants that work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and Commanders. The 8 sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (Custody Force Response Team) who will oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an Internal Affairs Bureau for investigation.

A "CMTF Strategic Plan," timeline, and organizational chart were submitted with the November 1, 2011, letter.

Three documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- Force Year to date – 2007 to 2011*
- Assaults against Jail Personnel*

XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing Officer Worn Video cameras for all Custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.

The Department concurs with this recommendation; however, it requires field testing. On December 18, 2011, ISD posted a Request for Information (RFI) on the County's website. Upon completion of the RFI process, the Department will work with ISD in procuring and deploying the devices for a field test (pilot program) and report its findings to the Board. The Department anticipates initiation of a pilot program in February 2012.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented – noted in the November 1, 2011, letter.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created a Custody Force Response Team (CFRT), comprised of 8 sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created a set of criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT Sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an internal investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC) comprised of 3 Commanders assigned to Custody and Correctional Services Divisions. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an Internal Affairs Investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

As of January 1, 2012, the CFRT has responded to assist in investigation and documentation of 10 use of force incidents and monitoring two additional incidents.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - A full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

On December 16, 2011, members of the CMTF concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the LASD. Study results and CMTF recommendations were presented to the Sheriff, on December 21, 2011. The Department will be meeting with members of ALADS and PPOA to discuss the recommendations.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. To date, 228 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a Custody assignment.

Recommendations for a two-track career path were reviewed by the Sheriff on December 21, 2011, which will reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody. Department members will be meeting with members of ALADS and PPOA to discuss the recommendations.

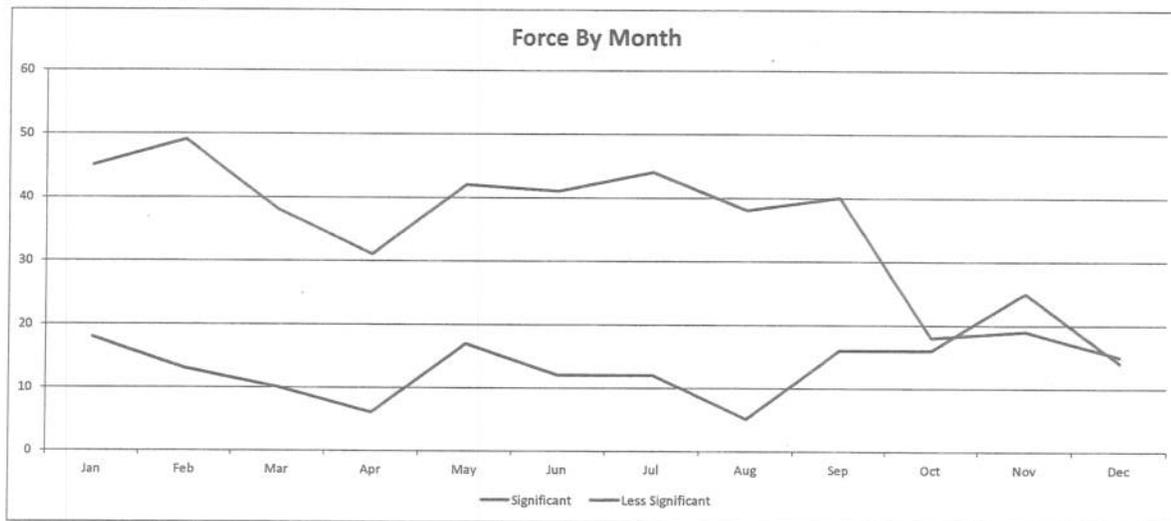


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

CUSTODY DIVISION	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
EAST FACILITY	3	3	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	7	6	13	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	16	5	21	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	10	0	10	6	1	7
TOTALS	45	18	63	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	42	17	59	41	12	53

CUSTODY DIVISION	July			August			September			October			November			December			Totals		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	3	4	7	64	30	94
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	0	1	12	12	24
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
IRC	6	2	8	4	1	5	12	4	16	0	4	4	2	2	4	1	0	1	80	26	106
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	11	2	13	4	5	9	6	6	12	2	3	5	138	32	170
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	2	4	6	44	34	78
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	11	2	13
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	6	5	11	3	5	8	4	3	7	68	26	94
TOTALS	44	12	56	38	5	43	40	16	56	18	16	34	19	25	44	15	14	29	420	164	584



*Totals presented are as of 01/03/2012

Reportable force is less significant when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

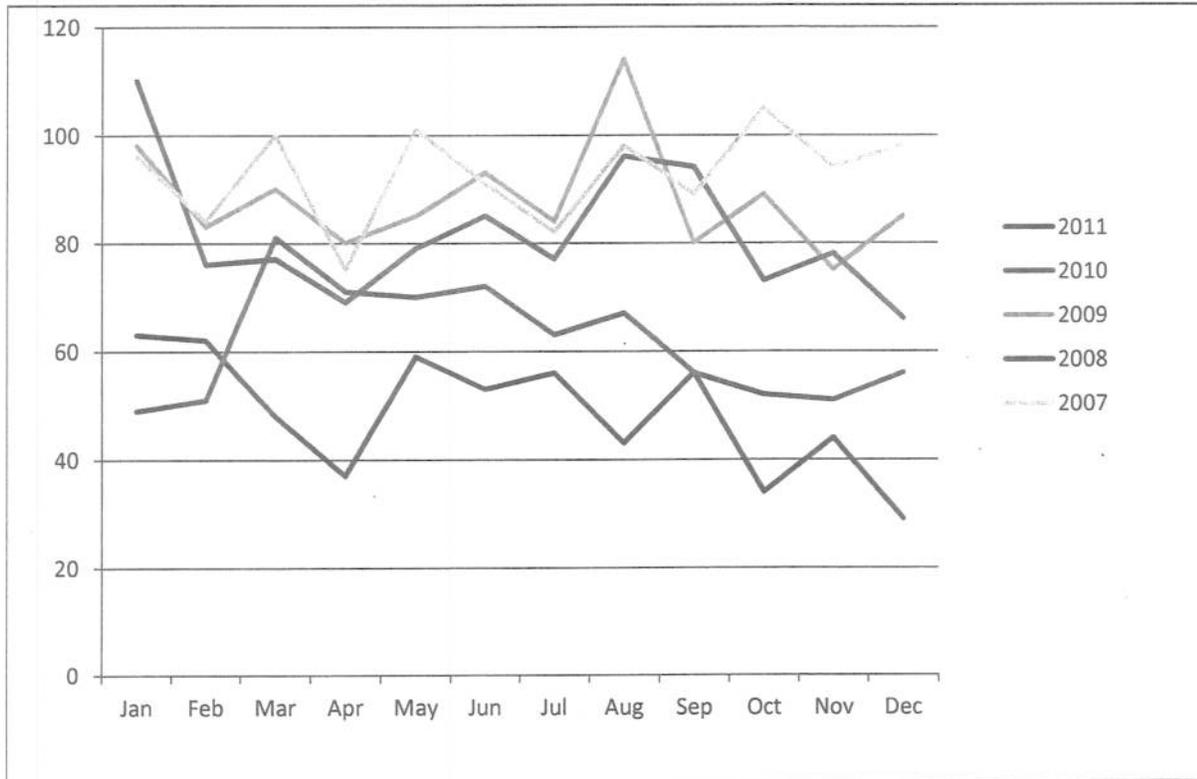
Reportable force is significant when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2011



Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total Incidents				
Jan	96	110	98	49	63
Feb	84	76	83	51	62
Mar	100	77	90	81	48
Apr	75	69	80	71	37
May	101	79	85	70	59
Jun	91	85	93	72	53
Jul	82	77	84	63	56
Aug	98	96	114	67	43
Sep	89	94	80	56	56
Oct	105	73	89	52	34
Nov	94	78	75	51	44
Dec	98	66	85	56	29
Grand Total	1113	980	1056	739	584

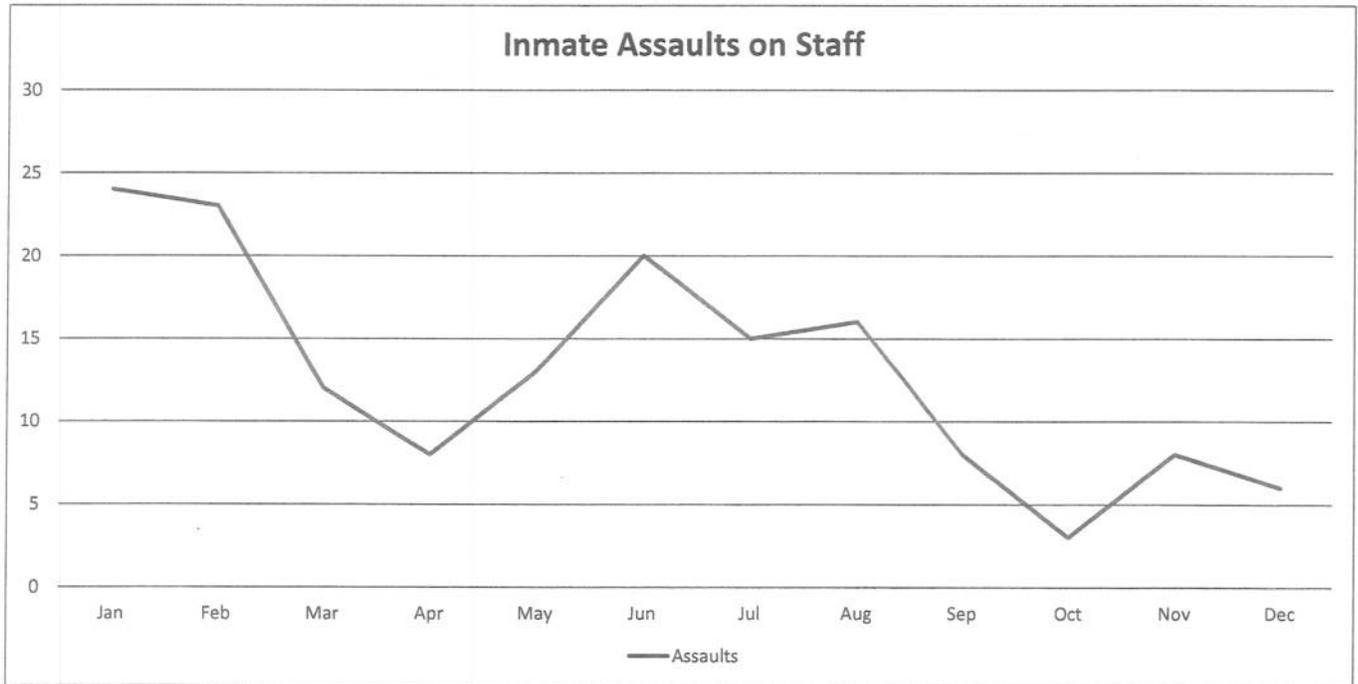
*Totals presented are as of 01/03/2012



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 INMATE ASSAULTS ON STAFF; INCIDENTS BY MONTH

CUSTODY DIVISION	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	IM vs Staff	Staff Inj										
CRDF	5	3	5	3	1	0			2	2	4	3
EAST FACILITY			1	0							2	1
IRC					6	2	2	2	6	2	6	1
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	10	7	9	3								
MIRA LOMA FACILITY					1	1	1	0			2	0
NCCF	4	2	1	0								
NORTH FACILITY					1	0	1	1				
SOUTH FACILITY					3	2	4	3	5	2	6	3
TWIN TOWERS	5	3	7	2								
TOTALS	24	15	23	8	12	5	8	6	13	6	20	8

CUSTODY DIVISION	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	IM vs Staff	Staff Inj										
CRDF	3	0	5	4	1	0			3	1	3	3
EAST FACILITY					1	0					1	0
IRC			1	0	1	0						
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	9	4	7	2	3	1			3	2		
MIRA LOMA FACILITY												
NCCF			2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1
NORTH FACILITY												
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0										
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
TOTALS	15	5	16	7	8	2	3	1	8	3	6	4



*Totals presented are as of 01/03/2012



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



March 13, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, your Board requested that the Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, your Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the February 14, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status to the recommendations by date, title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick J. Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

To date, the Department has installed a total of 705 cameras at the Men's Central Jail (MCJ), 19 at the Inmate Reception Center (IRC) and is projected to have a total of 705 cameras installed and operational at MCJ by the end of May 2012.

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

The installation crew has moved to Twin Towers to access cabling routes and begin installing conduit in preparation for the installation of new cameras.

Data Storage

As reported in the January 10, 2012, letter, new servers for storage of video data was installed on December 15, 2011. These servers will provide permanent storage for up to 25 months at MCJ and TTCF.

The Internal Services Division (ISD), with the assistance of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) has completed a successful bidding process for the network upgrade equipment and a Purchase Order was released January 24, 2012. We have received some of the equipment and anticipate that all of the equipment will arrive by mid March.

Policy

The Department has created new Custody Directive establishing procedures for the recovery of fixed infrastructure video surveillance.

Note: Any noteworthy incident is immediately copied to a permanent file for any investigative purpose.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

The Department and the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) came to a mutual agreement regarding the use of flashlights in the jails. The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 9 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. It is anticipated that the new policy will be implemented and effective May 1, 2012.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (3-03/225.00).

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a new force prevention policy which provides directions for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was discussed with the ALADS working group and was redistributed to all personnel in the jails.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing “Unreasonable Force” policy to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. The Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects.

V. Rotate Jail Deputies between floors at Men’s Central Jail and to other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a directive was disseminated to all custody facilities mandating rotation of line personnel every six months.

- VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.**

Recommendation implemented August 2011.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody and Correctional Divisions were provided a formal briefing of the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member is fully aware of the expectations of the policy and has mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The CMTF is working on a new policy to mandate that all complaints of retaliation be thoroughly investigated by Internal Affairs and reviewed by the Commanders in the CMTF. Pending the policy implementation, all retaliation cases are being reviewed by the CMTF and assigned to a lieutenant for a thorough investigation.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy ensuring privacy during force interviews.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

As previously noted, the Department developed a CFRT Policy that established new criteria for force review in the jails. The new categories of force and the CFRT ensure that significant force cases, not handled by Internal Affairs, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. At that time, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three Commanders. The first CFRC was conducted on February 16, 2012, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review. The next CFRC is scheduled for ~~March 13, 20, 2012~~ March 20, 2012.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as Internal Affairs Investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ on November 6, 2011.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department is working on "duty statements" for all Custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Unit or the Captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee.

XII. Report back on the role of the new Jail Commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- Force Year to date – 2007 to 2012*

The Jail Commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The Jail Commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which is now comprised of 5 commanders, 8 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, and 4 support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

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The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/Office of Independent Review recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

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RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing Officer Worn Video cameras for all Custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Department has received 30 cameras, (Personal Video Recording Devices) for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies that will be involved in the program. The pilot program began on February 26, 2012. The cameras will be worn by deputies interacting with inmates with a history of mentally illness, violence, and hostile behavior toward jail staff.

The Department is conducting a six month "proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for PVRD in Custody Operations Divisions.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of 8 sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created a set of criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT Sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT Sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an internal investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of 3 Commanders assigned to Custody and Correctional Services Divisions. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an Internal Affairs investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since the implementation of the CFRT, they have responded to 27 incidents.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - A full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

On December 16, 2011, members of the CMTF concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the LASD. Study results and CMTF recommendations have been presented to the Chief Executive Office (CEO), ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review meeting on February 8, 2012. The Department will be working with the CEO towards implementation of this proposal.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. To date, 280 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety CARs meeting on February 8, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

**CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT
3/1/2012
MCJ**

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0
PAROLE	36	36	0
OLD IRC	24	24	0
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	54 55	1 0
REPLACED ANALOG CAMERAS	52	52	0
VISITING	23	23	0
TOTAL:	705	705	0

CAMERAS RECORDING

300

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
TOWER 1			
LEVEL 1	47	0	4
LEVEL 2	36	0	36
LEVEL 3	52	0	52
LEVEL 4	52	0	52
LEVEL 5	52	0	52
LEVEL 6	52	0	52
LEVEL 7	52	0	52
TOWER 2			0
LEVEL 1	38	0	38
LEVEL 2	37	0	3
LEVEL 3	56	2	54
LEVEL 4	52	0	52
LEVEL 5	52	0	52
LEVEL 6	52	0	52
LEVEL 7	52	0	52
IRC			
LEVEL 1	47	17	30
LEVEL 2	45	0	45
TOTAL:	774	19	755

CAMERAS RECORDING

19



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	7	6	13	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	16	5	21	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	10	0	10	6	1	7
TOTALS	44	18	62	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	42	17	59	41	12	53

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
IRC	6	2	8	4	1	5	12	4	16	0	4	4	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	11	2	13	4	5	9	6	6	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	2	4	6
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTALS	44	12	56	38	5	43	40	16	56	19	15	34	20	24	44	16	15	31

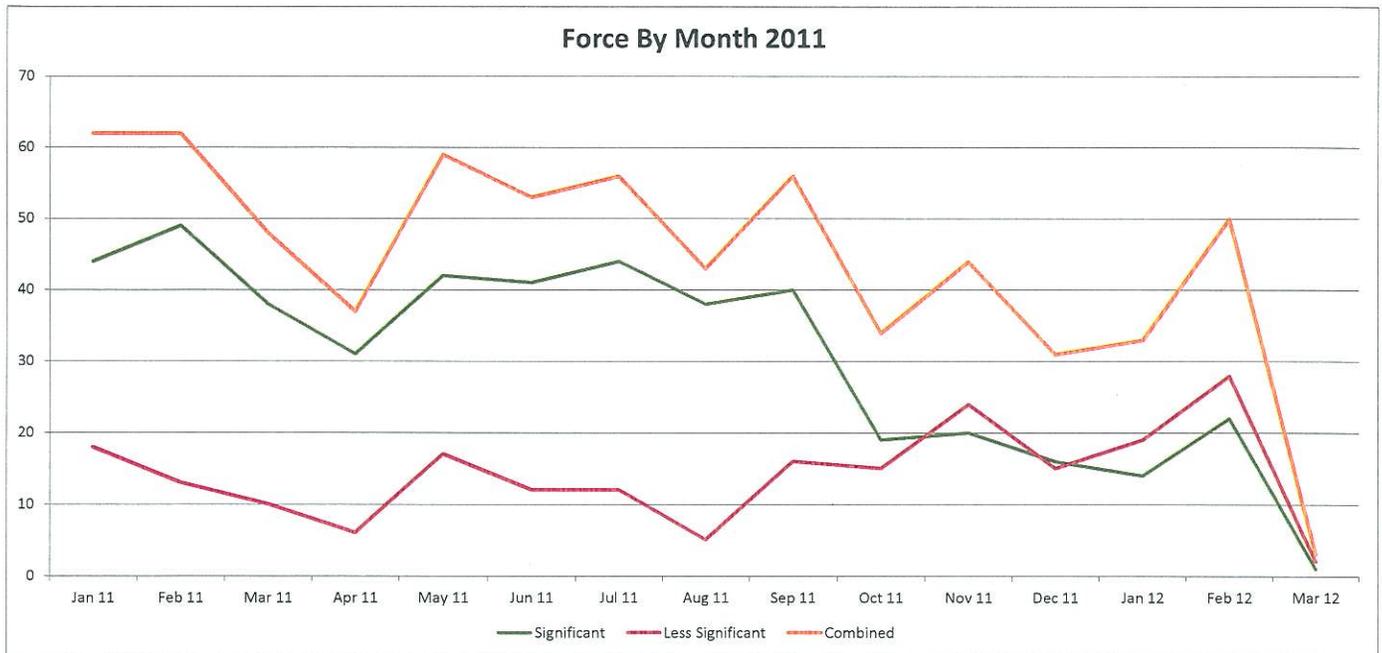
2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	5	6			0			0			0			0
CST	0	0	0	3		3			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	0	3	3	1		1		1	1			0			0			0
IRC	1	3	4	1	5	6		1	1			0			0			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	7	3	10	11	9	20	1		1			0			0			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4			0			0			0			0
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2			0			0			0			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	3	5	8			0			0			0			0
TOTALS	14	19	33	22	28	50	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF			0			0			0			0			0			0
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
IRC			0			0			0			0			0			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL			0			0			0			0			0			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF			0			0			0			0			0			0
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
TWIN TOWERS			0			0			0			0			0			0
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 Totals		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	3	11	14
CST	2	0	2	3	0	3
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	1	4	5
IRC	81	26	107	2	9	11
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	139	33	172	19	12	31
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	0	0	0
NCCF	44	34	78	3	5	8
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	12	2	14	1	2	3
TWIN TOWERS	69	25	94	5	6	11
TOTALS	422	163	585	37	49	86

*Totals presented are as of 03/05/2012



Reportable force is less significant when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is significant when it involves any of the following:

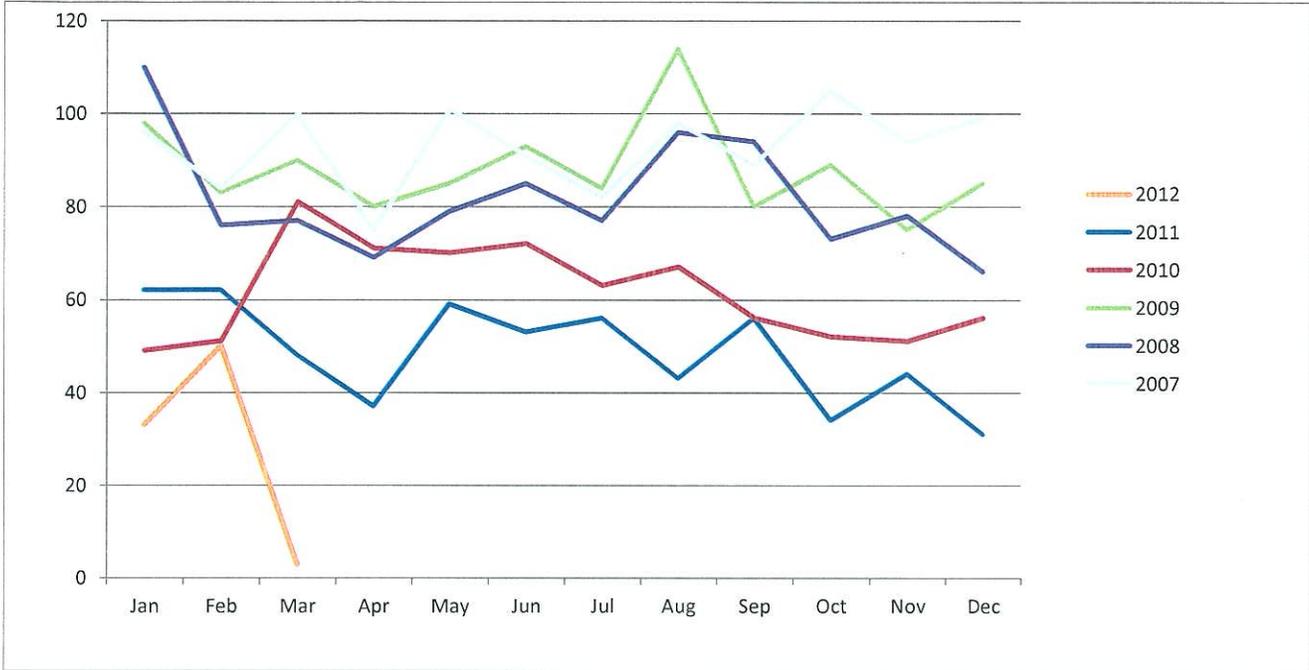
- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

**Totals presented are as of 03/05/2012*



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Month	Total Incidents					
Jan	96	110	98	49	62	33
Feb	84	76	83	51	62	50
Mar	100	77	90	81	48	3
Apr	75	69	80	71	37	
May	101	79	85	70	59	
Jun	91	85	93	72	53	
Jul	82	77	84	63	56	
Aug	98	96	114	67	43	
Sep	89	94	80	56	56	
Oct	105	73	89	52	34	
Nov	94	78	75	51	44	
Dec	99	66	85	56	31	
Grand Total	1114	980	1056	739	585	86
Percentage Difference		-12.03%	7.76%	-30.02%	-20.84%	-26.61%

2012 Numbers reflect the difference between the same time span from 2011.

*Totals presented are as of 03/05/2012



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



August 24, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, your Board requested that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, your Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the June 20, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department has installed all 705 cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). As of May 31, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The Department is installing cameras at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Currently, 659 cameras have been installed at TTCF (2 recording) and 64 cameras have been installed at IRC (19 recording).

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

Data Storage

The servers and storage equipment, together, provide storage of video footage. They were deployed the first quarter of 2012. Additional hard drives and storage enclosures have been deployed to provide long-term storage of the video footage. Technicians are analyzing equipment efficiency and storage capacity as cameras are added to the system. Options regarding the expansion of video storage have been considered in order to meet legal and Board approved requirements for archived video, while ensuring quality resolution at various frame rates.

The network upgrade for MCJ was completed at the end of April 2012. The installation of the servers and storage equipment was completed at the end of May 2012. The network upgrade for all of TTCF and IRC is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in November 2012. The remaining cameras for TTCF and IRC are scheduled to be brought on line in December 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Policy

The Department has drafted a new policy regarding video surveillance. The policy is in the final stages of being reviewed by Department executives and County Counsel.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

The Department and the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) came to a mutual agreement regarding the use of flashlights in the jails. The Sheriff directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. This policy effective date will be extended to September 1, 2012, in order to allow employees a reasonable transition period to acquire a new duty light, or be issued a lightweight battery insert from the Department.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 12, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a “Force Prevention” policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented.

In January 2011, MCJ began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all custody line personnel every six months.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed a CFRT Directive (11-005) that established new criteria for force review in the jails. This ensures that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. At that time, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on August 23, 2012, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review (OIR). The next CFRC is scheduled for September 18, 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the CEO requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however, to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department is working on "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- *Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- *Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2012*

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives and policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the American Civil Liberties Union, Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and CMTF commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

As reported to the Board on March 13, 2012.

The Department is conducting a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department has received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's are worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department has conducted testing with three different models of PVRD's. The pilot program began on February 26, 2012, and is nearing the end of its six-month pilot period. The Department will provide a review of the pilot program in the next monthly status report.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created a set criteria that mandates facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since the implementation of the CFRT, they have responded to 82 incidents as of August 18, 2012.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011 letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Feasibility study is ongoing.

On December 16, 2011, the CMTF concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. Study results and CMTF recommendations have been presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA), and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review (CAR) meeting on February 8, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track Career Path

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

proposal, and is also working with the CEO's Classification Unit regarding its implementation. The CMTF continues to conduct informational meetings concerning the proposal with the CEO, ALADS, and PPOA.

- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of August 17, 2012, 438 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety CAR meeting on February 8, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	8	6	14	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	17	5	22	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	8
TOTAL	44	18	62	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	43	17	60	41	13	54

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	5	9	6	6	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTAL	44	12	56	39	5	44	39	16	55	20	15	35	19	24	43	14	16	30

2012

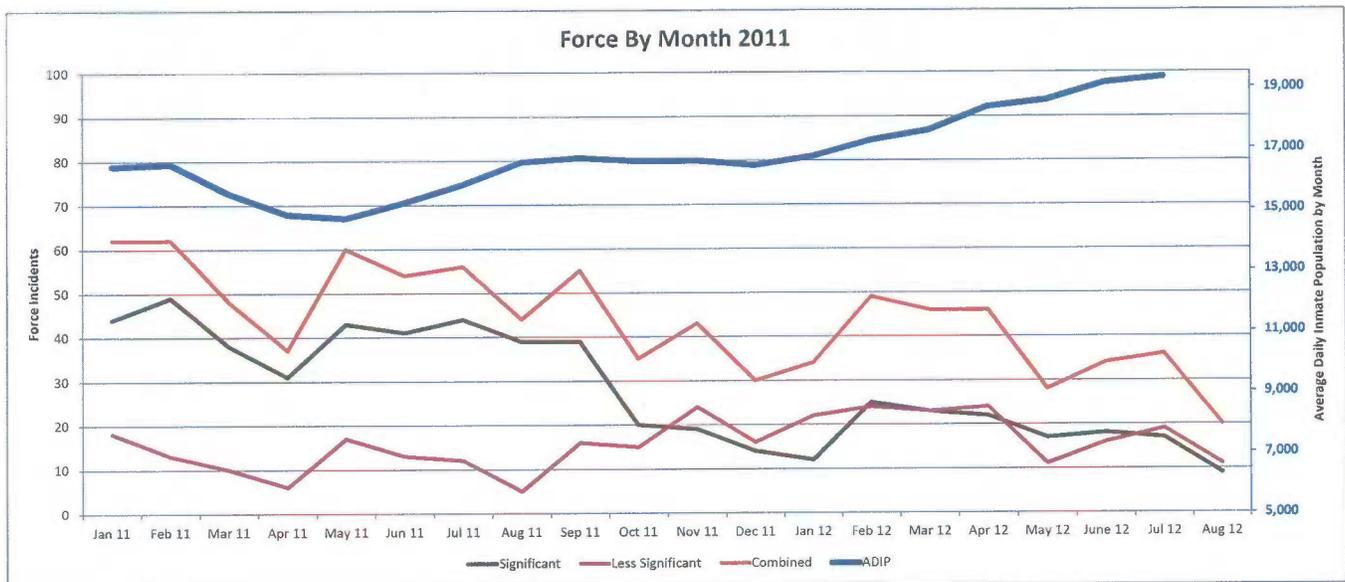
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	0	3	3	2	6	8	2	2	1	1	2	
CST	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	4	
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	11	
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			1	1	1	
NCCF	1	4	5	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	7	
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0		0	
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1			2			2			0			1	1	2	
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	12	22	34	25	24	49	23	23	46	22	24	46	17	11	28	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	1	2			0			0			0			0
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0			0			0			0			0
IRC	3	2	5	1	4	5			0			0			0			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	1	3	4			0			0			0			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	2	2	2			0			0			0			0
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2	1	1	1			0			0			0			0
TWIN TOWERS	5	7	12	3	3	6			0			0			0			0
TOTAL	17	19	36	9	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 YTD Totals			2012 Projection**			Projected % Change**		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	10	20	30	16	32	48	-75%	7%	-48%
CST	1	1	2	5	3	8	8	5	13	703%	382%	542%
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	8	8	16	13	13	26	17%	17%	17%
IRC	84	26	110	14	28	42	22	45	67	-73%	73%	-39%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	139	33	172	43	40	83	69	64	133	-50%	95%	-23%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	61%	-100%	-46%
NCCF	43	34	77	23	16	39	37	26	63	-14%	-24%	-19%
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	13	6	4	10	10	6	16	-12%	221%	23%
TWIN TOWERS	68	26	94	33	31	64	53	50	103	-22%	91%	9%
TOTAL	421	165	586	143	150	293	230	241	471	-45%	46%	-20%

*Totals presented are as of 08/15/2012

**Projection based on 2012 data YTD and is only an estimate.



Reportable force is less significant when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is significant when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

*Totals presented are as of 08/15/2012

CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT

7/23/2012

MCJ

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0
PAROLE	36	36	0
OLD IRC	24	24	0
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	55	0
VISITING	23	23	0
TOTAL:	705	705	0

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
TOWER 1			
LEVEL 1	47	0	47
LEVEL 2	36	25	11
LEVEL 3	58	58	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	56	56	0
TOWER 2			0
LEVEL 1	38	19	19
LEVEL 2	37	31	6
LEVEL 3	64	64	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	58	58	0
IRC			
LEVEL 1	47	32	15
LEVEL 2	45	32	13
TOTAL:	834	723	111

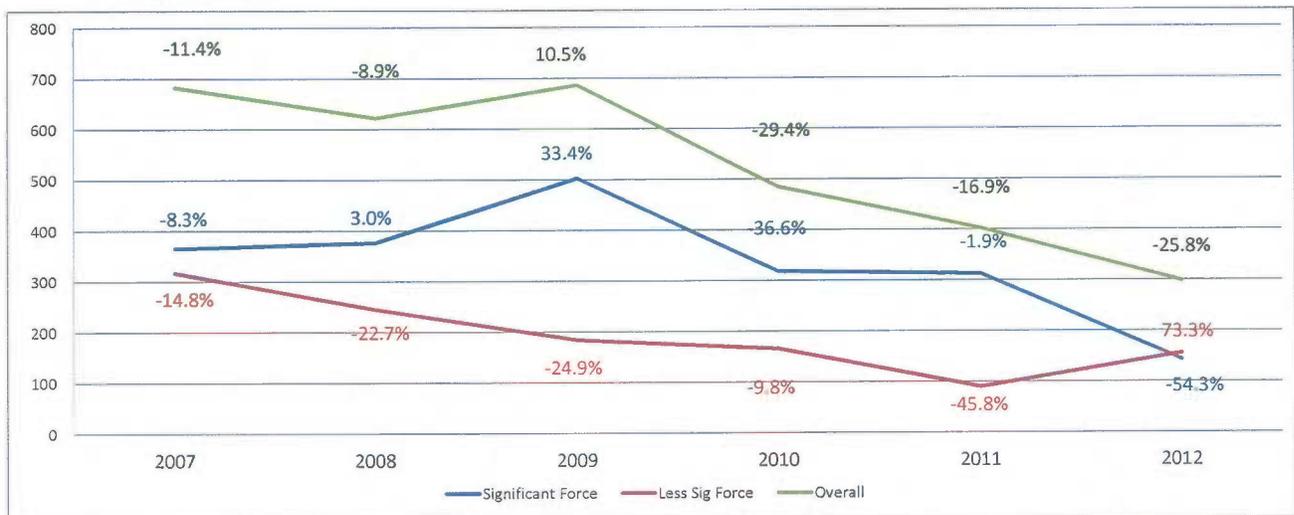


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - August 18, 2007			January 1 - August 18, 2008			January 1 - August 18, 2009			January 1 - August 18, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	37	20	57	25	26	51	26	20	46	34	24	58
CST	2	2	4	2	0	2			0			0
EAST FACILITY	8	9	17	0	6	6	11	10	21	4	6	10
IRC	109	65	174	107	50	157	105	40	145	66	30	96
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	84	140	224	106	68	174	170	49	219	70	30	100
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	2	5	7	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
NCCF	26	25	51	22	18	40	27	14	41	35	31	66
NORTH FACILITY	10	12	22	16	12	28	4	1	5			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0	6	4	10	16	1	17	6	3	9
TWIN TOWERS	88	39	127	91	59	150	144	49	193	101	41	142
TOTALS	366	317	683	377	245	622	503	184	687	319	166	485

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - August 18, 2011				January 1 - August 18, 2012			
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Diff. from '10 - '11	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Diff. from '11 - '12
CRDF	45	18	63	8.62%	10	20	30	-52.38%
CST			0		5	3	8	
EAST FACILITY	6	6	12	20.00%	8	8	16	0.00%
IRC	65	15	80	-16.67%	15	28	43	-46.25%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	110	16	126	26.00%	43	41	84	-33.33%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3		1		1	0.00%
NCCF	31	22	53	-19.70%	23	16	39	-26.42%
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	CLOSED			0	CLOSED
SOUTH FACILITY	7	1	8	0.00%	6	4	10	25.00%
TWIN TOWERS	48	10	58	-59.15%	32	36	68	17.24%
TOTALS	313	90	403	-16.91%	143	156	299	-25.81%

*Totals presented are as of 08/18/2012





County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

September 18, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review (OIR). In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the August 24, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,



LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department has installed all 705 cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). As of May 31, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The Department is installing cameras at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Currently, 649 cameras have been installed at TTCF (2 recording) and 66 cameras have been installed at IRC (19 recording).

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

Data Storage

The servers and storage equipment, together, provide storage of video footage. They were deployed the first quarter of 2012. Additional hard drives and storage enclosures have been deployed to provide long-term storage of the video footage. Technicians are analyzing equipment efficiency and storage capacity as cameras are added to the storage system. Options regarding the expansion of video storage have been considered in order to meet legal and Board approved requirements for archived video, while ensuring quality resolution at various frame rates.

The network upgrade for MCJ was completed at the end of April 2012. The installation of the servers and storage equipment was completed at the end of May 2012. The network upgrade for all of TTCF and IRC is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in November 2012. The remaining cameras for TTCF and IRC are scheduled to be brought on line in December 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Policy

The Department has drafted a new policy regarding video surveillance. The policy is in the final stages of being reviewed by Department executives and County Counsel.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012

The Sheriff directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued new high quality flashlights, made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a "Force Prevention" policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. Due to a myriad of complications, there are no plans to mandate the rotation of custody personnel between facilities at this time.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the ACLU, the Department is reexamining the current policies.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on August 23, 2012, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review (OIR). The next CFRC is scheduled for September 18, 2012. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 38 cases. Of those, 5 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2012*

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the Jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. Attached is a report on the preliminary findings from this pilot program.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since inception (November, 2011), the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 164 incidents and has responded to 89. Year to date in 2012, the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 136 incidents and has responded to 77. The remaining 59 cases did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

- XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.**

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

- XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.**

Feasibility study is ongoing.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On December 16, 2011, the CMTF concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. Study results and CMTF recommendations have been presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review meeting on February 8, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track Career Path proposal, and is also working with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation. The CMTF continues to conduct informational meetings concerning the proposal with the CEO, ALADS, and PPOA.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of August 17, 2012, 496 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association, and the Public Safety CARs meeting on February 8, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	8	6	14	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	17	5	22	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	8
TOTAL	44	18	62	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	43	17	60	41	13	54

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	5	9	6	6	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTAL	44	12	56	39	5	44	39	16	55	20	15	35	19	24	43	14	16	30

2012

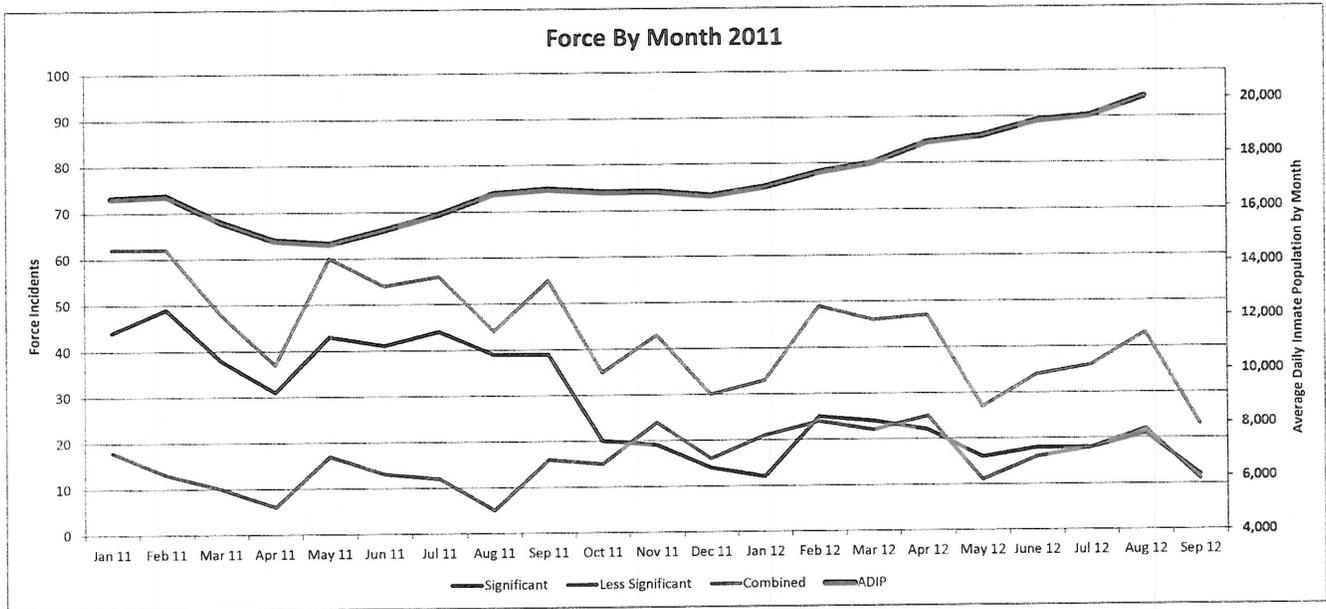
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2		2	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3		3	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3		1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0	1		1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2	2	2	2			0	1	1	2			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	12	21	33	25	24	49	24	22	46	22	25	47	16	11	27	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	1	2			0			0			0
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0	1		1			0			0			0
IRC	3	2	5	4	3	7	3	2	5			0			0			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	5	3	8	3	1	4			0			0			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5		5	5			0			0			0
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2	1	1	2			0			0			0			0
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	7	10	17	4	2	6			0			0			0
TOTAL	18	18	36	21	22	43	12	11	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 YTD Totals			2012 Projection**			Projected % Change**		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	12	22	34	17	31	48	-73%	3%	-48%
CST	1	1	2	5	3	8	7	4	11	600%	300%	450%
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	8	8	16	11	11	22	0%	0%	0%
IRC	84	26	110	20	30	50	28	42	70	-67%	62%	-36%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	139	33	172	50	41	91	70	58	128	-50%	76%	-26%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0%	-100%	-67%
NCCF	43	34	77	24	22	46	34	31	65	-21%	-9%	-16%
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	13	6	5	11	8	7	15	-27%	250%	15%
TWIN TOWERS	68	26	94	42	39	81	59	55	114	-13%	112%	21%
TOTAL	421	165	586	168	170	338	235	239	474	-44%	45%	-19%

*Totals presented are as of 09/16/2012

**Projection based on 2012 data YTD and is only an estimate.



Reportable force is *less significant* when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is *significant* when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

*Totals presented are as of 09/17/2012

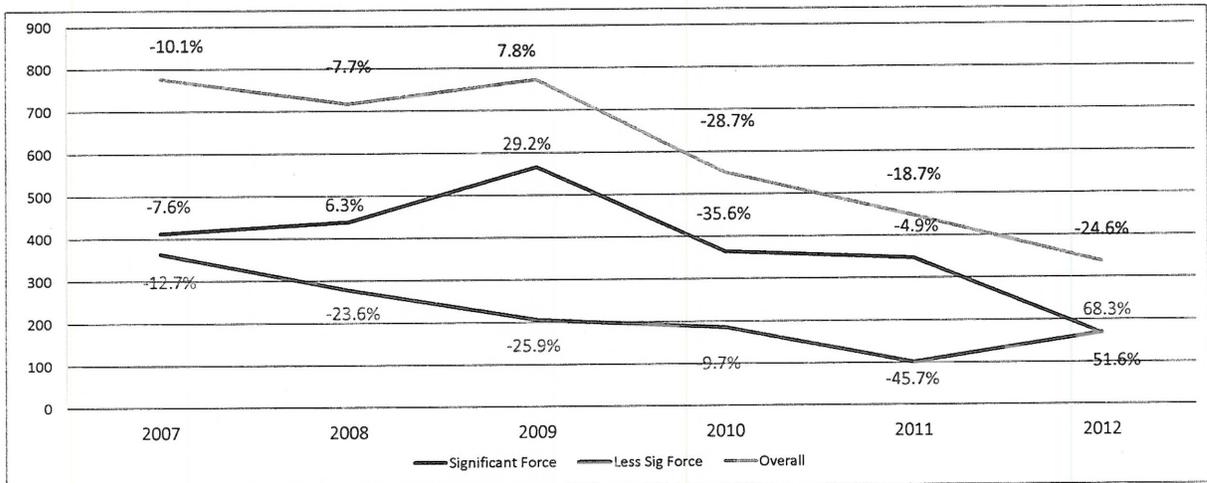


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - September 16, 2007			January 1 - September 16, 2008			January 1 - September 16, 2009			January 1 - September 16, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	39	22	61	30	30	60	30	21	51	41	25	66
CST	3	2	5	2	0	2			0			0
EAST FACILITY	8	11	19	1	6	7	12	14	26	4	9	13
IRC	123	75	198	124	63	187	119	42	161	73	32	105
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	96	159	255	126	73	199	198	53	251	79	34	113
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	2	5	7	3	3	6	1	0	1	4	1	5
NCCF	28	29	57	25	18	43	30	17	47	40	35	75
NORTH FACILITY	12	14	26	16	12	28	4	1	5			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0	8	4	12	17	1	18	9	4	13
TWIN TOWERS	102	47	149	104	69	173	156	57	213	115	46	161
	413	364	777	439	278	717	567	206	773	365	186	551

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - September 16, 2011				January 1 - September 16, 2012			
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Diff. from '10 - '11	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Diff. from '11 - '12
CRDF	50	20	70	6.06%	12	22	34	-51.43%
CST			0		5	3	8	
EAST FACILITY	8	8	16	23.08%	8	8	16	0.00%
IRC	77	17	94	-10.48%	20	30	50	-46.81%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	118	17	135	19.47%	50	41	91	-32.59%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3		1		1	0.00%
NCCF	34	24	58	-22.67%	24	22	46	-20.69%
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	CLOSED			0	CLOSED
SOUTH FACILITY	8	1	9	0.00%	6	5	11	22.22%
TWIN TOWERS	51	12	63	-60.87%	42	39	81	28.57%
	347	101	448	-18.69%	168	170	338	-24.55%

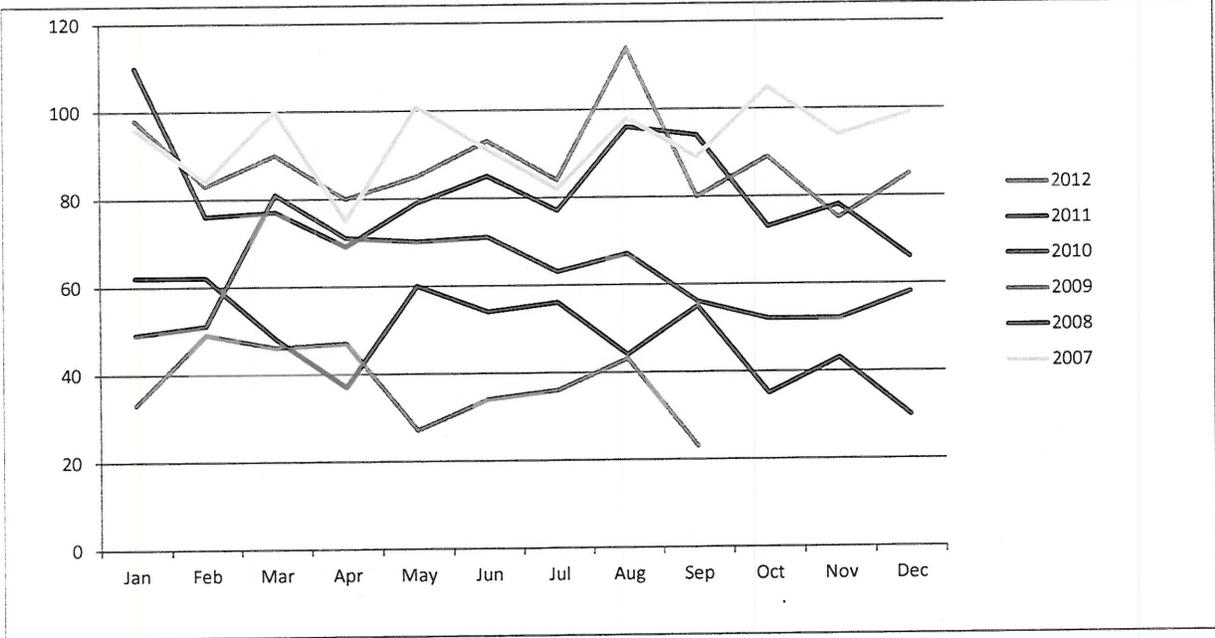
*Totals presented are as of 09/16/2012





LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Month	Total Incidents					
Jan	96	110	98	49	62	33
Feb	84	76	83	51	62	49
Mar	100	77	90	81	48	46
Apr	75	69	80	71	37	47
May	101	79	85	70	60	27
Jun	91	85	93	71	54	34
Jul	82	77	84	63	56	36
Aug	98	96	114	67	44	43
Sep	89	94	80	56	55	23
Oct	105	73	89	52	35	
Nov	94	78	75	52	43	
Dec	99	66	85	58	30	
Grand Total	1114	980	1056	741	586	338
Percentage Difference		-12.03%	7.76%	-29.83%	-20.92%	-24.55%

2012 Numbers reflect the difference between the same time span from 2011.

*Totals presented are as of 09/16/2012

CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

**PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**



SHERIFF LEROY D. BACA

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

EXECUTIVE BRIEF

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) operates the largest county jail system in the nation, with an inmate population ranging from 15,000 to 20,000. Over 70 percent of incarcerated inmates are documented gang members, and frequently pose an immediate threat to Sheriff's personnel and other inmates.

In response to recommendations by the Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff's Department pursued a Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) proof of concept project in Custody Division. The PVRD proof of concept project equipped line personnel in three custody facilities with a personally worn video/audio recording device. One of the goals of the project is to provide an irrefutable record (video and audio recording) of force and/or contact with disruptive inmates. It is believed that high quality audio/video recordings of such incidents will serve to provide indisputable evidence regarding circumstances leading to negative encounters between Sheriff's personnel and inmates.

Recorded video files will be stored for a period of 25 months on a secured network server. The use of security procedures and anti-tampering technologies will ensure the veracity of recorded evidence.

PROOF OF CONCEPT

A *Request for Information* (RFI) was solicited by ISD and LASD experts for the purposes of identifying industry leaders in PVRD technologies. Subsequently, a six month no-cost/no obligation evaluation commenced on or about February 26, 2012, and ended on August 3, 2012. The evaluation encompassed a real world deployment of various types of PVRD technologies to identify the following:

- Minimum specifications for PVRDs to meet with LASD requirements
- Infrastructure requirements
- Identification of PVRD strengths and weaknesses
- Identification of operational issues
- Identification of operational best practices
- Development of policies and procedures

Various PVRD manufacturers provided samples of their devices at no cost or obligation to LASD for use in this proof of concept evaluation. The intent of the evaluation was to employ PVRDs, at no cost, at three custody facilities. This approach would ensure the PVRDs are tested and evaluated in a practical manner. This approach would ensure LASD experts are able to establish appropriate requirements for a PVRD solution if determined to be a viable option.

During the six month evaluation period, the use of PVRDs in a custody environment was expected to achieve the following results:

- Provide documented recordings of force incidents
- Provide documented recordings of incidents of interest to the Department
- A reduction in liabilities due to the recording of incidents
- A deterrent effect on inmates and staff created by the use of PVRDs

PVRD MANUFACTURERS

There are a large number of manufactures and distributors of PRVDs in the United States. Many of the PVRDs, on the market, were designed for commercial use and are not compatible with sustained service in a law enforcement environment. The purpose of this Test and Evaluation (T&E) was not to test all PVRDs on the market; rather the purpose of the assessment was to test the design, durability, reliability and usability of two representative types of PVRDs designed specifically for law enforcement applications. Data from this six month T&E was utilized to define potential specifications, requirements and feasibility for a PVRD solution for LASD. The below listed PVRDs were evaluated pursuant to this project:

A. VIEVU PVR-LE2

The VIEVU recording system is a singular device approximately the size and configuration of a pager. The device is generally clipped onto the front of a uniform shirt and activated by sliding a small switch which exposes the lens of a camera. The VIEVU will record up to four hours of video footage. Recorded video is downloaded to a desktop computer and videos are managed by proprietary software developed by VieVu.

B. TASER AXON FLEX

The Taser Axon Flex is a two piece unit comprised of a small camera connected via a cable to a battery pack. The camera is worn on the shoulder or collar while the battery pack is clipped to the belt. The device is activated by the user pushing a button. The Taser Flex has a unique capability in which it has a "recording buffer" capability. This capability allows the unit to continuously record in a buffer for up to 30 seconds. Once the device is activated, by the user, the Taser Flex saves the preceding 30 seconds (prior to the activation) and continues to record until it is turned off. The unit can record up to four hours. Recorded video is downloaded to a desktop computer and videos are managed by proprietary software developed by Taser.

INITIAL USER FEEDBACK

Deputy personnel utilizing the two representative PVRDs provided the above listed feedback, on a weekly basis, via written surveys throughout the six month process. Much of the input was positive in which the devices were described as simple to activate. Quality of the video was generally good when lighting conditions were sufficient. The T&E did bring to light numerous issues with the devices which encompassed a lack of durability, less than ideal mounting positions, limited field of view of the cameras, difficulty with the video management software, video storage issues, downloading issues, etc. Users found that the cameras only recorded about 70 percent of the incidents that they deployed on. In addition, they were only able to successfully download about 60 percent of the incidents they captured. Many differences and similarities were noted between the two types of PVRD devices, to include a commonality in many of the identified challenges towards a large scale deployment.

INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITATIONS

Although the primary purpose of the T&E was to evaluate PVRDs, a significant issue was identified in reference to existing facility infrastructure which was potentially incapable of supporting a deployment of PVRD technology. The PVRDs evaluated, encompass the latest technology while the computer systems utilized at MCJ were antiquated in comparison. During the six month T&E at MCJ, not a single computer at MCJ was capable of downloading recorded video from the PVRDs. LASD staff acquired a single latest generation desktop computer which was utilized to download all video from PVRDs utilized at the facility. For a large scale deployment of PVRDs, a large scale upgrade of desktop computer systems at MCJ and similar facilities would be required. Other potential infrastructure upgrade costs are still to be determined.

VIDEO INFRASTRUCTURE

A limited amount of PVRDs were utilized during the T&E period. These videos were stored on a local video storage drive. If a large scale deployment of PVRDs was initiated, considerations would have to be made for the procurement of dedicated video storage servers for each facility utilizing this technology. Potential video storage server costs are still to be determined.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Policies would have to be developed which specifically address PVRD technology. These policies would have to encompass their use, activation, maintenance, downloading capability, viewing rights, evidentiary procedures, training, retention of

video, etc. An encompassing training program would also have to be developed and implemented.

UNIONS

Considerations would have to be made to concerns voiced by employees and their corresponding unions. These concerns include but are not limited to privacy issues, voluntary versus mandatory wear, discipline, viewing rights, etc.

COSTS

The cost of ruggedized PVRDs is approximately \$1,000 - \$2,000 each. Maintenance costs would encompass an additional annual cost of 15-20 percent of the purchase price for each device. The cost of ownership for LASD will be considerably higher. An enterprise level use of PVRDs will require the purchase of the individual PVRDs, maintenance costs for the PVRDs, infrastructure upgrades, desktop computer upgrades, the procurement of dedicated video storage servers for each Custody Facility, training costs, etc.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the concept of utilizing PVRDs is still an emerging technology, the use of PVRDs by LASD personnel may have some future validity. The use of PVRDs, when activated, will generally provide an irrefutable record of the occurrences and actions of persons involved in a given incident. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the PVRD system is compromised by infrastructure limitations, the need for large scale storage servers, a potentially prohibitive cost of ownership, suspect reliability, and other technical considerations. The concept of PRVDs shows enough promise that it should be revisited after the technology has matured further.



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



October 23, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review (OIR). In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the September 18, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,


LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department has installed all 705 cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). As of May 31, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The Department is installing cameras at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Currently, 673 cameras have been installed at TTCF (87 recording) and 66 cameras have been installed at IRC (33 recording).

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

Data Storage

The servers and storage equipment, together, provide storage of video footage. They were deployed the first quarter of 2012. Additional hard drives and storage enclosures have been deployed to provide long-term storage of the video footage. Technicians are analyzing equipment efficiency and storage capacity as cameras are added to the storage system. Options regarding the expansion of video storage have been considered in order to meet legal and Board approved requirements for archived video, while ensuring quality resolution at various frame rates.

The network upgrade for MCJ was completed at the end of April 2012. The installation of the servers and storage equipment was completed at the end of May 2012. The network upgrade for all of TTCF and IRC is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in November, 2012. The remaining cameras for TTCF and IRC are scheduled to be brought on line in December, 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Policy

The Sheriff's Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department is finalizing its policies regarding the review of video recordings involving a use of force. Personnel are required to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August, 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a "Force Prevention" policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the ACLU, the Department is reexamining the current policies.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on October 16, 2012, and included oversight by the OIR. The next CFRC is scheduled for November 6, 2012. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 51 cases. Of those, 5 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the Commander Management Task Force (CMTF) to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2012*

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment,

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the Jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided the Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012. The Department is currently conducting further analysis on the technology and related costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since inception (November, 2011), the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 182 incidents and has responded to 97 incidents. Year to date in 2012, the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 154 incidents and has responded 85 times. The remaining cases that the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

- XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.**

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Feasibility study is ongoing.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results have been presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review meeting on February 8, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track Career Path proposal, and is also working with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation. The Department continues to conduct informational meetings concerning the proposal with the CEO, ALADS, and PPOA.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of October 12, 2012, 490 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association, and the Public Safety CAR meeting on February 8, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.

CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT

10/15/2012

MCJ

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0
PAROLE	36	36	0
OLD IRC	24	24	0
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	55	0
VISITING	23	23	0
TOTAL:	705	705	0

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
TOWER 1			
LEVEL 1	49	24	25
LEVEL 2	36	24	12
LEVEL 3	58	58	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	58	56	2
TOWER 2			0
LEVEL 1	48	22	26
LEVEL 2	28	19	9
LEVEL 3	64	64	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	60	58	2
TOTAL TWIN TOWERS:	749	673	76
IRC			
LEVEL 1	48	34	14
LEVEL 2	57	32	25
TOTAL IRC:	105	66	39
GRAND TOTAL	854	739	115



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	8	6	14	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	17	5	22	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
SOUTH ANNEX			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	8
TOTALS	44	18	62	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	43	17	60	41	13	54

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	5	9	6	6	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
SOUTH ANNEX			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTALS	44	12	56	39	5	44	39	16	55	20	15	35	19	24	43	14	16	30

2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3		1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			1			1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
SOUTH ANNEX	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2	2		2			0	1	1	2			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTALS	12	21	33	25	24	49	24	22	46	22	25	47	16	11	27	18	16	34

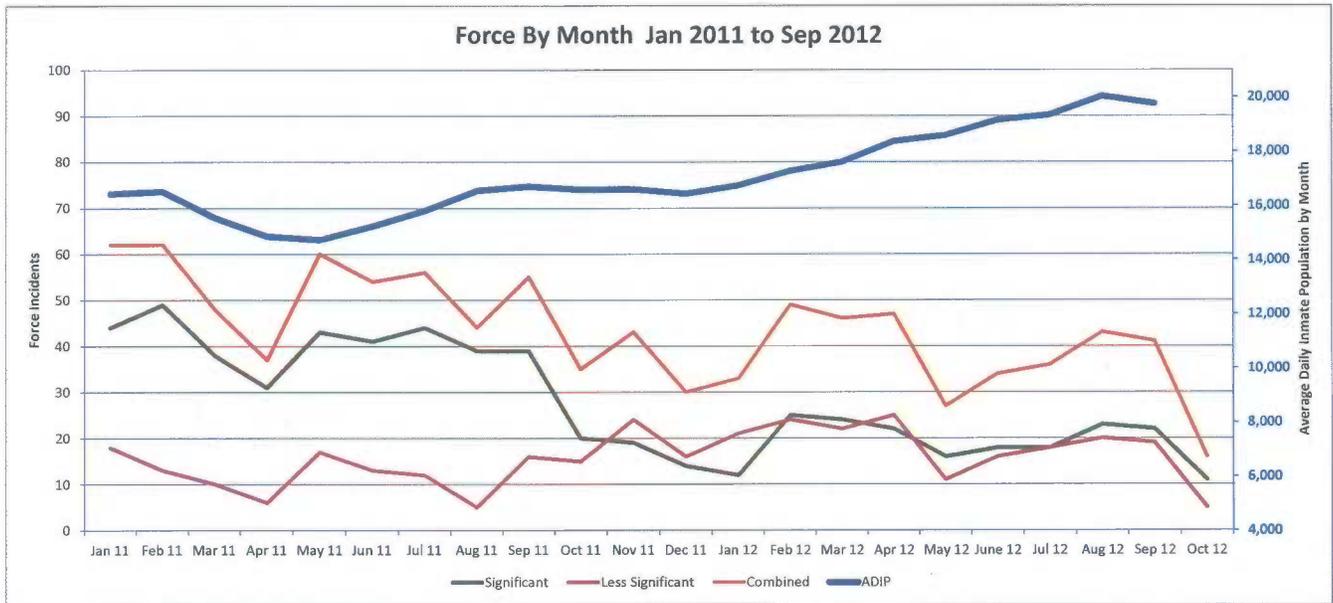
CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5		1	1			0			0
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3		0	1		1	1			0			0			0
IRC	3	2	5	4	3	7	3	3	6		1	1			0			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	5	3	8	6	2	8	4	3	7			0			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	3	3	6			0			0
SOUTH ANNEX			0	1	1	1	1	1	1			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2		1	1		1	1			0			0			0
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	4		4			0			0
TOTALS	18	18	36	23	20	43	22	19	41	11	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 YTD Totals			2012 Projection**			Projected % Change**		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	12	26	38	15	33	48	-76%	10%	-48%
CST	1	1	2	5	3	8	6	4	10	500%	300%	400%
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	8	8	16	10	10	20	-9%	-9%	-9%
IRC	84	26	110	20	32	52	26	41	67	-69%	58%	-39%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	139	33	172	57	45	102	73	57	130	-47%	73%	-24%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0%	-100%	-67%
NCCF	43	34	77	30	23	53	38	29	67	-12%	-15%	-13%
SOUTH ANNEX	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	N/C	N/C	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	13	5	6	11	6	8	14	-45%	300%	8%
TWIN TOWERS	68	26	94	51	38	89	65	48	113	-4%	85%	20%
TOTALS	421	165	586	191	181	372	243	230	473	-42%	39%	-19%

*Totals presented are as of 10/13/2012

**Projection based on 2012 data YTD and is only an estimate.

*** North Facility data is being track under South Annex.



Reportable force is *less significant* when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is *significant* when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

*Totals presented are as of 10/13/2012



County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

November 2, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF A PERSONAL VIDEO
RECORDING DEVICE PROGRAM IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPARTMENT CUSTODY FACILITIES**

On September 25, 2012, the Board directed the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) to produce a report detailing the use and evaluation of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in a custody environment. The Department has tested two PVRDs manufactured exclusively for law enforcement agencies.

This report serves as a comprehensive evaluation of the PVRD technology available to law enforcement agencies in the United States, and its legal and policy implications of a large scale deployment of PVRDs in a custody environment.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

**PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES
TEST & EVALUATION REPORT**



LEROY D. BACA

SHERIFF



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

B



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2011, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) embarked on a significant expansion of fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras in Custody Division with a primary emphasis on Men's Central Jail (MCJ) and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF). This enhanced fixed infrastructure surveillance camera system was a key component that has assisted in fostering a higher level of accountability and professionalism in the Sheriff's Custody Division. Depending on the location of an incident and the mounting location of fixed surveillance cameras, recorded video can be a valuable tool in conducting investigations and can assist in supporting or refuting reported inmate and/or employee conduct.

As important as the fixed cameras have become, they are not a comprehensive solution. The fixed cameras lack audio recording capability and due to the predetermined perspective of fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras, numerous events in the LASD jail system may not be recorded. Often times, significant events occur out of view of the fixed surveillance cameras. As a result, the Board of Supervisors (BOS) requested that the LASD explore the use of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) or body worn video cameras. The use of these devices was also encouraged by the Citizen's Commission on Jail Violence (CCJV).

To help organize the task at hand, the LASD Fiscal Assessment Unit (FAU) considered three primary categories of PVRD deployment options. The first, Deployment Type, is *where* PVRDs would be deployed. This consideration was further divided into two categories, Full Deployment and Strategic Deployment. A Full Deployment would include nearly all line personnel at a given facility. Strategic Deployment, as the name implies, involves focusing on particular areas of a given facility. Such key areas could be identified as a result of high-risk activities and job functions where use of force concerns are paramount. Strategic Deployments are broken into Phase I, Phase II and Phase III Deployments for locations and job positions which have been identified as having historically high uses of force or high liabilities. The Phases are identified as follows:

- Strategic Deployment Phase I PVRDs deployed in the 25% most critical high liability positions.
- Strategic Deployment Phase II PVRDs deployed in the 50% most critical high liability positions.
- Strategic Deployment Phase III PVRDs deployed in all critical high liability positions.

Next, FAU considered Activation Type or *when* the PVRD would be activated. This was also segregated into two sub categories, Constant On or Event Based. Constant On dictates the PVRD is activated at the onset of a shift and left recording throughout the duration. The PVRD would then be turned in and downloaded at the shift's conclusion. In this deployment, the PVRD could only be turned off when a PVRD user was not involved in the course of their official duties (i.e. break, restroom, etc.). This method of use would create the maximum amount of recorded media, would potentially be the most cost prohibitive and potentially have the greatest resistance from Unions and other advocates for privacy issues.

Event Based activation dictates the PVRD is activated only in instances dictated by policy or if the PVRD users feels it would be a benefit to the Department. This activation method greatly reduces the amount of recorded media that would need to be stored and proportionally decreases costs for storage. Event Based activation provides the greatest ability for PVRD users to ensure privacy concerns are mitigated due to the ability for the user to turn the PVRD on/off as required. The disadvantage to this method is that it relies upon the PVRD user to consciously activate the PVRD as needed. When events suddenly occur, the user may be distracted and forget to activate the device and/or have the inability to turn it on. As a result, some incidents may not be fully captured on the PVRD.

Lastly, FAU considered video storage. The most significant costs of ownership in a PVRD deployment have been identified as costs for requisite infrastructure, video storage and supporting personnel, not necessarily the PVRD device itself. Comparatively, infrastructure costs are the most significant although the cost to purchase enough PVRDs for the entire Custody Division may be significant as well.

Storage of Video can be divided into three categories. The first is Network Storage Infrastructure. This is a storage medium similar to what is being used to store the video from the cameras at MCJ and TTCF. The second is Non-Network Storage Infrastructure. FAU determined that many law enforcement agencies use DVDs as their primary storage medium. Non-Network Storage can be cost effective when only designated video is saved, such as a use of force or significant event, rather than saving all routine video. Lastly Cloud Storage Infrastructure was considered. However, this solution is potentially cost prohibitive in larger deployments and potential security concerns still need to be addressed.

In response to the recommendation made by the BOS, LASD conducted a test and evaluation (T&E) of representative forms of PVRDs within MCJ and TTCF in order to assess the feasibility of implementing a larger scale deployment of PVRD technology at LASD. Due to the prevalence of numerous PVRD solutions, all PVRDs were grouped into two primary categories defined as “All-In-One PVRDs” or as “Modular PVRDs.” Detailed descriptions of these PVRD categories can be found in Chapter IV of this analysis.

A representative PVRD was evaluated from each of the categories for a period of six months. The purpose of the evaluation was to help define LASD specifications for a potential PVRD solution, define infrastructure costs and operational considerations. Pursuant to an analysis of the PVRD evaluation, it was determined the disparity in pricing of different PVRD device solutions was minimal as compared to infrastructure and storage costs. PVRD devices are expected to cost from \$500 - \$2,000 per PVRD unit.

One hundred eight deployment options have been identified for consideration. A comprehensive description of each deployment option and corresponding costs are detailed in Chapter X of this analysis. Deployment costs range from \$618,400 for a Strategic Phase I deployment at MCJ via a Non-Network Infrastructure to \$86,668,017 for a Full Deployment at each custody facility for all line level personnel via a Cloud Storage solution.¹ Options are identified via the following table:

PVRD DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS		
DEPLOYMENT TYPE	ACTIVATION TYPE	VIDEO STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE
FULL DEPLOYMENT	CONSTANT ON	NETWORK STORAGE
STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT	EVENT BASED	NON-NETWORK STORAGE
-	-	CLOUD BASED STORAGE

Based upon the studies and subsequent suggestions provided by the CCJV, the LASD Commander Management Task Force (CMTF), the BOS and other entities with a variety of expertise: this analysis recommends a deployment of PVRDs at MCJ due to its prominence, historically higher liability operation, hazardous inmate classifications and overall impact such a deployment would have on the entirety of Custody Division.

¹ *All costs are estimated for comparison purposes only. Actual costs will be determined via a procurement process.

This recommended Deployment is identified as:

- **OPTION #1ai** - Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I utilizing Non-Network Infrastructure. Approximate cost: \$618,400

This deployment would encompass MCJ personnel working in high liability, historically problematic assignments. PVRDs would be activated during significant incidents and all recordings would be stored on a DVD medium. Option #1ai can be deployed, with existing infrastructure and minimal capital expenditures, within a six to eight month period (Refer to Attachment #87 for details). During that time frame, it is expected LASD will meet with Unions to help solidify policy and concurrently partner with the Internal Services Department (ISD) to procure a requisite quantity of PVRDs for deployment.

Like much of today's modern video technology, PVRDs are not a perfect solution. They have limitations such as battery life, video storage capacity and reliability. Yet, without question, PVRDs use in LASD has the potential to capture video and audio recordings of high liability and rapidly unfolding events that may occur within our custody facilities. The presence of video evidence has the potential to increase agency transparency, thereby increasing community trust and positive public perception of law enforcement. Additionally, video evidence has the potential to increase officer professionalism and accountability, mitigate citizen complaints against officers, reduce civil liability, increase efficiency in the handling of many types of cases and deter criminal activity.

The LASD has produced a comprehensive PVRD report through an examination of LASD T&E results, LASD user input, review of empirical research, interviews with law enforcement agencies across the United States who are currently using or are considering the use of PVRD technology in patrol and/or custody environments, as well as numerous other metrics. The information captured and analyzed may be used to assist in the decision making process regarding establishing standards, best practices and deployments of PVRD technology and will further assist in capitalizing on the benefits of PVRD technology while minimizing potential pitfalls.



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I. INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) is one of the eminent law enforcement agencies in the nation with 18,000 budgeted employees. These employees include over 9,000 deputy sheriffs (sworn) and 7,700 civilian personnel (professional staff). Additionally, the LASD operates one of the largest jail systems in the nation. Traditionally, when deputy sheriffs graduate from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Academy, they are assigned to a custody jail facility for a period of one to five years. After this initial custody assignment, deputy sheriffs may transfer to one of twenty-three Sheriff's patrol stations in order to provide policing services to over four million residents of Los Angeles County.

It is the mission of the LASD Custody Division to serve the interests of Los Angeles County by providing a secure and safe custodial environment, and to ensure that these custodial facilities are in full compliance with all state and federal laws, rules and regulations. This mission is accomplished through a commitment to excellence, the embodiment of the "Department's Core Values", "Code of Ethics", adherence to LASD Policy & Procedures and all applicable laws.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department jail system is comprised of eight separate custody facilities housing approximately 18,000 inmates per day.³ The average length of stay for an inmate in the Los Angeles County jail system is approximately 39 days.⁴

The inmate population in the LASD jail system is generally composed of individuals charged with crimes and awaiting trial, persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to one year or less in county jail, and individuals awaiting transfer to state prison upon conviction. Approximately 70% of the inmates incarcerated in the Los Angeles County jail system are documented gang members⁵. The eight LASD custody facilities are identified as:

1. Men's Central Jail	MCJ
2. Twin Towers Custody Facility	TTCF
3. Inmate Reception Center	IRC
4. Century Regional Detention Facility	CRDF
5. East Facility	PDC - East
6. North County Correctional Facility	NCCF

³ Inmate average population was collected in 2012 from an LASD report titled: "Average Daily Inmate Population" issued by the LASD Custody Support Services Unit

⁴ The average length stay for an inmate was provided by LASD Custody Support Services Unit on 10/07/2012

⁵ The percentage was provided by Operation Safe Jail (OSJ) Sergeant, Larry Mead, on April 07, 2010.

7. South Facility⁶
8. Mira Loma Detention Center

PDC - South
MLDC

Problem Statement

The LASD jail system is a dynamic and fast paced environment housing inmates incarcerated for crimes ranging from drunk driving to murder. Additionally, there are a high percentage of active gang members incarcerated for violent criminal offenses. This environment creates a unique setting where attacks may be precipitated against inmates and staff personnel with little to no warning. The danger of violent attacks is further compounded by the prevalence of jail-made weapons such as “shanks” or “shives” (jail-made knives).

Deputy personnel are at times required to use force to “control, restrain or overcome the resistance” of an inmate.⁷ Pursuant to LASD’s Manual of Policy and Procedures (MPP), department personnel are “authorized to use only that amount of force that is objectively reasonable to perform their duties” and which is in accordance with the LASD Force Options chart. Additionally, deputy personnel have a duty to protect the lives of fellow employees and inmates alike. Refer to Attachment #1 (MPP 3-01/025.00 Use of Force).

If a deputy sheriff or custody assistant uses force on an inmate, he or she is required to immediately notify a supervisor (rank of Sergeant or above) regarding the application of force. The deputy or custody assistant is then required to articulate the force and the legal justification for the force he or she used.⁸ Unfortunately, in many incidents the actual event is not documented by way of audio and/or video recorders. Therefore, the majority of the force investigations regarding an incident are based on the statements of deputy personnel, inmate witnesses, and the involved inmate(s).

Due to the sudden nature of violent attacks in custody facilities, custody personnel are often involved in dynamic and rapidly evolving confrontations. These attacks often occur in areas that are isolated and where a deputy could be at a perceived disadvantage. These same areas may not be covered with infrastructure mounted video surveillance also referred to as Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems. Additionally, CCTV systems have numerous limitations, to include a fixed mount

⁶ As of March 2010, PDC North Facility no longer operates independently and is now incorporated under South Facility Command. The old North Facility is referred to South Annex

⁷ LASD, Manual of Policies & Procedures, 3-01/025.00

⁸ LASD, Manual of Policies & Procedures, 5-09/430.00

position and permanent predetermined viewpoint. As a result, CCTV systems cannot capture and record every area or location where an event may take place. It would not be cost effective to place CCTV systems throughout the jail system to capture every isolated area due to the required infrastructure to support such a system. These CCTV limitations have identified a need for a more cost effective technology to augment the existing surveillance system.

The Solution - Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD)

Sheriff Lee Baca created the Commander Management Task Force (“CMTF”) with the goal of establishing numerous enhancements to policies, procedures and best practices for the Custody Division environment. At the recommendation of Sheriff Lee Baca and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (BOS), the CMTF identified the potential need for a Personal Video Recording Device technology (PVRD) to be evaluated by LASD custody line personnel.

PVRDs are capable of providing a limited view video and audio recording from the perspective of the involved personnel wearing a PVRD during an incident. This limited “first person” perspective may be critical when utilizing recorded video to substantiate an application of force or to provide a first person perspective of occurrences within a given incident. This perspective should be considered “limited” or “partial” as a body worn camera captures a “tunnel vision view” perspective of the event. Sights not within the viewpoint of the camera are not captured and a PVRD user may hear sounds which are not clearly picked up by the PVRD microphone. As a result, the PVRD may capture a limited scope of an incident while not documenting critical areas that provide an understanding of the incident as a whole.

As an example, numerous police agencies utilize in-car-video whereby a video camera is mounted to the dashboard of a police car. This video provides a recorded limited viewpoint of the occurrences directly in front of the police car. In instances, where such a police car has been involved in a traffic collision, this solitary viewpoint often does not record critical events occurring outside of the viewpoint of the camera. Such critical events may include the presence of witnesses, actions of traffic to the sides of the vehicle, the status of a traffic signal, sounds heard prior to the crash, etc. In such a scenario, the limited viewpoint provided by an in-car-video camera may not provide the overall contextual understanding as what is experienced, seen and heard by someone seated in the driver’s seat of the same vehicle.

The analogy above can clearly be applied to the use of PVRD systems by law enforcement officers. A PVRD provides a single recorded viewpoint, which may not provide context to the totality of the circumstances, sights and sounds experienced by a peace officer.

Although the viewpoint of a PVRD has limitations, the benefits often outweigh its detriments. A narrow “first person” recorded video perspective can still provide context, corroborative evidence, detailed video imagery and an audio recording of the series of events. This evidence may be a critical factor in winning criminal and civil cases. Stationary infrastructure mounted surveillance cameras rarely have all of these combined capabilities and may, at times, have limited probative evidentiary value.

Equipping custody personnel with PVRDs may ensure a video camera is present and potentially used in numerous significant incidents involving LASD personnel and inmates in Custody Division. PVRD recording devices are generally small, robust and relatively easy to use. The use of these devices can potentially be used to augment the existing infrastructure mounted video surveillance camera systems throughout a custody facility environment.



II. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH



CHAPTER II: EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

In recent years, many agencies have begun to consider the adoption of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs), also known as Body Worn Video Cameras. New technologies have exponentially increased the potential capabilities of law enforcement agencies and video evidence is rapidly becoming one of the most important evidentiary tools for peace officers. Police agencies can utilize recorded video to increase the public's understanding of police work, reduce frivolous claims, allegations and lawsuits against their peace officers. In addition to its role in risk management, video evidence may potentially save law enforcement personnel's time, and thus save agency's valuable resources in terms of time and personnel costs. PVRDs also have the potential to be used as a training tool, which may provide valuable feedback. Peace officers would have the ability to see, from a third party perspective, their positive actions as well as identify areas for improvement. The deployment of PVRDs also has the capability of increasing officer accountability through reviews, training and oversight.

In August of 2012, PoliceOne⁹ conducted a survey of 313 law enforcement officers throughout the country regarding the use of police video, including in-car-video cameras, body worn cameras and other types of video devices. Of the 313 officers surveyed, 49.5 percent of the officers stated that their agency uses in-car cameras, while 33.1 percent stated that their agencies do not use any type of video solution. Additionally, 12.4 percent of officers reported using both in-car and officer worn cameras, while only 5 percent of law enforcement officers reported that their agency utilizes officer worn cameras exclusively ("P1 Survey: Police Video," 2012). (See table 1)

⁹ PoliceOne is an online resource focused on information pertaining to law enforcement. www.policeone.com
<http://www.policeone.com/police-products/body-cameras/articles/5908468-P1-Survey-Police-Video/>

POLICE ONE SURVEY QUESTION: *What type of video solutions does your agency currently use?*

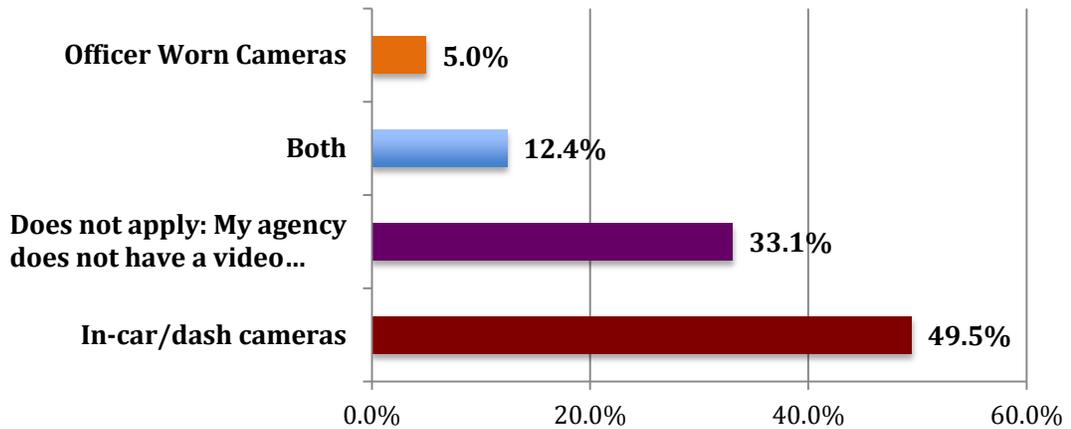


Table 1: Type of Video Solutions Police Agencies Use

Of the agencies represented in the survey that do not currently utilize an officer worn camera solution, 60.3 percent are **not** considering its use or deployment¹⁰ (See Table 2).

POLICE ONE SURVEY QUESTION: *Is your agency considering/evaluating an officer worn camera solution, if it currently does not have one?*

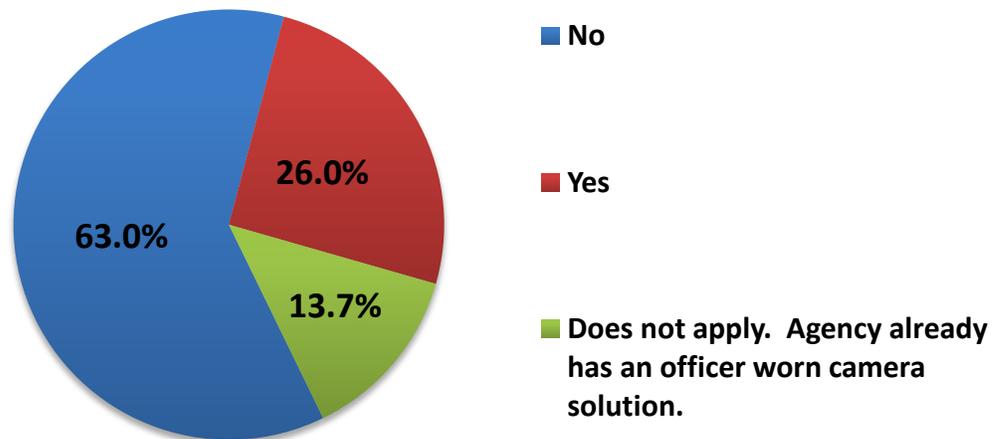


Table 2: Police Agencies Considering Evaluating Officer Worn Camera

¹⁰ The Survey did not provide information as to why the 60.3 percent of the agencies are not considering body worn camera.

In the same survey, Law enforcement officers were asked about the potential timeframe for their agency to deploy an officer worn camera solution. Of the responding officers, 69.3 percent reported that their agency did not plan to deploy an officer worn solution in the near future (“P1 Survey: Police Video,” 2012). (See Table 3)

POLICE ONE SURVEY QUESTION: *If your agency plans to deploy an officer worn video solution, what is the timeframe?*

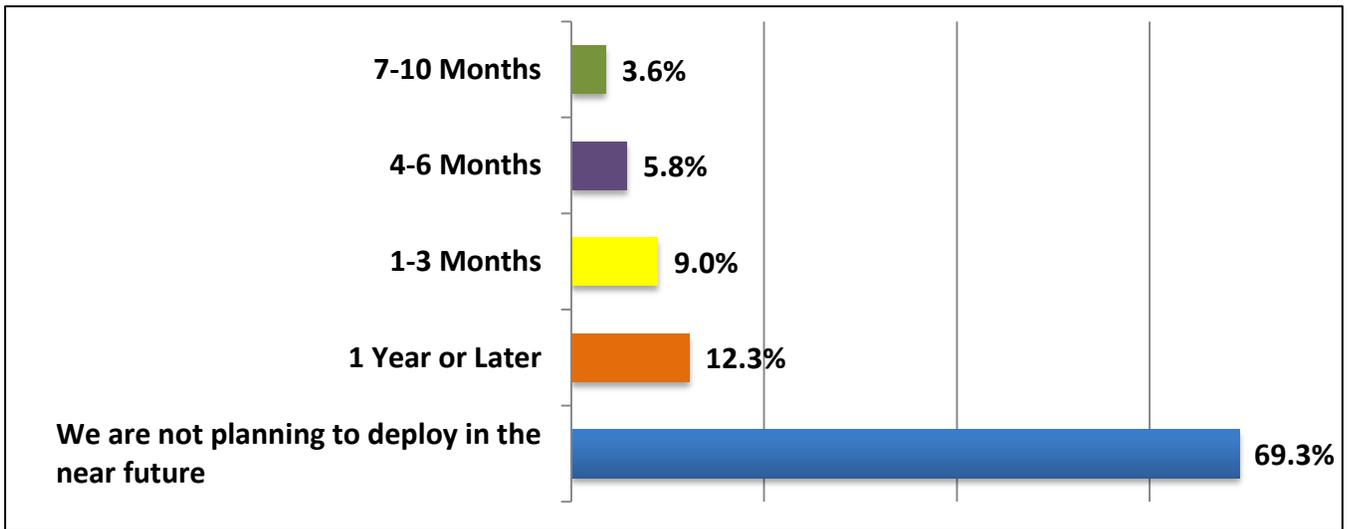


Table 3: Agencies' Timeline to Deploy Officer Worn Video Cameras

In 2002, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was commissioned by the United States Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to evaluate the impact of in-car-video camera systems (video recording devices mounted inside police vehicles) in state police and highway patrol agencies. The IACP surveyed more than 3,000 law enforcement officers to determine what impact, if any, video evidence had on the criminal justice system. In 2004, the IACP published the results of their study, entitled “The Impact of Video Evidence on Modern Policing.” Although the IACP study focused on in-car-video, many of the principles, concepts, best practices and research are applicable to the deployment of Personal Video Recording Devices. Through empirical research acquired from the IACP study as well as numerous other sources, information was gathered regarding the following subjects: Transparency, Professionalism and Accountability, Complaints,

Increasing Efficiency, Deterrence, Judicial Process, Data Management and Storage, and Unintended Consequences.

Transparency

The utilization of PVRD technology can illustrate to the public that law enforcement agencies are striving to improve transparency. Creating policy that encourages law enforcement officers to record significant contacts with citizens in patrol or inmates in a custody environment often makes officers more aware of their behavior and the tactics they use while at work. The willingness to record a law enforcement officer's contacts with inmates or the public can assist in sending a message that the employing police agency values transparency and encourages public scrutiny.

Professionalism and Accountability

Body worn cameras can also be utilized as mechanisms of self-critique as well as tools for training new peace officers. Although PVRDs generally capture objective videos that depict incidents from the viewpoint of the responding law enforcement officer, the PVRD video does not always capture the totality of the surrounding environment and actions leading up to the event.

Reviewing recorded videos helps peace officers, with varying levels of experience, determine whether their actions were appropriate or whether there was a need for improvement (IACP, 2004). With PVRD technology, supervisors may also have the ability to periodically audit recorded videos and therefore have the ability to demonstrate that their officers adhere to policy and procedures as established by their agency. These audits may assist in potentially identifying areas and actions, which can be improved upon by officers. By forcing officers to pay more attention to relevant protocols, video evidence has the potential to help to increase professionalism and performance (Harris, 2010). The IACP (2004) found that officers who believed their supervisors were auditing their recorded videos were more likely to be courteous (p. 23).

Although video evidence can potentially be used as an effective training tool, the presence of a recording device does not guarantee extra consideration or modification of behavior on behalf of the officer or other involved parties. First, effectiveness of video evidence is predicated on the fact that the officer has turned on or activated the recording device. Secondly, the presence of the PVRD does not necessarily mean that officers will behave any differently. In the

2004 IACP study, 89 percent of officers indicated the cameras had no effect on the discretion they used while handling potential use of force situations (p.16).

Complaints

Potentially reducing complaints and meritless allegations against officers can be a significant benefit realized through the use of PVRDs. The IACP in-car camera system study examined the impact of video evidence in law enforcement. More than 3,000 law enforcement officers were surveyed in the IACP study. When asked how the availability of video evidence affected the number of complaints against officers, the IACP found that “in cases where video evidence was available, the officer was exonerated 93 percent of the time; in 5 percent of the cases the complaint was sustained.” (p.15)

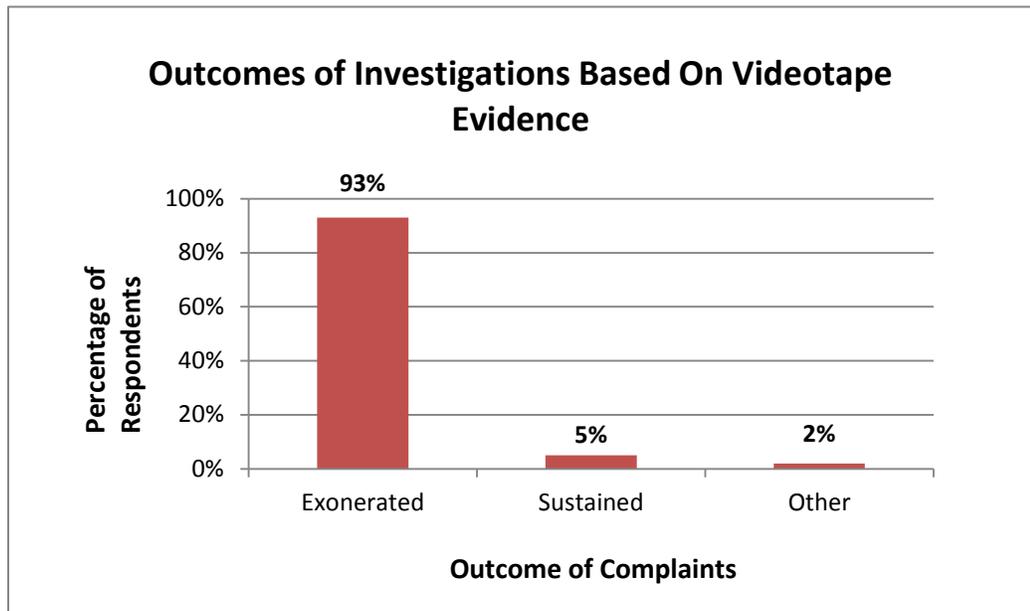


Table 4: Outcomes of Investigations Based on Videotaped Evidence

Without video evidence, the justice system often relies on statements given by involved parties and witnesses. With the presence of a video recording, however, law enforcement officers may no longer have to rely solely on the word of those involved. Video evidence can provide an enhanced perspective and can act in the capacity of an unbiased witness, to augment interviews and investigations. The 2004 IACP study found that at least 50 percent of the time, complaining citizens withdrew their complaint when they were made aware of the

presence of the recording during a police encounter (p.15). The same study also found that in the presence of a camera, 48 percent of citizens would be less likely to file a complaint (p. 21). The use of PVRD recordings may help hold not only officers, but citizens accountable for their actions and statements.

Increasing Efficiency

Any citizen or inmate complaint that is resolved through the review of a video recording may mean less administrative paperwork for involved officers and their supervisors. As a result, agencies may save a significant amount of time and resources that would have otherwise been spent investigating complaints and interviewing involved parties and witnesses. The City of Plymouth, United Kingdom, began using body worn cameras in its police force in 2006 and have experienced a 14.3 percent reduction in complaints of excessive force and discourtesy as well as a 22.4 percent reduction in the amount of time officers spent doing paperwork when an incident was recorded. (City of Spokane, Office of the Police Ombudsman, n.d., p. 3)

By recording evidence in real time, law enforcement agencies are able to increase efficiency in record keeping which can potentially lead to decreased court time for officers as well as prosecutors, and ensure swift resolution of cases (Harris, 2010, p. 7). David Harris (2010), Pittsburgh School of Law, asserts that “evidence of what the suspect and the officer did appearing in an unrehearsed, spontaneous recording will, without doubt, prove superior to any other kind of post-hoc report, which by its nature would contain only the word of the officer” (p. 8). Providing a video and audio recording of an event as it unfolds can potentially put the viewer in the mindset of the officer and enable them to better understand the officer’s actions as well as the emotional state of both the suspect and the officer. In addition to the paperwork done by the involved officers themselves, the IACP (2004) found that video evidence lead to an increase in the number of cases that were resolved at the first line supervisor level, rather than being forwarded to Internal Affairs sections for formal investigations (p. 15).

Deterrence

According to Professor David A. Harris (2010), implementing a PVRD program has the potential to deter criminal activity that might have otherwise occurred (p. 18). The Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, in cooperation with the United States Department of Justice, conducted a study of public surveillance in three

cities in order to evaluate the use of video surveillance for the purposes of crime control and prevention. The results were published in September of 2011 and can be applied to surveillance and video evidence in general. (Dwyer et al, 2011)

Three cities, Baltimore, Chicago and Washington D.C., implemented public surveillance systems with the intent of deterring crime (Dwyer et al, 2011). In Baltimore neighborhoods, the crime reduction varied from zero to 35 percent and in Chicago neighborhoods, the reduction ranged from zero to 12 percent. Results did not show a marked change in the crime rate that could be attributed to the surveillance cameras deployed in Washington D.C. The authors of the study partially attributed the variance to the saturation of cameras in certain areas. Areas with a higher concentration of surveillance cameras experienced a larger reduction in crime than areas where the cameras were less concentrated (Dwyer et al, 2011). It may be inferred, that with the proper saturation of cameras, law enforcement may potentially realize a reduction in criminal activity. However, there is a variance in findings of the deterrent effect as it relates to video surveillance. In a separate meta-analysis conducted by the Constitution Project Staff for the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Alberta, Canada, researchers found that the consensus among empirical studies examining the effects of video surveillance was that video surveillance has little effect on violent crime (Beech et al, 2007).

In a 2008 study of existing literature regarding the use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), prepared for the California Research Bureau, researchers measured the effectiveness of video surveillance as reported by 44 agencies worldwide (Cameron et al, 2008). Forty-one percent of the agencies reported a statistically significant reduction in crime, 43 percent reported no effect, and 16 percent showed a statistically significant crime increase (Cameron et al, 2008, p. 4). The researchers noted, however, that “many violent crimes may be motivated by passions, which make individuals less rational, more impulsive, and therefore less influenced by the risk of detection or apprehension” (Cameron et al, 2008, p. 16). The researchers warn potential users of video surveillance technologies to “not presume that crime reduction or prevention will occur automatically” (Cameron et al, 2008, p. 53). Of additional importance, a separate researcher found that some other locations using CCTV technologies that experienced an initial deterrent effect saw a diminishing of the effect over time (Phillips, 1999, p. 141). A conclusive study of offenders’ views and motivations as it relates to deterrence has yet to be conducted.

Although researchers have not proven definitively that the use of surveillance technology, including body worn cameras, will absolutely deter crime, some argue that the potential for deterrence is present in certain environments. Doug Wyllie (2012) suggests that in a custody setting, “getting a body camera to the scene early can help to de-escalate a situation” and if an inmate is made aware early in a confrontation that he or she is being recorded, they will often “cease their acting out behavior” (para. 6). Also, Hayes and Ericson (2012) assert that “the use of a camera system, whether in-car or body-worn, can deter violence or other negative behavior and help to convict a person who would choose to attack an officer” (p. 6). Some PVRDs have the ability to capture the events precipitating a violent confrontation, via a pre-recording capability, which can further help the viewer to gain insight into what the officer may have been experiencing at the time of the incident. As the use of body worn cameras by law enforcement agencies is still an emerging technology, the impact, whether positive or negative, has not yet been definitively established.

Judicial Process

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has performed studies on camera usage with respect to in-car camera systems. Much of this information can be extrapolated to PVRDs. The study measured the impact cameras have had on the judicial process. Done as a collaborative effort with the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) and the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), the study found that of the prosecutors surveyed, an overwhelming number (91 percent) have used video evidence in court that was captured from an in-car camera. They reported that the presence of video evidence enhances their ability to obtain convictions and increases the number of guilty pleas prior to going to trial. The majority of the prosecutors (58 percent) reported a reduction in the time they actually spent in court, although when video evidence was used, 41 percent of prosecutors reported an increase in their case preparation time. (Hayes & Ericson, 2012, p. 3)

As stated above, of significant note is the potential increase in workload due to the use of recorded video evidence. Not only may a prosecutor have to increase case preparation time due to the integration of video evidence, all levels in the “chain of evidence” may be affected. An arresting officer will have to download and book video related evidence. If the video recording is utilized during the preparation of a criminal report, the transcription and review process will add considerable time to the preparation process of the report. Detectives, handling

a respective criminal case, may increase the amount of time spent by reviewing video evidence for each case as well as the amount of time spent managing the video evidence by technical staff and/or evidence custodians.

Data Management and Storage

One of the most significant findings was that appropriate technology, infrastructural preparedness, and encompassing policies and procedures can make the difference in the implementation of an effective PVRD program. The IACP (2004) suggests, "When it comes to purchasing technology, police executives must avoid the temptation to settle for an off-the-shelf technology solution when that solution may not meet an agency's needs" (p. 29). Video solutions should be carefully assessed based on the needs of the agency because a video solution that is effective in patrol environment, for example, may not be effective in a custody environment.

The storage and management of PVRD recordings is one of the largest and most underestimated obstacle agencies will face. According to the IACP, "The purchase, acquisition, duplication, and storage of recorded media requires personnel time commitment, space, and resources that the majority of agencies are not prepared to deal with" (IACP, 2004, p. 36). When various agencies were surveyed, the IACP (2004) found that agencies often were unprepared to handle "key back-end components such as storing, filing and retrieving video evidence" (p. 2). Many of the agencies surveyed had not done enough research into the costs of ownership and long-term maintenance and policy considerations prior to implementation of the program (IACP, 2004, p. 2). The National Institute of Justice recommends, "The amount of time required to extract and maintain data versus the cost of a unit should be strongly considered prior to purchase" (p. 12). They also suggest that training and logistical operations plans should be in place prior to implementation.

Unintended Consequences

Research also suggests that the implementation of PVRD programs may have some unintended consequences. Law enforcement agencies should be prepared for situations in which recordings verify citizens' complaints (Harris, 2010). Although video evidence will serve mostly to protect officers and the police agencies they represent, there will be occasions where the video actually substantiates a citizen complaint and police agencies must be prepared to deal with those instances. Professor David Harris (2010) also suggests that "the devices may raise expectations of citizens," meaning that citizens may learn to only trust an officer's word if there is supporting video evidence, making law enforcement entities "prisoners of the technology" (p. 9). This trend is also referred to as the "CSI effect," which creates unrealistic expectations in the mind of juries and, in the absence of video footage, influences their verdicts (Dwyer et al, 2011, para. 7).

"The purchase, acquisition, duplication, and storage of recorded media require personnel time commitment, space, and resources that the majority of agencies are not prepared to deal with" (IACP, 2004, p. 36).



III. FIXED INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS



CHAPTER III: FIXED INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS (CCTV)

The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department operates eight separate custody facilities housing up to 20,000 inmates. In September 2011, the LASD initiated a campaign to procure and install 1,559 fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras (CCTV) in several key custody facilities (Refer to Attachment #2 for details). The table below reflects the described LASD fixed infrastructure surveillance system expansion:

LOCATION	STATUS	CAMERAS
MCJ	Installed	705
TTCF	Installed or in process	739
PDC East Facility	Installed	121
PDC South Facility	Installed	25

Table 5 Fixed Infrastructure Surveillance Camera Installations by Facility

Fixed infrastructure cameras are defined as video surveillance cameras, which are installed on various items of infrastructure (walls, ceilings, poles, etc.) throughout a facility for the purposes of recording events, which may occur. Fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras generally produce recorded video of excellent quality from a third party perspective, usually in an “over watch” or elevated position, but generally do not record sound. As a result, key conversations, commands and statements, which often provide critical context, are not captured. These cameras record a “fixed viewpoint” and, based upon positioning, potential “blind spots” may not be recorded by these cameras.

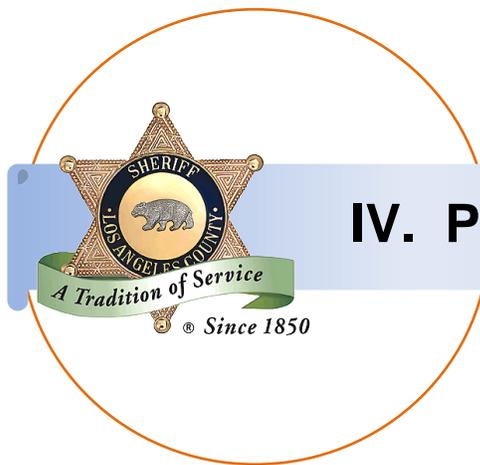
Fixed infrastructure cameras are typically the preferred method of recording video in key areas due to their stationary nature and high positioning. This positioning provides 24-hour surveillance at optimum viewing angles, increasing the potential to capture an incident on video.



In contrast, PVRDs cannot be continuously used for long periods of time and often provide a segmented viewpoint of an incident which is only seen from the perspective of the PVRD user. When a PVRD user is involved in a recorded incident, the close proximity (arm’s length or less) to a subject or inmate often produces PVRD video recordings that are of limited evidentiary value. In such

instances, the camera lens of the PVRD is often too close to the subject or inmate and only small segments of the person's body is captured on video. PVRDs do not have the capability to capture a distant or an aerial perspective of an incident while fixed CCTV system does.

Many of the areas in LASD custody facilities, which have traditionally generated high numbers of force and complaints, are now covered by fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras. The true value of a PVRD deployment is the ability to potentially provide recorded video and audio to augment the existing infrastructure surveillance camera systems. Such a PVRD deployment would help "fill in the gaps" versus being deployed solely as a "free standing" technology. Fixed infrastructure surveillance cameras, PVRDs and other technologies must be viewed as integrated systems rather than disparate, freestanding technologies.



IV. PVRD TEST & EVALUATION



CHAPTER IV: PVRD TEST & EVALUATION

In September 2011, LASD Sheriff Lee Baca working in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed the initiation of a test & evaluation (T&E) of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs) for use inside the Los Angeles County jail system by LASD line personnel.

In February 2011, LASD initiated a T&E to review various types of PVRDs that are offered to the law enforcement community. The project was undertaken with certain key considerations: officer safety, evidentiary protocol (criminal, civil, and administrative), product reliability, and risk management benefits. In the process, numerous law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies were contacted regarding their use of PVRDs in order to review their research data and to identify strengths/weaknesses of the technology as well as the industry's best practices.

As it pertains to personnel safety, LASD was concerned with any PVRD that may threaten the safety of the user. Only PVRD systems that were lightweight, did not conflict with end user's duty equipment, and did not present themselves as a possible weapon that could be used against a PVRD user in a use of force incident were considered for the evaluation.

Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) – Categories

The video surveillance market is saturated with PVRD vendors and manufacturers all of which are purporting to offer the "best" system in the nation. This is further compounded by countless PVRD systems, which are manufactured and then rebranded for sale through various distributors with different names. Due to the expedited timeline for testing and evaluation (T&E), the LASD elected not to test and evaluate every PVRD available on the market. Such a T&E would conceivably encompass dozens of recording devices and potentially lead to a time-consuming and costly evaluation process.

The purpose of the T&E process was not to test individual recording devices or manufacturers. Rather, the purpose of the T&E was to develop information in order to determine required PVRD specifications for LASD, the impact a PVRD deployment would have on existing LASD infrastructure, establish best practices, define the impact on staffing, and potential costs.

The LASD team created two primary categories for the T&E which represent the majority of PVRD models. The two categories are identified as an “All-In-One” PVRD System and a “Modular System.”

All-in-One PVRD System

An “All-In-One” PVRD solution is a PVRD system in which the recording device, battery pack, activation mechanism and camera are integrated into one self-contained unit. This type of system is generally equipped with a mounting apparatus, which allows the unit to be attached directly to a user’s belt, lapel and/or other area of a uniform. This system is generally easy to set up and simple for the average user to understand.

Modular PVRD System

A “Modular” PVRD is constructed of two or more parts, connected together to form a system. Often these PVRDs use an external camera connected by a wired system to a battery pack and/or recording device. This system is often more flexible by offering greater choices of mounting options and configurations; however, this type of system is generally more complicated to set up and manage.

Pursuant to the designation of the two above listed categories, the LASD selected an all-in-one PVRD solution and a modular PVRD system to assist in defining specifications and requirements for a potential PVRD solution. The PVRD solutions tested, Taser Axon/Axon Flex (Modular PVRD) and the VieVu PVR-LE2 (All-in-One PVRD), were used as representative samples of the two differing categories. According to each manufacturer, the tested PVRD solutions were designed specifically for use by peace officers in a law enforcement environment. These two PVRDs were developed with a consideration towards reliability, simplicity and evidentiary considerations.

Each of the body worn video surveillance systems, mentioned above, currently have significant deployments with numerous law enforcement agencies in the United States. Both body worn video surveillance systems record video footage onto a digital medium, such as an internal memory card. The recording medium or memory, in these two devices was designed to be internal and non-removable by the end user, in order to strengthen the evidentiary value of the recorded media. The LASD quickly identified this feature as a mandatory specification for

an LASD based PVRD system, which would ultimately be instrumental in preventing allegations of tampering with video evidence.

Both the Taser Axon Flex and VieVu PVR-LE2 systems were similar in nature in that videos were recorded and stored internally on the PVRD. Once an incident was recorded, each type of PVRD was connected via a USB cable to a computer or other network infrastructure. Video management software, provided by the PVRD manufacturer, was used to download the recorded video footage onto a secure computer video storage server. The recorded media could then be viewed and/or a DVD could be created for purposes of court presentation or administrative investigations.

Each of the tested PVRDs was a self-contained unit with a rechargeable battery and supporting software applications. The software application, depending upon manufacturer, was designed to store and protect the integrity of recorded video footage. Numerous technological safeguards were integrated into the recorded video footage to ensure that the integrity of the video was not compromised. Video management methods include but are not limited to watermarking, date/time stamps and administrative permissions.

Taser Axon Flex - Modular PVRD System

The Taser Axon Flex PVRD system consists of a small surveillance camera that also contains the recording medium for the system. This camera is attached via a cable to a small battery pack, which contains the activation buttons for the system. Depressing a small button on the system's battery pack activates the camera's recording system. The camera can be worn in several positions to include, but not limited to:

- Clipped to a lapel
- Clipped to a shoulder epaulet
- Worn around the collar
- Attached to a pair of glasses



The Taser Axon Flex system integrates a recording buffer feature, which allows the system to continuously record video. The recording buffer records for a set period of time (thirty seconds) and re-records over the same recorded loop. Once the recording device is activated, the system saves the previous thirty seconds of video. The device continues to record in live time (video and audio) until the recorder is manually shut off. This capability is

similar to a “TiVo” system for law enforcement PVRD recorders. The end product is a video that contains the events captured after the user initiated the recording as well as the thirty seconds preceding the activation.

The “recording buffer” functionality is critical in capturing events that transpired thirty seconds before a deputy sheriff activates the recorder. Recording the events preceding an application of force are often times more important than recording the actual use of force. The events preceding the application of force are critical as they may show the justification and/or legal standing for the use of force.

Additionally, the Taser Axon Flex PVRD contains an optional viewing device with an LCD screen with viewing capability via a wireless Bluetooth connection. This viewing capability can be important to ensure accuracy and consistency during an investigation. For example, this viewing capability can allow a supervisor to review recorded video footage on the PVRD, as needed, in order to expedite investigation. Refer to product brochure for details, Attachment #3.

VieVu - All-In-One PVRD System

The VieVu PVRD recording system is a singular device approximately the size and configuration of a pager. The device is an all-in-one design, which is generally clipped onto the front of a uniform shirt. The user must slide a small switch to activate the device, which in turn also exposes the camera lens. The VieVu records up to four hours of continuous video footage before the camera’s battery is depleted. The device can then be connected to a computer storage server, which would allow the user to download the video as it simultaneously recharges the device.



The strength of the VieVu PVRD is its simple and robust design. The device has one activation method, in which the device can be activated via a slide switch. The system’s detriments are that there is a maximum battery run time of four hours, there is no “recording buffer” functionality and there is no viewing capability in the field. Refer to product brochures for details, Attachment #4.

TEST & EVALUATION – METHODOLOGY

It was the intent of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to conduct a test and evaluation of body worn video surveillance systems at two LASD custody facilities. The custody facilities were identified as Men's Central Jail (MCJ) and Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF)

PVRDs were issued to line personnel at the above mentioned facilities, on a voluntary basis. The purpose of the test and evaluation (T&E) was to identify the strengths and weaknesses associated with the use of body worn video surveillance cameras in a large-scale custody deployment. Additionally, the T&E identified the strengths and weakness related to infrastructure integration and operational considerations. Experiences gained in the T&E process assisted in the development of potential specifications for the standardization of this type of technology.

The test & evaluation covered a period of six months, commencing on February 1, 2012 and concluding on August 3, 2012. Pursuant to procurement procedures facilitated by the Los Angeles County Internal Services Department (ISD), each manufacturer, Taser and VieVu, provided 15 PVRD devices to LASD for purposes of testing and evaluation at no cost to the County of Los Angeles. Fifteen PVRDs of one manufacturer was issued to MCJ while fifteen PVRDs from the other manufacturer were issued to TTCF.

In order to better manage and document the T&E, each of the PVRDs were issued to and retained by one specific deputy sheriff throughout the duration of the evaluation. This method provided an enhanced method for tracking information and helped develop a comprehensive analysis of the results.

Deputies who participated in the PVRD T&E were instructed to use the recording devices, when safe to do so, in all uses of force and other potential risk management incidents. PVRD users were instructed to document the following on a weekly basis for purposes of T&E analysis:

- What the user liked about the device and/or software
- What the user did not like about the device and/or software
- Potential issues pertaining to the device and/or software

Additionally, informal interviews took place with PVRD users throughout the evaluation process. Information captured during the evaluation process and subsequent interviews is synopsisized in the section titled "User Input," located in the following chapter.

PVRD Deployment

The two custody facilities selected for the T&E were MCJ and TTCF. Relevant information concerning each facility is noted below:

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL ("MCJ")

- Rated capacity of 5,200 inmates
- Total sworn staffing: 580
- Highest sworn staffing per shift: 171

TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ("TTCF")

- Houses over 4,000 inmates
- Largest de facto mental health facility in the United States
- Total sworn staffing: 461
- Highest sworn staffing per shift: 129

Deployment and Use

In coordination with custody facility Unit Commanders, the Technical Services Division ("TSD") and Sheriff's Command Staff, the PVRD recording devices were disseminated to training personnel at the above mentioned jail facilities. The LASD jail training staff was tasked with the following:

- Coordination with TSD on maintenance of the supporting infrastructure
- Setting up an evaluation process/procedure in conjunction with Administrative Services Division (ASD)
- Setting up and enforcing ad-hoc scenario based training sessions
- Developing a training plan for personnel
- Training all relevant personnel on the use of the PVRD recorders
- Inventorying and tracking all issued PVRD recording devices
- Ensuring evaluations were conducted by PVRD users
- Providing line-level maintenance and support
- Maintenance of the PVRD systems

Upon completion of the test and evaluation, all PVRDs were collected, inventoried and audited by custody facility training personnel. Reports, evaluations, and relevant documentation were collected and used to develop research metrics, which was in turn, were analyzed and incorporated in this report.

Any malfunctioning or damaged recording devices were identified and documented. Appropriate administrative procedures were followed to ensure PVRDs were serviceable and used in an effective manner by deputy personnel.

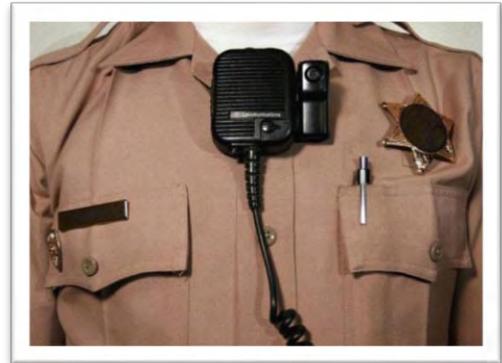
Department Use of Personal Video Recording Devices

Other than the recent T&E project at TTCF and MCJ, PVRDs have been utilized by LASD on sporadic basis in a patrol environment. Deputies in patrol have been encouraged to carry personal audio recorders and utilize them when making contact with the public such as on a traffic stop. Some deputies have taken it upon themselves to use PVRD technology instead of audio recorders.

For example, in 2009, a small number of deputies from Palmdale Station individually purchased Scorpion brand PVRDs for their personal use in patrol situations. The deputies additionally purchased external hard drives to collect video data. The deputies utilized the devices for field interviews and citizen contacts.

In 2010, Lakewood Station procured 20 Scorpion PVRDs for use in the city of Hawaiian Gardens as a deterrent against frivolous complaints, to document a potential use of force, and as method to increase professional behavior during citizen contacts.

Deputies assigned to the city of Hawaiian Gardens wore the devices and identified the following positive and negative attributes of the technology. They determined that the PVRDs in use broke easily and malfunctioned often. Currently, only five of the fifteen devices are functional. The battery life lasted approximately one hour if constantly recording. The batteries would last several days if used intermittently. The video data was easily downloaded and significant incident were stored within the station's server with permission of the watch commander. Lakewood Station formulated a unit order to identify protocols for use of the PVRD technology. For additional details refer to Lakewood Station PVRD Station Order, Attachment #5



Approximately five months ago, Santa Clarita's Domestic Highway Enforcement Team was issued six Scorpion brand PVRDs from funds acquired through the Los Angeles Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse (LACLEAR). Currently, three devices are functional while three others are not functioning properly. They also received 3-4 external hard drives for video data storage. The total cost was approximately \$2,000 for devices and hard drives. The Team is currently using the devices for traffic stops and citizen contacts.

To date there has not been a formal deployment of PVRD technology to include a robust device and/or comprehensive LASD policy related to PVRD technology.



V. LESSONS LEARNED



CHAPTER V: LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout the duration of this test & evaluation, numerous strengths, weaknesses, issues and lessons were identified regarding the deployment of PVRD technologies. The lessons learned through the PVRD T&E, include but are not limited to, the following:

- User Input
- Training
- PVRD Camera Perspective
- Video Management & Storage
- Infrastructure
- Deterrence
- Patrol versus Custody

Details on the above listed factors are outlined below:

User Input

Numerous MCJ and TTCF line personnel were given the opportunity to evaluate the VieVu PVR LE-2 and Taser Axon Flex in conjunction with a PVRD test administrator.

Over the course of the test and evaluation period, twenty percent of the test evaluators reported being involved in a use of force while wearing a PVRD device. Twenty five percent of the PVRD users, who utilized force, stated they were unable to activate the device in a use of force situation because the incident was highly stressful and rapidly evolving.

Users indicated the VieVu PVR LE-2 and Taser Axon Flex PVRDs were generally easy to operate and were reportedly user friendly. A number of the LASD T&E users did not like the activation and deactivation method of the Taser Axon Flex. In order to activate the record function on the Taser Axon Flex, the user has to press a circular button located on the battery pack twice in rapid succession. To deactivate the Taser PVRD, the user must press down and hold the same button for three seconds. Using the same mechanism for activation and deactivation of the device was confusing to new users under stressful conditions.

The battery pack was routinely carried on the user's belt or inside of their uniform pocket. When the device was activated properly, it produced an audible "beep" and a red ring of light would glow from the center of the battery pack. Because the battery pack was often kept in the users' uniform pocket, some users reported being unable to see the red indicator light signifying the device had been activated. Many of the test evaluators believed a visible indicator light was important for proper use because an audible beep can be missed. As a result, evaluators were less than satisfied with the Taser Axon Flex's recording indicator.

In comparison, to activate the VieVu PVR LE-2, the user must slide the lens cover straight down. When the lens cover is slid down and locked into place, the PVRDs' camera lens and a green backing is exposed. The green backing is visible by the user and others in the general vicinity, and indicates the device is recording. In addition, the VieVu PVR LE-2 has a LED status light affixed to the top of the device. This light indicates the status of the PVRD and warns the user when memory and or battery are running low.

The test evaluators also critiqued the VieVu PVRD's mounting positions. Many of the LASD test evaluators did not like the mounting position of the VieVu PVR LE-2. The VieVu PVR LE-2 can only be mounted on the front of the uniform via an alligator clip. This attachment position is very similar to the location many deputy sheriff's attach a radio microphone to the front of their uniform shirt. Several of the test evaluators reported the PVRD interfered with their radio microphone due to the proximity of the two devices.

Many evaluators of the Taser Axon Flex liked the variety of mounting options that came with the device. The Axon Flex can be mounted on the users' shoulder (epaulet), on the collar, on a hat/helmet, or on a pair of Oakley glasses specially designed for the Taser Axon Flex camera.

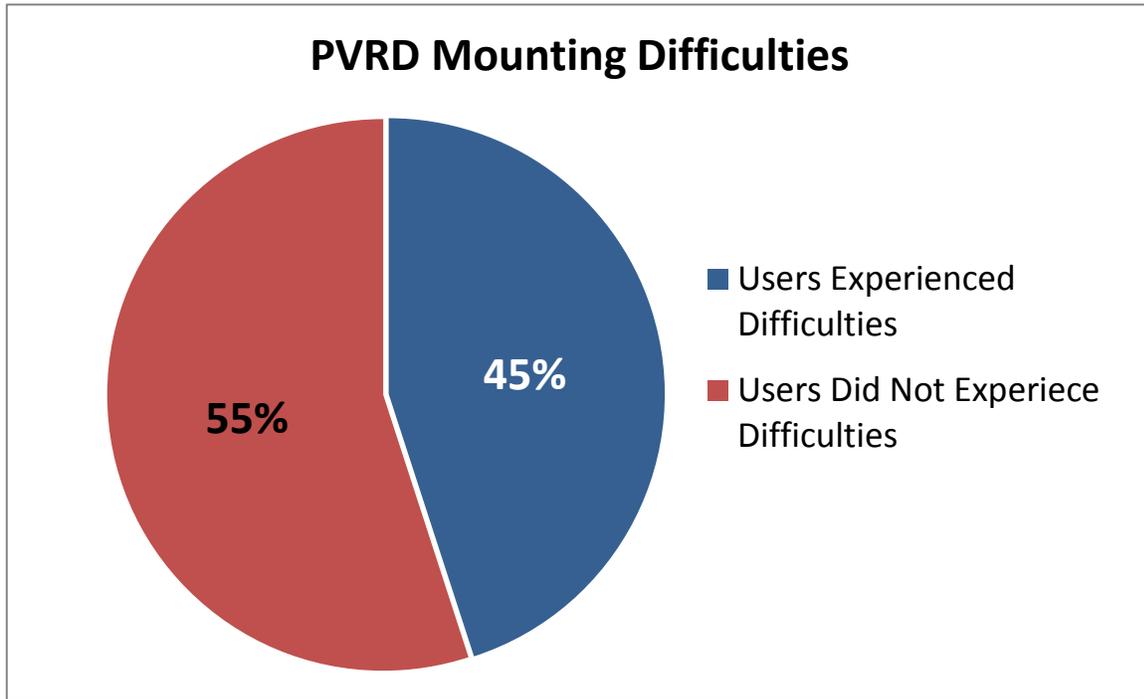


Table 6 PVRD Mounting Difficulties

A distressingly common problem reported by LASD test evaluators was that both PVRD devices routinely fell off during the course of the users' shifts. Some of the users reported that their devices fell off while searching inmates and conducting cell searches. Of the two devices worn, 62 percent of the test evaluators for the Taser Axon Flex and 66 percent of the test evaluators for the VieVU PVR LE-2 reported their devices fell off, at least once, during the course of their daily duties.

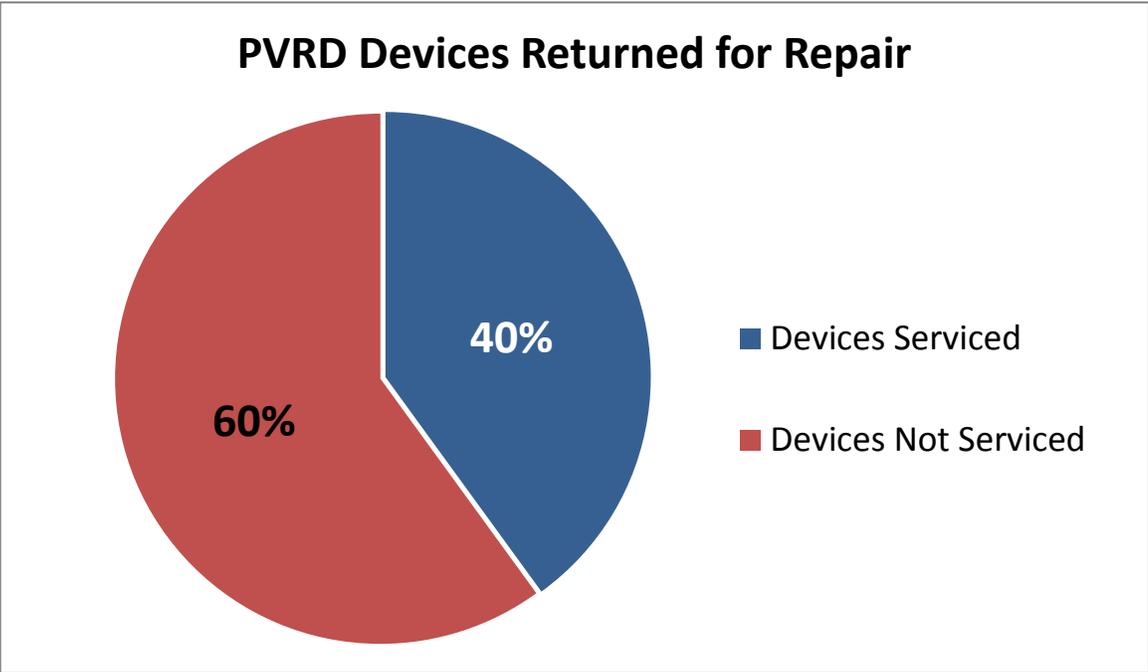


Table 7 PVRD Devices Returned for Repair

Several of the devices issued to evaluators during the test and evaluation period had to be returned to their respective manufacturers because they were not functioning properly. Some of the issues reported include PVRD batteries being unable to hold a charge, PVRD cables/connectors breaking, PVRDs not “pairing” or being recognized by the manufacturer’s software and users not being able to download or view videos recorded on their PVRDs. Within the six month T&E time period, 40% of all PVRD users submitted their device for repair or replacement at least once.

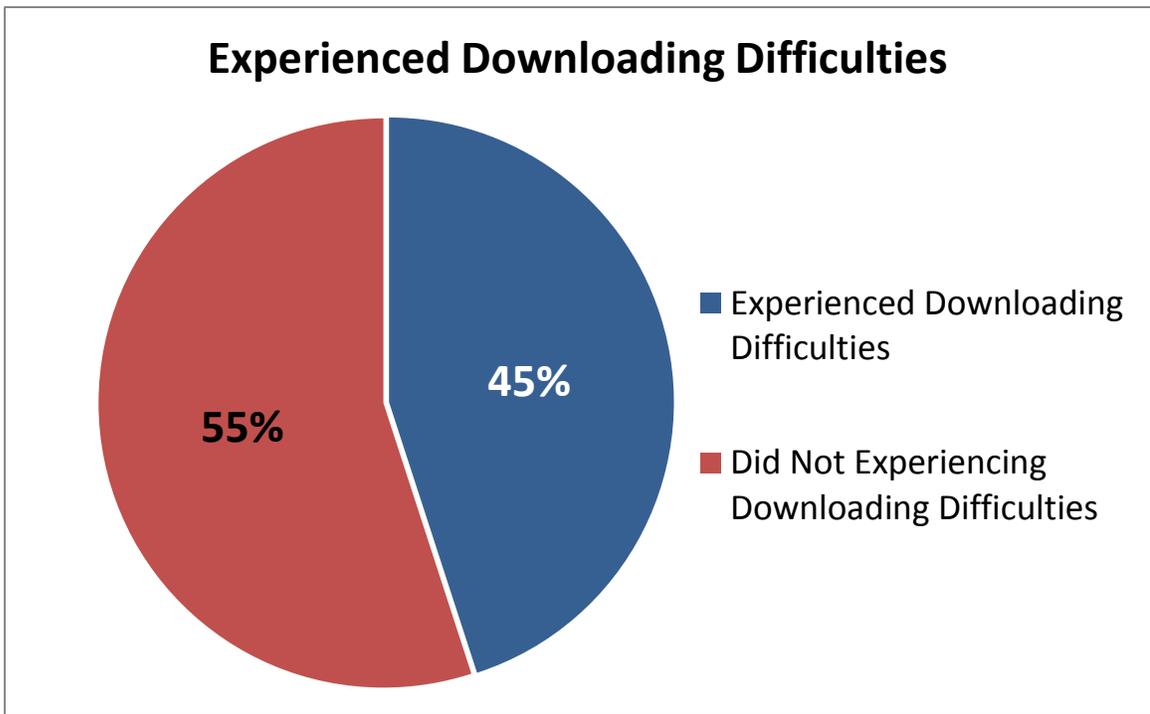


Table 8 Percentage of Users who Experienced Downloading Difficulties

One of the most time-consuming tasks of the PVRD test and evaluation process was downloading video from the PVRD devices. LASD Test administrators encountered issues with software from both manufacturers. Their software would often not interface properly with computers at MCJ, which, on many occasions prevented test evaluators from downloading and/or viewing the PVRD files. TTCF did not report having any software issues, because TTCF has newer and more powerful desktop computers than MCJ.

Training

The PVRD T&E administrators and testers suggest a multifaceted training program. The following components should be included in a PVRD training program:

- Policy and Procedures regarding the use of the PVRD
 - When to activate and deactivate the device
 - Precursors to a use of force: warning signs of a recalcitrant inmate
 - Precursors to a need for evidence: identifying inmates who will make false allegations
- Scenario-based Redman training
- Answering FAQs from inmates and the general public regarding the PVRD
- Proper downloading, storing, and categorizing of files

Each PVRD user and county employee, who will be in regular contact with a PVRD user, should know the general guidelines and policies governing the device. This would help eliminate erroneous assumptions about the device and clearly define the reasons for using the device. Training must emphasize legal and policy considerations, especially regarding expectations of privacy. The training should include, but not be limited to, a peace officer's exemption from the right to privacy during his or her normal course of duties, recording of supervisors, department policy and laws relating to privileged communication, such as attorney-client conversations, etc.

Characteristics of recalcitrant inmates and precursors to a use of force should be taught in conjunction with the use of a PVRD. Being able to identify these precursors will aid in capturing video that records incidents from the beginning to create the best possible video evidence. The training objective of this curriculum would be to train deputies to immediately activate their PVRD upon contact with an uncooperative inmate. Refer to Attachment #6 for the LASD recalcitrant inmate policy.

In order to train deputies to appropriately and reflexively activate and deactivate their PVRDs, the test evaluators suggest scenario-based Redman training. Such training consists of a training staff member dressed in a padded Redman suit playing the role of the inmate, and a custody line deputy sheriff or custody assistant playing the role of the deputy who must deal with the inmate appropriately. The scenarios are based on actual incidents involving recalcitrant, hostile, or aggressive inmates in a custody environment.

As an example, one Redman training scenario deals with a recalcitrant inmate, who after appropriate non-physical prompting, complies with a deputy's verbal commands. Even though the role player is dressed in a padded red suit the scenario does not require a use of force.

In another scenario, a recalcitrant inmate, unprovoked, turns and assaults a deputy. Deputies are trained to use various force options in order to render control over a given situation. The scenario can last anywhere from five seconds to a minute. The Redman reacts to the deputy's actions and safety monitors decide when the scenario ends.

Scenario-based training will enhance a deputy's confidence in working with a PVRD system and help make activating the PVRD a conditioned response. The custody training staff can also use the PVRD video as a training tool. They can review the video with the concerned deputy and identify ways for the deputy to improve his or her tactical thinking and actions when dealing with inmates.

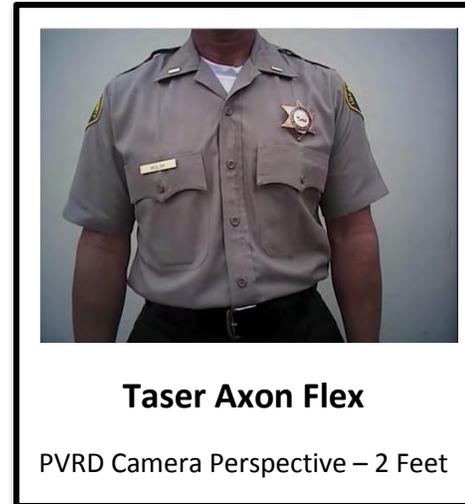
The test users and administrators agree that scenario-based PVRD training should be introduced to deputies in the Sheriff's Academy. By introducing the device to recruits in the academy, the use of a PVRD will become second nature and gain cultural acceptance in this new technology.

As a result of issues experienced during downloading of PVRD videos, "best practices" and downloading methodologies need to continually improved and refined. As these best practices are developed, IT personnel, line sergeants, and deputies will all need to be trained to ensure the LASD PVRD system is an effective resource for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the County we serve.

PVRD Camera Perspective

The two PVRD systems tested by LASD shared several strengths and weaknesses. A significant weakness to both PVRDs was the quality and positioning of the video camera lens. The cameras are extremely small in size and as a result do not provide the high quality resolution of a fixed infrastructure surveillance camera.

Additionally, it was discovered during the LASD test and evaluation process that the PVRDs offered little video evidentiary value once a physical confrontation started. As depicted in accompanying photograph, a PVRD positioned at arm's length primarily provides a view of a person's torso. This field of vision is significantly less than what is provided by a fixed infrastructure camera, which offers an elevated overview perspective of a given incident. The video recording clarity, during a contact at arms distance, is important because this is the distance where the majority of force takes place.



Additionally, once a physical confrontation has started, it was the experience of many users that the PVRD would become dislodged from the person of the deputy and would fall to the floor. At that point, the PVRD camera would be pointed in a direction (on the floor) which was not capturing the unfolding event. In essence, under such circumstances, the PVRD would record only the sound of an incident. Even though video may not be recorded in, in such circumstances, audio is still recorded, which can provide corroborative evidence to the actions of an officer.

While a PVRD video recording depicts visual information from the scene of an incident, the human eye and brain are likely to perceive a situation differently than that of a camera.¹¹ In effect, “Stress Reactions Relating to Using Lethal Forces, by Dr. William Lewinski, (2002) discussed the affect stress has on officers during a stressful situation. In the article, Lewinski stated, during a lethal force situation, “52% of officers had a memory loss for parts of the event; 46% had a memory loss for some of their actions; 21% had memory distortions in what they saw, heard or experienced during the event. (Lewinski, 2002,p. 2) As a result, video recordings may not reflect how the involved peace officer actually perceived the event. Depending on the speed of the camera, some action elements may not be recorded or may occur faster than the peace officer can perceive and absorb. Cameras capture a two-dimensional image, which may be different from a peace officer’s three-dimensional observation. Lighting and angles may also contribute

¹¹ William J. Lewinski, PhD, documents behavioral factors law enforcement officers experience during stressful situation. Refer to articles written by Dr. William J. Lewinski, including “New Developments in Understanding the Behavioral Science Factors in the ‘Stop Shooting’ Response.”

to different perceptions. It is important to understand that recorded video is only one piece of evidence to be considered in reconstructing and evaluating the totality of the circumstances. Some elements may require further exploration and explanation before an investigation is concluded.

For various screenshots depicting the PVRD perspective at various distances, please refer to and VieVu PVRD Camera Perspective, Attachment #7 and Taser PVRD Camera Perspective, Attachment #8.

Video Management and Storage

The T&E PVRD users found the video management system for both manufacturers to be time consuming and cumbersome. Some of the video management issues that were identified are as follows:

- The Software the PVRDs used was frequently interrupted by the Sheriff's Department's firewalls
- Since the Sheriff's Department does not currently utilize a cloud based storage system, the Sheriff's Department servers were often immediately overloaded
- There was no set guidelines regarding which videos were to be stored or which videos were to be deleted
- There was not a backup storage system in place
- There was insufficient personnel who had access or knowledge of how to download PVRD files after a use of force occurred.

The test and evaluation managers at MCJ and TTCF reportedly dedicated 30 to 40 hours a week managing the PVRD project. A significant amount of time was spent troubleshooting technical issues. One main issue identified was the need for increased coordination with the County's information analysts and the PVRD technical support teams to resolve technical difficulties. Often, the help of the Sheriff Department's information system analysts was requested because the PVRD technical teams needed administrator rights to fix the software issues.

Within two months of the PVRD project being launched at MCJ, the video storage server which had been used to store all PVRD videos, reached its storage capacity. The PVRD files were taken off the MCJ server and a new computer was acquired, to accommodate the storage of all PVRD data on its hard drive.

The test and evaluation users believed a solution to the technical difficulties encountered could be largely mitigated by establishing a video management team. The video management team would have knowledge of the infrastructure and all components relating to the PVRD devices, software, and storage of video. For more information concerning the Video Management Team please refer to Chapter 13, Video Management Team.

Infrastructure and Computers

The existing infrastructures at Men's Central Jail (MCJ) and Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) are insufficient to support a large-scale deployment of PVRDs. Some of the issues with the current infrastructures as identified by end users and project administrators are as follows:

- Neither facility has a dedicated area to charge their devices
- Neither facility has a secured area to store extra batteries and accessories
- Existing computers at Men's Central Jail are currently antiquated and incapable of correctly running the manufacture's software
- There were not enough computers at MCJ to download data from the devices
- Men's Central Jail depleted their initial server storage space within two months.
- Men's Central Jail and Twin Towers Correctional Facility identified a need to improve contact between Los Angeles County information analysts and the manufacture's technical support teams

During the test and evaluation of the PVRDs at MCJ and TTCF, several issues arose regarding the charging of the devices and the storing of the supplies related to this project. The PVRDs had to be charged at the end of each shift. This took up several electrical outlets in the Watch Sergeants Office and Training Office. Electrical wires from the various charging devices created a hazard on the floor of the office. MCJ and TTCF did not have a dedicated area to store accessories and devices delivered by the manufacture. The devices are expensive and should be in a secure location while downloading recorded video. Many times, users were not able to download be in a secure location with sufficient space in order to organize and store them properly.

There were several technical difficulties with the computers in use at MCJ. The computers at MCJ are five to six years old and were not capable of downloading the recorded VieVu and/or Taser PVRD files. When the PVRD videos would be downloading, according to both VieVu and Taser, the devices were taking two to

three times longer than normal. A five-minute video, according to both manufacturers should be downloaded in two to three minutes. At the onset of the PVRD test and evaluation, a 5 minute video, at MCJ, would take between 15 and 20 minutes. Oftentimes the video would not download at all.

Subsequently, a new computer was installed at MCJ in the Watch Sergeant's Office for the sole purpose of allowing participants in the T&E to download their PVRD videos. Once the designated computer was acquired, MCJ was able to download a five-minute video within two to three minutes as dictated by the manufacturers. The single designated computer worked well for the small-scale T&E. However, one designated computer will not be sufficient for a large-scale deployment of PVRDs. For example, the designated computer was often unavailable due to the watch sergeant's office being used for closed-door meetings.

Within two months of downloading PVRD videos at MCJ, the designated server reached its storage capacity. The downloading of PVRD devices ceased for two months and resumed only after a designated computer with 200GBs of local storage and an additional 3.62TBs of network storage was acquired. For a large-scale deployment the LASD will need to substantially increase and upgrade their computers, memory, and network storage.

According to the T&E administrators at MCJ and TTCF, better communication and coordination was needed between the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department's information system analysts and the technical support teams at VieVu and Tasers. It was very difficult for both facilities and both companies to coordinate with one another, implement the software, and keep it running consistently. Both T&E administrators believe the difficulties can be resolved by having a designated information system analyst serve as a liaison between both facilities and both companies.

Operational Considerations

Test and Evaluation project managers encountered numerous operational issues during implementation of the PVRD T&E program. From the onset, project managers at MCJ were faced with technical difficulties stemming from the facility's lack of current technology. The computers available to the users of the PVRDs and their supervisors were not equipped with software capable of supporting either VieVu or Taser software. In addition to difficulties with individual computers, MCJ network servers were not able to download and or playback PVRD videos.

MCJ network servers, also did not have the bandwidth to support download and playback of PVRD files. After several months of testing, the MCJ network server failed and a large number of PVRD videos were lost. IT personnel at MCJ were not able to retrieve the data. Server storage was not large enough to archive the hundreds of PVRD files that accumulated in the first eight weeks of the pilot program. Policy will need to be established stating how long PVRD files must be accessible before they can be overwritten by new files, and a server network will need to be assembled to accommodate that volume of file storage and data bandwidth.

The devices themselves also presented issues during the T&E. Several components of both all-in-one and modular PVRDs broke or were rendered inoperable. These issues could only be addressed through the respective manufacturers via telephone. Broken devices were removed from the project and project managers then had to wait for a replacement device, part or accessory to be shipped before it could be utilized again. PVRD batteries were found not to be capable of recording for an entire eight-hour shift. In the case of the VieVu, the entire device has to be taken out of the field in order to charge the internal batteries. For the Taser devices, extra batteries were available but were not included in the price of the device.

The lack of personnel trained in using the software necessary to retrieve the PVRD videos compounded the technical difficulties experienced at MCJ. On one occasion, a PVRD video captured a use of force. Line supervisors, sergeants and lieutenants on duty at the time, lacked operational knowledge of the device and did not have access to the software necessary to retrieve, view, or duplicate the video. During this particular incident, a project manager, who was at home at the time, had to report to the concerned facility in order to retrieve the video for the supervisors.

Another obstacle faced by project managers was the time it took to manage and organize the PVRD files. The PVRD program was assigned to and overseen by each facility's training office. At MCJ, the training sergeant and one training deputy were assigned to manage the PVRD files. At TTCF one training deputy was in charge of managing the files. Downloading, managing, and auditing the video files from the devices was so time intensive that a MCJ Training Deputy had to spend the majority of his work week solely dedicated to the task. If implemented on a large-scale, a facility Video Management Team would have to be created in order to manage and maintain the PVRD devices and data.

An additional issue encountered by T&E project managers had to do with time required at the end of each shift. PVRD users were forced to leave their

assigned posts early in order to download their PVRD files in the Watch Sergeant's Office, and stow the devices to recharge the batteries. Allowing personnel to leave their assigned posts prior to being relieved by the next shift's personnel can pose a serious security concern. In order to resolve this issue, multiple computers dedicated to downloading PVRD video files would have to be assigned to each floor.

Deterrence

The majority of the PVRD evaluators believed the PVRDs had a positive effect and acted as a deterrent when dealing with problematic inmates. Some users reported that uncooperative inmates would cease their negative behavior as soon as they were made aware they were being video recorded by a PVRD. One PVRD user at MCJ reported an incident where an inmate accused him of closing a cell gate on his finger. When the deputy informed the inmate he was being video recorded via his PVRD, the inmate retracted his false accusation.

Numerous deputy personnel who tested and evaluated the PVRD during the T&E period at MCJ and TTCF stated they felt that the PVRD provided a potential deterrent value when dealing with inmates. They indicated the presence of a PVRD on their person, at times, appeared to deter the behavior of a potentially recalcitrant inmate because the inmate was aware of the presence of the PVRD or believed that he was potentially being recorded on the PVRD camera.

Other deputies indicated they believed the presence of a PVRD on their person seemed to antagonize the inmate and/or exacerbate the situation. Deputies who experienced this phenomenon remarked that once an inmate saw the deputy was wearing a PVRD, the inmate would start acting for the camera by becoming verbally defiant.

PVRD evaluators further reported that on occasion, the presence of a PVRD had a negative effect on inmates and caused inmates to "perform for the camera." This behavior included, but was not limited to, becoming recalcitrant, yelling, making antagonistic threats, as well making potentially threatening movements. Numerous evaluators stated they felt some inmates escalated their behavior while in the presence of jail staff equipped with PVRDs, in attempts to provoke a reaction from jail staff or instigate a physical confrontation. Several PVRD users indicated they believed such actions were attempted in order to file a civil lawsuit against the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Several LASD PVRD users provided this input during an assessment interview. To develop metrics, which could statistically quantify a negative reaction from inmates to the

introduction of a PVRD, would take an extensive period time. Such a study would have to focus on a wide range of changes and factors in the jail system. Additionally, such a study would have to attempt to delineate numerous specific factors, which affect an employee and inmate's behavior.

The deployment of infrastructure mounted surveillance cameras in conjunction with PVRDs provides the potential capability to capture an irrefutable record of a given incident. Additionally, the deployment of surveillance cameras may also produce a deterrent effect on the behavior of inmates.

A significant potential issue is the concept of diminishing returns in reference to the deterrent value of PVRDs. The greatest deterrent value of the PVRD is expected to be experienced when they are first deployed. Once inmates and department personnel become acclimated to the presence of PVRDs, there may be a waning awareness of their existence and therefore a diminished deterrent value. Once the use of PVRD technology becomes a new standard practice, the deterrent effect and benefit experienced may fade. This phenomenon was experienced by the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department in Wichita, Kansas where they discovered a diminished deterrent value over prolonged use of the PVRD systems. Refer to Attachment #49 for details.

Patrol vs. Custody

The majority of PVRD manufacturers appear to market their systems towards law enforcement officers in a patrol environment. Although PVRDs can be used in a custody setting, there is a definitive difference in its application.

In a patrol environment, a law enforcement officer drives in a police car to a call for service. Upon their arrival, the officer goes through a conscious set of actions, which help ensure a PVRD is activated and recording prior to contacting a citizen. As an example, the officer will stop the police car, turn it off and exit. These conscious acts can help in conditioning the officer to activate the recording device upon contacting person(s) in a call for service.

In a custody facility, a deputy sheriff is surrounded by inmates and/or potential threats on a continual basis. This custody environment makes it much more difficult to differentiate when a deputy sheriff should or should not activate the recording device. As a result, it is conceivable that a recording device may not be activated on the onset of an event due to the custody environment these

personnel are working in. Activating the device for an entire shift is not practical due to battery life limitations and privacy concerns.

Project Manager

The implementation of a PVRD deployment will require effective management to ensure an operationally effective system. The Project Manager of the PVRD deployment should coordinate directly with the Custody Division, Commander Management Task Force and Technical Services Division to ensure effective deployment and integration into the LASD cultural mindset.

The PVRD Project Manager will additionally coordinate with various entities to include legal experts, force experts, policy experts, etc. to ensure consistency with existing department policies regarding to the use of the devices. This collaboration with various experts at LASD will ensure specific policies, legal and operational issues can be identified, considered and revised to ensure consistency and effectiveness throughout the process.

Implementing an effective project management mechanism is critical to the successful implementation and integration of this technology at LASD.



IV. OUTSIDE AGENCIES



CHAPTER IV. OUTSIDE AGENCIES

As video recordings become an increasingly important form of evidence, law enforcement entities have begun to embrace this still emerging technology. The LASD contacted numerous law enforcement agencies across the United States who have either used or tested Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs) in order to determine the strengths and weaknesses of PVRD technology and specific agency experiences on the VieVu PVR-LE2 and the Taser Axon Flex devices. Outside agencies provided the following input regarding this experiences with PVRD technology:

VieVu PVR-LE2

Current users of the VieVu PVR-LE2 include Union City Police Department, Coeur d'Alene Police Department, East Bay Regional Parks and Brentwood Police Department. Users of the VieVu found that the device was easy to use and they liked the size and portability of the device. When activated, the green window clearly displayed that the device was recording, which was not only an indicator to the user but also to the subject being recorded. Recorded videos had good picture and audio quality. Also, users appreciated its stand-alone, wireless quality. VieVu's proprietary software proved to be user friendly, enabling users to easily download and store recorded videos. The back-end software was provided to purchasing/testing agencies at no additional cost.



Users of the VieVu PVR-LE2 experienced several problems during the testing and use of the device. Users from Coeur d'Alene Police Department disliked the PVR-LE2's lack of still photo capability and users from East Bay Regional Parks disliked the PVR-LE2's lack of in-field viewing capability. The Lake Havasu Police Department, an agency that ultimately decided not to deploy the VieVu PVR-LE2, reported poor video quality due to the unstable uniform mount, as well as poor perspective causing constant blockage from arms and weapons being raised in front of the camera. The most common problem with the PVR-LE2 was its potential lack of durability. Most users reported that the clips used to fasten the device to the user's uniform front was broken easily and had to be replaced often. Users also stated that the

cases on the devices split apart and the charging mechanisms did not function correctly. A representative from East Bay Regional Parks reported that at least one-third of all devices tested had to be sent back to the manufacturer due to product defects. Although most agencies found the back-end software easy to use, East Bay Regional Parks lost a large quantity of videos in the process of a software update.

The Union City Police Department also tested the VidMic and the VieVu-LE1 before standardizing on the VieVu-LE2 for their patrol units. The Coeur d'Alene Police Department tested and considered the Taser Axon, TeamIntel and Digital Ally FirstVu before standardizing on the VieVu-LE2 for their patrol units.

TASER AXON FLEX

Users of the Taser Axon Flex included Aberdeen Police Department, Polk County Sheriff's Office, Edmonton Police Service and Lake Havasu Police Department. Users of the Taser Axon Flex found the device easy to use. Users appreciated the various mounting options available to users of the Axon Flex, particularly those mounting options on the head, which offered a recording from



the officer's perspective. Users of the Taser Axon Flex felt that the video and audio quality as well as company support was excellent. Perhaps the most commonly noted feature benefit of the Taser Axon Flex was its recording buffer capability. The recording buffer capability allowed users to capture the critical events that occurred just prior to the activation of the recorder. In the case of Lake Havasu Police Department, while wearing the Taser Axon Flex device, one user was involved in the fatal police shooting of a suspect. A representative from Lake Havasu police stated that having the video evidence enabled the County Attorney to make a quick determination of justification in the shooting.

One issue experienced by other agency users of the Taser Axon Flex was the durability of the wiring between the controller and the camera. Users did state, however, that Taser resolved the problem quickly.

Of all agencies that tested PVRD technology, the Polk County Sheriff's office was one of the few agencies in the Nation using devices in a custody or correctional setting. The Polk County Sheriff's Office experienced a death in their jail facility

one year prior to implementation of their PVRD program where their agency was unable to fully defend their actions. Existing stationary surveillance cameras, without audio recording capability, did not provide an encompassing perspective of the incident. The biggest issue Polk County faced during implementation of the PVRD technology was training officers to make sure they turned on the cameras during critical incidents. The Polk County Sheriff's Office feels that the use of PVRD technology has not only provided invaluable evidence against allegations, but it has also improved officers' critical thinking and decision making.

Lake Havasu City Police Department tested VieVu and Vidmic PVR technology prior to testing Taser but felt Taser's head-worn perspective and buffering capability was an important consideration. Aberdeen Police Department tested VieVu prior to standardizing on the Taser Axon Flex. Refer to Attachment #8, for additional information on the VidMic PVRD.

One of the most important findings generated through consulting with other law enforcement agencies was the initial underestimation of the necessary back-end management system. A representative from Edmonton Police Service reported experiencing significant problems with back-end processes to manage the data, difficulty minimizing the time officers spent uploading and managing files as well as maintaining appropriate security and chain of custody for those files.

Agencies that are currently considering or are in the process of procuring PVR technology include Mesa Police Department, Montgomery County Department of Police, San Antonio Police Department and City of Phoenix Police Department.

Other PVRD Technologies

In addition to the VieVu PVR-LE2 and the Taser Axon Flex, several other PVRDs were tested and evaluated by other agencies. For examples, several agencies tested the VidMic PVRD, including Lake Havasu City Police Department, Union City Police Department, Coeur d'Alene Police Department and Greenwood Police Department. One advantage of the VidMic device is its ability to take still photographs. Lake Havasu City Police Department reported that the lack of a recording buffer as well as the lack of proper back-end storage led to the decision not to use the VidMic device. Coeur d'Alene also noted the VidMic's lack of supporting software as well as its tendency to break frequently. One of the most important factors in Coeur d'Alene's decision not to use the VidMic was that on a



few occasions, the Motorola microphone that interfaced with the officers' radio transmission interrupted the officer's radio and altered the officer's voice to the point his or her dispatch could not understand the transmission. (See Attachment #9, VidMic Brochure)

Edmonton Police Service is currently using Reveal Media's RS3-SX along with the Taser Axon Flex. The Reveal Media device has posed the same problems with back-end data storage and management as the Taser device, making it difficult to minimize time spent downloading and managing files. Refer to Attachment #10, for additional information on the Reveal Media PVRD.



Coeur d'Alene Police Department also tested and evaluated TeamIntel and Digital Ally FirstVu PVRDs. The TeamIntel devices, including the Rattler and the Scorpion, were extremely low cost but fell apart during testing. The memory is low (2GB) and the battery only sustained 30 minutes of recording. Additionally, the audio and video quality was poor. Coeur d'Alene also tested the Digital Ally First Vu device, which was a cumbersome unit that the agency felt was better suited for mounting on something like a bicycle.



Refer to Attachments #11-14 for details on the CopVu, Scorpion, Digital Ally FirstVu and StalkerVue Brochures.

PVRD DEPLOYMENTS SPECIFIC to JAIL FACILITIES

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department contacted various law enforcement agencies across the United States who are using, or have used, PVRD technology in patrol and/or a custody/corrections environment. The goal of this inquiry was to identify strengths, weaknesses, best practices and costs associated with deploying PVRDs. Additionally, the LASD sought valuable insight into PVRD related policies and video retention standards established by other law enforcement agencies. Of additional interest to the LASD was understanding the overall costs of ownership which agencies often only realized after a full PVRD deployment.

Executive Director of the CCJV, Miriam Krinsky, contacted the LASD and identified three locations within the United States, which were reportedly currently utilizing PVRD technology in custodial environments. Those agencies were identified as:

1. Cook County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
2. Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
3. Ada County Sheriff's Department in Idaho

The LASD also identified two additional agencies, Polk County Sheriff's in Iowa, and Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office in Kansas, who are also using PVRDs in a custody setting.

Executive Director of the Cook County Department of Corrections, Daniel Moreci, confirmed that they have deployed 30 PVRDs in their correctional facilities. He believes the devices are a strong deterrent against inmate assaults on staff. The CCSO utilized a strategic approach when they deployed these devices. CCSO identified several locations within their correctional facilities where there was a high concentration of use of force incidents and allegations of force. When officers equipped with the PVRDs were concentrated in those areas, force incidents and complaints dropped dramatically.

The CCSO has utilized an "Event Based" deployment strategy in relation to activation of the device. This strategy directs staff to activate the device prior to contacting inmates known for assaultive and antagonistic behavior or in situations where the officer believes a significant event is likely to occur. Although staff is given discretion, they are strongly encouraged to activate the system should they encounter a situation that may need to be documented. This activation strategy has been effective in empowering staff to utilize the device to its fullest potential. The CCSO has not identified any issues related to data management and have not had to supplement staffing to manage their video data at this point. Given their limited deployment, however, they cannot forecast the infrastructure needs and costs that would be incurred in a large scale PVRD deployment.

Another agency identified as using PVRD technology was the Miami-Dade County Sheriff's Office. It was determined that they do not utilize the technology at this time. Executive Director, Timothy Ryan stated, "We are still using hand held (video recording) devices, but we are exploring the possibility of PVRD technology in the future."

Ada County Sheriff's Office (ACSO) was also identified as using PVRDs. Ada County Sheriff's Office is the largest sheriff's office in the State of Idaho. In 2012, they began testing and evaluating the Taser Axon Flex PVRD. They purchased two (2) units to be worn by field personnel. Upon conclusion of their limited test and evaluation, the PVRD project managers recommended to their Sheriff that they discontinue the use of PVRD technology. When speaking with the ACSO's project manager, Lieutenant Rajeev

Sahni, he stated that in his opinion, IT support of a large scale deployment of PVRD technology was “Unmanageable and cost prohibitive.”

ACSO noted several issues with the device and citizens’ reactions to the technology. It was determined that citizens actually became increasingly agitated when they discovered they were being videotaped. The data revealed that complaints were more likely to increase if the officers continued using the PVRDs. Their research also revealed that they were not capturing quality footage of citizen contacts because the lens on the PVRD had a propensity to point downward, preventing the device from capturing video of suspect’s faces, etc.

An additional issue experienced by the ACSO was the difficulty in data management. The ACSO was forced to hire a full-time IT professional to manage the data produced by the two devices. They were getting frequent requests from the District Attorney’s Office in Boise requesting video evidence of incidents and were forced to supplement staffing to handle the requests. Even with only two devices, they saw a need for full-time management of the devices and data.

The LASD identified two other agencies that are currently utilizing PVRD technology in custodial environments. The first is the Polk County Sheriff’s Department (PCSO). In July 2011, they purchased 15 Taser Axon Flex PVRDs for exclusive use by their “Utility Response Teams” within their detention facilities. The response teams are used for problematic issues, which may arise in the county jail. Polk County Sheriff’s Department employs 456 personnel and houses approximately 800-900 inmates in their detention facilities at any given time.

Lastly, the Sedgwick County Sheriff’s Department (SCSO) initiated implementation of a PVRD program in 2009 by deploying this technology in their detention centers. They purchased 15 VieVu devices, which are deployed exclusively by supervisors. The SCSO have concluded that the use of the devices by supervisors within their detention center is invaluable and extremely cost effective. Supervisors found the device user friendly and unobtrusive. Since deployment of the PVRDs, the SCSO has seen a marked reduction in complaints against staff. The most important benefit was determined to be the video evidence collected in assaults against staff, which has helped to effectively prosecute these cases.

Outside Police Agencies – PVRD Deployments

Pursuant to this analysis, 36 law enforcement agencies, which have utilized, tested or are currently deploying PVRDs, were queried. A matrix was prepared reflecting the

varied experiences of each agency (refer to Attachment #15). Reports reflecting information on each agency are detailed in the following attachments:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Aberdeen Police Department | Attachment #16 |
| 2. Ada County Sheriff's Office | Attachment #17 |
| 3. Allen County Sheriff's Office | Attachment #18 |
| 4. B.A.R.T. Police Department | Attachment #19 |
| 5. Brentwood Police Department | Attachment #20 |
| 6. Burnsville Police Department | Attachment #21 |
| 7. Campbell Police Department | Attachment #22 |
| 8. Coer D'Alene Police Department | Attachment #23 |
| 9. Cook County Sheriff's Office | Attachment #24 |
| 10. Coronado Police Department | Attachment #25 |
| 11. Danville Police Department | Attachment #26 |
| 12. East Bay Regional Parks Police Depart. | Attachment #27 |
| 13. Edmonton Police Department | Attachment #28 |
| 14. Fort Worth Police Department | Attachment #29 |
| 15. Greenwood Police Department | Attachment #30 |
| 16. Johnson County Sheriff's Office | Attachment #31 |
| 17. Lake Forest Park Police Department | Attachment #32 |
| 18. Lake Havasu Police Department | Attachment #33 |
| 19. Los Angeles Police Department | Attachment #34 |
| 20. Marine Police Department | Attachment #35 |
| 21. Mesa Police Department | Attachment #36 |
| 22. Miami-Dade County Sheriff's Office | Attachment #37 |
| 23. Modesto Police Department | Attachment #38 |
| 24. Mountain View Police Department | Attachment #39 |
| 25. Oakland Police Department | Attachment #40 |
| 26. Palm Beach Sheriff's Office | Attachment #41 |
| 27. Phoenix Police Department | Attachment #42 |
| 28. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police | Attachment #43 |
| 29. Polk County Sheriff's Department | Attachment #44 |
| 30. Post Falls Police Department | Attachment #45 |
| 31. Rialto Police Department | Attachment #46 |
| 32. San Bernardino County Sheriff's Depart. | Attachment #47 |
| 33. San Jose Police Department | Attachment #48 |
| 34. Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department | Attachment #49 |
| 35. Union City Police Department | Attachment #50 |
| 36. Vallejo Police Department | Attachment #51 |

District Attorney Offices – PVRD Deployments

Two district attorney offices, Dakota County and South Dakota State Attorney's Office, were contacted which have had experience with the use of PVRDs by law enforcement agencies in their jurisdiction. Representatives from both district attorney offices indicated they have been impressed with the introduction of video and audio evidence introduced by the use of PVRDs. As an example, one prosecutor noted that a judge stated that it was the "most powerful evidence" he has ever seen.

The South Dakota State Attorney's Office stated there have been some problems with the use of the PVRD. The video does not capture a lot of detail if the setting is dark. At night, it is hard to discern the actions of some people. A significant problem for the prosecutors has been that the PVRDs used only record 30 minute long videos, which do not always capture the events in their entirety.

The South Dakota State Attorney's Office representative, LASD spoke with, indicated that she has never had defense counsel challenge her on the authenticity of the PVRD recordings. This prosecutor stated that she has seen positive results in criminal proceedings, especially those involving domestic violence. The recorded videos have helped the victim recall the level of violence he/she encountered by their spouse during the night in question. Accordingly, more plea deals are successfully completed prior to a trial. She also recounted several instances where the PVRDs videos exonerated police officers in civil litigation matters.

A detailed report of interviews with District Attorney Offices regarding the use of PVRDs is listed on the following attachments:

- Dakota County Attorney's Office Attachment #52
- South Dakota State Attorney's Office Attachment #53



VII. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS



CHAPTER VII: LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The implementation of a PVRD program should be vetted through numerous legal channels to ensure the deployed system does not incur unwarranted or superfluous legal liabilities. Although the LASD has deployed fixed infrastructure surveillance systems for years, the added capabilities of the PVRD system creates additional challenges.

Fixed infrastructure video surveillance cameras are set up to record a predefined view, generally with the full knowledge of relevant staff. Additionally, the fixed surveillance cameras are typically equipped with video capabilities and no audio, largely due to a respect for privacy rights.

The deployment of PVRDs provides a unique capability by which video and audio recordings are captured and eventually downloaded into department storage servers. The capability to capture audio provides the ability for the PVRD device to not only record video within the view of the cameras, but also provide audio recordings of an incident, which may be out of view of the camera, and nowhere near the recording device.



Additionally, a PVRD device is generally located on the person of a user and is frequently moved to new locales as the person walks throughout a facility. This movement ensures that the view of the camera is constantly changing and makes it nearly impossible for employees to be fully aware of when a PVRD recording device is near them. Obviously, a reduction in the expectation of privacy in non-law enforcement activities can result. Listed below are examples of potential areas of concern with regards to privacy,

- **HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (HIPAA)** – The LASD has an extensive medical and mental health department, which services up to 20,000 inmates. The use of video and audio recording devices in the custody clinics and other medical areas could raise challenges for the medical community relating to sensitive or confidential medical information.
- **ATTORNEY/CLIENT PRIVILEGE** – This is a legal concept that protects certain communications between a client and his or her attorney and keeps those communications confidential. Each custody facility has an “Attorney Room” where attorneys meet with their inmate clients. All communications during this scenario are privileged and confidential. During these meetings, deputies are

tasked with providing security for the inmates and attorneys alike. With the use of PVRDs, it is possible that a video and/or audio of an attorney/client communication could be captured. It is probable that an attorney will then sue in an attempt to have the recorded video and audio footage destroyed.

- **PASTOR/PENITENT PRIVILEGE** - The priest/penitent privilege, also known as the clergy privilege provides for the protection of privileged communication between the clergy and a penitent. Numerous members of the clergy have access to numerous areas in the custody facilities and interact daily with inmates. Due to the mobile nature of PVRD employments, it is conceivable that a PVRD device could capture incriminating information or confessions during a verbal conversation between a member of the clergy and the penitent inmate.
- **LOCKER ROOM/RESTROOM** – Due to the body worn configuration of the PVRDs, it is highly likely the user will wear the PVRD system, when they enter a restroom or locker room facility. In such cases, there exists a real possibility that a PVRD may be turned on or left on inadvertently thereby recording the activities of a person(s) while in the restroom. Obviously, such activities have no inherent evidentiary value and it is extremely likely that the person(s) who are recorded in such a compromising position will demand to have that portion of the recorded video deleted from department video storage servers. Procedures and protocols should be considered to provide the ability for a Watch Commander to document and delete such portions of video.
- **DELETION OF VIDEO** – There may be times when video is recorded, via the use of PVRDs, which encroaches upon significant privacy issues. Such cases are exemplified, in the examples listed above, such as inadvertently recording a person in the restroom, privileged communication between an attorney and a client, etc. Protocols should be set into place where a Watch Commander would have the ability to review such videos, make a determination if they in fact recorded a privileged or private communication/occurrence, document the reasoning and delete only the portion of the recorded video in question. Without this mechanism set into place, it is conceivable that there will be considerable resistance and potential class action lawsuits from employees, unions, attorneys, etc.
- **RECORDING EMPLOYEES** – The use of the PVRD must be in compliance with all state and federal privacy laws. California Penal Code Section 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or

confidential, however this penal section expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation. There may be occurrences where a peace officer surreptitiously records another during a non-law enforcement action/event while there is an expectation of privacy. Under such circumstances, such a recording could be a policy violation and potentially a criminal violation. A training regime must be established which identifies legal and policy parameters for PVRD users.

- **RECORDING SUPERVISORS** – With a large-scale implementation of PVRDs, line level personnel will be wearing recording devices, which can be easily activated as needed. It is possible that an employee may wish to active a PVRD recording device while interacting with a supervisor. Under such circumstances, surreptitiously recording a conversation with a supervisor may be a policy violation and potentially a criminal act. However, in the future, an employee may notify a Supervisor that they have a PVRD and it is their intent to record a conversation. Such a scenario could occur during a verbal counseling session, discipline, performance evaluation, etc. Policy and protocols will have to be established which address such a scenario. The Miami-Dade Police Department looked into the deployment of PVRDs; however, this agency elected not to deploy this technology because the police unions wanted to have the ability to record conversations with police supervisors. Refer to Attachment #37 for details.



VIII. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS



CHAPTER VIII: POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) technology is currently deployed by numerous law enforcement agencies with numerous disparate policies governing their deployment and use. There are numerous issues and perspectives to consider when creating and implementing policies for the use of PVRDs. Important considerations include, but are not limited to, the perspective of affected employee unions, voluntary versus mandatory wear, the creation of PVRD Quality Assessment Audits and PVRD activation methodologies.

Unions

Due to the large-scale deployment of personally worn surveillance cameras, by department employees, numerous unions should be consulted from the onset of this project in order to reduce any variables, which may negatively impact its successful implementation. The purpose of such discussions is to help reach a consensus with affected unions and help ensure the unions become stakeholders in the successful deployment of PVRDs. There are three primary law enforcement unions affected (listed below) as well as at least six civilian unions, which may request input in any potential policies and/or operational procedures proposed in a custody environment.

Generally, unions representing involved law enforcement officers (PVRD end-users) may want involvement in the creation of policies pertaining to the deployment of PVRDs. Employee unions for non-sworn employees may interject themselves into the development process due to potential privacy concerns for their non-sworn union members. Issues may arise as to privacy expectations of non-sworn personnel who are situated near a deputy video recording a routine occurrence in the jail without the knowledge of the non-sworn party (for example: two nurses having a personal conversation in close proximity to a deputy equipped with a PVRD).

A strategic development of a PVRD deployment should involve communication of all involved unions to include, but limited to the following:

Affected Law Enforcement Unions

1. Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs – ALADS
2. Los Angeles Sheriff's Professional Association – LASPA
3. Professional Peace Officers Association – PPOA

Affected Non-Law Enforcement Unions

1. UAPD (Union Of American Physicians And Dentists)
2. AFSCME Council 36 AFLCIO American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
3. Cape California Association of Professional Employees
4. International Union of Operating Engineers Local 501
5. Los Angeles County Building and Construction Trades Council AFL-CIO
6. Service Employees International Union SEIU LOCAL 721

With the introduction of PVRD technology into the workplace, the LASD Commander's Management Task Force (CMTF) has been in contact with several potentially affected unions, to include ALADS, regarding policy concerns. Although unions do not write or dictate policy it is important to openly discuss any concerns the union organizations may raise in order to coordinate a more fluid PVRD implementation.

Pursuant to an initial meeting with ALADS, a representative of the Union indicated ALADS was potentially not opposed to the use of PVRDs in Custody Division. A significant concerns for ALADS was the lack of durability and/or lack of ease of use in regards to the PVRD devices. ALADS indicated their concern was that a deputy sheriff would attempt to activate a PVRD, under stress during a use of force, and the PVRD would not be operational or has some type of malfunction. Their concern was the deputy sheriff would be accused of intentionally not activating the device prior to a significant event and then could incur discipline. ALADS is currently preparing a letter to LASD dictating their official position on the deployment and use of PVRD technology.

Voluntary Versus Mandatory Wear

The previously described LASD PVRD T&E was conducted on a voluntary basis for six months. All deputy sheriff personnel volunteered to utilize the PVRD and wear it throughout the duration of their shift. During this time period, the ALADS Union disseminated a Union bulletin to deputies at MCJ and TTCF emphasizing that the use of PVRDs was strictly voluntary (Refer to Attachment #54 for details). As a result, of this bulletin, large numbers of department personnel opted not participate in the T&E of the PVRDs.

As a PVRD deployment is initiated and expanded, PVRDs will inevitably be issued to department personnel who may not want to utilize or wear the device. Policies and best practices will need to be established which address this issue. This is a critical issue as identified by numerous law enforcement agencies, which have deployed PVRDs in the past. Specifics of their experiences with PVRD technology are detailed in Attachments #16-53.

Quality Assessment Audits (QAA)

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department prides itself upon its implementation of the Core Values as a guiding principle in the way department personnel interrelate to the County's population. The Core Values specifically designate *respect, dignity, integrity* and *fairness* as key traits for department personnel.

Both the public and private sectors have long utilized audits and surveys to assist in determining the effectiveness of their product and their personnel service as perceived by their customers. Law enforcement agencies, including the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, have used similar programs to measure the quality of products and performance in their personnel's daily activities.

Despite the fact that PVRD technology has been helpful in many instances, every technology has limitations. The continuous value of the PVRD technology will be dependent on maintenance of the device and an audit to ensure the device is operating properly. Consideration should be given to implementing random technology Quality Assessment Audits (QAA) to assess the functionality of each device and its operational use.

Also, it is recommended that the PVRD policy dictate random personnel Quality Assessment Audits take place by supervisors. Such arbitrarily reviews of

recorded video would help ensure conformance with established policies, procedures, legal statutes, and the Department's Core Values. The ability to capture high definition video footage to support or refute action(s) taken by personnel would be the goal of the QAA.

Internal audit managers should be responsible for assessing the content of the PVRD. In addition to evaluating video capability, the assessments will monitor personnel's tactical communication, policy adherence, compliance with the Core Values and force application in the custody facilities. The audit managers shall be responsible for conducting audits and providing recommendations to strengthen PVRD proficiency and improve the overall performance of LASD personnel. The overall mission of the QAA shall be to address potential risk management issues, improve tactics and appropriately monitor the custody environment. A key component to the QAA is to extract feedback from operators and supervisors. It will be the objective of the program to create an environment that will elicit comments from personnel at various ranks in order to evaluate the program from the perspective of the operator, supervisor and audit manager. The audits should be random to ensure fairness and to avoid a predictable audit assessment pattern. Policies should be developed to establish the parameters, protocols and practices governing these audits.

PVRD Activation – Considerations

Activation of any law enforcement related technology requires consideration of tactical necessities. The dynamic nature of force incidents requires split second decision-making and confidence in the utilization of defensive equipment. Utilizing a PVRD is a similar perishable skill that requires keen tactics and optimum functionality of the device. Because of this, the PVRD policy, as with all policies, should serve as a guideline, recognizing that there may be inadvertent deviations from the policy due to unintentional reactions during dynamic high stress situations and defective devices.

The PVRD policy must include application-of-force training with the device, to ensure successful use of the PVRDs under stressful conditions such as use of force situations in the jail. This training must be rigorous and ongoing in order to develop muscle memory to help increase the likelihood of activation of the device under sudden and dynamic conditions.

The PVRD policy must also take into consideration the limitations of the technology, such as limited and easily-obstructed view, and reasonable

limitations on the use of the technology, such as privacy considerations for the wearer and the individuals who are recorded.

PVRD Activation – Use and Methodology Options

A strategic activation methodology of PVRDs is necessitated due to limitations in technology, PVRD capability and infrastructure capabilities. The intent of a PVRD deployment is to equip all relevant department personnel with PVRDs in order to document high liability actions and to prove/disprove the veracity of allegations. There are three distinct options, which may be utilized:

PVRD – Non-stop Recording of Entire Shift

Most PVRDs can be set to record continuously until they are shut off. This method appears to be largely unfeasible due limitations in PVRD technology. When considering an 8-hour shift as a baseline standard for a PVRD user, power and video storage limitations of the PVRDs generally preclude this method of deployment. Generally, PVRDs are designed to be extremely compact in order to maximize comfort and long-term usability of the product. As a result, PVRDs are limited in power and data storage capabilities.

Numerous PVRDs are designed to provide a maximum of four hours of recording time due to battery and data storage limitations. After the battery power is expended, the PVRD must be charged for a period of more than three hours to ensure the device is serviceable for use. It would not be in the best interest of LASD to require personnel to record only the first four hours of their shift while leaving critical incidences unrecorded for the remainder of their time on duty.

Other PVRD solutions may have the ability to record an eight hour shift, however, the costs of video storage and infrastructure upgrades may exclude this as an option. Storage and infrastructure costs are discussed in detail in Chapter 12, “Cost.”

Of additional concern, is the operational impact to the affected unit. MCJ employs up to 150 deputy personnel in one 8-hour shift. If all 150 MCJ personnel recorded 8 hours of video, it would equate to 1,200 hours of video

which must be downloaded to LASD video storage servers at the end of each shift. If 150 deputies attempted to download 8 hours of recorded video footage onto the LASD computer network simultaneously, it may have a severely negative impact on the speed of network. Such a large amount of video (1,200 hours), would take a minimum of 3 hours to download to department servers. Additionally, PVRD users should be responsible for ensuring the recorded material on each PVRD is downloaded to the secure network storage facility prior to the end of their shift. The larger the video size file, the more time a PVRD user will need prior to the end of their shift to administratively download recorded material.

PVRD – Intermittent Manual Activation

All PVRDs researched, have the capability of being turned on and off intermittently/manually by the individual deputy wearing the device. Manual activation allows the PVRD user to extend the battery life of each device to ensure the potential recording of all relevant incidences on video.

Manual activation does have its drawbacks. Requiring a user to manually activate the PVRD necessitates a person(s) to have the presence of mind to activate the device PRIOR to any high liability action or act. Often times, this can be done through appropriate training and/or changes in policy. However, it is unrealistic to expect a user to always activate a PVRD during sudden, highly stressful and rapidly unfolding events. For example, if a suspect or inmate(s) attacks a peace officer, it may be unrealistic and unsafe for the peace officer to activate the PVRD prior to defending himself/herself. Additionally, under this same scenario, the peace officer may activate the device AFTER the suspect or inmate had attacked and conceivably the only video footage captured provide a segmented and inaccurate representation of the events as they had occurred.

PVRD – Recording Buffer Capability

All tested PVRDs have the capability to record continuously for up to four hours and/or be used intermittently (via manual activation) throughout the duration of an entire eight hour shift.

Some PVRDs also have a capability referred to as a recording buffer. The recording buffer operates under the same principle as TiVo television DVR technology. Such PVRDs can be set to continuously record in a buffer setting for up to thirty seconds on a temporary memory. This means such a PVRD is continuously recording over itself for a thirty second period. When a peace officer manually depresses the record button, the PVRD saves the thirty seconds of video BEFORE the peace officer had depressed the button and then continues to record in live time (video and audio) until the unit is shut off. This capability is critical as it conserves battery power, PVRD memory storage and infrastructure downloading capabilities while still allowing the majority of potential force incidences to be recorded in their totality regardless of whether the peace officer activates the recording device before or after the event.

With the use of a recording buffer capability, a peace officer can be unexpectedly attacked, defend himself/herself, place a suspect or inmate in handcuffs and then turn on the PVRD recording device after the event while still capturing the entire use of force and the critical incidences preceding it. It is important to note, recording the events preceding a use of force is often more important to record than the use of force itself. The events preceding a use of force provide a peace officer the justification and legal standing to utilize the appropriate level of force as dictated by legal statutes, department policy and the level of threat posed by an inmate or suspect.

Outside Agencies - PVRD Policies

There are many critical factors to consider when implementing PVRDs. The creation and implementation of an encompassing policy is one of the most important. Several police agencies that use PVRDs were surveyed regarding their agency's related policies. A total of 24 police agencies participated in the survey and provided a copy of their PVRD policies. The police agencies which provided information pursuant to the policy related questions are as follow:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Austin Police Department | Attachment #55 |
| 2. Aberdeen police Department | Attachment #56 |
| 3. Bainbridge Island Police | Attachment #57 |
| 4. Chesapeake Police Department | Attachment #58 |
| 5. Coer D'Alene Police Department | Attachment #59 |

6. East Bay Regional Parks Police Department	Attachment #60
7. Fort Worth Police Department	Attachment #61
8. Lake Forest Park Police Department	Attachment #62
9. Lake Havasu Police Department	Attachment #63
10. Marine Police Department	Attachment #64
11. Mesa Police Department	Attachment #65
12. Modesto Police Department	Attachment #66
13. Oakland Police Department	Attachment #67
14. Ocala Police Department	Attachment #68
15. Owasso Police Department	Attachment #69
16. Phoenix Police Department	Attachment #70
17. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police	Attachment #71
18. Polk County Sheriff's Office	Attachment #72
19. Post Falls Police Department	Attachment #73
20. Rialto Police Department	Attachment #74
21. San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit	Attachment #75
22. Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office	Attachment #76
23. Union City Police Department	Attachment #77
24. Vallejo Police Department	Attachment #78

A matrix was created in which the below listed questions were asked of each responding agency:

1. Does your agency have a PVRD policy?
2. Is your officer required to download every video or does the officer have discretion as to which videos he or she downloads?
3. What is the video retention time frame for routine video or video without any significant value?
4. What is the video retention time frame for videos of interest? These videos include use of force and contacting a citizen who habitually files complaints against police officers.
5. Do your officers decide which videos to retain?
6. Does your agency allow your officers to view the video prior to writing a report?
7. What rank is allowed to view the video?
8. Does your agency allow for immediate discretionary deletions of video recordings? If so, what rank approves the deletion?
9. What rank is allowed to delete recordings?
10. Does your agency require your officers to record all contacts with citizens?

11. Does your agency perform audits of your officer's video to ensure professional conduct by your officers?
12. Does your agency allow the public to view officer's video recordings upon request?

The matrix consolidated all responses into one document. After analyzing other police agencies' polices, numerous patterns emerged from a variety of police agencies nationwide. Refer to Attachment #79 for details.

The answers to the above questions varied from agency to agency. However, there was a strong consensus surrounding one particular question: "Does your agency allow your officers to view the video prior to writing a report?" Each agency indicated they allow their officers to review their video prior to writing a police report.

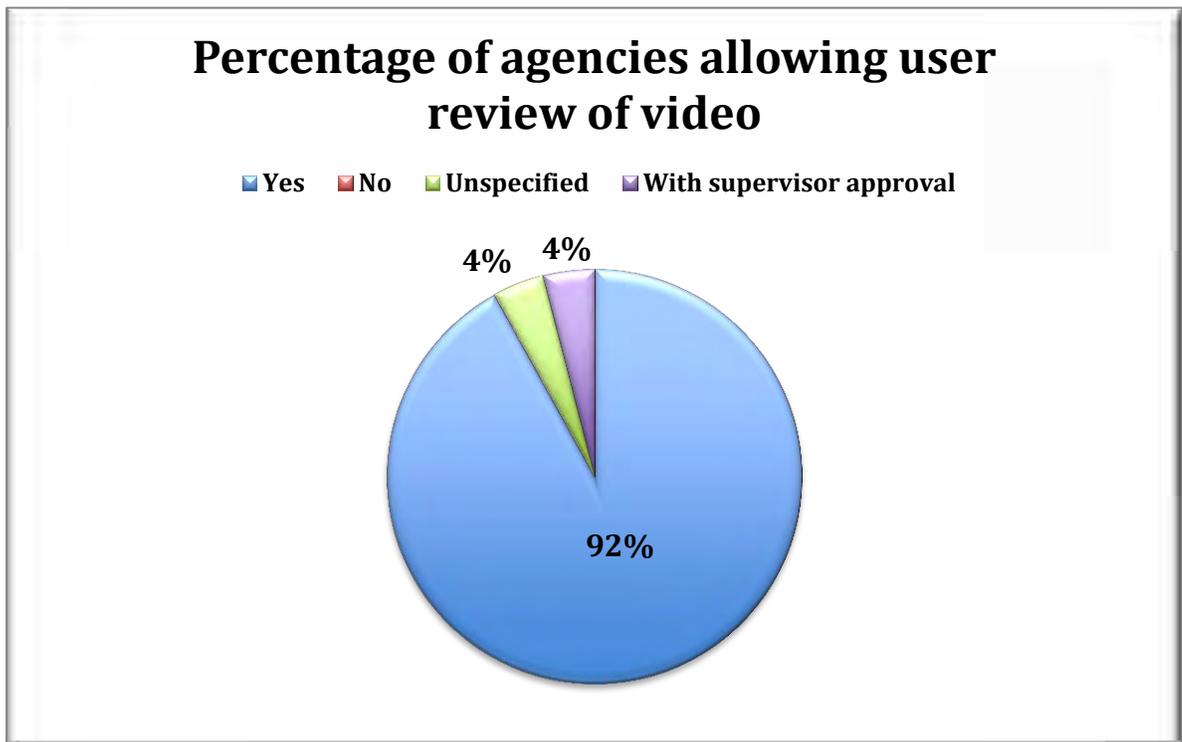


Table 9 Percentage of Agencies Allowing Users to Review Video

As mentioned in Chapter V in the section titled, "The PVRD Perspective", during highly tense and dynamic situations officers may not remember events clearly because of the effect stress has on one's brain. The phenomenon is thoroughly discussed in Chapter XVIII, "The Human Factor." Transparency is important but during stressful situations an

officer can suffer from tunnel vision amongst other sensory symptoms and it is important to recognize this and create policy which takes this into consideration. This is an important policy to consider when creating PVRD policy.

Respondents to the survey indicated they allow the line level officer or deputy sheriff to view recorded video. This information is referenced in the following table:

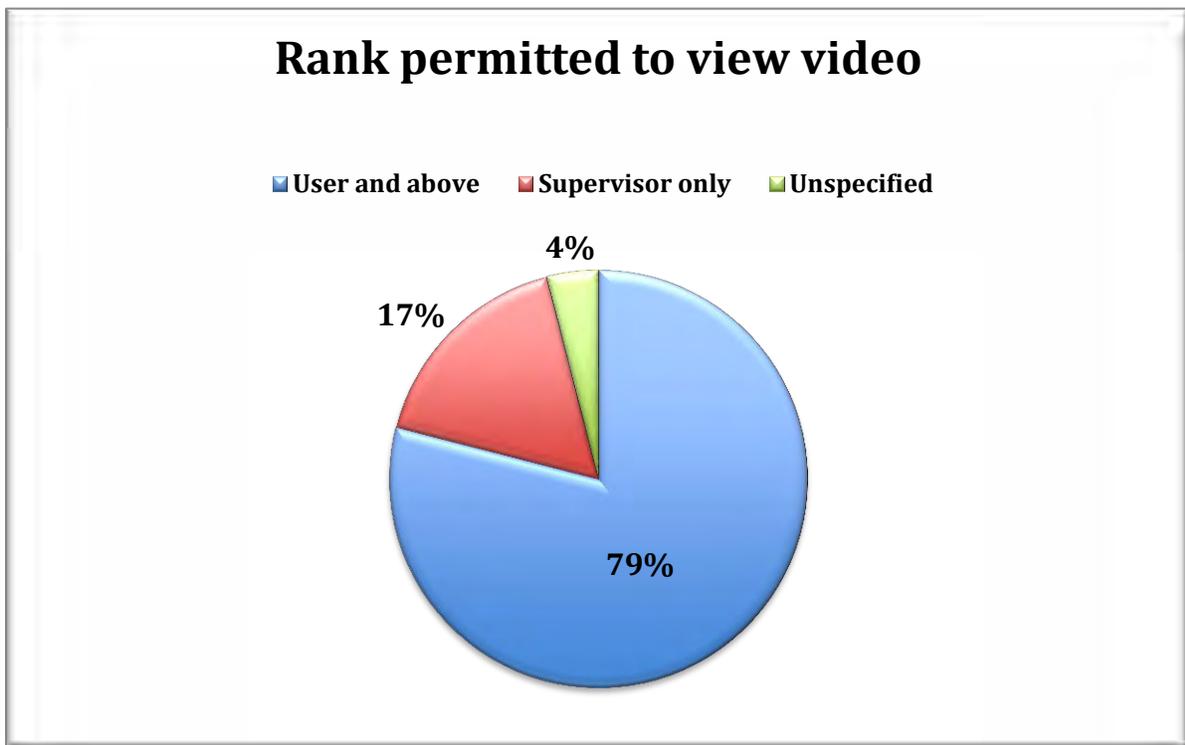


Table 10 Rank Permitted to View Video

Respondents all provided information on their agency policies pertaining to the storage and retention of routine video as indicated below:

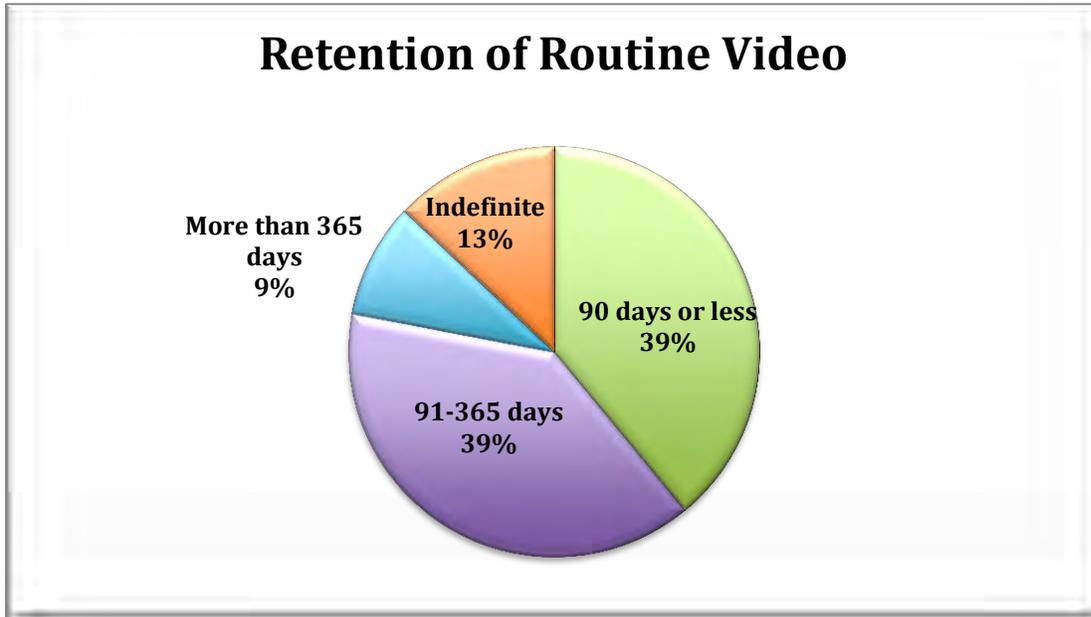


Table 11 Retention of Routine Video

With the implementation of a PVRD deployment at LASD, a comprehensive LASD policy needs to be implemented in order to provide guidance and establish parameters in the use of PVRDs by department personnel. Sample verbiage for a potential LASD PVRD policy has been created. Refer to Attachment #80 for details.

The current LASD video policy (5-05/100.00 Video Recording Procedures) does not specifically address PVRD deployments. Refer to Attachment #81 for details.



IX. INFRASTRUCTURE/VIDEO STORAGE CONSIDERATIONS



CHAPTER IX:INFRASTRUCTURE / VIDEO STORAGE CONSIDERATIONS

Storage of digital video evidence, recorded via the use of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD), will be regionalized in order to reduce costs. This cost reduction will be achieved by sharing infrastructure resources between LASD custody facilities that are geographically adjacent to each other. Depending upon the size, scope and retention policies for the PVRD deployment, the following Custody Division regional video storage centers would need to be established:

1. Pitchess Detention Center – Video Storage Center

The Pitchess Detention Center, Data Center will provide PVRD video storage to the following custody facilities

- NCCF - North County Correctional Facility
- PDC - East Facility
- PDC - South Facility to include the South Annex

2. Twin Towers Complex Video Storage Center

The Twin Towers Complex Data Center will provide PVRD video storage to the following custody facilities:

- MCJ - Men's Central Jail
- IRC - Inmate Reception Center
- TTCF - Twin Towers Correctional Facility

3. Century Regional Detention Facility Video Storage Center

Due to the remote geographical location of Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF), this facility will utilize its own data center.

- CRDF

4. Mira Loma Detention Center Video Storage Center

Due to the remote geographical location of the Mira Loma Detention Center, this facility will utilize its own data center.

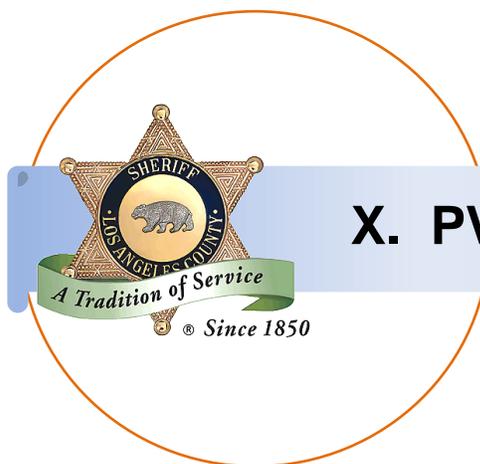
- MLDC

The peak numbers of personnel transferring recorded video data back to the regional data centers were used to estimate the number of video storage servers needed to process the information and manage the recording in the video storage media. The video servers are required to index the data and manage the SQL database. The amount of necessary storage capacity at each data center was calculated by estimating the amount of video storage for a period of two years (24 months) from all custody facilities within the regional area, which each data center would service.

Although it is not recommended for larger scale use, some vendors offer “Cloud Storage” solutions for video storage. The vendors have quoted a rate for storage of video per year and an estimated cost for cloud storage was determined utilizing the estimated storage requirements for custody facilities. In addition to storage fees generated by the vendor(s), additional subscription costs of \$4000/ month per site would be necessary in order to provide enough bandwidth for data to be uploaded to the vendor(s) cloud.

The data storage estimates reflected in this analysis include a cost for two different sizes of data storage. Both types of storage are scalable and an effort was made to meter the size of the storage solution as closely as possible to the projected storage need. Because of scaling limits, the larger system, which is more costly was utilized for storage needs of 360 terabytes and greater. The infrastructure to support the larger storage solution was also scaled up to support the hardware needs which increased the cost of the overall storage solution. In all instances where storage needs were projected to be less than 360 terabytes, a smaller and more cost effective storage solution was utilized. With the lower bandwidth necessary, the ability to reduce infrastructure costs related to storage was maximized and a significantly lower overall storage solution was utilized.

Due to the potential for civil litigation in federal court (i.e., personal injury causes of action), the minimum retention period for surveillance videos is currently twenty-five (25) months. This period of retention for the video may be extended if the County is provided notice regarding any potential criminal or civil litigation regarding any matter.



X. PVRD DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS



CHAPTER X: PVRD DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS

The deployment of any new technology within a public agency is often a challenging, complicated and costly process. Countless factors need to be researched, policies created and the operational impact must be considered. This analysis took into consideration the eight LASD custody facilities, personnel assigned to Custody Division, existing network infrastructure and numerous cost indexes in order to develop 108 PVRD deployment options for consideration. Each deployment option took into context the following considerations:

- Type of PVRD deployment to be implemented
- When PVRD devices are to be activated
- Projected quantity of recorded PVRD hours
- Potential locations of a PVRD deployment
- How recorded PVRD video is to be stored
- Related costs

Three primary categories for a PVRD deployment were developed which dictate which positions would be assigned a PVRD. Two categories were developed which would dictate how or when the PVRD would be activated and three classifications were developed which dictated where the recorded video would be stored. Varying combinations of these three factors produced a variety of options. Numerous options were developed and are presented below.

The three primary PVRD deployment categories that dictate where and/or which personnel are issued a PVRD are Full Deployment, Strategic Deployment and a Sergeants Only Deployment. Each category is defined as follows:

Full Deployment

A Full Deployment is defined as all relevant line personnel being equipped with a PVRD device throughout the duration of their shift. A Full Deployment provides the greatest saturation of PVRDs in use in a given facility but has the highest cost due to the large number of PVRDs and requisite supporting infrastructure. This deployment will encompass the following:

- **Sworn Only** – Refers to all line level Sergeants, Bonus Deputies and Deputy Sheriffs working at the assigned Custody Facility.

- **Sworn & Custody Assistants** - Refers to all line level Sergeants, Bonus Deputies, Deputy Sheriffs and Custody Assistants working at the assigned Custody Facility.

Strategic Deployment

A Strategic Deployment includes deputy sheriffs in key positions, custody assistants in key positions and all line level sergeants. Key positions in each facility were identified which have been identified as high liability and/or historically produced high levels of force.

An analysis was conducted in areas within each LASD custodial facility that recorded the highest numbers of applications of force during a five-year period (Refer to Attachment #82). Although there may be many variables responsible for an application of force, the data suggested that an inmate's classification and/or security level may be a significant indicator of the propensity to necessitate the use of force. However, due to the constantly changing needs of the individual facilities over the past five years, many modules, dorms, barracks or pods may have been re-organized to house a different classification and/or security level of inmates. Since most force application incident data was correlated to a location in the jail (by module, dorm, barrack, or pod), but had not been routinely tagged with the inmate classification or the current security level assigned to that location at the time of the incident, it is extremely difficult to statistically demonstrate such a correlation.

As a reference, the more recent force statistics, incorporating the time period between June 2011 to June 2012 (Refer to Attachment #83), were utilized to ensure more effective implementation of a Strategic Deployment. Of note is that Attachment #82, which depicted the most applications of force from 2007-2012, was very similar to Attachment #83 which is a more recent and smaller set of metrics. Based on this analysis, it may be asserted that the locations in Attachment #83, are those which are currently experiencing a high propensity for applications of force, may best identify the department's minimum needs in order to reduce false allegations and manage risk due to applications of force.

An analysis was conducted which identified key positions in each custody facility, which have historically displayed elevated incidences of force. These positions were documented and noted in Attachment #84.

In addition to the locations identified in Attachment #84, other key locations in specific facilities have areas which may provide an added exposure to higher liabilities based not only on use of force history, but also on high inmate traffic, special housing of inmates with mental conditions, areas with high frequency of public contact, high-profile inmate housing and other unique characteristics of certain custody location.

The Strategic Deployment option is divided into three phases as follows:

- **Strategic Deployment Phase I** – Encompasses 25% of the most important positions identified in Strategic Deployment Phase III.
- **Strategic Deployment Phase II** – Encompasses 50% of the most important positions identified in Strategic Deployment Phase III
- **Strategic Deployment Phase III** – Encompasses all line level Sergeant positions, as well as all Deputy Sheriff and Custody Assistant positions which have historically had high levels of force or are considered potential high liability locations.

These areas were identified at the below listed facilities and additional PVRDs are recommended to be deployed in order to supplement a Strategic Deployment. These specific areas are listed in Attachment #85 and below:

Men's Central Jail:

Although the application of force has declined dramatically in the past couple of years in the MCJ main clinic, the hospital units, visiting and 1750 module, are areas of concern due to the various issues that have the potential to arise in the future. The locations identified below at MCJ have a high liability and history of uses of force:

- 2000 Hallway – Numerous applications of force occur due to the declassification of inmates.
- Propria Persona (2500/2700 Module) – The inmates who represent themselves in court without an attorney by order of the court have historically been a risk management issue due to the high number of complaints and allegations made.
- 3100/3300 Module and 3000 Hallway - K-10 (inmate who is classified as a “keep away” from other inmates for security concerns) inmates are housed on this floor in addition to the numerous issues resulting from declassification measures.

- 6000 Hallway / Clinic – A high traffic area and the location within MCJ that inmates receive treatment, especially following an application of force.
- Parole Hearing, Visiting Center, Front Lobby and Attorney Room areas – MCJ had several significant incidents occur between staff and attorneys and/or the public over the last couple of years, which could have been resolved if there had been video and audio from the incidences.

Inmate Reception Center:

Although the application of force has declined in the past couple of years, the court lines and custody lines, at the old side of jail, are considered areas with high inmate contact and thus have high potential for an incident to occur. The areas identified below at IRC have a high liability and history of uses of force:

- Booking and Reception – According to the IRC management, these areas are most liable to an application of force due to the “behavioral factor”. Inmates are unhappy due to being incarcerated, an undesirable court outcome, etc. In addition, inmates processed in these locations may have mental health issues.

Twin Towers Correctional Facility – Correctional Treatment Center:

Due to the nature and type of inmate admitted to the Forensic Inpatient Program and their unpredictable and sometimes violent tendencies, it may be important to manage risk here by equipping deputy personnel with PVRDs to augment the fixed camera system already in place. The areas identified below at TTCF have a high liability and history of uses of force:

- 171/172 Modules – According to TTCF management, the inmates/patients with the most severe mental health conditions are housed in this location and are unrestrained.
- 161/162 and 151/152 Modules - As the conditions of the inmates/patients improve (per Department of Mental Health) they are moved from the 7th floor to the 6th, 5th, etc. in a “step-down” program.
- 132 – The inmates housed in this location are classified as having a maximum-security level (8). This level is comprised of extremely serious felony crimes.

- CTC 342 – The Correctional Treatment Center also houses mentally ill inmates/patients and includes services such as FIP (the International Pharmaceutical Federation), which are provided by the Department of Mental Health.

Century Regional Detention Facility:

The areas identified below at CRDF have a high liability and history of uses of force:

- Booking and Reception – According to CRDF management, these areas are most liable to an application of force due to the “behavioral factor”. Inmates are unhappy due to being incarcerated and returning after unfavorable court outcomes. In addition, inmates processed in these locations may have mental health issues.
- Discipline (1600 Module) – Inmates housed in this location have a history of insubordination and/or assaultive behavior.
- Mental Health (2300/2region & 3100/3200 Module) – Inmates housed here have been identified as having mental health issues. For obvious reasons, the risks associated with mental health patients in a custody environment warrant the use of PVRD’s.

Pitchess Detention Center - South Facility:

Both the Eddie and Adam compounds (inmate housing dorms) must be considered due to the higher numbers of reported force and inmate-on-inmate racial tensions, which have led to numerous riots in the past.

Sergeants Only Deployment

The Sergeants Only Deployment equips all line level Sergeants in Custody Division with a PVRD recording device. Sergeants are tasked with directly supervising all deputies, custody assistants and other civilian personnel in a custody environment. Pursuant to MPP 5-05/090.05 (Handling Insubordinate, Recalcitrant, Hostile, or Aggressive Inmates), personnel are required to summon a Sergeant when dealing with inmates who are aggressive, resistive or defiant. As a result, Sergeants are often the first responders to incidents which could develop into a violent confrontation. (Refer to Attachment #6)

The Sergeants Only Deployment equips every line level Sergeant in Custody Division with a PVRD. The Sergeants are expected to respond to potential incidents and activate their PVRD as dictated by policy.

PVRD Activation Options

Two PVRD activation methods were identified as “Constant On” and “Event Based.” These activation methods are defined as:

- **Constant On** – This activation method dictates the PVRD is activated at the onset of a shift and left recording throughout the duration. The PVRD would then be turned and downloaded at the shift’s conclusion. In this deployment, the PVRD can only be turned off when a PVRD user is not involved in the course of their duties (i.e. break, restroom, etc.). This method of use will create the maximum amount of recorded media and will potentially be the most cost prohibitive. Additionally, this method of activation will potentially create the greatest resistance from Unions and other advocates for privacy issues.
- **Event Based** – This activation method dictates the PVRD is activated only in instances dictated by policy or if the PVRD user feels it will be a benefit to the Department. This activation method greatly reduces the amount of recorded media which will need to be stored and proportionally decreases costs for storage. This activation method provides the greatest ability for PVRD users to ensure privacy concerns are mitigated due to the ability for the user to turn the PVRD on/off as required. The disadvantage to this method is that it relies upon the PVRD user to activate the PVRD as needed. Additionally, this method may not record suddenly evolving incidents which spontaneously occur. As a result, some incidents may not be captured on the PVRD.

Policies would need to be created which clearly articulate when the PVRD shall be activated and when it may be activated.

Video Storage Options

Video recorded pursuant to a PVRD deployment must be retained on a video storage medium. This recording medium includes Network Video Storage, Non-Network Video Storage (DVD) and Cloud Video Storage as detailed below:

Network Video Storage

Network Video Storage refers to high capacity scalable storage systems and processing solutions. Network video storage may also include supporting infrastructure such as computer room air conditioning, servers to index data, switches, etc.

Non-Network Video Storage

Non-Network Video Storage is defined as alternative storage media that does not include network storage servers, cloud storage servers or local desktop hard drives. Generally, this option dictates recorded PVRD videos of significance are to be stored on a DVD. The DVD is then retained in a Unit case file or other archiving method. This is the most cost effective method of storing small amounts of recorded video.

Cloud Video Storage

Cloud Video Storage is a networked online storage system where video data is stored offsite at a third party data center. Recorded video must be stored offsite and a high bandwidth internet network connection is required. A high volume of video data may negatively impact a local agency network. As a result, a cloud storage solution often requires significant upgrades to local network infrastructure and internet connections.

PVRD Deployment Options

A total of 18 deployment options were prepared illustrating various methods of storage, activation and levels of deployment. Each of the 18 deployment options has six subsections for a total of 108 deployment options for consideration. Each deployment method was assigned an option number for purposes of clarity. Due to the size and scope of a proposed PVRD deployment, hundreds of different options could have been prepared; however, the Fiscal Assessment Unit (FAU) prepared 108 of the most likely options for consideration. Additional options can be prepared with a corresponding calculated cost index upon request. Refer to PVRD Deployment Option Matrix, Attachment #86 for details.

A detailed cost analysis of each deployment option is included in the following attachments:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| • Option 1-3 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #87 |
| • Option 4-6 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #88 |
| • Option 7-9 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #89 |
| • Option 10-12 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #90 |
| • Option 13-15 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #91 |
| • Option 16-18 | Strategic Deployments / Phase I | Attachment #92 |

Non-Network Infrastructure refers to burning recorded video footage directly onto a DVD medium. This type of deployment requires minimal infrastructure upgrades and/or infrastructure purchases. Additionally, a Non-Infrastructure system is often the fastest method of deployment since existing desktop computers are generally utilized to create the DVD discs.

DVDs which are created would be retained in an administrative file, evidence locker, secure location, etc. pursuant to established policies and retention periods. It should be noted that burning large amounts of video files onto each DVD may take an inordinate amount of time. As a result, personnel costs could rise due to the amount of time required to create DVDs at the end of each shift. The Non-Network Infrastructure option should be utilized if minimal data is to be recorded and saved per shift.



XI. VIDEO MANAGEMENT TEAM



CHAPTER XI: VIDEO MANAGEMENT TEAM

As indicated in Chapter IV section “Test and Evaluation-Methodology” when the initial LASD PVRD test & evaluation (T&E) was conducted up to 15 PVRDs from two different manufacturers (30 total) were issued to MCJ and TTCF. Deputies were then each personally issued a PVRD and were assigned as the exclusive users of that specific device throughout the duration of the testing period. The 30 PVRDs obtained, acquired pursuant to the T&E, were not issued and reissued to other personnel throughout various shifts.

As a result, each of the PVRDs used throughout the testing process were only deployed for up to 40 hours per week. PVRDs utilized and exchanged amongst different personnel on a shift to basis, could be used up to 168 hours per week in a full deployment.

Even though each of the PVRDs were only used 40 hours per week, the management of the video and PVRD devices required one fulltime deputy sheriff at MCJ through the duration of the T&E. This deputy sheriff managed recorded video, facilitated repairs and maintenance and provided ongoing training to PVRD users.

Throughout the T&E, it became apparent that additional dedicated staff would be required to manage and facilitate a large scale PVRD deployment. Without such dedicated staff, a large PVRD deployment could be destined for failure. Maximizing the success of a PVRD deployment is intrinsically tied to effective project management, including maintenance, rapid responses to project issues and ongoing training regimes to assist in institutionalizing a cultural shift in the mindset of personnel towards this new technology.

As an example Edmonton Police Department conducted a pilot of two (2) PVRDs for their agency. The video management became such an issue that the agency assigned one fulltime person to manage the video from just those two PVRD devices.

This analysis offers 108 detailed PVRD deployment options for consideration. There are numerous other options which can be created by combining various facets. A Video Management Team would be required to properly maintain, train and manage large PVRD deployments. In the interests of brevity, proposed Video Management Teams for only two types of deployment are detailed: Full PVRD Deployment and Phase I Strategic Deployment at MCJ only. Video Management Team scope and costs are defined for each of the 108 deployment options in the following Attachments #87-92.

FULL PVRD DEPLOYMENT

For a Full PVRD Deployment, where every on-duty line level employee are issued a PVRD, a Video Management Team would be necessitated as described below for each of the four Video Storage Centers as described in Chapter IV of this document. In a Full PVRD Deployment, the following Video Storage Centers would need to be constructed to support the listed custody facilities:

1. Twin Towers Custody Facility (TTCF) Video Storage Complex
 - Men's Central Jail (MCJ)
 - Inmate Reception Center (IRC)
 - TTCF

2. Pitchess Detention Center (PDC) Video Storage Complex
 - PDC East
 - PDC South
 - PDC South Annex
 - North County Correctional Facility (NCCF)

3. Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) Video Storage Complex
 - CRDF

4. Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) Video Storage Complex
 - MLDC

Each of the four Video Management Teams will monitor the compliance of proper protocol in and through the use of PVRDs. Their responsibilities would include downloading and indexing of video recordings. They will also provide training, operational assistance to employees and basic daily maintenance services for PVRDs.

A Video Management Director at the rank of lieutenant will oversee the overall operation of the use of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs) in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department correctional facilities. The Video Management Director will ensure a PVRD policy is formulated and disseminated to all appropriate entities. The policy will direct the retrieval and review of video recordings, formulation of a training program for the proper use of PVRDs, development of proper protocol for the storage of video recordings and maintenance of equipment and planning and review of the storage needs of all audio and video recordings. The Video Management Director will also supervise the work of all Video Management Teams.

The Video Management Team will monitor the compliance of proper protocols in the use of PVRDs. Their responsibilities will include downloading and indexing of video recordings. They will also provide training, operational assistance to employees and basic daily maintenance services for PVRDs.

Each Video Management Team should be comprised of up to one (1) Sergeant (Sgt.), and one (1) IT Technical Support Analyst I (ITTSA I), supported by one (1) to four (4) Deputy Sheriffs (Dep.). Video Management Team staffing needs will depend on the location of the correctional facilities, the number of PVRDs used per shift, the volume of recordings to be downloaded for storage and the volume of recordings to be retrieved for administrative reviews.

Each Video Management Team will be supervised by a sergeant. The sergeant will oversee the operation, storage and retrieval of the PVRD audio/video recordings and will ensure all evidentiary protocols are followed.

The Video Management Team Sergeant will be responsible for the following:

- Organize and evaluate training for all PVRD operators.
- Supervise the proper charging of batteries, storage and wearing of the devices, and downloading of video recordings in an efficient, accurate and timely manner.
- Ensure the routine maintenance of the PVRDs

The Video Management Team Sergeant will be supported by deputy sheriffs in the above duties. The deputies will also monitor the day-to-day operation of PVRDs in correctional facilities and ensure the proper indexing and downloading of all video recordings. The Video Management Team will also be staffed by an ITTSAI who will devise proper protocol for the indexing of video recordings, provide technical support in the maintenance of PVRDs and their software and firmware, and the storage and retrieval of videos.

A total of four Video Management Teams will be required as follows:

Video Management Team 1 - TTCF

- To manage the Twin Towers Video Storage Complex
- Team to be comprised of 1 Sgt, 3 Dep., and 1 ITTSA I

Areas of Responsibility

Men's Central Jail ("MCJ")

- Rated capacity of 5,200 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 580

- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 163
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 139

Team 2 for Inmate Reception Center (“IRC”)

- Over 165,000 inmates are processed annually
- Over 800 inmates are released every 24 hours
- Total Deputy Staffing: 251
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 183
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 70

Team 3 for Twin Towers Correctional Facility (“TTCF”)

- Houses 4,800 inmates
- Largest de facto mental health facility in the United States
- Over 2,500 inmates have been diagnosed with a mental illness
- Total Deputy Staffing: 461
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 219
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 80

Video Management Team 2 - PDC

- To manage the PDC Video Storage Complex
- Team to be comprised of 1 Sgt, 4 Dep. and 1 ITTSA I

Areas of Responsibility

Pitchess Detention Center East (“PDC EAST”)

- Houses 2,000 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 129
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 59
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 22

Pitchess Detention Center South (“PDC SOUTH”)

- Houses 1,500 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 151
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 81
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 31

Pitchess Detention Center North (“PDC SOUTH ANNEX”)

- Houses 1,600 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 46
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 15

- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 28
North County Correctional Facility (“NCCF”)
- Houses 4,300 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 252
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 68
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 62

Video Management Team 3 - CRDF

- To manage the CRDF Video Storage Complex
- Team to be comprised of 1 Sgt, 1 Dep., and 1 ITTSA I

Areas of Responsibility

Team 4 for Century Regional Detention Facility (“CRDF”)

- Houses 2,400 inmates
- All female facility
- Booking facility for male/female inmates by Century/Compton Stations
- Total Deputy Staffing: 233
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 140

Video Management Team 4 - MLDF

- To manage the MLDF Video Storage Complex
- Team to be comprised of 1 Sgt, 1 Dep., and 1 ITTSA I

Areas of Responsibility

Mira Loma Detention Facility (“MLDC”)

- Houses 1,500 inmates
- Immigration Detention Facility
- Total Deputy Staffing: 80
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 130
- shift: 18

Full PVRD Deployment personnel requirements as described above:

- Lieutenant 1
- Sergeants 4
- Deputies 9
- ITTSA I 4

The total cost for the operation of the Video Management Teams will be \$2,772,000 comprising \$2,478,000 for salaries and employee benefits for the eighteen (18) new positions described above, and \$294,000 for services and supplies. Please refer to Attachment #92 for a detailed breakdown of the cost.

PHASE I STRATEGIC PVRD DEPLOYMENT – MCJ ONLY

A Phase I PVRD Deployment only at MCJ, would entail specific personnel and specific positions to be provided a PVRD which would be utilized on “as needed” basis. For such a deployment, a Video Management Team would only be necessitated for MCJ. Duties for the Video Management team would be consistent with those described above. This team would be comprised of the following:

Video Management Team – MCJ Only

- To manage the Twin Towers Video Storage Complex for deployment at MCJ only
- Team to be comprised of 1 Sgt, 1 Dep., and 1 ITTSA I

Areas of Responsibility

Men’s Central Jail (“MCJ”)

- Rated capacity of 5,200 inmates
- Total Deputy Staffing: 580
- Total Custody Assistant Staffing: 163
- Highest deputy staffing per shift: 139

The total cost for the operation of the Phase I Strategic Video Management Team (MCJ only) will be \$467,000 consisting of \$398,000 for salaries and employee benefits for the three (3) new positions described above and \$69,000 for services and supplies. Please refer to Attachment #87 for a detailed breakdown of the cost.



XII. COST



CHAPTER XII: COSTS

The implementation of an enterprise level PVRD deployment in the LASD Custody Division must comprise cost considerations to include the following:

1. PVRD Devices
2. Infrastructure
3. Video Storage
4. Maintenance
5. Personnel

The cumulative costs of the above listed factors will make up the cost of ownership for this technology. Costs listed on this assessment reflect generalized Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Pricing (MSRP). The procurement of any PVRD systems, supporting hardware and services will be purchased via proper protocols through the Internal Services Department (ISD). PVRD systems procured may be acquired through a competitive and open bid process. As a result, the actual purchase costs may vary from any estimates as defined in this document. Cost breakdown defined:

PVRD Devices

These costs include the purchase price of a PVRD system, accessories, extra batteries, parts, related software, etc. Costs related to PVRDs specifically designed for a law enforcement application cost approximately \$500 - \$2,000. The ultimate cost index for PVRDs will be defined via an open bid process pursuant to specifications as defined by LASD. A medium cost of \$1,500 per PVRD unit will be utilized for all PVRD pricing estimates for the purposes of this document. Refer to Attachment #93 for PVRD capability and price index matrix.

Quantities of PVRDs required will be based upon a respective ratio of the highest number of PVRD users per facility on the largest shift deployed (normally Day Shift). The ratio of PVRDs required is one PVRD per user on the highest shift. An equal amount of PVRDs will be required to be utilized by an upcoming shift. This quantity is necessary as PVRDs which are utilized on one shift need to be charged and have their video downloaded during shift change. An additional 20% increase in the quantity of PVRDs will be necessary to ensure sufficient PVRDs can be supplied due to maintenance issues, fluctuations in staffing, special events, etc.

As an example, MCJ fields 171 deputies on the highest staffing shift. The below reflects the quantities of PVRDs required for a Full Deployment for deputies only at MCJ:

- Amount of PVRDs required for deputies on largest shift: 171
 - Amount of PVRDs required for highest upcoming shift: 171
 - PVRDs for maintenance issues & staff fluctuations (20%): 68
- Total PVRDs required for MCJ: 342

Technical Infrastructure

Technical infrastructure costs include all costs related to the procurement or purchase of computers, workstations, network switches, servers, cabling, etc. required to operate a PVRD system. Computer workstation upgrade costs are already encompassed in an LASD computer upgrade program tentatively to be completed by December 2013. As a result, all cost calculations do not reflect additional computer workstation costs to the County. Infrastructure costs are included in price estimates reflected in Attachments #86-92.

Video Storage

Recorded video will be stored for a period of twenty-five months. Retention of recorded video along with supporting infrastructure is often the most costly expense in a PVRD or video surveillance deployment. All costs related to video storage are reflected in Attachments #86-92. Video storage costs are estimated based on the type and size of deployment as defined in Chapter XII of this document.

Maintenance

The success of an effective and long-term PVRD program will be contingent upon the implementation of an encompassing maintenance program. Maintenance costs will include PVRDs, infrastructure and video storage. Industry standards for maintenance costs are 15%-20% of the purchase price, each year. A factor of 20% was utilized as a baseline standard for purposes of maintenance calculation for this document.

Personnel

Personnel costs reflect the cost for dedicated personnel needed for the following depending upon the scope of the deployment:

- Creation of a Video Management Team
- Management of the PVRD deployment
- Maintenance of the PVRD devices
- Management of recorded videos
- Training personnel
- Expansion of the PVRD deployment

Personnel costs are reflected in Attachments #86-92.

Costs – Synopsis

Costs for a PVRD deployment vary upon the scope of the project. Reflected below are the costs per deployment with a video retention period of 25 months. Detailed information of costs is reflected in Attachments #94-99.



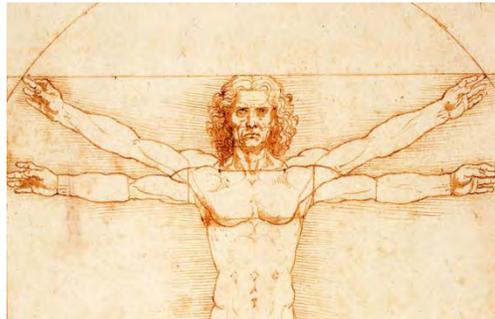
XIII. THE HUMAN FACTOR



CHAPTER XIII. THE HUMAN FACTOR

PVRD Activation

“Technology rarely solves the whole of a complex human problem.”(Harris, 2010. P. 13). Policy and Procedures can only do so much to ensure that interactions between the public or inmates and law enforcement officers are recorded especially during sudden, dynamic and rapidly unfolding events. Public agencies must have the realistic expectation that there may be some degree of human error in the use of PVRDs. As a result, PVRDs should be thought of as a supplementary evidence gathering tool so as not to erode the credibility of an officer’s word. Any agency considering the implementation of a PVRD program should have policies and procedures in place prior to implementation that dictate specifically when devices are to be used as well as how the recorded video data is to be stored, managed and distributed. (2010)



Pursuant to the PVRD test and evaluation conducted by LASD, deputy sheriffs were individually issued PVRDs and instructed to activate the recording device whenever personnel were engaged in potential high liability actions and/or a potential use of force. Additionally personnel were instructed to activate the recording device, whenever possible, in an attempt to capture the critical events preceding a use of force. Documenting the events preceding a use of force often provides an irrefutable record of the legal standing justifying the level of force utilized.

With the current types of technology available, PVRDs can be activated via the following methods:

- Manually turned on at the beginning of a shift and left on throughout the duration
- Manually tuned on, on an “as needed” basis
- Manually turned on, on an “as needed” basis while utilizing “recording buffer” technology to capture the thirty seconds prior to manual PVRD activation

In each case, the individual user must activate the PVRD in some fashion at some point in anticipation of capturing a video recording, which may have value to the employing agency. Although turning on a PVRD for the duration of a shift appears to be a solution, it is fraught with technological issues, exorbitant video storage costs and privacy issues.

Peace officers undergo extensive training as well as recurrent training in how to manage life threatening high stress events. During such dynamic and rapidly unfolding incidents, peace officers revert to their level of training and become immersed in handling the situation at hand. The more stressful the situation, such as a physical confrontation, the less likely an individual peace officer will have the time or presence of mind to conduct an administrative task (such as activating a PVRD recording device) until the conclusion of the event.

As a result of current technology limitations, it is inevitable there will be high liability situations or critical incidents, which are not captured or recorded on a PVRD due to the requirement for human intervention in activating the PVRD. Until PVRD technology advances to the level of sophistication where activation of the PVRD is completely automated and controlled by the subconscious thoughts of the PVRD user, the imperfection of the “human factor” under stress will continue to be the Achilles’ heel of this or similar technologies.

Cognitive Distortion

Cognitive distortion is a term generally defined as “tunnel vision” in the law enforcement community. It occurs during the periods of extreme stress and describes a lack of correspondence between the way a stimulus is commonly perceived and the way an individual perceives it under special conditions. (Novy, 2012, p. 62)

The phenomenon of cognitive distortion may demonstrate a disparity between the details provided by personnel, solely relying upon memory for purposes of recollection while reporting a use of force incident, than what is depicted in a recording created by body worn video cameras. Numerous studies have shown that traumatic, unexpected, stressful and serious threats to the well-being of an individual contain the potential for loss of absolute clarity of the event.

These distortions can be both visual and auditory. The most frequent distortion is related to the diminished capacity to identify sound. Studies have shown that this can result in an aural distortion ranging from 42 percent to 82 percent. Concerning tunnel vision, studies have shown a loss of visual perception ranging from 37 percent to 79 percent. (p. 62)

Another distortion linked to these type events is the loss of subjective perception of time. In essence, this manifests itself in the feeling of time moving slowly. Studies have shown effects ranging from 34 percent to 67 percent. (p. 62)

Altered memory was reported in various forms such as memory loss for part of the event was detected. Several of the above studies reported individuals remembering events that did not happen or an event that happened very differently. (p. 62)

The relationship between cognitive distortion and PVRD use needs to be acknowledged and taken into consideration. Ongoing research has demonstrated that relying solely upon a peace officer's recollection to provide details, pursuant to a highly stressful event such as a use of force, may be unrealistic and there should be an expectation of disparities when comparing the events as recorded by a PVRD system of the same event. Such cognitive distortions may result in litigation and pose a significant risk management liability if there are contradictions between a recorded video and the recollection of a peace officer.

Future Technologies

Like cellphone technology, PVRD technologies are advancing at an exponential rate. As a result, many "required specifications" for an LASD PVRD solution are standard capabilities of many PVRD systems offered by manufacturers. However, PVRDs are still relatively new and developing technologies in the law enforcement market. The LASD is interested in including new enhancements in PVRD technologies as potential future mandatory requirements. Some of these new technologies include, but are not limited to:

- A. Wireless Video Download – This capability would automatically and wirelessly upload recorded video to department storage servers. This method provides for seamless transfer of video while minimizing the potential for compromise of the recorded video footage.
- B. GPS Integration – With the proliferation of GPS technology, this is a common capability built into most smartphones. GPS integration would potentially provide the exact location of the law enforcement officer during the recorded video.
- C. Video Streaming – This is a common technology in use by current cellphones. The integration of this capability would provide the ability for a PVRD to "live stream" video footage directly to a command center or supervisor when activated.



XIV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



CHAPTER XIV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of a PVRD program within the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) has the potential to provide irrefutable video evidence depicting events from the perspective of line level personnel assigned to LASD custody facilities. Although, PVRD video can be a powerful tool, to provide increased and corroborative evidence of an incident, the potential costs of an implementation can be significant.

Based upon the studies and subsequent suggestions provided by the Citizen's Commission on Jail Violence, the LASD Commander Management Task Force (CMTF), the Board of Supervisors and other entities with a variety expertise, this analysis recommends a deployment of PVRDs exclusively at Men's Central Jail due to its prominence, historically higher liability operation, hazardous inmate classifications and overall impact such a deployment would have on the entirety of Custody Division. Due to the potentially high costs of a large PVRD deployment at LASD, it is recommended that an initial LASD PVRD deployment be manageable in size, scalable in scope and should necessitate a minimal need for additional infrastructure upgrades. Such a deployment would help establish best practices, help define long-term strategic goals and assist in institutionalizing this technology into the LASD cultural mindset.

Based on the totality of factors discussed, it is the recommendation of this analysis to implement the following deployment option:

- **OPTION #1ai - Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I utilizing Non-Network Infrastructure. Approximate cost: \$618,400**

The scope of the PVRD deployment can be augmented and expanded as needed utilizing the attached deployment option spreadsheets (Refer to Attachments #86-92 for details).

Additionally, this analysis recommends the following issues be addressed prior to and/or during an initial PVRD deployment:

1. Establish a partnership with representative Unions in order gain acceptance from the implementation of this technology.
2. Develop and implement a PVRD policy.
3. Establish if this will be a Voluntary versus Mandatory wear program.
4. Implement a PVRD training program which includes "red-man" training scenarios, establishes best practices and educates personnel on legal considerations.
5. Establish protocols for potential deletion of video as referenced in Chapter VIII.
6. Develop specifications for an LASD PVRD solution to include a non-removable memory medium.

7. Develop a defined cost model and options for network infrastructure versus cloud storage solutions.

Overall, the potential benefit of Personal Video Recording Devices is huge. By equipping officers with cameras to wear on their person, law enforcement agencies may potentially reduce claims and allegations against officers, reduce agency liability, deter criminal behavior, save in personnel costs incurred from administrative investigations and increase officer accountability. Proper consideration must be given to policy and procedures and potential complications for a deployed system. In addition, law enforcement agencies must ensure that they have adequate infrastructure in order to guarantee sustainability of a PVRD deployment. Cost of ownership and long-term maintenance costs cannot be underestimated and must be considered in order to determine the feasibility of using this technology. Additional recommendations based on video surveillance evidence studies include anticipating technology upgrades, starting small, considering location and prioritizing training (Dwyer et al, 2011).

Although the concept of utilizing PVRDs is still an emerging technology, the use of PVRDs by LASD personnel has validity. The use of PVRDs, when activated, will generally provide an irrefutable record of the occurrences and actions of persons involved in a given incident. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the PVRD system is compromised by video management staffing, infrastructure limitations, the need for large-scale storage servers, a potentially prohibitive cost of ownership and other technical considerations.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS



List of Acronyms
(in alphabetical order)

ASD	Administrative Services Division
BOS	Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CMTF	Commander's Management Task Force
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police
IT	Information Technology
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MCJ	Men's Central Jail
MPP	Manual of Policy & Procedures – LASD
PVRD	Personal Video Recording Device
T&E	Test and Evaluation
TASER	Taser refers to a products manufactured by "Taser International." Taser International manufactures Electrical Incapacitation Devices (EID) as well as PVRDs. Often, the term "Taser" is synonymous with EIDs versus PVRD technologies.
TTCF	Twin Towers Correctional Facility
TSD	Technical Services Division - LASD



LIST OF DEFINITIONS



List of Definitions (in alphabetical order)

Administrator rights- Person(s) who are granted unrestricted access to everything pertaining to a computer program.

Alligator Clip-Device used to attach a PVRD to a uniform shirt.

All In One PVRD-The PVRD battery, lens, and storage device is all contained in one piece. Example VieVu PVRD LE-2.

Application of Force – Any physical means by LASD personnel used to control or restrain another, or to overcome the resistance of another.

Civilian Personnel – LASD personnel who are not sworn.

Custody Assistant – Civilian non-sworn personnel absent the authority of a deputy sheriff but performing similar tasks/duties to ensure the maintenance of order and security in the detention area of a facility. Custody Assistants assist sworn personnel in the supervision of inmates within the County's jail system. Custody Assistants are equivalent to "Custodial Personnel," as described in the Minimum Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities, Title 15, section 1006, "Definitions."

Custodial personnel – Sworn and Civilian LASD personnel within a custody facility responsible for the order, security and care of the facilities inmates.

Deployment - The assignment of PVRD technology to custodial personnel and the logistical support infrastructure.

Deterrence- The prevention of inappropriate behavior through a strategic deployment of technology.

End Users- Sheriff personnel who used the PVRDs.

Epaulet- An ornamental fringed shoulder strap worn as part of a law enforcement uniform.

Event Based Deployment – Equip line personnel with PVRD recording 4 hours of video/audio a day in all locations within a facility utilizing three different configurations of personnel (Sergeant only, Sworn only, and a combination of Sworn and Civilian). Additional incidents that would dictate a departmental interest in a video/audio recording of an incident would be captured.

Firewalls- A specialized defense system for a computer network.

Fixed Infrastructure Cameras- are video surveillance cameras, which are installed on various items of infrastructure (walls, ceilings, poles, etc.) throughout a facility for the purposes of recording events, which may occur.

Forensic In-patient Program – Inmates referred to the Los County Jail System who are determined by the Criminal Justice System Not Criminally Responsible or Unfit to stand trial.

Full Deployment – Equip line personnel with PVRD recording eight hours of video/audio a day in all locations within a facility utilizing three different configurations of personnel (Sergeant only, Sworn only, Sworn and Civilian).

Infrastructure – The local and remote servers, computers, charging devices and software necessary to store, upload, download, secure and retrieve video data captured by the PVRD.

Inmate Classification– The compilation of sufficient information on each inmate to properly assign an inmate to a facility based on the following criteria:

- Inmate custody level,
- Facility security level,
- Facility and inmate needs

Line Personnel - Personnel assigned to a particular shift within a facility whose duties involve direct contact with inmates and/or the general public.

Modified Strategic Deployment – Equip specific line personnel in designated high-liability locations within a facility with PVRD recording 8 hours of video/audio a day utilizing existing infrastructure and limiting the deployment to 50% and 75% of the strategic deployment Personal Video Recording Devices.

Modular PVRD-The PVRD is made up of more than one component. Example Taser Axon Flex.

Mounting Positions-Various ways to wear the PVRDs.

PVRD Pairing-Registering a PVRD to be specifically recognized by its downloading software.

Recalcitrant Inmate- An inmate who is defiant of authority, uncooperative, or difficult to manage.

Redman- A padded red suit used during training for protection.

Scenario Based Training-Training based on past incidents that have occurred or can occur in a custody setting.

Strategic Deployment – Equip specific line personnel in designated high-liability locations within a facility with PVRD recording 8 hours of video/audio a day.

Sworn Personnel – LASD law enforcement personnel of the minimum rank of deputy sheriff and above.

Tagging of Videos- Naming downloaded videos for proper identification.

Test Administrators- Personnel at MCJ and TTCF who oversaw the PVRD test and evaluation.

Test and Evaluation- Period from February 22 to August 06, 2012, were PVRDs were tested at MCJ and TTCF.

Test Evaluators- Sheriff personnel who used the PVRDs.

Test and Evaluation Managers- The management team that oversaw the PVRD test and evaluation.



ATTACHMENTS



Attachment #1

Manual of Policy and Procedures

3-01/025.00 USE OF FORCE

This section reinforces the Department's Core Values concerning reverence for human life.

Force is defined as any physical effort used to control or restrain another, or to overcome the resistance of another.

Department members are authorized to use only that amount of force that is objectively reasonable to perform their duties. "Objectively reasonable" means that Department members shall evaluate each situation requiring the use of force in light of the known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the crime, the level of threat or resistance presented by the subject, or the danger to the community, in determining the necessity for force and the appropriate level of force. Department members maintain the right to self-defense and Deputy personnel have a duty to protect the lives of others.

04/01/96 MPP

Attachment #2

Camera Status Report

CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT

9/17/2012

MCJ

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0
PAROLE	36	36	0
OLD IRC	24	24	0
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	55	0
VISITING	23	23	0
TOTAL:	705	705	0

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
TOWER 1			
LEVEL 1	49	0	49
LEVEL 2	36	24	12
LEVEL 3	58	58	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	58	56	2
TOWER 2			0
LEVEL 1	48	22	26
LEVEL 2	28	19	9
LEVEL 3	64	64	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	60	58	2
TOTAL TWIN TOWERS:	749	649	100
IRC			
LEVEL 1	48	34	14
LEVEL 2	57	32	25
TOTAL IRC:	105	66	39
GRAND TOTAL	854	715	139

Attachment #3

Taser Brochure



About AXON Flex On-Officer Cameras from TASER International

- The new [AXON Flex™](#) on-office video capture system brings the power of incident point of view (POV) camera video to every law enforcement officer that seamlessly captures video evidence from the officer's perspective.
- [EVIDENCE.com](#) service is a hosted system that allows users to securely store, manage and retrieve their evidence from anywhere in the world using a browser.
- Because the majority of what law enforcement officers do is away from the car TASER's Flex system was designed for comfort, convenience and performance but most importantly to capture video from the vantage point of the officer's perspective.
- The Flex camera is worn on the body or the head, capturing 90% more coverage than dash cameras. AXON Flex system's ability to capture evidence from the officer's point of view helps protect officers from false claims, enhance public trust, improve civilian behavior, decrease litigation and make communities safer at a lower cost than in-car dashboard cameras or other video solutions
- With multiple mounting options, including a seamless integration with [Oakley, Inc.'s](#) Flak Jacket® eyewear, as well as collar, epaulette, ball cap, and helmet mounts
- AXON cameras provide officers with "legal body armor" with these key benefits:
 - Reduces the number of false complaints
 - Improves the behavior of suspects and the quality of evidence gathered
 - Enhances public trust and creates safer communities at a lower cost
 - Decreases litigation and increases cost savings for each agency (see case study [here](#))
- With Flex on-officer cameras and EVIDENCE.com service there's an "end-to-end system" solution by providing seamless yet secure management and storage of digital evidence, costing one-third the price of dash cameras.

Statistics:

- U.S. law enforcement spends approximately \$2 billion in settlements each year to resolve claims
- 70 percent of the 250 million Americans with cell phones have built-in cameras. These cameras don't tend to record what an officer saw or the suspect's actions until after an officer starts a use of force incident which doesn't show why the officer used force
- The landmark U.S. Supreme Court case ruled in *Graham v. Connor* the "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene. AXON systems accurately capture video from the officer's perspective.
- According to an IACP report, in 96.2 percent of the time, the recording of a law enforcement event exonerated the officer of the allegation or complaint
- According to TASER International, an agency with 100 sworn officers can expect to recoup start-up costs within the first year and save millions of dollars or provide a 3-year net 131 percent return on investment



TASER AXON Flex™ Summary with Q&As

What is the TASER AXON Flex™ On-Officer Camera?

The TASER [AXON Flex™](#) system is an on-officer camera designed to be worn by first responders such as law enforcement and corrections officers, soldiers, and private security that seamlessly captures video evidence from the officer's perspective.



TASER Flex with [Oakley, Inc.'s](#) Flak Jacket® Eyewear

What is TASER International's AXON Flex™ On-Officer Camera and what is the objective of this device?

The [TASER AXON Flex](#) system is an on-officer camera designed to be worn by first responders such as law enforcement and corrections officers, soldiers, and private security.

Why has TASER International developed such an advanced device?

First and foremost, law enforcement accountability is of utmost concern to TASER International. When you combine our built-in dataport accountability features of the TASER® ECDs with a TASER CAM recorders or on-officer camera system you have a win-win combination.

A survey found video recordings of an event exonerates officers of allegations or complaints 96.2 percent of the time according to a 2006 [International Association of Chiefs of Police report](#). By adding the TASER AXON Flex capability you now can capture 90 percent of law enforcement action that is missed by the in-car camera (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 2/3/04).

TASER International's mission is to improve officer safety, accountability, and to "Protect Life." Our mission in 2006 was "to change the world by providing revolutionary life-saving non-lethal defense systems" and "to be the technology and market leader in non-lethal defense systems." We have now expanded that vision "to Protect Life through safer force options" and "to Protect Truth through intelligent systems that maximize effective and responsible use of force."

In 2006, we introduced the TASER® CAM™ recorder -- the most widely used on-officer camera in the U.S. In 2009 we introduced our first point-of-view (POV) on-officer camera system called TASER AXON™ on-officer cameras to improve officer safety, accountability, and to continue to Protect Life and to now Protect Truth. This camera is worn above the ear of an officer or is mounted to a hat or helmet to continuously record where an officer is looking. These unique cameras were the first true end-to-end solution for law enforcement to record incidents with POV accuracy and the ability to securely upload the videos using a Cloud solution.

In 2012, TASER introduced the next generation of POV cameras called the AXON Flex on-officer cameras to provide awesome benefits for the agencies:

- AXON Flex saves agencies from fictitious complaints and lawsuits by accurately capturing video from the officer's perspective
- Saves time and increases efficiency with automated workflows
- Agencies will receive the highest reduction in complaints and lawsuits when actions leading up to the use-of-force are recorded
- Video that can capture any situation (even in extremely lowlight conditions) enhances public trust and creates safer communities at a lower cost
- On officer video improves civilian behavior during public interactions

What are the main functions of the TASER AXON Flex system and its primary purposes?

Evidence: Audio-video recording of an incident from the visual perspective of the officer with pre-event capture. "Evidence in Motion" – more accurate digital evidence account than fixed camera only. This video cannot be altered or deleted by the operator.

Reporting: The AXON Flex system is designed to significantly improve officer efficiency by reducing report documentation workload and increasing incident reporting accuracy. Prior to uploading the video to [EVIDENCE.com](https://evidence.com)™ services, an officer can play back the video using a MDT screen or the Flex™ Mobile application to enhance an officer's recollection of events and provide transparent accountability.

What is the Flex™ Mobile Application?

Flex Mobile is an optional smartphone application that enables a live view of what the AXON Flex is capturing. It also allows for playback of AXON Flex footage on the smartphone for review prior to uploading to EVIDENCE.com™ services. EVIDENCE Mobile is an application that provides access to EVIDENCE.com™ services via a smart phone.

Are there multiple attachment options?

Yes. There are attachments for on-ear/headband, helmet, baseball cap, and glasses. One of the most exciting features of Flex is its seamless integration with Oakley's Flak Jacket Eyewear.

What is the Flex™ camera?

The Flex camera contains the digital video recorder (DVR) and is worn by the operator. It contains a wide angle, 75-degree field of view lens. It can be worn by various headband mounts or mounted through various accessories such as helmets, eyeglasses, epaulettes, collars, or just about anywhere – giving the officer the power to choose the configuration that maximizes his or her comfort and usability.

What is the Flex™ controller?

The Flex controller is a system used to start and stop recording. It contains a 12+ hour battery that allows the officer to buffer during an entire shift to capture the crucial moments leading up to an incident. The controller also has status indications lights to indicate its mode status.

How is the Flex system charged?

A Flex™ evidence transfer manager (ETM) features docks for the Flex™ camera or Flex™ controller. These units are installed into the respective ETM dock for recharging and data transfer. The device can also be charged with a standard wall charger.

What is AXON™ Offline?

This is a system enabling the ATC – AXON™ Tactical Computer to download data to a personal computer (PC) instead of an ETM – evidence transfer manager.

What is the privacy function?

The primary objective of the TASER AXON Flex device is to support the officer's actions and ensure that the officer is confident that recording functions are not operational during non-event times. One example is the privacy function. This allows the officer to stop all audio and video recording during personal breaks and other times as deemed appropriate by agency policy.

How do I know that “Big Brother” isn’t listening to my personal conversations when I’m on duty but talking to my partner about personal matters during non-event times?

There are two safeguards built into the system to prevent the “Big Brother” effect. First, there is the privacy mode as described above. Second, the TASER AXON Flex system is configured to operate in the video-only buffering mode during non-event times. No audio is captured until the event button is depressed therefore personal conversations are not captured.

What is the playback feature?

The playback feature allows the officer to review the entire event prior to writing the report. This helps ensure accurate documentation of incident reports which is critical to help protect the officer from possible discrepancies between video and written reports resulting from trying to keep an accurate mental recollection of events in a high-stress situation. This is especially important when time has elapsed between the event and the writing of the report. The playback feature will also allow the officer to “mark” various locations on the video for him/her to easily return to specific sections and annotate the video with a Case ID and/or Title for ease of management on EVIDENCE.com service.

Why would an officer wear it for a full shift?

If a generic video recording device or a car camera does not start until the event button is pressed, there is no way to capture the “pre-event” video which shows what led up to the start of the event recording. By running the Flex camera's imager full-time (except when in the privacy mode/off), the last 30 seconds of video (no audio) prior to pressing the event button can be automatically saved as part of the event. With a car camera, if an officer observed a drug transaction by looking out his side view window, then started a pursuit, the car camera would catch the pursuit in progress, but not the event (crime leading up to the pursuit). With the TASER AXON Flex on-officer camera, when the officers observes a drug transaction and activates the event mode, it is able to capture those events 30 seconds prior to the pursuit and capture the initial transaction.

How much recording time does the TASER AXON Flex on-officer capture?

The internal digital storage is 8 GB of flash memory, which provides from four to 13 hours of event video depending on the configurable settings. The resolution is 720 x 480.

Is it water resistant?

The AXON Flex system components are IPX2 with MIL-STD 810F Method 506.4 Procedure 1 compliant (Rain and Blowing Rain).

Will it stay on during a struggle?

While there are never guarantees that any device will stay on an officer during a struggle, the TASER AXON Flex imager module is designed to stay in place during most activities including running. AXON Flex systems have survived several physical encounters and have proven successful with officers running and bicycling.

How long will the battery last?

Battery life is estimated at 12+ hours at room temperature. This is enough time to cover a 10-hour shift excluding breaks and other times when the privacy mode would be in use. The battery can be recharged from a fully discharged status in four to six hours. The battery is located in a sealed compartment of the controller and can be changed.

For high resolution photos and videos visit: <http://www.TASERBranding.com/press-images-axon-Flex/> and <http://www.TASERBranding.com/videos-axon-Flex/>



EVIDENCE.com Questions and Answers

1. What is EVIDENCE.com?

[EVIDENCE.com](https://www.evidence.com)[™] is a full featured digital evidence management system that allows the agency to securely store and track access to any type of digital evidence including AXON Flex videos, digital photos, videos from still cameras, audio files, reports such as officer reports and witness statements, download records from all TASER ECD devices in a highly secure, easily accessible environment. EVIDENCE.com is designed around easy-to-use dashboards.

2. How is video securely uploaded?

The Flex[™] Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) is a docking station that simultaneously recharges the Flex[™] camera and Flex[™] controller, checks for any software updates, and uploads all recorded videos to EVIDENCE.com. This ensures that evidence handling is completely secured and cannot be deleted or altered by the officer.

3. How does the ETM work?

Simple Plug & Go Encrypted Transport and Workflow: Officers simply place the Flex camera and Flex controller into the Flex ETM dock at the end of a shift and pick up a recharged system/unit for their next shift. The Flex ETM recharges, updates, and uploads all data automatically.

Groundbreaking Security of Evidence: Prior to data uplink, the AXON Flex system generates a digital security ID (using a double hash algorithm that exceeds IACP standards) that verifies the original file has never been altered. The file is then uploaded over a secure, encrypted transport link.

Complete Chain of Custody: Captured evidence by the AXON Flex system is untouched by human hands. It cannot be deleted or altered on the ATC and it isn't stored in a general use PC. The evidence video is automatically transferred through SYNAPSE ETM to a secure, redundant data center.

Minimal IT Support Required: No custom software or installation required. Hardware is secure, yet plug-and-play over a standard high-bandwidth Internet connection.

4. What is so groundbreaking about our security of evidence?

Our world class secure data center is redundant, encrypted, and available 24/7/365. The system is infinitely scalable and does not require agencies to budget for capital expenditures as more servers are needed if using a device that requires local storage and full IT support.

For more information please visit: [www.EVIDENCE.com](https://www.evidence.com).

Attachment #4

VieVu Brochure

VIEVU[®]



- VIEVU receives highest rating in US Dept. of Homeland Security's review of body worn video cameras.

- **FEMA: SAVER Study** www.rkb.us/saver

- "One of the things missing for many years is the videotaped perspective of the police officer, a problem being solved as police body worn video cameras come to market". - **Policeone.com July 2012**

VIEVU

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CAMERAS**



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LE4G

FEATURES

- HD Video Resolution (1280 x 720)
- Wi-Fi Download
- Live Video Streaming for Remote Viewing
- Integrated GPS
- Rotating Directional Lens
- LCD Screen for Video Playback
- Breakaway Cable for User Safety
- Full Shift Battery
- 32GB of Storage
- Date/time stamp (GMT)
- Weight approx. 9.3oz

REQUIREMENTS

- Microsoft Windows XP, Vista, 7
- VIEVU® VERIPATROL™ software (free download)



PVR-LE2

FEATURES

- SD (640 x 480)
- 4GB memory
- 4 hour of recording
- Waterproof (IPX5)
- 30 frames per second
- Weight approx. 3.5oz

VERIPATROL™ SOFTWARE

FEATURES

- Secure software for storage, retrieval & management of video files. Install on a single PC or a computer network.
- Vidlock™ security secures videos for chain of evidence purposes.



CAR KIT

FEATURES

- Attaches PVR-LE2 camera to a car window or desktop for recording.

135



CLOUD STORAGE

VERIPATROL™ cloud allows you to utilize the power of the cloud to store video files recorded with VIEVU® body worn cameras.



SERVICE PLAN

With our new purchasing program, there are no huge upfront costs, only a simple monthly fee.

Sign the service plan agreement, we ship you cameras immediately!

GRANTS

In partnership with Police One Grant Services, VIEVU® can help departments locate grant opportunities to purchase VIEVU® products.



TESTIMONIALS

"I believe we are in an age where monitoring of activities, either by law enforcement or those we deal with, has become second nature. How many times have we seen a bad police situation posted up on Youtube? Many citizens are recording, so why aren't we?"

- Chief Trevor Whipple
South Burlington PD, VT

"I think the smartest piece of equipment an officer can carry, other than a firearm, is your device."

- Retired Sgt. Ron McCarthy
Los Angeles PD SWAT

"Our officers used the VIEVU during a recent homicide investigation. The video statements taken of several witnesses were very powerful. Our prosecutor has told us that those video statements of the witnesses at the scene have provided them with a very strong case. Often witnesses will recant their statements at a later date. The videos prevent that and give them a solid case. Thanks for a great (tool) product."

- Chief David Hall
Croswell MI PD

"I've been in law enforcement for 15 years. I am a police officer and field training officer. I have seen "cop toys" come and go. Most of them end up in a drawer or trunk. Now that police complaints have gone national, we need a tool to help us and this is it. You can't park a dash cam in a house, additionally the audio-mic has range problems. With the VIEVU, it's all in one."

- Deputy Colin McHugh
TX

"Going on patrol without my VIEVU is like going out without my radio! I've come to depend on it and consider it as indispensable as any other piece of equipment I carry. It really paid for itself during my last DUI trial. The jury loved to see the first-person perspective and the defense tried his best to suppress the video, to no avail. A conviction after only 35 minutes of deliberation!"

- Ofc. G. Hanson
TX

VIEVU®

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FOR COPS



One switch,
no wires,
clip it on
& go

PVR-LE2



SPECS

FEATURES

Improved low light capability
Enhanced image quality
Digital Signature software security

All black body with green lens face
VGA 640 x 480
Weight: approx: 3.5oz
Dimensions: 3" x 2" x .75"
30 frames per second
4GB memory
4 hours of recording



BENEFITS

Green design - RoHS, WEEE
Color video & audio
Tri-clip design for multiple attachments
Waterproof - IPX5 standard
Low memory & battery LED indicator
On/off switch - provides lens protection

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Download via USB
Requirements: Windows 2000, XP, Vista

\$899.95

includes PVR-LE2,
110V wall charger,
12V car adapter,
USB cable,
VERIPATROL software

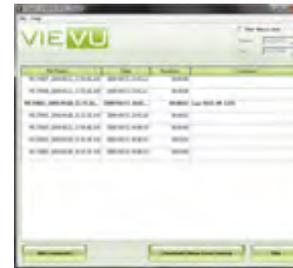
VERIPATROL SOFTWARE

VIEVU cameras come with a video file management system that simplifies the download, storage and retrieval of video files recorded with the LE2 camera.



The operator simply connects the camera to the VERIPATROL equipped computer, turns the unit on, enters their unique password and VERIPATROL handles the rest.

The software downloads the video and when completed, clears the cameras memory so it is ready to record again. The user may also add comments to a specific video.



The Administrator has access to search for video by officer or date & time. They may review & copy files as needed. Each time a file is copied, reviewed or deleted, the database log records the date, time & purpose for accountability.



All files are secure. The user or administrator may mark individual files for retention indefinitely, saving the files for ongoing investigations or court use. All other videos are automatically deleted to save valuable storage space.



VERIPATROL software and all updates are free with the purchase of a PVR-LE2.

CAR KIT



The VIEVU Car Kit allows you to mount the PVR-LE2 to your windshield. The kit easily attaches to the window and can swivel to allow recording inside or outside the vehicle. The kit also allows you to charge the camera while driving.



The kit can also attach to a nonporous desk top surface at various viewing angles to record interviews, depositions or other work processes.



\$39.99

includes mount,
12V car adapter,
USB cable

TRAINING

VIEVU offers free certification courses throughout the United States. The course covers VERIPATROL software overview, video mock scenes, court testimony, video equipment, officer safety and more. Please check our website, www.viewu.com, for our current schedule.



Attachment #5

Lakewood Sheriff's Station - PVRD Unit Order

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
A Tradition of Service

DATE: March 23, 2010

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FILE:

FROM: CHRISTY GUYOVICH, CAPTAIN TO: ALL PERSONNEL
LAKEWOOD STATION LAKEWOOD STATION

SUBJECT: **LAKEWOOD STATION ORDER 10-001**
"MINI DV" PERSONAL DIGITAL VIDEO CAMERAS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Station Order is to outline the Policies, Procedures, and protocols for using the "Mini DV" digital video cameras.

The use of "Mini DV" cameras in the field shall be guided by the United States Constitution and all applicable laws related to a person's reasonable expectation of privacy. Specific guidelines for the practical use of the "Mini DV" cameras are guided by Department Policy, common sense, and fairness.

The primary purpose for the use of the "Mini DV" cameras is to document deputy contacts with citizens on a video format. By documenting public contacts, personnel may be able to refute allegations of misconduct, document criminal activity, capture incidents of use of force, and record criminal investigations and/or interviews.

The "Mini DV" cameras will be deployed in Lakewood Station areas that have been designated for use of the cameras by the Unit Commander. The decision to deploy the "Mini DV" cameras in specific areas will be done solely at the discretion of the Unit Commander or his designee. All deputy personnel assigned to work the designated city or area will have a "Mini DV" camera issued directly to them. Those deputies will be responsible for the care and security of their individual cameras.

Deputies shall utilize the "Mini DV" personal digital cameras at their discretion. Although deputies are encouraged to document all citizen contacts in the field with the cameras, they have the discretion to record what they deem as significant based on the circumstances of the observation, contact or investigation they are involved in. The primary reason for the deputies discretion of only documenting specific contacts is due to the recording time restrictions of the camera.

The “Mini DV” model PD80 manufactured by Ace Electronics Enterprises is the only camera authorized at this time for video recording. The estimated recording time between downloads is approximately two (2) hours. As a result field personnel may understandably be unable to video record every public contact.

Deputies shall utilize the “Mini DV” personal digital cameras for official use only during the course of their duties as an employee of the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. Personnel shall use the cameras in a professional manner at all times and shall show reverence for an individual’s right of privacy. All personnel shall utilize the video camera in accordance to the Department’s Policy of Equality and must adhere to the Department’s Core Values.

All deputies who have been issued a “Mini DV” cameras shall receive in-service training on how to operate the system, the purpose of the issuance of the device, and Department policy regarding use of the device. Deputy personnel may only deploy the cameras after having received the training.

Recorded information that has been identified to have some evidentiary value, or that is requested by court order, shall be booked into evidence in accordance with MPP §5-04/000.

When recording public contacts on video, the individual being documented does not have to be informed that they are being recorded on camera. The individual has no reasonable expectation of privacy during a legal detention, call for service, or consensual encounter where personnel have a right to be.

All video recordings conducted by deputy personnel have evidentiary value and are discoverable in the court of law. Therefore, any incident or contact of significance shall be saved and available for review. Personnel utilizing the “Mini DV” video recorder shall be cautious and use common sense when documenting investigations involving cases such as sex crimes or assaults where children and/or female victims or suspects are being video recorded during an investigation.

Deputy personnel who document a significant contact or incident on video tape shall immediately notify the on-duty Watch Commander of the fact that the contact or incident was captured on video. The Watch Commander shall instruct the handling deputy to place a copy of the recording in the appropriate computer file, and to also burn a copy of the incident on DVD in order to preserve the incident for further review.

LOGGING PROCEDURES:

When a deputy sheriff documents any significant contacts with citizens where allegations of misconduct are made, use of force is documented, allegations of use of force are made, and criminal activity is documented, he/she shall notify the Field Sergeant and/or Watch Sergeant and Watch Commander of the existence of the recording.

The video shall be saved by the handling deputy under Lakewood Shared Files-HGFiles (\\lkd-02/station files_HGFiles on lkd-02). The video shall be saved and logged in the same fashion station personnel save photos, the two digit year followed by the URN sequence (10-12345). In the event the video documents a contact that could possibly involve allegations of misconduct or unprofessional behavior and no file number was utilized, the video shall be saved utilizing the date of occurrence, deputy's name, and the last name of person contacted, if known.

When it is determined that a video recording has some evidentiary value, the handling deputy, or any other qualified personnel, shall make DVD copy of the recording to be stored as evidence. The DVD shall be clearly marked in black ink with the appropriate file number, and booked into evidence under normal protocols. The booked DVD will be considered and identified as the “original item of evidence.”

The on-duty Watch Commander shall have the authority to review all “Mini DV” video recordings. Deputy personnel shall relinquish all recording to his or her supervisor upon their request.

Attachment #6

Manual Policy and Procedure, 5-05/090.05

5-05/090.05 HANDLING INSUBORDINATE, RECALCITRANT, HOSTILE, OR AGGRESSIVE INMATES

The following policy is to be used in conjunction with all current use of force policies as well as all other applicable policies, procedures, and guidelines. When confronted with an immediate threat by an inmate to their safety or the safety of others, personnel shall take necessary and reasonable actions to defend themselves and control the inmate.

An insubordinate or recalcitrant inmate shall be defined as any inmate who displays any of the following characteristics:

- Is continually verbally defiant
- Uncooperative to any verbal commands given by personnel
- Displays aggressive, assaultive, hostile, or violent behavior toward personnel or other inmates
- Passively resists the efforts of personnel by ignoring commands or not acknowledging their presence

Personnel encountering such inmates shall be guided by the following:

- Withstanding the imminent threat of physical injury or the need for immediate intervention, personnel shall request the presence of appropriate back-up and a sergeant or supervising line deputy, prior to handling any recalcitrant inmate.
- Personnel should not make an attempt to enter a cell, dayroom, holding area or confined space to contact or remove an uncooperative, aggressive, hostile or armed inmate unless an immediate threat is present. A sergeant shall develop a planned tactical approach to the situation that will reduce the possibility of physical confrontation or injuries. Tactical equipment, such as OC spray, may be utilized if an inmate displays resistive behavior.
- In the instance of an immediate threat of physical harm or the need for immediate intervention, custody personnel shall not be restricted from taking appropriate action, including the use of force. Should the need arise to use force, all personnel shall immediately contact a sergeant at the conclusion of the incident.
- When the inmate is, or appears to be mentally ill, personnel shall request a sergeant and a mental health professional to respond.
- Should the need arise to confront and/or handcuff a recalcitrant, hostile or aggressive inmate, they shall be searched and kept in normal traffic areas and not be taken to secluded areas such as recreation yards, dayrooms, or laundry rooms, without the direction of a supervisor.
- Inmates who are uncooperative and combative, or have a history of making false allegations, shall be escorted by two deputy or custody assistants, and one sergeant. The movement should be videotaped in order to safeguard personnel against potential future litigation.
- Personnel involved in an altercation with an insubordinate inmate shall not be part of the escorting team.

03/20/09 CDM

Attachment #7

VieVu PVRD Camera Perspective

VIEU PVR-LE2 PVRD – CAMERA PERSPECTIVE



1 Foot



2 Feet



5 Feet



10 Feet



15 Feet

Attachment #8

Taser PVRD Camera Perspective

TASER AXON FLEX PVRD – CAMERA PERSPECTIVE



1 Foot



2 Feet



5 Feet



10 Feet



15 Feet

Attachment #9

VidMic Brochure

Radical
Ground Breaking
Innovative
Revolutionary



Can your shoulder mic do this?

VIDMIC[®]
Think of the Possibilities

What?

is a **VIDMIC.**

The VIDMIC is a fully operational shoulder mic which houses:



**A Full Color
Digital
Video Recorder**

**A Digital
Audio
Recorder**

**A Full Color
Still
Photo Camera**



*It is one of the best pieces of equipment, in the 32 years I've been in law enforcement, that I've seen.
It's just dynamite!*

- Chief Kevin McKim, Catoosa Public Schools, Catoosa, OK

800-236-1449

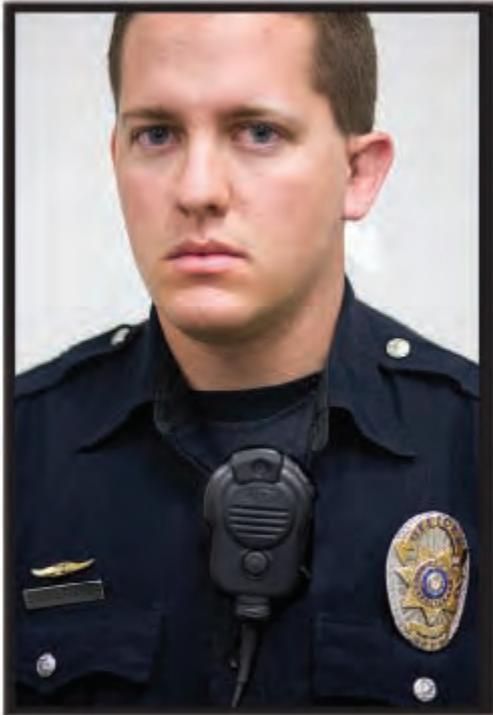
Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

Why?

use a **VIDMIC.**

Video evidence has been proven to:



- Enhance Officer Safety
- Reduce Frivolous Law Suits
- Reduce Agency Liability
- Increase the Likelihood of Successful Prosecution
- Reduce Court Appearance Time for Officers
- Improve Community/Media Perceptions of Police
- Enhance In-Service Training (Post-Incident Use of Video)
- Enhance Officer Performance and Professionalism
- Simplify Incident Review
- Reduce Time Spent on Written Reports

***Half of all complaints against officers are dropped when the complainant learns the incident was recorded on video.**

***Ninety-three percent of officers charged with misconduct are exonerated when video evidence is available.**

* International Chiefs of Police (IACP). "In-Car Camera Project: A National Study on the Use and Impact of In-Car Cameras" Washington, DC, 2004

This is an excellent value when taken in the context of the cost of defending the department against one frivolous lawsuit or complaint.

- Cst Mike Klein-Beekman, Oak Bay PD, Victoria, BC

800-236-1449

Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

When?

would you use a **VIDMIC**®

Whenever an officer comes in contact with the public or anything which might be considered evidence.



Traffic Stops

Domestic Violence Calls

Crime Scene Investigations

Attempted Suicide Calls

During Prisoner Transport

While Booking Suspects

Establishing Probable Cause

Taking Witness Statements

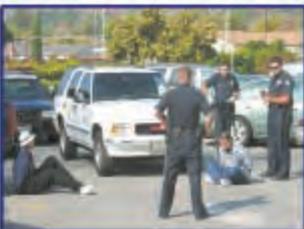
Confirming Lawful Entry

Documenting Resisting Arrest

Documenting Lawful Use of Force

Verifying Proper and Needed Use of Restraints

THINK OF THE POSSIBILITIES



On traffic stops the VIDMIC looks right into the violator's car. Things like child safety violations are easily documented. The video can be used as training or supervisory tools, as well as clear citizens' complaints, or as evidence for court. Documenting people on scene, in their normal state, will help combat the image they present to the jury after they've cleaned and/or sobered up.

-Sgt Tami J. Faulhaber, Canyon County Sheriff's Office, ID

800-236-1449

Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

Who?

uses a **VIDMIC.**

Anyone who would benefit from the ability to document important events and information while on the job; especially when they are interacting with other people.

Police Departments



Sheriffs Departments



Fire Departments

Correctional Facilities



Military Police

EMS Personnel

Private Security Agencies

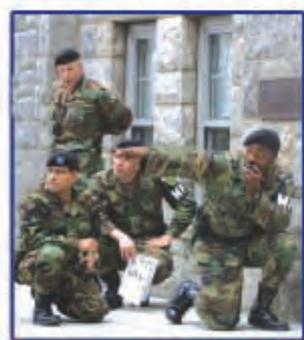


Casino and Club Security



Airport, Railroad, and Port Security

Court, School, and Hospital Security



Retail Management

Construction Supervisors

Working at the county jail we have many uses for the VIDMIC. We're always getting accused of excessive use of force. I know that when we have to do a take down on somebody, it was necessary; and my VIDMIC backs me up. During intake, booking, or cell searches, my VIDMIC always backs me up.
- Deputy J. Blackhurst

800-236-1449

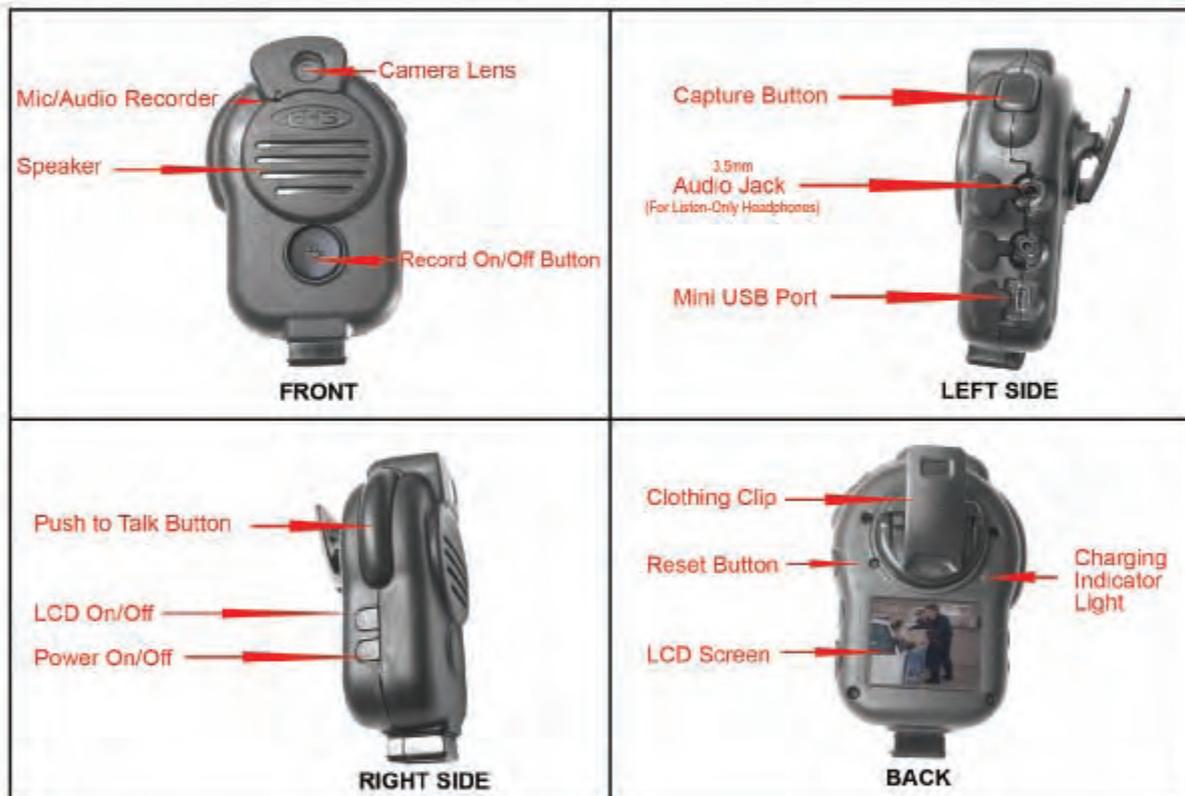
Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

How?

does a **VIDMIC** work.

The VIDMIC works like a regular shoulder mic only it needs to be worn center mass instead of on the shoulder. **It does not require you to add any battery packs or other devices to your belt.** It attaches to your radio, but draws no more power from it than a standard shoulder mic.



We have had the VIDMICs in service for about six months. The picture and video quality is excellent. Patrol officers appreciate having a digital camera and video capabilities with them at all times. The durability of the VIDMICs and the ease of use make them a great tool for law enforcement.

- LT Randy D. Leng -St Joseph Township PD - St Joseph, Michigan

800-236-1449

Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

Revolutionary



WINNER
MOST INNOVATIVE PRODUCT

global sources
 Global Sources
 Electronics Design Award
 China Electronics Fair

Most Innovative Communications Product

Shouldn't you have the support of video evidence all the time, not just when the incident happens in front of your cruiser?



In-car video has been of tremendous benefit to police work

But, About 90 percent of what police do is away from the car.

--San Francisco Chronicle, 02/03/2004



In-car video can't go up to the door of a house or inside an apartment. In-car video can't provide indisputable proof that the officer asked for and was granted permission to enter or to search. It can't go down a narrow alley way, or inside a warehouse and document what the officer saw that caused him to pull his weapon. In-car video can record the officer walking up to a car...but it cannot document what the officer saw inside the car while s/he talked with the driver. **The VIDMIC can go more places and record a much wider variety of incidents.**

800-236-1449

Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

VIDMIC Specifications

Sensor.....	1/2.5 ccd
Effective Pixels.....	5.36 mega pixels
Image Size.....	2560x1920 (5 million)
LCD Monitor.....	1.5 inches
Focal Length.....	f=6.089 mm
Aperture.....	F/3.25
View Angle.....	63
Photo Format.....	jpeg
Video Format.....	mpeg-4/AVI
Video Speed.....	30 frames per second
Video Codex.....	Xvid
Resolution.....	240 x 120
Lux.....	1.2
Battery.....	Internal 3.7 1800m Ah Lithium (Minimum of three hours of battery life.)
Memory.....	Internal 1G flash memory

VIDMIC Features

On the VIDMIC

- Two heavy duty clothing clips to stabilize the Unit
- 3.5mm Audio jack on the mic head for use with a listen-only headphone
- On selected models, the accessory connector which attaches the VIDMIC to your radio provides an additional push-to-talk button

Included with the VIDMIC

- The T-1010 listen-only acoustic tube headphone (A \$30 value)
- Car Charger
- Wall Charger
- Individual User Software
- Departmental User Software
- USB/mini USB Connector Cable
- Five LCD Screen Protectors

ASK ABOUT OUR ADVANCED FILE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

We've been waiting, we've been looking for something like this. Now what the officer sees, the camera sees. Every drunk driving stop, the attorney asks you, 'Did my client really do this?' Just play the video. You can see for yourself the benefit just by watching the video.

-Lt Sam Liddiard - American Fork PD - American Fork, Utah

800-236-1449

Contact us for details.

www.vidmic.com

Attachment #10

RevealMedia Brochure

RS3-SX

BODY WORN CAMERA SYSTEM



Designed in the UK by

REVEALMEDIA

WWW.REVEALMEDIA.COM

RS3-SX

BODY WORN CAMERA SYSTEM



RS3-SX is an all in one, weatherproof, full high definition video recorder with articulated camera and integrated evidence management software, RS3-SX is truly a next generation body worn camera system.

The RS3-SX system has a number of unique features with the most significant ones being the fully articulated camera, integrated software and front-facing screen.

RS3-SX's unique camera articulation enables many more scenarios than other body worn cameras. It accommodates wearers of all shapes and sizes so that they film evidence, not someone's shoes. By turning the camera around, it can also be used in-car, for handheld inspections and table-top for interviews etc. Simply unclip the camera from the mount and onto the uniform, and vice versa.



FEATURES

- ✓ Integrated software management: evidential safe recordings.
- ✓ Full HD Recording: for incredibly detailed images.
- ✓ Automatic microphone sensitivity: for crystal clear audio in a wide range of environments.
- ✓ Articulated camera: helps ensure intended subject is recorded
- ✓ Unique ID for each unit: better chain of evidence and asset management
- ✓ Pre-record function: previous 30 seconds prior to event is captured
- ✓ Admin only settings change: user cannot amend settings without permission
- ✓ External camera input: alternative options such as head cameras
- ✓ Big red sliding record switch: easy to operate with gloves and with no need to see it.
- ✓ Automated evidence management: plug and go operation
- ✓ Multiple mounting options: Police compatible stud system, clip, lanyard, suction mount and stand alone
- ✓ Audio and visual indicators: clear device status
- ✓ Lightweight: weighing the same as an iPhone 4, RS3-SX can be carried all day without noticing
- ✓ Playback with inbuilt speaker: easy review while on operations
- ✓ All in one unit: no external wires that could be safety or reliability hazard
- ✓ Enclosed construction with rubber seals: weatherproof for extended operational capability

SPECIFICATIONS

- Recording resolution: 1080p, 720p and 576p
- Frame rate: 25fps or 30fps
- Encoding technology: H264 (video), MPEG-4 (audio)
- File size: Between 2.3GB per hour to 5GB per hour (depending on recording resolution)
- Data transfer: USB 2
- Memory: SD card (up to 32GB)
- Weight: 140gms
- Dimensions: 98mm x 60mm x 25mm (H/W/D)
- Battery life: >2.5 hours with internal removable battery. Can be extended to over 8 hours with external pack.
- IP54 case design

INCLUDED

- RS-DEMS Evidence management software license
- 8GB SD card
- Police equipment compatible stud mount
- Belt/pocket clip
- Lanyard
- Spare battery
- USB cable
- External wall charger
- Manual

REVEALMEDIA
WWW.REVEALMEDIA.COM +44 (0)203 070 2723

Attachment #11

CopVu Brochure

CopVu™

WEARABLE VIDEO CAMERA For Law Enforcement

Includes CommandVu Software for Secure
Downloading and File Management

Ideal for

Mounted Patrol
SWAT Team
Investigators
Campus Security
Parks & Wildlife
...and many more.

Protect Your Agency's Integrity

CopVu goes where you go. It's a rugged, easy to use, portable camera system that stands up to the tough environment of law enforcement.

Portable

- Goes Anywhere You Go
- Clips Securely to Uniform

Built-in Microphone

Ruggedized

- Rubber Over-Molded Housing
- Waterproof to IPX5 Standards

Full-Color High Resolution Camera

Easy to Use

- One-Touch On/Off
- Hands-Free Operation

Secure

- Protects Chain-of-Custody
- Protects Against Unauthorized Use



(Actual Size)



TECH SPECS:

- 4 hr Recording Time
- 4 hr Battery Life
- Fully Charged in < 3 hrs
- Digital Signature Security
- VGA 640 x 480 Resolution
- 30 Frames Per Second
- Waterproof (IPX5)
- Dimensions: ~ 3" x 2" x .75"
- Green Design - RoHS/WEEE certified

CommandVu™ Software Application

for Secure Downloading and File Management



Features:

- One-touch transfer of video from camera
- Review video and make copies
- Assign user permissions and access
- Set custom video retention periods
- Securely manage files



- Easily add and remove users from the system
- Assign specific cameras to officers
- Maintain master log of chain-of-custody
- Add comments to video files
- Single-Seat & Network versions included

WATCH GUARD
DIGITAL IN-CAR VIDEO

3001 SUMMIT AVENUE • PLANO, TEXAS 75074

WWW.WATCHGUARDVIDEO.COM

1.800.605.MPEG (6734)

Attachment #12

Scorpion Brochure



Arm Yourself

With The Latest In Personal Video Surveillance



• Crime Scene Investigation • Evidence Collection • Tactical Training

The Scorpion Micro DV has a unique, ultra small and covert design that can be used in many recording situations. The Scorpion Micro DV is the smallest digital video camera in the world with high resolution imaging. Ideal for bust and raid situations. Great for evidence collection, interviews with suspects and arrest footage. Kit contents: Micro digital video recorder, Multi use Clip and Bracket, Micro SD card, USB cable, AC adapter, Storage pouch, Protective Sleeve, Strap and Velcro.

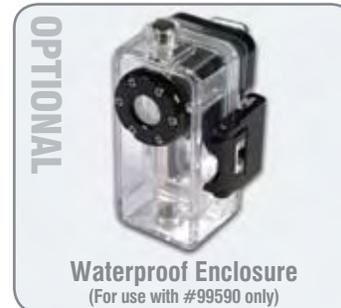


Scorpion Micro DV (#99590) Features:

- Quick set up and activation
- Date and time stamp
- High speed USB data transfer
- USB charging or AC charging
- Rechargeable battery
- Support AVI video format
- High resolution image
- Web camera capable
- Clip and bracket installation
- Sound activated recording
- Provided 2GB micro SD card
- Supports 16GB memory card (max)

Scorpion Tiny Micro DV (#99599) Features:

- Snapshot function
- Date and time stamp
- VOX function for auto monitoring
- Video 640 X 480px 30 fps
- Two indicators for easy operation
- Micro SD and battery capacity check
- PC camera function
- Support AVI video format
- High resolution 2000 pixels
- Rechargeable battery
- Provided 4GB micro SD card
- Supports 16GB memory card (max)



#99590	Scorpion Micro DV.....	\$125.00
#99599	Scorpion Tiny Micro DV	\$149.00
#V1400950-8	8GB MicroSDHC - with Adapter	\$24.99
#V1400950-8USB	8GB MicroSDHC - with USB Reader	\$27.99
#V1400950-16	16GB MicroSDHC - with Adapter	\$95.00
#V1400950-16USB ...	16GB MicroSDHC - with USB Reader	\$99.00
#99500WP	Waterproof Enclosure (For use with #99590 only).....	\$29.95



Law Enforcement Associates, Inc.
2609 Discovery Drive, Suite 125 • Raleigh, NC 27616
800.354.9669 www.leacorp.com



Attachment #13

DigitalAlly FirstVu Brochure

VEHICLE-MOUNTED USE

VEHICLE MOUNT OPTIONS

Including windshield, dash, handlebar and more.



2.4GHZ WIRELESS MIC

The Wireless Mic Option is perfect for leaving the FirstVu mounted in or on a vehicle. It comes with a charging cradle that may be used in the vehicle or at headquarters and an optional holster.

- 2.4GHz Audio Transceiver Charger
- Wireless Mic Antenna on Cradle
- 1000-ft. Typical Range
- Additional Wired Mic Input on Cradle
- Sync up to 2 Wireless Mics Per Cradle



"THE MOST AFFORDABLE PROFESSIONAL EVIDENTIARY VEHICLE VIDEO SYSTEM AROUND."

USER FRIENDLY, INTUITIVE SCREENS:



Setup and customize to your needs.



Setup individual User ID's, Passwords and access rights.



Apply a variety of detailed information to recordings and photos such as Incident ID, Event Type, Ethnicity, and Age.



STORAGE, MANAGEMENT & DUPLICATION:



VIDEOMANAGER™ II SOFTWARE

Every FirstVu™ includes VideoManager™ II software, a powerful, user-friendly tool for playback, searching and retrieving, annotating, management and archiving.

- Burn individual, multiple or segments of events to DVD for easy playback in the department or court room. Archive to DVDs, CD-ROMs, Hard Drives or Tape for short and long term storage solutions.
- Save, print or email captured frames of video.
- Proprietary digital signatures and audit log ensure data integrity & chain of custody. Supervisor settings and individual user names, passwords and access rights provide complete control.
- Search and retrieve video based on: Officer Name, Date/Time, Event ID, Case and Serial Number. Add notes to video such as Offense, Driver's License #, Ticket #, Comments, Etc.
- Free upgrades and updates provide the latest features and enhancements as available.

ADDITIONAL OPTIONS



Battery Charger

ADDITIONAL POWER OPTIONS

Keep an extra battery charged and ready with the portable battery charger, or extend the life of your battery to 11-12 hrs. of non-stop record time with the high-capacity lithium-polymer Power Bank.

VIDEOMANAGER SERVER SOFTWARE OPTION

Allows multiple users customized access to a secure centralized evidence server.



TOLL FREE: 800.440.4947

EMAIL: sales@digitalallyinc.com

WEBSITE: www.digitalallyinc.com

7311 West 130th Street, Suite 170 ■ Overland Park, Kansas 66213

PHONE: 913.814.7774 ■ FAX: 913.814.7775

Publicly traded under the symbol "DGLY"

Copyright © 2011 Digital Ally, Inc.

All Rights Reserved. Specifications are Subject to Change.

FirstVu™

PROFESSIONAL, EVIDENTIARY, WEARABLE/MOUNTABLE DIGITAL VIDEO SYSTEM + CAMERA

FRONT

BACK



SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

PATENT PENDING



FEATURES:

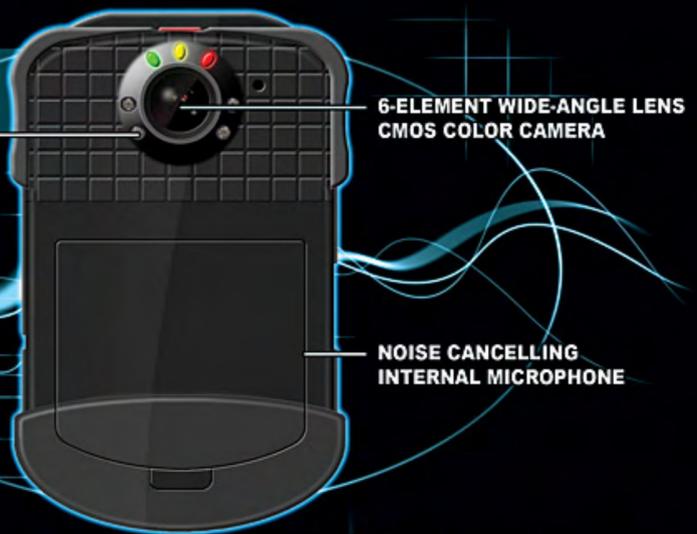
TOP & FRONT VISIBLE LED STATUS LIGHTS

A Law Enforcement Quality, Small, Hands-Free, One-Piece, Wearable, Weather Resistant Digital Video System.

Captures "Your Point of View" anywhere you go. Records both Video and Audio as well as still Photos.



STILL PHOTO CAMERA BUTTON



WHITE OR INFRARED LEDS FOR OPTIONAL ILLUMINATION

6-ELEMENT WIDE-ANGLE LENS CMOS COLOR CAMERA

NOISE CANCELLING INTERNAL MICROPHONE

NO EXTERNAL CABLES OR COMPONENTS REQUIRED



RECORD BUTTON

AUDIO HEADPHONE JACK

ON/OFF SWITCH

PLAY

REWIND

CURSOR DOWN

LANYARD HOOKS

MARK BUTTON

MICROSD CARD SLOT

2.2" LCD DISPLAY

USB PORT

CURSOR UP

FAST FORWARD

MENU

POWERFUL PROTECTION

FirstVu™ brings you all the advantages of an In-Car Video System on the "shirt pocket" of every individual Officer.

- Protect against false accusations
- Clear citizens' complaints
- Reduce time in court
- Reduce agency liability claims
- Increase successful prosecution
- Streamline reporting
- Excellent training tool
- Record actions and events without distraction when and where they happen
- Perfect for unmarked cars, impromptu traffic stops, searches, supervisors, detectives, and victim interviews
- Seamless, detailed documentation of traffic stops from several different angles when used with in-car video system

FEATURES

Record video and audio or photograph evidence wherever the job requires, day or night. Record useful meta data such as a date/time stamp, marks, officer ID, event and case numbers.

Effortlessly download AVI videos or JPEG images from the secure internal memory for easy viewing on standard systems.

- Easy to Operate – One button start/stop record
- Small and Lightweight – 2.7x4.3x1-Inch body can fit into your shirt pocket
- Easily and Securely Fastens Almost Anywhere
- High Quality Video – H.264 codec – Full VGA (640 x 480) 30 frames per second
- 2MP Still Photos – Holds 1000 images/GB
- Saves Metadata with Both Video and Pictures
- Optional microSD Cards – Add memory or utilize recording redundancy
- Up to 30 Seconds Pre-Event Record – Capture the action before activating record; user selectable
- Day or Night Operation with Illumination Control
- Instant ON/OFF with Standby Mode
- Covert Mode – Vibrating notifications
- Easy Download – USB port or optional microSD card
- Remembers Previous Officer Logged In
- Software Upgradeable

INCLUDES

- Wide Angle, Built-In Color Camera
- Integrated 2.2" Color LCD Monitor – Easily review what you record
- Simple Playback/Menu Control Buttons
- Optional Earpiece – Listen during playback
- Mark Button – Quickly return to important events
- Built-In Mic plus External Audio Input
- Record to Solid State Memory – No moving parts
- Secure Integrated 16 GB Memory Chip – Ensures Chain of Custody
- Rechargeable, Removable Built-In Battery Pack – Lasts approx. 4 hrs in operation & 12 hrs standby – 12V and 120/240
- IP55 Weather Resistant Body
- VideoManager II Back Office Software Included – For reporting, media storage and archiving



ATTACH ALMOST ANYWHERE

Wear or mount the light, weather resistant FirstVu™ as needed with numerous attachment options, such as:

- A Variety of Locking, Rotating Klick Fast Mounts
- RAM Mount for In-Vehicle, Handlebar, Desktop, etc.
- Protective Pouch for Vests, Belts, etc. and more

KLICK FAST MOUNTS

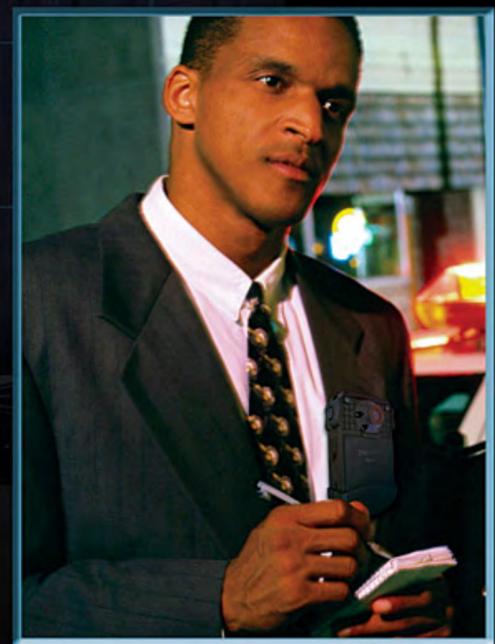
The unique design of the Klick Fast mounting system allows the FirstVu™ to lock into place at several different angles without the risk of being knocked off in a struggle. Klick Fast mounting options include:

- Several Flat Belt Dock Sizes
- Leather Belt Loop Docks
- Tactical Vest Dock
- Screw On Dock (works on fabric and other materials)
- Sew On Dock and more



RAM MOUNTS

The RAM cradle and modular mounts allow the FirstVu™ to be mounted in or on any vehicle, desks, walls and more.



Attachment #14

StalkerVue Brochure



Tilting Camera Head
with Daylight/Low Light
Lens Modes

STALKERVUE

Public Safety Grade Body Worn Video Camera/Recorder

Protect your responder and document your evidence with video, audio and still images.

The StalkerVUE body-worn video camera/recorder provides documented evidence without the cost and limitations of in-car video systems. The use of video is known to increase responder safety, and reduce time in court, while increasing the likelihood of successful prosecutions. In addition, taxpayer dollars are saved by reducing frivolous lawsuits.

IDEAL FOR:

- Patrol Officers
- Investigators
- Correctional Officers
- Warrant Servers
- K-9 Units
- SWAT
- Code Enforcement
- Motorcycle Patrols
- Bike Patrols
- Private Security Agencies
- Fire Safety Personnel
- EMS Professionals



Actual size

- CLIPS EASILY TO UNIFORM FRONT
- TILTING CAMERA HEAD
- RECORDS UP TO 20 HOURS OF VIDEO
- IR EMITTERS FOR LOW LIGHT RECORDING
- NEW HIGH-CAPACITY BATTERY

**Available in 8 Gigabyte
and 32 Gigabyte models**

STALKER[®] Radar | Lidar

The World Leader in Speed Measurement

Protect your Responder. Document your Evidence.

The StalkerVUE body-worn video camera/recorder provides documented evidence without the cost and limitations of in-car video systems.

The use of video is known to:

- Increase responder safety
- Reduce time in court
- Increase the likelihood of successful prosecutions
- Save taxpayer dollars by reducing frivolous lawsuits

High quality video and still images in virtually any lighting condition.

Daylight / Low-Light Lens Modes

The Stalker VUE adapts to ambient light to achieve clear video recording and snapshots in virtually any lighting condition. In low light and nighttime, the user can slide the IR filter away from the lens to allow the camera to see in infrared light.



Daylight Mode



Low-Light Mode

In **Daylight Mode**, the StalkerVUE will record high quality, full-motion video and snapshots. In most cases, where there is ambient light such as street lights, the camera will record high quality video or snapshots.

In **Low-Light Mode**, the IR filter is moved away from the lens, thus allowing additional light to enter the camera lens. Any ambient light will make the scene visible to the camera.

In **No-Light Mode**, the IR LEDs are turned on to provide additional artificial light to the scene. The IR LEDs are capable of lighting the surrounding area up to 15 feet in front of the camera.

Tilting Camera Head

The patent-pending tilting camera head affords users a choice of where the unit can effectively be worn.

This feature allows the camera head angle to be adjusted up or down and positioned for a clear and unobstructed view, unlike systems that incorporate fixed lenses and fixed clamps or clips.



1-800-STALKER

The all new Stalker VUE is the next must-have police and security technology.

STALKERVUE

■ RESOLUTIONS FROM 640 x 480 TO 1024 x 768

■ HIGH QUALITY STILL IMAGES

■ DAY LIGHT OR LOW LIGHT OPERATION

Custom Badge Personalization

For a one-time setup charge and small per unit cost, you can customize your StalkerVUE with a replica of your agency's badge, shield, insignia, or logo.

The badge mounts to the front of the StalkerVUE and adds personalization to your unit. (Minimum of 50 units)



Personalized Stalker VUE

▶ 360-degree rotatable clothing clamp



Easy File Transfer

The StalkerVUE easily transfers files to a PC computer using its USB connector and cable. There are no complicated applications to learn or to configure. Plug 'n play connectivity with your existing PC to transfer files. Transferred files are AVI format and viewable on any PC's media player. That means that the files can be copied directly to a flash drive, CD or DVD for easy transportation.



User Changeable Battery

Unlike the competition, the StalkerVUE's battery is user changeable and provides 120 hours of standby time. Just slide the front panel off of the unit and the battery is directly accessible to insert or remove.

Moreover, the battery is a common cell phone battery available nearly anywhere cell phone accessories are sold.



Convenient Charging Options

The Stalker VUE can be conveniently charged through its USB cable using the AC to USB power supply or your computer's USB port.

Plus, an optional external battery charger is available to keep spare batteries fully charged and ready for use.



StalkerRadar.com



StalkerVUE vs the competition



	FEATURE	
Yes	Ability to capture high quality still photos	No
Yes	Ability to record audio only	No
Yes	Built in color LCD field monitor with Auto OFF	No
Yes	5 embedded IR emitters with retractable filter for low-light recording	No
Yes	Rotating camera head	No
Yes	User replaceable / removable Lithium Ion battery	No
Yes	Unique time/date/ID watermark over recorded video	No
Yes	Up to 32 GB of solid state shockproof media	No
Yes	Agency badge / Logo customization	No
Yes	1 year full parts and labor warranty	No

STALKER VUE

General Specifications

Size:	3.77" x 2.48" x .82" (9.6 cm x 6.3 cm x 2 cm)
Weight:	10 oz. (.29 kg)
Color:	Tactical Black
Warranty:	1 Year
Camera Monitor:	1.4 Color CFT
Battery:	Rechargeable removable Lithium, 4000 mA
Battery Standby:	8+ hours (120 hours powered off)
Battery Run Time:	6 hours continuous recording
Charge Time :	4 hours
Memory:	8 GB or 32 GB, Solid State Memory
Connectivity:	USB 2.0
Operating System:	Microsoft Windows, 2000, XP, Vista, Windows 7, Mac OSX, Linux

Video

Video Format:	MPEG 4
Playback Format:	.AVI
Still Video Format:	JPEG
Video Resolution:	640 x 480
Still Photo:	High resolution
Camera Sensor:	CMOS
Focus:	4.3 mm / F 2.7
Photography Range:	0.5m +

CE Approved | RoHS Compliant

Available in 8 Gig and 32 Gig models

The StalkerVUE Includes:



AC to USB power supply



Battery



USB cable

Optional Accessories:

Vehicle Kit ▼



■ Custom Badge Personalization

■ Identification Upgrade



External battery charger

STALKER® Radar | Lidar

The World Leader in Speed Measurement

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Attachment #15

PVRD Outside Agency Matrix

OUTSIDE POLICE AGENCIES - PVRD MATRIX

	Agency Name	Number of Officers	PVRD Used	Number of PVRDs	Date Started	Pilot or Deployment?
1	Aberdeen Police Department	44	Taser Axon Flex	36	2012	Deployment
2	Ada County Sheriff's Office	325	Taser Axon Flex	2	2012	Pilot
3	Allen County Sheriff's Office	10	Taser Axon Flex	10	2011	Deployment
4	B.A.R.T. Police Department	300	Taser Axon Flex	210	2012	Pilot
5	Brentwood Police Department	62	Viewu LE-2	59	2010	Deployment
6	Burnsville Police Department	74	Taser Axon Flex	24	2009	Deployment
7	Campbell Police Department	41	Viewu LE-2	40	2010	Deployment
8	Coer D' Alene Police Department	325	Viewu LE-2	40	2012	Deployment
9	Cook County Sheriff's Office	3,500	Taser Axon Flex	30	2012	Pilot
10	Coronado Police Department	44	Taser Axon Flex	14	2011	Deployment
11	Danville Police Department	133	Taser Axon Flex	15	2010	Deployment
12	East Bay Regional Parks	75	Viewu LE-2	60	2010	Deployment
13	Edmonton Police Service	1,580	RS3-SX & Taser	38	2012	Pilot
14	Fort Worth Police Department	1,510	Taser Axon Flex	50	2012	Pilot
15	Greenwood Police Department	22	Taser Axon Flex	22	2011	Deployment
16	Johnson County Sheriff's Office	450	Taser Axon Flex	25	2011	Deployment
17	Lake Forest Park Police Department	17	Viewu LE-2	6	2010	Pilot
18	Lake Havasu Police Department	95	Taser Axon Flex	12	2009	Deployment
19	Los Angeles Police Department	9,925	Undecided	0	2008	Pilot
20	Marine Police Department	63	Viewu & Scorpion	63	2008	Deployment
21	Mesa Police Department	780	Taser Axon Flex	50	2012	Deployment
22	Miami-Dade County Sheriff's Office	3,034	Undecided	0	2012	Pilot
23	Modesto Police Department	285	Taser Axon Flex	131	2011	Deployment
24	Mountain View Police Department	96	Taser Axon Flex	10	2012	Pilot
25	Oakland Police Department	637	Viewu LE-2	350	2011	Deployment
26	Palm Beach Sheriff's Office	1,537	Taser Axon Flex	10	2011	Pilot
27	Phoenix Police Department	3,000	Taser Axon Flex	50	2012	Pilot
28	Pittsburgh Bureau of Police	849	Taser Axon Flex	50	2012	Deployment
29	Polk County Sheriff's Department	456	Taser Axon Flex	15	2011	Deployment
30	Post Falls Police Department	40	Viewu LE-2	8	2009	Deployment
31	Rialto Police Department	95	Taser Axon Flex	60	2012	Deployment
32	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Dept.	1,700	Taser Axon Flex	20	2012	Pilot
33	San Jose Police Department	1,100	Taser Axon Flex	20	2009	Pilot
34	Sedgwick County Sheriff's Depart.	456	Taser Axon Flex	15	2009	Deployment
35	Union City Police Department	77	Taser Axon Flex	80	2012	Deployment
36	Vallejo Police Department	74	Viewu LE-2	20	2009	Deployment

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE'S - PVRD MATRIX

	Agency Name	Number of Officers	PVRD Used	Number of PVRDs	Date Started	Pilot or Deployment?
37	Dakota County Attorney's Office	0	Taser Axon Flex	0	2009	Investigations
38	South Dakota State Attorney's Office	0	Taser Axon Flex	0	2012	Investigations

OUTSIDE POLICE AGENCIES - PVRD MATRIX

Custody or Patrol?	Other PVRDs tested/considered?	Video Retention Policy - Routine Video	Video Retention Policy - Videos of Interest	Misc
Patrol	Taser Axon Pro	Indefinite	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	Cancelled pilot
Patrol	None	Indefinite	Indefinite	
Patrol	Taser Axon Pro & Viewu	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	30 days	3 years	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Custody	None	2 years	Indefinite	Federal Consent Decree
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	1 year	Indefinite	
Patrol	RS3-SX & Taser	Undefined	Undefined	
Patrol	None	6 months	Undefined	
Patrol	Vidmic	90 days	Indefinite	
Patrol	Taser Axon Pro	90 days	1-5 years	
Patrol	None	90 days	Undefined	
Patrol	Vidmic & Viewu	26 weeks	Indefinite	
Patrol	Undecided	Not Applicable	Not applicable	
Patrol	None	21 days	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	60 days	1 year	
Patrol	Undecided	Not Applicable	Not applicable	
Patrol	None	366 days	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	Indefinite (Pilot)	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	5 years	5 years	Federal Consent Decree
Patrol	None	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Cancelled pilot
Patrol	None	90 days	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	31 days	2 years	
Custody	None	Indefinite	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	30 days	5 years	
Patrol	None	2 years	Indefinite	
Patrol	None	Undefined	Undefined	
Patrol	None	Undefined	Undefined	
Custody	None	Indefinite	Indefinite	Proposed 5 year retention
Patrol	Vidmic & Viewu	1 year	3 years	
Patrol	Vidmic & Viewu	Indefinite	Indefinite	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE'S - PVRD MATRIX

Custody or Patrol?	Other PVRDs tested/considered?	Video Retention Policy - Routine Video	Video Retention Policy - Videos of Interest	Misc
Prosecutor	None	Not applicable	Indefinite	
Prosecutor	None	Not applicable	indefinite	

Attachment #16

Aberdeen Police Department- PVRD Survey

ABERDEEN POLICE DEPARTMENT

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	44
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	36

In January 2010, Aberdeen Police Department began a testing period to evaluate Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) technology. They tested the Taser Axon Pro, and more recently, the Taser Axon Flex.

In March 2010, Aberdeen Police procured and started using the Taser Axon Flex. Aberdeen Police Department has 44 sworn officers and currently uses 36 personal video recording devices, including those used within their custodial environment.

Overall, Aberdeen Police Department's evaluation proved that the Taser Axon Flex is user friendly. They did not identify any issues with activating the device. They have identified several positive effects of this technology. The PVRD reduced complaints and amount of time officers spend in court. This was accomplished by having "real-time" data that recorded the incident and disproved any false allegations.

Users experienced early issues with the durability of the wiring between the camera and the battery pack. Occasionally, officers experienced issues with the speed at which the videos downloaded as well as the time it took to playback the videos.

The Aberdeen Police Department utilizes Taser's back-end data management and storage solution Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded on a daily basis at the end of each user's shift. One officer has been designated as the department's "System Administrator" and has been given full access to user rights, assigning and tracking equipment, controlling passwords, conducting quality checks of video and audio and acting as a liaison with Taser representatives. Additionally, one officer was designated as a "Station Control Officer" assigned with maintaining the Taser Evidence Transfer Manager, the docking station by which officers download and charge their devices, and overseeing needed repairs or replacement of equipment. Command Staff personnel were granted full access to information on Evidence.com.

Aberdeen Police Department allocated \$100,000 to implement the PVRD program. The \$100,000 included a 3 year service agreement with Evidence.com, for data storage.

Attachment #17

Ada County Sheriff's Department

ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

BOISE, IDAHO

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	325
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	2



ADA County Sheriff's Office (ACSO) has approximately 325 sworn officers and is the largest sheriff's department in the State of Idaho. In 2012, they began testing and evaluation of the Taser Axon Flex Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD). They purchased two units to be worn by field personnel. Upon conclusion of their test and evaluation, the PVRD project managers recommended to their Sheriff that they discontinue the use of PVRD technology.

They noted several issues with the device and citizens' reactions to the device. ACSO noted that citizen's actually became agitated when they discovered they were being videotaped. Their data revealed that complaints were more likely to increase if their officers continued using the PVRDs. Their research also revealed that they were not capturing quality footage of citizen contacts because the lens on the PVRD had a propensity to point downward and they did not acquire video of suspect's faces, etc.

An additional issue experienced by the ACSO was the difficulty in data management. The ACSO was forced to hire a full-time IT person to manage the data produced by the two devices. They were constantly getting requests from the District Attorney's Office in Boise requesting video of incidents and were forced to supplement staffing to handle the requests. Even with only two devices, they saw a need for full-time management of the devices and data.

The ACSO did not experience server issues because they're supported by wireless technology and their servers supported the limited data they acquired. They did not outsource any data storage technology.

When speaking with the ACSO's project manager, Lieutenant Rajeev Sahni, he stated that in his opinion, IT support of a large scale deployment of PVRD technology was "Unmanageable and cost prohibitive."

Attachment #18

Allen County Sheriff's Office

**ALLEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
IOLA, KS**



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	10
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2011
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	10

Allen County Sheriff's Office employs 11 personnel. The department began using the Taser Pro device in 2011 and upgraded to the Axon Flex in 2012. They currently have 10 Taser Axon Flex devices deployed. Allen County Sheriff's sworn personnel receive four hours of training on the use, operation and maintenance of the PVR device.

Allen County Sheriff's Office likes the simplicity and user friendly features offered by the Taser Axon Flex Device. Additionally, they like Taser's back-end data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded into Taser's Evidence.com at the end of every shift and retained for a period of two years. Allen County Sheriff personnel also appreciated Taser Axon's high quality real time video and audio display.

Allen County Sheriff's Office personnel stated they had some issues with the Taser Axon's wiring system that connects the device to the power source. However, these issues were quickly corrected by the vendor.

Allen County Sheriff's Office employees are non-union.

Allen County Sheriff's Office spent \$40,000 for 10 PVR devices and start- up kit. They paid an additional \$26,000 for a three year Evidence.com plan.

Attachment #19

Bart Police Department

**BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT (BART) POLICE DEPT.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	300
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	200

The BART Police Department employs 300 personnel. They have tested and evaluated the Taser Axon Flex, Axon Pro and VieVu PVR LE-2 devices. Currently, the BART Police Department has 200 Taser Axon Flex devices deployed within their patrol division. Additionally, the department has sent all of their training officers to Scottsdale, AZ to be trained by Taser personnel.

The BART Police Department likes the variety of mounting options offered by the Taser Axon Flex and found the device to be user friendly. The department also complimented the Taser's data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. At the conclusion of their shift, officers download their videos into Evidence.com, where the videos are retained for a period of 1-3 years. The BART Police Department liked the Taser Axon Flex's high quality audio and video. However, the officers did not like the wire connecting the camera to the battery pack, and complained that they did not know if or when they had turned the recording device on or off.

During the initial implementation of the PVRDs, the BART Police Department met with union representatives to discuss the union's concerns. After changes were made to the department's policies, the Union supported the deployment of PVRDs. Since the deployment of PVRDs, the BART Police Department has seen a significant decline in civilian complaints and most officer misconduct allegations have been quickly resolved by simply viewing the video.

The BART Police Department has identified the following criteria to determine the retention of video data through Evidence.com. The retention rates can be extended at any time by a Supervisor, Internal Affairs, Evidence Specialist, or Administrator. Categories can also be added if needed.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Cold Report | 1 Year |
| 2. Consensual Contacts | 1 Year |
| 3. Detentions | 2 Years |
| 4. Infraction Violations | 2 Years |
| 5. Arrest – Misdemeanor / Felony | 3 Years |
| 6. Statement – Victim / Suspect / Witness | 3 Years |
| 7. Use Of Force | Until Manually Deleted |
| 8. Sick / Injured Patron | 3 Years |
| 9. Unattended Death / Homicide | Until Manually Deleted |

The cost of the BART Police Department's Taser Axon Flex deployment project was not available at the time this survey was conducted.

Attachment #20

Brentwood Police Department

BRENTWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT
BRENTWOOD, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	62
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	59

In 2010, the Brentwood Police Department (BPD) launched a PVRD pilot program utilizing the Vievu PVR-LE2. Each officer that was issued a PVRD received four hours of training on the device. The training curriculum taught officers how the device functions, best practices and proper use.

During their test and evaluation period, BPD liked that the VieVu device was easy to use and the videos were easily downloaded. BPD also appreciated that VieVu's proprietary software interfaced nicely with their existing software.

Their pilot program revealed two issues with the VieVu device. First, some of the video files recorded by the VieVu device were corrupted and BPD was unable to view them. Second, the clip or hinge that affixes the device to the officer was easily broken.

The BPD officers downloaded available video data after each shift. Their officers are encouraged to activate the device during every citizen contact, especially encounters involving irate and hostile citizens. BPD requires that videos are retained for one year.

The BPD has not had to supplement staffing to staff to manage their video data at this point.

The BPD reported that they have invested approximately \$50,000 on devices. They did not identify any costs for long term video storage.

Attachment #21

Burnsville Police Department

BURNSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	74
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	24

Burnsville Police Department (BPD) employs 74 sworn personnel. In 2009, they initiated testing and evaluating of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs). Their choice for PVRD technology was the Taser Axon. They procured 24 first generation Taser Axons and conducted training for their officers to instruct on usage and functionality of the device.

The BPD felt that the overall risk management benefits garnered through the ability to collect video evidence are a big advantage of the utilization of PVRD technology. By collecting video evidence, BPS has the potential to aid in the exoneration of officers in various types of misconduct. The PVRDs enhance the documentation of their use of force incidents and reduce complaints against officers. Another important benefit is that by using PVRDs, BPD can increase transparency.

The BPD has identified two following limitations of the Taser Axon. Users report that the device worn on glasses tends to fall off, making it unreliable. Also, BPD experienced minor issues interfacing the software.

Burnsville utilizes Evidence.com as their data management and storage solution. They comply with Minnesota State Law and retain video data for 3 years.

Attachment #22

Campbell Police Department

CAMPBELL POLICE DEPARTMENT
CAMPBELL, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	41
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU LE-2
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	40

In 2010, the Campbell Police Department (CPD) began using the VieVu LE-2 technology.

The have found the device to be “user friendly” and have not experienced any issues with the software. The only issue they have identified is securing the device to their uniforms. They have found that any movement of the device results in a loss of range of vision.

The CPD has not experienced any technical issues with the devices or infrastructure. They recently upgraded their organization’s IT software and believe this upgrade has contributed immensely to the successful utilization of VieVu’s proprietary software. CPD has decided to retain all video data for 1 year.

The CPD has not added staff to manage the video data. They have assigned their Operation’s Agent to handle the data as a collateral duty.

The police officer’s union has embraced this technology without conflict. They believe the videos are essential to clearly display the quality work their officers are producing daily.

The CPD has reported a significant decrease in citizen complaints since the inception of the PVRD project.

The CPD did not have cost analysis available at this time, but they believe funding for this technology will remain.

Attachment #23

Coeur D'Alene Police Department

COEUR D'ALENE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	325
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	40

Coeur D'Alene Police Department tested and evaluated several PVRD manufacturers including Digital Ally, Team Intel and Taser. In 2012, The Coeur D'Alene Police Department (CDPD) procured 40 VieVu Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs) for their officers.

One device the CDPD tested was the Vidmic Generation I. Currently, one patrol unit is utilizing this device. The camera is built into the microphone that attaches to the officer's radio and has an optional earpiece. The concept of this unit is solid, but in practical use they have encountered several issues. Though the video/audio quality is good, the microphone frequently breaks and the unit itself loses power within about 2 ½ hours (without recording). It was determined that if the microphone quit working, the officer could no longer communicate on their radio causing severe officer safety issues. Officers also complained about the weight of the device as well as the button size. Additionally, it is hard for the officers to determine if the device is activated. CDPD identified that Vidmic did not have the best overall features. The CDPD paid \$700 for each device.

Ultimately, CDPD elected to utilize the VieVu LE-2 because of its stand alone quality and its ease of use. They determined that the VieVu LE-2 is a quality audio/video worn camera solution that would integrate into their existing Viper system without purchasing proprietary software and that their officers could use without any special assistance. VieVu is the only vendor who met all the criteria they were looking for.

Allocated funds from their budget were used to purchase the PVRDs. VieVu sold CDPD 40 PVRDs for the price of 37 PVRDs. The acquisition of PVRDs came at a cost of \$31,500. The 40 PVRDs are issued to some of their patrol and traffic officers and the remaining devices are held and checked out by supervisors on an "as needed" basis.

Attachment #24

Cook County Sheriff's Department

COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	3500
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	30

Cook County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) is one of the foremost leaders in the utilization of Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs) in custodial facilities. They are currently utilizing the Taser Axon Flex. The CCSO is testing 30 Taser Axon Flex devices in their Corrections Division. Though the use of PVRDs is still considered a pilot project, the CCSO has identified several benefits to using the PVRDs.

The CCSO decided to strategically deploy the acquired PVRDs. They identified the locations within their jail facilities which had the most uses of force and allegations of misconduct and issued the PVRDs to deputies working those high risk areas. Since the PVRDs have been deployed in the identified areas, use of force incidents and allegations of misconduct have declined.

Executive Director of the Cook County Department of Corrections, Daniel Moreci, stated that the PVRD technology has proven to be a strong deterrent in regards to actions precipitating use of force incidents. He stated that inmates routinely comply with staff instructions when they know they're being videotaped.

The CCSO has utilized an "event based" deployment program in relation to activation of the device. Staff is encouraged to activate the system when they encounter a situation that may need to be documented. This activation strategy has been effective in empowering staff to utilize the device in critical incidents.

The CCSO has not identified any issues with data management. However, they cannot forecast infrastructure needs should they implement a large scale PVRD program.

The CCSO has not added staff to manage their video data at this point.

Attachment #25

Coronado Police Department

CORONADO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	44
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2011
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	14



The Coronado Police Department (CPD) introduced Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) technology into their agency in 2011. They utilize the Taser Axon Flex device and have found it very useful in creating a transparent and self-aware organization. The PVRD technology has improved their evidence collection by providing “real-time” auditory and aural video data.

The CPD has also benefitted from the ability to record all citizen contacts. This has greatly reduced their citizen’s complaints. They utilize Lexipol for risk management support.

There are several features that the CPD have identified. The CPD believes the 30-second buffer is paramount in capturing the early stages of events. They identified the devices ease of use, light-weight, multiple mounting options, and low light camera availability.

The CPD has not incurred any infrastructure issues. They utilize a cloud based system to store their video data. They download their video daily and they retain all video data for a minimum of three years.

The CPD has invested approximately \$25,000 for this technology.

Attachment #26

Danville Police Department

DANVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	133
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	15

The Danville Police Department (DPD) has 133 sworn officers and serves a community of 44,000 residents. In 2010, DPD launched a Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) Program utilizing 15 Taser Axon Flex. The DPD also tested several other devices and utilized various mounting positions. The DPD chose not to provide the competing solutions tested.

DPD identified several issues with competing solutions. Other devices had poor video quality in low light and did not perform well in dynamic police activity. Downloading video files was time consuming and many of the files were found to be corrupt. In addition, the devices had poor audio quality.

The DPD ultimately decided to use the Taser Axon Flex solution. DPD liked the robust construction of the units and felt that the video and audio quality was far better than the competing solutions. The activation was simple and the buffering capability proved to be crucial in dynamic situations. The Axon Flex also featured a variety of mounting positions including specially designed glasses, an epaulet mount, a lapel mount and a chest mount, which gave the opportunity to choose the mount that best suited their needs. The uploading and tagging system made data retrieval easier and the Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) seamlessly downloaded data to the “cloud” within seconds. A major advantage of the Taser Axon Flex is the 7 hour battery life, which is far better than the competing solutions. was a feature that was crucial in dynamic situations)

Representatives from the DPD believe strongly that this technology is a deterrent to criminal activity, acts as an effective risk management system, and provides a means to increase transparency. Lastly, the DPD has seen a substantial decrease in citizen complaints against officers wearing PVRDs.

Attachment #27

East Bay Regional Parks Police Department

EAST BAY REGIONAL PARKS DISTRICT POLICE

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	75
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU LE-2
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	60



In 2010, the East Bay Regional Parks District Police (EBRP) began utilizing Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRDs). After testing and evaluating various PVRDs, the EBRP chose the VieVu LE-2.

The EBRP identified several positive features of the VieVu LE-2. They felt that it was user friendly and that it acted as an effective deterrent to citizens making false allegations against officers. The EBRP appreciated the device's ability to document incidents in "real-time" and also the manufacturer's cooperation in solving software issues.

The EBRP also identified a few limitations of the device. First, the device had poor durability. The clips used to affix the device to an officer's uniform were easily broken and many of the cases split apart. Also, the battery life did not last up to the time period specified by the manufacturer. EBRP also experienced data corruption and lost video files due to a software update that reset all of the retention settings. EBRP returned 33 percent of their devices for repair.

The EBRP invested approximately \$40,000 in PVRD technology. At the time of this report, they had not incurred additional infrastructure costs. They did specify any retention period for collected video data.

Attachment #28

Edmonton Police Service

EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE

EDMONTON, CANADA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	1580
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	RS3-SX- TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	31



Edmonton Police Service (EPS) currently utilizes Reveal Media's RS3-SX (31 devices) and Taser Axon Flex (7 devices) Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD). Their agency has experienced significant problems with any kind of automated „back-end' processes to manage the data from both devices they use. They are having difficulty minimizing the time the officers put into uploading and managing the files as well as providing appropriate security and chain of custody for those files and warn potential users not to underestimate the back-end data management process.

The EPS has mandated that officers download all video data at the end of each shift. Due to the PVRD pilot beginning in September of 2012, they have not experienced any issues with retrieval of data. They have determined to store all video data up to one year.

The EPS has added additional staff to handle the data management.

The EPS received a \$150,000 grant from the Canadian Police Research Centre. They have augmented those funds with an additional \$315,000 to launch this technology. They purchased each device for \$1,200.

The EPS is required to provide a written conclusion of this pilot program in the Fall of 2014

Attachment #29

Fort Worth Police Department

FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	1510
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	50

The Fort Worth Police Department (FWPD) established a pilot project for Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) technology in the spring of 2012 and is currently using the Taser Axon Flex.

Even though the FWPD is currently in the test and evaluation phase of their pilot project, they have identified several positive aspects of the Taser Axon Flex. First, FWPD appreciates the ability to capture the incident from the officer's point of view. FWPD uses Evidence.com and finds that is an effective system for data management. FWPD also likes that the camera is attached to the officer, which prevents the officer from having to re-mount the camera when he gets into his vehicle.

The FWPD is concerned with the potential costs of future video and data storage, should they choose to expand their deployment of PVRDs. They are currently utilizing Evidence.com to store their video and data. They are pleased that the software updates on Evidence.com are handled by the manufacturer and have not created any issues with their IT department. Thus, they have not had to fund any additional IT staff to manage the PVRDs.

Because the technology is still new to their agency, FWPD noted that their officers are somewhat skeptical of the agency's intentions. They have also identified minor hardware issues with their existing infrastructure.

The FWPD is retaining all video data for 6 months for routine interactions, however, they are retaining footage of vehicle pursuits or uses of force for two years.

The FWPD paid approximately \$900 for each device and are concerned with potential infrastructure costs associated with a large scale deployment of PVRDs

Attachment #30

Greenwood Police Department

GREENWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT
GREENWOOD, ARKANSAS



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS: 22
PVRD MANUFACTURER: TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE: 2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs: 22

The Greenwood Police Department (GPD) introduced Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) technology into their agency in 2012. They tested several solutions, but chose the Taser Axon Flex PVRD.

The main reason for the inception of this technology was to act as a strong risk management tool. GPD feels that the use of the Taser Axon Flex is a strong deterrent against frivolous complaints, helps to portray transparency, and is an effective tool to capture incidents as they evolved. The technology has proven to reduce complaints and has helped to hold their personnel accountable for their words and actions.

The GPD has not identified any dissatisfaction with the PVRD technology. They are currently utilizing Evidence.com for storage and video data management, which, according to GPD representatives, has been a seamless solution.

The GPD conducts internal training for the device. The GPD does not function with a union for their sworn members, thus, there has not been any formalized objection to the PVRD.

The retention timetable varies according to the “seriousness” of the video data collected and the potential for civil litigation.

Attachment #31

Johnson County Sheriff's Office

JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

OLATHE, KANSAS



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	450
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2011
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	25

Johnson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO) employs 450 sworn personnel. JCSO tested and used the Taser Axon Pro and Axon Flex from January 2011 to March 2011. Currently, Johnson County Sheriff's Office uses 25 Taser Axon Flex devices and provides two hours of training for their new PVRD users.

The department appreciated the high quality video display and the user friendliness of the Taser Axon Flex. They also liked the recording buffer of the Taser Axon devices as well as the functionality of Taser's back-end data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded into Taser's Evidence.com at the end of every shift with various retention periods. Johnson County Sheriff's Office stated the audio and video are excellent and there have been numerous instances where the videos have immediately resolved civilian complaints of misconduct by officers. Furthermore, Johnson County Sheriff's Office stated they haven't experienced any negative issues with the device or software program for the Taser Axon Flex.

During the testing and evaluation period for PVRD's, the Johnson County Sheriff's Office also tested the Taser Axon Pro devices. During this testing period, the officers noted several issues with the GPS tracking feature. These issues have been nonexistent with the Taser Axon Flex.

When the Johnson County Sheriff's Office began deploying the PVRD's, their officers were initially resistant. The officers felt the PVRD's were invading their personal privacy and many felt uncomfortable wearing the device. However, once the officers understood the many benefits of the PVRD, they would not begin their shift without it. Johnson County Sheriff's Office employees are non-union.

Johnson County Sheriff's Office spent approximately \$800 per Axon Flex kit plus an additional \$600 per device per year for Evidence.com capabilities.

Attachment #32

Lake Forest Park Police Department

LAKE FOREST PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT
LAKE FOREST PARK, WASHINGTON



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS: 17
PVRD MANUFACTURER: VIEVU
PVRDs USED SINCE: 2010
QUANTITY OF PVRDs: 6

The Lake Forest Park Police Department (LFPPD) began a pilot program utilizing Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in 2010. The LFPPD utilized the VieVu device as their PVRD. This program was voluntary and was designed to show transparency, protection against frivolous complaints, and memorialize critical incidents.

The LFPPD experienced software issues and determined that downloading devices took an extremely long time to download data files. Overall, the officers believed the devices were useful in reducing complaints and capturing an incident from the officer's perspective.

Recently, the LFPPD ended the pilot program due to union issues. According to representatives, the union protested the use of collected video to be utilized for personnel evaluations. Moreover, the union protested the failure of a standardized PVRD policy to be written.

All video data was retained for 90 days in routine deployments. Video data involving significant events such as uses of force, complaints, evidence in prosecution were burned to disc and held indefinitely.

Attachment #33

Lake Havasu Police Department

LAKE HAVASU CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
LAKE HAVASU, ARIZONA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS: 95
PVRD MANUFACTURER: TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE: 2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs: 12

Lake Havasu City Police Department (LHPD) employs 130 personnel. They tested and used the Taser Axon Pro from June to December 2010, and VieVu and Vidmic prior to that. Currently, Lake Havasu City Police uses 20 Taser Axon Flex and has provided 1-2 hours of training to PVRD users.

LHPD appreciates the head-worn perspective and recording buffer of the Taser Axon devices as well as the functionality of Taser's back-end data management and storage solution Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded into Taser's Evidence.com at the end of every shift and retained for up to 10 years, depending on the type of evidence, unless manually deleted. The audio and video from the Taser devices are excellent and there have been at least six instances where the videos immediately resolved civilian complaints of misconduct. The only problem that Lake Havasu Police has experienced with the Taser devices is durability of the wiring on the Taser Axon Pro.

In contrast to the Taser devices, the VieVu and VidMic devices that Lake Havasu tested, which were worn on the uniform front, created poor videos due to wobbling on the uniform and constant blockage of important views due to arms and weapons being raised in front of the camera. Also, neither the VieVu nor the Vidmic offered recording buffers, so critical incidents occurring prior to activation were not captured. They also reported a lack of proper back-end storage for VieVu and Vidmic.

Lake Havasu Police Department has experienced some resistance from their association leadership (they do not operate under union contracts) but feel that the association is coming to the realization that this technology is inevitable and will become a community expectation. They have also been focusing on highlighting the number of complaints that resolve in officers' favor when video evidence exists. Officers are happy when they learn that complaints were resolved without having to submit to Internal Affairs interviews.

A Lake Havasu City Officer was involved in the fatal shooting of a suspect while wearing the Taser Axon device and the video evidence enabled the County Attorney to make a swift determination of justification.

Lake Havasu Police Department spent approximately \$1000 per Axon Flex kit plus an additional \$600 per device per year for Evidence.com.

Attachment #34

Los Angeles Police Department

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	9,925
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	N/A
PVRDs USED SINCE:	N/A
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	0



The Los Angeles Police Department is currently NOT deploying or utilizing PVRD technology. The LAPD has been examining PVRDs since 2008 and has conducted limited testing. LAPD personnel have indicated the PVRDs have provided mixed results. They indicated there is a substantial potential of the camera view being obscured by an officer's arms or equipment, depending on placement, and the video quality of the PVRD cameras at night was inadequate for the LAPD's needs. The LAPD representative indicated they have examined 6-10 of the most prevalent PVRD models in the law enforcement market, over the past few years, and feel that an in-car-video solution is a better fit for their organization than PVRDs.

The LAPD has not conducted a formal test & evaluation or a field trial of any PVRD systems.

Attachment #35

Marine Police Department

MARINE POLICE DEPARTMENT
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS: 63
PVRD MANUFACTURER: VieVu-LE 2 & SCORPION
PVRDs USED SINCE: 2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs: 63

The Marine Police Department (MPD) introduced Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) technology into their agency in 2009. They utilized the VieVu-LE2 device. The MPD identified several problematic issues with the devices. They found the clip that affix to their lapels to be easily breakable and they have replaced several devices. They also have experienced software issues with video data downloads on VieVu devices. The problem has reached a level where the officers have brought their personal laptops into court to present video evidence in cases.

The MPD utilizes internal storage for video data. They decided to allow officers to review video footage prior to submitting reports and prior to court proceedings.

The MPD has replaced VieVu PVRDs with Scorpion devices. They have recently instituted these devices and have not collected enough data to comment on their strengths and weaknesses.

All video data is initially stored on their Panasonic Toughbooks MDC computers inside their patrol vehicles.

The MPD has a standard 21 day retention period for all routine video data. However, the retention for all significant incidents such as uses of force, complaints, and evidentiary valuable data for an indefinite time period.

Attachment #36

Mesa Police Department

MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT

MESA, ARIZONA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	780
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	50

In October 2012, the Mesa Police Department (MPD) launched a Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) program utilizing Taser Axon Flex cameras. The MPD purchased 50 units for their patrol units. They have not elected to use them in their jail because they feel that the closed-circuit television (CCTV) that is already in place is sufficient.

So far, the MPD is impressed with the robustness of the units and the easy access for officers to review video footage. The on-officer body camera continuously loops video recording for up to 30 seconds before the recording is started by the officer. This buffering feature records video only, no audio, while buffering. MPD feels this feature is a huge benefit in capturing as much of an incident as possible. The only identified negative aspect of the PVRD involves tagging files after download. This process is consuming a considerable amount of officers' time. They have found that utilizing an optional Android device allows for immediate tagging of files at the time the video is taken. MPD noted that they are in the infancy of utilizing this technology and it is possible that other complications may arise.

The MPD is utilizing Evidence.com to handle their video data management. Thus far, they have not encountered any negative aspects of this technology. The MPD has not added any additional staff to manage the video data and plan to provide a comprehensive report to their Executive Staff which will outline "best practices" and a "needs" assessment.

MPD purchased 50 Taser Axon Flex for approximately \$68,000 which includes one free year of Evidence.com. They plan to budget for future storage of video files in upcoming yearly budgets.

Attachment #37

Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office

MIAMI-DADE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

MIAMI, FLORIDA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	3,034
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TBD
PVRDs USED SINCE:	TBD
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	0

The Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office (MDSO) is in the process of determining the feasibility of implementing a Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) program within their County Jails. Other than the fiscal assessment concerns, they have significant issues relating to compliance with union requests. These issues revolve around potential surreptitious conversations between union members and supervision.

They also have concerns with large scale video storage that are deemed cost prohibitive at this time.

The MDSO is hopeful that a swift and equitable resolution can be achieved and that they can explore the use of PVRD technology within their jails.

Attachment #38

Modesto Police Department

MODESTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	285
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	131



The Modesto Police Department (MPD) introduced Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) technology into their agency in 2012. They tested several solutions, but chose the Taser Axon Flex.

The MPD identified several positive features within this technology. The Taser Axon Flex, because it is capable of mounting on more locations than just a chest mounted camera, can capture events from the officer's perspective. MPD feels that the use of the Taser Axon Flex allows transparency and accountability within their organization and enables quick resolution of citizen complaints. The videos recorded by the Taser Axon Flex capture critical evidence and spontaneous statements which can exonerate law enforcement officers from false allegations. The thirty second buffer capability allows the user to capture the events precipitating confrontations.

The MPD also identified problematic issues with the device. The wire from the camera to the device was fragile. Also, MPD lost video data that was unrecoverable.

The MPD utilizes Evidence.com for video storage. They decided to allow officers to review video footage prior to submitting reports and prior to court proceedings. The MPD hired two data managers to assist the district attorney's office in retrieving data for case proceedings. The salaries range from 35,000-40,000 annually for these positions. The MPD made an initial \$127,000 investment to upgrade their infrastructure.

All video data is stored off-site and the cost is dictated by the actual storage needed in GB's and associated retention periods. The MPD does not have a set retention period for stored video.

Attachment #39

Mountain View Police Department

MOUNTAIN VIEW POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	96
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	10

Mountain View Police Department (MVPD) employs 96 sworn personnel. They are presently in the Test and Evaluation phase of PVRDs and software. Currently, Mountain View Police officers are testing 10 Taser Axon Flex devices and have been provided new user training by Taser.

Mountain View Police Department likes the simplicity and ease of use offered by the Taser Axon Flex Device. Additionally, they like Taser's back-end data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded into Taser's Evidence.com at the end of every shift and retained for various periods of time. Mountain View Police Department also appreciated Taser Axon's high quality video and audio display.

Mountain View Police Department stated they had some issues with the Taser Axon's wiring system that connects the device to the power source. They also noted downloading issues with the device. However, these issues were quickly corrected by the vendor.

The Mountain View Police Officer's Union has agreed to this pilot program and will express their concerns at a later date, should the department decide to deploy PVRDs. The officers currently participating in the pilot program are doing so on a voluntary basis.

Due to Mountain View Police Department being in the Test and Evaluation phase, they have not purchased any PVR devices or software.

Attachment #40

Oakland Police Department

OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	637
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2011
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	350

In 2004, the Oakland Public Safety Committee authorized the Department to implement a demonstration project whereby vendors installed cameras in six police vehicles for a 95-day period at no cost to the City. During this period, 74 officers used the camera-equipped vehicles. Prior to the start of the pilot program, 15 of the 74 officers (20%) received a total of 18 Internal Affairs complaints. During the demonstration period, none of the officers using the camera-equipped vehicles received complaints. Conversely, during the same demonstration period, 15 of the 74 officers who were not driving camera-equipped vehicles received a total of 15 complaints. As a result of the success of the demonstration, the Department was directed to pursue the permanent installation of an in-car video system.

The Oakland Police Department entered into a contract with Digital Patroller in 2006 and purchased an in-car video management system (ICVMS). The system subsequently did not work properly and did not meet the needs of the department. In addition, Digital Patroller filed for bankruptcy in 2009. In response, Oakland Police staff has researched alternative systems as well as vendors.

In 2011, the Oakland Police Department (OPD) implemented a pilot program utilizing the VIEVU LE-2 PVRD. VIEVU, designs, develops, manufactures and markets wearable video cameras for the worldwide law enforcement market. Specifically, it manufactures a portable recording device (Model PVR-LE2) which is worn on the police uniform. Staff has conducted extensive research on this specific product including site visits to local agencies to obtain feedback.

A representative from OPD noted some early IT problems relating to “locked up” servers and slow downloads. They rectified the problem by through corrective software.

Implementation of PVRDs has provided a tool for reducing the number of police misconduct allegations by offering video evidence of citizen contacts and encouraging professional conduct.

Attachment #41

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office

PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	1536
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON FLEX
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	10



The Palm Beach Sheriff's Office (PBSO) purchased 10 Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) to conduct test and evaluation on this technology. They chose the Taser Axon Flex as their only solution. The technology was given excellent reviews by their deputies and they anticipate a large scale deployment.

The PBSO was extremely excited with the possibilities associated with this technology for patrol division and especially corrections division. However, a financial study of "back-end" infrastructure costs associated with data storage, data management, and overall commensurate cost deemed this to be cost prohibitive for their agency.

The PBSO has transitioned into utilizing the devices for training only. They use them to critique building searches, interview techniques, and other various tactical related training scenarios.

Attachment #42

Phoenix Police Department

PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	3,000
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	50



The Phoenix Police Department (PPD) consists of approximately 3,000 sworn police officers. In 2012, they received a \$500,000 grant for personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD). In their strategic plan, they will purchase 50 units with an anticipated cost of \$1,000 per unit. This model allocates approximately \$450,000 for infrastructure costs.

The PPD have taken a progressive approach and outsourced data management to Arizona State University (ASU). ASU's role is not only to collect data, but to examine the data and complete a comprehensive study on community reaction to create a "best practices model" as it relates to the introduction of this technology. This study will also consist of a complete analysis of the effectiveness of the technology. The cost of this aspect of the project is \$250,000 which is more than 50% of the overall allotment of funding. The PPD plan is to have their Forensics Division partner with ASU to act as liaison between the university and the police department.

Commencing November, 2012, PPD will launch a unique training mechanism. They will introduce the PVRD technology to their cadets in the academy by utilizing it during roleplaying scenarios. This will ensure that their officers will be trained in PVRD technology from the onset.

Representatives from the PPD anticipate garnering valuable data that will enable their agency to determine the role and scope of PVRD technology to improve transparency and effectiveness.

Attachment #43

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE
PITTSBURGH, PA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	849
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	50

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police employs 849 sworn personnel. The only device they have tested or deployed is the Taser Axon Flex. Currently, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has 50 PVRDs deployed within their patrol division and provides 90-120 minutes of training for new PVRD users.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police likes the size, weight and user friendly features the device has to offer. The Bureau also complimented Taser's data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. At the conclusion of their shift, officers download their videos into Evidence.com, where the videos are retained for various periods of time based on legal requirements. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police also appreciated the high quality audio and video offered by the Taser Axon Flex device. The Bureau's only issue with the PVR device was operator error, which was quickly corrected.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Union supports the use of PVRDs and finds them to be a viable tool to aid the officers in their duties. Since the deployment of PVR devices, the Bureau has seen a significant decline in civilian complaints and most officer misconduct allegations have been quickly resolved by simply viewing the video.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has spent a total of \$72,990 for the Taser Axon Flex devices and an additional \$88,289 to accommodate the additional storage space needed.

Attachment #44

Polk County Sheriff's Office

POLK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
DES MOINES, IOWA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	456
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	15

In March 2011, Polk County Sheriff's Department began testing the Taser Axon then the Taser Axon Flex. In July 2011, 15 Taser Axon Flex Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) were purchased for use by their "Utility Response Teams" within their detention facility. The response teams are used for any problematic issues which may arise in the jail. Polk County Sheriff's employs 456 personnel and houses approximately 800-900 inmates in their detention facilities at any given time. In-house training was provided by Taser and was included in the purchase of the PVRDs.

Polk County Sheriff's Department likes the ease of use of the Taser Axon Flex, as well as the company support and quality of both the product and the video it produces. The only mechanical problem reported by users was durability of the wire connections from the Axon controller to the camera. This problem was promptly addressed by Taser. Polk County Sheriff's uses Taser's proprietary web-based data storage and management solution Evidence.com. Videos are downloaded on a daily basis and time stamped for chain of evidence purposes. Retention policy varies based on the content of the video and the potential for litigation.

Staff was initially skeptical of the "Big Brother" mentality that they felt the PVRDs were promoting, however, quickly acclimated to the technology when they realized that it fully portrayed incidents that otherwise may have been harmful to them. Polk County Sheriffs experienced a death within a detention facility one year prior to implementation where employees were unable to fully defend their actions because stationary cameras lacked audio and did not capture all aspects of the incident. Overall, the use of the Taser Axon Flex within Polk County Sheriff's Office has not only provided their agency irrefutable evidence against allegations of improprieties, but has also had a positive impact on staff's critical thinking and decision making. Polk County is currently looking into expanding their PVRD program.

Polk County Sheriff's paid just over \$60,000 for 15 Taser Axon Flex kits, including all accessories, an extended warranty and 2 years of Evidence.com for data storage.

Their Risk Management contributed funds to the purchase after realizing its effectiveness at minimizing litigation costs they would have otherwise been responsible for paying.

Attachment #45

Post Falls Police Department

POST FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

POST FALLS, IDAHO



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	40
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU LE-2
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	8

Post Falls Police Department (PFPD) employs 40 sworn personnel. They have used the Viewu LE-2 exclusively since 2009. Currently, Post Falls Police Department uses 8 Viewu LE-2 devices and provides 30 minutes of training to each PVRD user. The city has recently budgeted for the allocation of 32 more Viewu LE-2 devices.

PFPD appreciate the ability to capture video when the officer is away from the in-car video system as well as the quality of video displayed by the Viewu device. PFPD also like how Viewu's software is compatible with their department's current software system. All videos are downloaded by the officers at the conclusion of their shift and retained for a minimum of five years. The audio and video from the Viewu have been used during complaints of misconduct, court trials and lawsuits. The only problem Post Falls Police Department experienced with the Viewu devices was the durability of the "clip" mechanism that has a tendency to break.

Post Falls Police Department's Union supports the use of the Viewu LE-2 device and finds it to be a viable tool to aid the officers in their duties. Officers are happy when they learn that complaints were resolved without having to submit to an Internal Affairs interview.

Post Falls Police Department spent \$800 per Viewu LE-2 device and an additional \$17,000 to accommodate the additional storage space needed.

Attachment #46

Rialto Police Department

RIALTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

RIALTO, CA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	95
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	60

The Rialto Police Department employs 133 personnel. They began using the Taser Axon Flex device in February 2012. Currently, the Rialto Police Department has 54 Taser Axon Flex devices deployed within their patrol division. The Department provides thirty minutes of training for new users. This training is normally conducted during shift briefings.

The Rialto Police Department likes the Taser Axon Flex's ease of use and user friendly functions. The department also complimented the Taser's simple to use data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. At the conclusion of their shift, officers download their videos into Evidence.com, where the videos are retained for a period of two (2) years. The Rialto Police Department also appreciated the Taser Axon Flex's high quality audio and video output. However, the officers did complain that the download and upload process was slow, but this issue was quickly corrected by the vendor.

During the initial implementation of the PVR devices, the Rialto Police Department executives met with Union representatives to openly discuss the Union's concerns. After changes were made to the department's policy regarding the allowing of Internal Affairs personnel to view downloaded videos at random, the Union supported the deployment of PVR devices. Since the deployment of PVR devices the Rialto Police Department has seen a significant decline in civilian complaints and use of force incidences.

The Rialto Police Department has spent approximately \$94,000 for the deployment of the Taser Axon Flex system. This cost includes 60 PVR devices, accessories, training, charging banks and the use of Evidence.com.

Attachment #47

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	1,700
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	20

The San Bernardino Sheriff's Department (SBSD) began testing and evaluating PVRD technology in February 2012. SBSD is currently utilizing the Taser Axon.

The SBSD has not experienced any significant issues with the technology. The only issue they noted was discomfort while wearing the device, but they are slowly getting acclimated to wearing the device. Because this technology is relatively new to SBSD, they do not feel that they can make determinations as to advantages and disadvantages of the device.

The SBSD has not established a policy on the use of PVRD technology, and their Sheriff will make a determination as to feasibility of the concept.

Attachment #48

San Jose Police Department

SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	1100
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	20



In December, 2009, the San Jose Police Department (SJPD) initiated a pilot program of the TASER AXON PVRD. SJPD used the TASER AXON for approximately eight months.

During their pilot program, there were twenty police officers that used the PVRD during their shifts. Over the eight month period, the officers logged hundreds of hours of calls for service and citizen contacts. Ten of these videos were used as evidence in criminal proceedings. Two videos were used by police officers in their defense in civil litigation. One video was used in an internal affairs investigation.

Interestingly, the PVRD was used in crime scene investigations by memorializing images of the scene upon the officer's arrival. There were some instances where an individual changed their "hostile" approach to an officer when they learned that they were being videotaped. Also, SJPD believes that the PVRD encouraged an increase in professionalism by their officers. Due to budgetary constraints, SJPD had to curtail the pilot program. Overall, they had a positive experience with the TASER AXON PVRD.

The SJPD will retain all collected video data for one year.

Attachment #49

Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office

SEDGWICK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
WICHITA, KANSAS



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	456
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VieVu
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	15

The Detention Bureau of the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) is composed of the operations and support divisions. The Operations Division is tasked with monitoring daily operations and maintaining a safe, secure and humane environment for more than 1500 inmates. SCSO purchased 28 VieVu PVRDs at a cost of \$830 per unit, and have not incurred additional infrastructure costs because they are utilizing existing software.

In 2009, the SCSO launched innovative and proactive Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) technology in their detention centers. The PVRDs have been used exclusively by supervisors.

The SCSO identified several benefits and positive features of the VieVu technology. The device is user friendly and unobtrusive. The videos are easily downloaded and retrieval of data is simple. The security features are very convenient for supervisory inquiries and prevent other users from deleting videos. VieVu has been helpful in repairing and troubleshooting their devices. One of the most important advantages is that the video evidence has been helpful in prosecution of assaults against staff. The use of the PVRDs has also led to a reduction in complaints against staff.

The SCSO has also identified limitations of the device. The units themselves are somewhat fragile and the clips that attach them to the uniform are easily broken. SCSO has also experienced issues with the USB port getting damaged because it is difficult to distinguish which way to insert the cable. Damage to the USB port prevents the user from being able to download and charge the device.

The SCSO indicated a significant potential issue is the concept of diminishing returns in reference to the deterrent value of PVRDs. The greatest deterrent value of the PVRD is expected to be experienced when they are first deployed. Once inmates and department personnel become acclimated to the presence of PVRDs, there may be a waning awareness of their existence and therefore a diminished deterrent value. Once the use of PVRD technology becomes a new standard practice, the deterrent effect and benefit experienced may fade. This phenomenon was experienced by the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department in Wichita, Kansas where they discovered a diminished deterrent value over prolonged use of the PVRD systems.

The SCSO currently retain video data indefinitely, however, they anticipate changing the retention to 5 years after a policy revision.

Attachment #50

Union City Police Department

UNION CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNION CITY, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	77
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	80

The Union City Police Department (UPD) employs 108 personnel, 77 of which are sworn. The UPD tested the Taser Axon, VidMic and the VieVu LE-1 in 2009 and are currently using 80 VieVu PVR-LE2 on both sworn and civilian staff. Training was provided only during briefing.

They report that the PVR-LE2 is easy to use and appreciate the lack of wires as well as the lack of ongoing maintenance costs. The main problem is that the clips that enable the user to affix the device to his/her uniform are easily broken. They use the VieVu Veripatrol proprietary software to interface with their 20 TB, Windows based server solution and have not experienced serious issues. All videos related to an investigation are burned onto a CD and booked. Otherwise, videos are automatically purged after 72 hours unless marked "do not delete."

Union City officers had problems with the many wires attached to the Taser Axon PVRD. They also did not like the device near their heads and found it uncomfortable to wear.

Some of the prosecutors at the Alameda County District Attorney's office "loved" the videos that have been produced by the VieVu PVRD. They found them particularly helpful with victim statements that tended to change when they testified in court. Staff was initially concerned that the "admin was out to get them" but after a "huge" decrease in civilian complaints and a collaborative policy creation effort, concerns were alleviated.

Union City Police Department spent approximately \$106,000.00 for the implementation of their PVRD program.

Attachment #51

Vallejo Police Department

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	74
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	VIEVU
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2011
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	20

The City of Vallejo Police Department (VPD) has 74 sworn police officers. It started using VIEVU PVRDs in March, 2011. At that time, they considered three types of PVRDs: VidMic, VieVu and Taser.

Overall, VPD has been very happy with the results of the VIEVU. Initially, there were problems with the location of the PVRD on the police officer: center body mass or lapel. When it was on the lapel, the device kept moving around and the picture was not on the subject before the officer. They have also experienced problems with the memory of the VIEVU since it has limited memory. The device cannot stay on for long periods of time. They also have one instance of the video being “lost” and irretrievable after the incident. Accidental activation is an additional problem experienced by VPD. They have found that the device easily turns on when it is placed in a bag after the officer is done with his tour, which causes the battery to lose its charge.

Overall, they have been very satisfied with the PVRDs and they feel the devices have helped reduce meritless allegations of police misconduct. They cited incidents where video evidence allowed the case to be resolved before turning into an Internal Affairs investigation.

From a legal perspective, they have had the videos introduced by the police officers during court testimony. They have not encountered any evidentiary problems with the videos coming in as part of the people’s case and they feel that the presence of legal counsel overseeing the program has contributed to that benefit.

They also mentioned that the videos are secure in their own infrastructure and that the software that VIEVU uses prevents the video from being tampered with. The software prevents any accidental erasure of the video and anytime the video is accessed, there is a record of who accessed the recorded media.

They stressed that it was important to include legal counsel when drafting the policy for the PVRDs. They feel that the key to success is having a policy that addresses all the concerns when utilizing a PVRD.

Attachment #52

Dakota County Attorney's Office- PVRD Survey

DAKOTA COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
HASTINGS, MINNESOTA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	N/A
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2009
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	N/A

One of the police agencies in the Dakota County Attorney's Office's jurisdiction utilizes the TASER AXON PVRD. We contacted Scott Hersey, Assistant County Attorney who provided data regarding the Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) technology.

Mr. Hersey stated that their agency been very impressed with the video and audio quality of the TASER AXON device. He has found that juries enjoy seeing the video since "it puts them at the scene." He has found no problem getting the video into evidence since he introduces the video through the officer that took the video. He has not had any attorney challenge him on the authenticity of the video.

Attachment #53

South Dakota State Attorney's Office- PVRD Survey

STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA



NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS: N/A
PVRD MANUFACTURER: TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE: N/A
QUANTITY OF PVRDs: N/A

One of the police agencies in this prosecutorial office's jurisdiction has been using the TASER AXON Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD). LASD spoke with the managing prosecutor, Laurie Eilers, from that office. Overall, Miss Eilers has had tremendous success with the videos produced by the TASER AXON device. One judge stated to her that it was the "most powerful evidence" he has ever seen.

Miss Eilers has used the videos in pre-trial hearings, trials, and in sentencing hearings. She has found the video to be a tremendous help in resolving cases.

There have been some problems with the device. The video does not capture a lot of detail if the setting is dark. At night, it is hard to discern the actions of some people. The bigger problem for the prosecutors has been that the devices only record 30 minute long videos, which do not always capture the events in their entirety. The TASER AXON device has a limited run time of 30 minutes. She informed me of cases where she wanted to hear what happened next but the video ends without warning.

From a legal perspective, she had one problem introducing the video evidence since the video captured the images and statements of witnesses that had not been subpoenaed to court. The judge ruled the tape inadmissible since the witnesses were never brought to court for questioning during the proceeding. Miss Eilers felt this could have been addressed by way of subpoenas or by way of editing the video.

She stated that she has never had defense counsel challenge her on the authenticity of the tape so she was not able to comment on how TASER AXON would provide support in those instances. She stated that she has seen positive results in criminal proceedings involving domestic violence. The videotapes have helped the victim recall the level of violence he/she encountered by their spouse during the night in question. Accordingly, more plea deals are successfully completed prior to a trial. She also recounted several instances where the videotape cleared police officers in civil litigation matters.

Attachment #54

ALADS Union Bulletin

Please distribute this information to all Deputy Sheriffs and District Attorney Investigators at your work location.



4-1-1

www.ALADS.org
Hotline (323) 213-4020

Volume 15, Issue 6
Thursday, March 8, 2012

Personal Recording Device Pilot Program IT'S VOLUNTARY!

Don't be coerced into participating.

Earlier this year, the Sheriff's Department initiated a ***pilot program*** to determine the value of utilizing personal recording devices. Deputies at MCJ and TTCF were offered the use of the video/audio recording equipment as part of the test.

As with any ***voluntary*** pilot program, the participation by ALADS members is to be determined by the member, not supervisors or command staff.

It is a violation of Department policy for ALADS members to be threatened by command staff for any members' decision not to 'volunteer'.

Despite the Department's clear policies against coercion, anecdotal accounts of such threats from supervisory and command staff have surfaced.

If you, or any ALADS member working at your location experience coercion related to the Department's Personal Recording Device Pilot Program, contact your ALADS representative immediately.

To end this type of policy violation, ALADS representatives need first-hand accounts of when, where and who violated the Department's policies.

CALL ALADS AT (323) 213-4005.



ALADS (323) 213 4005

www.ALADS.org



Attachment #55

Austin Police Department- PVRD Policy



Austin Police Department
Special Order #2011-02

Personnel affected: All APD Employees

Reason for Special Order: Replaces Special Order #2011-01, Body Worn Digital Recording Systems

Effective Date: September 19, 2011.

All APD personnel will electronically acknowledge receipt of a Special Order through the Master Work Schedule (http://coacprod.coacd.org/apd_mws/default.cfm)

Steps to electronically acknowledge receipt of Special Order 2011-02:

1. Log in to the Master Work Schedule using your personal Employee Number and Password.
2. Click on 'Read Orders' in the left column
3. Click on 'Read' to acknowledge you have received Special Order 2011-02

Commanders (or their designee) will ensure their employees have electronically acknowledged any Special Order currently available on the Master Work Schedule by October 1, 2011.

Body Worn Digital Recording Systems

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of Body Worn Digital Recording (BWDR) system provides an unbiased audio/video recording of events that employees encounter. These recordings can be useful for the documentation of evidence, the preparation of offense reports, and future court testimony. These recordings can also protect employees from false allegations of misconduct and be of use when debriefing incidents or evaluating performance.

1.2 BWDR SYSTEMS

Whether the BWDR is purchased by the department or the employee, employees shall adhere to this policy.

- (a) Employees will notify their supervisors that they have a body worn recording device and will surrender the device upon demand of a supervisor.
- (b) Employees will not knowingly record other employees without their consent.
- (c) All recordings made while working in any capacity as an Austin Police employee are subject to review by the Austin Police Department.
- (d) Employees only need to submit recordings of an evidentiary value as evidence when using a BWDR system. Recordings will be copied onto a DVD or CD and submitted as outlined in Policy 701 (Property and Evidence Collection Procedures).

1.3 BODY WORN DIGITAL RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

- (a) Employees will download all audio and/or recordings captured on the BWDR system they are carrying by the end of their tour of duty if they are evidentiary in nature.
- (b) Employees will also copy the following audio and/or video recordings onto a DVD or CD and submit them as evidence as outlined in Policy 701 (Property and Evidence Collection Procedures):
 - 1. Any criminal investigation, regardless of whether an arrest was made; or
 - 2. Any critical incident as defined in Policy 901 (Administrative Investigations); or
 - 3. Any Level 1 or Level 2 response to resistance incident.
- (c) The types of incidents listed above are not all inclusive. Other incidents may be captured on video and downloaded on the BWDR system if an officer believes maintaining the video will be in the department's best interest. For example, a video of an incident that an officer believes may result in a complaint may be downloaded. Downloaded incidents not needed as evidence or for other official APD business will be erased after 45 days from the date of the recording.

1.4 REVIEW OF ALL BWDR SYSTEM RECORDINGS

This section outlines the review of department issued and personally owned BWDR system recordings.

(a) Recordings may be reviewed:

1. By an employee to make sure the BWDR system is working.
2. By an employee to assist with the writing of a report, supplement, or memorandum.
3. By authorized persons for the purpose of reviewing evidence.
4. By a supervisor investigating a specific act of employee conduct.
5. By authorized Department personnel participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative inquiry, or a criminal investigation.

(b) Recordings may be shown for the purpose of training. If an involved employee objects to showing a recording, his objection will be submitted to his commander to determine whether the training value outweighs the employee's objection.

(c) In no event shall any recording be used or shown to ridicule or embarrass any employee.

(d) Employees shall not obtain, attempt to obtain, or convert for their personal use or for the unauthorized use of another person, any information obtained by a BWDR system. Employees shall not make personal copies or attempt to upload recordings to social networking sites (e.g., YouTube, Facebook)

Attachment #56

Aberdeen Police Department- PVRD Policy

Aberdeen Police Department

ON-OFFICER AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDING

1. Purpose

The Department has purchased for officer use an on-officer audio/video recording system known as the Taser AXON (AXON). The Axon system will be used to document various events, and at the end of the user's shift the captured data will be preserved in a web-based digital storage facility, Evidence.com. Once captured, these recordings cannot be altered in any way and are protected with multiple layers of encryption. These policies and procedures apply to all officers using the AXON device.

2. DEFINITIONS

a. User's:

- 1) System Administrator – Evidence.com system administrator with full access to user rights who assigns and tracks equipment, controls passwords, is responsible for quality checks of video and sound quality, coordinates with unit Station Control Officer, and acts as liaison with Taser AXON representatives.
- 2) Station Control Officer – Administrative officer or station control officer who maintains the Evidence Transfer Manager, and oversees needed repairs or replacement equipment through Taser AXON representatives.
- 3) End User – AXON user with individual account access rights to Evidence.com.
- 4) Access User – Users with full access to information on Evidence.com, such as Command Staff personnel, but do not record any data.

3. AXON PRO

a. Equipment

- 1) Head Cam – Audio and color video/low light camera mounted on fitted head band, glasses, hats, helmets or any other Department approved method.
- 2) Communications Hub (COM HUB) – Connects the Head Cam to the AXON Tactical Computer (ATC). The COM HUB can be mounted on the shirt and consists of: a push-to-talk button; a single “EVENT” button used to initiate event recording; user controls for the ATC; and a “PRIVACY” button used to suspend all audio/video recording capabilities.
- 3) AXON Tactical Computer (ATC) – The ATC connects to the COM HUB and is mounted on the belt, in a holster, or in pockets of shirts. It is a computer with a 4.3 inch touch screen display. The ATC manages the video compression, labeling, storage, and is capable of playback. The rechargeable battery lasts for up to ten (10) hours. Once plugged into the docking station, the ATC will upload digitally encrypted data through the Evidence Transfer Manager to Evidence.com.
- 4) Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) – The ETM is a docking station that simultaneously recharges the ATC and uploads all data captured from the officer’s point of view during his or her shift to Evidence.com. The ETM ensures that evidence handling is secured and is not altered.
- 5) Evidence.com – Online web-based digital media storage facility accessed at <https://aberdeenpdsd.evidence.com>. The virtual warehouse stores digitally encrypted data (photographs, audio and video recordings) in a highly environment accessible to personnel based upon unique security clearance levels.

b. Modes of Operation:

- 1) Normal (Buffering) Mode – The AXON PRO continuously loops video recording for up to 120 seconds (actual loop time for our Department to be established as 30 seconds). Records video only (no audio) while buffering. An audible message is heard by the user when the AXON is placed in buffering mode.
- 2) Event Mode AXON PRO– In the Event Mode the ATC saves the buffered video, and continues recording audio and video for up to eight (8) hours. To activate an Event, the Event button is pressed two times in succession. To end an event the Event button is pushed and held for 5 seconds. During the recording of an Event, actions can be marked by pressing the Event button once. This places a marker on the recording to note where the action is located on the recording and make a GPS entry as to where the action took place. An audible message is heard by the user when the AXON is placed in Event mode.
- 3) Privacy Mode AXON PRO– Activating the privacy button places the audio and video in a sleep mode. The audio and video are not recording in this mode. A green “P” light will be displayed on the COM HUB, alerting others to the Privacy Mode status. An audible message is heard by the user when the AXON is placed in Privacy mode.

4. AXON FLEX

a. Equipment

- 1) FLEX Head Camera – Audio and color video/ low light camera mounted on a fitted head band, glasses,

hats, helmets or any other Department approved method. It has a volume button for the volume of the tone it emits.

- 2) FLEX controller – Connects to the Head Cam. The Flex controller can be mounted on the shirt or belt and consists of a “EVENT” button used to initiate event recording by pushing it twice; pushing it once for about 3 seconds stops recording the event. It also has a button to check battery strength. A green light is fully charged, yellow is 20-40% charged and red is less than 20% charged.
- 3) Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) – The ETM is a docking station that simultaneously recharges the controller unit and uploads all data captured from the officer’s camera with his point of view during his or her shift to Evidence.com. The ETM ensures that evidence handling is secured and is not altered.
- 4) Evidence.com – Online web-based digital media storage facility accessed at <https://aberdeenpdsd.evidence.com>. The virtual warehouse stores digitally encrypted data (photographs, audio and video recordings) in a highly secure environment accessible to personnel based upon unique security clearance levels.

b. Modes of Operation:

- 1) Normal (Buffering) Mode – The AXON FLEX continuously loops video recording for up to 120 seconds (actual loop time for our Department to be established as 30 seconds). Records video only (no audio) while buffering. An audible tone is heard by the user when the AXON FLEX is placed in buffering mode.
- 2) Event Mode – In the Event Mode the camera unit saves the buffered video, and continues recording audio and video for up to four (4) hours. To activate an Event, the Event button is pressed two times in succession. To end an event the Event button is pushed and held for 3 seconds. An audible tone is heard by the user when the AXON Flex is placed in Event mode.

5. POLICY

a. Recording:

- 1) The AXON PRO and FLEX device will be utilized by all patrol officers to record the following types of events: traffic stops; all types of pursuits; vehicle searches; vehicle inventories; any confrontational or violent calls; all domestic use of force situations; interviews of subjects, victims, and witnesses; committals; advising an individual of their Miranda rights; any alcohol call, or other legitimate law enforcement contacts. This applies to all officers at the scene.
- 2) Any other event to be recorded will be left to the discretion of the employee, but it is highly encouraged that the AXON device be utilized when in doubt.
- 3) Officers working security at events shall also wear an AXON device if available and its use does not deprive on duty officers working a shift from utilizing one.

b. Prohibited Recording:

- 1) The AXON PRO and FLEX shall not be used to record personal activity.
- 2) The AXON PRO and FELX will not be activated in places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as dressing rooms or restrooms.
- 3) The AXON PRO and FLEX will not be intentionally activated to record conversations of fellow employees without their knowledge during routine, non-enforcement related activities.
- 4) Employees shall not record confidential informants or undercover officers.

6. PROCEDURES:

a. Training:

- 1) Before being authorized to use the AXON participants must attend a mandatory 2 hour training

session to familiarize themselves with the AXON system.

b. Operator Procedures:

- 1) Prior to going into service patrol officers will ensure they are wearing an authorized uniform, clearly identifying the user as a police officer with the Aberdeen Police Department.
- 2) Officers will test the equipment to ensure it is operating properly. If problems are encountered with any component of the system, the AXON will not be used. The employee will immediately notify a supervisor, and the malfunction will be documented. The Station Control Officer will be provided with a copy of the documentation, so that he or she can seek repair or replacement of the equipment at the earliest opportunity.
- 3) Officers will have the AXON on their person ready to use at the beginning of their shift.
- 4) Officers will wear the AXON head cam in the proper location on their head while on routine patrol. The AXON head cam may be removed from its recording position while the officers are on their breaks at the department or home.
- 5) Officers will place their AXON device in buffering mode when on routine patrol in order to capture any event they may witness.
- 6) When en route to calls the AXON device should be activated prior to the officer's arrival when possible.
- 7) Once the AXON device is activated it should be left on until the event is cleared by the officer.
- 8) When an officer obtains a video statement the fact the statement was recorded will be listed in the

Offense/Incident Report. A video statement is an additional supplement to the report and not a replacement for a written statement or photos. If no AXON recording was made the officer shall explain why in a supplement to the report.

- 9) When the AXON device is used in any investigation or during a traffic stop, this fact will be documented on any citation and/or report prepared regarding the contact.
- 10) During a shift officers may review portions of a recording to verify information or the accuracy of a report. This can be done directly from the ATC worn by the officer or by an I Phone or Android Phone if the officer is using the AXON FLEX.
- 11) Officers will not allow citizens in general to review the recordings. Reviews of recordings by other professional personnel involved in the incident are allowed.
- 12) The release of information requested through a public records request will be subject to the same statutory exemptions from disclosure as all Departmental records.
- 13) Officers will not make copies of any recording for their personal use, and are prohibited from using any recording device (such as a telephone camera, secondary video camera or audio recorder) to record media from Evidence.com or the ATC unit.
- 14) Officer can request in writing or email that an accidental recording of any personal nature to be deleted. The request will be reviewed by an administration panel to decide the outcome of the request.
- 15) Officers will immediately report any loss of, or damage to, any part of the AXON equipment.
- 16) The intergraded radio system on the Com Hub is optional for officer use.
- 17) Officers should label all events recorded with the appropriate identifier. This is a call number,

incident number, category or any other label so the event is able to be more easily retrieved from evidence.com.

7. Impounding Procedure:

- a. At the end of their shift officers shall place the AXON PRO ATC into any open slot on the ETM (docking station). This will allow the data to be transferred from the ATC through the ETM to Evidence.com. The data is considered impounded at this point and the ATC is cleared of existing data.
- b. The ATC cannot be removed from the ETM until the data has been uploaded, and the battery has been fully recharged.
- c. At the end of their shift officers shall place the AXON FLEX controller and camera into any open slot on the ETM (docking station). This will allow the data to be transferred from the camera through the ETM to Evidence.com. The data is considered impounded at this point and the camera is cleared of existing data.

8. Evidenc.com:

- a. Using a computer, enter <https://aberdeenpdsd.evidence.com> in the browser.
- b. Enter assigned user name and password (for access problems contact the System Administrator).
- c. Evidentiary copies of digital media can be copied from Evidence.com by authorized staff.
- d. Temporary access rights can be granted to the Brown County State Attorney's Office and the Aberdeen City Attorney.
- e. Icons utilized on Evidence.com shall be a department badge, department patch or a photo of the officer in their departmental uniform.

9. Security of Media:

- a. All digital media collected using the AXON is considered a record of the Aberdeen Police Department. Accessing, copying or releasing any media for other than official law enforcement purposes is strictly prohibited, except as required by law.

10. Department Review:

- a. The audio/video recordings can be routinely or randomly reviewed to monitor officer performance. A supervisor can conduct a performance review when there is an articulable reason to conduct the review, and the review has the approval of the division commander.
- b. The performance review is not intended to limit or restrict the Department's review of audio/video recordings as part of an official Department investigation, including matters referred to the Professional Standards Bureau, personnel complaints, early intervention inquiries, civil claims, or other administrative investigations.

Attachment #57

Bainbridge Island Police- PVRD Policy

Personal Video Recorder

POLICY

The use of a Personal Video Recording (PVR) system provides objective documentary evidence, transparency of police operations, as well as protecting the officer and the department from civil litigation and allegations of misconduct.

When utilizing these devices, officers shall adhere to the operational objectives and protocols outlined herein so as to maximize the effectiveness of the PVR and the integrity of evidence and related video documentation.

Commonly, operators of the PVR system should make every effort to document citizen contacts, traffic stops, searches of vehicles, premises and persons, or anytime the officer is acting in an official capacity while interacting with members of the public. If it is safe and practical to do so, officers should activate the PVR while approaching the scene or as soon as practical when interacting with members of the public.

PURPOSE

To establish a uniform policy for the operation of the Bainbridge Island Police Department's PVR system, and to institute retention, review, accountability protocols.

PROCEDURES

Retention

All recorded imagery will be stored and retained by the City in accordance with the law and destroyed at the conclusion of any retention required by law. The retention period may be extended at the request of an officer or supervisor.

At the time imagery is originally recorded, officers are responsible for notifying a supervisor when data needs to be archived. Supervisors will have the ability to move data to disk or mark data to be saved permanently on the server for investigative purposes. Detectives can also notify the supervisor or officer of the need to archive imagery required for case investigation/prosecution.

Recordings moved to DVD will be entered as evidence, to maintain the imagery's integrity through a documented chain of custody, and placed in an evidence locker (2-copies.)

Department Review

Imagery recorded by an officer and retained by the department will not be routinely or randomly reviewed for the purpose of monitoring an officer's performance. A supervisor may conduct a review of an officer's recorded imagery only in the event of a written complaint or verbal complaint that has been documented and such information is relevant to the complaint, a criminal investigation or an internal investigation. Reviewing imagery for training purposes such as FTO is acceptable. Department personnel are encouraged to review their own recordings. In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the sole purpose of ridicule or embarrassing any employee. No officer(s) shall review another officers recording without a supervisor's approval.

The involved officer and the Bainbridge Island Police Officer's Guild (Guild) will be provided notice of a review conducted for the purpose of monitoring an officer's performance for disciplinary purposes.

Officers need to notify their supervisors of recorded events that may have value for training.

Officer Responsibilities

Prior to going into service officers who wear the PVR System will ensure that the equipment is charged and working properly. Any problems with the PVR system should be brought to the supervisor's attention. Officers are encouraged to place the camera in a position (either in the patrol car or on their uniform) that will allow the recording of traffic stops, citizen contacts, arrest or any other police operation. Officers should activate the camera prior to making contacts or traffic stops unless it is impractical to do so due to the urgency of the situation.

At the end of a shift, officers will download the data into the appropriate file and place the camera back in the officer's area to be recharged. Once the PVR system is downloaded, the camera is cleared and data can only be retrieved from the computers server.

During contacts, the officer will advise the person that they are being recorded as soon as it is practical. The PVR camera should not be deactivated during contacts. If there is an equipment failure resulting in a deactivation, the officer will notify his/her supervisor and the reason for the deactivation upon learning of the deactivation. If a subject or subjects state that they do not wish to be recorded, the officer will not deactivate the camera. Officers only have to notify a subject that they are being recorded.

When there are multiple PVR system equipped officers on scene at an incident all PVR systems should record the incident. The primary unit will be responsible for documenting that the incident was recorded. Other officers at the scene who recorded the incident will be required to complete a supplement report and note on the dispatch call log that they recorded imagery of the event.

Prior to taking any suspect into custody officers should activate their respective PVR, if they have not already been activated. Additionally, when a suspect is read their Miranda Warning it should be recorded on the PVR.

When an officer interviews either a suspect or witness, with their permission, the officer should utilize their PVR to capture the interview.

During a shift officers may review portions of the video/audio recording, e.g., to verify an identification, a vehicle license number or to review an incident for statement accuracy. Officers will not make copies of any recording for personal use.

Officers will document in the narrative of their report that there is corresponding imagery evidence. Officers should categorize what that imagery consists of, e.g. scene investigation, field sobriety tests, interviews, etc. Officers should notify their supervisors that there is relevant imagery to a specific call or contact so that the supervisor can preserve that file in the archival system.

Camera Maintenance and Care: Routine maintenance and care of the video system is the responsibility of the individual officer the PVR is issued to. Each officer will ensure that the system is kept clean and in working order, that the rechargeable battery is fully charged when reporting for duty each work day, and the video files are regularly downloaded.

Supervisor Responsibilities

Supervisors will have knowledge of and address the following issues:

Officers have completed the department's PVR training program prior to using the equipment.

Officers follow established policies and procedures for the use and maintenance of the equipment, handling of the recordings, and the completion of all necessary documentation.

Notification of required repairs of damaged equipment or non-functional equipment is provided in a timely manner.

Equipment is adequately secured to prevent it from being misplaced or misappropriated.

Notification to the relevant training cadre of recorded imagery that contains noteworthy training material.

Identify and preserve imagery that will be used in a criminal prosecution or potential civil litigation.

Support Staff Responsibilities

Insure that files that have exceeded the required retention period are purged on a quarterly basis.

Prepare, record and log imagery that is burned to disc.

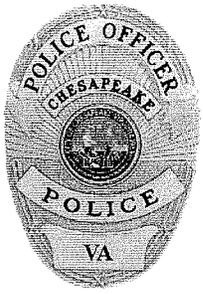
Maintain chain of custody documentation for imagery that is burned to disc.

Information Technology Responsibilities

Assist with server space, program management, and consult with department staff on technology issues that may arise.

Attachment #58

Chesapeake Police Department- PVRD Policy

 CHESAPEAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT	DIRECTIVE: POLICY & PROCEDURE		NUMBER: 2.2.5
	SUBJECT: WEARABLE VIDEO RECORDERS		REVISED DATE:
	REFERENCE:		TOTAL PAGES: 3
	Reviewing Authority: <i>Wilfredo Bonilla, Jr.</i> City Attorney	Issuing Authority: <i>Kelvin L. Wright</i> Chief of Police	

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to set forth guidelines for the use, management, storage and retrieval of audio-visual media recorded by wearable video recorders (WVR's).

II. POLICY

WVR's will be used to assist Department personnel in the performance of their duties by providing an accurate and unbiased recorded account of an incident. Additionally, to maximize effectiveness of the WVR and maintain integrity of evidence and related documentation, all personnel assigned the use of these devices will adhere to the procedures outlined within this policy.

III. CONFIDENTIALITY

All recording media, images, and audio are property of the Chesapeake Police Department and will not be copied, released, or disseminated in any form or manner outside the parameters of this policy without the expressed written consent of the Chief of Police. Under no circumstances will any member of the Chesapeake Police Department make a personal copy of any recorded event without prior written permission of the Chief of Police.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Equipment

Department issued WVR's are intended for official Departmental use only and are not to be used for frivolous or personal activities. Intentional misuse or abuse of the units will result in disciplinary action.

1. Officers will use only those WVR's issued and approved by the Department. The wearing of personal video recorders is not authorized.
2. WVR's will be assigned to each precinct with Precinct Commanders being responsible for assignment to individual officers.

- a. Precinct Commanders may assign WVR's to individual officers as deemed appropriate, however all WVR's within a precinct's control should be utilized.
 - b. The issuance of each WVR will be documented and maintained at the precinct level.
 - c. WVR's will not be rotated at shift change and will remain the responsibility of each assigned officer.
3. WVR's will be considered issued equipment until relinquished at the direction of the Precinct Commander.

B. Officer Responsibility

1. Prior to beginning a shift, officers assigned a WVR will ensure its readiness by conducting an operational inspection.
 - a. Any problems preventing the use of the unit during the shift will be reported to the immediate supervisor.
 - b. Problems that cannot be remedied will be reported to the Supply & Equipment Sergeant.
2. Officers will activate the unit to record during each citizen encounter related to a call for service, enforcement action, traffic stop, and/or police service. Additionally, tactical activities such as, building searches, searches for suspects, and building checks at alarms will be recorded.
3. Officers will download video to the server upon indication that the device is nearing capacity. Flag or bookmark any video related to a criminal or traffic case, or that may be useful to the Department for training purposes.

C. Supervisor Responsibility

1. It is incumbent on supervisors to ensure officers utilize WVR's according to policy guidelines.
2. Supervisors will conduct random weekly reviews of selected recordings in order to assess officer performance as well as flag videos that may be appropriate for training purposes.
3. If a complaint is associated with a recorded event, or an officer believes an incident may generate a complaint, the supervisor will flag the video for indefinite retention.

D. Video Evidence

Videos needed for evidence in court must be requested through the Department's Photographer.

E. Video Purge

In compliance with the Library of Virginia Records Retention Schedule, video will be automatically purged from the server thirty (30) days from the date of download. The only exception will be that video which has been flagged for indefinite retention.

Ocala Police Department
Department Directive

Heading:	General Operations
Category:	Mobile Video System Use
Department Directive:	8.21
Index:	Mobile Video System, in-car video system, Wearable Video Cameras
Effective:	02/01/06
Revised:	01/28/11
Reviewed:	01/26/11
CFA Standard:	22.04

Purpose:

The purpose of this Directive is to establish and describe policies and procedures for the use of Mobile Video Systems and Wearable Video Cameras, the control of evidence obtained on videotapes or digital recordings, and the storage of videotapes and digital recordings used with this recording equipment.

Policy:

It is the policy of the Ocala Police Department to employ mobile video recording equipment for the purpose of gathering recorded evidence for courtroom presentation in the prosecution of both traffic and criminal cases. The use of this equipment shall also assist the Department in identifying training needs, in the defense of complaints against personnel, and in an ongoing assessment of officer-citizen contacts and officer safety habits.

Discussion:**A. DEFINITIONS:**

1. Mobile Video System (MVS). A vehicle mounted camera and recording system with video and audio capability.
2. Wearable Video Camera (WVC). A camera affixed or worn upon an officer with video and audio recording capability.

B. MVS & WEARABLE VIDEO CAMERA USE GUIDELINES:

1. Officers will only use MVS/WVC equipment and tapes issued or authorized by the Chief of Police
2. Officers using MVS/WVC equipment will be fully trained in and demonstrate proficiency in the proper use of the equipment.
3. Prior to beginning each shift officers shall inspect the MVS/WVC equipment to determine if it is working and aligned properly. Officers shall report any operational problems to their immediate supervisor.

4. The wireless microphone should be activated on all video recordings, including police pursuits.
5. Officers shall note in their reports if MVS/WVC equipment was utilized during a call.

C. Mandatory use of the MVS/WVC

Personnel who are assigned to a patrol vehicle with an operational MVS unit will use the MVS to record the following police activities or incidents:

1. All traffic stops;
2. Field sobriety tests;
3. All vehicle pursuits;
4. Hostile or disorderly groups or crowds within camera/audio range and capability.
5. Field interviews conducted within camera/audio range and capability (when practicable); and
6. All Code 2 and Code 3 responses;

Personnel who are assigned a Wearable Video Camera will use the WVC to record the following police activities or incidents:

1. All traffic stops;
2. Field sobriety tests;
3. All vehicle and foot pursuits;
4. Hostile or disorderly contacts, groups or crowds within camera/audio range and capability.
5. Field interviews

D. Optional Use of the MVS/WVC

Officers are strongly encouraged to use the MVS/WVC to record or document other events, situations and circumstances, including, but not limited to:

1. Incident scenes such as Domestic Violence cases; and
2. Citizen contacts, where such recording may have prosecutorial merit, or serve the best interests of the officer(s) or the Department.

- E. When a patrol vehicle's emergency lights are activated, if the MVS is not installed to automatically begin recording, then the officer shall manually activate the MVS. Once the MVS is activated, it will not be deactivated until the occurrence has been concluded or the continued recording will not serve to obtain additional evidence i.e. crime scene security, extended traffic control or the like. Whenever the MVS is manually deactivated during an incident, the officer will record a brief explanation for the deactivation prior to turning the MVS off.
- F. When an officer is involved in a departmental vehicle crash and the crash is captured on the in car video system, the video will be downloaded at the earliest opportunity. If the officer is incapacitated or otherwise unable to complete the download, it is the supervisor on scene's responsibility to see that it is completed. If the police vehicle is unable to be brought to the police department to complete the download, the equipment services coordinator should be notified immediately so that the equipment can be removed from the damaged vehicle. The officer/supervisor will fill out an evidence tag requesting the video be saved for a period of five (5) years.

G. DIGITAL TRANSFER AND RETENTION PROCEDURES

1. Each officer will be responsible for downloading video at least once during the course of his or her patrol shift and after every arrest with video evidence. Each officer will be responsible for completing an evidence tag for any video segment that needs to be copied. The evidence tag will include the Case number, Crime Code, Victim, Owner Information, Suspect/Defendant information, and where Recovered from. The evidence section will then copy that segment to a DVD and place it into evidence.
2. Patrol supervisors, through periodic inspection, shall ensure that officers are downloading video from their assigned camera.
3. The digital and audio information downloaded will be stored on a server that is maintained by the Management of Information Services Section. Access to the server shall be limited to essential evidence or supervisory personnel. Requests for video images shall be made to the Technical Services Section at least 5 working days in advance.
4. Digital video files shall only be released pursuant to subpoena, or where applicable public records law in accordance with 119 F. S. requires the release. If an officer is involved in an incident in which the video will be useful other than as evidence in a criminal proceeding (i.e. training or citizen complaint) a memo or e-mail requesting a copy shall be completed and with the approval of the requesting officers supervisor forwarded to the Technical Services Section. The file will then be recorded onto a compact disk or other electronic media, provided by the requestor. All requests for video files shall be documented by the Technical Services Section.
5. The retention of video and audio files of non-evidentiary value will be purged 90 days from the date downloaded to the server. All other video and audio files shall be maintained in accordance with the state's General Records Schedule as defined in Directive 7.10 Records Retention.

Use of Audio and Video Recorders

450.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Union City Police Department has provided each of its sworn members with access to audio recorders and wearable video recorders for use while on-duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio/video record of a contact.

450.2 UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed officer will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a departmentally issued audio recorder in good working order.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.3 NON-UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer assigned to non-uniformed positions may carry a departmentally issued audio/video recorder at any time the officer believes that such a device may be beneficial to the situation.

At the beginning of any recording, if practicable, the officer shall dictate his/her name, serial number and the current date and time. At the conclusion of the date or particular shift, the officer shall record the ending date and time.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.4 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDER

Penal Code § 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential, however Penal Code § 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

- (a) No member of this Department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code § 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of this Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation.
 1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.
 2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.

Union City Police Department

Policy Manual

Use of Audio and Video Recorders

- (c) Members of the Department are encouraged to activate their recorders at any time that the officer reasonably believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit.
 - 1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.
 - 2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.

450.5 RETENTION OF RECORDING MEDIA

At any time that an officer records any portion of a contact which the officer reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case; the officer shall record the related case number and book the recording media into evidence or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) The officer shall further note in any related report that the recording has been placed into evidence.
- (b) Recording media placed into evidence shall be retained through the final disposition of the related criminal case.

450.5.1 NON-CRIMINAL MATTER

At any time that an officer reasonably believes that a recorded contact may be of benefit in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer may book the recording media into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) Under such circumstances, the officer shall notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording as soon as practicable.
- (b) Audio or video recorded media which have been downloaded shall be retained for a period of no less than 180 days or until the related matter has been closed (e.g., internal investigation, civil litigation).

450.6 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

Recorded files may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct
- (b) Upon approval by a supervisor, any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation
- (c) By the personnel who originally recorded the incident
- (d) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case
- (e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee

Use of Wearable Audio and Video Recorders

450.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The East Bay Regional Park District Police Department has provided each of its sworn members with access to wearable audio and video recorders for use while on-duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio and/or video record of a contact.

450.1.1 ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

This Policy pertains to the following CALEA standards: NONE

450.2 UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed officer will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a departmentally issued wearable video recorder in good working order. Officers may also carry a wearable audio recorder. Uniformed officers shall wear the audio recorder in an approved holder conspicuously mounted on their utility belt, on their uniform shirt or in a pocket. Officers shall insure that the wearable video recorder is worn in such a way to provide an unobstructed camera view of the officer's citizen contacts.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.3 NON-UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer assigned to non-uniformed positions (e.g. detectives, Administrative Services, etc.) may carry a departmentally issued digital audio or video recorder at any time the officer feels that such a device may be beneficial to the situation.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.4 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDER

Penal Code § 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential, however Penal Code § 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

- (a) No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code § 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of this department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation.
 1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This

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Use of Wearable Audio and Video Recorders

presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.

2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio or video recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.
- (c) Members of the Department are encouraged to activate their recorders at any time that the officer reasonably believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit.
1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.
 2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.

450.5 RETENTION OF RECORDING MEDIA

At any time that an officer records any portion of a contact which the officer reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case; the officer shall record the related case number and book the recording media into evidence or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) The officer shall further note in any related report that the recording has been placed into evidence.
- (b) Recording media placed into evidence shall be retained through the final disposition of the related criminal case.
- (c) Digital audio recordings shall be transferred to a CD-ROM and booked into evidence in accordance with policy manual § 804.
- (d) Digital video recordings shall be transferred to the Digital Evidence Server in accordance with policy manual § 804. Once transferred to the Digital Evidence Server the file shall be deleted from the employee's computer upon report approval by a supervisor.

450.5.1 NON-CRIMINAL MATTER

At any time that an officer reasonably believes that a recorded contact may be of benefit in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer may book the recording media into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) Under such circumstances, the officer shall notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording as soon as practicable.
- (b) Recording media which have been placed into safekeeping shall be retained for a period of no less than 365 days or until the related matter has been closed (e.g., internal investigation, civil litigation).
- (c) Video recorded media which has been downloaded will be retained for no less than 365 days or until the related matter has been closed.

Once any recording medium has been filled, the officer shall place it into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files where it shall be retained for a period of no less than 365 days unless utilized in a specific case.

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Use of Wearable Audio and Video Recorders

450.6 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

Recorded files may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct
- (b) Upon approval by a supervisor, any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation
- (c) By the department member who originally recorded the incident
- (d) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case
- (e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee

450.7 REVISIONS

Effective: January 2004

Revised: March 2005; May 23, 2006; November 1, 2008 ; March 30, 2009; February 1, 2010; October 6, 2010; February 3, 2011



**BOULDER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
JAIL DIVISION**

SUBJECT: VIDEO TAPING OF INCIDENTS

NUMBER: 09-01-28

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 27, 2007

POLICY: It is the policy of the Boulder County Jail to videotape forced cell extractions and other incidents involving uncooperative inmates where time permits and when the On-Duty Supervisor determines the need for a video record and authorizes the use of a video camera.

SOURCE: None

PROCEDURE I - Decision to Video Tape an Incident

1. Any Jail supervisor may decide to videotape an incident involving a cell extraction, or other incidents involving uncooperative inmates.
2. The supervisor will respond to and evaluate an incident before authorizing the use of the video camera.
3. Once the decision is made to video tape an incident, the supervisor will assign an employee trained in the use of the video camera to retrieve it from storage.
4. The camera operator will go to the designated storage area, obtain the video camera, ensure that they have all necessary equipment, and report to the supervisor.

PROCEDURE II - Use of Video Camera

1. The officer assigned to record an incident will do his/her best to ensure the following:
 - a. The video camera has videotape and is ready to record;
 - b. The date and time are correct;

- c. The video camera is turned on and remains on at the direction of the supervisor. Under no circumstances is the video camera to be turned off unless directed to do so by the incident supervisor; and
 - d. The inmate involved will remain in view and is recorded at all times.
2. The supervisor in charge of the incident will record a brief statement on camera regarding the incident. The information should include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Date, time, name/rank of supervisor;
 - b. Name/rank of camera operator;
 - c. Inmate's name;
 - d. Location of incident;
 - e. Actions leading up to the use of the camera; and
 - f. Names of the officers involved in the incident. The officer recording the incident will video tape each officer as the supervisor says his or her name.
3. Once the supervisor and participating officers arrive at the location of the incident, the supervisor will:
 - a. Advise the inmate what behavior we expect;
 - b. Describe what is going to happen and that the incident will be video taped;
 - c. Explain the consequences for not complying with officer's directives; and
 - d. Repeat the directives a second time if the inmate does not acknowledge them or do as directed.
4. The supervisor will then oversee the operation, without becoming physically involved unless the situation requires involvement.

PROCEDURE III - Terminating the Video Taping and Debriefing

1. Once the situation is stabilized, the supervisor will verbally direct the officer using the video camera to stop recording.
2. The immediate concern of the supervisor should be the intervention by Medical for the inmate or officers involved if needed. However, this intervention will not be video taped.
3. The supervisor may direct the officer video taping the incident to record any injuries sustained during the incident, property damage that may have occurred, or any contraband found.

4. When all recording is complete the supervisor will state the time, date, and any other pertinent information.
5. The officer will remove the videotape from the camera and return the camera to the designated storage location. The officer will place a new tape in the camera at this time.
6. The incident supervisor will conduct a debriefing following the incident with all personnel involved. This will include viewing the videotape. The supervisor will assign an officer to write the Incident Report (IR) before the end of the shift. Any problems with the videotaping should be included in the Incident Report. A Crime Report (CR) will be submitted if needed.
7. The incident supervisor will review the videotape and prepare a written critique to the Jail Division Chief as soon as possible.

By Order of the Division Chief

Signed by _____
Larry R. Hank

_____ 07/23/07
Date

PROCEDURE IV - Labeling, Storage, Retention, and Use of Video Tape

1. When the officer video taping the incident removes the tape from the camera they will label it. The label should include the date, time, inmate's name, location of incident, names of personnel who participated, CR#, and any other pertinent information, as determined by the supervisor.
2. The videotape will be stored in Jail Armory for three (3) years.
3. All tapes are to be considered evidence and the chain of custody strictly maintained.
4. A copy of the tape may be made for training purposes with the approval of the Division Chief. The original tape should not be used for this purpose. No other copies are to be made without direct approval from the Division Chief, or designee.
5. The tape is not to be used for any purposes other than those determined by the Jail Management Team.

PROCEDURE V - Other Uses of the Video Camera

1. Any trained employee may use the video camera for training, or other acceptable reasons with the approval of the Jail Chief, or designee.
2. Under no circumstances is a video camera to be used for personal reasons, pranks, or horseplay.

Attachment #59

Coer D'Alene Police Department- PVRD Policy

Digital Multimedia Equipment

446.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Audio, video and photographic equipment may be issued to, or accessible by, members of this department in order to provide audio and/or visual recordings or images of their contacts and activities. These recordings or still images are intended to assist members in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio or video recording, and/or still image of a contact or incident.

Although this policy is in the Patrol Operations section of the Policy Manual, it is applicable to all sworn and non-sworn members utilizing this type of equipment in the performance of their duties during any investigation.

446.2 SURREPTITIOUS RECORDING OF MEMBERS

No member of this department shall surreptitiously (*secretly*) audio or video record any other member without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties unless:

- By a supervisor investigating criminal or administrative incidents involving a member; or
- With authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee.

This policy shall apply to any type of audio or video recording device, including but not limited to, cellular telephones or any other personal communication device, whether or not the device is owned by the department, or personally owned or obtained by the member.

446.3 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES

The following types of audio and video recording devices may be issued to members, made available to members, or installed in department vehicles:

- Mobile Video System
- Body Worn Video Camera
- Digital Audio Recorder
- Digital Still Image Camera
- Digital Handheld Video Camera
- Fixed/Stationary Video Camera

446.4 MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEMS

446.4.1 MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEMS

Mobile video systems are installed in some department vehicles. At the beginning of each shift, members operating a vehicle with a video system shall check the system to make sure it is properly working. If the system is malfunctioning, the member shall properly note the information on the vehicle inspection checklist and notify his supervisor and the Equipment Specialist as soon as practical.

If the system malfunctions at any time during the member's shift, the member shall notify his supervisor and the Equipment Specialist as soon as practical.

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Digital Multimedia Equipment

All audio devices assigned to a video system will be placed into the designated charging or storage area at the end of the member's shift.

446.4.2 OPERATION OF MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEMS

Due to ever changing technology and vendors, mobile video systems may periodically change and therefore the operation of various systems may differ. Members who routinely operate department vehicles that have mobile video systems installed shall familiarize themselves with the proper operation of the systems currently in use by this department.

446.4.3 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEMS

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation where the system may be used, however there are many situations where the use of the system is appropriate. In addition to any required situations, members may activate the system anytime it is believed its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident.

It is understood that in some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to certain conditions or location of the camera; however, the audio portion of the video system should still be activated in these instances, and the member should note in the incident report why the actual incident may not have been captured on video.

Additionally, it is recognized members are expected to make split second decisions during rapidly changing circumstances. In the event a member is not able to activate the video system, the member shall document in the incident report the reasons why the system was not activated.

At no time should a member jeopardize his safety in order to activate a mobile video system if timing and circumstances dictate otherwise.

The activation of the mobile video system is required in any of the following situations:

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within audio or video range of the system, which includes:
 - 1. Traffic stops;
 - 2. Vehicle pursuits;
 - 3. Suspicious persons or vehicles;
 - 4. Arrests;
 - 5. DUI investigations, including field sobriety evaluations when practical;
 - 6. Consensual contacts;
 - 7. Responding to an in-progress call where the video recording may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect;
 - 8. Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact; or
 - 9. Any other circumstances where the member believes that a recording of an incident would be beneficial.

- (b) Once the video system is activated, it shall remain on until the incident has concluded. For the purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when, and if applicable:
 - 1. All arrests on scene have been made;
 - 2. All interviews on scene have been completed;

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Digital Multimedia Equipment

3. All arrestees have been transported to the jail, police department or other designated location; or
4. The member no longer has contact with a suspect, victim or witness on scene.
 - (a) Recordings may cease if the member is:
 1. out of audio and video recording range;
 2. simply waiting for something or someone, such as a tow truck or family member, or during similar situations in which continued activation of the system would not be reasonable.

446.4.4 REVIEW OF MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEM RECORDINGS

Recordings may be reviewed by members in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a Supervisor:
 1. Investigating a citizen complaint against a member;
 2. Conducting an administrative investigation;
 3. Conducting an audit;
 4. Approving a related report; or
 5. Gathering information that may be useful for any presentation or report for the Department, City Administration, Mayor and Council, or other approved person or group upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee.
- (b) By a Detective who is participating in an official investigation and such review is needed in furtherance of the investigation.
- (c) By members who need to review their own recordings in order to write a police report or prepare for court.
- (d) By any technical personnel, upon authorization of a Division Commander, for the purpose of trouble shooting equipment malfunctions.
- (e) Upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee, recordings that may serve a valuable purpose in a training environment may be used when the recording is no longer needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (f) At no time shall any recording be used or shown for the sole purpose of curiosity, entertainment or personal use.

446.4.5 DOCUMENTING MOBILE VIDEO SYSTEM USE

Any incident that was recorded with a mobile video system shall be documented in the member's related report. If the video and/or audio system malfunctioned during the time of the incident, the member shall document that fact as well in any related report.

446.4.6 MOBILE VIDEO STORAGE AND INTEGRITY

Video and/or audio data recorded via a mobile video system will be uploaded into VIPER, either manually by the member or automatically, depending on the type of video system in use.

If the recording is related to an arrest, or an active investigation that may require follow-up investigation as soon as possible, the recording shall be uploaded prior to the member going off duty.

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Any other recording will be uploaded no later than the day before the member is going on scheduled days off, vacation, training or any other time off from his normal work week schedule.

446.5 BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERAS

446.5.1 BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERAS

Body worn video cameras may be issued to sworn members. At the beginning of each shift, members who are issued a body worn video camera will check the camera to make sure it is properly working. If the camera is malfunctioning and the problem can not be immediately remedied, the member shall notify his supervisor and the Information Technology (I.T.) Sergeant as soon as practical.

If the camera malfunctions at any time during the member's shift, the member shall notify his supervisor and the I.T. Sergeant as soon as practical.

A body worn video camera that is inoperable shall not continue to be worn by the member during their shift. It shall be maintained by the member until contacted by the I.T. Sergeant, or until otherwise notified.

446.5.2 WEARING OF BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERAS

Members who are issued body worn video cameras and assigned to the Uniformed Patrol Division shall wear and use the camera while on duty in accordance with any other provisions of this policy. The only exceptions to not wearing the camera when on duty is if the camera has malfunctioned or upon approval of the Watch Commander.

The camera shall be worn in a manner and position as authorized by the Operations Division Commander. Generally, the camera will be worn on the front torso of the member, along the button/zipper line of the uniform shirt or jacket. If the camera is wireless, there are times it may be beneficial for the member to remove the camera from their body and use it in a hand-held manner or place it in a stationary location to get the best field of view of what needs to be recorded.

446.5.3 OPERATION OF BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERAS

Due to ever changing technology and vendors, body worn video cameras may periodically change and therefore the operation of various body worn video cameras may differ. Members shall familiarize themselves with the proper operation of any camera issued to them.

446.5.4 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERAS

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation where the body worn video camera may be used, however, there are many situations where the use of the camera is appropriate. In addition to any required situations, members may activate the camera anytime it is believed its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident.

It is understood that in some circumstances it is not possible to capture video images of the incident due to certain conditions or how the camera is positioned on the member's body in relation to what should be recorded; however, the audio portion of the camera should still be able to capture data that may be useful. The member shall note in any related incident report why the actual incident was not video recorded.

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Additionally, it is recognized that members are expected to make split second decisions during rapidly changing circumstances. In the event a member is not able to activate the camera, the member shall document in the related incident report the reasons why the camera was not activated.

At no time should a member jeopardize his safety in order to activate a body worn video camera if timing and circumstances dictate otherwise.

The activation of the body worn video camera shall be used in any of the following situations: *(It is understood that members may also be operating a vehicle with a mobile video system, but the mobile video system may not be able to capture important video recordings if the violator or incident ends up out of field of view, i.e. a traffic stop that result in a foot pursuit, therefore the body worn video camera may be able to capture additional video recordings).*

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within audio or video range of the camera, which includes but is not necessarily limited to:
 - 1. Traffic stops;
 - 2. Vehicle pursuits;
 - 3. Foot pursuits;
 - 4. Building searches;
 - 5. Investigations inside a business or residence;
 - 6. Interviews with suspects and/or victims;
 - 7. Suspicious person or vehicles;
 - 8. Arrests;
 - 9. DUI investigations, including field sobriety evaluations when practical;
 - 10. Consensual contacts;
 - 11. Immediate arrival at an in-progress call where the video recording may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect;
 - 12. Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact; or
 - 13. Any other circumstances where the member believes that a recording of an incident would be beneficial.

- (b) Once the camera is activated, it shall remain on until the incident has concluded. For the purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when, and if applicable:
 - 1. All arrests on scene have been made;
 - 2. All interviews on scene have been completed;
 - 3. All arrestees have been transported to the jail, police department or other designated location; or
 - 4. The member no longer has contact with suspect, victim or witness on scene.
 - (a) Recordings may also cease if the member is:
 - 1. simply waiting for something or someone, such as a tow truck or family member, or during similar situations in which continued activation of the system would not be reasonable.

446.5.5 REVIEW OF BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERA RECORDINGS

Recordings may be reviewed by members in any of the following situations:

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- (a) By a Supervisor:
 - 1. Investigating a citizen complaint against a member;
 - 2. Conducting an administrative investigation;
 - 3. Conducting an audit;
 - 4. Approving a related report; or
 - 5. Gathering information that may be useful for any presentation or report for the Department, City Administration, Mayor and Council, or other approved person or group upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee.
- (b) By a Detective who is participating in an official investigation and such review is needed in furtherance of the investigation.
- (c) By members who need to review their own recordings in order to write a police report of prepare for court.
- (d) By any technical personnel, upon authorization of a Division Commander, for the purpose of trouble shooting equipment malfunctions.
- (e) Upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee, recordings that may serve a valuable purpose in a training environment may be used when the recording is no longer needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (f) At no time shall any recording be used or shown for the sole purpose of curiosity, entertainment or personal use.

446.5.6 DOCUMENTING BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERA USE

Any incident that was recorded with a body worn video camera shall be documented in the member's related report. If the camera malfunctioned during the time of the incident, the member shall document that fact as well in the report.

446.5.7 BODY WORN VIDEO CAMERA STORAGE AND INTEGRITY

Video and/or audio data recorded via a body worn video camera will be uploaded into VIPER.

If the recording is related to an arrest, or an active investigation that may require follow-up investigation as soon as possible, the recording shall be uploaded prior to the member going off duty.

Any other recording will be uploaded no later than the day before the member is going on scheduled days off, vacation, training or any other time off from his normal work week schedule.

446.6 DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDERS

446.6.1 DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDERS

Digital audio recorders are issued to all full-time sworn members.

UNIFORMED MEMBERS

Members assigned to the Uniformed Patrol Division shall carry their issued digital audio recorders on their person during their shift and it shall be used in accordance with this policy.

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At the beginning of each shift, uniformed members will check their recorder to make sure it is properly working. If the recorder is malfunctioning at the beginning of the shift and the problem can not be immediately remedied, the member shall immediately notify his supervisor. The member shall also notify the Equipment Specialist as soon as practical.

If the recorder malfunctions at any time during the member's shift, the member shall notify his supervisor and Equipment Specialist as soon as practical.

NON-UNIFORMED MEMBERS

Sworn members assigned to any non-uniformed assignment may carry their issued recorder and use the recorder whenever the member believes a recording would be beneficial, unless their Supervisor requires its use otherwise.

446.6.2 ACTIVATION OF DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDERS

Members are encouraged to activate their digital audio recorders at any time the member believes a recording of a telephone or field contact with a citizen would be of value to the reason for the contact, arrest, investigation or prosecution. Additionally, in the event that a uniformed member assigned to patrol duties does not have access to a body worn video recorder or mobile video system, or if the same are inoperable, their digital audio recorder shall be activated under the same requirements as outlined in Policy 446.4.3 and 446.5.4, applicable. It is recognized that members are expected to make split second decisions during rapidly changing circumstances. In the event a member is not able to activate the digital audio recorder, the member shall document in the related incident report the reasons why the recorder was not activated.

Citizen complaints against members frequently involve instances where there is no audio or video recording of the contact between the member and the complainant. A supervisor taking and/or investigating the complaint will many times have to rely solely on after the fact statements from the member, complainant and witness(es) to assist the supervisor in coming to a final conclusion. The complainant and/or witness(es) may not always tell the complete truth or will exaggerate about what what the member may or may not have done. Having an audio recording of the contact can often times help exonerate the member and clear them of any wrong doing.

At no time should a member jeopardize his safety in order to activate a digital audio recorder if timing and circumstances dictate otherwise.

446.6.3 REVIEW OF DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDINGS

Recordings may be reviewed by members in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a Supervisor:
 - 1. Investigating a citizen complaint against a member;
 - 2. Conducting an administrative investigation;
 - 3. Conducting an audit;
 - 4. Approving a related report; or
 - 5. Gathering information that may be useful for any presentation or report for the Department, City Administration, Mayor and Council, or other approved person or group upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee.
- (b) By a Detective who is participating in an official investigation and such review is needed in furtherance of the investigation.

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- (c) By members who need to review their own recordings in order to write a police report of prepare for court.
- (d) Upon authorization of the Chief of Police or his designee, recordings that may serve a valuable purpose in a training environment may be used when the recording is no longer needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (e) At no time shall any recording be used or shown for the sole purpose of curiosity, entertainment or personal use.

446.6.4 DOCUMENTING DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDER USE

Any incident that was recorded with a digital audio recorder shall be documented in the member's report. If the recorder malfunctioned during the time of the incident or at any time was intentionally turned off, the member shall document that fact as well in the report.

446.6.5 DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING STORAGE AND INTERGRITY

Audio recordings will be uploaded into VIPER.

If the recording is related to an arrest, or an active investigation that may require follow-up investigation as soon as possible, the recording shall be uploaded prior to the member going off duty.

Any other recording will be uploaded no later than the day before the member is going on scheduled days off, vacation, training or any other time off from his normal work week schedule.

446.6.6 DIGITAL STILL IMAGE CAMERA & DIGITAL HANDHELD VIDEO CAMERA

Digital cameras for taking still images, or digital handheld video cameras, may also be issued to or made available to members for their use in providing a visual documentation of an incident.

Procedures for reviewing, documenting and uploading data shall be the same as outlined in this Policy for the mobile video and body worn video systems.

446.6.7 FIXED VIDEO CAMERAS

Fixed, or stationary, video cameras may be installed either visibly or covertly in assigned interview rooms within the department. This type of video system will generally be used to video record interviews with suspects, victims or witnesses.

Procedures for reviewing, documenting and uploading data shall be the same as outlined in this Policy for the mobile video and body worn video systems.

Attachment #60

East Bay Regional Parks Police Department- PVRD Policy

Use of Wearable Audio and Video Recorders

450.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The East Bay Regional Park District Police Department has provided each of its sworn members with access to wearable audio and video recorders for use while on-duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio and/or video record of a contact.

450.1.1 ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

This Policy pertains to the following CALEA standards: NONE

450.2 UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed officer will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a departmentally issued wearable video recorder in good working order. Officers may also carry a wearable audio recorder. Uniformed officers shall wear the audio recorder in an approved holder conspicuously mounted on their utility belt, on their uniform shirt or in a pocket. Officers shall insure that the wearable video recorder is worn in such a way to provide an unobstructed camera view of the officer's citizen contacts.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.3 NON-UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer assigned to non-uniformed positions (e.g. detectives, Administrative Services, etc.) may carry a departmentally issued digital audio or video recorder at any time the officer feels that such a device may be beneficial to the situation.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.4 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDER

Penal Code § 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential, however Penal Code § 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

- (a) No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code § 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of this department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation.
 1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This

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Use of Wearable Audio and Video Recorders

- presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.
2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio or video recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.
- (c) Members of the Department are encouraged to activate their recorders at any time that the officer reasonably believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit.
1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.
 2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.

450.5 RETENTION OF RECORDING MEDIA

At any time that an officer records any portion of a contact which the officer reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case; the officer shall record the related case number and book the recording media into evidence or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) The officer shall further note in any related report that the recording has been placed into evidence.
- (b) Recording media placed into evidence shall be retained through the final disposition of the related criminal case.
- (c) Digital audio recordings shall be transferred to a CD-ROM and booked into evidence in accordance with policy manual § 804.
- (d) Digital video recordings shall be transferred to the Digital Evidence Server in accordance with policy manual § 804. Once transferred to the Digital Evidence Server the file shall be deleted from the employee's computer upon report approval by a supervisor.

450.5.1 NON-CRIMINAL MATTER

At any time that an officer reasonably believes that a recorded contact may be of benefit in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer may book the recording media into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) Under such circumstances, the officer shall notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording as soon as practicable.
- (b) Recording media which have been placed into safekeeping shall be retained for a period of no less than 365 days or until the related matter has been closed (e.g., internal investigation, civil litigation).
- (c) Video recorded media which has been downloaded will be retained for no less than 365 days or until the related matter has been closed.

Once any recording medium has been filled, the officer shall place it into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files where it shall be retained for a period of no less than 365 days unless utilized in a specific case.

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450.6 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

Recorded files may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct
- (b) Upon approval by a supervisor, any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation
- (c) By the department member who originally recorded the incident
- (d) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case
- (e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee

450.7 REVISIONS

Effective: January 2004

Revised: March 2005; May 23, 2006; November 1, 2008 ; March 30, 2009; February 1, 2010; October 6, 2010; February 3, 2011

Attachment #61

Fort Worth Police Department - PVRD Policy

FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER-WORN DIGITAL RECORDING SYSTEMS

DRAFT POLICY

BACKGROUND

The emerging technology of officer-worn digital recording devices helps to provide an unbiased audio/video recording of events that officers encounter. These recordings can be useful for the documentation of evidence, preparation of offense reports, and future court testimony. These recordings may also be used to protect officers from false allegations of misconduct as well as provide training material for incident debriefings or performance evaluations.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this document is to outline standard operating procedures that shall be followed should the officer choose to employ an officer-worn digital recording device. This document set guidelines for all officer-worn digital recording devices regardless of whether the device is owned by the department or personally owned by the officer. This document does not pertain to the use of in-car audio/video recording system that is permanently mounted in the patrol vehicle.

DIGITAL RECORDINGS

All digital recordings that are captured during the scope of an officer's duties are property of the Fort Worth Police Department and **shall not** be converted for personal use. Copying, editing or releasing recordings or depictions of recordings without proper approval is strictly prohibited and subject to disciplinary actions.

PROHIBITIONS

Officers shall use sound judgment in determining how and when the officer-worn digital recording device will be utilized. Officers shall adhere to following:

Officers shall not intentionally create digital recordings of other employees (or themselves) in areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists such as locker rooms, restrooms, etc.

Officers shall not knowingly record undercover officers or confidential informants.

Officers shall not use a departmentally owned officer-worn digital recording device to record any type of personal activities.

Officers shall not allow citizens to review captured recordings without permission from the officer's immediate supervisor.

Any uploading or converting recordings for use on any type of social media (ie Facebooktm, YouTubetm, etc) is **strictly prohibited.**

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TRAINING

All officers choosing to deploy a departmentally owned officer-worn digital recording device shall attend training on the device and demonstrate a working knowledge of the device prior to employing the device in field operations.

Officers choosing to purchase and employ a personal device shall demonstrate proficiency in the use of the device and harvesting of the recordings.

All supervisors of officers choosing to deploy a departmentally owned officer-worn digital recording device shall attend training regarding the device to be worn as well as the procedures for storing and retention of recordings.

USE OF EQUIPMENT

Officers should inspect the officer-worn digital recording device prior to each shift to confirm its proper operation, that there is no physical damage, and that it has sufficient battery life to complete the assigned shift. Any problems with departmentally owned devices should be reported by the assigned officer to his/her immediate supervisor. The supervisor (or designee) shall contact the Training Division to secure a replacement or repair of the device.

Officers choosing to wear officer-worn digital recording devices should make every effort to ensure that the device is activated (recording) during potential enforcement activities to include but not limited to:

Traffic Stops;

Criminal investigations (regardless of whether an arrest is made);

All arrest situations (regardless of offense level);

Instances in which verbal consent to search is requested from citizens;

Potential Use of Force situations (If possible, realizing that officer safety is the primary goal);

Critical Police Incidents (If possible, realizing that officer safety is the primary goal);

Instances in which an administrative investigation may arise (i.e. citizen complaint probable);

Vehicle and foot pursuits;

Calls involving mentally distressed persons; and

Any other incident in which the officer believes that a recording of the event will be in the department's or the officer's best interest.

Once the officer chooses to record an event, the recording should continue until the incident is completed, the officer has left the scene, or the citizen contact is complete.

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If an incident or portion of an incident is captured on the device, and an offense/incident report is completed regarding the incident, the reporting officer shall note in the report that the incident or portion of the incident was captured on an officer-worn digital recording device. The reporting officer should note which officer(s) captured the recording and note the disposition of that recording (i.e. online storage, FWPD Property Room, etc).

Officers should be aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure limits the admissibility of audio statements **made during custodial interrogations** if they are not also video recorded. Therefore, audio recording alone is not sufficient when recording custodial interrogations in the field. (CCP 38.22)

MEDIA STORAGE

All recordings captured by officer-worn digital recording device while the officer is performing official duties are the property of the Fort Worth Police Department and are subject to standing policies regarding release, retention and destruction.

All recordings deemed to be of evidentiary or administrative value shall be downloaded from the device at the end of the assigned officer's shift or sooner if the recording is needed immediately for criminal or administrative investigation of an incident.

If evidentiary recordings are reduced to portable media (DVD, CD, etc), the media shall be placed in the FWPD Property Room in accordance with established procedures for storing of evidence. This is to ensure preservation of chain of custody.

Online storage of recordings shall follow pre-established retention schedules for electronic media.

Recordings captured during the scope of an officer's duties may be subject to release under applicable federal and state laws.

REVIEW OF RECORDINGS

Previously recorded incidents may be reviewed by the involved officer(s) for use in completing offense/incident reports.

Supervisors are encouraged to review captured recordings with involved officers when a recorded event is brought to their attention such as an exceptional incident or an incident with training value.

If a use of force and/or vehicle pursuit is captured on a recording device, one (1) copy shall be reduced to portable media (DVD, CD, etc) and forwarded to the involved officer(s) chain of command per established use of force and administrative pursuit review practices.

Recordings may be shown for training purposes. Permission to show the recording in an open training forum should be gathered from all involved officers depicted in the recording. If an involved officer objects to the showing of a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to his/her Deputy Chief (or equivalent) to determine whether the training value outweighs the involved officer's objection.

Attachment #62

Lake Forest Park Police Department- PVRD Policy

Wearable Video Cameras

1 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide officers of the Lake Forest Park Police Department with general guidelines for the use, management, storage and retrieval of audio/visual recordings with the VieVu camera system.

The use of the VieVu recording system provides documentary evidence and helps defend against civil litigation and allegations of officer misconduct. Officers who choose to use these devices shall adhere to the operational objectives and protocols outline herein so as to maximize the effectiveness of the VieVu and the integrity of evidence and related video documentation.

The department will provide officers with a wearable video camera (VieVu) designed to record both audio and visual. At the beginning of each shift, officers are encouraged to check out a camera and position it on their uniform or anywhere on their equipment to facilitate the recording of traffic stops, subject contacts, interviews, gathering of evidence or other job related events.

2 Retention

2.1 All recorded imagery will be stored and retained by the Department for at least 90 days, or until all criminal, civil or administrative cases to which the recordings are relevant have been adjudicated. Data cannot be erased or removed for 90 days from neither the camera nor computer.

2.2 At the time imagery is originally recorded, Officers are responsible for notifying a supervisor when data needs to be archived beyond 90 days. Supervisors will have the ability to move data to disk or mark data to be saved permanently on the server for investigative purposes. Within the initial 90 day period, detectives can also notify the supervisor or officer of the need to archive imagery required for case investigation/prosecution.

2.3 Recordings moved to DVD will be entered as evidence and placed in an evidence locker (2-copies.)

3 Department Review

3.1 Imagery recorded by the department will **not** be routinely or randomly reviewed to monitor an officer performance. A supervisor may conduct a performance review of an officer's recorded imagery only in the event of a personnel complaint, criminal investigation or internal investigation. Reviewing imagery for training purposes such as FTO is acceptable. Department personnel may review their own recordings. In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridicule or embarrassing any employee. No officer shall view another officers recordings without a supervisor's approval.

4 Operating procedures

- 4.1 Prior to going into service officers (who choose to wear the VieVu) will ensure that the equipment is charged and working properly. Any problems should be brought to the supervisor's attention. Officers are encouraged to place the camera in a position (either in the patrol car or on their uniform) that will allow the recording of traffic stops, citizen contacts, arrest or any other police action. Officers should activate the camera prior to making contacts or traffic stops unless it is impractical to do so due to the urgency of the situation.
- 4.2 At the end of a shift, officers will download the data into the appropriate file and place the camera back in the officer's area to be recharged. Once the VieVu is downloaded, the camera is cleared and data can only be retrieved from the computers server.
- 4.3 During contacts, the officer will advise the person that they are being recorded as soon as it is practical. The VieVu camera should not be deactivated during contacts. If there is an equipment failure resulting in a deactivation, the officer will notify his/her supervisor and the reason for the deactivation. If a subject or subjects state that they do not wish to be recorded, the officer will **not** deactivate the camera. Officers only have to notify a subject that they are being recorded.

5 Officer Review

- 5.1 During a shift officers may review portions of the video/audio recording, e.g., to verify an identification, a vehicle license number or to review an incident for statement accuracy. Officers will not make copies of any recording for personal use.

RCW 9.73.090

Certain emergency response personnel exempted from RCW 9.73.030 through 9.73.080 — Standards — Court authorizations — Admissibility.

(1) The provisions of RCW [9.73.030](#) through [9.73.080](#) shall not apply to police, fire, emergency medical service, emergency communication center, and poison center personnel in the following instances:

(a) Recording incoming telephone calls to police and fire stations, licensed emergency medical service providers, emergency communication centers, and poison centers;

(b) Video and/or sound recordings may be made of arrested persons by police officers responsible for making arrests or holding persons in custody before their first appearance in court. Such video and/or sound recordings shall conform strictly to the following:

(i) The arrested person shall be informed that such recording is being made and the statement so informing him shall be included in the recording;

(ii) The recording shall commence with an indication of the time of the beginning thereof and terminate with an indication of the time thereof;

(iii) At the commencement of the recording the arrested person shall be fully informed of his constitutional rights, and such statements informing him shall be included in the recording;

(iv) The recordings shall only be used for valid police or court activities;

(c) Sound recordings that correspond to video images recorded by video cameras mounted in law enforcement vehicles. All law enforcement officers wearing a sound recording device that makes recordings corresponding to videos recorded by video cameras mounted in law enforcement vehicles must be in uniform. A sound recording device that makes a recording pursuant to this subsection (1)(c) must be operated simultaneously with the video camera when the operating system has been activated for an event. No sound recording device may be intentionally turned off by the law enforcement officer during the recording of an event. Once the event has been captured, the officer may turn off the audio recording and place the system back into "pre-event" mode.

No sound or video recording made under this subsection (1)(c) may be duplicated and made available to the public by a law enforcement agency subject to this section until final disposition of any criminal or civil litigation which arises from the event or events which were recorded. Such sound recordings shall not be divulged or used by any law enforcement agency for any commercial purpose.

A law enforcement officer shall inform any person being recorded by sound under this subsection (1)(c) that a sound recording is being made and the statement so informing the person shall be included in the sound recording, except that the law enforcement officer is not required to inform the person being recorded if the person is being recorded under exigent circumstances. A law enforcement officer is not required to inform a person being recorded by video under this subsection (1)(c) that the person is being recorded by video.

(2) It shall not be unlawful for a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of the officer's official duties to intercept, record, or disclose an oral communication or conversation where the officer is a party to the communication or conversation or one of the parties to the communication or conversation has given prior consent to the interception, recording, or disclosure: PROVIDED, That prior to the interception, transmission, or recording the officer shall obtain written or telephonic authorization from a judge or magistrate, who shall approve the interception, recording, or disclosure of communications or conversations with a nonconsenting party for a reasonable and specified period of time, if there is probable cause to believe that the nonconsenting party has committed, is engaged in, or is about to commit a felony: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That if such authorization is given by telephone the authorization and officer's statement justifying such authorization must be electronically recorded by the judge or

magistrate on a recording device in the custody of the judge or magistrate at the time transmitted and the recording shall be retained in the court records and reduced to writing as soon as possible thereafter.

Any recording or interception of a communication or conversation incident to a lawfully recorded or intercepted communication or conversation pursuant to this subsection shall be lawful and may be divulged.

All recordings of communications or conversations made pursuant to this subsection shall be retained for as long as any crime may be charged based on the events or communications or conversations recorded.

(3) Communications or conversations authorized to be intercepted, recorded, or disclosed by this section shall not be inadmissible under RCW [9.73.050](#).

(4) Authorizations issued under subsection (2) of this section shall be effective for not more than seven days, after which period the issuing authority may renew or continue the authorization for additional periods not to exceed seven days.

(5) If the judge or magistrate determines that there is probable cause to believe that the communication or conversation concerns the unlawful manufacture, delivery, sale, or possession with intent to manufacture, deliver, or sell, controlled substances as defined in chapter [69.50](#) RCW, or legend drugs as defined in chapter [69.41](#) RCW, or imitation controlled substances as defined in chapter [69.52](#) RCW, the judge or magistrate may authorize the interception, transmission, recording, or disclosure of communications or conversations under subsection (2) of this section even though the true name of the nonconsenting party, or the particular time and place for the interception, transmission, recording, or disclosure, is not known at the time of the request, if the authorization describes the nonconsenting party and subject matter of the communication or conversation with reasonable certainty under the circumstances. Any such communication or conversation may be intercepted, transmitted, recorded, or disclosed as authorized notwithstanding a change in the time or location of the communication or conversation after the authorization has been obtained or the presence of or participation in the communication or conversation by any additional party not named in the authorization.

Authorizations issued under this subsection shall be effective for not more than fourteen days, after which period the issuing authority may renew or continue the authorization for an additional period not to exceed fourteen days.

[2006 c 38 § 1; 2000 c 195 § 2; 1989 c 271 § 205; 1986 c 38 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 363 § 3; 1970 ex.s. c 48 § 1.]

Notes:

Intent -- 2000 c 195: "The legislature intends, by the enactment of this act, to provide a very limited exception to the restrictions on disclosure of intercepted communications." [2000 c 195 § 1.]

Severability -- 1989 c 271: See note following RCW [9.94A.510](#).

Severability -- 1970 ex.s. c 48: "If a court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid or unconstitutional any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this act, such judgment or decree shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder of this act, but the effect thereof shall be confined to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this chapter so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional." [1970 ex.s. c 48 § 3.]

Attachment #63

Lake Havasu Police Department- PVRD Policy



**LAKE HAVASU CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL
ORDER**

Effective Date: 01/01/2011
Revised: 06/24/2011

GO 42.1

SUBJECT: AUDIO-VIDEO RECORDING

42.1.1 BACKGROUND

The Lake Havasu City Police Department is committed to the belief that on-officer video is an important and valuable tool for law enforcement. On-officer video is essentially the progression of moving video documentation of a police officer's investigative and enforcement activities from the patrol car to the officer's person. The use of on-officer video is expected to result in greater transparency for the public, more effective prosecution and improved protection against false allegations of excessive use of force, misconduct or racial profiling.

Some police officers who have recognized the protective function of audio or video recording have voluntarily purchased devices of varying types and made use of them in the field. Audio or video recordings of investigative or enforcement actions are evidence, and subject to rules of disclosure. It is in the best interest of justice that the Department regulates and controls all forms of evidence collection and storage.

42.1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Agency Administrator - EVIDENCE.COM system administrator with full access to user rights.
- B. End User - AXON user with individual account access rights to EVIDENCE.COM.
- C. TASER AXON - An On-officer audio/video system consisting of primarily three components: Headcam, ComHub and AXON Tactical Computer.
- D. Headcam- Audio and color video/low light infra-red camera typically mounted on a fitted head bracket. The Headcam unit integrates with the radio earpiece.
- E. ComHub (Communications Hub) - Connects the Headcam, the portable radio and the AXON Tactical Computer. The ComHub consists of a push-to-talk button for radio communications, a single "Event" button used to initiate event recording, user controls for the ATC and a "Privacy" button used to suspend all

audio/video recording capabilities. * The headset, camera, earpiece and ComHub will be maintained by the individual officer to whom they are assigned.

- F. ATC (AXON Tactical Computer) - The ATC connects to the ComHub. It runs on a Linux operating system with touch screen, capable of holding up to eight (8) hours of audio and video media. The 4.3 inch display enables playback and analysis of incident video. The rechargeable battery last for up to 12 hours, depending on usage. Once plugged into the ETM docking station, the ATC will upload digitally encrypted data to the Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM).
- G. ETM (Evidence Transfer Manager) - A server with built-in docking stations physically installed at the command. The ETM simultaneously recharges the ATC while uploading all digitally encrypted data from the device. The ETM then transfers the digitally encrypted data to EVIDENCE.COM.
- H. EVIDENCE.COM - Online Web-based digital media storage facility accessed at <https://prod.evidence.com>. The virtual warehouse stores digitally encrypted data in a highly secure environment accessible to personnel based on security clearance.
- I. Media or Data - includes photographs, audio recordings and video footage. The media is stored digitally.

42.1.3 GENERAL PROCEDURES

- A. Officers are only authorized to audio or video record investigative and/or enforcement activities using departmentally assigned equipment and following the procedures proscribed within this order.
- B. Audio or video recording devices shall not be used in department locker rooms, restrooms or any other place where there would be a reasonable expectation of privacy.
- C. Employees shall not intentionally record confidential informants or undercover officers unless the recording is conducted specifically for the purpose of documenting a sting, drug purchase/sale or other undercover operation in furtherance of a criminal investigation.
- D. On-officer video recording devices will only be used for department administrative investigations with the express consent of the Chief of Police.
- E. Whenever an officer believes that a recorded contact may lead to a citizen complaint, he/she should bring the recording to the attention of his/her supervisor as soon as possible. If no crime report or supplementary report is being prepared, details of the contact will be documented via information report or memorandum.
- F. Members will not make surreptitious recordings of conversations with other department members except when necessary in the course of a criminal

investigation or for department administrative investigations with the express consent of the Chief of Police.

42.1.4 AXON/EVIDENCE.COM-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

- A. Officers will inspect the AXON Tactical Computer (ATC) for any physical damage and to ensure the device is in working order at the beginning of the shift. Software updates and systems checks are performed automatically during the download process in the ETM. The unit will be turned on and inspected to ensure the display and all indicator lights are functioning. Any problems with the ATC will be reported to the AXON Coordinator as soon as practical.
- B. The AXON shall be worn at all times that the officer may become involved in an enforcement situation.
- C. The AXON shall be utilized during all investigative or enforcement contacts. (i.e.: pedestrian and vehicle stops, consensual encounters, calls for service, on-view events).
- D. Officers shall place the AXON in the Event Mode as soon as practical during a given situation.
- E. Once in the Event Mode, officers shall continue to record until the completion of the event, or they have left the scene (this includes recording of statements).
- F. Additional arriving units to a scene shall place their AXON in the event mode as soon as practical, and continue to record until the completion of the event, or they have left the scene (this includes recording of statements).
- G. AXON systems will be assigned with priority given to each of the primary patrol shifts based on quantity of operational units in the department's inventory.

42.1.5 AXON MEDIA STORAGE

- A. The AXON will be placed in the Evidence Transfer Machine (ETM) at the end of shift for charging and uploading
- B. The media captured via the AXON will only be uploaded to EVIDENCE.COM.
- C. Each event must be categorized according to event type so that proper retention periods will be applied.
- D. Video and audio captured via the AXON will be used for official purposes only.
- E. Officers may use media captured via the AXON to assist with the investigation.
- F. Officers may use media captured via the AXON to complete reports.
- G. Officers may use media captured via the AXON for training purposes, with proper authorization from the investigative unit assigned the case.

Exceptions: Field Training Officers may use media captured via the AXON to provide immediate training to recruits and to assist with the completion of the Daily Observation Report (DOR).

42.1.6 REPORTING

- A. The use of the AXON will be recorded in all incident reports and in the notes on all citations.
- B. All digital media captured using the AXON will be considered property of LHCPD. Accessing, copying or releasing any media for other than official law enforcement purposes is strictly prohibited and subject to discipline.

42.1.7 DELETION OF UNINTENTIONAL RECORDINGS

- A. In the event of an unintentional activation of the AXON system during non-enforcement or non-investigative activities, IE: restroom or meal break, other areas where reasonable expectation of privacy exists; officers may request recording deletion. A memorandum detailing the circumstances of the unintentional recording will be forwarded via the chain of command to the Chief of Police. If approved, the actual deletion requires two-party authorization. One of those parties will be the Chief or their designee; the other will be an agency AXON/EVIDENCE.COM Administrator.

42.1.8 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES*

- A. *Some of the functionality of EVIDENCE.COM has not been made available in pre-release versions of the software. Specifically, case-specific access permissions are not user-definable to an acceptable level of security. Once this functionality is in place it is expected that disclosure can and should be via case-specific granting of user permissions to prosecutors and defense attorneys. Until then, recordings will be downloaded to DVD or other media and physically provided to appropriate disclosure recipients.
- B. Recordings that contain audio or video of legitimate confidential nature will be redacted or excluded from downloaded copies of the original data file in EVIDENCE.COM. The original data file will remain complete and cannot be manipulated by system administrators or users. Following arrest or initiation of prosecution for felony or misdemeanor crimes, either the arresting officer, detective or, (for follow up disclosure requests) system administrator, will download a segmented copy of the original data file from EVIDENCE.COM. Markers will be created to identify redacted sections and will include a brief description of the reason the information is excluded. The redacted video file and marker descriptions will then be written to DVD or other portable media and provided to the prosecuting attorney. Upon release to Defense, challenges to redacted information will be handled via a two step process:

Step One – Defense communicates their intent to challenge and legal justification(s) to the prosecuting attorney in writing.

Step Two – If the prosecuting attorney agrees that the challenge is justified, the section may be released following consultation with the law enforcement agency head or designee. If the prosecuting attorney disagrees with the justification for the challenge and/or if the law enforcement agency head requests further review, the prosecuting attorney will advise Defense that a motion for an In Camera Hearing before a judge of appropriate jurisdiction will be required if Defense wishes to challenge the redaction further.

- C. Examples of legitimate confidential information include, but are not limited to; confidential informants or undercover officers revealed; tactical plans discussed; audible or visible information from investigative criminal history checks or criminal intelligence files; victim/witness personal identifiers, addresses, phones, etc.

42.1.9 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

- A. Pursuant to Arizona Public Records statutes and the Privacy and Security Act, it is the goal of this policy to support and promote openness in government by releasing non-confidential video recordings to the public upon request. The policy must also ensure that the privacy of victims, witnesses and suspects is maintained whenever possible. This policy will not affect the release of recordings pursuant to a court order or subpoena.

- B. Recordings that are not part of an ongoing investigation or non-commercial use may be charged for according to city policy.
- C. Recordings that contain legitimate confidential information as described in section IX.2 above will be redacted in the same manner. Challenges to redactions pursuant to public records requests shall be referred to the City Attorney's Office.

Attachment #64

Marine Police Department- PVRD Policy

[X] Policy Orders	[] General Procedures	Section IV State Equipment
[X] Rules and Regulations	[] Forms Procedure	Effective Date October 01, 2008
Subject: VIDEO EQUIPMENT AND DATA		Amends, Rescinds

PURPOSE

This policy is intended to provide Marine Police personnel with a guideline for the utilization, operations, and maintenance of the issued VieVU[®] video system.

POLICY

It is the policy of this Division that all personnel issued video recording devices will effectively and responsibly use them as a safeguard for the Division against false claims of misconduct and to ensure that all personnel are performing their duties to the highest standards of professional integrity.

PROCEDURES

1. Camera Deployment and Storage: While on patrol, Marine Police personnel who are issued a VieVU[®] PVR-LE video camera will wear the camera affixed to their uniform in a manner that properly secures the camera with either the alligator-clip backing or the pin-on backing. The camera should be worn in a manner and location on the uniform that is conducive to effective filming and evidence gathering, taking into consideration differences in body sizes and gender. When not on patrol, the camera should be stored in the hard case provided for Division issued Night Vision Devices (NVD), away from exposure to direct sunlight, moisture, or excessive heat and yet readily available to the officer if needed.
2. Camera Maintenance and Care: Routine maintenance and care of the video system is the responsibility of the individual officer the VieVU[®] PVR-LE is issued to. Each officer will ensure that the system is kept clean and in working order, that the rechargeable battery is fully charged when reporting for duty each work day, and the video files are regularly downloaded onto the Division-issued Panasonic Toughbook MDT computer to keep sufficient storage space available on the VieVU[®] PVR-LE itself. When files are downloaded to the Veripatrol[™] software, the date and time function will be checked for accuracy and any discrepancies reported to the District Supervisor immediately. Any malfunctions should be reported to the District Supervisor, who will coordinate any repairs deemed necessary with the Chief of Operations.
3. Video File Retention: It will be the responsibility of the individual officer to download video files to the Division-issued Panasonic Toughbook MDT computer or a Division-owned computer at one of the District Headquarters on a routine and regular basis. Veripatrol[™] will be the video file management system used to simplify the download, storage, and retrieval of video files recorded with the VieVU[®] PVR-LE video camera. Veripatrol[™] downloads the video files, and when completed, clears the VieVU[®] PVR-LE's memory so that it is ready to record again. All files are automatically secured by the software and no video file can be deleted within **21 days** of the recording. The IT Section in the Montgomery HQ will act as the designated system administrator for the Division and will assign specific cameras to officers along with a User ID

and password. The Enforcement Section Chief will also assign used IDs and passwords to the sergeants, lieutenants and captains from each district, as well as the HQ Command Staff, designating them with system administrator status. System administrator status will allow them to review and copy any video file filmed by the Division. Officers can securely retrieve their own video files for retention indefinitely, saving the files for on-going investigations or court use. All other videos are automatically deleted after 21 days to save storage space and to improve the ease and usability of the program.

ACTIONS REQUIRING MANDATORY RECORDING

1. Pursuits: All pursuits or chases involving persons attempting to elude an officer will be recorded. As soon as possible after the pursuit is ended, the District Supervisor will be notified and the video will be downloaded to the Division-issued Panasonic Toughbook MDT computer or a Division-owned computer via the Veripatrol™ software. The video will be reviewed by the Chief of Operations as soon as possible.
2. Accident Scenes: Whenever possible, officers will activate their VieVU® PVR-LE camera and begin filming when arriving at the scene of an accident, while interviewing witnesses, or interviewing persons involved in the accident. A note will be made in the accident report narrative that supplemental video of the scene is on file. This directive should not be interpreted to replace the taking of accident still photographs with the issued digital reflex camera.
3. Enforcement Contacts: All contacts with public involving law enforcement action will be recorded. In the case of a DUI violation, the officer should attempt to safely administer any field sobriety tests within the field of view of the camera. A note will be made on the Uniform Arrest Report or Uniform Incident/Offense Report narrative that video was taken of the scene and is on file.
4. Domestic Disputes: Domestic disputes in which adversarial parties are present at the scene will be recorded. A note will be made on the Uniform Arrest Report or Uniform Incident/Offense Report narrative that video was taken of the scene and is on file.
5. Emergency Response: When an officer responds to any call for service requiring the utilization of emergency lights and siren, activation of the VieVU® PVR-LE camera is required.
6. Distraught, Disorderly, Argumentative, or Angry Persons/Arrestees: When encountering these types of people, the officer will activate their VieVU® PVR-LE camera as soon as the tactical situation allows it to be safely accomplished. Every effort should be made to obtain accurate video and audio evidence.

GENERAL DIRECTIVE

All other contacts and activities are considered optional and may be recorded at the discretion of the individual officer. However, all personnel are expected to use good judgment. When in doubt regarding any situation the officer should opt to record. Under no circumstances will video cameras be utilized for anything other than official departmental business, unless permission has been obtained from the Chief of Operations or the Director.

The VieVU® PVR-LE camera, its ancillary equipment, and all video files are the property of the Marine Police Division and are to be used for official purposes only. They are provided as a tool to enhance operations and to protect officers and the Division from frivolous complaints. Video files are subject to review by supervisory personnel at all times and officers are reminded that the video camera documents both sides of any situation. As always the utmost in professionalism, courtesy, and service to the public is expected.

Attachment #65

Mesa Police Department- PVRD Policy

<p>Mesa Police Administration Manual</p> <p>Approved: <i>Chief Frank L. Milstead</i></p>	<p>Subject:</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">On-Officer Body Camera Program</h2>	
<p>Effective: October 1 2012</p>	<p>Chapter: Forensic Protocols</p>	<p>Page: 1</p>

PURPOSE

This order establishes the Mesa Police Department (MPD) operational and submission guidelines for the "On-Officer" Body Camera (OBC) Pilot Program, which will be implemented for one year ending October 01, 2013.

DEFINITIONS

<p>On-Officer Body Camera</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only approved on-officer body camera authorized by the Mesa Police Department is the Taser AXON. The on-officer body camera is an audio/video recording system worn and used by officers to document police related incidents. Any other video cameras used by officers for law enforcement purposes will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be approved by the District Commander or affected Assistant Chief. Adhere to protocols outlined in ADM 1850 Evidentiary Recordings.
<p>Operation Mode Definitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal (Buffering) Mode: The on-officer body camera continuously loops video recording for up to 30 seconds before recording is started by officer. Records video only (no audio) while buffering. ATC: Axon Tactical Computer. Mounted on a belt, holster or concealed on the officer's uniform. ETM: Evidence Transfer Manager. Docking station that uploads data and recharges the ATC. Event Mode: In the Event Mode, the ATC saves the buffered video, and continues recording audio and video for up to eight hours. Continuously pressing the event button turns the recording off and on and also placed markers on the media segment for later viewing.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

<p>Operational Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The on-officer body camera and accessory kit will be assigned and maintained by the individual officer. Officers will inspect the on-officer body camera for any physical damage and ensure the device is in working order at the beginning of the shift. Prior to going into service with an on-officer body camera, officers will ensure they are wearing an authorized uniform, clearly identifying them as a Mesa Police Officer, unless otherwise authorized by Division Commander. Officers will make every effort to place the on-officer body camera in the Event Mode as soon as practical during a given situation.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-officer body camera recordings will be used for official Department purposes only.
Use Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officers will make every effort to activate the on-officer camera to record the following event(s), if practical:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traffic Stops and citizen contacts.• Impaired driver investigations.• Vehicle pursuits and Failure to Yield incidents.• Accident scenes.• All calls for service.• Transportation of any prisoner(s) or citizens for any reason.• Any time an officer feels it is appropriate to record.• All searches (Persons, Vehicles, Structures, etc.).• Statements made by subjects, victims, and witnesses.• Advising an individual of his/her Miranda rights.• During interrogations.• Other legitimate law enforcement contacts.• Once on, officers will continue to record until the completion of the event, or they have left the scene except for instances outlined in this order.• Additional arriving units to a scene assigned an on-officer body camera will begin recording as soon as practical, and continue to record until the completion of the event, or they have left the scene (this includes recording of statements).<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consideration may be given when a victim requests not to be recorded. Contact an on-duty supervisor for resolution, if needed.• Officers may use media captured via the on-officer body camera to assist with the investigation and completion of reports.• Officers may use media captured via the on-officer body camera for training purposes, with proper authorization from the investigative unit assigned the case.
Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In accordance with ADM 431 Tape Recording Protocols, members shall not make surreptitious recordings of conversations with other Department members except:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When necessary in a criminal investigation; or• Unless approved by Chief of Police.• The on-officer body camera will not be intentionally activated to record conversation(s) of fellow employees with or without their knowledge during routine, non-enforcement related activities.• Members will advise other Department members and/or other criminal justice personnel (prosecutors, judges, or other law enforcement personnel) when an on-officer body camera is recording.• Do not record:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While on employee breaks.• Report writing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussing a case with other officers.• During other administrative functions.• During general discussions with employees.• The on-officer body camera will not be activated in places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as dressing rooms or restrooms.• Members shall not record confidential informants or undercover officers.• Officers will not allow citizens to review the recordings.• Members accessing, copying or releasing of on-officer body camera recordings for other than official law enforcement purposes are prohibited and subject to discipline.• Dissemination of information will be:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For criminal justice purposes only.• For training purposes only when approved by a Division Commander.• Officers shall not make copies of any on-officer body camera recording for their personal use.
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STORAGE, DOCUMENTATION & RETENTION GUIDELINES

<p>Media Storage/ Evidentiary Value</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All on-officer body camera recordings shall be retained and considered as Evidence.• At the end of shift, officers shall place the Axon Tactical Computer (ATC) into the docking station called an Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) to transfer the data into www.Evidence.com.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not remove ATC from docking station (ETM) until data is uploaded and the battery is fully charged.• This clears the ATC memory from existing data.• The uploaded data is considered Evidence.• Once data is uploaded into www.Evidence.com in its entirety, officers will tag the segments of evidentiary value and label with DR or event number.• Evidentiary copies of on-officer body camera digital media can be copied at www.Evidence.com.• Do not erase, alter or tamper with any ATC or collected data.• Members requesting a file to be deleted will submit a memo of explanation to their Division Commander.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The affected Division Commander will make a determination and forward the memo to the Department Program Administrator to complete the request through www.Evidence.com.• The memos will be retained by the Department Program Administrator.
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Documentation & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the on-officer body camera is used in any investigation or during a police contact, this fact will be documented on any citation and/or report prepared regarding the contact.• When preparing an Incident Report, Supplemental Report, Citation Report, or Field Interview (FI) Card, in connection with an investigation or police event, the following details of the recording should be included in that report/contact card:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An indication that a recording was made.• The date and time of the recording.• The persons(s) recorded.• The reason for the recording. (i.e.: traffic stop, criminal investigation, field contact, etc.).• Video recordings are intended to supplement Departmental reports. Submitted reports are still required to comprehensively capture the totality of the event.
Retention & Public Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-officer body camera recordings captured as part of a Department member's duties shall be the property of the Mesa Police Department and be considered a record of the Mesa Police Department.• The release of information requested through a public records request will be subject to the same statutory exemptions from disclosure as any other Departmental records.• Prior to releasing any on-officer body camera recordings, officers and affected members will ensure proper redaction is completed.• Recordings not attached to a case or investigation will be purged per schedule determined by Arizona Retention Laws.• Officers are responsible for the proper care of all Department property and/or equipment assigned to them as per ADM 1220.• Officers will immediately report any loss of, or damage to, any part of the on-officer body camera equipment to their chain of command.
Care and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-officer body cameras will be issued to individual officers by the Department Program Administrator or designee.• A record of the inventory will be maintained by the Department Program Administrator.• Only officers who have completed the approved training will be assigned an on-officer body camera.
Inspection and Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the one year pilot period, supervisors will conduct random reviews of on-officer body camera recordings, with the affected Division Commander approval.• At the conclusion of the one year pilot program, the assigned Division Commander or Department Program Administrator will provide an evaluation report to the Chief of Police or designee of the on-officer body camera program.

References:

- [ADM 1220](#) MPD Buildings & Property
- [ADM 1850](#) Evidentiary Recordings
- [ADM 431](#) Tape Recording Protocol
- www.Evidence.com



Attachment #66

Modesto Police Department- PVRD Policy



MODESTO POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDER

Number

Date:

I. SUBJECT: PORTABLE VIDEO RECORDING SYSTEM

II. PURPOSE

- A. To provide policy and procedures for use of the portable video recording system (PVRs), including both audio and video recording of field activity in the course of official police duties.
- B. The use of the portable video recording system provides documentary evidence for criminal investigations, internal or administrative investigations, and civil litigation. Officers shall utilize this device in accordance with the provisions in this general order to maximize the effectiveness of the audio/video documentation to achieve operational objectives and to ensure evidence integrity.

III. POLICY

- A. Unauthorized use, duplication, and/or distribution of PVRs files are prohibited. Personnel shall not make copies of any PVRs file for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device such as a phone camera or secondary video camera to record PVRs files.

All recorded media, images and audio are property of the Modesto Police Department and shall not be copied, released, or disseminated in any form or manner outside the parameters of this policy without the expressed written consent of the Chief of Police.
- B. The PVRs shall not be used to record non work related activity and shall not be activated in places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as locker rooms, dressing rooms or restrooms.
- C. Only trained personnel shall operate PVRs equipment.

- D. Personnel will use only the PVRS issued and approved by the Department. The wearing of any other personal video recorder is not authorized.
- E. Personnel shall not remove, dismantle or tamper with any hardware and/or software component or part of the PVRS.
- F. There are many situations where the use of the PVRS is appropriate. This policy is not intended to describe every possible circumstance. In addition to the required conditions, officers may activate the system any time they feel its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident.

Unless it is unsafe or impractical to do so, officers shall activate their PVRS cameras prior to making contact in any of the following incidents:

- 1. Enforcement encounters where there is a reasonable suspicion the person is involved in criminal activity. This includes, but is not limited to dispatched calls as well as self initiated activities.
 - 2. Probation or parole search.
 - 3. Service of search or arrest warrant.
 - 4. Vehicle Pursuits
 - 5. K9 Deployments
 - 6. Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require taping.
- G. Officers may activate the PVRS before or during any other incident at their discretion
 - H. During a required activation, the recording shall not be intentionally terminated until the conclusion of the encounter.
 - I. Officers shall not use the PVRS recording functions to record any personal conversation of or between another department member or employee without the recorded members/employee's knowledge.
 - J. Officers are not required to obtain consent from a private person when:
 - 1. In a public place.
 - 2. In a location where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., inside a building or dwelling where the officer is lawfully present and engaged in the performance of official duties).

- K. Officers are encouraged to advise private persons they are recording if the advisement may gain compliance, assist in the investigation, and does not interfere with the investigation or officer safety.

IV. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. System Administrator

The System Administrator is designated by the Chief of Police and has oversight responsibilities to include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Operation and user administration of the system.
2. System evaluation.
3. Training.
4. Policy and procedure review and evaluation.
5. Coordination with IT regarding system related issues.
6. Ensure PVRs files of evidentiary value are secure and maintained for a minimum of 2 years. Ensure all other routine files are secure and maintained a minimum of 1 year.
7. Ensure PVRs files are reviewed and released in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and City of Modesto/Modesto Police Department retention policy.

B. Supervisory

1. Supervisors will ensure officers utilize the PVRs according to policy guidelines.
2. Supervisors may conduct random or directed review of recordings to ensure adherence to policy, assess performance and note videos that may be appropriate for training purposes.

C. Personnel utilizing the PVRs shall be responsible for the following:

1. Ensuring the battery is fully charged daily and operating properly.
2. Immediately reporting unresolved equipment malfunctions/problems to their supervisor.
3. Monitoring system effectiveness and making recommendations for operational improvement and policy revision.
4. Documenting the use of the PVRs on one of the following:

- a. On the police report/computer entry.
 - b. As a notation on a citation.
 - c. On a Field Contact card.
5. Once video is captured officers shall identify PVRS files by:
- a. When assigned, noting the MPD case number in the Case ID Field.
 - b. Entering a title. The title should include sufficient information to identify the file, such as crime code, suspect name, location, event, etc.
 - c. Selecting the appropriate category(s).
 - d. The information may be entered via hand held device, MDC, or MPD computer work station via the evidence.com website.

V. OPERATION

- A. Officers shall test PVRS equipment prior to going into service and ensure the unit is properly charged.
- B. Officers shall position the camera on their uniform to facilitate optimum recording field of view.
- C. The PVRS must be manually activated.
- D. Officers shall dock their issued camera for automated upload of PVRS data files daily at the end of their shift at the docking station to ensure storage capacity is not exceeded and/or to view uploaded audio/video.

VI. REVIEW OF PVRS FILES

- A. Although the data captured by the PVRS is not considered Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), it shall be treated in the same manner as CORI data. All access to the system is logged and subject to audit at any time. Access to the data from the system is permitted on a right to know, need to know basis. Employees authorized under this policy may review video according to the provisions of this policy.
- B. Once uploaded to the server, sworn personnel may view their own audio/video data (e.g. to verify an identification, a vehicle license number or to review an incident for statement accuracy) at a Department desktop computer by logging onto Evidence.com and documenting the reason for

access in the “NOTES” section prior to viewing any data. Evidence.com automatically time/date stamps and records each access by officer name.

- C. Reviewing a PVRS file requires documenting the specific reason for access on the video file page in the “NOTES” field prior to viewing unless exempted by the Chief of Police or designee.
- D. An employee may review PVRS files as it relates to:
 - 1. Their involvement in an incident for the purposes of completing a criminal investigation and preparing official reports.
 - 2. Prior to courtroom testimony or for courtroom presentation.
 - 3. Providing a statement pursuant to an administrative inquiry, including officer involved shooting investigations.
 - 4. For potential training purposes.

VII. PVRS FILE REQUESTS

A. Departmental Requests

Department requests, to include requests from the District Attorney’s Office or City Attorney’s Office, shall forward a written request via email with sufficient information to locate the PVRS file to the investigating officer or detective.

B. Non-Department Requests

- 1. All other requests for a PVRS file shall be accepted and processed in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and Departmental policy (court cases, subpoena’s, public records act, etc.) as set forth in General Order 8.03 Public Information Release.
- 2. Media inquiries and/or requests shall be received and processed in accordance with General Order 1.18 Media Relations.

C. Request for Deletion of Accidental Recording

In the event of an accidental activation of the PVRS where the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value, the recording employee may request that the PVRS file be deleted by submitting an email request with sufficient information to locate the PVRS file to the Operation Division Commander or designee who shall review the file, approve or deny the request, and forward to the System Administrator for action.

D. Copying Procedures

1. A copy of the PVRs file can be made by the investigating employee in accordance with the provisions of this order.
 2. The investigating employee shall make the requested copy and a second copy that shall be booked into evidence.
 3. In the absence of the investigating employee, the Identification Unit may make the requested copy and a second copy that shall be booked into evidence.
- E. Investigators Conducting Criminal or Internal Investigations Shall:
1. Advise the System Administrator to restrict access/public disclosure of the PVRs file in criminal or internal investigations, when necessary.
- F. Document the reason for access by entering the related file number on the PVRs "NOTES" field prior to viewing, unless exempted by the Chief of Police or designee.
1. Review the file to determine whether the PVRs file is of evidentiary value and process in accordance with established procedures.
 2. Investigators shall notify the System Administrator to remove the access restriction when the investigation is closed.
- G. A PVRs file may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the Department as a whole. A recommendation to utilize a PVRs file for such purpose may come from any source.
1. A person recommending utilization of a PVRs file for training purposes shall submit the recommendation through the chain of command to the Operations Division Captain or designee.
 2. If an involved officer or employee objects to the showing of a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to staff to determine if the employee's objection outweighs the training value.
 3. The Operations Division Captain or designee shall review the recommendation and determine how best to utilize the PVRs file considering the identity of the person(s) involved, sensitivity of the incident, and the benefit of utilizing the file versus other means (e.g. General Order, Training Bulletin, Officer Safety Bulletin, briefing or other training).

VIII. REPAIR PROCEDURE

- A. Personnel shall immediately report any recognized problems with the PVRs to their immediate supervisor.
- B. Upon notification, the supervisor shall contact the System Administrator or designee stating the problem or malfunction.
- C. The System Administrator or designee will report unresolved deficiencies to TASER International via web based support at <http://www.taser.com/support/contact-us> by completing the required information on-line and describing the issue or defect in detail in the "Message" window provided.
- D. Provide the serial number of the unit needing service or repair and identify the unit as a TASER Axon Flex body worn camera or battery pack as appropriate. A TASER representative will contact the MPD PVRs System Administrator for resolution.

BY ORDER OF: Michael G. Harden
Chief of Police

OPR: Operations Division
Drafter: Assistant Division Commander
Replaces:
None
Index as:
Body Worn Camera
Portable Video Recording System
PVRs

DRAFT POLICY REVISION



MODESTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER

Number **12.17**

Date: July 24, 2012

I. SUBJECT: PORTABLE VIDEO RECORDING SYSTEM

II. PURPOSE

- A. To provide policy and procedures for use of the portable video recording system (PVRs), including both audio and video recording of field activity in the course of official police duties.
- B. The use of the portable video recording system provides documentary evidence for criminal investigations, internal or administrative investigations, and civil litigation. Officers shall utilize this device in accordance with the provisions in this general order to maximize the effectiveness of the audio/video documentation to achieve operational objectives and to ensure evidence integrity.

III. POLICY

- A. Unauthorized use, duplication, and/or distribution of PVRs files are prohibited. Personnel shall not make copies of any PVRs file for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device such as a phone camera or secondary video camera to record PVRs files.

All recorded media, images and audio are property of the Modesto Police Department and shall not be copied, released, or disseminated in any form or manner outside the parameters of this policy without the expressed written consent of the Chief of Police.
- C. The PVRs shall not be used to record non work related activity and shall not be activated in places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as locker rooms, dressing rooms or restrooms.

- C. Only trained personnel shall operate PVRs equipment.
- D. Personnel will use only the PVRs issued and approved by the Department. The wearing of any other personal video recorder is not authorized.
- L. Personnel shall not remove, dismantle or tamper with any hardware and/or software component or part of the PVRs.
- M. There are many situations where the use of the PVRs is appropriate. This policy is not intended to describe every possible circumstance. In addition to the required conditions, officers may activate the system any time they feel its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident.

Unless it is unsafe or impractical to do so, officers shall activate their PVRs cameras prior to making contact in any of the following incidents:

1. Enforcement encounters where there is a reasonable suspicion the person is involved in criminal activity. This includes, but is not limited to dispatched calls as well as self initiated activities.
2. Probation or parole search.
3. Service of search or arrest warrant.
4. Vehicle Pursuits
5. K9 Deployments
6. Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require taping.

- N. Officers may activate the PVRs before or during any other incident at their discretion
- O. During a required activation, the recording shall not be intentionally terminated until the conclusion of the encounter.
- P. Officers shall not use the PVRs recording functions to record any personal conversation of or between another department member or employee without the recorded members/employee's knowledge.
- Q. Officers are not required to obtain consent from a private person when:
 1. In a public place.
 2. In a location where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., inside a building or dwelling where the officer is lawfully present and engaged in the performance of official duties).

- R. Officers are encouraged to advise private persons they are recording if the advisement may gain compliance, assist in the investigation, and does not interfere with the investigation or officer safety.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

B. System Administrator

The System Administrator is designated by the Chief of Police and has oversight responsibilities to include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Operation and user administration of the system.
2. System evaluation.
3. Training.
4. Policy and procedure review and evaluation.
5. Coordination with IT regarding system related issues.
6. Ensure PVRs files of evidentiary value are secure and maintained for a minimum of 2 years. Ensure all other routine files are secure and maintained a minimum of 1 year.
7. Ensure PVRs files are reviewed and released in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and City of Modesto/Modesto Police Department retention policy.

B. Supervisory

1. Supervisors will ensure officers utilize the PVRs according to policy guidelines.
2. Supervisors may conduct random or directed review of recordings to ensure adherence to policy, assess performance and note videos that may be appropriate for training purposes.
3. Ensure video(s) related to officer involved shooting incidents are uploaded to Evidence.com per section VI, D 4 of this General Order.

C. Personnel utilizing the PVRs shall be responsible for the following:

1. Ensuring the battery is fully charged daily and operating properly.
2. Immediately reporting unresolved equipment malfunctions/problems to their supervisor.

3. Monitoring system effectiveness and making recommendations for operational improvement and policy revision.
4. Documenting the use of the PVRs on one of the following:
 - a. On the police report/computer entry.
 - b. As a notation on a citation.
 - c. On a Field Contact card.

Note: Officers should continue to prepare reports in the same manner as prior to the implementation of this camera system. Officers should not substitute, “refer to video” for a detailed and thorough report. Officer should avoid using exact quotes, but should represent statements in their reports as a summary of what is contained in the statement/video, such as, “In summary the victim related ...”

5. Once video is captured officers shall identify PVRs files by:
 - a. When assigned, noting the MPD case number in the Case ID Field.
 - b. Entering a title. The title should include sufficient information to identify the file, such as crime code, suspect name, location, event, etc.
 - c. Selecting the appropriate category(s).
 - d. The information may be entered via hand held device, MDC, or MPD computer work station via the evidence.com website.

V. OPERATION

- E. Officers shall test PVRs equipment prior to going into service and ensure the unit is properly charged.
- F. Officers shall position the camera on their uniform to facilitate optimum recording field of view.
- G. The PVRs must be manually activated.
- H. Officers shall dock their issued camera for automated upload of PVRs data files daily at the end of their shift at the docking station to ensure storage capacity is not exceeded and/or to view uploaded audio/video.

- I. Traffic officers may dock their camera at the end of their shift and then take their assigned motorcycle home. It will be the responsibility of the traffic officer to pick up their camera as soon as practical at the beginning of their next shift. It is recognized traffic officers make enforcement stops to and from work which may result in those stops not being recorded.

VI. REVIEW OF PVRS FILES

- D. Although the data captured by the PVRS is not considered Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), it shall be treated in the same manner as CORI data. All access to the system is logged and subject to audit at any time. Access to the data from the system is permitted on a right to know, need to know basis. Employees authorized under this policy may review video according to the provisions of this policy.
- E. Once uploaded to the server, sworn personnel may view their own audio/video data (e.g. to verify an identification, a vehicle license number or to review an incident for statement accuracy) at a Department desktop computer by logging onto Evidence.com and documenting the reason for access in the “NOTES” section prior to viewing any data. Evidence.com automatically time/date stamps and records each access by officer name.
- F. Reviewing a PVRS file requires documenting the specific reason for access on the video file page in the “NOTES” field prior to viewing unless exempted by the Chief of Police or designee.
- D. An employee may review PVRS files as it relates to:
 - 1. Their involvement in an incident for the purposes of completing a criminal investigation and preparing official reports.
 - 2. Prior to courtroom testimony or for courtroom presentation.
 - 3. Providing a statement pursuant to an administrative inquiry.
 - 4. Critical Incidents – Officers are encouraged to consult legal representation and may review their video prior to providing a statement pursuant to an administrative inquiry.
 - A. Following a critical incident, such as an Officer Involved Shooting, involved officers shall not view their video on any device or computer prior to the video being uploaded in Evidence.com.
 - B. When safe and practical, the on scene supervisor(s) shall retrieve the Taser Axon Flex camera from the involved officer(s) at the scene. The supervisor will be responsible for assuring the camera is docked and uploaded into Evidence.com.

- C. Following a critical incident, a video may only be viewed prior to being uploaded in Evidence.com:
 - 1. When exigent circumstances occur, such as an officer being injured and to obtain identifying suspect information or other pertinent information from the video that may be time sensitive.
 - 2. To allow investigators, such as ISD or IA personnel, to view the video in order to assist in investigation.
- 4. For potential training purposes.
- E. Evidence.com shall only be accessed from Department authorized computers, such as Department workstations or MDC's. Access to Evidence.com from a home computer or non-departmental mobile device is not authorized.
 - A. Exception – Administrative Users of Evidence.com may access Evidence.com from a computer or device outside of the Department for the purpose of completing administrative tasks, such as locking or unlocking users, etc.

VII. PVRS FILE REQUESTS

H. Departmental Requests

Department requests, to include requests from the District Attorney's Office or City Attorney's Office, shall forward a written request ~~via email~~ with sufficient information to locate the PVRS file to the **ID Unit. The ID Unit will access Evidence.com and forward copies of the requested evidence.** ~~investigating officer or detective.~~

I. Non-Department Requests

- 1. All other requests for a PVRS file shall be accepted and processed in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and Departmental policy. ~~(court cases, subpoena's, public records act, etc.)~~ as set forth in General Order 8.03 Public Information Release.
- 2. Media inquiries and/or requests shall be received and processed in accordance with General Order 1.18 Media Relations.

J. Request for Deletion of Accidental Recording

In the event of an accidental activation of the PVRs where the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value, the recording employee may request that the PVRs file be deleted by submitting an email request with sufficient information to locate the PVRs file to the Operation Division Commander or designee who shall review the file, approve or deny the request, and forward to the System Administrator for action.

K. Copying Procedures

1. A copy of ~~the~~ a PVRs file can only be made by the ID Unit, or an administrator in Evidence.com and ~~investigating employee~~ in accordance with the provisions of this order.
2. The ID Unit ~~investigating employee~~ shall make the requested copy and a second copy that shall be booked into evidence.
3. In the absence of the ID Unit ~~investigating employee~~, an Evidence.com administrator may make the requested copy and a second copy that shall be booked into evidence.
4. Other than as provided in this general order, no member of this department shall **download** any video from Evidence.com onto any computer, device, drive, CD, DVD or any other format without the express consent of the Chief of Police.

L. Investigators Conducting Criminal or Internal Investigations Shall:

1. Advise the System Administrator to restrict access/public disclosure of the PVRs file in criminal or internal investigations, when necessary.

M. Document the reason for access by entering the related file number on the PVRs "NOTES" field prior to viewing, unless exempted by the Chief of Police or designee.

1. Review the file to determine whether the PVRs file is of evidentiary value and process in accordance with established procedures.
2. Investigators shall notify the System Administrator to remove the access restriction when the investigation is closed.

N. A PVRs file may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the Department as a whole. A recommendation to utilize a PVRs file for such purpose may come from any source.

Funding

- We purchased 131 cameras with a Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (Federal Grant based on crime rate and population)
- Purchasing another 27 cameras on the Homeland Security Grant.
- We were able to purchase as a “sole source” as Taser is the only vendor offering the 30 second buffering.

SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION JUSTIFICATION FOR NONCOMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT

Justification for sole source procurement over \$ 100,000 must accompany any sole source procurement submitted to the Agency for review and approval. The justification must include:

1. A brief description of the procurement and what it is being used for.

During 2011 an outside independent review of our agency was contracted by the City of Modesto to audit our agency’s data with regards to use of force training and documentation. The final report revealed that our agency did not employ any type of video recording systems to documents such incidents. The report highly recommended that our agency incorporate such a system. In reviewing other agencies, we found that some employ video recording systems within their patrol vehicles. We strongly believed that “on-officer” video recording systems would better meet our needs as it allows the video camera to “follow the officer” away from the patrol car and into buildings etc, out of view of a patrol car mounted systems.

This procurement for Modesto Police Department is for the purchase of 131 TASER Axon Flex video cameras to be worn upon the uniform of all police officers as they conduct daily operations within the City of Modesto. The video cameras will record interactions with the general public during enforcement of the law with respect to general patrol operations, traffic enforcement, and warrant services. Officers will be unable to delete or alter the video recordings. The purpose of equipping officers with this new technology will be to enhance criminal investigations, reduce or eliminate citizen complaints, provide an administrative tool to review officers’ performance and compliance with agency policies and law, improving trust with our community and to provide a valuable training tool for the agency in the form of actual incident review.

2. An explanation of why it is necessary to contract noncompetitively, to include the following:

a. Expertise of the Contractor.

TASER International Inc, is an international corporation that specifically develops products for the law enforcement community. TASER International was founded in September 1993 and has remained committed to providing solutions which protect life, protect truth, and protect family. The AXON on-officer video and storage system, is committed to reducing violent

confrontation, providing accountability, and preventing danger. TASER's ISO 9001:2008 certification of their quality management system demonstrates their commitment to quality for their customers, employees, and suppliers. This supports a continual improvement philosophy which is the responsibility of every TASER employee. Specifically, this is TASER's second generation of this camera system. It retained all the features of the original system while evolving into a much smaller, lighter and compact unit suitable for general patrol officer duty. TASER International's 100,000 sq-ft corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility is located in Scottsdale, Arizona. TASER International, Inc., (NASDAQ:TASR) is a global provider of safety technologies that prevent conflict and protect life. More than 16,000 public safety agencies in 40 countries rely on TASER® electronic control devices (ECDs) and AXON on-officer camera systems to help protect and serve. TASER innovations benefit individuals and families too; providing personal protection and accountability while maintaining regard for life. Since 1994, more than 230,000 individuals have relied on TASER technology as a means for effective personal safety.

b. Management/Responsiveness/Knowledge/Personnel

Following 13 months of field testing "on-officer" video camera systems from four different manufacturers, it is readily apparent to our agency that TASER International has had the most responsive performance to our agencies individual needs, questions and concerns. They have kept in constant contact throughout the evaluation period and have offered valid solutions to any concerns. The co-owner of the company attended a meeting with our agency command staff, as has their Vice President, sales associates and technical engineers. They have proven themselves to be reputable and dependable at all times. Our agency has been employing their TASER electronic control device for 5 years. Their support has been without issue and their personnel are highly trained, motivated and reliable.

3. Time constraints:

a. When contractual coverage is needed and why.

Contractual coverage is required to feasibly meet the recommended suggestions of the outside audit mentioned above. Pricing quoted by TASER International includes substantial discounts that will expire on June 1, 2012.

b. Impact on the program if dates are not met.

After June 1, 2012, the cost will increase resulting in our agency not having the funding to equip all officers with a video camera system.

c. How long it would take another contractor to reach the same level of competence

There is currently no other manufacturer of “on-officer” video camera systems that provide several key capabilities that our agency believes are critical to meeting our needs. These capabilities are detailed below.

4. Uniqueness

The TASER AXON Flex body worn camera has been selected as the preferred body worn camera system for the Modesto Police Department. This camera system is the most technologically advanced system among those similar systems available. This unit is the most advanced because it is the only system that offers a 30-second pre-event recording loop. This enables the camera to capture video 30 seconds prior to the officer activating the system. No other camera system currently offers a pre-event recording feature. The AXON Flex also offers a server-connected download/recharge cradle station. This allows the officers to place the camera into the cradle, at the end of their shift, and walk-away as the system automatically and securely downloads video and charges the camera. All other vendor products require manual downloading and manual data entry documentation; requiring officers to spend 20 – 40 minutes at the end of their shift downloading data. This would be detrimental to our agency in terms of increased payroll costs and/or reduced service time to the community. The AXON Flex is also the sole system that permits blue-tooth remote viewing via a smart phone or patrol car mounted mobile data computer. This connection permits data entry by the officer in real time at the conclusion of each event versus all other systems requiring data entry at the end of the officer’s shift. Lastly, the Axon Flex offers up to 15 body mounting options to more properly adjust to different body types, uniforms and assignments. Other systems offer only one or two body mount options and none or one vehicle mounting option. A survey of other “on-officer” video manufacturers determined that other manufacturers currently have no plans for developing these capabilities.

5. Other

Studies conducted by the International Association of Police Chief’s (IACP) have documented that the deployment of “on-officer” video camera systems have increased both the level of positive interaction of police officers as well as citizens. As a result, citizen complaints have sharply decreased in communities where such cameras have been deployed and community trust for law enforcement has increased.

6. Declaration

The procurement of the TASER Axon Flex video camera, via a sole source approval, will be in the best interest of the City of Modesto, the Modesto Police Department and our community.

Respectfully submitted,

Sgt. Garret F. Crawford
Modesto Police Department
Patrol Operations Division

Implementation

- Taser provided an implementation schedule which included:
 - Software delivery date
 - Configuration tasks & date
 - Evidence.com training dates
 - Pre training meetings
 - Squad/Briefing trainings
 - Make up squad/briefing trainings

Modesto Launch Plan

Done?	Pre Go Live Tasks	Owner(s)	Due By	Notes
	Conduct Kickoff Meeting and agree on dates	Rich Gibsen, Modesto Project Lead	6/6/12	
	Determine ETM placement	Rich Gibsen, Modesto Project Lead	6/6/12	Will install between 20-21 June
	PO Generated	Modesto PD	6/12/12	
	Ship ETM and FLEX units	TASER Coordinator	7/2/12	27 ETMs and 160 Flex units
	Test firewall and ETM installation	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/5/12	Will install between 20-21 June
	Record/upload test video	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/5/12	
	Inventory and test equipment	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/5/12	
	Go Live Tasks	Owner(s)	Due By	Notes
	Gear fit with officers	Billy Doss	7/10-7/13	A and a B squad and 5 shifts, second week additional training
	Assign Flex units to officers	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/10-7/13	
	Functionality training for officer	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/10-7/13	
	Support process review	Billy Doss	7/10-7/13	
	Go Live	All	7/10-7/13	Modesto to determine exact go live date with TASER
	Return legacy AXON products to TASER	Billy Doss, Modesto Project Lead	7/10/12	Ship back when installing new ETMs
	Follow-up and ridealongs	FS Rep	TBD	Post go live

Installation

- We installed 20 ETM's by mounting them on the walls of an office where we monitor our downtown camera system.
 - It took 2-3 weeks for City Electrical and our I.T. department to install circuit breakers, electrical wiring and computer cables and outlets in the room.
 - Department maintenance prepared the walls by placing plywood sheets to mount the ETM's on so they would not be pulled off the walls by officers docking their cameras/batteries.
- 2 additional ETM's were placed on a desk in our Gang Unit office.
- Each ETM holds 6 cameras.
- We initially labeled the individual docking stations with the officer's name in alphabetical order.



- We will be adding labels to the camera (DVR itself) and the battery.
- During the first week of deployment, 2 cameras went missing.
 - The cameras were later determined to have been taken by MPD I.T. personnel and misplaced for about 2 weeks.
- One at least one occasion an officer (without her reading glasses on) took the wrong camera for her shift.
- On another occasion Taser reps were repairing two cameras and placed them back in the wrong chargers.
- We have spoken in detail with Taser to create some type of locking mechanism for the ETM's. We suggested either a cover for each ETM or individual covers for each camera on each ETM.
 - It is difficult to hold officers accountable for the cameras in the current configuration.
- We initially had issues with cameras not being able to download. We checked our in coming and out going bandwidth, which we thought was the problem. Both were 20mb's which should have been fine for the amount of video being uploaded.
 - Taser had an engineer at the department and had resolved the problem on their end.

- No major problems or issues with downloading evidence. We have run into a few errors on the camera and have lost video on one camera.
 - Taser installed an upgrade to the camera software to resolve the issue.
- Several officers requested a mirror be placed in the camera room to adjust the cameras and hide the cords, etc.

Mobile Data Computers (MDC) Software

- Taser provided software for installation into patrol car (Approximately 86 cars)
- Because of Department of Justice security issues, I.T. personnel had to install individually and could not push out the software over internet.
- Any future updates to the software will require I.T. to touch each MDC in each vehicle to install the update.
- The initial install took approximately 20-25 hours to complete.
- The original software had several issues:
 - Unable to tag more than 8 videos
 - Did not indicate when information was saved
 - Unable to read “case ID” and “title” lines
 - Didn’t open to a full screen.
 - Poor playback (buffering)
- Taser updated their software within a few days and had the software back to our I.T. department to install in the cars (another 20-25 hours).
- The fix address all the problems except the poor playback on the MDC. We have determined this is an MDC hardware problem and not a Taser issue.

Training

- We provided training for officers, detectives, ID technicians, District Attorney Personnel, and supervisors.
 - Officers received training on the camera system, the MDC software and Evidence.com
 - Detectives, ID Techs, DA personnel, and supervisors received some camera familiarization training and detailed training on Evidence.com.
 - DA personnel are in the process of being removed from Evidence.com. They were reluctant to download their own video from the system.
- Training for the camera, MDC software and Evidence.com took a solid 2 hours.
- Additional training took place after distributing the Samsung players, which arrived about 2 weeks after deploying the cameras. (Would recommend doing all at the same time if possible).
 - Samsung issuance and training took 45-60 minutes.
- Training was provided at briefings: 5 shifts per day over a 4 day period to cover all 5 shifts and 2 squads.
- Held over some shifts to cover patrol while the training was occurring.
- We enlisted numerous officers and sergeants to become “Super Users” – who could help out officers having problems with equipment or software.
 - Initially did not provide adequate training for them, however Taser provided 45-60 minutes of additional training for the “Super Users”.

Miscellaneous

➤ Issuance

- Holsters: We did not receive belt holsters for the battery pack. This caused issue with some officers who could not fit the unit in their shirt pockets or elsewhere.
 - Taser over-nighted holster.
- Wires: Taser sent extra wires for different mounting options. The wires are different lengths and needed for different mounting options (pocket, belt, vest, etc).
 - Officers complained the wires were too fragile.
 - Taser is trying to balance having break away wires so they cannot be used against the officer vs. durability of the wire.
- Mounting Options: Modesto chose collar mounts. The officer almost immediately complained the mounts slipped, causing the camera to point downward.
 - Within two weeks Taser had a new collar mount designed and a prototype for us to test.
 - We would recommend agencies have two or more types of mounts available for the initial deployment. Taser brought some other types of mounts that officers are testing or using.
 - Magnets – officers are losing their collar magnets.

➤ Recording Issues

- Recording in jail
- Recording in hospitals
- Recordings be viewed from outside the Police Department.
 - As a web based program Evidence.com can be viewed from any computer. We had a supervisor tell the employees he was reviewing videos at home and they were doing a great job.
 - We are in the process of locking down Evidence.com to a range of IP addresses within the police department.
- We have had sporadic complaints about the cameras not starting or stopping and having to be shut down by turning off the battery pack.

➤ Cussing on Video

- On the 2nd night of deployment an officer gave a command that involved the use of cussing at the suspect.
 - Be prepared to deal with it sooner than later!

➤ Traffic Unit

- We are changing the policy to allow motor officers to come in prior to the end of their shift to dock their camera.
- **Policy**
 - We understand this is a new and evolving technology and anticipate several policy revisions as we continue to use the system.
- **Samsung Players**
 - Much more efficient in tagging and reviewing evidence
 - Live viewer can be used during searches
 - Required about 45-60 minutes to issue to officers during briefing
 - Will need to determine whether or not to allow officers to use own smart phones in place of department issued player.
 - If we do, do we require officers to turn on their GPS so the video location is recorded.
- **Desktop Workstations**
 - Workstations needed Evidence.com and Evidence Sync downloaded. It took some time to for our I.T. department to get to it.
 - Some workstations did not have the correct flash player and were unable to play the videos. Our I.T. department updated the players on all department computers.
- **Reports**
 - We will be updating the face page of our reports to include a check box for when body worn camera video is captured.
 - DA concerned officers would not write detailed reports – updated policy.

Evidence.com

- We created several roles with permissions:
 - Users (Officers)
 - Can view only their video, shared video and have download rights
 - Super Users (sergeants, lieutenants, captains, chief)
 - Can view any video and has download rights
 - Administrative Users
 - Have all rights and access to the system
 - DA Office
 - Cannot view any video; must ask permission to view video, has download rights.
 - Internal Affairs
 - Can view any video and has download rights.
- After our first Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) captured on video, we are now in the process of tightening up the system.
 - We will remove download capability from all users with the exception of our ID Unit and Evidence.com Administrators.
 - We have requested Taser create a process that we can “lock down” a video so it cannot be accessed or viewed by any person other than a system administrator.
- We saw other areas in Evidence.com that we thought could improve the functionality and efficiency and made recommendations to Taser:
 - Notes Section – make a required field with a drop down list.
 - Reports –
 - create reports to show camera usage (compare high to low users)
 - create reports to show which officers are or are not entering case number, titles and categories onto their video
 - create reports to show videos that have been accessed, streamed, or downloaded
 - Water marks on video. The water marks on the video are on the top and bottom. We may suggest to taser to put in the middle for further security.
 - No watermarks on video until uploaded into Evidence.com. This may become an issue of tracking videos re-recording in violation of policy.
- Overall the system is very user friendly, helpful and efficient.
- Categories & Retention
 - 1 year retention
 - Arrests, Contact & Detentions, Miscellaneous, Pursuit, Traffic Stop, use of Force

- 2 year retention
 - Critical Incident, Evidence
- 26 week retention – Training
- Printing:
 - When exporting lists, such as a video list for an internal investigation, the program only prints out the page you are viewing, not the entire document.

Video

- We have been very happy with the video and audio quality.
- We have set the cameras at the mid-level quality (800mb 620x480 resolution)
- The camera system was deployed on July 30, 31 and Aug 1st and 2nd.
 - As of August 24th:
 - 503GB of video has been uploaded.
 - 5,170 videos have been uploaded.
- We have captured on video:
 - An OIS
 - At least one vehicle pursuit
 - Several uses of force
 - At least 3 complaints that were not further pursued after supervisors and/or the Chief reviewed the video
 - An officer cussing on video
- We have received one “unofficial” request by a citizen for video
 - Not releasing as it is evidence or investigatory in nature
 - We are researching release of video as it relates to the Public Records Act Request (California Law)
- Problems
 - A couple of officers are reporting problems with not being able to view the video on their player.
 - A couple of officers reported hitting the record button and the camera not starting the recording.
- 12-68920
 - Citizen Complaint to Chief of Police alleging the officer was rude from the moment he stepped out of his car by asking “what’s your problem”.
- 12-68240
 - Pursuit of stolen vehicle.
- 12-65774
 - Pursuit of bicycle, foot pursuit, “Get on the fucking ground”
- 12-66173
 - Subject found hiding under house – K9 deployment

Attachment #67

Oakland Police Department- PVRD Policy



DEPARTMENTAL
GENERAL
ORDER

Effective Date
16 Mar 11

I-15.1

Evaluation Coordinator:
Research and Planning Division
Commander

Index as:

Evaluation Due Date:
16 Sep 11

Portable Video Management
System

Automatic Revision Cycle:
2 Years

PORTABLE VIDEO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The purpose of this order is to set forth Departmental policy and procedures for the Portable Video Management System (PVMS), which includes a portable digital recording device (PDRD) designed to record both audio and video of field activity in the course of official police duties.

The use of the PDRD provides documentary evidence for criminal investigations, civil litigation, and allegations of officer misconduct. Officers shall utilize this device in accordance with the provisions of this order in order to maximize the effectiveness of audio/video documentation to achieve operational objectives and protocols and to ensure the integrity of evidence.

I. POLICY

- A. Unauthorized use, duplication, and/or distribution of PDRD files are prohibited.
- B. Only trained sworn personnel shall operate PDRD equipment.
- C. Personnel shall not remove, dismantle or tamper with any hardware/software component or part of the PDRD.
- D. Information Technology Unit (ITU) is designated as the Custodian of Record for all PDRD data files.
- E. All involved¹ officers shall activate his/her camera prior to making contact in any of the following incidents:

¹ An involved officer, for the purpose of this order, includes the primary officer and all cover officers.

1. Any investigative encounter to confirm or dispel a suspicion that the person may be involved in criminal activity. This includes detentions, vehicle stops, walking stops and consensual encounters (contacts).
 2. A probation/parole search; and
 3. Service of a search or arrest warrant.
- F. Officers may activate the PDRD before/during any other incident at their discretion.
- G. Once activated, the recording shall not be intentionally terminated until the conclusion of the encounter.
- H. Officers shall not use the PDRD recording functions to record any personal conversation of or between another member/employee without the recorded member/employee's knowledge.
- I. Officers are not required to advise or obtain consent from a private person when:
1. In a public place; or
 2. In a location where there is an expectation of privacy (e.g., inside a building or dwelling) but the officer is lawfully present.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. System Administrator

The System Administrator is designated by the Chief of Police and has oversight responsibilities to include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Operation and user administration of the system;
2. System evaluation;
3. Training;
4. Policy and procedure review and evaluation;

5. Coordination with OPD ITU regarding system related issues;
 6. Ensure PDRD files are secured and maintained for a minimum of five (5) years; and
 7. Ensure PDRD files are reviewed and released in accordance with federal, state, local statutes, and Departmental General Order M-9.1, PUBLIC RECORDS ACCESS.
- B. Personnel utilizing the PDRD shall be responsible for the following:
1. Ensuring the battery is fully charged and operating properly;
 2. Reporting unresolved equipment malfunctions/problems to the ITU;
 3. Monitoring system effectiveness; and
 4. Working with the System Administrator to assess the system's effectiveness and to make recommendations for operational improvements and revisions to policy and procedure.
 5. Document the use of a PDRD on one of the following:
 - a. On the appropriate offense report;
 - b. As a notation on a citation;
 - c. On the Consolidated Arrest Report or Juvenile Record;
 - d. On a Field Contact card; or
 - e. In CAD, via laptop, in the "Comment" section.

III. OPERATING THE PDRD

Procedures

- A. Officers shall test PDRD equipment prior to going into service to ensure the unit is properly charged (steady green light).
- B. Officers shall position the camera on their uniform or equipment, as the primary location, to facilitate the recording; however, the Patrol vehicle mount may be temporarily utilized to facilitate recording while in the vehicle.
- C. Manual activation is required to activate the PDRD.
- D. Members shall upload PDRD data files during their shift at an upload station located at the PAB/Eastmont Substation Report Writing Rooms:
 - 1. To ensure storage capacity is not exceeded; and/or
 - 2. To view uploaded audio/video.

IV. OFFICER, SUPERVISORY, AND INVESTIGATORY REVIEW OF PDRD

- A. Once uploaded to the server, sworn personnel may view their own audio/video data (e.g., to verify an identification, a vehicle license number or to review an incident for statement accuracy) at a Department desktop computer by logging onto the server and documenting the reason for access on the video file page prior to viewing.
- B. Supervisors/commanders conducting internal investigations, OIG staff conducting audits, active Field Training Officers, and the FTO Coordinator may view PDRD files to investigate allegations of misconduct or evaluate the performance of a subordinate.

Reviewing a PDRD file requires documenting the specific reason for access on the video file page in the ADD COMMENTS field prior to viewing unless exempted by the Chief of Police or designee.

V. PDRD FILE REQUESTS

A. Departmental Requests

Department requests, to include requests from the District Attorney's Office, Office of the City Attorney, and the Citizen's Police Review Board for a PDRD file for investigative purposes, shall forward a written request via email with sufficient information to locate the PDRD file to the ITU email at PDRD@oaklandnet.com.

B. Non-Departmental requests

All other requests for a PDRD file shall be accepted and processed in accordance with the provisions of DGO M-9.1, PUBLIC RECORDS ACCESS.

NOTE: A request for a PDRD file from the Public Defender's Office shall require going through discovery from the DA, a subpoena, or a public record's request.

C. Request for deletion of accidental recording

In the event of an accidental activation of the PDRD and the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value, the officer may request that the PDRD file be deleted by submitting an email request with sufficient information to locate the PDRD file to the ITU Commander who shall review the file, endorse the request, and forward to the System Administrator.

D. Copying Procedures

A copy of the PDRD file can only be made by ITU personnel in accordance with the provisions of this order.

E. Investigators conducting criminal or internal investigations shall:

1. Advise the System Administrator to restrict public disclosure of the PDRD file in criminal or internal investigations, when necessary.
2. Document the reason for access by entering the RD number (criminal) or IAD case number (internal) on the PDRD file ADD COMMENT field prior to viewing.

3. Review the file to determine whether the PDRD file is of evidentiary value and process in accordance with established protocols.

The PDRD file shall be duplicated to the IAD server as evidence for internal investigations.

4. Investigators (criminal/internal) shall notify the System Administrator to remove the access restriction when the criminal/internal investigation is closed.

- F. A PDRD file may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the Department as a whole. A recommendation to utilize a PDRD file for such purpose may come from any source.

1. A person recommending utilizing a PDRD file for training purposes shall submit the recommendation through the chain-of-command to the Training Section Commander.
2. The Training Section Commander shall review the recommendation and determine how best to utilize the PDRD file considering the identity of the person(s) involved, sensitivity of the incident, and the benefit of utilizing the file versus other means (e.g., General Order, Training Bulletin, Officer Safety Bulletin, Line-up Training, or In-Service Training).

- G. Sworn personnel requiring a PDRD file as evidence in Traffic/Superior Court shall forward an email request for a copy of the PDRD file to the ITU at PDRD@oaklandnet.com.

Upon receipt of the PDRD file from the ITU, requesting personnel shall:

1. Enter the PDRD media into evidence with the court; or
2. Return the PDRD media to the ITU drop box located outside room 911 for destruction.

VI. REPAIR PROCEDURES

- A. Personnel shall immediately report any recognized problems with the PDRD to their immediate supervisor.

- B. Upon notification, the supervisor shall contact the ITU or forward an email to the ITU (PDRD@oaklandnet.com) stating the problem/malfunction, and include your contact number.

By Order of

Anthony W. Batts
Chief of Police

Date Signed: _____

Attachment #68

Orange Police Department, Australia – PVRD Policy



CODE OF PRACTICE

Crime Prevention Through CCTV Project

**Funded by the Attorney General's Department
National Community Crime Prevention Program
and
Orange City Council**

As amended June 2008



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1 OVERVIEW

This Code of Practice for *The Crime Prevention through CCTV Project*, (hereafter referred to as the Project), was developed by Orange City Council (hereafter referred to as the Council) in consultation with the Canobolas Local Area Command (hereafter referred to as the Police), the Orange Chamber of Commerce and the community of Orange City. This Code of Practice was adopted at the meeting of Orange City Council on 21 February 2008.

1.1 Key Principles

- 1.1.1 This Code of Practice contains the basic standards in accordance with which Council's Project will be operated.
- 1.1.2 The Code of Practice is based on 15 key principles. In each section the key principle is stated, followed by further explanatory information.
- 1.1.3 The key principles are as follows:

Principle 1

The Project will be operated fairly, within applicable law, and only for the purposes for which it is established or which are subsequently agreed in accordance with this Code of Practice.

Principle 2

The Project will be operated with due regard to the privacy and civil liberties of individual members of the public, including the rights to freedom of religious and political expression and assembly.

Principle 3

The public interest in the operation of the Project will be recognised by ensuring the security and integrity of operational procedures.

Principle 4

The Council has responsibility for compliance with the purposes and objectives of the Project, for the maintenance, management and security of the Project, and the protection of the interests of the public in relation to the Project.

Principle 5

As the Police agree to assist with the Council's Project, the Police and any other parties agree to act in accordance with the Code of Practice

Principle 6

The Council will be accountable to the public for the effective operation and management of the Project.

Principle 7

The public will be provided with clear and easily accessible information in relation to the operation of the Project.

Principle 8

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the Project will be undertaken to identify whether the purposes of the Project are being complied with and objectives are being achieved.

Principle 9

If a Project control room is provided, staff employed to work in the control room, whether they be operators or managers, will meet the highest standards of probity.

Principle 10

Subject to Principle 9, access to the Project control room will be restricted to qualified operating staff and their managers and the control room will be protected from unauthorised access.

Principle 11

Information recorded will be accurate, relevant and not exceed that necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Project.

Principle 12

Information will be obtained fairly and in accordance with the privacy provisions of the Code of Practice.

Principle 13

The retention of, and access to data, photographs and recorded material will be only for the purposes provided by this Code of Practice. If the recorded data, photographs and material is not required for any court proceedings or by the Police, it will be destroyed after the period of 30 days has lapsed.

Principle 14

Contact related to the Project between Council staff and the Police, will be conducted strictly in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Principle 15

The Project will address the interests of all who may be affected by it, and not be confined to the interests of the Council or the needs of the criminal justice system.

2 PR ELIMINARY INFORMATION

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 It is recognised that the threat of personal violence, vandalism and anti social behaviour are an important factors in any public perception that the Orange Central Business District could be an undesirable area. In an effort to address these issues, Council developed its Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee.
- 2.1.2 The camera coverage in general will be in the Orange Central Business District, with mobile units deployed to other parts of the city as identified by the Police in the pursuit of crime prevention and detection.

2.2 The Project

- 2.2.1 The Project comprises Council's public closed circuit television operation and is one of the initiatives that forms part of the Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2007-2011.
- 2.2.2 The Project is only one of several initiatives designed to assist in preventing crimes against the person in Orange. It is recognised, however, that such crime and anti social behaviour will never totally be prevented.

2.3 Code of Practice

- 2.3.1 This Code of Practice will be supplemented by a set of Protocols and Control Room Standard Operational Procedures giving instructions on all aspects of the operation of the Program. These documents will be based on the Code of Practice, to ensure that the principles and purposes on which the Project is based are realised.
- 2.3.2 Involvement in any aspect of the Project by relevant organisations or individuals will depend upon their willingness to comply with this Code of Practice, the Protocols and the Standard Operational Procedures.
- 2.3.3 This Code of Practice is subject to state and federal law.

2.4 System description

- 2.4.1 The program involves 10 cameras initially, which could be added to in future, connected to a central control space in the Orange Civic Centre by a wireless network. The system will record all images digitally from the cameras onto appropriate and secure recording equipment. The level of monitoring is considered as "passive". "Passive monitoring" is defined as no deliberate monitoring by security personnel. However, the Police will have access at all times to the system and will be able to manipulate the cameras in their pursuit of crime prevention and detection. This Project does not currently operate "active" monitoring. "Active monitoring" is defined as requiring the provision of security monitoring resources for known and regular periods of time during the week.

2.5 Camera Design

- 2.5.1 Cameras will be capable of pan/tilt/zoom. Cameras take colour images to enable effective monitoring. Each camera is housed in appropriate mounting,

protecting the camera from vandalism and weather.

- 2.5.2 State of the art technology has been used to ensure maximum resolution and picture quality. The technology used will be regularly reviewed to ensure the most up to date equipment appropriate to the purposes of the Project is used.

2.6 Camera locations

- 2.6.1 Cameras are installed in those areas of the Orange Central Business District subject to a high incidence of crimes against the person or property. These locations are determined on the basis of crime statistics provided by the Police. Environmental considerations are also taken into account. The Project will also involve mobile cameras.

2.7 Ownership of the Project

- 2.7.1 The Council is the owner of the Project. The Council retains ownership of and has copy right in all equipment, recordings, photographs and documentation pertaining to the Project but agrees to grant to the Police a licence at no cost to use the recorded data and photographs for the purposes of its investigations and prosecutions. The responsibilities of the Council in relation to the system are outlined in section 5.

2.8 Other Parties in the Project

- 2.8.1 The Police and the Orange Chamber of Commerce and Industry agree to assist each other with the Project. Other parties may also assist in the future. The responsibilities of the other parties in relation to the Project are outlined in section 6.

3 CHANGES TO THE PROJECT AND/OR THE CODE OF PRACTICE

- 3.1 A minor change to the Project or Code of Practice may be made with the agreement of both the Mayor and the General Manager of the Council. A minor change is such as may be required for the purposes of adjustment of the Project or clarification of the Code of Practice - for example, the replacement of one brand of camera with another or a change to the wording of a particular section of the Code of Practice where its meaning might otherwise be ambiguous.
- 3.2 A major change to the Project or to the Code of Practice will take place only after consultation with relevant interest groups and upon the agreement of Council. A major change is such as will have a significant impact upon the operation of the system or the Code of Practice, for example, a change to the purposes of the system or a proposal to install further permanent cameras.
- 3.3 The General Manager of the Council must approve temporary use of the Project for the purposes of city management during major events.
- 3.4 The General Manager of the Council or his/her delegate must approve the use of the Project during emergency situations, such as a siege or bomb blast. The General Manager will immediately inform the Mayor if a request to use the Project for such purposes is made and when approval is given.
- 3.5 The consideration and/or introduction of any major change to the Project or to the Code of Practice will be included in the regular audit report (see section 7).

4 PURPOSE

Principle 1

The Project will be operated fairly, within applicable law, and only for the purposes for which it is established or which are subsequently agreed in accordance with this Code of Practice.

Principle 2

The Project will be operated with due regard to the privacy and civil liberties of individual members of the public, including the rights to freedom of religious and political expression and assembly.

Principle 3

The public interest in the operation of the Project will be recognised by ensuring the security and integrity of the Project.

- 4.1 The primary purpose of the Project is to assist in the prevention of crimes against the person, particularly but not limited to the following:
- assault;
 - assault occasioning grievous bodily harm;
 - assault occasioning actual bodily harm;
 - sexual assault; and
 - aggravated sexual assault.
- 4.2 The secondary purpose of the Project is to assist in the prevention of other serious criminal offences, particularly but not limited to the following:
- steal motor vehicle;
 - steal from motor vehicle;
 - other steal;
 - break and enter;
 - malicious damage to property; and
 - dealing, trafficking in drugs
- 4.3 The objectives of the Project are:
- to reduce crime levels by deterring potential offenders;
 - to reduce fear of crime;
 - to help ensure an effective Police response in emergency situations;
 - to assist in the detection and prosecution of offenders; and
 - to help secure a safer environment for those people who live in, work in and visit Orange's CBD
- 4.4 It is anticipated that the Project may also be of some benefit in the management of major or special events, such as the Orange Christmas Festival and other community celebrations. The temporary use of the Project for such purposes, including the use of temporary cameras must be approved in accordance with section 3 of this Code of Practice.

- 4.5 Temporary cameras may be installed for major or special events.
- 4.6 The Project will only be used to identify crimes occurring within the area covered by the Project, with the exception of dispatching mobile cameras to “hot spots” identified by the Police or during ‘events’.

5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OWNER OF THE PROJECT

Principle 4

The Council has responsibility for compliance with the purposes and objectives of the Project, for the maintenance, management and security of the program, and the protection of the interests of the public in relation to the program.

- 5.1 The Council will be responsible for the introduction and implementation of the Code of Practice and for ensuring compliance with the principles contained within the Code.
- 5.2 The Council will comply with the requirements for accountability set out in this Code of Practice.
- 5.3 The Council will consult with and provide information to the public about the operation of the Project and about any proposed changes to the Program or Code of Practice.

6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PARTIES TO THE PROGRAM

Principle 5

As a the Police agree to assist with the Council’s Project, the Police and any other parties agree to act in accordance with the Code of Practice.

- 6.1 Incidents that may involve or lead to a crime against the person or other serious threat to public safety, or other serious criminal offence will be reported to an arranged Police contact. The Police will assess the situation and determine an appropriate response to the incident.
- 6.2 The Project will include the placement of monitoring equipment and devices at the Orange Police Station. This monitoring equipment will be available for Police to use as they see fit in the course of their role in crime prevention. It is the responsibility of the Police to respond to Canobolas Local Area Command incidents identified on monitoring screens to the extent that its resources and priorities allow.
- 6.3 The Police will develop their own operational procedures in relation to the Project to complement those developed by Council.
- 6.4 A Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the Project will be entered into both by Council and the Police outlining in detail the respective roles of Canobolas Local Area Command. The Memorandum of Understanding and any variations to it, are to be approved by the General Manager or by Council, and are to be circulated to Councillors.

6.5 The Council may enter into partnerships or arrangements in the conduct of the Project with other parties. These partnerships may be with the Orange Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the purposes of, but not limited to, promoting the Project, providing businesses with information, securing support of businesses to link their own CCTV coverage that covers public footpaths and streets in to the Project.

Other arrangements or partnerships may include businesses that offer to assist with an increased level of service in the Project by committing resources to assist in the achievement of the stated objectives.

Other arrangements or partnerships will require the commitment to, at least, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the organisation and Council. The MOU will detail the respective roles of the organisation and Council and require adherence to this Code of Conduct. The MOU and any variations to it, are to be approved by the General Manager or by Council, and are to be circulated to Councillors.

7 AC COUNTABILITY

Principle 6

Council will be accountable to the public for the effective operation and management of the Project.

- 7.1 Council will establish and provide support to an Audit Committee comprising individuals independent of both the Council and the Police. The functions of the Audit Committee will be:
- i) To provide an independent and continuous review and checking mechanism for the Project
 - ii) To identify and report on any deviations from the Code of Practice, Protocols or Standard Operating Procedures that come to notice during audit, and
 - iii) To recommend action that will safeguard the program from abuse
- 7.2 Nominations of suitably qualified persons for membership of the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee's Audit Committee will be sought from organisations and individuals with an interest in the operation of the Project. Nominations will be called, by Council, on an annual basis for a period of twelve (12) months.
- 7.3 The Audit Committee will undertake a regular audit of the Project, its operations and Code of Practice. The audit will include examination of control room records, data recording histories, and the content of recorded data.
- 7.4 The Audit Committee will produce a report 6 months from operational commencement, then annually thereafter, on the operation and functioning of the Project. The report will be presented to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Committee. A copy of the report will then be circulated to Councillors and made available to the public.
- 7.5 Both the Mayor and the General Manager or their delegate, independently, have an unfettered right of inspection of all facilities associated with external CCTV

monitoring, including files and registers, but not including viewing of the recorded data unless both are present or accompanied by a member of the independent Audit Committee. All such access shall be recorded in the register, including the identity of accompanying persons. Access to CCTV monitoring within the Orange Police Station will need to be authorised by the Local Area Command or its delegate.

8 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Principle 7

The public will be provided with clear and easily accessible information in relation to the operation of the Project.

- 8.1 Clearly visible signs that CCTV cameras are operating will be displayed at the perimeter of the area covered by the system and at other key points. These signs will:
- i) inform the public that cameras are in operation;
 - ii) allow people entering the area to make a reasonable approximation of the area covered by the system; and
 - iii) identify Council as the owner of the system and give a telephone number and address should further information be required
- 8.2 Copies of the Code of Practice will be made available to the public, including being available on the Council's web site. The availability of the Code of Practice will be publicised in connection with any publicity arranged for the Project.
- 8.3 Inquiries in relation to the Project and its operation can be made in writing to:
- The General Manager
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800
- or, alternatively, can be made by telephone on (02) 6393 8000, or email.

9 ASSESSMENT OF THE SYSTEM AND CODE OF PRACTICE

Principle 8

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the Project will be undertaken to identify whether the purposes of the Program are being complied with and objectives are being achieved.

- 9.1 In consultation with the Police, Council will continuously monitor the operation of the Project and implementation of the Code of Practice.
- 9.2 The Council is responsible for ensuring that the Project is regularly subject to evaluation to identify whether its purposes are being complied with and whether objectives are being achieved. Resources committed to the system annually will include the cost of evaluation.

- 9.3 Evaluation will be conducted independently or carried out according to independently established criteria.
- 9.4 Evaluation of the Project should include as a minimum (where evidence can be obtained):
- i) assessment of its impact upon crime
 - ii) assessment of its impact on neighbouring areas
 - iii) the views of the public on the operation of the Project
 - iv) operation of the Code of Practice, Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures
 - v) whether the purposes for which the Project was established still exist, and
 - vi) consideration that the Project continues to be required in the Orange Community Safety & Crime Prevention Plan
- 9.5 The results of evaluation will be taken into account in the future functioning, management and operation of the Project.

10 MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTROL ROOM

Principle 9

If a Project control room is provided, staff employed to work in the control room, whether they be operators or managers, will meet the highest standards of probity.

Principle 10

Access to the camera control room will be restricted to qualified operating staff and their managers and the control room will be protected from unauthorised access.

- 10.1 A set of Standard Operating Procedures will be developed for control room staff. In pursuit of the objectives of this Project, the Council may choose to change the level of service from “passive” monitoring to “active” monitoring. This active monitoring may be undertaken by Council or contracted out to a suitably licensed security firm.
- 10.2 The Council will adopt, or require its contractor to adopt:
- i) effective and fair systems of recruitment and selection of staff which include measures to ensure that the selection process provides for thorough validation of the suitability of candidates and regular review of the suitability of employed staff;
 - ii) a requirement that staff must be licensed, qualified at a suitable level on appointment and be capable of meeting in-service training requirements;
 - iii) a procedure which makes plain to staff that they risk disciplinary proceedings (including dismissal) if they breach any of the provisions of the Code of Practice, Protocols or Standard Operational Procedures and Council's Code of Conduct;
 - iv) a requirement of confidentiality which can be enforced during and after termination of employment (see Appendix A); and
 - v) systems of monitoring and supervision that ensure compliance with the Code of Practice, Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures.

- 10.3 Procedures will be put in place to ensure that access to the control room is restricted to operating staff and their managers and that the control room is protected from unauthorised access, except as provided in Clause 7.5.
- 10.4 The circumstances in which Police or other visitors are able to access the control room will be carefully controlled and outlined in the Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures.
- 10.5 Access to the operation of equipment will be limited to Council staff with that responsibility.
- 10.6 A register must be kept detailing all instances of access to the Control room, CCTV facilities and associated property.

11 CONTROL AND OPERATION OF CAMERA

Principle 11

Information recorded should be accurate, relevant and not exceed that necessary to fulfil the purposes of the Project.

Principle 12

Information should be obtained fairly and in accordance with the privacy provisions of the Code of Practice.

- 11.1 The presence of cameras will be clearly apparent to the public.
- 11.2 All use of cameras will accord with the purposes of the Project as outlined in the Code of Practice, Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures.
- 11.3 Cameras will not be used to look into adjacent or nearby premises or buildings, unless it is explicitly for the purpose of following (in real time) participants in a crime, which originated in the public domain. Any misuse is to be treated as a breach of this code and subject to disciplinary action.
- 11.4 No sound will be recorded in public places.
- 11.5 'Dummy' cameras will not be used.
- 11.6 Operators of camera equipment will act in accordance with the highest standards of probity.
- 11.7 Only staff with responsibility for using the equipment will have access to operating controls (see Appendix B).
- 11.8 All control room staff will be made aware that recordings are subject to routine audit and that they may be required to justify their interest in a particular member of the public or premises.

12 PHOTOGRAPHS AND RECORDED MATERIAL

Principle 13

The retention of, and access to data, photographs and recorded material will be only for the purposes provided by this Code of Practice. If the recorded data, photographs and material is not required for any court proceedings or by the Policy, it will be destroyed after the period of 30 days has lapsed.

- 12.1 Access to and use of recorded material and photographs will only take place:
 - i) in compliance with the needs of Police in connection with the investigation of crime; or
 - ii) if necessary for the purposes of legal proceedings.
- 12.2 Recorded material and photographs will not be sold or used for commercial purposes or the provision of entertainment.
- 12.3 The showing of recorded material or photographs to the public will be allowed only in accordance with the needs of the Police in connection with the investigation of crime or in any other circumstances provided by law. Any such action must be formally approved by the Police.
- 12.4 Use of data and recorded material or photographs by the media should only occur to gain public information with respect to the identity of a person/s wanted in connection with a criminal investigation. Subject to the concurrence of the Police, the General Manager may approve such. In such cases the recognisable characteristics of other people in the footage shall be obscured.
- 12.5 Images from recorded material shall not, under any circumstances, be used to publicise the existence or success of the Project.
- 12.6 Appropriate security measures will be taken against unauthorised access to, alteration, disclosure, accidental loss or destruction of recorded material (see Appendix C).
- 12.7 Recorded material will be treated according to defined procedures to ensure continuity of evidence.
- 12.8 All data and photographs will be subject to random inspection by the Audit Committee.

13 CONTACT WITH POLICE

Principle 14

Contact related to the Project between Council staff and the Police will be conducted strictly in accordance with the Code of Practice.

- 13.1 Police officers will not be permitted to remove any data or photograph, operate any recording equipment or have contact with any data or photograph at any time unless under the terms of this Code of Practice, the Protocols or Standard Operating Procedures or subject to the execution of a search warrant or other relevant legal process.
- 13.2 Any change in existing arrangements for Police contact with and use of the

- system will amount to a major change to the Code of Practice and must be agreed to in accordance with the Code of Practice before being implemented.
- 13.3 Any involvement in the Project by Police will be recorded by the Council and will be subject to audit.

14 BREACHES OF THE CODE

Principle 15

The Project must address the interests of all who may be affected by it, and not be confined to the interests of Council or the needs of the criminal justice system.

- 14.1 Prime responsibility for ensuring the Code of Practice is adhered to rests with the Council. This responsibility includes ensuring that breaches of the Code are investigated and remedied to the extent that breaches of the Code are within the ambit of Council's power to remedy.
- 14.2 Complaints in relation to any aspect of the management or operation of the system may be made in writing to:
- The General Manager
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800
- By telephone on (02) 6393 8000, or by email
- The General Manager will inform the Audit Committee (see 7.1) in writing of these complaints.
- The Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 authorises Privacy NSW to receive and investigate complaints about alleged violations of privacy. Any member of the public is entitled to lodge a complaint with Privacy NSW. The contact details for Privacy NSW are as follows:
- Privacy NSW
PO Box A2122
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1235
Tel: (02) 9268 5588
Fax: (02) 9268 5501
- 14.3 Council will cooperate with the investigation of any complaint by Privacy NSW.



Appendix A

Ref: Section 10

Draft

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT – OPERATION OF SAFETY CAMERAS

I an employee of
(Print Full Name)

..... agree to not disclose,
(Print Name of Employer)

unless lawfully directed or as a bona fide part of my employment, any matter or information which comes to my knowledge in relation to or emanating from the operation of the safety cameras owned by the Orange City Council.

I also acknowledge that this agreement is not limited to my current period of employment or to any time limit period.

I understand that failure to observe this confidentiality may result in legal action being taken against me and/or employment disciplinary action

(Signed)

(Date)

(Witness)

(Date)



Appendix B

Ref: Section 11

Draft

SAFETY CAMERAS CONTROL OPERATION JOURNAL

Date

Time Start

Time Finish

Camera Number/Location

Reason for operation of camera control

.....

.....

.....

Name (Please Print)

Signature



APPENDIX C

Ref: Section 12

Draft

REQUEST FOR A COPY OF RECORDED IMAGES FROM ORANGE CITY COUNCIL SAFETY CAMERAS

I, of hereby request a
(Name - please print) (Organisation name – please print)
copy of images recorded by Orange City Council’s safety cameras for the period (state specific date or a period commencing and finishing date)

.....
covering the location for the purpose of
.....
.....
.....

I hereby acknowledge that I will not make a copy of these images or disclose the images to any other persons* or any other persons outside the organisation I represent*. I also undertake to return this copy to Orange City Council as soon as practicable following the completion for the need for the copy.

Signed by recipient..... Date

Witnessed by Public Officer / Nominee.....
(s ignature)

UPON RETURN OF COPY, THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS TO BE COMPLETED

The copy was returned on (date)

Signed by recipient..... Date

Witnessed by Public Officer / Nominee
(s ignature)

* (please delete one)

Attachment #69

Owasso Police Department- PVRD Policy

Owasso Police Department Policy & Procedure Manual

Policy Title	Policy Number	Effective Date
Mobile Video/Audio Recording & Personal Video Cameras	OPS 21.3	05-29-2008
Chief of Police- Dan M. Yancey	OACP Accreditation Standard (s)	Last Revision Date
	N/A	05-18-2011
City Attorney- Julie Lombardi	City Manager- Rodney J. Ray	

The policy statement and the procedures hereunder are intended for the Police Department only. The policies, procedures and regulations are for internal Police Department administrative purposes and are not intended to create any higher legal standard of care or liability in an evidentiary sense than is created by law. Violations of internal Police Department policies, procedures, regulations or rules form the basis for disciplinary action by the Police Department. Violations of law form the basis for civil and/or criminal sanctions to be determined in a proper judicial setting, not through the administrative procedures of the Police Department.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Mobile video/audio recording equipment and personal video cameras has have proven to be a valuable law enforcement tools. The Owasso Police Department has instituted the use of in-car video/audio recording systems and personal video cameras in order to collect evidence to be used in the prosecution of those who violate the law, for officer evaluation and training, and to provide accurate documentation of police and citizen interaction. Throughout this policy all procedures related to in-car mobile video recording shall apply to the use of personal video cameras unless the language specifically references procedures for the personal video camera.

PURPOSE STATEMENT:

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of personal video cameras and mobile video/audio recording equipment.

DEFINITIONS:

Mobile Video/Audio Recorder: Video/audio recording equipment designed for fixed installation in patrol vehicles.

Personal video camera: A video camera that is worn on an officer's body.

Wireless microphone: A device worn by the officer so that conversations between the officer and citizens can be transmitted to the recording unit.

PROCEDURES

I. Training Requirements

Officers using mobile video/audio recording equipment will be properly trained by designated personnel in its use and maintenance prior to operation.

II. General Procedures

- A. Prior to each shift, officers driving a vehicle equipped with mobile video/audio recording equipment will ensure that the mobile video/audio recorder and wireless microphone are working properly. Any problems with the equipment will be immediately reported to a supervisor. Officers equipped with personal video cameras will ensure that the batteries are fully charged prior to beginning a shift or a special assignment.

Policy Title	Policy Number
Mobile Video/Audio Recording	OPS 21.3

- B. Mobile video/audio recording equipment will automatically activate when the vehicle's emergency warning devices are in operation, when officers are involved in a collision, and when vehicle speeds exceed 90 mph. Audio & video may also be manually activated by the officer. **Personal video cameras are activated manually by the officer.**

- C. Officers are required to record with video and audio the following incidents:
 - 1. All calls for service ~~involving a reported crime~~ in which a citizen contact is made;
 - 2. All pursuits;
 - 3. All traffic stops;
 - 4. All citizen transports regardless of custody status (excludes authorized ride alongs);
 - 5. All investigatory stops (stops involving the detainment of citizens);
 - 5. Other incidents the officer reasonably believes should be recorded for law enforcement purposes.

- D. Officers will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the mobile video/audio recording equipment is accurately capturing events. A reasonable effort includes:
 - 1. Beginning the video/audio recording as soon as possible;
 - 2. If possible, positioning and adjusting the video camera to record events;
 - 3. Ensuring the wireless microphone is activated in order to provide narration with the video recording.

- E. Once initiated, video and audio recording should not be terminated until the event is complete with the exception that the recorder may be deactivated during a prolonged investigation or traffic control. In the event the recorder is deactivated, the officer will document the reason in any related incident reports.

- F. Officers will note in incident, arrest and related reports when video/audio recordings were made during the incident in question.

- G. **Officers equipped with both the mobile video camera and personal video camera will activate both systems as required by policy unless emergency circumstances would make it unsafe to do so. If driving, mobile video cameras will be activated first. In all other situations personal video cameras will be activated first, followed by activation of the mobile video camera; this does not apply to circumstances in which the mobile video camera activates automatically.**

- H. **Officers assigned personal video cameras will wear them at all times while on duty in any type of uniform. Personal video cameras will be worn on the front of the officer's body in the mid to upper torso region. Exceptions include officers wearing the Honor Guard Uniform and officers that could have their safety compromised by visibly wearing the camera during an undercover operation.**

III. Media Control and Management

- A. The original digital files from mobile video/audio recorders will be downloaded and stored on a designated network server to prevent destruction. **Officers will make every reasonable attempt to**

Policy Title	Policy Number
Mobile Video/Audio Recording	OPS 21.3

download video and audio files before the end of each shift. All audio and video files shall be downloaded before going on days off.

- B. Non-evidentiary video and audio recordings will be maintained in the network server for a minimum of 30 days after their creation. Due to the limitations of data storage there is no guarantee that citizens or officers will be able to access non-evidentiary recordings after 30 days.
- C. Video/audio recordings containing information that may be of value for case prosecution or in any criminal or civil proceeding shall be copied to a DVD or other media and handled as other forms of evidence.
 - 1. This media will be subject to the same security restrictions and chain of evidence safeguards as detailed in the agency's evidence control procedure.
 - 2. Media will not be released to another criminal justice agency for trial or other reasons without having a duplicate copy made and returned to safe evidence storage.
- D. All recording media, recorded images and audio recordings are the property of the Owasso Police Department. Dissemination outside the agency is strictly prohibited without specific authorization of the Chief of Police or designee. Malicious destruction or deletion of video and audio files is prohibited.
- E. All digital video and audio files are subject to open records requests as allowed by law.
- F. Data recordings that are the subject of a denied open records request must be maintained until the dispute between the department and the person or entity requesting the recordings is resolved.
- G. Detective Division personnel may release mobile video or personal body camera video to the District Attorney for discovery requests or to support prosecution efforts.

Attachment #70

Phoenix Police Department- PVRD Policy

Phoenix Police Department Taser AXON Pilot Program

DRAFT POLICY

I. GENERAL

The Taser AXON Pilot Program is being implemented by the Phoenix Police Department to voluntarily assign officers with an “on officer” audio/video recording system known as the Taser AXON. The system will be used to document various events that will occur in the field of operations during an officer’s assigned shift. Upon completion of the user’s shift, the captured data will be preserved in a web-based digital storage facility, Evidence.com. Once captured and stored, these recordings cannot be altered in any way and are protected with multiple layers of encryption.

Utilizing audio / video equipment facilitates the department’s objectives to collect evidence for criminal prosecutions, it can provide administrative inspection functions, and it provides a valuable training aid for Officers to improve safety and tactics.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this pilot program is to assist Taser International with the development of the AXON System and to determine if this equipment will benefit the members of the Phoenix Police Department and the City of Phoenix.

III. SCOPE

These policies and procedures will apply to all employees involved in the Taser AXON Pilot Program and shall include all investigative personnel.

IV. DEFINITIONS

A. USER

1. **System Administrator** – Evidence.com system administrator with full access to user rights who assigns and tracks equipment, controls passwords, and who is responsible for quality checks of video and sound quality, and who coordinates with precinct Station Control Officer(s) and acts as liaison with Taser AXON representatives during the duration of this pilot program.
2. **Station Control Officer** – Administrative officer or station control officer(s) who maintains the Evidence Transfer Manager, and oversees needed repairs

or replacement equipment through Taser AXON representatives during the pilot program.

3. **End User** – Taser AXON users with individual account access rights to Evidence.com
4. **Access User** – Users with full access information on Evidence.com, such as Executive or Command Staff personnel, but do not record any data.

B. EQUIPMENT

1. **Head-Cam** – Audio and color video / low light infrared camera mounted on a fitted head bracket that will be worn on the user’s head throughout a shift. The Head-Cam can also be mounted through various other accessories, such as glasses, hats, or helmets.
2. **Communications Hub (COM-HUB)** – This connects the Head-Cam to the AXON Tactical Computer (ATC). The Com HUB is mounted on the shirt and consists of: a push-to-talk button that will integrate with radio communications; a single ‘EVENT’ button used to initiate event recording; user controls for the ATC; and a ‘PRIVACY’ button used to suspend all audio/video recording capabilities.
3. **AXON Tactical Computer – (ATC)** The ATC connects to the COM HUB and is mounted on the duty belt, in a holster, or in pockets of specially made shirts. It is a computer with a 4.3 inch touch screen display. The ATC manages the video compression and storage, and is capable of playback. The rechargeable battery lasts for up to ten (12) hours. Once plugged into the docking station, the ATC will upload digitally encrypted data through the Evidence Transfer Manager to Evidence.com.
4. **Evidence Transfer Manager – (ETM)** The ETM is a docking station that simultaneously recharges the ATC and uploads all data captured from the officer’s point of view during his or her shift to Evidence.com. The ETM ensures that evidence handling is secured and is not altered in any form.
5. **Evidence.com** – Online web-based digital media storage facility accessed at www.evidence.com. This virtual warehouse stores digitally encrypted data (photographs, audio and video recordings) in a highly secure environment accessible to those identified personnel selected and provided with a security clearance.

C. MODES OF OPERATION

1. **Normal or (BUFFERING) Mode** – The AXON continuously loops video recording for up to 120 seconds (actual loop time for Phoenix PD has been

established as 30 seconds). The unit will record only video and no audio while in the buffering mode. A “blue” light will be displayed on the ATC when the system is in this mode.

2. **Event Mode** – In the event mode, the ATC saves the buffered video only with no audio, (previous 30 seconds) and continues recording audio and video for up to eight (8) hours. Continuously pressing the Event button turns the recording off and on, and also places data markers on the media segment for later viewing in Evidence.com. A “red” will be displayed on the ATC when the system is in this mode.
3. **Privacy Mode** – Activating the privacy button places the audio and video in a “sleep” or de-activated mode. The audio and video **WILL NOT** record in this mode. A green “P” light will be displayed on the COM HUB, alerting others to the Privacy Mode status. Additionally, an audible alert will advise the user of the inactive condition of the system. If the Head-Cam is activated from this mode, the audio and video **WILL BE** captured from this point forward, but the previous 30 seconds of buffered footage will not be available.

V. PROCEDURE

A. TRAINING

1. Before any User Officer or Station Control Officer is authorized to use the AXON System, all participants must attend a mandatory four (4) hour training session to familiarize themselves with the AXON System.

B. STORAGE

1. When Taser AXON equipment is issued to volunteer users, the Head-Cam will remain in possession of the issued user. The Communications Hub (COM-HUB) will remain in the manufacturer’s storage container near the Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) which will be maintained at designated pilot precincts. The AXON Tactical Computer (ATC) will be stored and plugged into the ETM to gain full charge and ready for use.

C. PRE-SHIFT INSPECTION

1. On a daily basis, User Officers will inspect the Head-Cam, COM-HUB, and the ATC to ensure there is no visual damage and the device is in good working order. Any visual damage shall be logged on the Officer’s MDC as a journal entry. Any equipment found to be inoperable shall be tagged and removed from service and not placed into the ETM docking station. User Officers shall advise their immediate Supervisor or the Station Control Officer of the status and arrangements will be made to contact Taser representatives for technical assistance or replacement equipment.

2. To retrieve an ATC from the ETM, lightly tap the center button on the ATC and enter your username. Then push in on the ATC and gently pull the unit from the cradle.
3. When the User Officer is prompted proceed to enter in your AXON User Password.

D. AUDIO / VIDEO RECORDING

1. The Taser AXON system records up to eight (8) hours of continuous video and audio media footage. The ATC operates on rechargeable battery power for up to 12 hours of continuous use. The User Officer can view real time video and historical audio and video data on the ATC; however the recorded material cannot be altered in any way.
2. The Department recognizes that officer safety is the main priority to both volunteer User Officer's and management. The AXON will be placed in the "Event" mode as soon as it is practical and safe to do so.
3. The AXON shall be worn and activated at all times that the User Officer may become involved in an enforcement situation during their assigned shift.
4. The AXON shall be activated during all investigative or enforcement contacts such as the following examples: **(not limited to)**
 - a. Traffic stops
 - b. Pedestrian contacts
 - c. Consensual encounters
 - d. Radio calls for service
 - e. On-view events
 - f. Suspect and witness statements and interviews
 - g. Vehicle and foot pursuits
 - h. Emergency response to critical incidents
5. Once the AXON is in the Event mode, User Officers shall continue to record until the completion of the event, or until they have left the scene
6. Additional User Officers who arrive to a scene, shall place their AXON in the Event Mode as soon as safe and practical to do so, and shall continue to record until the completion of the event, or until they have left the scene.
7. Whenever a User Officer feels that a citizen contact may lead to a citizen's complaint, the Officer should bring the matter and the recording to the attention of their supervisor as soon as possible. The Officer's Supervisor will

then contact the Station Control Officer to view the recording in the presence of the Officer and the Supervisor. The Supervisor will then determine the appropriate course of action regarding the matter.

8. Officers are encouraged to ‘Video-tag’ or “text-mark” their recorded footage with narration as they are reviewing data to ensure completeness

E. PROHIBITED RECORDING

1. In keeping with the Department’s value of respecting the dignity of all human beings, User Officer’s shall use sound judgment determining how and why the AXON will be utilized. Officer’s will adhere to the following guide-lines:
2. The AXON will not be activated in the Event Mode to record in a place where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as dressing rooms, precinct locker rooms and restrooms.
3. The AXON will not be intentionally activated to record conversations of fellow employees without their knowledge during routine and non-enforcement activities.
4. The AXON shall not be utilized to surreptitiously record conversations of citizens and employees that are not investigative in nature
5. User Officers shall not record undercover Officers or confidential informants
6. The AXON will not be utilized to record any personal activity

F. REPORTING / DOCUMENTATION

1. All digital media that is captured using the AXON will be considered property of, and a recording of the Phoenix Police Department. An employee who is determined to be accessing, copying, or releasing any media for other than official law enforcement purposes is strictly prohibited and the employee will be subject to disciplinary action. (I.E. secondary recording devices such as cell phone or other video camera to record from the ATC or Evidence.com. and placing that video on a public viewing entity)
2. When an Officer prepares a Departmental or Supplemental Report it is generated to supplement and not to replace the need for a written departmental report. When a DR, supplement or equivalent report is authored in connection with the investigation, the following details will be included in the report:

- a. An indication that the contact was recorded
 - b. The specific reason for the recording
 - c. The date and time of the recording
 - d. The person(s) recorded
3. When the AXON is used in any civil or criminal traffic stop that results in arrest or civil citations, this fact will be documented on any report or citation.
 4. The use of the AXON System will be documented in the Evidence section on all departmental reports via PACE operator or direct entry.
 5. During a shift, Officer's may review portions of a recording to verify information or the accuracy of a report. This can be done directly from the ATC that is worn by the employee.
 6. Officers will not allow citizen's to review the ATC or Evidence.com recordings.
 7. The release of information requested through a Public records request will be subject to the same statutory exemptions from disclosure as any other departmental records.
 8. Officer's will immediately report any loss of, or damage to, any part of the AXON equipment to their immediate supervisor and the Station Control Officer will make arrangements with Taser personnel to address the matter.

G. IMPOUNDING

1. At the end of a shift, Officer's shall place their AXON ATC into any open slot on the ETM (docking station). This will allow the recorded data to be downloaded and transferred from the ATC through the ETM to EVIDENCE.com. The recorded data is considered to be impounded at this point and the ATC will be cleared of existing data.
2. The ATC cannot be removed from the ETM until the recorded data from the previous User Officer has been uploaded, and the battery has been fully recharged.

H. ACCESSING IMPOUNDED DATA

1. Using a department computer, enter www.Evidence.com in the browser
2. Enter assigned user name and password (for access problems contact the System Administrator)

3. Evidentiary copies of digital media can be copied from Evidence.com and utilized by Officer's for law enforcement purposes

I. DELETION OF UNINTENTIONAL RECORDINGS

1. In the event of an unintentional activation of the AXON System during non-enforcement or non-investigative activities, I.E. restroom; locker room; dressing room; or areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists; Officer's may request a recording deletion. Officers will author a memorandum detailing the incident of the unintentional recording and it will be forwarded via their chain of command to the Chief of Police. If approved the deletion requires two-party authorization. One of those parties will be the Chief or their designee; and the other will be the department AXON - Evidence.com Administrator.

J. SERIOUS INCIDENT PROTOCOL

1. A serious incident per Operations Order 3.1 is defined as any incident that "involves death, serious injury (hospitalization), officer-involved shootings, prolonged or violent tactical operations, major disaster scenes, etc).
2. In the event of a serious incident, the existing protocol that is currently set in Operations Order 3.1 will continue to be maintained. It states:
 - a. A walk through with the affected employee(s) will take place with the investigating detail, I.E. Homicide, Assaults.
 - b. A primary briefing will occur where the on scene supervisor at a confidential location to be determined and will include a detailed dissemination of the information available on the incident
 - c. A secondary briefing will occur and will be conducted by the on scene supervisor and will be a general information session
3. In the event of a serious incident, I.E. Officer involved shooting, serious injury or death, serious use of force incident, serious police equipment accident, User Officers are requested to refrain from manipulating the ATC or viewing the recorded data until the detail responsible for the investigation arrives on scene and it can be done in coordination with current serious incident protocols that are in place. This will not prohibit Officers from viewing the recorded data on the ATC in the event of an exigency where viewing will assist in critical details pertinent to the investigation such as SP description, SP vehicles and direction of travel
4. It is important to recognize that the involved employee(s) will have the same rights afforded to them by their respective and recognized labor organizations (PLEA / PPSLA) at this type of incident that are consistent with the existing MOU and MOA

5. The recorded data from a serious incident remains the property of the Phoenix Police Department. This data can and will be utilized to effectively investigate the matter. The reviewed data will remain part of the official investigation (s).
6. Upon completion of the Investigating Detail's investigation, an administrative investigation into the serious incident may take place.
7. If an administrative investigation / PSB involves an employee(s), upon service of an NOI and the basis of the investigation has been identified, the recorded data may be used to assist with the investigation

K. PSB / DEPARTMENT REVIEW

1. Performance reviews of recorded data will not be limited to review of audio / video recordings as part of an official departmental investigation or inquiry, including matters referred to the Professional Standards Bureau, I.E. personnel complaints, early intervention inquiries, civil claims, or other types of administrative or criminal (S.I.D.) investigations. There will be no random inspections for misconduct during the pilot phase.

L. SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. All supervisors involved in the pilot program and those that are Station Control Officers will assist in the following:
 - a. Ensuring that Officers follow established procedures for the proper use and maintenance of the equipment
 - b. Station Control Officers will assist other Supervisors who fall under the chain of command when reviewing incidents where duplicate data recordings can be completed to assist with administrative reports such as use of force reports, police equipment accidents, citizen inquiries etc.etc.
 - c. Supervisors are encouraged to review ATC and data with the User Volunteer Officers when an incident is brought to their attention such as an exceptional incident or an incident that has training value.
 - d. Random Supervisor reviews of the system are not required during the pilot program. However; if a violation of administrative procedures or excellent performance is captured during a review, supervisors should take appropriate action.
 - e. Supervisors who are in the user officers direct chain of command may review the recorded data to assist with any inquiry

M. PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

- 1.** Pursuant to Arizona Public Records statutes and the Privacy and Security Act, it is the goal of this policy to support this act and may upon proper and authorized request; release some video recordings to the public upon request.
- 2.** Recorded data that is captured and is considered part of an on-going Phoenix Police Department internal investigation will not be released until the matter has been concluded. Any recorded data that is requested to be released must have the approval of the investigating detail supervisor and the assigned detective of requested investigation.
- 3.** Any recorded data that is to be released to media outlets will be reviewed and disseminated through the Public Affairs Bureau.
- 4.** Recordings that contain legitimate confidential information will be redacted in the same manner. Any challenges or questions related to public records requests should be referred to the Legal Unit

N. RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

- 1.** All media that is captured during the pilot program will be stored at Evidence.com for the duration of the pilot process.
- 2.** All recorded data that does not have evidentiary or investigative value will be retained by Evidence.com for a period of 180 days.
- 3.** All recorded data that has evidentiary or investigative value will be retained by Evidence.com and accessible to the Department for the duration of the related investigations and will be transferred to the Department at the conclusion of the pilot program

Attachment #71

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police- PVRD Policy

PBP FORM 290  PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE <i>"...accountability, integrity and respect."</i>		SUBJECT: "MOBILE VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDING EQUIPMENT (MVR)"		ORDER NUMBER: 69-1
		PLEAC STANDARD: NONE		PAGE 1 OF 5
ISSUE DATE: 4/15/2012	EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/15/2012	ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: NOVEMBER	RESCINDS: COP 10-005 COP 12-002 ACA 11-013 ACA 11-018	AMENDS: NONE

1.0 POLICY

1.1 This policy establishes guidelines and procedures for the utilization of Mobile Video/Audio Recording (MVR) equipment. Additionally, this policy establishes procedures for the retention, duplication, storage, and purging of recordings from MVR equipment, and the procedures to be followed by MVR Custodial Officers for the retention, duplication, storage, and purging of recordings.

2.0 PURPOSE

2.1 The use of the MVR equipment will allow the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) to accomplish many goals including, but not limited to, the following:

- 2.1.1 Allow members to more accurately document events, actions, conditions, and statements made during incidents.
- 2.1.2 Enhance a member's ability to prepare reports and present court testimony.
- 2.1.3 Improve the training capabilities of the PBP.
- 2.1.4 Assist the PBP with investigations of alleged misconduct.
- 2.1.5 Protect the PBP and its members from civil liability resulting from wrongful accusations of misconduct.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

3.1 Mobile Video/Audio Recording (MVR) Equipment – all cameras, accessories, docking stations, etc. related to the in-car cameras.

3.2 MVR Custodial Officers – Computer Crime Unit personnel

4.0 PRE-OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Members shall not use the MVR equipment until they have received the proper training.

- 4.1.1 The Training Academy will maintain a record of all trained personnel.
- 4.1.2 The Training Academy shall be responsible for providing training and remedial training for the MVR.

4.2 Operational problems with or damage to the MVR equipment shall be immediately reported to the member's supervisor.

4.2.1 The member must also immediately send an e-mail message to City Information Systems (CIS) Help Desk explaining the problem with the MVR equipment. The message must be copied to the PBP Fleet Sergeant, the Commander of Support Services, and the member's supervisor.

4.2.2 The member must note any MVR operational problems or damage on their running sheet.

4.2.3 Damage to MVR equipment must also be reported to the member's duty location Commander by means of a PBP Form #4.10 "Special Report".

5.0 MOBILE VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDING OPERATIONS

5.1 Utilization: Members operating MVR-equipped vehicles will ensure the following types of incidents are recorded:

- 5.1.1 Traffic and criminal enforcement stops.
- 5.1.2 In-progress Vehicle and Crimes Code violations.
- 5.1.3 Police vehicle pursuits.
- 5.1.4 Patrol vehicle travel and movements when emergency lights or siren are activated.
- 5.1.5 Fatal crash or major crime scenes, as necessary, to document the scene.
- 5.1.6 Prisoner transport (mandatory for patrol wagons, optional for patrol sedans).
- 5.1.7 Any other incident the member deems appropriate while acting in the performance of his/her official duty.

5.1.8 When it is safe to do so, officers should record the following:

- 5.1.8.1 Pat downs
- 5.1.8.2 Obtaining consent to search
- 5.1.8.3 Search incident to arrest
- 5.1.8.4 Standardized Field Sobriety Test/DUI stops

5.1.9 Members assigned to a MVR equipped vehicle who are trained to use the MVR, shall log into the MVR system at the beginning of their tour of duty using their individually assigned key FOB and shall carry the audio transmitter throughout their tour of duty.

5.2 Legal Requirements: Member shall abide by the following legal requirements governing the use of MVR equipment.

- 5.2.1 Members shall not use MVR equipment unless acting in the performance of their official duties, whether on-duty or working authorized secondary employment details.
- 5.2.2 Members shall only use Bureau issued MVR equipment, which has been approved for use in accordance with the Pennsylvania Bulletin.
- 5.2.3 Members shall ensure that the visual or audible warning system of the vehicle is activated, or the member is otherwise clearly identifiable as a law enforcement officer. This requirement is satisfied if the member is in uniform and operating a marked patrol vehicle.
- 5.2.4 Only oral communications occurring in close proximity to the member may be recorded. This legal requirement is satisfied by the current range settings of the wireless microphone.
- 5.2.5 Member shall inform all individuals identifiably present as soon as reasonably practicable, that their oral/video communications will be or have been intercepted and recorded.
- 5.2.6 MVR equipment shall not be used to record oral communications inside the residence of any individual unless the member is in fresh pursuit of the individual and deactivation of the MVR equipment would create a risk to officer safety.

5.3 Additional Requirements: Members shall abide by the following additional requirements governing the use of MVR equipment.

- 5.3.1 When more than one member is assigned to a MVR equipped vehicle, the operator of the vehicle shall carry the audio transmitter and log into the MVR system.

5.3.2 When the recording function has been activated to record an incident, it shall not be deactivated until the incident has been completed. Members are encouraged to narrate the video recording during a recorded incident, which will assist in establishing probable cause for enforcement action and assist in report writing.

5.3.3 Members shall not erase or alter MVR recordings.

5.3.4 Upon completion of an assigned shift, member shall ensure the audio transmitter is placed in the docking station.

5.4 Officers shall not respond to an emergency call for service with the emergency lights in Mode 1. Mode 1 shall only be used when the vehicle is stationary. Mode 2 or 3 shall be used when the vehicle is in motion.

5.5 Officers shall not reposition the cameras to face an actor being transported in the police vehicle.

5.6 Each officer that is trained to use the MVR will be issued a key FOB. Officers are responsible for their assigned FOB.

5.6.1 If the camera FOB is damaged, it will be sent to Computer Operations. The Computer Operations Liaison Unit will ensure that the FOB is replaced.

5.6.2 Lost, stolen, or damaged camera FOBs shall be reported on a Lost/Stolen/Damaged Uniform or Equipment Claim, PBP Form 81.1.

6.0 DUPLICATION/RETENTION OF MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

6.1 Any and all data and recordings provided by the MVR equipment will be considered investigative materials.

6.2 Any and all data and recordings created by the MVR equipment are the exclusive property of the PBP. Members will not duplicate, copy, or otherwise possess any such data or recordings for any personal reason.

6.3 Mandatory Duplication/Retention: The following types of incidents recorded on MVR equipment shall be duplicated, retained, and processed as evidence by the MVR Custodial Officer in accordance with this regulation as soon as practicable. Duplication will be done automatically by the recording device.

6.3.1 Incidents which may result in the filing of misdemeanor or felony charges.

6.3.2 Incidents which are likely to become the subject of civil litigation against the PBP or its personnel, including, but not limited to, patrol vehicle crashes, pursuits, critical incidents, incidents involving use of force, and incidents involving verbal complaint(s) against the PBP or its personnel.

6.4 Requests for Duplication/Retention: Any member who believes that duplication and retention of a recording of a nature not specified by this regulation is advisable (e.g., for use in a summary proceeding involving a serious traffic violation or training), shall notify the MVR Custodial Officer as soon as possible. MVR Custodial Officers shall evaluate each request in accordance with this regulation. Members are advised, per this regulation, that all recordings maintained on the MVR equipment will be purged no later than 31 days from the date of the last recording.

6.4.1 All requests for duplication/retention are to be requested on PBP Form #69.10, "Mobile Video/Audio Recording Request Form" found in the Police Officer's Toolkit on the I drive. The completed form must be sent to the Computer Crime Unit.

7.0 ZONE COMMANDER DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Zone Commanders shall ensure that a sufficient number of MVR recordings are reviewed each month to ensure that members under their command are following PBP policies and procedures.

7.2 Zone Commanders must document such reviews on PBP Form #69.20, "Commander's Monthly Mobile Video/Audio Recording Review Report", found in the Supervisor's Toolkit on the I drive. This form is to be submitted by the 15th of each month with the other monthly reports.

8.0 ZONE LIEUTENANT AND SERGEANT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 8.1 Zone lieutenants and sergeants shall have access to view all MVR recordings from their respective zone.
- 8.2 Each sergeant must review at least five (5) MVR recordings per month from their respective shift based on the group they review for PARS/OMS. They must document such review on their daily activity sheet and highlight with a highlighting marker.
- 8.3 If zone sergeants operate a vehicle equipped with MVR equipment, zone lieutenants must review at least five (5) MVR recordings per month from their respective shift sergeants. They must document such review on their daily activity sheet and highlight with a highlighting marker.
- 8.4 Zone supervisors shall ensure that members have logged into the MVR system. If there are videos that are unassigned due to officers not signing into the MVR system, the supervisors shall go into the MVR system and assign the correct officer to those videos.

9.0 MVR CUSTODIAL OFFICER REPSONSIBILITIES

9.1 MVR Custodial Officers shall be responsible for the retention, duplication, storage, and purging of MVR recordings.

10.0 MOBILE VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDINGS

- 10.1 MVR Custodial Officers shall ensure that storage media determined to be unserviceable are erased after all incidents have been duplicated. Duplicated incidents shall be retained in accordance with this policy and General Order #36-1, "Evidence Procedures".
- 10.2 MVR Custodial Officers shall ensure that the below-listed recordings on the media are duplicated and stored in accordance with this policy. MVR Custodial Officers shall complete a supplemental report for the applicable incident report when an incident recording is duplicated. Duplicated recordings shall be retained until the case is adjudicated or there is a court order, unless otherwise indicated below:
 - 10.2.1 Recordings requested to be preserved by a member on the recording, a supervisor, or the Office of Municipal Investigations (OMI), where the recording may be necessary for use in any criminal or forfeiture proceeding.
 - 10.2.2 Recordings requested to be preserved by a member on the recording or a supervisor, where the recording may be necessary for use in any summary proceeding involving a serious traffic violation. The duplicated recording shall be destroyed 90 days from the conclusion of all proceedings related to the citation.
 - 10.2.3 Recordings requested to be preserved by a supervisor, the OMI, or the City Law Department, where the recording may be necessary for use in any civil, administrative, or disciplinary proceeding. The duplicated recording shall be retained until destruction is authorized by the requester.
 - 10.2.4 Recordings requested to be preserved by any individual who is a participant on the recording for use in any criminal proceeding. Such requests must be in writing to the Chief of Police, and should contain the date, time, and location of the recording and the names of the parties involved.
 - 10.2.5 Recordings requested to be preserved by any individual who is a participant on the recording for use in any civil proceeding against the PBP or its personnel. Such requests must be in writing, and should contain the date, time, location of the recording, and the names of the parties involved. Notice of the request shall be immediately provided

to the City Law Department and the duplicated recordings shall be retained for a minimum of two years from the date of the incident and shall not be destroyed without the permission of the City Law Department.

10.2.6 Recordings requested to be preserved by any individual who is a participant on the recording for use in any civil proceeding that is not against the PBP or its personnel. Such requests must be in writing to the City of Pittsburgh Law Department, and should contain the date, time, location of the recording, and the names of the parties involved. The recordings shall be duplicated and retained for a period of two years or until a copy of the recording has been provided to the requester when authorized under PBP policies, whichever comes first.

10.2.7 Recordings that are the subject of a subpoena, court order, or request for pretrial discovery or inspection. Copies of the recording shall be furnished to the requester in accordance with existing PBP policies.

10.2.7.1 In criminal cases, notice shall be provided to the prosecuting attorney.

10.2.7.2 In civil cases against the PBP or its personnel, notice shall be immediately provided to the City Law Department. The duplicated recordings shall be retained for a minimum of two years from the date of the incident and may not be destroyed without the permission of the City Law Department.

10.2.7.3 In civil cases not against the PBP or its personnel, the recordings shall be retained for a period of two years or until a copy of the recording has been provided to the requester when authorized under PBP policies, whichever comes first.

10.2.8 MVR Custodial Officers shall ensure that all recordings on the hard drive are purged 31 days from the date of the last recorded incident, after all required duplications have been made. A request for retention of a recording that has not been preserved after purging of the MVR media cannot be processed.

11.0 MOBILE VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDING STORAGE

11.1 The MVR Custodial Officers shall maintain a securable MVR locker/storage area for MVR media.

11.2 The MVR locker/storage area shall be considered a property storage area and shall remain locked, with access being restricted to MVR Custodial Officers.

Approved By:

Nathan Harper
Chief of Police

Date

Attachment #72

Polk County Sheriff's Office- PVRD Policy



Polk County Sheriff's Office

General Orders

Jail Division

1985 NE 51st PI

Des Moines, IA 50313

Policy #: 14126

Policy Chapter: Security

Policy Title: Recording Equipment

Revision Date: 08/08/2011

I. References:

- a. None

II. Definitions:

- a. None

III. Policy & Procedure:

- a. The Polk County Sheriff's Office strives to accurately document and visually record staff-to-inmate incidents. On every incident where there is a potential use of force or possible confrontation with an inmate, the incident will be video recorded, whenever possible.
- b. Existing policy and procedures which govern official report writing and other documentation shall be in effect for this policy. Only authorized personnel are allowed access to the recording equipment. Under no circumstances are unauthorized persons allowed to access the equipment or the video storage files.
- c. Authorized use:
 - i. Use of the camcorder shall be the responsibility of the supervisor or his/her designee.
 - ii. Use of a camcorder by anyone other than a supervisor will require supervisor approval and shall be documented by the supervisor.
 - iii. Utility Response Team members are authorized to carry and use issued personal recording equipment.
- d. Recording of an incident:
 - i. Personal Video Recording Devices:
 - 1. Utility Response Team members shall begin recording at the moment they are called to respond to anything outside of normal jail operation and continue recording until the conclusion of an incident or their involvement in the incident ends.
 - 2. In the event that personnel deal with an inmate being changed into jail clothing, housed in a safety cell or being strip searched, the camera shall be flipped in a manner that will preserve the decency of the subject.
 - 3. All equipment shall be stored according to manufacturer guidelines.
 - 4. Videos may only be accessed by approved users and deletion of any files shall only be done by the Division Chief or his/her designee.

5. Personal video recording devices shall be worn in the manner suggested by the manufacturer and approved by the sheriff's office.
- ii. Camcorder:
 1. When possible, a recording by camcorder shall include the following components prior to an incident: An introduction by supervisor stating facility name, location of incident, date, and time as well as a brief description of the circumstances that led to the incident and identifying all staff involved by face and name.
 2. Record entire incident, unedited, until situation has concluded.
 3. Record close-ups of the inmate's body during medical exam, focusing on the presence/absence of injuries.
 4. Record staff injuries if applicable.
 5. Camcorders shall be stored in designated locations in the facility only. Each camcorder is labeled.
 - e. Saving and preserving incident video:
 - i. All recorded incidents shall be uploaded, saved (in case of camcorder recordings) and "tagged" prior to the end of shift.
 - ii. Copies shall be made when appropriate.
 - iii. Any disc or file shall be labeled with the date, incident or case number, inmate's name, and inmate identification number.
 - f. Recorded incidents involving outside agency detainees:
 - i. Recorded incidents may be available for other agencies to review if requested.
 - ii. The release of any video recordings must be approved by the Chief or their designee.

Attachment #73

Post Falls Police Department- PVRD Policy

Policy

446

Post Falls Police Department

Policy Manual

Mobile Audio Video Procedure

446.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Post Falls Police Department has equipped each marked patrol car with a Mobile Audio & Video (MAV) recording system. The MAV is designed to assist and compliment patrol officers in the performance of his/her duties. The MAV is used to record certain activities by providing a visual and/or audio record. Video recordings are intended to provide an unbiased visual/audio record of the incident and to supplement the officer's report.

446.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers are issued video tapes or DVDs to maintain in a secure location inside the Department. Officers will maintain at least one video/DVD for each day worked and videos/DVD will be changed at the beginning of each shift. At no time prior to the thirty (30) days shall any videotape be altered, manipulated, recorded over, erased or placed in a location which would not provide for the safety of the tape. Any videotape/DVD which documents an arrest shall be placed into evidence.

Officers shall test the MAV system by recording his/her name, serial number and the current date and time at the start and again at the end of each shift and playing it back to verify it is functioning properly. If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.

446.3 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit emergency lights are activated. The system remains on until turned off manually. The audio portion must be activated manually by each officer and is independent of the video; however when audio is being recorded the video will also record.

Employees should leave the MAV activated, both video and audio, during the response and entire contact.

446.3.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF MAV

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation where the system may be used however here are many situations where the use of the MAV system is appropriate. In addition to the required situations, officers may activate the system any time he/she believes its use would be appropriate and/or valuable to document an incident. In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or location of the camera however the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. The activation of the MAV system is required in any of the following situations:

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct, within video or audio range, which includes:
 1. Vehicular pursuits.
 2. Suspicious vehicles.
 3. Arrests.
 4. Pedestrian checks.

Post Falls Police Department

Policy Manual

Mobile Audio Video Procedure

5. DUI investigations including field sobriety tests.
 6. Consensual encounters.
 7. Responding to an in-progress call.
- (b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify the Communications Center.
- (c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect, such as:
1. Domestic violence calls.
 2. Disturbance of peace calls.
 3. Offenses involving violence or weapons.
- (d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.
- (e) Any other circumstances where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate.

Once the MAV system is activated, it shall remain on and shall not be turned off until the incident has concluded. For purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees have been transported, and all witnesses, victims, etc. have been interviewed. Recording may cease if an officer is simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive or other similar situations.

446.3.2 WHEN ACTIVATION NOT REQUIRED

Activation of the MAV system is not required when exchanging information with other officers or during breaks, lunch periods, when not in service, or actively on patrol.

Absent legal cause or lawful order, no member of this Department may surreptitiously record any other member of this Department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties.

446.4 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct.
- (b) By a detective after approval of a supervisor who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative inquiry or a criminal investigation.
- (c) By personnel who request to review their own recordings.
- (d) By court personnel through proper process or with permission of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
- (e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
- (f) Recordings may be shown for the purposes of training value. If an involved officer objects to the showing of recording, his/her objection will be submitted to staff to determine if the training value outweighs the officer's objection for not showing the recording.

Employees desiring to view any MAV recording shall submit a request in writing to the Shift Supervisor. Employees shall not take a MAV recording home without supervisor approval.

Post Falls Police Department

Policy Manual

Mobile Audio Video Procedure

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridicule or embarrassing any employee or other person.

446.5 DOCUMENTING MAV USE

Any incident that was recorded with either the video or audio system shall be documented in the officer's report.

446.6 VIDEO MEDIA STORAGE & INTEGRITY

Employees shall follow the proper procedure for download and storing MAV media. Once checked in, all video media will be labeled and placed in a designated secure storage area. All video media that is not booked in as evidence will be retained for a minimum of thirty days after which time they will be erased, destroyed, or recycled in compliance with the public records destruction policy (Idaho Code 50-907, 31-871, or 67-5752).

Digital media will be maintained as digital storage permits.

446.6.1 COPIES OF VIDEO RECORDINGS

Original video recording media shall not be used for any purpose other than for initial review by a supervisor. A copy of the original video recording will be made upon proper request for any person authorized in Policy Manual § 446.4.

Original video recording media may only be released in response to a request from the Prosecutor or upon approval by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

Attachment #74

Rialto Police Department

RIALTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

RIALTO, CA

NUMBER OF PEACE OFFICERS:	95
PVRD MANUFACTURER:	TASER AXON
PVRDs USED SINCE:	2012
QUANTITY OF PVRDs:	60



The Rialto Police Department employs 133 personnel. They began using the Taser Axon Flex device in February 2012. Currently, the Rialto Police Department has 54 Taser Axon Flex devices deployed within their patrol division. The Department provides thirty minutes of training for new users. This training is normally conducted during shift briefings.

The Rialto Police Department likes the Taser Axon Flex's ease of use and user friendly functions. The department also complimented the Taser's simple to use data management and storage solution, Evidence.com. At the conclusion of their shift, officers download their videos into Evidence.com, where the videos are retained for a period of 2 years. The Rialto Police Department also appreciated the Taser Axon Flex's high quality audio and video output. However, the officers did complain that the download and upload process was slow, but this issue was quickly corrected by the vendor.

During the initial implementation of the PVR devices, the Rialto Police Department executives met with Union representatives to openly discuss the Union's concerns. After changes were made to the department's policy regarding the allowing of Internal Affairs personnel to view downloaded videos at random, the Union supported the deployment of PVR devices. Since the deployment of PVR devices, the Rialto Police Department has seen a significant decline in civilian complaints and use of force incidences.

The Rialto Police Department has spent approximately \$94,000 for the deployment of the Taser Axon Flex system. This cost includes 60 PVR devices, accessories, training, charging banks and the use of Evidence.com.

Attachment #75

San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) - PVRD Policy

Use of Video and Audio Recorders

450.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District Police Department (BART) is providing each of its sworn sergeants and officers with a wearable Mobile Video Recorder (MVR) for use while on-duty. The MVR is designed to record both video and audio activity of members during the course of their official police duties. The MVR is intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an objective, unbiased video and audio record of a contact and/or incident.

The use of the MVR provides documentary evidence for criminal investigations, civil litigation, and allegations of officer misconduct. Video documentation shall be maintained by the Police Department if it supports a criminal investigation based on reason to believe the subject of the investigation is or may be involved in criminal conduct, or for purposes of an administrative investigation on the conduct of a member(s) of the Police Department.

Officers shall utilize the MVR in accordance with the provision of this Policy in order to maximize the effectiveness of the device, enhance transparency, and ensure the integrity of evidence.

450.2 DEFINITIONS:

- A. **“Mobile Video Recorder” (MVR)** – This refers to any system that captures audio and video signals that is capable of installation in a vehicle or individually worn by officers and that includes at a minimum a recorder, microphone, and paired monitoring device.
- B. **“Audio Recording”** is the electronic recording of conversation or other spoken words.
- C. **“Evidence.com”** is the online web-based digital media storage facility. The virtual warehouse stores digitally-encrypted data (photographs, audio and video recordings) in a highly secure environment. The digital recordings are accessible to authorized personnel based upon a security clearance and maintain an audit trail of user activity.
- D. **“Evidence Transfer Manager” (ETM)** is a docking station that simultaneously recharges the AXON Flex Camera and AXON Flex Controller and uploads all data captured from the camera’s point of view during officer’s shift to bartpd.evidence.com. The ETM ensures that evidence handling is secured and cannot be altered.
- E. **“AXON Flex Camera** connects to the AXON Flex Controller. The Flex Camera manages the video compression and storage and is capable of playback via a Bluetooth paired smart device. The AXON Flex Camera ensures that evidence handling is secured and cannot be altered. Once plugged into the docking station, the AXON Flex Camera will upload digitally-encrypted data through the Evidence Transfer Manager to bartpd.evidence.com.
- F. **“AXON Controller”** is the battery pack for the AXON Flex Camera and connects to the Flex Camera via a small gage wire.

- G. **“MVR Technician”** – The Community Service Officer(s) assigned to administrative services that assign, oversee, and track Department equipment. The CSO(s) shall oversee needed repairs or replacement of the MVR and Evidence Transfer Manager equipment through Taser AXON representatives.
- H. **“System Administrator”** – The Administrative Services Supervisor will be the bartpd.evidence.com system administrator with full access to user rights who controls passwords, coordinates with the MVR Technician, and acts as liaison with Taser AXON representatives.
- I. **“Video Recording”** is the electronic recording of visual images with or without audio component.
- J. **“Impound”** is the process by which video and audio files are uploaded to Evidence.com by docking the MVR to the Evidence Transfer Manager thereby ensuring files are secure and unable to be altered.

450.3 UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed patrol officer equipped a Department issued MVR will be responsible for making sure that the MVR is in good working order. Members of the Department that are assigned an MVR shall receive mobile video training prior to deployment of the device in an operational setting. At this training, each officer will be provided a standard checklist of steps they are required to complete in order to ensure their MVR’s and MVR mounting systems are in good working order. Officers will conduct the following steps prior to going into service:

1. Officers shall insure that the battery is fully charged
 - a. Depress the battery status button on the front of the controller and observe that the light is green
2. Officers shall insure that the camera is able to be activated and is functioning
 - a. Connect the battery cable from the battery to the camera
 - b. Turn the camera on by clicking the On switch
 - c. Observe the indicator lights are correct (blinking green)
 - d. Double tap button to activate recording
 - e. Observe that indication lights are correct (blinking red)
 - f. Press and hold to end recording
 - g. Observe that indicator lights are correct (blinking green)
3. Officer shall insure that the player is properly paired
4. Officer shall insure that the field of view for the camera is correct
 - a. Activate the Samsung Galaxy player
 - b. Activate the Live Preview feature
 - c. Insure that camera position is correct and accurate

The MVR shall be conspicuously placed on the officer's person in one of the Department approved mounting positions, which are limited to an eye glass clip, ear mount, collar clip, or epaulet clip. The MVR shall be worn in such a way as to provide an unobstructed camera view of officer/citizen contacts.

450.4 NON-UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry a Department-issued MVR at any time the officer believes that such a device may be utilized in order to assist the officer in the performance of their duties by providing an objective, unbiased video and audio record of a contact and/or incident. However, whenever a non-uniformed officer is working an uniformed patrol assignment he/she shall wear a Department - issued MVR in accordance with this policy.

450.5 ACTIVATION OF THE VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDER

Penal Code Section 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation (confidential communication) in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation is private or confidential. This excludes a communication made in a public gathering or in any legislative, judicial, executive or administrative proceeding open to the public, or in any other circumstance in which the parties to the communication may reasonably expect that the communication may be overheard or recorded. However Penal Code Section 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation as follows:

- (a) No member of the Department may surreptitiously record a contact with or conversation of any other member of this Department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties present, including the member whose acts or conversation are being recorded. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code Section 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of the Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation:
 - (1) For the purpose of this Policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official, law enforcement-related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.
 - (2) For the purpose of this Policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted MVR will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded. This subsection shall not apply to contact between a member of the Department wearing a conspicuously mounted

MVR and other member(s) of the Department. For purposes of this policy, contact between members of this Department is governed by section 450.5(a), and 450.5(b)(1).

- (c) All on-scene officers (inclusive of all initiating and witness officers) equipped with an MVR shall activate their cameras prior to making contact with individuals in any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) Any enforcement contact e.g. detentions, vehicle stops, walking stops (officers are encouraged to activate their MVR on consensual encounters also), as outlined in Policy section 322.3.
 - (2) Probation and parole searches
 - (3) Service of a search or arrest warrant
 - (4) Any contact with a subject suspected of criminal behavior
- (d) Members of the Department are expected to activate their MVRs any time they reasonably believe that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit to the Department.
 - (1) At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety or the safety of another in order to activate their MVR.
 - (2) Members of the Department are expressly prohibited from utilizing Department recorders and recorded media for personal use.
 - (3) Members of the Department will not make copies of any recordings for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device (such as a phone camera or secondary video camera) to record media from bartpd.evidence.com or the AXON Flex Camera unit. Nothing in this policy shall be construed as limiting an officer's right to carry and use a personal device such as a smart-phone, however officers shall not carry or use another mobile video recorder in addition to the District issued MVR without express approval of the Chief of Police.

450.6 MOBILE VIDEO OPERATING PROCEDURES

Members of the Department that are assigned an MVR shall receive mobile video training prior to deployment of the device in an operational setting.

1. Prior to going into service each officer shall perform an inspection, consisting of the steps set forth in section 450.3 and provided to each officer at their initial MVR training, to ensure that his/her MVR is operational. If problems are encountered with any component of the system, the MVR equipment will not be used.
2. The officers shall report malfunctions, damage, loss or theft of an MVR to their immediate supervisor prior to placing the unit out of service. The officer placing the

MVR unit out of service shall notify the MVR Technician in writing of the suspected cause of equipment failure and/or recommendations for corrective action. If the officer does not know what the suspected cause of equipment failure is and/or has no recommendations for corrective action, they may indicate this in writing to the MVR technician. In case of loss or theft of an MVR, the officer shall notify the MVR technician and their immediate supervisor as soon as they become aware of the loss or theft of the device. When so notified, the MVR technician shall immediately deactivate the device. The assigned officer shall document the status of the device, including all relevant circumstances via the appropriate Departmental report. A spare MVR shall be issued to an officer through a supervisor with the Watch Commander's approval prior to going into service. The Watch Commander shall log the assignment of a spare MVR with the Department MVR Technician.

3. Once the MVR is activated it should remain on until the incident or contact of interest has reached a conclusion and/or the officer leaves the scene, whichever occurs first. Where the officer reasonably believes the incident or contact of interest is over, they may shut the MVR record mode off. If the incident resumes following the officer's termination of the MVR recording, the officer shall re-activate their MVR.
4. When the MVR is used in any incident, investigation, or during a traffic stop, this fact will be documented on any relevant citation and/or report prepared regarding the incident. Conversely, when the MVR is not used in any incident, investigation, or during a traffic stop, the reason for non-use will be documented on any relevant citation and/or report prepared regarding the incident.
5. Except in circumstances prohibited by statute, or as directed by the Chief of Police, or his or her designee, an officer may have access to review his/her recordings when preparing written reports and/or statements relevant to any incident, to help ensure accuracy and consistency of accounts. To prevent damage, original recordings shall not be viewed in any equipment other than the equipment issued or authorized by the MVR manufacturer.
6. Department personnel shall not intentionally erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with audio-video recordings, nor shall they attempt to erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with audio-video recordings.

450.7 MOBILE VIDEO RECORDER IMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

At the end of each shift, officers shall place the MVRs into an assigned open slot on the Evidence Transfer Manager (docking station). This will allow the data to be transferred from the MVR, via the docking station, to bartpd.evidence.com. The data is considered impounded at this point and the MVR is cleared of existing data.

450.8 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA

Recorded files shall be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific incident, issue, and/or act of officer conduct.

- (b) By any member of the Department who is authorized to participate in an official investigation in the following type of cases only: personnel complaints, administrative investigations, or criminal investigations.
- (c) Pursuant to a lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (d) With the expressed permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

450.9 MOBILEVIDEO RECORDERS

The Department assigned MVR (Taser Axon Flex) shall be the only mobile video recorder allowed for Department employees while on-duty. Any other mobile video recorder shall only be used with the expressed permission of the Chief of Police.

DRAFT

Attachment #76

Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office- PVRD Policy

SEDGWICK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

DATE: DECEMBER 12, 2011

SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

SPECIAL ORDER: #11-32

**OFFICE OF: COMMANDING OFFICER
SUPPORT DIVISION
DETENTION BUREAU**

**EFFECTIVE DATE: DECEMBER 25, 2011
001 hrs**

EXPIRES: Upon incorporation into general orders or revised in writing by one of the division commanders

SUBJECT: Video Recordings and Use of Force

PURPOSE: To incorporate immediately changes in procedures set forth in Detention Policies 103.05, Booking Desk Video Recordings and 105.08, Use of Force.

I. Detention Policy 103.05, III, Administrative Handling of Recorded Videos will be renumbered to IV; Booking Desk Video Recordings, III, A – F, will be added and will now read as:

III. Recording Procedures – Individual Sergeant Cameras

- A. Use of force situations in booking will be recorded using a handheld video camera in addition to the individual camera worn by the sergeant.**
- B. Use of force situations where the response is planned and organized in advance will be recorded using a handheld camera in addition to the individual camera worn by the sergeant.**
- C. Video cameras worn by sergeants will be activated when responding to use of force situations and/or any situation requiring a response team.**
 - 1. Sergeants will activate their video camera when a confrontation is reasonably likely to result in use of force.**
 - 2. All sergeants present at a use of force incident will activate their individual video cameras.**
- D. Handheld or individual sergeant cameras will not be used to record personnel issues.**
- E. Sergeants will upload all videos from their individual camera at the end of each shift if, any video has been recorded.**

1. When uploading videos, they are to be marked as never to be deleted.
2. Sergeants are not authorized to delete, forward or make copies of any video recordings.

F. Individual cameras are assigned to each sergeant, who is responsible for keeping the camera charged and in working condition. The sergeant may take their camera home if they wish, but will not be allowed to work as an operations sergeant without it.

II. Detention Policy 105.08, Use of Force, I, D currently reads:

D. Use of Force involving the deployment of an Electronic Control Device has its own set of unique variables for each situation. The supervisor should consult with the clinic staff before using the ECD when time and other circumstances allow. The clinic staff may have information on an individual inmate that may assist a supervisor in determining what method of force to utilize.

Detention Policy 105.08, Use of Force, I, D will be renumbered to E and D will now read as:

D. Unless the situation demands immediate intervention, detention deputies should contact their sergeant prior to initiating action which will likely result in use of force.

III. Detention Policy 105.08, Use of Force, III will be added and will now read as:

III. Documentation of Use of Force

- A. All personnel involved in a use of force incident will complete a detailed report of the incident.
- B. If the use of force level was “empty hand control” or higher, regardless of the case classification, the departmental use-of-force form will be completed (General Order 1.3.14).
- C. Video cameras worn by sergeants will be activated when responding to use of force situations and/or any situation requiring a response team.
 1. Sergeants will activate their video camera when a confrontation is reasonably likely to result in use-of-force.
 2. All sergeants present at a use of force incident will activate their individual video cameras.

- 3. Sergeants must wear their individual video camera whenever working as an operations sergeant.**
- D. Use of force situations where the response is planned and organized in advance will be recorded using a handheld camera in addition to the individual camera worn by the sergeant.**
- E. Use of force situations in booking will be recorded using a handheld video camera in addition to the individual camera worn by the sergeant.**

Captain Barbara Maxwell
Support Division

Attachment #77

Union City Police Department- PVRD Policy

Use of Audio and Video Recorders

450.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Union City Police Department has provided each of its sworn members with access to audio recorders and wearable video recorders for use while on-duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio/video record of a contact.

450.2 UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed officer will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a departmentally issued audio recorder in good working order.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.3 NON-UNIFORMED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer assigned to non-uniformed positions may carry a departmentally issued audio/video recorder at any time the officer believes that such a device may be beneficial to the situation.

At the beginning of any recording, if practicable, the officer shall dictate his/her name, serial number and the current date and time. At the conclusion of the date or particular shift, the officer shall record the ending date and time.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own recordings until the media is either full or placed into evidence/safekeeping.

450.4 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDER

Penal Code § 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential, however Penal Code § 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

- (a) No member of this Department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code § 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of this Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the officer reasonably believes that such a recording will be beneficial to the investigation.
 1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.
 2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.

Union City Police Department

Policy Manual

Use of Audio and Video Recorders

- (c) Members of the Department are encouraged to activate their recorders at any time that the officer reasonably believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit.
 - 1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.
 - 2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.

450.5 RETENTION OF RECORDING MEDIA

At any time that an officer records any portion of a contact which the officer reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case; the officer shall record the related case number and book the recording media into evidence or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) The officer shall further note in any related report that the recording has been placed into evidence.
- (b) Recording media placed into evidence shall be retained through the final disposition of the related criminal case.

450.5.1 NON-CRIMINAL MATTER

At any time that an officer reasonably believes that a recorded contact may be of benefit in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer may book the recording media into safekeeping or download the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files.

- (a) Under such circumstances, the officer shall notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording as soon as practicable.
- (b) Audio or video recorded media which have been downloaded shall be retained for a period of no less than 180 days or until the related matter has been closed (e.g., internal investigation, civil litigation).

450.6 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

Recorded files may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct
- (b) Upon approval by a supervisor, any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation
- (c) By the personnel who originally recorded the incident
- (d) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case
- (e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee

Attachment #78

Vallejo Police Department- PVRD Policy

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER: G - 6

SUBJECT: DIGITAL EVIDENCE

DATE: May 22, 2007 (Issued)
June 1, 2011 (Last Revision)

I. POLICY

- A. California Evidence Code Section 1553 includes digital media as an admissible form of evidence. The Department preserves and maintains the quality and integrity of digital evidence, including, but not limited to, images recorded by digital cameras and audio recordings made by digital recorders.
- B. The Department makes available portable digital video recording devices (hereinafter referred to as PDRD) to provide audio and video documentary evidence of official Department activities.
- C. Digital files created on-duty, whether on personal or Department equipment, are Department property and may be subject to Public Records Act disclosure. Digital evidentiary files are maintained and released in accordance with guidelines established for other Department records.
- D. Personnel are not required, but are encouraged, to maintain digital recordings which do not constitute evidence. Such recordings include, but are not limited to, those made to memorialize citizen contacts.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. *Digital Audio File:* A sound recording captured by a digital audio recorder.
- B. *Digital Image:* An image stored in a numerical form.
- C. *Image:* A physical likeness or representation of a person or thing which is drawn, painted, photographed, or otherwise made visible.

General Order G-6

- D. *Image Enhancement:* Any process intended to improve the visual appearance of an image.
- E. *Original Image/Recording:* An accurate representation of the primary image or recording irrespective of media.
- F. *Primary Image/Recording:* The first instance in which an image or audio is recorded onto any media as a separate, identifiable object or objects.
- G. *VeriPic System/ VieVu System:* Software systems accessible at designated workstations and utilized by the Department to store and verify the authenticity of digital images and which provide secure storage of digital audio files.

III. PROCEDURE

A. General

1. Portable digital recording devices may be assigned to members or employees and may be utilized at their discretion, in accordance with this order. Personally-owned devices are also acceptable.
2. Digital images and audio recordings which are evidence in a criminal or other official investigation shall be stored and maintained in accordance with this order.
3. On-duty personnel recording Department activity, whether with Department- or personally-owned equipment, shall provide such recording to a supervisor upon request.
4. On-duty personnel shall not record personal conversations of or between other Department members or employees without that individual's knowledge.

B. VeriPic

1. The VeriPic system shall be utilized to download and store evidentiary digital still images and digital audio recordings. Access to VeriPic is limited to authorized personnel.
2. If the VeriPic system is offline or otherwise unavailable, personnel shall download evidentiary digital images and digital audio recordings to a CD-ROM, which shall be booked into evidence. A notation shall be made on the Property Report that VeriPic was unavailable.

C. Digital Still Cameras

1. Training

Only properly-trained personnel may utilize digital cameras for crime scene documentation.

2. Image Acquisition

- a. Photograph the image.
- b. Photograph a photo card, including the case number and photographer's name.
- b. Photograph a gray card (white-balance mechanism), if appropriate.
- c. Complete a Property Report and storage envelope.

3. Image Storage

- a. Primary images shall not be saved. Primary images shall be erased after the original image has been archived into the VeriPic System.
- b. Original images shall be stored and maintained in an unaltered state. This includes maintaining original digital images in their native file formats.
- c. Only duplicates of original images shall be enhanced or used as working copies.

4. Image Processing

- a. Image enhancement shall be performed only by authorized personnel, on duplicates of original images.
- b. Image enhancement shall be undertaken solely to make an image more viewable.
- c. Standard enhancement processes, including, but not limited to, techniques of cropping, dodging, burning, color balancing, and contrast adjustment, may be utilized to achieve an accurate rendering of the event or object.

- d. All enhancements made to an original image shall be accurately recorded and documented in a supplemental report. Documentation shall contain sufficient detail to enable a comparably-trained individual to duplicate the initial results.

D. Digital Audio Recordings

1. Evidentiary

- a. Digital audio recordings which constitute evidence shall be downloaded and stored within the Department's VeriPic System and a Property Report completed.
- b. Primary recordings shall not be saved. Primary recordings shall be erased after the original has been archived in the VeriPic System.
- c. The original recording shall be stored and maintained in an unaltered state. Only duplicates of the original recording shall be enhanced or used as working copies.
- d. All enhancements made to an original recording shall be documented in a supplemental report. Documentation shall contain sufficient detail to enable a comparably-trained individual to duplicate the initial results.

2. Non-Evidentiary

Non-evidentiary audio files may be:

- a. Entered into the VeriPic System under an Field Interview (FI) number or a citation number.
- b. Downloaded to a CD-ROM and personally retained. The duration of retention is at the individual's discretion.
- c. Where a retained non-evidentiary audio file is later determined to be evidence, it shall at the earliest opportunity be entered into VeriPic under the corresponding case or citation number and a supplemental report made.

E. Digital Video Recordings

1. The Department utilizes the VieVu portable digital recording device (PDRD). Only trained personnel shall operate Department PDRD's.
2. Digital video recordings which constitute evidence shall be downloaded and stored within the Department's VieVu system and a Property Report completed.
3. The use, duplication, and/or distribution of PDRD files requires prior authorization.
4. Personnel shall utilize their assigned PDRD as follows:
 - a. Personnel may use the PDRD to record a private person, with or without their knowledge, in a public place.
 - b. Members may use the PDRD to record a private person, with or without their knowledge, in a location where the member is lawfully present (e.g., inside a building or dwelling).
 - c. Once a PDRD is activated during an incident or encounter, personnel shall leave the device activated until the reasonable conclusion of that incident or encounter, or until such documentation is no longer necessary, as determined by the member or employee.
 - d. Only Information Systems personnel may add, remove, dismantle or alter any hardware or software component or part of the PDRD.
5. Operation
 - a. Prior to going in service, personnel shall test PDRD equipment to ensure the unit is properly charged.
 - b. Personnel shall position the PDRD to facilitate recording, in accordance with operating instructions. PDRD's are activated and de-activated manually.
 - c. Personnel shall upload PDRD data files at designated VieVu workstations once, at minimum, during any shift in which the device is utilized, to:

1. Ensure storage capacity is not exceeded; and/or,
 2. View uploaded data.
6. Defective devices shall be submitted to the Information Systems Manager, with a written description of the defect, including the serial number of the affected device.

7. Documentation

In addition to any Property Report, personnel utilizing a PDRD shall document its use in the pertinent:

- a. Offense report;
 - b. Citation;
 - c. Arrest Report; or
 - d. In CAD, in the "Comment" section.
8. Data Retention and Release
- a. It is the responsibility of the member or employee downloading a PDRD to identify any digital file associated with an investigation by noting the case number in the "Comments" section and checking the "Never delete this file" box.
 - b. The Information Systems Manager or a designee is generally responsible for the maintenance, retrieval, and retention of PDRD digital files. Files down-loaded to physical media shall be booked into evidence as appropriate and are the responsibility of the Evidence Section.
 - c. Digital files associated with an investigation shall be purged in conjunction with other evidence associated with that case.
 - d. Digital VieVu files not associated with an investigation are automatically deleted from the VieVu system after one year.

9. PDRD File Copy Requests

a. District Attorney/ Vallejo City Attorney

Shall be submitted to the Department Court Liaison Unit in the same manner as other evidence requests.

b. Public Defender/ Private attorney

Shall be submitted to the Department via a written discovery request, a subpoena, or a Public Records Act request.

c. Member or employee

1. Personnel may create copies of PDRD files, for official purposes only, at the time the PDRD is downloaded.

2. Personnel seeking to obtain copies of PDRD files shall submit a written or email request to their supervisor, or to the Information Systems Manager via the chain of command.

Attachment #79

Outside Agencies - Policy Matrix

OUTSIDE AGENCIES -PVRD POLICY MATRIX

Agency Name	PVRD Specific Policy	Videos Required to Be Downloaded	Video Retention Policy - Routine Video	Video Retention Policy - Videos of Interest	What Video Is Retained	User allowed to view video prior to writing report	Rank Allowed Viewing	Discretionary Deletion	Rank Allowed to Delete	Record all Citizen contacts	Audits	Public records Requests
Austin Police Department	Yes	All	45 Days	Copied to CD/DVD Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Civilian Mgr.	Yes	Yes-Monthly	No
Aberdeen Police Department	Yes	All	Indefinite	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Captain & Above	Yes	Yes	No
Bainbridge Island Police	Yes	All	As Required By Law	Copied to CD/DVD Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Chief of Police	Yes	No	No
Chesapeake Police Department	Yes	All	12 months	Indefinite	All	Yes	Sergeant	No	Sergeant	Yes	Yes	No
Coeur D' Alene Police Department	Yes	All	2 years	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	Captain	System Managers	No	Yes	Yes
East Bay Regional Park District Police Department	Yes	All	365 days or until case resolution	365 days or until case resolution	Officer's Discretion	Yes	User and above	No	Evidence Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth Police Department	Yes	All	90 days	50 years pass final appeal	All	Yes	User and above	Corporal "Data Mgr."	Corporal "Data Mgr."	No	Yes	No
Lake Forest Park Police Department	Yes	All	90 days	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Captain & Above	Yes	No	No
Lake Havasu Police Department	Yes	All	1 year	Indefinite	All	Yes	Supervisors	Yes	Chief of Police	No	Yes	Yes
Marine Police Department	Yes	All	21 days	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Chief of Police	No	Yes	No
Mesa Police Department	Yes	All	60 days	3 years to Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	Yes	Division	No	Yes	Yes
Modesto Police Department	Yes	All	1 year	2 years	All	Yes	User and above	Yes	Operation Division Commander	No	Yes	
Oakland Police	Yes	All	5 Years	Indefinite (Consent Decree)	All	Yes	User and above	Yes	ITU Commander	No	No	Yes
Ocala Police Department	Yes	All	90 days	state General Records Schedule	All	Yes	Supervisor	No	Major	No	Yes	Yes
Owasso Police Department	Yes	All	30 days	Transferred to DVD & entered into evidence	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Yes	Unspecified	Unspecified
Phoenix Police Department	Yes	All	180 days	indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Chief	No	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh Bureau of Police	No	All	31 days	Held for 90 days after case concluded	All	Yes	User and above	No	Administrators	Yes	Yes	NO
Polk County Sheriff's Office Follow Up Required	Yes	All	Indefinite	Indefinite	All	Yes	approved users	Yes	Division Chief or designee	No	Yes	Yes
Post Falls Police Department	No	All	30 days	Indefinite	All	With Supervisor Approval	User and above	No	Chief	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rialto Police Department	Yes	All	180 days	180 days or until related matter has been closed	All	Yes	User and above	No	Captain & Above	No	Yes	No
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit	Yes	All	1 Year	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	System Admin.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office	Yes	All	Indefinite	Indefinite	All	Yes	Sgt. and above	NO	IT Sergeant	No	Yes	Yes
Union City Police Department	Yes	All	365 days or until case resolution	3 years to Indefinite	Officer's Discretion	Yes	User and above	No	Chief	No	Yes	No
Vallejo Police Department	Yes	All	365 days	Indefinite	All	Yes	User and above	No	Lieutenant	No	Yes	Yes

Attachment #80

Potential PVRD Policy Verbiage

The Sheriff's Department utilizes personal video recording devices (PVRD) in Custody Division to enhance safety and effectiveness for personnel in the performance of their duties, and to provide a reviewable electronic record of incidents.

Regardless of the method of recording, use of video equipment at a Sheriff's Department facility by personnel shall be restricted to law enforcement functions, and is subject to all applicable laws, policies and procedures.

Personal Video Recording Devices

Personal video recording devices are on-officer body devices used to record incidents, interviews, crime scenes, and any other situation requiring an audio/visual accounting. The personal video recording device shall be affixed to the assigned personnel, be readily accessible for activation, and provide a clear and unobstructed field of view. The assigned personnel shall be responsible for proper and professional usage of the device, throughout the duration of their shift.

Recording Incidents with a Personal Video Recording Device

Reasonable attempts should be made to record significant incidents with personal video recording devices including, but not limited to, the following:

- Inmate disturbances, Cell extractions,
- Recalcitrant inmates, Application of restraints,
- Medical removals which pose a significant risk or have the potential to become violent,
- Use of force by Department personnel,
- Housing area or facility searches,
- Any incident/event which may pose risk management and/or liability issues,
- All Emergency Response Team (ERT) activations, except for training exercise.

PVRD equipment should normally only be used by trained personnel who have successfully completed the "Personal Video Recording Device Operator Course" presented by the Custody Training Bureau. The training sergeant at each unit shall maintain a list of trained personnel.

Personnel assigned personal video recording devices shall begin recording while any of the above incidents/events occurs, when feasible, or in anticipation of one occurring. The PVRD operator shall state the date, time, their name, rank, employee number, location, and provide factual narration during the incident, i.e., "watch commander is on scene," "Emergency Response Team is on scene," name civilians on scene such as a nurse or mental health clinician evaluating the inmate, "facility is on lock down," and any

necessary details about the incident. Only factual information shall be narrated while recording on video.

Generally, once recording has begun, it should not be paused or stopped until the entire incident has been brought to completion in order to establish a time line for the incident. If a battery or memory storage issue occurs, the operator shall make every effort to secure an operational device or take the necessary steps to make the device ready to record. The operator will then, re-introduce his/her name, rank, employee number, time and state the reason for the interruption. The recording should include documenting injuries, evidence, emergency medical treatment, and statements by all concerned parties.

In the case of emergency medical treatment, recording on video should generally continue after medical staff arrives and during the course of medical treatment, until the inmate is completely stable, no longer resisting, and the medical staff has completed their tasks. Outside medical personnel, rendering aid while inside a County jail facility shall also be recorded on video until they leave the facility.

When documenting inmate injuries, all inmates in or near the incident should be recorded. When documenting a large inmate disturbance, the incident commander should be recorded, directing inmates with injuries to come forward.

Personnel should state the inmate's name, booking number, and housing location. The inmate should describe his/her injury(s) and how it occurred. The injury(s) should be thoroughly recorded on video.

Because the dynamics of an incident are constantly changing, the PVRD operator should periodically pan around the entire area to show as much of the surroundings as possible, personnel present, and conversations between the inmate(s) and personnel. Whenever possible, only the on-scene supervisor should make the decision when to stop recording. Personnel shall not intentionally terminate the recording of an incident, before its conclusion, unless ordered to do so by the on-scene supervisor.

Restrictive Recordings

Department members **shall not** make surreptitious recordings of conversations with other Department members except:

- When necessary in a criminal investigation; or unless approved by the Division Chief,
- The on-officer body camera will not be intentionally activated to record conversation(s) of fellow employees with or without their knowledge during routine, non-enforcement related activities,
- Members will advise other Department members and/or other criminal justice personnel (prosecutors, judges, or other law enforcement personnel) when an on-officer body camera is recording.

The camera will not be activated in places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as dressing rooms or restrooms. Furthermore, department members **shall not** record:

- A conversation that is protected by pastor penitent privilege,
- A medical discussion that would violate the Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA),
- Situations involving attorney client privilege,
- While on employee breaks,
- While writing reports,
- Administrative discussions with supervisors,
- During other administrative functions,
- During general discussions with employees,
- Interactions with confidential informants or undercover officers.

The Sheriff's Department's primary objectives with PVRDs are to:

- Record/document events as they occur,
- Provide real-time intelligence for Department personnel,
- Provide video evidence of actions by inmates and staff,
- Produce a deterrent effect against inmate violence,
- Provide for post-incident analysis.

Retention of Recordings

Supervisors shall review all available video recordings, to include personal recording devices, as soon as reasonably possible following any force incident, or any significant facility incident. If a supervisor determines a recording may have evidentiary value, or should be preserved by the Department for official use, the recording shall be saved on the server and to a video medium, such as a CD or DVD. A copy of the video shall be retained in accordance with applicable laws, Department policies, and procedures regarding handling of video and/or evidence.

Video copied to CD, DVD, or other memory storage device should be properly labeled with the following:

- Inmate's name and booking number,
- URN number, Reference number, and/or Administrative Case Number,
- Date, time, and location of incident,
- Brief description of incident,
- Name, rank, and employee number of video operator, or person who created the copy.

Incidents not associated with an URN or Reference Number, recorded on video, shall be held at the discretion of the watch commander, but no less than 25 months. Fixed video surveillance cameras will record continuously and the contents shall be retained in electronic storage devices for no less than 25 months, unless otherwise directed in writing by the Custody Division Chief.

If there are no video trained personnel on-duty to retrieve a recording, the supervisor shall notify the unit commander and the video manager of the following:

- Request to save potentially recorded video footage onto a DVD or CD, date, time, URN/Administrative Case Number,
- Description of the incident,
- Description of what may have been recorded on the surveillance system,
- Location of the incident and specific surveillance cameras which may have recorded the incident.

The requesting supervisor shall follow up to ensure the requested surveillance recording is saved and retained in accordance with established procedures as described above. Supervisors shall ensure that all reportable incidents clearly document whether or not an incident was captured.

Deleting, Tampering with, Altering, and /or Removing Software, Hardware or Data

The recording or copy shall not be altered or deleted, as to omit any portion of a recording that may have evidentiary value, unless approved by the Division Chief. Personnel shall not remove, dismantle, or tamper with any hardware/software component or part of the PVRD, at any time.

Members accessing, copying or releasing of body camera recordings for other than official law enforcement purposes are prohibited and subject to discipline. Department members shall not allow citizens to review the recordings, unless authorized by a supervisor. Members shall not make copies of any on-officer body camera recording for their personal use, to include posting on social media. Dissemination of information will be:

- For criminal justice purposes only,
- For release only when approved by a Division Chief
- For training purposes when approved by the unit commander.

Unit Commander Responsibilities

Unit commanders shall develop and implement procedures for video recording significant incidents occurring in their facility, and ensuring proper handling and preservation of video, as prescribed by Department policy. The unit commander shall

designate a supervisor to be the Video Manager, who is responsible for ensuring video equipment and storage is properly maintained, regular tests and audits are being completed, and proper video evidence retention procedures are in place.

Auditing

Personal video recording devices shall be audited once a year, to ensure proper usage and functionality of the equipment. Each facility shall establish a quarterly schedule to randomly select two recordings within the period and observe the recordings to ensure compliance with policy and procedure. The audit shall be logged and be made available during command and security inspections of each facility.

General Video Equipment Inspection

Watch Commanders shall ensure all PVRD equipment is inventoried once per shift. This requires that deputies inspect their devices at the beginning of each shift to confirm the following:

- All video recording equipment is accounted for,
- All equipment is working properly,
 - Any necessary repairs are documented and the proper paperwork completed and forwarded to the designated person.

PVRD Equipment Inspection

- Ensure that sufficient batteries are charged,
- The recording device should be pre-set to record in a high quality mode, and should be pre-set not to record the internal time and/or date, as that information can be erroneously programmed,
- When applicable, there should be a blank tape or memory storage device in the recording device and at least two additional blank tapes or memory storage devices available at the beginning of each shift,
- The portable video equipment inspection shall be documented on the Uniform Daily Activity Log.

NOTE: Data Systems Bureau (DSB) is responsible for establishing protocols governing the security and remote monitoring of server rooms at each facility. The rooms shall remain locked and shall not be accessed by unit personnel, except in case of emergency, or at the immediate direction of DSB.

Questions regarding video operator procedures, training, video recording equipment, and requests for video editing or copies may be directed to the Custody Division Headquarters Training Video Unit.

Attachment #81

5-05/100.00 Video Recording Procedures

LASD MANUAL OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

5-05/100.00 VIDEO RECORDING PROCEDURES

The Sheriff's Department utilizes video cameras in Custody Division to enhance safety and effectiveness for personnel in the performance of their duties, and to provide a reviewable electronic record of incidents.

Regardless of the method of recording, use of video equipment at a Sheriff's Department facility by personnel shall be restricted to law enforcement functions, and is subject to all applicable laws, policies and procedures.

Portable Video Cameras

Portable video cameras are handheld devices used to record incidents, interviews, crime scenes, and any other situation requiring an audio/visual accounting.

Recording Incidents with a Portable Video Camera

Reasonable attempts should be made to record significant incidents with a portable video camera including, but not limited to, the following:

- Inmate disturbances,
- Cell extractions,
- Recalcitrant inmates,
- Application of restraints,
- Medical removals which pose a significant risk or have the potential to become violent,
- Use of force by Department personnel,
- Housing area or facility searches,
- Any incident/event which may pose risk management and/or liability issues,
- All Emergency Response Team (ERT) activations, except for training exercises.

Video recording equipment should normally only be used by trained personnel who have successfully completed the "Video Operator Course" presented by the Training Unit - Custody Division. The training sergeant at each unit shall maintain a list of trained personnel.

A designated video operator should respond to the incident and begin recording, using the wide angle field of view. Since the first obligation of on-scene supervisors is safety, and leadership of personnel, supervisors should not assume the role of video operator under most circumstances. The video operator shall state the date, time, their name, rank, employee number, location, and provide factual narration during the incident, i.e., "watch commander is on scene," "Emergency Response Team is on scene," name

civilians on scene such as a nurse or mental health clinician evaluating the inmate, "facility is on lock down," and any necessary details about the incident. Only factual information shall be narrated while recording on video.

Generally, once recording on video has begun, it should not be paused or stopped until the entire incident has been brought to completion in order to establish a time line for the incident. If a battery, tape, or memory storage device change becomes necessary, the video operator shall re-introduce his/her name, rank, employee number, time and state the reason for the interruption. The video tape or memory storage device should include documenting injuries, evidence, emergency medical treatment, and statements by all concerned parties.

In the case of emergency medical treatment, recording on video should generally continue after medical staff arrives and during the course of medical treatment, until the inmate is completely stable, no longer resisting, and the medical staff has completed their tasks. Outside medical personnel, rendering aid while inside a County jail facility, shall also be recorded on video until they leave the facility.

When documenting inmate injuries, all inmates in or near the incident should be captured on video. When documenting a large inmate disturbance, the incident commander should be recorded on video directing inmates with injuries to come forward.

A deputy should state the inmate's name, booking number, and housing location. The inmate should describe his/her injury(s) and how it occurred. The injury(s) should be thoroughly recorded on video.

Because the dynamics of an incident are constantly changing, the video operator should periodically pan around the entire area to show as much of the surroundings as possible, personnel present, and conversations between the inmate(s) and personnel. Whenever possible, only the on-scene supervisor should make the decision when to stop recording.

Fixed Video Surveillance

Fixed video surveillance involves cameras permanently or temporarily mounted at designated locations to continuously record all activities.

The Sheriff's Department's primary objectives with fixed video surveillance are to:

- Record/document events as they occur,
- Provide real-time intelligence for Department personnel,
- Provide video evidence of actions by inmates and staff,
- Produce a deterrent effect against inmate violence,
- Provide for post-incident analysis.

Retention of Recordings

Supervisors shall review all available video recordings as soon as reasonably possible following any force incident, or any significant facility incident. If a supervisor determines a recording may have evidentiary value, or should be preserved by the Department for official use, the recording shall be saved on the server and to a video medium, such as a CD or DVD. A copy of the video shall be retained in accordance with applicable laws, Department policies and procedures regarding handling of video and/or evidence.

Video copied to CD, DVD, or other memory storage device should be properly labeled with the following:

- Inmate's name and booking number,
- URN number, Reference number, and/or Administrative Case Number,
- Date, time, and location of incident,
- Brief description of incident,
- Name, rank, and employee number of video operator, or person who created the copy.

Incidents not associated with an URN or Reference Number, recorded on video, shall be held at the discretion of the watch commander, but no less than 25 months. Fixed video surveillance cameras will record continuously and the contents shall be retained in electronic storage devices for no less than 25 months, unless otherwise directed in writing by the Custody Division Chief.

If there are no video trained personnel on-duty to retrieve a recording, the supervisor shall notify the unit commander and the video manager of the following:

- Request to save potentially recorded video footage onto a DVD or CD,
- Date, time, URN/Administrative Case Number,
- Description of the incident,
- Description of what may have been recorded on the surveillance system,
- Location of the incident and specific surveillance cameras which may have recorded the incident.

The requesting supervisor shall follow up to ensure the requested surveillance recording is saved and retained in accordance with established procedures as described above. Supervisors shall ensure that all reportable incidents clearly document whether or not an incident was captured on video.

Unit Commander Responsibilities

Unit commanders shall develop and implement procedures for video recording significant incidents occurring in their facility, and ensuring proper handling and preservation of video, as prescribed by Department policy. The unit commander shall

designate a supervisor to be the Video Manager, who is responsible for ensuring video equipment and storage is properly maintained, regular tests are being completed, and proper video evidence retention procedures are in place.

General Video Equipment Inspection

Watch commanders shall ensure all video recording equipment is inspected once per shift. This requires the watch commander to ensure that personnel who use video equipment inspect their devices at the beginning of each shift to confirm the following:

- All video recording equipment is accounted for,
- All equipment is working properly,
 - Any necessary repairs are documented and the proper paperwork completed and forwarded to the designated person.

Portable Video Equipment Inspection

- Ensure that sufficient batteries are charged,
- The camera should be pre-set to record in a high quality mode, and should be pre-set not to record the internal time and/or date, as that information can be erroneously programmed,
- When applicable, there should be a blank tape or memory storage device in the video camera and at least two additional blank tapes or memory storage devices available at the beginning of each shift,
- The portable video equipment inspection shall be documented on the Uniform Daily Activity Log.

Fixed Video Equipment Inspection

- The watch commander shall confirm all surveillance cameras are properly functioning and recording at the beginning of each shift by logging into the system and retrieving a sample recording from the previous shift.
- The watch commander shall notify the designated video manager of any malfunctions, submit necessary work orders through proper channels, and document all actions taken on the Watch Commander's Log., including who was notified and the requested corrective action.
- The designated video manager shall ensure all high-definition cameras are recording at no less than 5 frames per second, with picture resolution no less than 720p, unless otherwise directed in writing by the Custody Division Chief.
- The fixed video equipment inspection shall be documented on the facility Watch Commander's Log.

NOTE: Data Systems Bureau (DSB) is responsible for establishing protocols governing the security and remote monitoring of server rooms at each facility. The rooms shall

remain locked and shall not be accessed by unit personnel, except in case of emergency, or at the immediate direction of DSB.

Questions regarding video operator procedures, training, video recording equipment, and requests for video editing or copies may be directed to the Custody Division Headquarters Training Video Unit.

Revised 09/27/12

Revised 06/29/11

12/10/01 CDM

Attachment #82

Use of Force incidents by Location

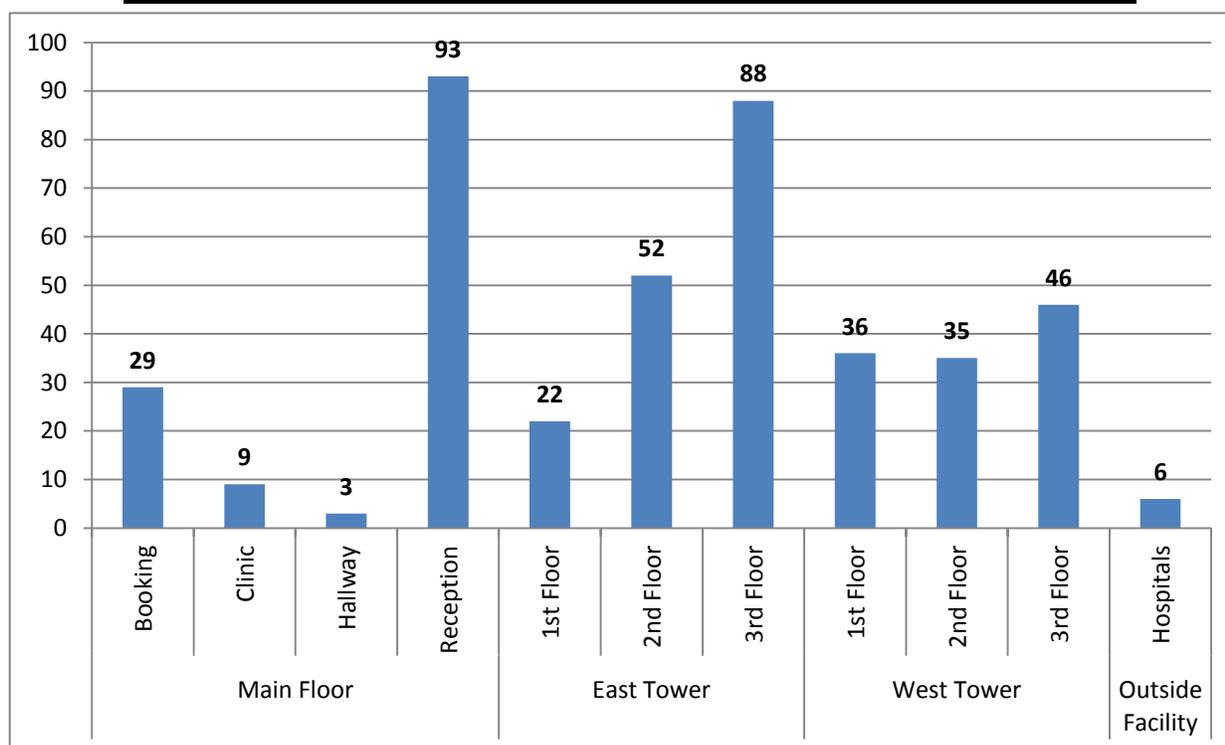
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Century Regional Detention Facility

2007-2011, January - June 2012

CRDF Use-of-Force Incidents							
Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Main Floor	32	16	21	25	32	8	134
Booking	6	1	9	3	7	3	29
Clinic	1	2	2	2	2	0	9
Hallway	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Reception	25	12	10	19	22	5	93
East Tower	28	27	30	39	28	10	162
1st Floor	2	1	6	5	6	2	22
2nd Floor	9	9	8	14	9	3	52
3rd Floor	17	17	16	20	13	5	88
West Tower	17	26	13	22	32	7	117
1st Floor	5	6	4	7	13	1	36
2nd Floor	5	7	4	7	10	2	35
3rd Floor	7	13	5	8	9	4	46
Outside Facility	3	1	1	0	1	0	6
Hospitals	3	1	1	0	1	0	6
Grand Total	80	70	65	86	93	25	419



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.

Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

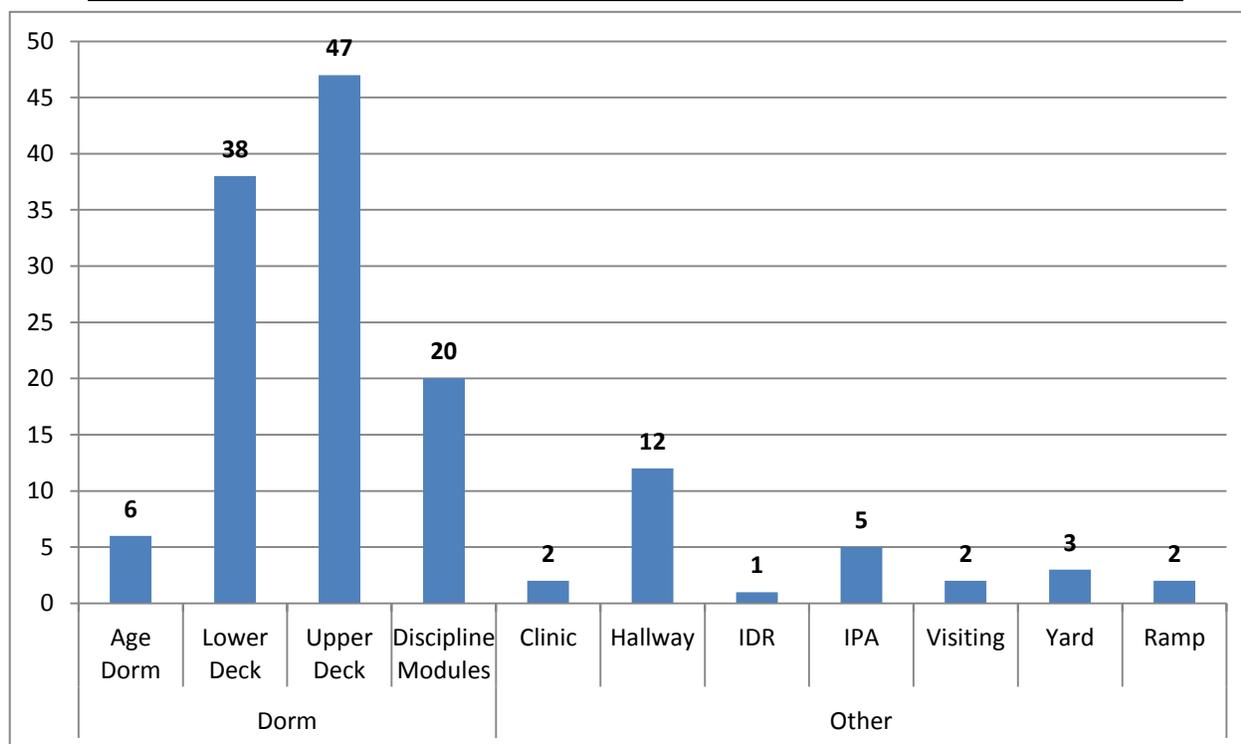
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Pitchess Detention Center - East Facility

2007-2011, January - June 2012

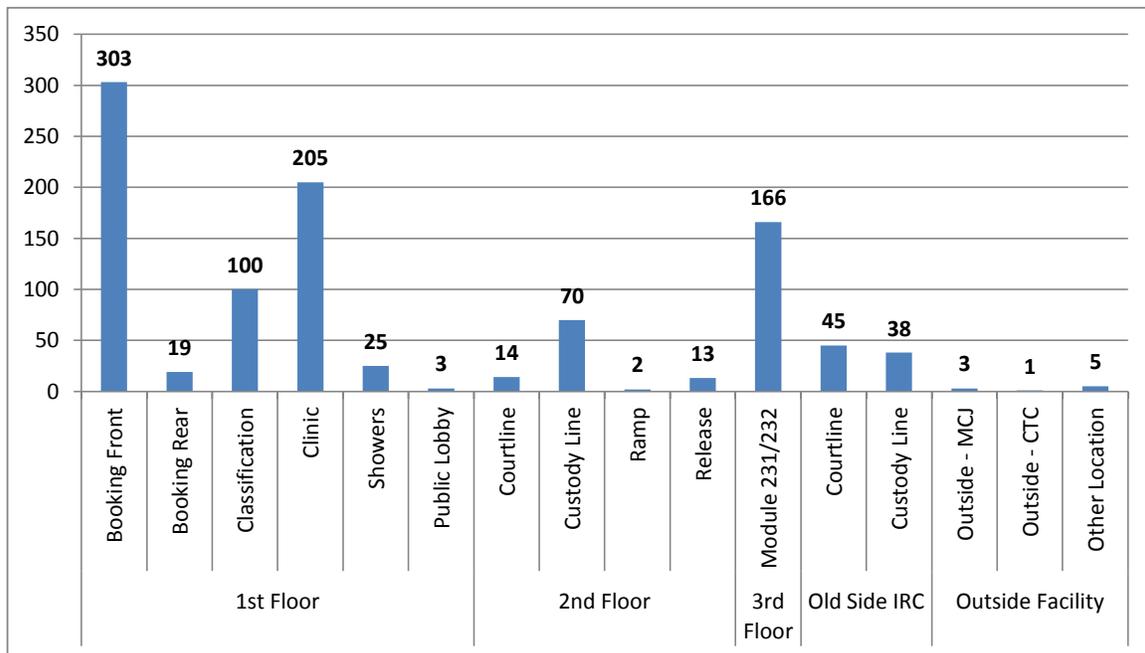
EAST Use-of-Force Incidents							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Dorm	23	11	33	14	19	11	111
Age Dorm	2	0	2	0	2	0	6
Lower Deck	9	3	11	5	4	6	38
Upper Deck	5	4	14	6	13	5	47
Discipline Modules	7	4	6	3	0	0	20
Other	4	6	8	5	3	1	27
Clinic	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Hallway	3	2	5	2	0	0	12
IDR	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
IPA	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Visiting	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Yard	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Ramp	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Grand Total	27	17	41	19	22	12	138



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 Use-of-Force Incidents by Location
 Inmate Reception Center
 2007-2011, January - June 2012

IRC Use-of-Force Incidents							
Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
1st Floor	168	163	142	91	71	20	655
Booking Front	80	88	65	37	29	4	303
Booking Rear	7	5	5	0	1	1	19
Classification	17	23	22	18	17	3	100
Clinic	61	43	45	33	15	8	205
Showers	3	3	4	3	8	4	25
Public Lobby	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
2nd Floor	24	26	19	14	11	5	99
Courtline	2	5	3	3	1	0	14
Custody Line	19	20	12	8	7	4	70
Ramp	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Release	2	1	4	2	3	1	13
3rd Floor	38	39	40	29	16	4	166
Module 231/232	38	39	40	29	16	4	166
Old Side IRC	37	15	12	6	11	2	83
Courtline	22	6	8	0	7	2	45
Custody Line	15	9	4	6	4	0	38
Outside Facility	1	1	1	3	1	2	9
Outside - MCJ	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Outside - CTC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Location	1	1	0	0	1	2	5
Grand Total	268	244	214	143	110	33	1012



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
 Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Men's Central Jail

2007-2011, January - June 2012

MCJ Use-of-Force Incidents							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
1000 - Old Side	11	18	11	3	1	5	49
1000	3	2	1	0	0	1	7
1700	1	4	3	0	1	0	9
1750	4	11	5	2	0	1	23
1800	3	1	2	1	0	3	10
2000 - Old Side	90	72	64	53	57	17	353
2000	30	29	22	13	12	5	111
2100/2300	17	7	4	4	3	2	37
2200/2400	20	7	9	13	22	4	75
2500/2700	13	14	13	11	8	4	63
2600/2800	7	12	15	10	11	2	57
2900	3	3	1	2	1	0	10
3000 - Old Side	100	70	101	57	45	20	393
3000	36	21	25	13	15	3	113
3100/3300	23	10	22	5	9	11	80
3200/3400	19	9	19	14	6	2	69
3500/3700	12	15	18	13	7	2	67
3600/3800	10	15	17	12	8	2	64
4000 - New Side	60	32	60	2	0	2	156
4000	17	12	22	1	0	1	53
4300	4	2	6	0	0	0	12
4400	26	13	21	1	0	0	61
4500	5	1	2	0	0	1	9
4600	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
4700	5	1	6	0	0	0	12
4800	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
5000 - New Side	45	37	37	16	26	9	170
5000	26	22	26	9	14	4	101
5100	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
5200	1	2	2	0	1	1	7
5300	3	4	0	1	1	1	10
5400	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
5500	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
5550	2	1	2	1	0	0	6
5600	1	1	2	1	4	0	9
5700	3	0	1	1	1	0	6
5800	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
5900	3	2	0	2	3	3	13

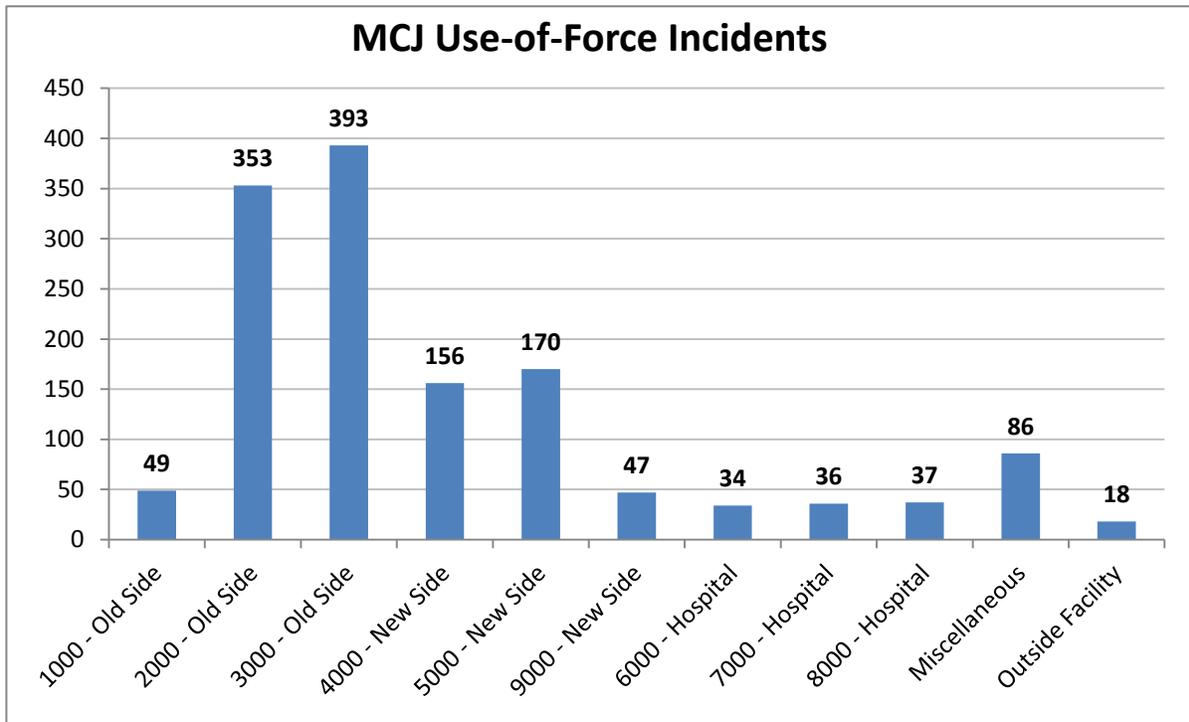
MCJ Use-of-Force Incidents (cont.)							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
9000 - New Side	10	8	11	8	7	3	47
9000	8	5	7	5	6	1	32
9100	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
9200	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
9300	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9500	0	2	2	1	1	2	8
6000 - Hospital	11	6	9	3	4	1	34
6000	11	6	9	3	4	1	34
7000 - Hospital	5	8	11	5	3	4	36
7000	5	8	11	5	3	4	36
8000 - Hospital	14	8	6	5	4	0	37
8000	14	8	6	5	4	0	37
Miscellaneous	19	10	16	13	22	6	86
Attorney Room	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Cell 40	3	1	1	1	1	2	9
Kitchen	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Main Clinic	6	2	2	0	7	2	19
Main Hallway	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MCJ/IRC Tunnel	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Parole Hearings	1	1	2	2	1	0	7
Visiting Front	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
Visiting Rear	1	4	4	3	4	2	18
Western Hallway	2	1	4	2	4	0	13
Outside Facility	2	4	4	2	3	3	18
IRC	2	4	3	2	2	0	13
TTCF	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Outside - Hospital	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Outside - Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grand Total	367	273	330	167	172	70	1,379

Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.

Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

* Incident occurred within a hallway or unspecified location on the floor.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 Use-of-Force Incidents by Location
 Men's Central Jail
 2007-2011, January - June 2012



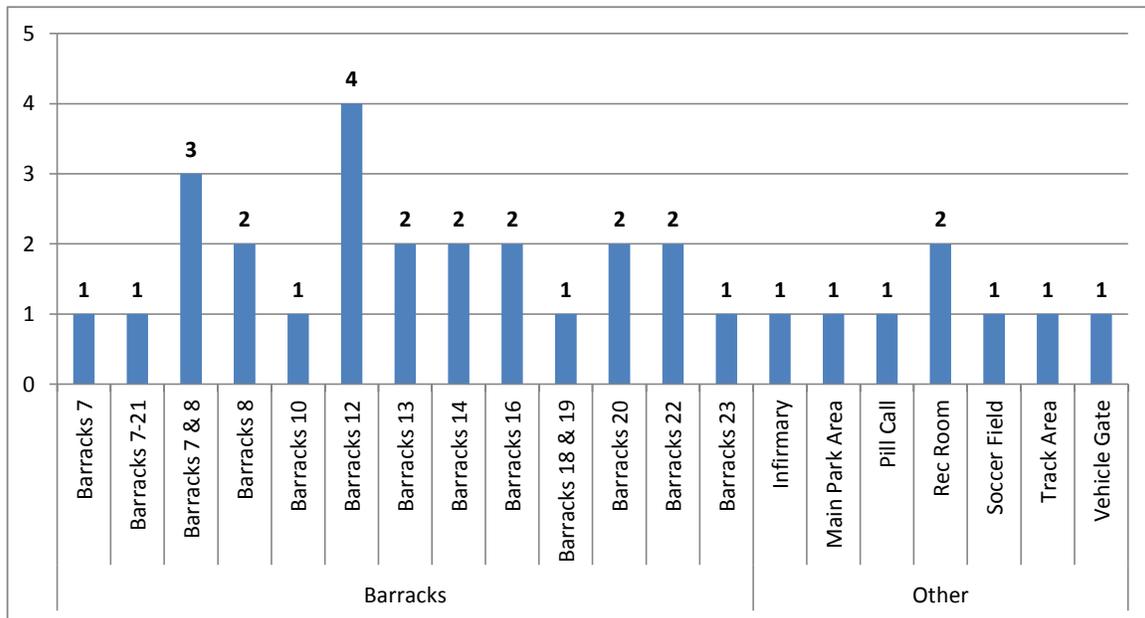
Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
 Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Mira Loma Detention Center
2007-2011, January - June 2012

MLDC Use-of-Force Incidents							
Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Barracks	10	6	3	3	2	0	24
Barracks 7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Barracks 7-21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Barracks 7 & 8	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Barracks 8	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Barracks 10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Barracks 12	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Barracks 13	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Barracks 14	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Barracks 16	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Barracks 18 & 19	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barracks 20	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Barracks 22	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Barracks 23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	1	2	2	2	1	0	8
Infirmary	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Main Park Area	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pill Call	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rec Room	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Soccer Field	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Track Area	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle Gate	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Total	11	8	5	5	3	0	32



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

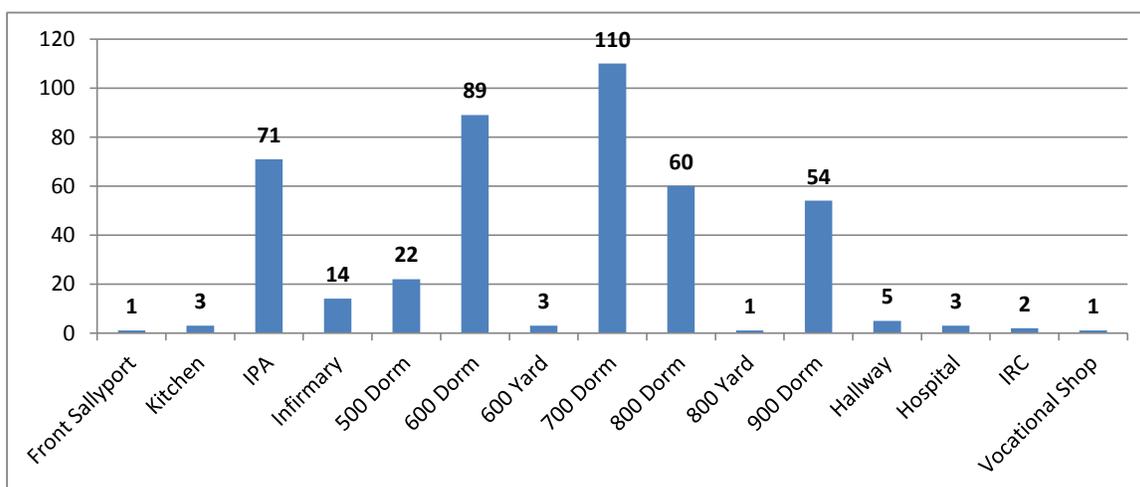
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

North County Correctional Facility

2007-2011, January - June 2012

NCCF Use-of-Force Incidents							
Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
100 Building	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Front Sallyport	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
300 Building	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Kitchen	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Vocational Shop	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
400 Building	18	17	21	17	10	2	85
IPA	13	16	20	13	7	2	71
Infirmary	5	1	1	4	3	0	14
500 Building	1	6	4	6	3	2	22
500 Dorm	1	6	4	6	3	2	22
600 Building	19	10	9	25	18	11	92
600 Dorm	18	10	8	24	18	11	89
600 Yard	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
700 Building	26	12	14	23	26	9	110
700 Dorm	26	12	14	23	26	9	110
800 Building	5	11	9	21	12	3	61
800 Dorm	5	11	9	20	12	3	60
800 Yard	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
900 Building	13	11	12	7	7	4	54
900 Dorm	13	11	12	7	7	4	54
Hallway	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Hallway	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Outside Facility	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
Hospital	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
IRC	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Grand Total	83	73	71	102	77	33	439



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.

Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

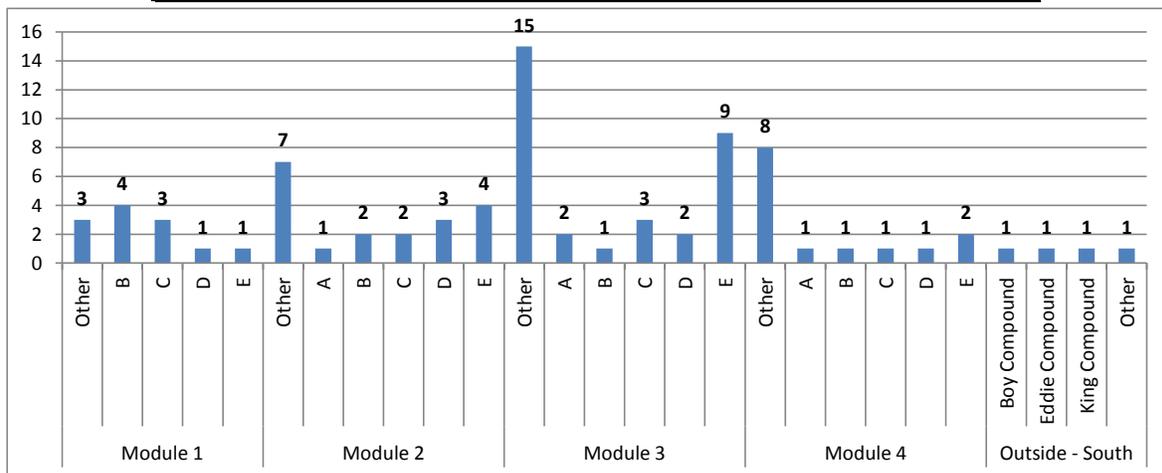
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Pitchess Detention Center North Facility

2007-2011, First Quarter 2012

NORTH Use-of-Force Incidents							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Module 1	6	4	2	0	0	0	12
Other	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
B	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
C	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
D	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Module 2	12	7	0	0	0	0	19
Other	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
E	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Module 3	15	14	3	0	0	0	32
Other	6	8	1	0	0	0	15
A	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
B	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
D	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E	6	2	1	0	0	0	9
Module 4	3	8	3	0	0	0	14
Other	2	5	1	0	0	0	8
A	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Outside - South	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Boy Compound	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eddie Compound	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
King Compound	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	40	33	8	0	0	0	81



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

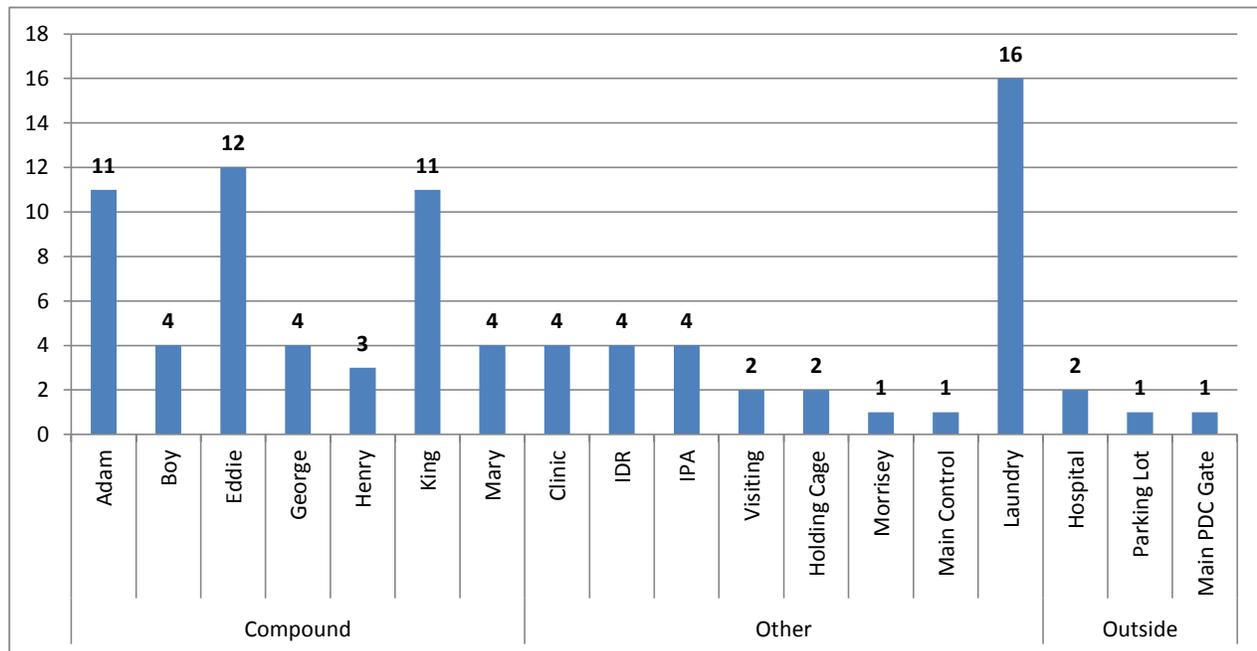
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Pitchess Detention Center South Facility

2007-2011, January - June 2012

SOUTH Use-of-Force Incidents							
Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Compound	4	12	11	12	6	4	49
Adam	1	4	3	2	1	0	11
Boy	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Eddie	1	4	4	3	0	0	12
George	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Henry	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
King	1	2	2	1	3	2	11
Mary	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
Other	1	5	14	5	6	3	34
Clinic	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
IDR	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
IPA	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Visiting	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Holding Cage	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Morrisey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Main Control	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Laundry	1	2	6	4	2	1	16
Outside	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Hospital	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Parking Lot	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Main PDC Gate	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Total	5	17	26	19	13	7	87



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Use-of-Force Incidents by Location

Twin Towers Correctional Facility

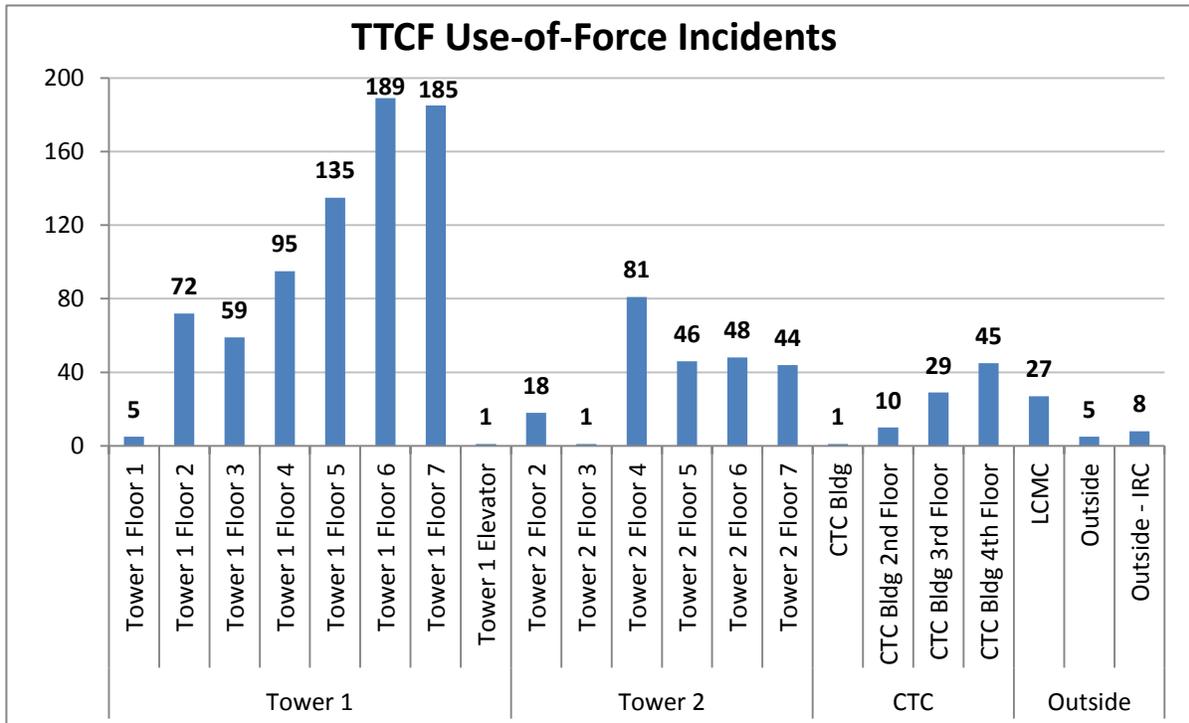
2007-2011, January - June 2012

TTCF Use-of-Force Incidents							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Tower 1 Floor 1	2	1	0	1	1	0	5
Kitchen	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
T1 Dock	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
T1 Visiting Lobby	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Tower 1 Floor 2	14	6	23	12	12	5	72
121	3	3	6	6	2	2	22
122	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T1 Clinic	2	1	7	1	5	3	19
T1 Transfer Center	9	2	10	4	5	0	30
Tower 1 Floor 3	11	13	11	15	6	3	59
131	4	3	7	1	1	0	16
132	7	10	4	14	5	3	43
Tower 1 Floor 4	14	23	36	17	3	2	95
141	3	7	7	5	1	0	23
142	11	16	29	12	2	2	72
Tower 1 Floor 5	21	32	31	29	18	4	135
151	7	14	11	8	2	2	44
152	14	18	20	21	16	2	91
Tower 1 Floor 6	30	34	56	45	16	8	189
161	13	15	34	17	10	7	96
162	17	19	22	28	6	1	93
Tower 1 Floor 7	34	37	62	34	14	4	185
171	16	13	22	13	3	2	69
172	18	24	40	21	11	2	116
Tower 1 Elevator	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
T1 Elevator	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tower 2 Floor 2	1	5	6	3	2	1	18
221	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T2 Clinic	1	2	3	1	1	0	8
T2 Transfer Center	0	3	3	1	1	1	9
Tower 2 Floor 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
231	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tower 2 Floor 4	31	22	17	8	1	2	81
241	18	8	10	3	0	0	39
242	12	14	7	5	1	2	41
Elevator	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

TTCF Use-of-Force Incidents (cont.)							
Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 6 mos	Grand Total
Tower 2 Floor 5	13	23	6	0	2	2	46
251	5	10	4	0	0	1	20
252	8	13	2	0	2	1	26
Tower 2 Floor 6	17	18	12	0	0	1	48
261	7	10	5	0	0	0	22
262	10	8	7	0	0	1	26
Tower 2 Floor 7	13	8	7	8	5	3	44
271	9	5	6	7	5	1	33
272	4	3	1	1	0	2	11
CTC Bldg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Elevator	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CTC Bldg 2nd Floor	1	1	1	4	1	2	10
322	1	1	0	4	0	2	8
Radiology	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
CTC Bldg 3rd Floor	10	4	7	5	3	0	29
331	7	3	5	3	3	0	21
332	3	1	2	2	0	0	8
CTC Bldg 4th Floor	6	11	13	8	4	3	45
342	6	11	13	8	4	3	45
LCMC	4	2	2	10	5	4	27
Hospital	4	2	2	10	5	4	27
Outside	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Street/Sidewalk	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
Vehicle Sallyport	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Outside - IRC	1	1	4	1	1	0	8
Classification	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Courtline	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Custody Line	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hallway	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
IRC/MCJ Bridge	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Grand Total	225	243	296	200	94	46	1104

Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 Use-of-Force Incidents by Location
 Twin Towers Correctional Facility
 2007-2011, January - June 2012



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012. 2012 Data is preliminary.
 Only locations with at least one force incident are shown.

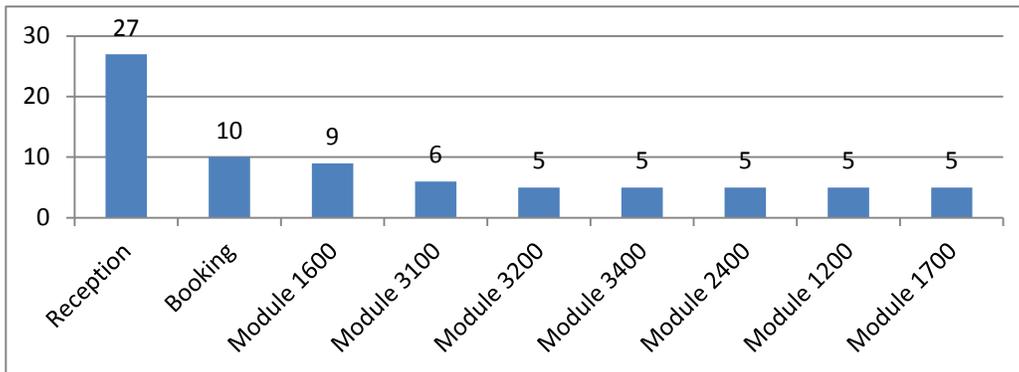
Attachment #83

Top Locations for Force by Facility

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 Custody Division
 Top Locations for Force By Facility for 2011/2012

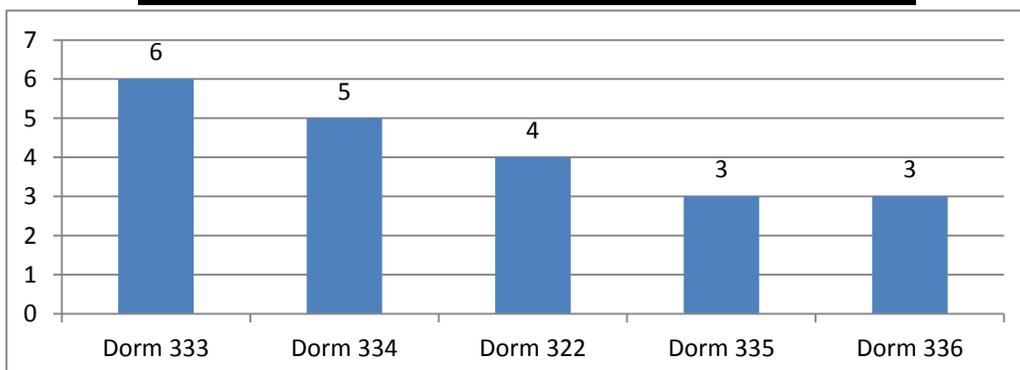
Century Regional Detention Facility

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	Main Floor - Reception	27
2	Main Floor - Booking	10
3	West Tower - Module 1600	9
4	East Tower - Module 3100	6
5	East Tower - Module 3200	5
5	East Tower - Module 3400	5
5	East Tower - Module 2400	5
5	East Tower - Module 1200	5
5	West Tower - Module 1700	5



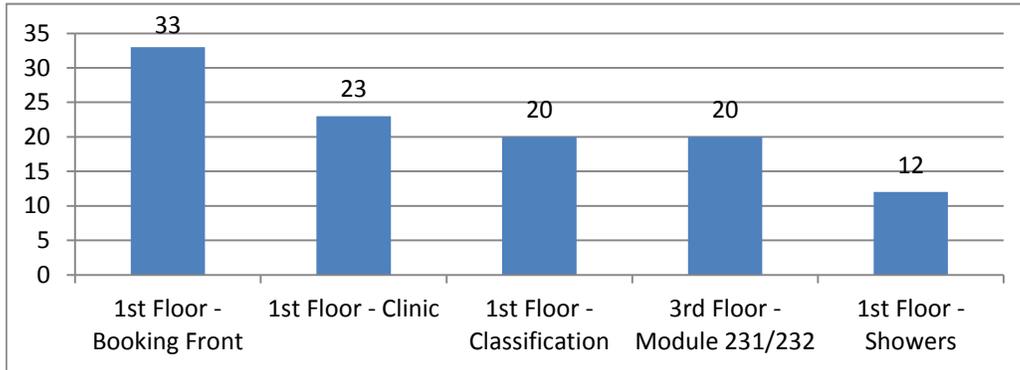
Pitchess Detention Center East Facility

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	Upper Deck - Dorm 333	6
2	Upper Deck - Dorm 334	5
3	Lower Deck - Dorm 322	4
4	Upper Deck - Dorm 335	3
4	Upper Deck - Dorm 336	3



Inmate Reception Center

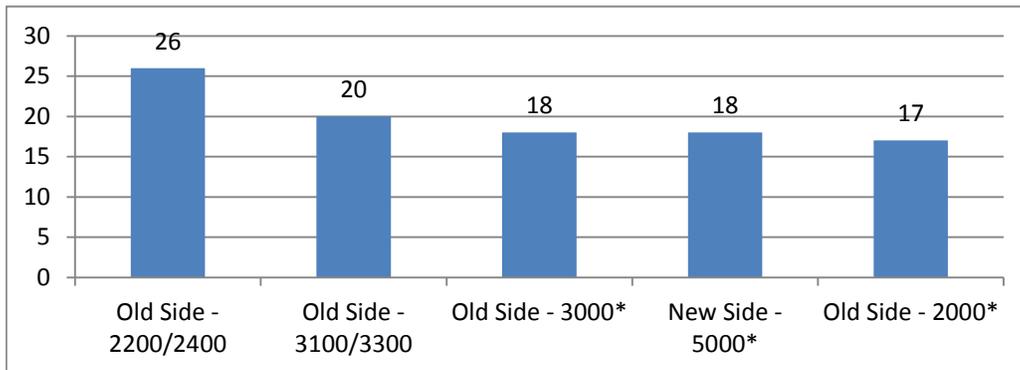
Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	1st Floor - Booking Front	33
2	1st Floor - Clinic	23
3	1st Floor - Classification	20
3	3rd Floor - Module 231/232	20
5	1st Floor - Showers	12



Men's Central Jail

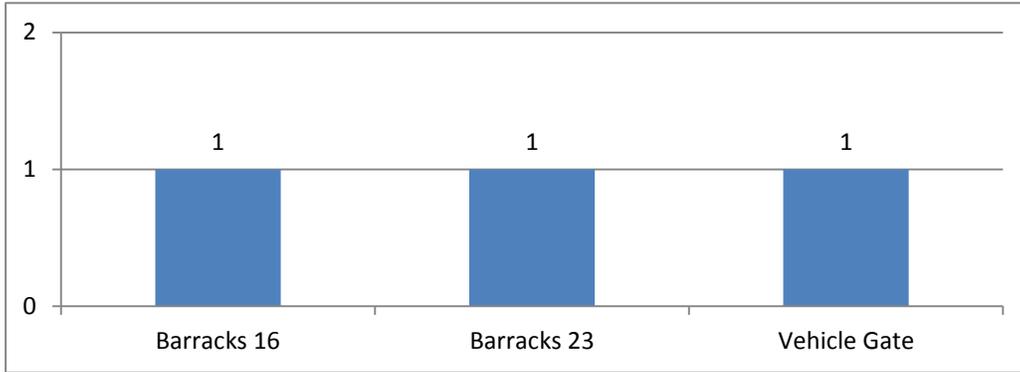
Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	Old Side - 2200/2400	26
2	Old Side - 3100/3300	20
3	Old Side - 3000*	18
3	New Side - 5000*	18
5	Old Side - 2000*	17

* Hallway or other non-specific location.



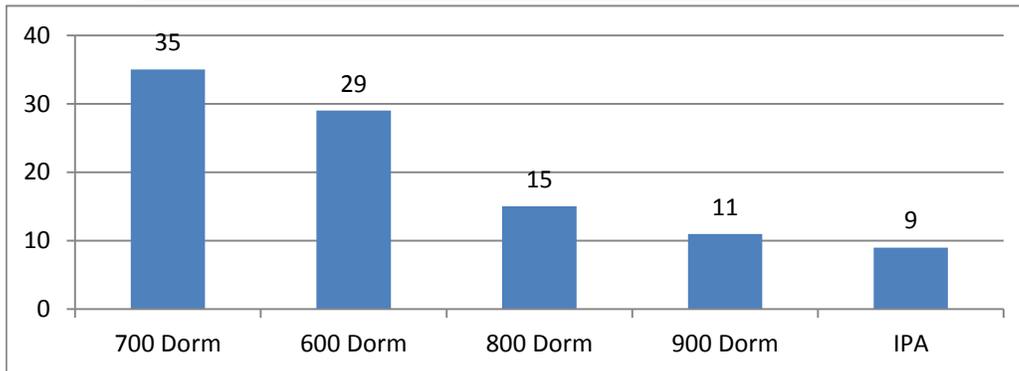
Mira Loma Detention Center

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	Barracks 16	1
1	Barracks 23	1
1	Vehicle Gate	1



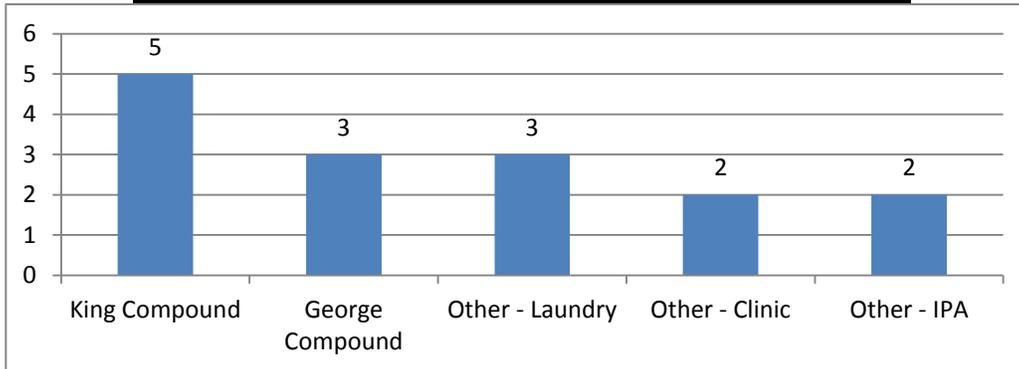
North County Correctional Facility

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	700 Building - 700 Dorm	35
2	600 Building - 600 Dorm	29
3	800 Building - 800 Dorm	15
4	900 Building - 900 Dorm	11
5	400 Building - IPA	9



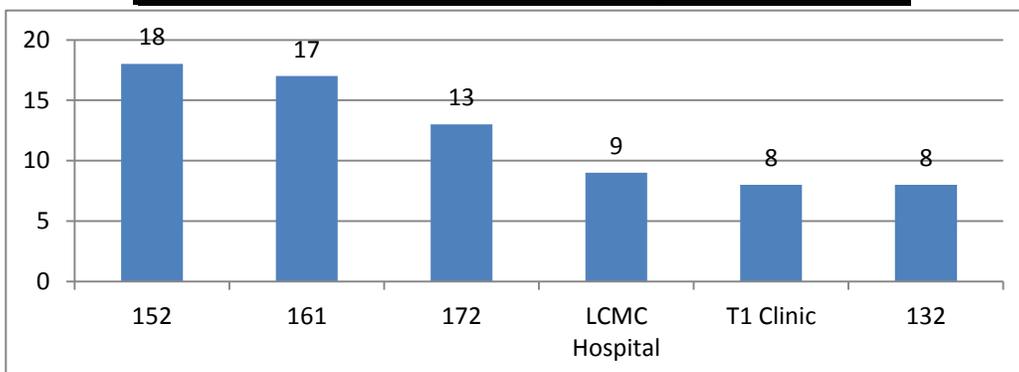
Pitchess Detention Center South Facility

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	King Compound	5
2	George Compound	3
2	Other - Laundry	3
4	Other - Clinic	2
4	Other - IPA	2



Twin Towers Correctional Facility

Rank	Location	Count Jan '11 - Jun '12
1	Tower 1 Floor 5 - 152	18
2	Tower 1 Floor 6 - 161	17
3	Tower 1 Floor 7 - 172	13
4	LCMC - Hospital	9
5	Tower 1 Floor 2 - T1 Clinic	8
5	Tower 1 Floor 3 - 132	8



Source: FAST as of 07/17/2012.

Attachment #84

Strategic Deployment: Primary High Liability Positions

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES (PVRDs) IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT - SWORN AND CUSTODY ASSISTANT PERSONNEL**

LOCATION	TYPE	EM SHIFT POSITIONS		AM SHIFT POSITIONS		PM SHIFT POSITIONS		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PVRDs			
		SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	PER SHIFT	STAND-BY	BACK-UP/ TRAINING (20%)	SUB-TOTAL
CRDF		3	(2) SGT / (1)B1 (FOR TOWERS)	4	(2) SGT / (2) B1 (FOR TOWERS)	4	(2) SGT / (2) B1 (FOR TOWERS)	4	4	9	17
Reception	All	11	(4) CA / (5) DEP / (1) SGT / (1)B1	8	(3) CA / (3) DEP / (1) SGT / (1)B1	15	(6)CA / (7) DEP / (1) SGT / (1) B1	15	15	6	36
3 East (31/32/34)	DMH, GP 1-7	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP - 1 PROWL	10	(3) CA / (7) DEP - 3 PROWL	8	(1) CA / (7) DEP - 3 PROWL	10	10	4	24
1 West (16/17)	DISC, INSIDE W.C.	6	(3) CA / (3) DEP - 1 PROWL	7	(3) CA / (4) DEP - 2 PROWL	7	(3) CA / (4) DEP - 2 PROWL	7	7	3	17
3 West (35/37/38)	SCHOOL GP 1-7	7	(2) CA / (5) DEP - 1 PROWL	8	(1) CA / (7) DEP - 2 PROWL	8	(2) CA / (6) DEP - 2 PROWL	8	8	3	19
2 East (23/24)	DMH	7	(4) CA / (3) DEP - 2 PROWL	14	(5) CA / (9) DEP - 4 PROWL	12	(5) CA / (7) DEP - 4 PROWL	14	14	6	34
2 West (25/27)	GP 1-7 AND MED	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP - 1 PROWL	7	(1) CA / (6) DEP - 2 PROWL	8	(2) CA / (6) DEP - 2 PROWL	8	8	3	19
SUB-TOTAL		46	(3) SGT, (2) B1, (26) DEP, (15) CA	58	(3) SGT, (3) B1, (36) DEP, (16) CA	62	(3) SGT, (3) B1, (37) DEP, (19) CA	66	66	34	166
PDC EAST**		1	1 SGT	1	1 SGT	1	1 SGT	1	1	0	2
Dorm - Upper	GP 5-7	17	(3)CA/(12)DEP/ (2) B1- 6 PROWL	26	(6)CA/(18)DEP/ (2) B1- 8 PROWL	19	(5)CA/(12)DEP/ (2) B1- 7 PROWL	26	26	10	62
Dorm - Lower	EBI / MERIT 5-7	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	1	0	2
Age Dorm	AGE 45+ LEVELS 5-7	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	ADD (1) DEP	1	1	0	2
Clinic	All	0	USES NCCF	1	ADD (1) DEP	0	USES NCCF	1	1	0	2
IPA	All	0	INCLUDED (2 DEP)	0	INCLUDED (3 DEP)	0	INCLUDED (2 DEP)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		20	(1) SGT, (2) B1, (14) DEP, (3) CA	30	(1) SGT, (2) B1, (21) DEP, (6) CA	22	(1) SGT, (2) B1, (14) DEP, (5) CA	30	30	12	72
IRC		6	3 SGT / 3 B1	6	3 SGT / 3 BONUS	7	4 SGT / 3 BONUS	7	7	3	17
Booking Front	All	5	(5) DEP	5	(5) DEP	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP	6	6	2	14
Clinic	All	11	(6) CA / (5) DEP	6	(2) CA / (4) DEP	8	(3) CA / (5) DEP	11	11	4	26
Classification	All	7	(2) CA / (5) DEP	4	(4) DEP	7	(1) CA / (6) DEP	7	7	3	17
231/232	DMH	12	(6) CA / (6) DEP	18	(10) CA / (8) DEP	15	(7) CA / (8) DEP	18	18	7	43
Showers	All	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP	10	(1) CA / (9) DEP - 4 PROWL	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP	10	10	4	24
SUB-TOTAL		47	(3) SGT, (3) B1, (26) DEP, (15) CA	49	(3) SGT, (3) B1, (30) DEP, (13) CA	49	(4) SGT, (3) B1, (29) DEP, (13) CA	59	59	24	142

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES (PVRDs) IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT - SWORN AND CUSTODY ASSISTANT PERSONNEL**

LOCATION	TYPE	EM SHIFT POSITIONS		AM SHIFT POSITIONS		PM SHIFT POSITIONS		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PVRDs				
		SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	PER SHIFT	STAND-BY	BACK-UP/ TRAINING (20%)	SUB-TOTAL	
MCJ												
2200/2400	GP 5-7	5	(2)CA/(1)DEP/(1) SGT/(1) B1- 4 PROWL	13	(2)CA/(8)DEP/ (2) SGT/(1) B1- 5 PROWL	13	(2)CA/(8)DEP/ (2) SGT/(1) B1- 5 PROWL	13	13	5	31	
3100/3300	K-10, K-10 DISC	6	(2)CA/(2)DEP/(1) SGT/(1) B1- 3 PROWL	19	(2)CA/(14)DEP/(2) SGT/(1) B1- 3 PROWL	17	(2)CA/(12)DEP/(2) SGT/(1) B1- 3 PROWL	19	19	8	46	
3000*	K-10, GP 5-8	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	0	0	0	
5000*	K-6G, GP 5-7	8	(6)CA/(2)DEP/ (1) SGT/ (1) B1- 3 PROWL	18	(6)CA/(9)DEP/ (2) SGT (1) B1- 8 PROWL	20	(8)CA/(9)DEP/ (2) SGT/ (1) B1- 9 PROWL	20	20	8	48	
2000*	GP 1-8	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	SAME (INCLUDED)	0	0	0	0	
*Hallways												
SUB-TOTAL		19	(3) SGT, (3) B1, (5) DEP, (8) CA	50	(6) SGT, (3) B1, (31) DEP, (10) CA	50	(6) SGT, (3) B1, (29) DEP, (12) CA	52	52	21	125	
MLDF		11	(1) B1 / (8) DEP , (2) CA- 8 PROWL	23	(1) SGT / (1) B1 / (8) DEP / (13) CA - 8 PROWL	23	(1) SGT / (1) B1 / (8) DEP / (13) CA - 8 PROWL	23	23	9	55	
Barracks 16	ICE Classification	1	(1) CA	1	(1) CA	1	(1) CA	1	1	0	2	
Barracks 23	ICE Classification	1	(1) CA	1	(1) CA	1	(1) CA	1	1	0	2	
Vehicle Gate	N/A	1	(1) DEP	1	(1) DEP	1	(1) DEP	1	1	0	2	
SUB-TOTAL		14	(1) B1, (9)DEP, (4)CA	26	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (9) DEP, (15)CA	26	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (9) DEP, (15)CA	26	26	10	62	
NCCF												
700	GP MED 5,6,7	10	(2)CA/(6)DEP/(1) SGT/ (1) B1- 2 PROWL	12	(2)CA/(8)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 4 PROWL	12	(2)CA/(8)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 4 PROWL	12	12	5	29	
600	PILL/MEDS 5,6,7	10	(2)CA/(6)DEP/ (1)SGT/(1) B1 - 2 PROWL	12	(2)CA/(8)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 4 PROWL	12	(2)CA/(8)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 4 PROWL	12	12	5	29	
800	GP HIGH 8	10	(8)DEP/(1) SGT/ (1) B1 - 2 PROWL	10	(9)DEP/ (1) B1 - 3 PROWL	11	(9)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 3 PROWL	11	11	4	26	
900	SENT HIGH/PRE-DISC ALL	7	(1)CA/(5)DEP/ (1) B1 - 1 PROWL	9	(1)CA/(6)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 2 PROWL	10	(1)CA/(7)DEP/ (1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 3 PROWL	10	10	4	24	
IPA	ALL	5	(4) DEP / (1) B1	6	(1)CA/(4)DEP / (1) B1	6	(1)CA/(4)DEP/ (1) B1	6	6	2	14	
SUB-TOTAL		42	(3) SGT, (5) B1, (29) DEP, (5) CA	49	(3) SGT, (5) B1, (35) DEP, (6) CA	51	(4) SGT, (5) B1, (36) DEP, (6) CA	51	51	20	122	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES (PVRDs) IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT - SWORN AND CUSTODY ASSISTANT PERSONNEL**

LOCATION	TYPE	EM SHIFT POSITIONS		AM SHIFT POSITIONS		PM SHIFT POSITIONS		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PVRDs			
		SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	PER SHIFT	STAND-BY	BACK-UP/ TRAINING (20%)	SUB-TOTAL
PDC SOUTH		2	1 SGT / 1 B1	2	1 SGT / 1 B1	2	1 SGT / 1 B1	2	2	1	5
King	GP 1-7	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP - 1 PROWL	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP - 1 PROWL	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP - 1 PROWL	3	3	1	7
George	All	0	CLASSROOMS CONVERTED EB1/MERIT	0	CLASSROOMS CONVERTED EB1/MERIT	0	CLASSROOMS CONVERTED EB1/MERIT	0	0	0	0
Laundry	GP	0	0	14	(6) CA / (6) DEP / (1) B1 / (1) SGT	12	(6) CA / (5) DEP / (1) B1	14	14	6	34
Clinic	All	1	(1) DEP	2	(2) DEP	2	(2) DEP	2	2	1	5
IPA	All	1	(1) DEP	2	(2) DEP	2	(2) DEP	2	2	1	5
SUB-TOTAL		7	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (4) DEP, (1) CA	23	(2) SGT, (2) B1, (12) DEP, (7) CA	21	(1) SGT, (2) B1, (11) DEP, (7) CA	23	23	9	55
TTCF		4	2 SGT / 2 B1	8	4 SGT / 4 B1	7	4 SGT / 3 B1	8	8	3	19
152*	K-12	3	(1) CA / (2) DEP	5	(2) CA / (3) DEP	5	(1) CA / (4) DEP	5	5	2	12
161*	K-12 Step-down Program	4	(2) CA / (2) DEP	6	(2) CA / (4) DEP	5	(1) CA / (4) DEP	6	6	2	14
172*	High-Obs MO	4	(2) CA / (2) DEP	9	(3) CA / (6) DEP	5	(3) CA / (2) DEP	9	9	4	22
LCMC	All	21	(1)SGT / (16) DEPS / (4) CA	31	(1)SGT / (26) DEPS / (4) CA	23	(1)SGT / (18) DEPS / (4) CA	31	31	12	74
T1 CLINIC	All	1	(1) CA	2	(2) CA	1	(1) CA	2	2	1	5
132*	K-12	3	(1) CA / (2) DEP	6	(1) CA / (5) DEP	5	(2) CA / (3) DEP	6	6	2	14
SUB-TOTAL		40	(3) SGT, (2) B1, (24) DEP, (11) CA	67	(5) SGT, (4) B1, (44) DEP, (14) CA	51	(5) SGT, (3) B1, (31) DEP, (12) CA	67	67	27	161
TOTAL		235		352		332		374	374	157	905

PROWLER LISTED IS INCLUDED IN DEPUTY COUNT AND ONLY DENOTES NUMBER OF DEPS ASSIGNED TO THIS POSITION

Attachment #85

Strategic Deployment: Supplemental High Liability Positions

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICES (PVRDs) IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
 SUPPLEMENTAL STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT - SWORN AND CUSTODY ASSISTANT PERSONNEL**

LOCATION	TYPE	EM SHIFT POSITIONS		AM SHIFT POSITIONS		PM SHIFT POSITIONS		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PVRDs			
		SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	SUB-TOTAL	BREAKDOWN	PER SHIFT	STAND-BY	BACK-UP/ TRAINING (20%)	SUB-TOTAL
IRC											
2nd Floor Custody Line	All	6	(1)CA/(5)DEP	6	(1)CA/(5)DEP	6	(1)CA/(5)DEP	6	6	2	14
Old Side Custody/Court Line	All	0	0	12	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (8) DEP, (2) CA	12	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (8) DEP, (2) CA	12	12	5	29
SUB-TOTAL		6	(5) DEP, (1) CA	18	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (13) DEP, (3) CA	18	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (13) DEP, (3) CA	18	18	7	43
MCJ											
Main Clinic (6000)	All	4	(3)DEP/ (1) B1- 2 PROWL	7	(6)DEP/ (1) B1- 6 PROWL	5	(4)DEP/ (1) B1 - 5 PROWL	7	7	3	17
Hospital (7000/8000)	K-10, DIAB, WHEELCHAIR, CRUTCHES	12	(12)DEP/ 12 PROWL	16	(16)DEP/ 16 PROWL	16	(16)DEP/ 16 PROWL	16	16	6	38
Visiting	All	0	0	11	(11)DEP/ (1) SGT	0	0	11	11	4	26
1750	K-10, DISC	8	(8)DEP/ 6 PROWL	10	(1) CA / (7)DEP/(1)SGT/ (1) B1 - 4 PROWL	10	(1)CA/(7)DEP/(1)SGT/(1) B1 - 4 PROWL	10	10	4	24
SUB-TOTAL		24	(1) B1, (23) DEP	44	(2) SGT, (2) B1, (40) DEP, (1) CA	31	(1) SGT, (2) B1, (27) DEP, (1) CA	44	44	18	106
PDC SOUTH											
Eddie	GP 40+	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP- 1 PROWL	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP- 1 PROWL	3	(1)CA/(2)DEP- 1 PROWL	3	3	1	7
Adam	GP 40+/ IW	4	(1)CA/(3)DEP- 2 PROWL	4	(1)CA/(3)DEP- 2 PROWL	4	(1)CA/(3)DEP- 2 PROWL	4	4	2	10
SUB-TOTAL		7	(5) DEP, (2) CA	7	(5) DEP, (2) CA	7	(5) DEP, (2) CA	8	8	3	19
TTCF											
CTC 342	FIP	4	(3) DEP, (1) CA	7	(6) DEP, (1) CA	7	(6) DEP, (1) CA	7	7	3	17
SUB-TOTAL		5	(1) B1, (3) DEP, (1) CA	9	(1) SGT, (1) B1, (6) DEP, (1) CA	8	(1) SGT, (6) DEP, (1) CA	9	9	3	21
TOTAL		42		78		64		79	79	31	189

PROWLER LISTED IS INCLUDED IN DEPUTY COUNT AND ONLY DENOTES NUMBER OF DEPS ASSIGNED TO THIS POSITION

Attachment #86

PVRD Deployment Options Matrix

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS

Option #	Deployment	Operators	Hours of Recordings Per Shift	Facilities	Total Hours of recordings per day	Storage Media			Total Cost of Ownership for First Two (2) Years	
						i. DVD	ii. Network	iii. Cloud	MCJ Only	All Facilities
1	Strategic / Event Based / Phase I	Specific Positions	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	110	DVD			\$618,400	
							Network		\$991,600	
								Cloud	\$871,779	
				b. All Facilities	552	DVD				\$4,823,000
							Network			\$10,117,800
								Cloud		\$6,072,139
2	Strategic / Event Based / Phase I	Specific Positions	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	220	DVD			\$618,400	
							Network		\$1,045,600	
								Cloud	\$1,125,155	
				b. All Facilities	1,104	DVD				\$4,873,000
							Network			\$13,521,000
								Cloud		\$7,371,277
3	Strategic / Constant On / Phase I	Specific Positions	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	440	DVD			\$658,400	
							Network		\$4,768,000	
								Cloud	\$1,631,896	
				b. All Facilities	2,208	DVD				\$4,973,000
							Network			\$15,210,600
								Cloud		\$9,969,556
4	Strategic / Event Based / Phase II	Specific Positions	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	218	DVD			\$717,400	
							Network		\$1,144,600	
								Cloud	\$1,224,154	
				b. All Facilities	1,104	DVD				\$8,500,800
							Network			\$17,562,800
								Cloud		\$10,962,222
5	Strategic / Event Based / Phase II	Specific Positions	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	436	DVD			\$757,400	
							Network		\$4,867,000	
								Cloud	\$1,730,913	
				b. All Facilities	2,208	DVD				\$8,600,800
							Network			\$18,780,800
								Cloud		\$13,523,643
6	Strategic / Constant On / Phase II	Specific Positions	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	880	DVD			\$797,400	
							Network		\$4,898,200	
								Cloud	\$3,149,830	
				b. All Facilities	4,416	DVD				\$8,800,800
							Network			\$20,319,200
								Cloud		\$18,646,489

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS

Option #	Deployment	Operators	Hours of Recordings Per Shift	Facilities	Total Hours of recordings per day	Storage Media			Total Cost of Ownership for First Two (2) Years	
						i. DVD	ii. Network	iii. Cloud	MCJ Only	All Facilities
7	Strategic / Event Based / Phase III	Specific Positions	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	436	DVD			\$960,800	
							Network		\$5,101,600	
								Cloud	\$1,925,104	
				b. All Facilities	2,206	DVD				\$13,842,200
							Network			\$24,171,000
								Cloud		\$19,184,382
8	Strategic / Event Based / Phase III	Specific Positions	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	872	DVD			\$100,800	
							Network		\$5,341,600	
								Cloud	\$2,929,397	
				b. All Facilities	4,412	DVD				\$14,042,200
							Network			\$29,364,600
								Cloud		\$24,265,766
9	Strategic / Constant On / Phase III	Specific Positions	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	1,744	DVD			\$1,120,800	
							Network		\$6,301,600	
								Cloud	\$4,937,993	
				b. All Facilities	8,824	DVD				\$14,442,200
							Network			\$33,423,000
								Cloud		\$34,428,530
10	Sergeants Only / Event Based	Sergeants Only	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	76	DVD			\$578,800	
							Network		\$952,000	
								Cloud	\$753,860	
				b. All Facilities	308	DVD				\$3,417,800
							Network			\$4,934,600
								Cloud		\$4,097,259
11	Sergeants Only / Event Based	Sergeants Only	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	152	DVD			\$578,800	
							Network		\$1,006,000	
								Cloud	\$928,916	
				b. All Facilities	616	DVD				\$3,442,800
							Network			\$7,832,600
								Cloud		\$4,806,717
12	Sergeants Only / Constant On	Sergeants Only	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	304	DVD			\$588,800	
							Network		\$4,728,400	
								Cloud	\$1,279,050	
				b. All Facilities	1,232	DVD				\$3,487,800
							Network			\$11,887,400
								Cloud		\$6,225,634

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS

Option #	Deployment	Operators	Hours of Recordings Per Shift	Facilities	Total Hours of recordings per day	Storage Media			Total Cost of Ownership for First Two (2) Years	
						i. DVD	ii. Network	iii. Cloud	MCJ Only	All Facilities
13	Full / Event Based / Sworn Only	All Sworn Only	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	758	DVD			\$1,916,000	
							Network		\$6,296,000	
								Cloud	\$3,612,005	
				b. All Facilities	3,672	DVD				\$22,743,200
							Network			\$33,920,800
								Cloud		\$31,262,223
14	Full / Event Based / Sworn Only	All Sworn Only	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	1,516	DVD			\$1,976,000	
							Network		\$7,256,000	
								Cloud	\$5,348,011	
				b. All Facilities	7,344	DVD				\$23,043,200
							Network			\$38,593,600
								Cloud		\$39,720,446
15	Full / Constant On / Sworn Only	All Sworn Only	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	3,032	DVD			\$2,156,000	
							Network		\$8,216,000	
								Cloud	\$9,300,814	
				b. All Facilities	14,688	DVD				\$23,743,200
							Network			\$45,313,600
								Cloud		\$56,363,890
16	Full / Event Based / Sworn & CA	All Sworn & CA	2 hrs	a. MCJ Only	1,006	DVD			\$2,155,800	
							Network		\$8,415,800	
								Cloud	\$4,373,058	
				b. All Facilities	5,674	DVD				\$34,428,400
							Network			\$51,290,000
								Cloud		\$47,458,904
17	Full / Event Based / Sworn & CA	All Sworn & CA	4 hrs	a. MCJ Only	2,012	DVD			\$2,255,800	
							Network		\$7,475,400	
								Cloud	\$6,700,316	
				b. All Facilities	11,348	DVD				\$34,928,400
							Network			\$53,673,200
								Cloud		\$60,528,609
18	Full / Constant On / Sworn & CA	All Sworn & CA	8 hrs	a. MCJ Only	4,024	DVD			\$2,455,800	
							Network		\$9,635,400	
								Cloud	\$11,795,633	
				b. All Facilities	22,696	DVD				\$36,928,400
							Network			\$63,273,200
								Cloud		\$86,668,017

Attachment #87

PVRD Deployment Options 1-3

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 a i**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$87,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$344,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$17,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$274,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$618,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 a ii**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	58		\$398,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$655,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$79,600
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$336,600
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$991,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 a iii**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$211,149	\$211,149
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$298,149
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$555,149
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$59,630
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$316,630
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$871,779

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 b i**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$2,302,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			7	\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$138,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,332,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$460,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$138,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,490,500
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,823,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 b ii**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording					
b. All Facilities					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000	
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000	
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000	
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500	
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000	
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000	
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000	
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000	
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000	
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000	
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000	
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	4	284		\$6,756,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant		0		\$0	
Sergeant		1		\$170,000	
Deputy Sheriff		4		\$544,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000	
Sub-total		7		\$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$113,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$7,761,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
				Total	
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,351,300	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,356,300	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$10,117,800	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 1 b iii**

Option # 1 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage			\$1,082,616	\$1,082,616
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$3,385,116
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			7	\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$113,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$4,390,116
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$677,023
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,682,023
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$6,072,139

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 a i**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$87,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$344,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$17,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$274,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$618,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 a ii**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	58		\$443,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$700,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$88,600
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$345,600
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,045,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 a iii**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$422,296	\$422,296
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$509,296
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$766,296
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$101,859
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$358,859
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,125,155

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 b i**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$2,302,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			7	\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$163,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,357,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$460,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$163,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,515,500
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,873,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 b ii**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording					
b. All Facilities					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	align="right">\$3,476,000	
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	align="right">\$87,000	
TTCF		46	\$1,500	align="right">\$69,000	
IRC		41	\$1,500	align="right">\$61,500	
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	align="right">\$3,458,000	
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	align="right">\$285,000	
PDC East		19	\$15,000	align="right">\$285,000	
NCCF		46	\$15,000	align="right">\$690,000	
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	align="right">\$356,000	
CRDF		38	\$15,000	align="right">\$570,000	
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	align="right">\$0	
MLDF		17	\$15,000	align="right">\$255,000	
Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Sub-total	4	284		align="right"> \$9,592,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	align="right">\$0	
Sergeant			1	align="right">\$170,000	
Deputy Sheriff			4	align="right">\$544,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	align="right">\$178,000	
Sub-total			7	align="right"> \$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				align="right"> \$113,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$10,597,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				align="right">\$1,918,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				align="right">\$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies				align="right">\$113,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$2,923,500	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				align="right"> \$13,521,000	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 2 b iii**

Option # 2 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase I - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage			\$2,165,231	\$2,165,231
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$4,467,731
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			7	\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$113,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,472,731
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$893,546
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,898,546
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$7,371,277

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 a i**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$87,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$54,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$364,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$17,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$54,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$294,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$658,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 a ii**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	58		\$3,545,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,802,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$709,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$966,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,768,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 a iii**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$844,580	\$844,580
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	58		\$931,580
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,188,580
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$186,316
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$443,316
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,631,896

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 b i**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$2,302,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			7	\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$213,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,407,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$460,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$213,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,565,500
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,973,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 b ii**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording					
b. All Facilities					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,676,000	\$3,676,000	
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000	
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000	
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500	
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000	
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000	
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000	
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000	
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,208,000	\$1,208,000	
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000	
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000	
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	4	284		\$11,000,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	\$0	
Sergeant			1	\$170,000	
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000	
Sub-total			7	\$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$113,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$12,005,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
				Total	
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,200,100	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$3,205,100	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$15,210,600	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 3 b iii**

Option # 3 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase I - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	58	\$1,500	\$87,000
TTCF		46	\$1,500	\$69,000
IRC		41	\$1,500	\$61,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
PDC East		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
NCCF		46	\$15,000	\$690,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		38	\$15,000	\$570,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		17	\$15,000	\$255,000
Cloud Storage			\$4,330,463	\$4,330,463
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	284		\$6,632,963
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff		4		\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		7		\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$113,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$7,637,963
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,326,593
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$892,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,331,593
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$9,969,556

Attachment #88

PVRD Deployment Options 4-6

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 a i**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$169,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		0		\$0
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		1		\$89,000
Sub-total		2		\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$426,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$33,900
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$290,900
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$717,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 a ii**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	113		\$525,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$782,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$105,100
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$362,100
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,144,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 a iii**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$422,295	\$422,295
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$591,795
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$848,795
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$118,359
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$375,359
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,224,154

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 b i**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$4,014,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$246,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,856,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$802,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$246,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,644,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$8,500,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 b ii**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,492,000	\$3,492,000
MCJ		113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	525		\$11,649,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$13,441,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,329,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,121,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$17,562,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 4 b iii**

Option # 4 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage			\$2,134,518	\$2,134,518
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$6,148,518
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$7,940,518
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,229,704
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$3,021,704
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$10,962,222

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 a i**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$169,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$54,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$446,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$33,900
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$54,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$310,900
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$757,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 a ii**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	align="right">\$3,458,000	
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	align="right">\$169,500	
TTCF				align="right">\$0	
IRC				align="right">\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				align="right">\$0	
PDC East				align="right">\$0	
NCCF				align="right">\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
CRDF				align="right">\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
MLDF				align="right">\$0	
Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Sub-total	1	113		align="right"> \$3,627,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	align="right">\$0	
Sergeant			0	align="right">\$0	
Deputy Sheriff			1	align="right">\$134,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	align="right">\$89,000	
Sub-total				align="right"> \$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				align="right"> \$34,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$3,884,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				align="right">\$725,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				align="right">\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies				align="right">\$34,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$982,500	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				align="right"> \$4,867,000	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 a iii**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$844,594	\$844,594
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$1,014,094
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,271,094
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$202,819
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$459,819
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,730,913

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 b i**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$4,014,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$296,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,906,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$802,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$296,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,694,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$8,600,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 b ii**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,692,000	\$3,692,000
MCJ		113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,126,000	\$1,126,000
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	525		\$12,664,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$14,456,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,532,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,324,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$18,780,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 5 b iii**

Option # 5 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase II - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage			\$4,269,036	\$4,269,036
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$8,283,036
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$10,075,036
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,656,607
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$3,448,607
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$13,523,643

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 a i**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$169,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$74,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$466,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$33,900
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$74,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$330,900
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$797,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 a ii**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,484,000	\$3,484,000	
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500	
TTCF				\$0	
IRC				\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0	
PDC East				\$0	
NCCF				\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0	
CRDF				\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
MLDF				\$0	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	1	113		\$3,653,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items			Number of Items	Total	
Lieutenant			0	\$0	
Sergeant			0	\$0	
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000	
Sub-total				\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$34,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,910,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$730,700	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$987,700	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,898,200	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 a iii**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$2,027,025	\$2,027,025
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	113		\$2,196,525
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,453,525
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$439,305
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$696,305
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$3,149,830

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 b i**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$4,014,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$396,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$6,006,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$802,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$396,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,794,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$8,800,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 b ii**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,492,000	\$4,492,000
MCJ		113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,676,000	\$3,676,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,408,000	\$1,408,000
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	525		\$13,946,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$15,738,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,789,200
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,581,200
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$20,319,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 6 b iii**

Option # 6 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase II - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	113	\$1,500	\$169,500
TTCF		91	\$1,500	\$136,500
IRC		82	\$1,500	\$123,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
PDC East		36	\$15,000	\$540,000
NCCF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		74	\$15,000	\$1,110,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		31	\$15,000	\$465,000
Cloud Storage			\$8,538,074	\$8,538,074
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	525		\$12,552,074
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			4	\$693,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$547,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			12	\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$196,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$14,344,074
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,510,415
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,596,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$196,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,302,415
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$18,646,489

Attachment #89

PVRD Deployment Options 7-9

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 a i**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$339,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		0		\$0
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		1		\$89,000
Sub-total		2		\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$54,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$616,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$67,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$54,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$344,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$960,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 a ii**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,484,000	align="right">\$3,484,000	
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	align="right">\$339,000	
TTCF				align="right">\$0	
IRC				align="right">\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				align="right">\$0	
PDC East				align="right">\$0	
NCCF				align="right">\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
CRDF				align="right">\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				align="right">\$0	
MLDF				align="right">\$0	
Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				align="right">\$0	
Sub-total	1	226		align="right"> \$3,823,000	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	align="right">\$0	
Sergeant			0	align="right">\$0	
Deputy Sheriff			1	align="right">\$134,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	align="right">\$89,000	
Sub-total			2	align="right"> \$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				align="right"> \$34,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$4,080,000	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				align="right">\$764,600	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				align="right">\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies				align="right">\$34,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				align="right"> \$1,021,600	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				align="right"> \$5,101,600	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 a iii**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$836,920	\$836,920
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$1,175,920
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,432,920
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$235,184
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$492,184
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,925,104

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 b i**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$8,008,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$311,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$10,124,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,601,700
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$311,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$3,717,700
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$13,842,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 b ii**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,716,000	\$3,716,000
MCJ		226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,226,000	\$1,226,000
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,046		\$16,782,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$18,798,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$3,356,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$5,372,500
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$24,171,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 7 b iii**

Option # 7 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage			\$4,234,485	\$4,234,485
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$12,626,985
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$14,642,985
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,525,397
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,541,397
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$19,184,382

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 a i**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$339,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$74,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$636,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$67,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$74,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$364,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,000,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 a ii**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,684,000	\$3,684,000
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	226		\$4,023,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$4,280,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$804,600
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,061,600
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$5,341,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 a iii**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$1,673,831	\$1,673,831
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$2,012,831
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,269,831
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$402,566
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$659,566
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$2,929,397

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 b i**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$8,008,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$411,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$10,224,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,601,700
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$411,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$3,817,700
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$14,042,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 b ii**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,516,000	\$4,516,000
MCJ		226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,684,000	\$3,684,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,426,000	\$1,426,000
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,046		\$21,110,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$23,126,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,222,100
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$6,238,100
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$29,364,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 8 b iii**

Option # 8 : Strategic Deployment / Event Based / Phase III - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage			\$8,468,972	\$8,468,972
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$16,861,472
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$18,877,472
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$3,372,294
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$5,388,294
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$24,265,766

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 a i**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$339,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$134,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$696,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$67,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$134,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$424,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,120,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 a ii**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,484,000	\$4,484,000	
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000	
TTCF				\$0	
IRC				\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0	
PDC East				\$0	
NCCF				\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0	
CRDF				\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
MLDF				\$0	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	1	226		\$4,823,000	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	\$0	
Sergeant			0	\$0	
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000	
Sub-total				\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$34,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,080,000	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$964,600	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,221,600	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$6,301,600	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 a iii**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$3,347,661	\$3,347,661
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	226		\$3,686,661
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,943,661
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$737,332
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$994,332
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,937,993

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 b i**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$8,008,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$611,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$10,424,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,601,700
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$611,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$4,017,700
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$14,442,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 b ii**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$6,316,000	\$6,316,000
MCJ		226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,484,000	\$4,484,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$2,226,000	\$2,226,000
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,046		\$24,492,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$26,508,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,898,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$6,914,500
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$33,423,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 9 b iii**

Option # 9 : Strategic Deployment / Constant On / Phase III - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	226	\$1,500	\$339,000
TTCF		182	\$1,500	\$273,000
IRC		161	\$1,500	\$241,500
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
PDC East		72	\$15,000	\$1,080,000
NCCF		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		149	\$15,000	\$2,235,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		62	\$15,000	\$930,000
Cloud Storage			\$16,937,942	\$16,937,942
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,046		\$25,330,442
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$549,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			13	\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$211,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$27,346,442
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$5,066,088
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$1,805,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$211,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$7,082,088
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$34,428,530

Attachment #90

PVRD Deployment Options 10-12

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 a i**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording

a. MCJ Only

i. DVD Storage

I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$54,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		0		\$0
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		1		\$89,000
Sub-total		2		\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$311,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$10,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$267,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$578,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 a ii**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
MCJ		36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	36		\$365,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		0		\$0
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		1		\$89,000
Sub-total		2		\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$622,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$73,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$330,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$952,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 a iii**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$145,883	\$145,883
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$199,883
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$456,883
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$39,977
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$296,977
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$753,860

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 b i**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$1,321,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$113,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,237,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$264,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$113,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,180,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$3,417,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 b ii**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MCJ		36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$311,000	\$311,000
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	170		\$2,610,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,511,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$522,100
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,423,100
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,934,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 10 b iii**

Option # 10 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage			\$591,216	\$591,216
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$0	\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$1,912,716
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff		4		\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		1		\$89,000
Sub-total		6		\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,813,716
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$382,543
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,283,543
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,097,259

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 a i**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$54,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$311,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$10,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$267,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$578,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 a ii**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$356,000	\$356,000
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	36		\$410,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$667,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$82,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$339,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,006,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 a iii**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$291,763	\$291,763
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$345,763
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$602,763
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$69,153
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$326,153
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$928,916

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 b i**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$1,321,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$125,500
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,250,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$264,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$125,500
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,192,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$3,442,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 b ii**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,476,000	\$3,476,000
MCJ		36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$106,000	\$106,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$61,000	\$61,000
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$61,000	\$61,000
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	170		\$5,025,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,926,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,005,100
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,906,100
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$7,832,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 11 b iii**

Option # 11 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Event Based - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii.Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage			\$1,182,431	\$1,182,431
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$0	\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$2,503,931
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,404,931
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$500,786
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,401,786
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,806,717

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 a i**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$54,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$39,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$316,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$10,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$39,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$272,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$588,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 a iii**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	36		\$3,512,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,769,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$702,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$959,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,728,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 a iii**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$583,542	\$583,542
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$0	\$0
Sub-total	0	36		\$637,542
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			0	\$0
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$134,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			2	\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$34,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$894,542
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$127,508
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$223,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$34,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$384,508
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,279,050

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 b i**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$1,321,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$148,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,272,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$264,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$148,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,215,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$3,487,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 b ii**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000
MCJ		36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,458,000	\$3,458,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$106,000	\$106,000
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$61,000	\$61,000
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	170		\$8,404,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$9,305,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,680,900
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,581,900
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$11,887,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 12 b iii**

Option # 12 : Sergeants Only Deployment / Constant On - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	36	\$1,500	\$54,000
TTCF		17	\$1,500	\$25,500
IRC		38	\$1,500	\$57,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		12	\$15,000	\$180,000
PDC East		5	\$15,000	\$75,000
NCCF		24	\$15,000	\$360,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		19	\$15,000	\$285,000
Cloud Storage			\$2,364,862	\$2,364,862
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$0	\$0
Sub-total	0	170		\$3,686,362
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$170,000
Deputy Sheriff			4	\$544,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			1	\$89,000
Sub-total			6	\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$98,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$4,587,362
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$737,272
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$803,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$98,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,638,272
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$6,225,634

Attachment #91

PVRD Deployment Options 13-15

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 a i**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording

a. MCJ Only

i. DVD Storage

I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	410		\$615,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$102,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,204,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$123,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$102,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$712,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,916,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 a ii**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,700,000	\$3,700,000
MCJ		410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	410		\$4,315,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$4,874,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$863,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,422,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$6,296,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 a iii**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$1,455,004	\$1,455,004
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	410		\$2,070,004
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$77,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$2,634,004
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$414,001
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$77,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$978,001
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$3,612,005

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 b i**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$14,511,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$456,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$17,176,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,902,200
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$456,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$5,567,200
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$22,743,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 b ii**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,566,000	\$4,566,000
MCJ		410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,742,000	\$3,742,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,234,000	\$1,234,000
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$106,000	\$106,000
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,862		\$24,159,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$26,624,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,831,800
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$7,296,800
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$33,920,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 13 b iii**

Option # 13 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage			\$7,048,519	\$7,048,519
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$21,943,519
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$24,408,519
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,388,704
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$6,853,704
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$31,262,223

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 a i**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	410		\$615,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$132,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,234,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$123,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$132,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$742,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$1,976,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 a ii**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	410		\$5,115,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,674,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,023,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,582,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$7,256,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 a iii**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$2,910,009	\$2,910,009
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	410		\$3,525,009
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$4,084,009
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$705,002
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,264,002
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$5,348,011

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 b i**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$14,511,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$606,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$17,326,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,902,200
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$606,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$5,717,200
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$23,043,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 b ii**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$6,366,000	\$6,366,000
MCJ		410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,516,000	\$4,516,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,434,000	\$1,434,000
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,226,000	\$1,226,000
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,862		\$28,053,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$30,518,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$5,610,600
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$8,075,600
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$38,593,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 14 b iii**

Option # 14 : Full Deployment / Event Based / All Sworn Only - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage			\$14,097,038	\$14,097,038
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$28,992,038
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$31,457,038
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$5,798,408
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$8,263,408
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$39,720,446

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 a i**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	410		\$615,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$222,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,324,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$123,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$222,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$832,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$2,156,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 a ii**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000	
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000	
TTCF				\$0	
IRC				\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0	
PDC East				\$0	
NCCF				\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0	
CRDF				\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
MLDF				\$0	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	1	410		\$5,915,000	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	\$0	
Sergeant			1	\$172,000	
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000	
Sub-total			4	\$487,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$72,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$6,474,000	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
				Total	
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,183,000	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,742,000	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$8,216,000	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 a iii**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$5,820,012	\$5,820,012
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	410		\$6,819,012
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$7,378,012
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,363,802
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,922,802
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$9,300,814

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 b i**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$14,511,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$956,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$17,676,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$2,902,200
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$956,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$6,067,200
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$23,743,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 b ii**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$9,166,000	\$9,166,000
MCJ		410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$6,316,000	\$6,316,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$2,234,000	\$2,234,000
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,426,000	\$1,426,000
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	1,862		\$33,653,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$36,118,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$6,730,600
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$9,195,600
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$45,313,600

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 15 b iii**

Option # 15 : Full Deployment / Constant On / All Sworn Only - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	410	\$1,500	\$615,000
TTCF		310	\$1,500	\$465,000
IRC		274	\$1,500	\$411,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		163	\$15,000	\$2,445,000
PDC East		79	\$15,000	\$1,185,000
NCCF		336	\$15,000	\$5,040,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		192	\$15,000	\$2,880,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		98	\$15,000	\$1,470,000
Cloud Storage			\$28,194,075	\$28,194,075
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	1,862		\$43,089,075
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			7	\$953,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			16	\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$256,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$45,554,075
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$8,617,815
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,209,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$256,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$11,082,815
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$56,636,890

Attachment #92

PVRD Deployment Options 16-18

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 a i**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	521		\$781,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$122,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,390,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$156,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$122,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$765,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$2,155,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 a ii**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000
MCJ		521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	521		\$6,081,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$6,640,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,216,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,775,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$8,415,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 a iii**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$1,931,048	\$1,931,048
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	521		\$2,712,548
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		0		\$0
Sergeant		1		\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff		1		\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		2		\$178,000
Sub-total		4		\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$72,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$3,271,548
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$542,510
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$72,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,101,510
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$4,373,058

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 b i**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$23,667,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$536,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$26,681,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,733,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$536,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$7,747,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$34,428,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 b ii**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$7,258,000	\$7,258,000
MCJ		521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,542,000	\$4,542,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,434,000	\$1,434,000
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,234,000	\$1,234,000
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	3,025		\$38,135,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$286,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$40,899,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$7,627,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$10,391,000
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$51,290,000

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 16 b iii**

Option # 16 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 2 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage			\$10,891,420	\$10,891,420
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$34,942,420
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		1		\$200,000
Sergeant		4		\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff		9		\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		4		\$356,000
Sub-total		18		\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$286,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$37,706,420
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$6,988,484
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$9,752,484
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$47,458,904

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 a i**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	521		\$781,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$172,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,440,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$156,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$172,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$815,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$2,255,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 a ii**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$4,508,000	\$4,508,000
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	1	521		\$5,289,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$77,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,853,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,057,900
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$77,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,621,900
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$7,475,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 a iii**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$3,862,097	\$3,862,097
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	521		\$4,643,597
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$77,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$5,207,597
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$928,719
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$77,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,492,719
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$6,700,316

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 b i**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$23,667,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant		1		\$200,000
Sergeant		4		\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff		9		\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I		4		\$356,000
Sub-total		18		\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$786,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$26,931,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
				Total
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,733,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$786,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$7,997,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$34,928,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 b ii**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording					
b. All Facilities					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$7,438,000	\$7,438,000	
MCJ		521	\$1,500	\$781,500	
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500	
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000	
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$5,340,000	\$5,340,000	
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000	
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000	
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000	
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$2,242,000	\$2,242,000	
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000	
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$1,434,000	\$1,434,000	
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	4	3,025		\$40,121,000	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000	
Sergeant			4	\$700,000	
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000	
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$286,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$42,885,000	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$8,024,200	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$10,788,200	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$53,673,200	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 17 b iii**

Option # 17 : Full Deployment / Event Based / Sworn & CA - 4 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage			\$21,782,841	\$21,782,841
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$45,833,841
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$286,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$48,597,841
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$9,166,768
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$11,930,768
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$60,528,609

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 a i**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	521		\$781,500
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$272,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$1,540,500
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$156,300
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$272,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$915,300
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$2,455,800

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 a ii**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording					
a. MCJ Only					
ii. Network Storage					
I. Initial Cost for Year 1					
a. Equipment					
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total	
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$6,308,000	\$6,308,000	
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500	
TTCF				\$0	
IRC				\$0	
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0	
PDC East				\$0	
NCCF				\$0	
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0	
CRDF				\$0	
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0	
MLDF				\$0	
Cloud Storage				\$0	
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0	
Sub-total	1	521		\$7,089,500	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team					
Items		Number of Items		Total	
Lieutenant			0	\$0	
Sergeant			1	\$172,000	
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000	
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000	
Sub-total			4	\$487,000	
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)					
				\$77,000	
Total I = a + b + c =				\$7,653,500	
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2					
				Total	
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,417,900	
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000	
c. Services & Supplies				\$77,000	
Total II = a + b + c =				\$1,981,900	
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years					
Grand Total = I + II =				\$9,635,400	

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 a iii**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording				
a. MCJ Only				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF				\$0
IRC				\$0
PDC Video Storage Center				\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)				\$0
PDC East				\$0
NCCF				\$0
CRDF Video Storage Center				\$0
CRDF				\$0
MLDC Video Storage Center				\$0
MLDF				\$0
Cloud Storage			\$7,724,194	\$7,724,194
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	521		\$8,889,694
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			0	\$0
Sergeant			1	\$172,000
Deputy Sheriff			1	\$137,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			2	\$178,000
Sub-total			4	\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$77,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$9,453,694
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$1,777,939
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$487,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$77,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$2,341,939
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				
Grand Total = I + II =				\$11,795,633

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 b i**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
i. DVD Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$23,667,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$1,786,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$27,931,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$4,733,400
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$1,786,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$8,997,400
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$36,928,400

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 b ii**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
ii. Network Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	1	0	\$11,838,000	\$11,838,000
MCJ		521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$7,340,000	\$7,340,000
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	1	0	\$3,042,000	\$3,042,000
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	1	0	\$2,234,000	\$2,234,000
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage				\$0
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage				\$0
Sub-total	4	3,025		\$48,121,000
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$286,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$50,885,000
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$9,624,200
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$12,388,200
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$63,273,200

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
PERSONAL VIDEO RECORDING DEVICE (PVRD) DEPLOYMENT OPTION # 18 b iii**

Option # 18 : Full Deployment / Constant On / Sworn & CA - 8 Hours of Recording				
b. All Facilities				
iii. Cloud Storage				
I. Initial Cost for Year 1				
a. Equipment				
Facilities	Storage Center	PVRDs	Unit Costs	Total
Twin Towers Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MCJ	0	521	\$1,500	\$781,500
TTCF		581	\$1,500	\$871,500
IRC		506	\$1,500	\$759,000
PDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
PDC South (includes North Facility)		262	\$15,000	\$3,930,000
PDC East		122	\$15,000	\$1,830,000
NCCF		449	\$15,000	\$6,735,000
CRDF Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
CRDF		334	\$15,000	\$5,010,000
MLDC Video Storage Center	0	0	\$0	\$0
MLDF		250	\$15,000	\$3,750,000
Cloud Storage			\$43,565,681	\$43,565,681
Extra Licenses for Cloud Storage			\$384,000	\$384,000
Sub-total	0	3,025		\$67,616,681
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				
Items		Number of Items		Total
Lieutenant			1	\$200,000
Sergeant			4	\$700,000
Deputy Sheriff			9	\$1,222,000
IT Technical Support Analyst I			4	\$356,000
Sub-total			18	\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies (including maintenance)				
				\$286,000
Total I = a + b + c =				\$70,380,681
II. Annual Recurrent Cost for Year 2				
a. Annual Maintenance (20% of cost of Equipment)				\$13,523,336
b. Staff Cost for the Video management Team				\$2,478,000
c. Services & Supplies				\$286,000
Total II = a + b + c =				\$16,287,336
III. Total Cost Of Ownership for First Two (2) Years				Grand Total
Grand Total = I + II =				\$86,668,017

Attachment #93

PVRD Comparison Matrix

Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) Technology

CATEGORY	VIEVU PVR-LE2	TASER AXON FLEX	MARTEL DIGITAL VIDSHIELD	STALKER RADAR STALKERVUE
Dimensions	3"x1.75"x.75" (without clip)	Camera: 3.2"x0.8"x0.7" Controller: 2.6"x.76"x3.3"	2.2"x3.8"x1.0"	3.77"x2.48"x.82"
Weight	3.5 ounces (with clip)	0.53 ounces (camera); 3.28 ounces (controller)	2 ounces	10 ounces
Placement/Mounting Options	chest or belt	multiple mounting options including head, collar and glasses	chest	chest
Activation method	Panel can be slid down for on, up for off	double press push-button start; 3 second hold to stop	one touch recording function	push button
Data Storage	4GB internal memory; up to 4 hours of video/audio	up to 13 hours video/audio	32 micro SD card, up to 8.5 hours	8 GB memory, up to 20 hours of video
Field of Vision	71 degrees	75 degrees	120 degrees	120 degree viewing angle
Video Resolution	VGA 640x480	640x480	1080P	640x480
Frames Per Second	30	up to 30		30
Photo/Video Format	.AVI MPG4	.MP4	.AVI, .MP4, .MOV	.AVI, .JPEG, .MPEG4
Playback screen	no	optional viewer	2" TFT LCD LTPS display on device	1.4" color LCD panel on device, optional wireless remote viewer/controller
Screenshot capability	*	yes, but will have to use Evidence.com	yes	no
Security/Safeguards	yes	yes	yes	no
Battery	re-chargeable built in battery	re-chargeable lithium ion polymer Flex controller (interchangeable)	*	user changeable cell phone battery
Battery Life Indicator	LED status light	LED status light	*	LCD panel on device shows battery level
Battery Life/Standby Time	up to 4 hours	12+ hours	*	8 hours
Charge Time	up to 3 hours	5-6 hours	*	4 hours
Recording Battery Life	4 hour	12+ hours	*	6 hours
Recording indicator	Green window and flashing LED	flashing color LED and audible beeps	*	red light on and blinking light on LDC
Environment Testing	Ruggedized rubber case; IPX5 rating	IPX2 rating; 6 foot drop test	waterproof IP67	ruggedized body
Still photo capability	no	can create still photo from video recording	yes; 12 MP	yes
Date/time stamp	yes; embedded	yes; metadata, watermark	yes	yes
Recording Buffer Capability	no	30 second pre-event recording buffer	no	no
Low Light Capability	yes	yes, Retina Low Light. <0.1 Lux	yes	yes
GPS Capability	no	yes	no	no
Other Accessories & Capabilities	Car Kit	15+ mounting options, docking station, optional viewer with sync capability for immediate playback, viewfinder and adding title, case ID and categories to videos.	night vision capable; 4x digital zoom	tilting camera, IR LEDs, optional wireless remote control/previewer; ability to record audio only
Optional Video Software	VieVu VERIPATROL software system	Evidence Sync Software	*	no
Operating System	Windows XP, Vista, 7	Evidence.com browser based. Evidence Sync works on PCs. Cameras sync with any Android or iOS devices for viewing in the field.	*	Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7, MAC OSX, Linux
Download method	mini USB cable plugged into PVR and computer and uploads through VERIPATROL client application	(Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) system, uploads videos and charges batteries	*	USB connector
Cost	\$899.95	\$1000 (per kit)		\$699.00-\$899.00
*not specified				

Personal Video Recording Device (PVRD) Technology

CATEGORY	EHS VIDMIC	LEA SCORPION MICRODV	DIGITAL ALLY FIRSTVU
Dimensions	*	2.17"x.85"x.78"	2.7"x4.3"x1"
Weight	*	1.7 ounces	6.5 ounces
Placement/Mounting Options	chest	chest, hat, helmet, jacket, vest	chest, belt, lanyard, pocket
Activation method	one button start/stop	Record start/stop button on top of camera	one button start/stop
Data Storage	internal 1G flash memory	2GB micro SD card; supports up to 16GB memory card	16 GB internal memory chip, optional micro SD cards
Field of Vision	63 degrees	80 degrees	133 degrees
Video Resolution	320x240	640x480	VGA 640x480; 30 frames per second
Frames Per Second	*	30	30
Photo/Video Format	.JPEG, .MPEG	.AVI	.AVI, .JPEG
Playback screen	1.5" color display	no	2.2" LCD color LCD monitor on device
Screenshot capability	*	no	yes
Security/Safeguards	*	no	yes
Battery	Internal	Internal re-chargeable	Re-chargeable, removable battery pack
Battery Life Indicator	no	Color changing LED	LED indicators
Battery Life/Standby Time	minimum 3 hours	250 hours	12 hours
Charge Time	*	2 hours	12-16 Hour Initial Charge, 2.5-3 Hours Subsequent Charge Time
Recording Battery Life	*	2 hours	3 hours
Recording indicator	no	LED indicator	LED Indicator or Vibration (Covert Mode)
Environment Testing	*	optional waterproof enclosure	IP55; impact resistant
Still photo capability	*	no	yes; 2 MP
Date/time stamp	*	yes	yes; metadata
Recording Buffer Capability	no	no	30 second pre-event recording buffer
Low Light Capability	*	yes	yes
GPS Capability	no	no	no
Other Accessories & Capabilities	*	voice and sound activated recording	recording buffer, optional earpiece for playback; white LEDs
Optional Video Software	*	integrates with most LE Digital management Software.	yes
Operating System	*	Windows 2000, XP, Vista 32, Windows 7	Compatible with Windows XP/7
Download method	*	USB connector or Thumb Drive Adapter	USB or optional micro SD card
Cost		\$120.00	\$795.00 (Retail) - Quantity Discounts Offered
*not specified			

Attachment #94

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE I**

Strategic / Event Based / Phase I

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE I - 2 Hours

	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
MCJ ONLY OPTION # 1 a ii	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			\$	311,000.00
OPTION # 1 b ii				
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,476,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	356,000.00
	CRDF		\$	311,000.00
	MLDC		\$	311,000.00
			\$	4,454,000.00
TCF OPTION # 1 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 PB	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	8,552,000.00
PDC OPTION # 1 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
			\$	356,000.00
CRDF OPTION # 1 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			\$	311,000.00
MLDC OPTION # 1 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			\$	311,000.00

Strategic / Event Based / Phase I

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE I - 4 Hours

	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
MCJ ONLY OPTION # 2 a ii	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
				\$
OPTION # 2 b ii				
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,476,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	3,458,000.00
	CRDF		\$	356,000.00
	MLDC		\$	311,000.00
			\$	7,601,000.00
TCF OPTION # 2 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 PB	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
				\$
PDC OPTION # 2 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 PB	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
				\$
CRDF OPTION # 2 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
				\$
MLDC OPTION # 2 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
				\$

Strategic / Event Based / Phase I

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE I - 8 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 3 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1	\$ 8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		\$ -
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1	\$ 800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		\$ -
			\$ 3,458,000.00	

OPTION # 3 b ii

Twin Towers Complex		\$ 3,676,000.00
PDC Complex		\$ 3,458,000.00
CRDF		\$ 1,208,000.00
MLDC		\$ 356,000.00
		\$ 8,698,000.00

TCF OPTION # 3 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2	\$ 16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1	\$ 10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1	\$ 1,000,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00		\$ -
			\$ 3,676,000.00	

PDC OPTION# 3 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1	\$ 8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		\$ -
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1	\$ 800,000.00
			\$ 3,458,000.00	

CRDF OPTION# 3 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$ 250,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1	\$ 8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		\$ -
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		\$ -
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1	\$ 800,000.00
			\$ 1,208,000.00	

MLDC OPTION# 3 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$ 250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1	\$ 8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1	\$ 38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1	\$ 15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	1	\$ 30,000.00
Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1	\$ 15,000.00	
			\$ 356,000.00	

Attachment #95

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE II**

Strategic / Event Based / Phase II

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE II - 2 Hours

	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
MCI ONLY OPTION # 4 a ii	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
				\$
<hr/>				
	OPTION # 4 b ii			
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,492,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	3,476,000.00
	CRDF		\$	356,000.00
	MLDC		\$	311,000.00
			\$	7,635,000.00
<hr/>				
TCF OPTION # 4 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	4 \$	32,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	3,492,000.00
<hr/>				
PCD OPTION # 4 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00		\$
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	3,476,000.00
<hr/>				
CRDF OPTION # 4 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
			\$	356,000.00
<hr/>				
MLDC OPTION # 4 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00		\$
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			\$	311,000.00

Strategic / Event Based / Phase II

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE II - 4 Hours

	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00
MCJ ONLY	Application server	\$ 8,000.00		1	\$ 8,000.00
OPTION # 5 a ii	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00			-
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00			-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00		1	\$ 800,000.00
					\$ 3,458,000.00
OPTION # 5 b ii					
	Twin Towers Complex		\$		3,692,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$		3,476,000.00
	CRDF		\$		1,226,000.00
	MLDC		\$		356,000.00
					\$ 8,750,000.00
TCF	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00
OPTION # 5 b ii	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00		4	\$ 32,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		1	\$ 10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00			-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		1	\$ 1,000,000.00
					\$ 3,692,000.00
PDC	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00
OPTION # 5 b ii	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00		2	\$ 16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		1	\$ 10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00			-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00		1	\$ 800,000.00
					\$ 3,476,000.00
CRDF	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$		250,000.00
OPTION # 5 b ii	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00		2	\$ 16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00		1	\$ 10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00			-
	Storage - 0.9 PB	\$ 800,000.00		1	\$ 800,000.00
					\$ 1,226,000.00
MLDC	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$		250,000.00
OPTION # 5 b ii	Application server	\$8,000.00		1	\$ 8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM				
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00		1	\$ 38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00		1	\$ 15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00		1	\$ 30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00		1	\$ 15,000.00
					\$ 356,000.00

Strategic / Event Based / Phase II

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE II - 8 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 6 a ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity 4.5 \$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	PB \$ 800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00	
			\$	<u>3,658,000.00</u>	

OPTION # 6 b ii

Twin Towers Complex	\$	4,492,000.00
PDC Complex	\$	3,676,000.00
CRDF	\$	1,408,000.00
MLDC	\$	356,000.00
	\$	<u>9,932,000.00</u>

TCF OPTION # 6 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	4 \$	32,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-	
		\$	<u>4,492,000.00</u>		

PDC OPTION# 6 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-	
		\$	<u>3,676,000.00</u>		

CRDF OPTION# 6 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-	
		\$	<u>1,408,000.00</u>		

MLDC OPTION# 6 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00	
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00	
	MEDIUM SYSTEM				
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00	
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00	
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00	
Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00		
		\$	<u>356,000.00</u>		

Attachment #96

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE III**

Strategic / Event Based / Phase III

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE III - 2 Hours

	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
MCJ ONLY OPTION # 7 a ii	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	3,484,000.00
OPTION # 7 b ii				
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,716,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	3,476,000.00
	CRDF		\$	1,226,000.00
	MLDC		\$	356,000.00
			\$	8,774,000.00
TCF OPTION # 7 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	7 \$	56,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
			\$	3,716,000.00
PDC OPTION # 7 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 0.9 \$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	petabytes \$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	3,476,000.00
CRDF OPTION # 7 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 0.9 \$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	petabytes \$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	1,226,000.00
MLDC OPTION # 7 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
			\$	356,000.00

Strategic / Event Based / Phase III

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE III - 4 Hours

MCI ONLY OPTION # 8 a ii	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3	\$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 1.8	\$	1,800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00
					\$	<u>3,684,000.00</u>	
OPTION # 8 b ii							
Twin Towers Complex							
			\$		4,516,000.00		
PDC Complex							
			\$		3,684,000.00		
CRDF							
			\$		1,426,000.00		
MLDC							
			\$		<u>3,476,000.00</u>		
			\$		13,102,000.00		
TCF OPTION # 8 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	7	\$	56,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	\$		-	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00	\$		-	
			\$		<u>4,516,000.00</u>		
PDC OPTION # 8 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3	\$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	\$		-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00	
				\$		<u>3,684,000.00</u>	
CRDF OPTION # 8 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$		250,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	2	\$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 1.8	\$	1,800,000.00	\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00
				\$		<u>1,426,000.00</u>	
MLDC OPTION # 8 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$		2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)		\$		500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$		150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	2	\$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	\$		-	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00	1	\$	800,000.00	
			\$		<u>3,476,000.00</u>		

Strategic / Event Based / Phase III

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED / PHASE III - 8 Hours

MCI ONLY OPTION # 9 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 3.6	\$	1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	-
					\$	<u>4,484,000.00</u>

OPTION # 9 b ii

Twin Towers Complex			\$	6,316,000.00
PDC Complex			\$	4,484,000.00
CRDF			\$	2,226,000.00
MLDC			\$	<u>3,458,000.00</u>
			\$	16,484,000.00

TCF OPTION # 9 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	7 \$	56,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 7.2	\$	1,800,000.00	2 \$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	\$	<u>-</u>
				\$	6,316,000.00	

PDC OPTION # 9 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB		\$	1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes		\$	1,000,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	\$	<u>-</u>
				\$	4,484,000.00	

CRDF OPTION # 9 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$	250,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	2 \$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB		\$	1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes		\$	1,000,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	\$	<u>-</u>
				\$	2,226,000.00	

MLDC OPTION # 9 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	\$	-	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB		\$	1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes		\$	1,000,000.00	\$	-
Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	1 \$	<u>800,000.00</u>	
				\$	3,458,000.00	

Attachment #97

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
SERGEANTS ONLY**

Sergeants Only

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED /SGTs ONLY - 2 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 10 a ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	\$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			<hr/>	
			\$	311,000.00

OPTION # 10 b ii

Twin Towers Complex		\$	356,000.00	
PDC Complex		\$	311,000.00	
CRDF		\$	311,000.00	
MLDC		\$	311,000.00	
			<hr/>	
		\$	1,289,000.00	

TCF OPTION # 10 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
			<hr/>	
		\$	356,000.00	

PDC OPTION # 10 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			<hr/>	
		\$	311,000.00	

CRDF OPTION # 10 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			<hr/>	
		\$	311,000.00	

MLDF OPTION # 10 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			<hr/>	
		\$	311,000.00	

Sergeants Only

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED /SGTs ONLY - 4 Hours

		Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
MCJ ONLY OPTION # 11 a ii		Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
		MEDIUM SYSTEM			
		Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
		Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
					\$
OPTION # 11 b ii					
		Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,458,000.00
		PDC Complex		\$	356,000.00
		CRDF		\$	311,000.00
		MLDC		\$	<u>311,000.00</u>
				\$	4,436,000.00
TCF OPTION # 11 b ii		Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
		Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
		Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
		Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
		Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-
		STORAGECapacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
		Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$	-
		Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	<u>800,000.00</u>
				\$	3,458,000.00
PDC OPTION # 11 b ii		Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
		Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
		MEDIUM SYSTEM			
		Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
		Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
				\$	<u>356,000.00</u>
CRDF OPTION # 11 b ii		Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
		Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
		MEDIUM SYSTEM			
		Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
		Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
				\$	<u>311,000.00</u>
MLDF OPTION # 11 b ii		Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
		Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
		MEDIUM SYSTEM			
		Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
		Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
		Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
				\$	<u>311,000.00</u>

Sergeants Only

STRATEGIC / EVENT BASED /SGTs ONLY - 8 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 12 a ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	0 \$	-
	STORAGE	Capacity of 0.9 \$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	petabytes \$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
				<u>\$ 3,458,000.00</u>
OPTION # 12 b ii				
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	3,658,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	3,458,000.00
	CRDF		\$	356,000.00
	MLDC		\$	311,000.00
			<u>\$</u>	<u>7,783,000.00</u>
TCF OPTION # 12 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-
			<u>\$</u>	<u>3,658,000.00</u>
PDC OPTION # 12 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	\$	-
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			<u>\$</u>	<u>3,458,000.00</u>
CRDF OPTION # 12 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
			<u>\$</u>	<u>356,000.00</u>
MLDF OPTION # 12 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	180 Terabytes \$30,000.00	\$	-
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	\$	-
			<u>\$</u>	<u>311,000.00</u>

Attachment #98

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
FULL DEPLOYMENT / SWORN ONLY**

Full Deployment / Sworn Only

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN ONLY - 2 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 13 a ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	5 \$	40,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
			\$	<u>3,700,000.00</u>

OPTION # 13 b ii

Twin Towers Complex		\$	4,566,000.00
PDC Complex		\$	3,742,000.00
CRDF		\$	1,234,000.00
MLDC		\$	106,000.00
		\$	<u>9,648,000.00</u>

TCF OPTION # 13 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	12 \$	96,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	2 \$	20,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	0 \$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	0 \$	-
			\$	<u>4,566,000.00</u>

PDC OPTION # 13 b ii	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	9 \$	72,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	2 \$	20,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	0 \$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	0 \$	-
			\$	<u>3,742,000.00</u>

CRDF OPTION # 13 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER		\$	250,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 0.9 \$ 1,800,000.00	0 \$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	petabytes \$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	<u>1,234,000.00</u>

MLDC OPTION # 13 b ii	Application server	\$8,000.00	1 \$	8,000.00
	MEDIUM SYSTEM			
	Enclosure	\$38,000.00	1 \$	38,000.00
	Hard Drives (180 TB)	Capacity of \$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00
	Enclosure	360 Terabytes \$30,000.00	1 \$	30,000.00
Hard Drives (180 TB)	\$15,000.00	1 \$	15,000.00	
			\$	<u>106,000.00</u>

Full Deployment / Sworn Only

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN ONLY - 4 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 14 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	5	\$	40,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00	
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00		\$	-	
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-	
					\$	<u>4,500,000.00</u>	
OPTION # 14 b ii							
Twin Towers Complex				\$	6,366,000.00		
PDC Complex				\$	4,516,000.00		
CRDF				\$	1,434,000.00		
MLDC				\$	<u>1,226,000.00</u>		
				\$	13,542,000.00		
TCF OPTION # 14 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	12	\$	96,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	2	\$	20,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 7.2	\$	1,800,000.00	2	\$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00		\$	-
					\$	<u>6,366,000.00</u>	
PDC OPTION # 14 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	7	\$	56,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 3.6	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	0	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	0	\$	-
					\$	<u>4,516,000.00</u>	
CRDF OPTION # 14 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$	250,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3	\$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 1.8	\$	1,800,000.00	0	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00
					\$	<u>1,434,000.00</u>	
MLDC OPTION # 14 b ii	Room Preparation			\$	250,000.00		
	HVAC, RACKS,						
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	2	\$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 0.9	\$	1,800,000.00	0	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	800,000.00	1	\$	800,000.00
				\$	<u>1,226,000.00</u>		

Full Deployment / Sworn Only

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN ONLY - 8 Hours

MCI ONLY OPTION # 15 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	5	\$	40,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity 4.5	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	PB	\$	800,000.00	1	\$	800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes		\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-
				\$	<u>5,300,000.00</u>		
OPTION # 15 b ii							
Twin Towers Complex				\$	8,966,000.00		
PDC Complex				\$	6,316,000.00		
CRDF				\$	2,234,000.00		
MLDC				\$	1,426,000.00		
				\$	<u>18,942,000.00</u>		
TCF OPTION # 15 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	12	\$	96,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	2	\$	20,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of	\$	1,800,000.00	3	\$	5,400,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	11.7 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	1	\$	800,000.00
				\$	<u>8,966,000.00</u>		
PDC OPTION # 15 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00		
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	7	\$	56,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 7.2	\$	1,800,000.00	2	\$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	0	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes		\$	800,000.00	0	\$	-
				\$	<u>6,316,000.00</u>		
CRDF OPTION # 15 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$	250,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3	\$	24,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 3.6	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-
				\$	<u>2,234,000.00</u>		
MLDC OPTION # 15 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$	250,000.00		
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00		
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	2	\$	16,000.00	
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00	
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	Capacity of 1.8	\$	1,800,000.00	0	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00
				\$	<u>1,426,000.00</u>		

Attachment #99

**PVRD RECORDING CALCULATIONS
FULL DEPLOYMENT / SWORN & CA**

Full Deployment / Sworn CA

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN & CA - 2 Hours

	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
MCJ ONLY	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	6 \$	48,000.00
OPTION # 16 a ii	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
			\$	3,708,000.00
OPTION # 16 b ii				
	Twin Towers Complex		\$	7,258,000.00
	PDC Complex		\$	4,542,000.00
	CRDF		\$	1,434,000.00
	MLDC		\$	1,234,000.00
			\$	14,468,000.00
TCF	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
OPTION # 16 b ii	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	21 \$	168,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	4 \$	40,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	2 \$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	7,258,000.00
PDC	Modular Data Center		\$	2,000,000.00
OPTION # 16 b ii	Electrical (POWER)		\$	500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	9 \$	72,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	2 \$	20,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	0 \$	-
			\$	4,542,000.00
CRDF	Room Preparation		\$	250,000.00
OPTION # 16 b ii	HVAC, RACKS,		\$	150,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	0 \$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
			\$	1,434,000.00
MLDC	Room Preparation		\$	250,000.00
OPTION # 16 b ii	HVAC, RACKS,		\$	150,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB		\$	150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	0 \$	-
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
			\$	1,234,000.00

Full Deployment / Sworn CA

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN & CA - 4 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 17 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	6	\$	48,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00		\$	-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00		\$	-
					\$	<u>4,508,000.00</u>

OPTION # 17 b ii

Twin Towers Complex				\$	7,438,000.00
PDC Complex				\$	5,340,000.00
CRDF				\$	2,242,000.00
MLDC				\$	1,434,000.00
				\$	<u>16,454,000.00</u>

TCF OPTION # 17 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	21	\$	168,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	2	\$	20,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	2	\$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00
					\$	<u>7,438,000.00</u>

PDC OPTION # 17 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$	2,000,000.00	
	Electrical (POWER)			\$	500,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	10	\$	80,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00	1	\$	800,000.00
				\$	<u>5,340,000.00</u>	

CRDF OPTION # 17 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$	250,000.00	
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	4	\$	32,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	1	\$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$	800,000.00	0	\$	-
				\$	<u>2,242,000.00</u>	

MLDC OPTION # 17 b ii	Room Preparation			\$	250,000.00	
	HVAC, RACKS,					
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$	150,000.00	
	Application server	\$	8,000.00	3	\$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$	10,000.00	1	\$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$	1,800,000.00	0	\$	-
Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$	1,000,000.00	1	\$	1,000,000.00	
				\$	<u>1,434,000.00</u>	

Full Deployment / Sworn CA

FULL DEPLOYMENT / EVENT BASED / SWORN & CA - 8 Hours

MCJ ONLY OPTION # 18 a ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	6 \$	48,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	2 \$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00		-
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		-
				\$ 6,308,000.00

OPTION # 18 b ii

Twin Towers Complex	\$ 11,838,000.00
PDC Complex	\$ 7,340,000.00
CRDF	\$ 3,042,000.00
MLDC	\$ 2,234,000.00
	\$ 24,454,000.00

TCF OPTION # 18 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	21 \$	168,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	2 \$	20,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	5 \$	9,000,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00		-
				\$ 11,838,000.00

PDC OPTION # 18 b ii	Modular Data Center			\$ 2,000,000.00
	Electrical (POWER)			\$ 500,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	10 \$	80,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	2 \$	3,600,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00	1 \$	1,000,000.00
				\$ 7,340,000.00

CRDF OPTION # 18 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$ 250,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	4 \$	32,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 0.9 Petabytes	\$ 800,000.00	1 \$	800,000.00
				\$ 3,042,000.00

MLDC OPTION # 18 b ii	Room Preparation HVAC, RACKS, POWER			\$ 250,000.00
	Fiber to core 10GB			\$ 150,000.00
	Application server	\$ 8,000.00	3 \$	24,000.00
	Fiber Channel	\$ 10,000.00	1 \$	10,000.00
	STORAGE Capacity 3.6 PB	\$ 1,800,000.00	1 \$	1,800,000.00
	Storage - 1.8 Petabytes	\$ 1,000,000.00		-
				\$ 2,234,000.00



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



November 21, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review (OIR). In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the October 23, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, OIR, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department has installed all 705 cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). As of May 31, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The Department is installing cameras at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Currently, 720 cameras have been installed at TTCF (354 recording) and 85 cameras have been installed at IRC (63 recording).

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

Data Storage

The servers and storage equipment, together, provide storage of video footage. They were deployed the first quarter of 2012. Additional hard drives and storage enclosures have been deployed to provide long-term storage of the video footage. Technicians are analyzing equipment efficiency and storage capacity as cameras are added to the storage system. Options regarding the expansion of video storage have been considered in order to meet legal and Board approved requirements for archived video, while ensuring quality resolution at various frame rates.

The network upgrade for MCJ was completed at the end of April 2012. The installation of the servers and storage equipment was completed at the end of May 2012. The network upgrade for all of TTCF and IRC is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in November 2012. The remaining cameras for TTCF and IRC are scheduled to be brought on line in December 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Policy

The Sheriff's Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department is finalizing its policies regarding the review of video recordings involving a use of force. Personnel are required to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All Deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures (MPP) and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a "Force Prevention" policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the CDM and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, MCJ began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The CDM, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Department is reexamining the current policies.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on October 16, 2012, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review (OIR). The next CFRC is scheduled for December 4, 2012. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 51 cases. Of those, 5 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now two sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- *Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- *Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2012*

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the ACLU, Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided your Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. The

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Department is currently working with the CEO to identify funding for this recommendation.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since inception (November 2011), the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 182 incidents and has responded to 97 incidents. Year to date in 2012, the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 175 incidents and has responded to 94 incidents. The remaining cases that the CFRT did not respond to, did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

- XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Feasibility study is ongoing.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results have been presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review (CAR) meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track Career Path proposal, and is also working with the CEO's Classification Unit regarding its implementation. The Department continues to conduct informational meetings concerning the proposal with the CEO, ALADS, and PPOA.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

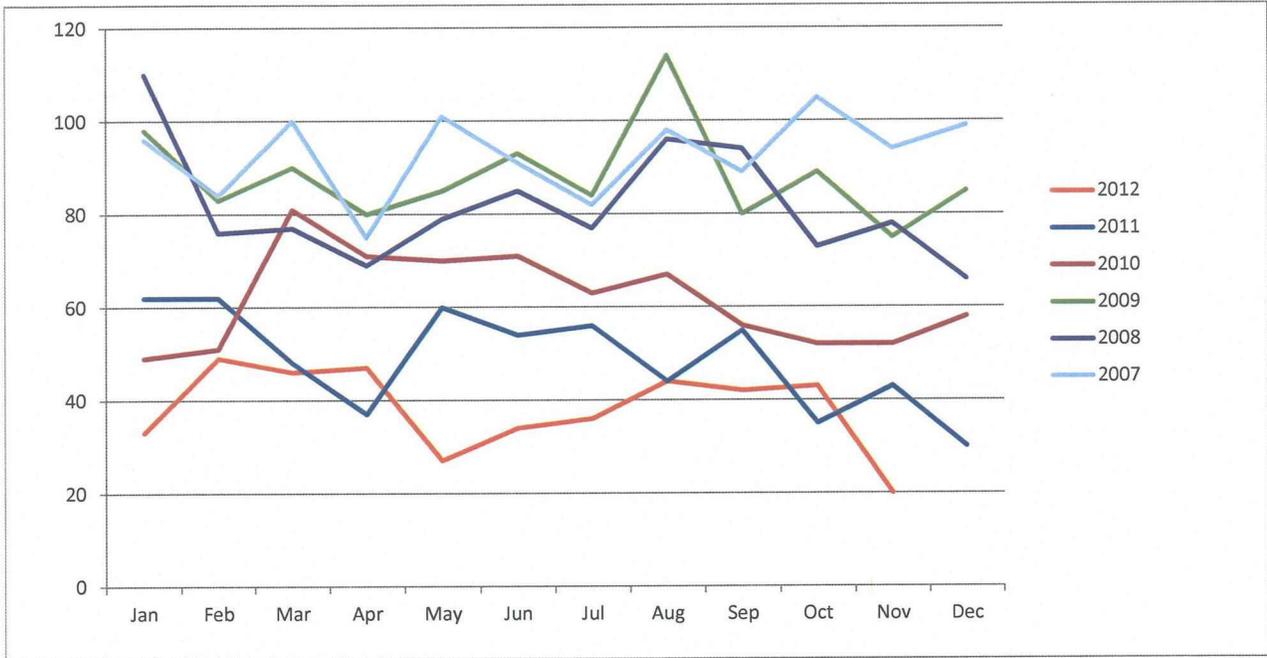
On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of November 13, 2012, 487 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association, and the Public Safety CARs meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012



Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total Incidents					
Jan	96	110	98	49	62	33
Feb	84	76	83	51	62	49
Mar	100	77	90	81	48	46
Apr	75	69	80	71	37	47
May	101	79	85	70	60	27
Jun	91	85	93	71	54	34
Jul	82	77	84	63	56	36
Aug	98	96	114	67	44	44
Sep	89	94	80	56	55	42
Oct	105	73	89	52	35	43
Nov	94	78	75	52	43	20
Dec	99	66	85	58	30	
Grand Total	1114	980	1056	741	586	421
Percentage Difference		-12.03%	7.76%	-29.83%	-20.92%	-21.89%

2012 Numbers reflect the difference between the same time span from 2011.

*Totals presented are as of 11/17/2012



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

2011

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	8	6	14	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	17	5	22	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
SOUTH ANNEX			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	8
TOTAL	44	18	62	49	13	62	38	10	48	31	6	37	43	17	60	41	13	54

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	5	9	6	6	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
SOUTH ANNEX			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTAL	44	12	56	39	5	44	39	16	55	20	15	35	19	24	43	14	16	30

2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	9	4	13	4	3	7	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0	1	1	1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
SOUTH ANNEX	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	2	4			0	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	12	21	33	25	24	49	24	22	46	23	25	48	16	11	27	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2		2			0
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0	1	1	2			0		2	2			0
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	3	4	2	2	2			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	7	3	10	6	2	8	6	8	14	1	5	6			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	5	2	7			0
SOUTH ANNEX			0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2		1	1		2	2	2	2	2			0			0
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	7	2	9	1	2	3			0
TOTAL	18	18	36	24	21	45	22	20	42	23	20	43	10	13	23	0	0	0

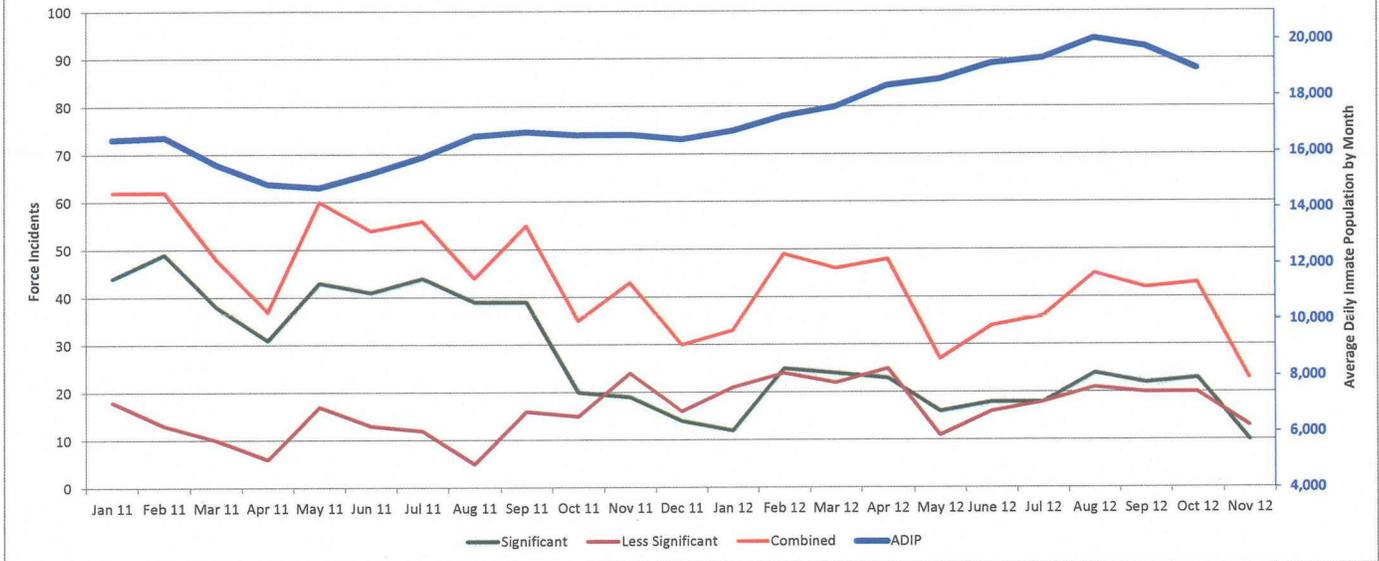
CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 YTD Totals			2012 Projection**			Projected % Change**		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	15	29	44	17	33	50	-73%	10%	-46%
CST	1	1	2	5	3	8	6	3	9	500%	200%	350%
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	8	10	18	9	11	20	-18%	0%	-9%
IRC	84	26	110	20	37	57	22	42	64	-74%	62%	-42%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	139	33	172	63	55	118	71	62	133	-49%	88%	-23%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0%	-100%	-67%
NCCF	43	34	77	38	27	65	43	30	73	0%	-12%	-5%
SOUTH ANNEX	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4	N/C	N/C	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	13	7	7	14	8	8	16	-27%	300%	23%
TWIN TOWERS	68	26	94	55	42	97	62	47	109	-9%	81%	16%
TOTAL	421	165	586	215	211	426	242	237	479	-43%	44%	-18%

*Totals presented are as of 11/21/2012

**Projection based on 2012 data YTD and is only an estimate.

*** North Facility is being tracked as South Annex

Force By Month Jan 2011 to Oct 2012



Reportable force is less significant when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is significant when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

*Totals presented are as of 11/21/2012

CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT
11/13/2012
MCJ

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0
PAROLE	36	36	0
OLD IRC	24	24	0
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	55	0
VISITING	23	23	0
TOTAL:	705	705	0

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED
TOWER 1			
LEVEL 1	49	35	14
LEVEL 2	36	34	2
LEVEL 3	58	58	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	58	56	2
TOWER 2			0
LEVEL 1	48	39	9
LEVEL 2	28	28	0
LEVEL 3	64	64	0
LEVEL 4	58	58	0
LEVEL 5	58	58	0
LEVEL 6	58	58	0
LEVEL 7	60	58	2
TOTAL TWIN TOWERS:	749	720	29
IRC			
LEVEL 1	48	37	11
LEVEL 2	57	48	9
TOTAL IRC:	105	85	20
GRAND TOTAL	854	805	49



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



December 21, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review. In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the November 23, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review (OIR), and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

The Department has installed all 705 cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). As of May 31, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The Department has installed all 854 cameras at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Of those, 750 cameras have been installed at TTCF and 104 cameras have been installed at IRC. As of November 30, 2012, all cameras are online and recording.

The attached document (Camera Project Status Report) depicts the Department's current status on camera installation and the projected total of cameras.

Data Storage

The servers and storage equipment, together, provide storage of video footage. They were deployed the first quarter of 2012. Additional hard drives and storage enclosures have been deployed to provide long-term storage of the video footage. Technicians are analyzing equipment efficiency and storage capacity as cameras are added to the storage system. Options regarding the expansion of video storage have been considered in order to meet legal and Board approved requirements for archived video, while ensuring quality resolution at various frame rates.

The network upgrade for MCJ was completed at the end of April 2012. The installation of the servers and storage equipment was completed at the end of May 2012. The network upgrade for all of TTCF and IRC was completed in November 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Policy

The Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department is finalizing its policies regarding the review of video recordings involving a use of force. Personnel are required to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a "Force Prevention" policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished.

The Department will seek volunteers to pilot a one-year rotation plan among proximate jail facilities to assess the impact of such a program. The Department will report back to the Board at the conclusion of the program.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Department made some minor changes to the anti-retaliation policy to address investigative procedures. Those changes were effective December 4, 2012.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on October 16, 2012, and included oversight by the OIR. The next CFRC is scheduled for December 4, 2012. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 51 cases. Of those, 5 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Force Used by Month – Significant force vs. Less significant force*
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2012*

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The CMTF mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the ACLU, Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided the Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. The Department is currently working with the CEO to identify funding for this recommendation.

XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents. As of May 2012, the CFRT began responding to Court Services Division force incidents that met their criteria.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy. Since inception (November, 2011), the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 215 incidents and has responded to 110 incidents. Year to date in 2012, the CFRT has been notified/consulted on 186 incidents and has responded to 98 incidents. The remaining cases the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

- XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.**

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

- XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.**

Feasibility study is ongoing.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results have been presented to the CEO, Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS), Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA), and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review (CAR) meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track Career Path proposal, and is also working with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation. The Department continues to conduct informational meetings concerning the proposal with the CEO, ALADS, and PPOA.

- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

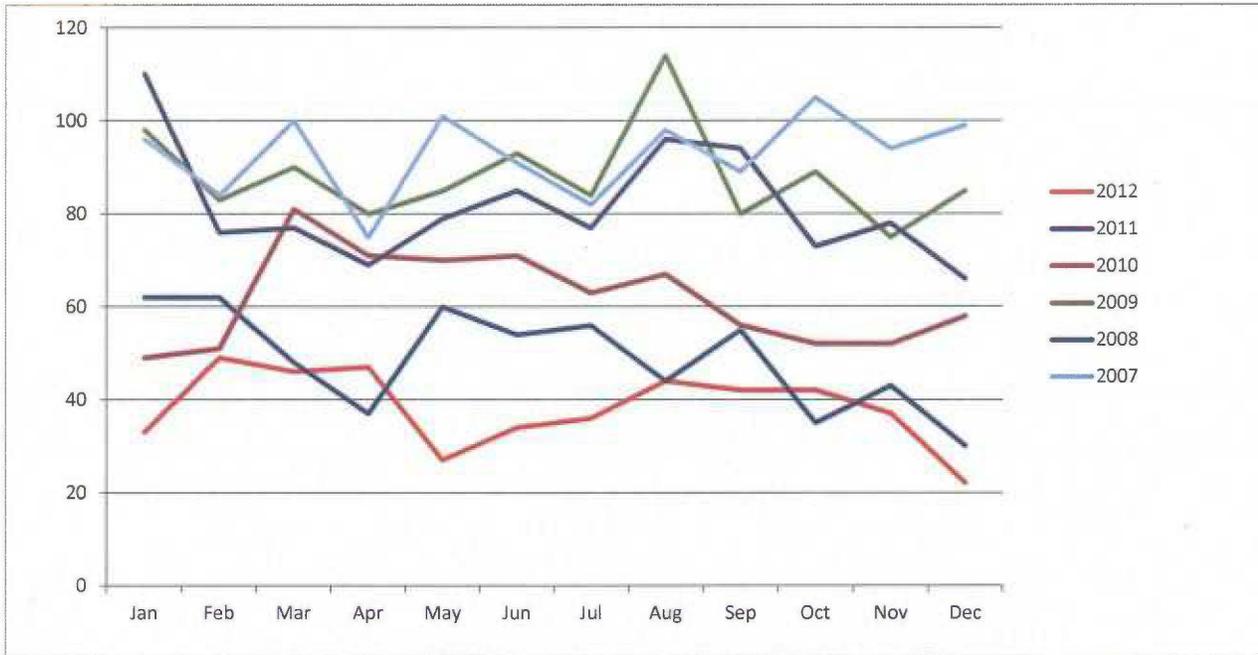
On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of December 13, 2012, 502 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety CAR meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2012



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Month	Total Incidents					
Jan	96	110	98	49	62	33
Feb	84	76	83	51	62	49
Mar	100	77	90	81	48	46
Apr	75	69	80	71	37	47
May	101	79	85	70	60	27
Jun	91	85	93	71	54	34
Jul	82	77	84	63	56	36
Aug	98	96	114	67	44	44
Sep	89	94	80	56	55	42
Oct	105	73	89	52	35	42
Nov	94	78	75	52	43	37
Dec	99	66	85	58	30	22
Grand Total	1114	980	1056	741	586	459
Percentage Difference		-12.03%	7.76%	-29.83%	-20.92%	-20.03%

2012 Numbers reflect the difference between the same time span from 2011.

*Totals presented are as of 12/15/2012



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011																	
	January 2011			February 2011			March 2011			April 2011			May 2011			June 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	6	2	8	8	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	10	1	11
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	3	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
IRC	9	3	12	9	1	10	12	1	13	10	0	10	8	6	14	8	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	2	11	17	5	22	10	3	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	3	4	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	7	4	11
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	8
TOTAL	44	18	62	49	11	60	38	10	48	31	5	36	41	17	58	41	13	54

CUSTODY DIVISION	2011																	
	July 2011			August 2011			September 2011			October 2011			November 2011			December 2011		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	3	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	5	9	7	5	12	3	4	7
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	5
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	4	11	3	5	8	4	3	7
TOTAL	44	12	56	39	5	44	38	16	54	20	19	39	20	23	43	14	16	30

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012																	
	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	2	4	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	12	21	33	25	24	49	24	22	46	22	25	47	16	11	27	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012																	
	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	2	4	0	1	1
CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	1
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	2	8	6	8	14	1	9	10	3	5	8
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	6	5	11	2	3	5
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	4	6	1	4	5
TOTAL	18	18	36	23	21	44	22	20	42	24	18	42	13	25	38	6	16	21

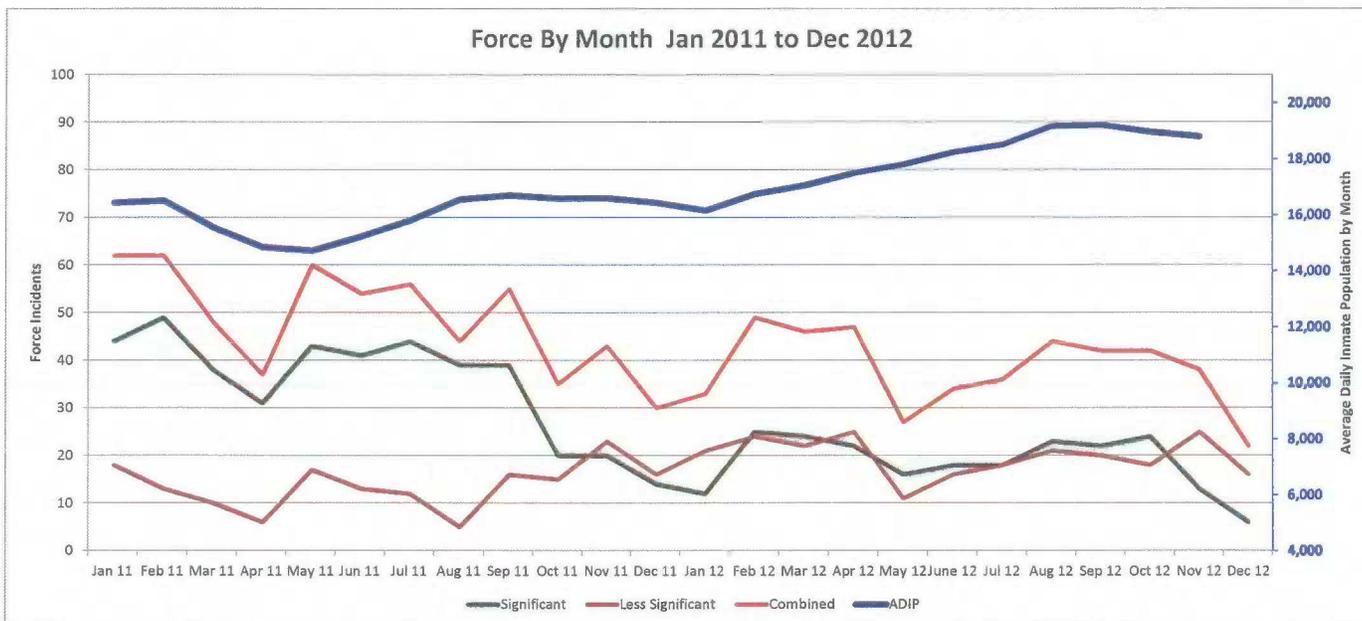
CUSTODY DIVISION	2011 Totals			2012 YTD Totals			2012 Projection**			Projected % Change**		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	63	30	93	15	32	47	16	33	49	-75%	10%	-47%
CST	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	3	8	400%	200%	300%
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	9	11	20	9	11	20	-18%	0%	-9%
IRC	84	26	110	20	39	59	21	40	61	-75%	54%	-45%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	140	32	172	64	64	128	66	66	132	-53%	106%	-23%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0%	-100%	-67%
NCCF	43	34	77	41	33	74	43	34	77	0%	0%	0%
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4	N/C	N/C	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	13	7	7	14	7	7	14	-36%	250%	8%
TWIN TOWERS	68	26	94	58	47	105	60	49	109	-12%	88%	16%
TOTAL	422	164	586	223	237	460	231	244	475	-45%	49%	-19%

*Totals presented are as of 12/18/2012

**Projection based on 2012 data YTD and is only an estimate.

* North Facility Re-Opened as own facility on 12/09/12.

Force By Month Jan 2011 to Dec 2012



Reportable force is **less significant** when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is **significant** when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

*Totals presented are as of 12/18/2012

CAMERA PROJECT STATUS REPORT
11/27/2012
MCJ

MEN CENTRAL JAIL	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED	OPERATIONAL & RECORDING
1750 FLOOR	42	42	0	42
2000 FLOOR	139	139	0	139
3000 FLOOR	146	146	0	146
4000 FLOOR	97	97	0	97
5000 FLOOR	42	42	0	42
9000 FLOOR	24	24	0	24
6000 FLOOR	25	25	0	25
7000 FLOOR	23	23	0	23
8000 FLOOR	29	29	0	29
PAROLE	36	36	0	36
OLD IRC	24	24	0	24
BASEMENT/KITCHEN	55	55	0	55
VISITING	23	23	0	23
TOTAL:	705	705	0	705

TTCF

	CAMERAS REQUIRED	INSTALLED	NEEDED	OPERATIONAL & RECORDING
TOWER 1				
LEVEL 1	49	49	0	49
LEVEL 2	36	36	0	36
LEVEL 3	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 4	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 5	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 6	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 7	58	58	0	58
TOWER 2			0	
LEVEL 1	49	49	0	49
LEVEL 2	28	28	0	28
LEVEL 3	64	64	0	64
LEVEL 4	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 5	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 6	58	58	0	58
LEVEL 7	60	60	0	60
TOTAL TWIN TOWERS:	750	750	0	750
IRC				
LEVEL 1	48	48	0	48
LEVEL 2	56	56	0	56
TOTAL IRC:	104	104	0	104
GRAND TOTAL	854	854	0	854



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



January 28, 2013

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review (OIR). In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the December 24, 2012, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr., at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leroy D. Baca".

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

A Tradition of Service

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department has installed all cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ), Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). All cameras are operational and recording. The table below details the number of cameras and completion date for each facility:

Facility	Number of Cameras	Date Fully Completed
MCJ	705	May 31, 2012
TTCF	750	November 30, 2012
IRC	104	November 30, 2012

The Department is working with the Chief Executive Office (CEO) to identify funding for expansion of the surveillance cameras to other custody facilities.

Data Storage

The Department is currently recording and storing all video at 10 frames per second and will retain all video for a period of 12 months.

Policy

The Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires personnel to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

- II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.**

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012.

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be made of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a “Force Prevention” policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing “Unreasonable Force” (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the “Activation of

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Force/Shooting Response Teams” (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The “Unreasonable Force” and “Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams” policies were published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men’s Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, MCJ began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive “Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody” (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished.

The Department will seek volunteers to pilot a rotation plan among proximate jail facilities to assess the impact of such a program. The Department will report back to the Board at the conclusion of the program.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff’s deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Treatment of Inmates” (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. The Department redistributed the policy on

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

October 25, 2011, for an additional two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy. This included the mandate that quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the Captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Department made some minor changes to the anti-retaliation policy to address investigative procedures. Those changes were effective December 4, 2012.

VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, continues to satisfy this recommendation by ensuring privacy during force interviews.

VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, also mandates that supervisors conduct an immediate inquiry into any alleged use of force.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on January 15, 2013, and included oversight by the OIR. The next CFRC is scheduled for February 5, 2013. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 63 cases. Of those, 8 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to Internal Criminal Investigations Bureau (ICIB).

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the CEO requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

October 26, 2011, however, to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of the CMTF, it has focused its efforts to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents. Total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Monthly Force Used by Category*
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2013*

In 2012, Custody Division had 478 uses of force, a reduction of 18 percent over 2011 totals. Of that, significant force was down 45 percent.

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which was originally comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the ACLU, Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

The CMTF has been down sized to two commanders as more tasks have been concluded and many responsibilities have been transitioned to Custody Division personnel.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided the Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. The Department is currently working with the CEO to identify funding for this recommendation.

XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

The table below illustrates the frequency of CFRT responses:

Time	Notifications	Responses
Since Inception (11/2011)	224	114
2012	192	100
2013	3	2

The remaining cases the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA), and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review (CAR) meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track proposal, and also worked with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation.

As of January 2, 2013, PPOA has entered a tentative agreement and amended the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department for implementation of the Dual Track proposal. Members of the CMTF will present the Dual Track plan throughout Custody Division, Court Services Division, and Field Operations Divisions over the next several weeks. The Department has scheduled an implementation date of February 1, 2013.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment. As of January 16, 2013, 530 deputies have taken advantage of this offer, which will ultimately cause a reduction of time that deputies will serve in a custody assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety CAR meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody. The Department has scheduled an implementation date of February 1, 2013.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT MONTHLY FORCE USED BY CATEGORY

2012																		
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	1	2	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3		3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3		1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	14	6	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0	1		1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2	2		2			0	1	1	2			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	12	21	33	25	24	49	24	22	46	22	25	47	16	11	27	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3		3	3
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0	1		1			1	2	3		1		1
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	6	5	5	5
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	2	8	6	8	14	1	9	10	5	9	14
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	6	5	11	3	3	6
NORTH FACILITY			0	1		1	1		1		1	1	1		1			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2		1	1		2	2	2		2			0	1		1
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	4	6	4	7	11
TOTAL	18	18	36	23	21	44	22	20	42	24	18	42	13	24	37	13	28	41

2013																								
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2013				February 2013				March 2013				April 2013				May 2013				June 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	5	1	1	7				0				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY	1	2		3				0				0				0				0				0
IRC	2			2				0				0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	3	2	1	6				0				0				0				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF		1		1				0				0				0				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY	1			1				0				0				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS	11	1		12				0				0				0				0				0
TOTAL	23	7	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

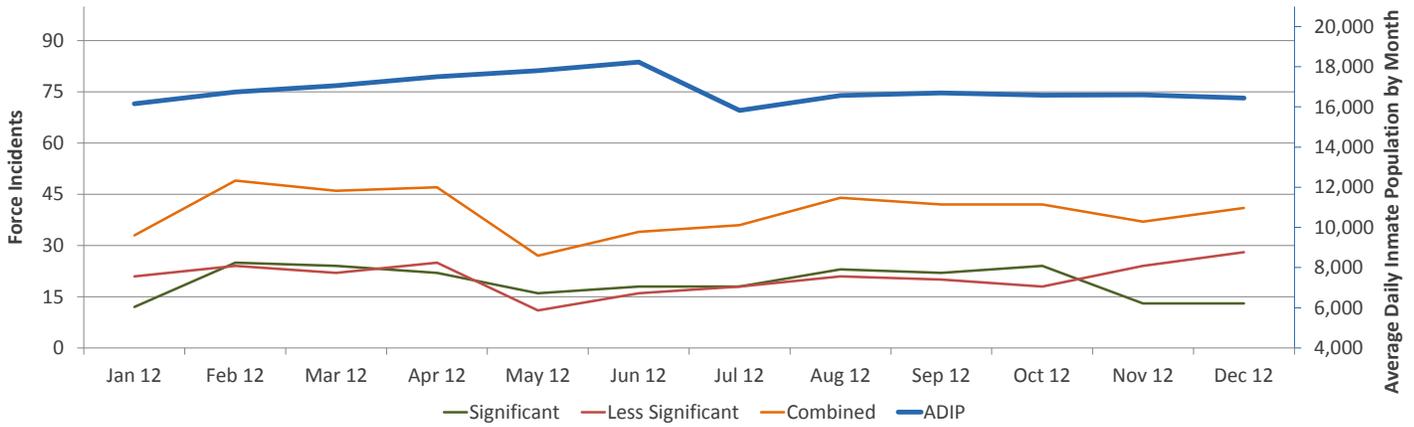
CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2013				August 2013				September 2013				October 2013				November 2013				December 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF				0				0				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
IRC				0				0				0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL				0				0				0				0				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF				0				0				0				0				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS				0				0				0				0				0				0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012 Totals			2013 YTD Totals			
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	15	33	48	5	1	1	7
CST	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	9	11	20	1	2	0	3
IRC	20	42	62	2	0	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	66	68	134	3	2	1	6
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
NCCF	42	33	75	0	1	0	1
NORTH FACILITY	3	1	4	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	8	7	15	1	0	0	1
TWIN TOWERS	61	50	111	11	1	0	12
TOTAL	230	248	478	23	7	2	32

*Totals presented are as of 01/22/2013

**Projection based on 2013 data YTD and is only an estimate.

Force By Month Jan to Dec 2012



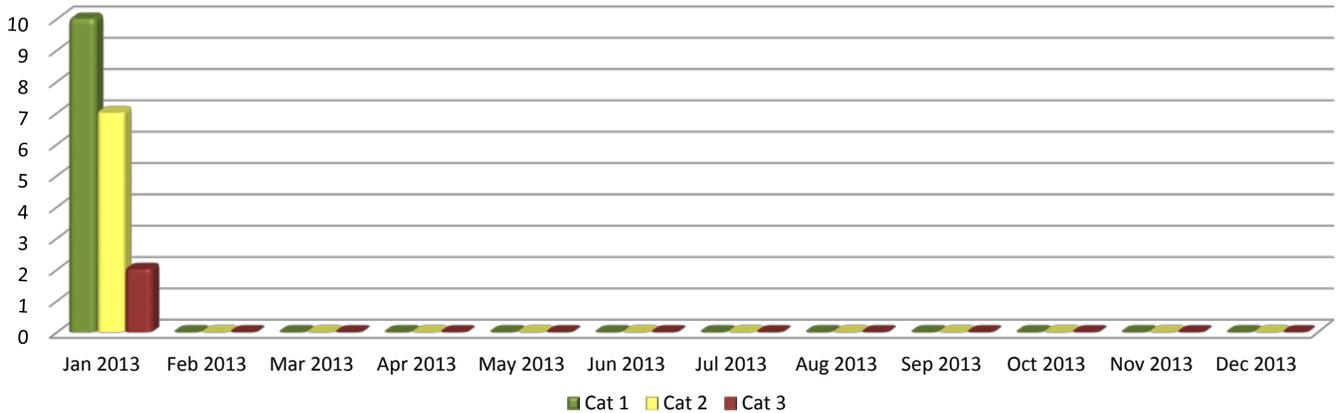
Reportable force is less significant when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is significant when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).

Force By Month Jan to Dec 2013



Category 1*	Category 2	Category 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by a suspect, • Hobbling resisted by a suspect, • Control holds or come-alongs resisted by a suspect, • Take downs, • Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile (when a suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile) if it causes only discomfort and does not involve injury or lasting pain. <p>*No Injury</p>	<p>When it results in any identifiable injury or involves any application of force other than those defined in Category 1, but does not rise to the level of Category 3 Force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shootings in which a shot was intentionally fired at a person by a Department member, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any type of shooting by a Department member which results in a person being hit, • Force resulting in admittance to a hospital, • Any death following a use of force by any Department member, • All head strikes with impact weapons, • Kick(s), delivered from a standing position, to an individual's head with a shod foot while the individual is lying on the ground/floor, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knee strike(s) to an individual's head deliberately or recklessly causing their head to strike the ground, floor, or other hard, fixed object, ▪ Deliberately or recklessly striking an individual's head against a hard, fixed object, • Skeletal fractures, with the exception of minor fractures of the nose, fingers or toes, caused by any Department member, • or any force which results in a response from the IAB Force/Shooting Response Team, as defined in MPP section 3-10/130.00. <p>All instances of Category 3 Force shall be investigated by IAB and reviewed by the Executive Force Review Committee, with an additional level of oversight conducted by the Office of Independent Review and monitoring by Special Counsel.</p>

*Totals presented are as of 01/22/2013

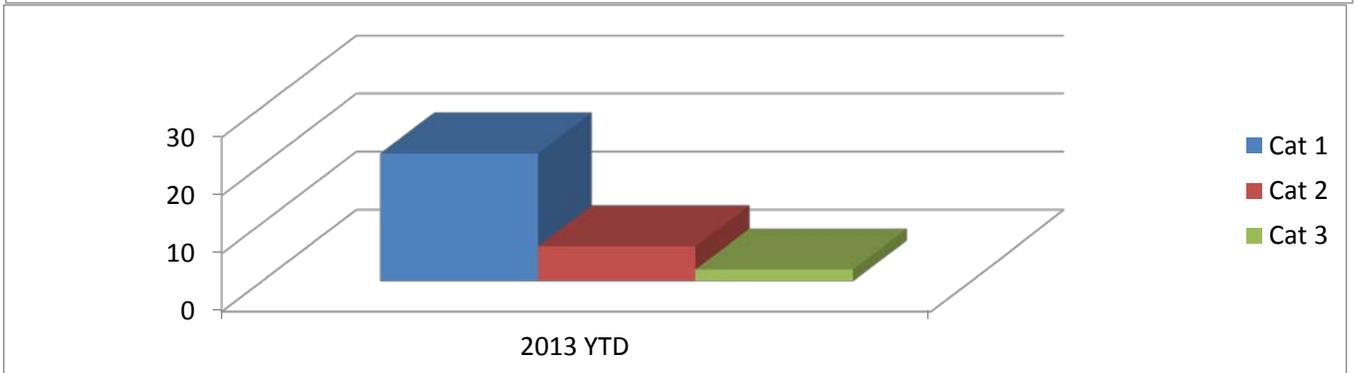
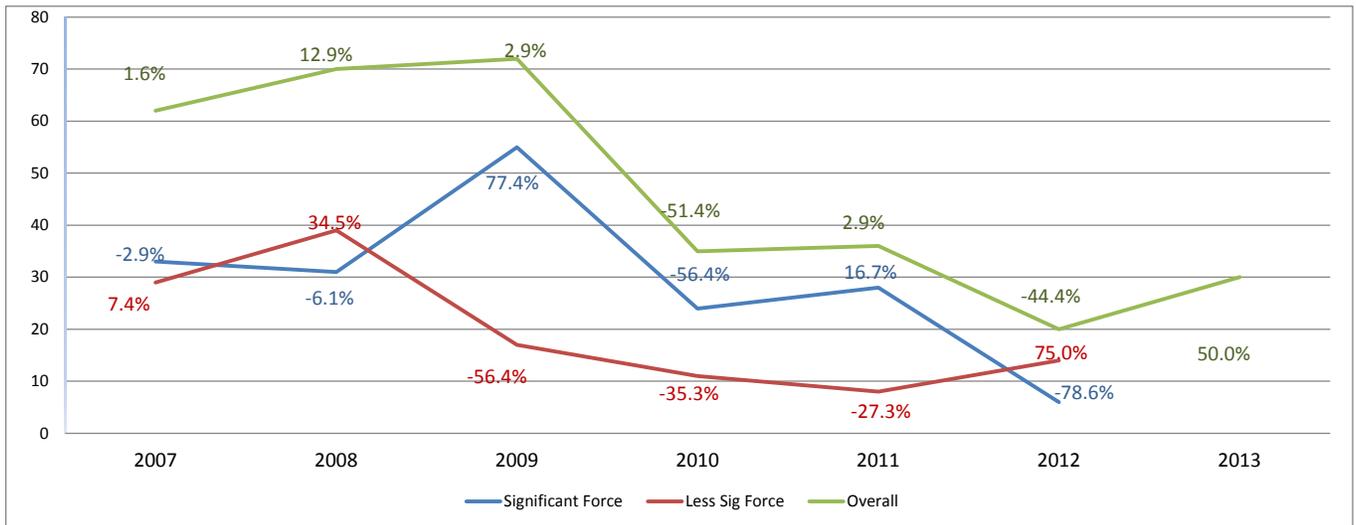


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - 19, 2007			January 1 - 19, 2008			January 1 - 19, 2009			January 1 - 19, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	7	3	10	4	4	8		1	1	2		2
CST	1		1	1		1						0
EAST FACILITY	1		1		1	1	1	1	2	1		1
IRC	9	11	20	9	11	20	15	5	20	6	1	7
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	11	12	23	8	5	13	18	5	23	6	4	10
MIRA LOMA FACILITY		1	1		1	1			0	1	1	2
NCCF	1		1	1	3	4	6	1	7	1		1
NORTH FACILITY	1	1	2	1	4	5			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0			0	3		3			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	7	10	17	12	4	16	7	5	12
TOTAL	33	29	62	31	39	70	55	17	72	24	11	35

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - 19, 2011			January 1 - 19, 2012				January 1 - 19, 2013				
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Diff. from '11 - '12	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Diff. from '12 - '13
CRDF	3		3	1	4	5	66.67%	5	1	1	7	40.00%
CST			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
EAST FACILITY			0	1	2	3	N/C	1	2		3	0.00%
IRC	8	1	9	1	3	4	-55.56%	2			2	-50.00%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	11		11	2	3	5	-54.55%	3	1	1	5	0.00%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
NCCF	5	4	9		2	2	-77.78%		1		1	-50.00%
NORTH FACILITY			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY		1	1			0	-100.00%	1			1	N/C
TWIN TOWERS	1	2	3	1		1	-66.67%	10	1		11	100.00%
TOTAL	28	8	36	6	14	20	-44.44%	22	6	2	30	50.00%



*Totals presented are as of 01/19/2013

Force categorization changed as of 1/1/2013.

** North Facility is being tracked as South Annex



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



February 25, 2013

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

On October 18, 2011, the Board requested the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) report back on the motion to immediately implement the recommendations previously made by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb and the Office of Independent Review (OIR). In addition, the Board requested the Department report back on deputy worn video cameras, the status of the Department's hiring practices, sting audits, a force rollout team, and the length of time deputies serve in the jails. Attached is an update on each recommendation from the January 22, 2013, response.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Cecil W. Rhambo, Jr. at (323) 526-5065.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department has installed all cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ), Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). All cameras are operational and recording. The table below details the number of cameras and completion date for each facility:

Facility	Number of Cameras	Date Fully Completed
MCJ	705	May 31, 2012
TTCF	750	November 30, 2012
IRC	104	November 30, 2012

The Department is working with the Chief Executive Office (CEO) to identify funding for expansion of the surveillance cameras to other custody facilities.

Data Storage

The Department is currently recording and storing all video at 10 frames per second and will retain all video for a period of 12 months.

Policy

The Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires personnel to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

- II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.**

Recommendation implemented – Effective September 1, 2012

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures (MPP) and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a “Force Prevention” policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the CDM and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the Association of Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing “Unreasonable Force” (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the “Activation of

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

Force/Shooting Response Teams” (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The “Unreasonable Force” and “Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams” policies were published into the Department’s MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men’s Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, MCJ began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive “Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody” (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, Century Regional Detention Facility, Mira Loma Detention Center, and all Pitchess Detention Center [PDC] facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012. The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished.

The Department sought volunteers to pilot a rotation plan among proximate jail facilities. Fourteen deputies at the PDC facilities volunteered, however, they placed restrictions on which facilities would participate in the pilot program. The Department was not able to work those restrictions into a workable rotation program. The Department is still seeking volunteers at the downtown jail facilities.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff’s deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Treatment of Inmates” (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. The Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for an additional two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy. This included the mandate that quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The CDM, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the Captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Department made some minor changes to the anti-retaliation policy to address investigative procedures. Those changes were effective December 4, 2012.

- VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, continues to satisfy this recommendation by ensuring privacy during force interviews.

- VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's MPP and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, also mandates supervisors conduct an immediate inquiry into any alleged use of force.

- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. The last CFRC was conducted on January 15, 2013, and included oversight by the OIR. The next CFRC is scheduled for February 5, 2013. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 63 cases. Of those, 8 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the CEO requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however, to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since implementation, the CMTF has focused its efforts to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents. Total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Monthly Force Used by Category*
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2013*

In 2012, Custody Division had 478 uses of force, a reduction of 18 percent over 2011 totals. Of that, significant force was down 45 percent.

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which was originally comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four

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support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the ACLU, Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

The eight CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

The CMTF has been down sized to two commanders as more tasks have been concluded and many responsibilities have been transitioned to Custody Division personnel.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

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Recommendation completed.

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided the Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. The Department is currently working with the CEO to identify funding for this recommendation.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

- XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.**

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

The table below illustrates the frequency of CFRT responses:

Time	Notifications	Responses
Since Inception (November 2011)	224	114
2012	192	100
2013	3	2

The remaining cases the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Recommendation Implemented.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA), and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review (CAR) meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track proposal, and also worked with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation.

As of January 2, 2013, PPOA had entered an agreement and amended the MOU with the Department for implementation of the Dual Track proposal. On February 1, 2013, the Department implemented the Dual Track plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

Recommendation Implemented.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety CAR meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.

The Department implemented the Dual Track plan on February 1, 2013.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
MONTHLY FORCE USED BY CATEGORY

2012																		
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3		3	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2		2	2	1		1	2	1	3		1	1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	6	9	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	3	7	10	13	7	20	4	5	9	8	3	11	4	2	6	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0	1		1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2	2		2			0	1	1	2			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	11	22	33	24	25	49	23	23	46	22	25	47	16	10	26	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3		3	3
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0	1		1			0	1	2	3		1	1
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	2	3		3	3		5	5
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	7	13	1	9	10	5	10	15
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	6	5	11	3	3	6
NORTH FACILITY			0	1		1	1		1	1		1			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2		1	1		2	2	2		2	1		1	1		1
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	4	6	6	5	11
TOTAL	18	18	36	23	21	44	22	21	43	24	17	41	13	24	37	15	27	42

2013																								
CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2013				February 2013				March 2013				April 2013				May 2013				June 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	5	1	1	7	2			2				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY	2	2		4	3	1	1	5				0				0				0				0
IRC	3		1	4		1	1					0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	7	2	2	11	8		8				0				0					0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0			0				0				0					0				0
NCCF	1	1		2	4	1	5				0				0					0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0			0				0				0					0				0
SOUTH FACILITY	1		1				0				0				0					0				0
TWIN TOWERS	16	3		19	7	4	11				0				0					0				0
TOTAL	15	9	4	28	24	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2013				August 2013				September 2013				October 2013				November 2013				December 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF				0				0				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
IRC				0				0				0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL				0				0				0				0				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF				0				0				0				0				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS				0				0				0				0				0				0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012 Totals			2013 YTD Totals			
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	15	33	48	7	1	1	9
CST	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	8	12	20	5	3	1	9
IRC	20	43	63	3	1	1	5
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	64	69	133	15	2	2	19
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
NCCF	42	33	75	5	2	0	7
NORTH FACILITY	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	9	7	16	1	0	0	1
TWIN TOWERS	63	48	111	23	7	0	30
TOTAL	229	249	478	59	16	5	80

Category 1 Force*
No identifiable injury or complaint of pain

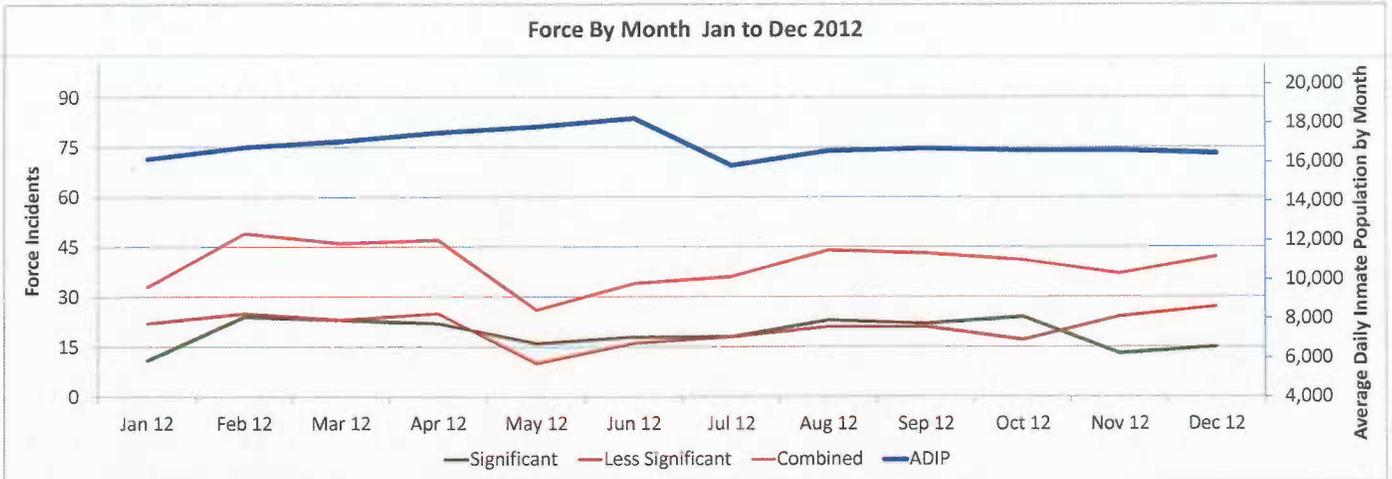
Category 2 Force*
Identifiable injury which does not rise to the level of Category 3

Category 3 Force*
IAB Handle

*See page 2 for more detailed information

*Totals presented are as of 02/25/2013

**Projection based on 2013 data YTD and is only an estimate.

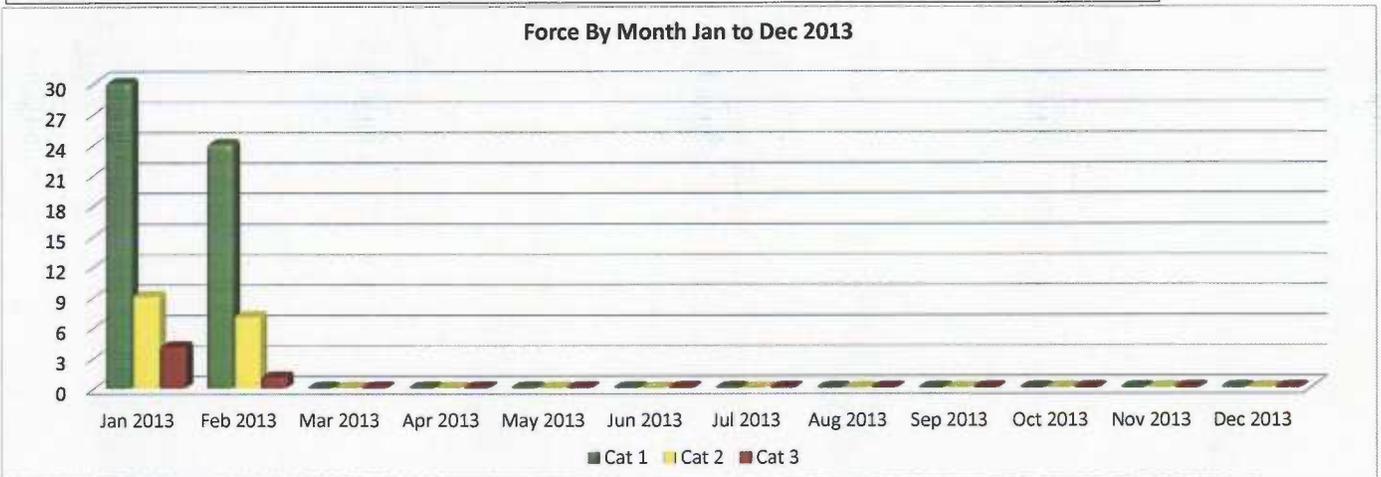


Reportable force is **less significant** when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is **significant** when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).



Category 1*	Category 2	Category 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by a suspect, • Hobbling resisted by a suspect, • Control holds or come-alongs resisted by a suspect, • Take downs, • Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile (when a suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile) if it causes only discomfort and does not involve injury or lasting pain. <p>*No Injury</p>	<p>When it results in any identifiable injury or involves any application of force other than those defined in Category 1, but does not rise to the level of Category 3 Force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shootings in which a shot was intentionally fired at a person by a Department member, • Any type of shooting by a Department member which results in a person being hit, • Force resulting in admittance to a hospital, • Any death following a use of force by any Department member, • All head strikes with impact weapons, • Kick(s), delivered from a standing position, to an individual's head while the individual is lying on the ground/floor, • Knee strike(s) to an individual's head deliberately or recklessly causing their head to strike the ground, floor, or other hard, fixed object, • Deliberately or recklessly striking an individual's head against a hard, fixed object, • Skeletal fractures, with the exception of minor fractures of the nose, fingers or toes, caused by any Department member, • or any force which results in a response from the IAB Force/Shooting Response Team, as defined in MPP section 3-10/130.00. <p><i>All instances of Category 3 Force shall be investigated by IAB and reviewed by the Executive Force Review Committee, with an additional level of oversight conducted by the Office of Independent Review and monitoring by Special Counsel.</i></p>

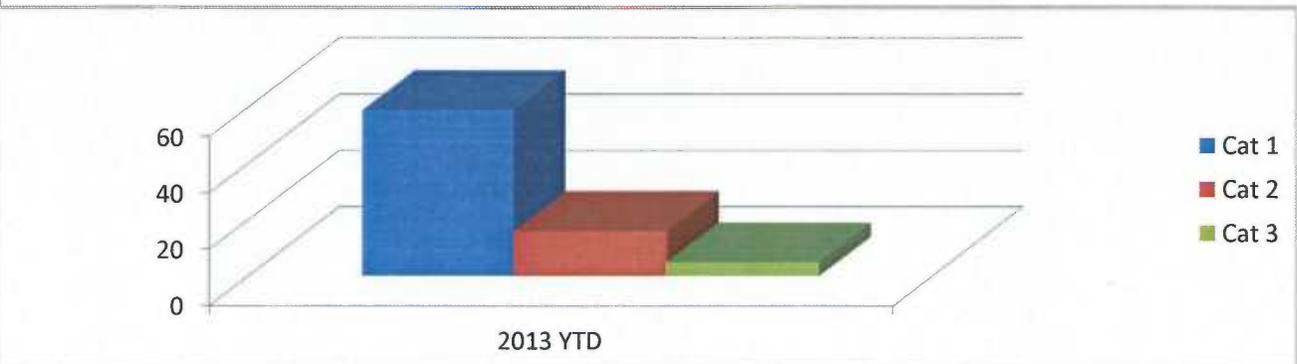
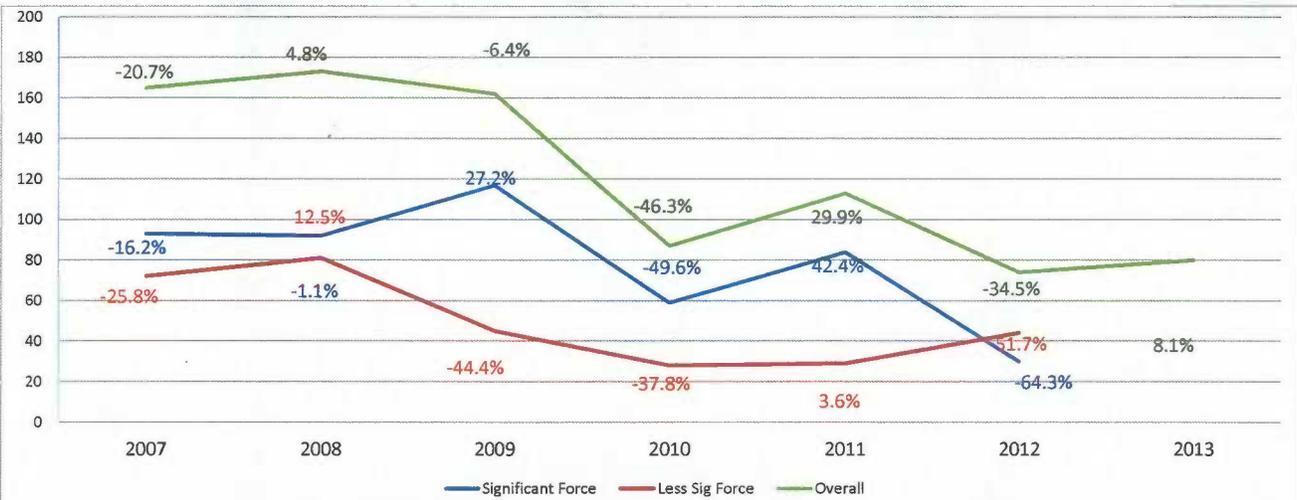
*Totals presented are as of 02/25/2013



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FORCE USED YTD 2007-2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - February 23, 2007			January 1 - February 23, 2008			January 1 - February 23, 2009			January 1 - February 23, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	14	10	24	10	7	17	2	1	3	3	2	5
CST	1		1	1		1			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	4	5		1	1	3	2	5	1		1
IRC	33	18	51	28	22	50	29	13	42	14	4	18
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	23	27	50	27	21	48	39	12	51	15	7	22
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	2	2	4		2	2			0	1	1	2
NCCF	5	3	8	4	6	10	8	4	12	5	3	8
NORTH FACILITY	4	2	6	3	7	10	1		1			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0	3	2	5	3		3	1	1	2
TWIN TOWERS	10	6	16	16	13	29	32	13	45	19	10	29
TOTAL	93	72	165	92	81	173	117	45	162	59	28	87

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - February 23, 2011			January 1 - February 23, 2012			Diff. from '11 - '12	January 1 - February 23, 2013			Diff. from '12 - '13	
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3		Total
CRDF	14	7	21	3	9	12	-42.86%	7	1	1	9	-25.00%
CST			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
EAST FACILITY	6	3	9	2	2	4	-55.56%	5	3	1	9	125.00%
IRC	17	4	21	3	7	10	-52.38%	3	1	1	5	-50.00%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	28	1	29	15	12	27	-6.90%	15	2	2	19	-29.63%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY		1	1			0	-100.00%				0	N/C
NCCF	7	9	16	3	5	8	-50.00%	5	2		7	-12.50%
NORTH FACILITY			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY		1	1	1	2	3	200.00%	1			1	-66.67%
TWIN TOWERS	12	3	15	3	7	10	-33.33%	23	7		30	200.00%
TOTAL	84	29	113	30	44	74	-34.51%	59	16	5	80	8.11%



*Totals presented are as of 02/23/2013

Force categorization changed as of 1/1/2013.

** North Facility is being tracked as South Annex



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



April 9, 2013

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

The major recommendations of the Merrick Bobb report of October 18, 2011, are responded to in this report. On February 19, 2013, Supervisor Ridley-Thomas requested additional information regarding items I and V. Items IX and XIII also include updated information.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Terri McDonald, at (213) 893-5001.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department has installed all cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ), Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). All cameras are operational and recording. The table below details the number of cameras and completion date for each facility:

Facility	Number of Cameras	Date Fully Completed
MCJ	705	May 31, 2012
TTCF	750	November 30, 2012
IRC	104	November 30, 2012

Data Storage

The Department is currently recording and storing all video at 10 frames per second and will retain all video for a period of 12 months.

Policy

The Sheriff's Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires personnel to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

At the request of Supervisor Ridley-Thomas, the Department analyzed the use of force data to obtain a sense of the system's impact and whether it is having the intended effect on the use of force.

The Department reviewed the force data from before and after the installation of cameras at MCJ, TTCF, and IRC. The data alone does not accurately quantify the affect the camera installations have had on the use of force data. I can, however, state that since the camera installations, the vast majority of force incidents have been captured on video. This has

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

greatly improved the Department's ability to investigate use of force incidents. This is invaluable as the Department is better able to identify potential misconduct as well as defend itself against potential litigation. The table below shows the number of cases captured on video at each facility since full implementation.

Unit	Installation Complete	Date Range	Uses of Force	Video	Percentage
MCJ	5/31/12	6/1/12-4/8/13	114	89	78.1%
TTCF	11/30/12	12/1/12-4/8/13	74	68	91.9%
IRC	11/30/12	12/1/12-4/8/13	22	19	86.4%

Note: Not all force incidents are capable of being captured on video due to blind spots. In addition, the cameras were installed based on high risk locations within the facilities, which leaves some locations without coverage. MCJ had water damage during July 2012, which caused the failure to capture some video and any incidents occurring inside dormitories are not covered by cameras.

Force Statistics – The Department reviewed the four months prior to installation of cameras versus the four months following installation:

- **MCJ decreased 17 percent after installation**
- **TTCF increased 44 percent after installation; however, 68 percent of those incidents were category 1 incidents, with no injury.**
- **IRC had an increase of one incident after installation**

Although the statistical data does not provide a sense of the camera system's impact on the quantity of force incidents, the valuable data we have received by analyzing the individual recording of each force incident has led to enhanced training, better accountability, and invaluable evidence for identifying misconduct, defending against civil claims, and prosecuting criminal conduct.

Each of the facilities has also gained invaluable information based on video recordings:

- **At MCJ there have been four cases of possible employee misconduct that have resulted in administrative or criminal investigation as a result of the video evidence. It is unknown if sufficient information would have existed without the video to open an investigation.**
- **At TTCF, there has been several use of force allegations made by inmates. Of those, all but one was proven false by the video**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

evidence. The remaining allegation was shown to have merit based on the video evidence and has resulted in an administrative investigation. All of these allegations could have been unresolved if not for the video.

- ***At IRC an administrative investigation was opened when video of a force incident revealed that an employee was present during the incident but did not report what they witnessed as policy dictates.***
- ***At IRC five use of force allegations of misconduct have been proven false by video evidence.***
- ***The Jail Investigations Unit has found that the District Attorney has been far more likely to file criminal charges in inmate on inmate crimes when the incidents have been captured on video. Previously, a victim inmate's lack of cooperation and questionable character would have prevented a criminal filing. In one instance, an inmate assault was filed as an attempted murder based on the video evidence.***

The Department is conducting a cost analysis to identify funding for expansion of the surveillance cameras to other custody facilities and will continue to gather and analyze statistics regarding the impact of the camera utilization.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented.

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August 2012, all custody assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a “Force Prevention” policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing “Unreasonable Force” (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the “Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams” (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The “Unreasonable Force” and “Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams” policies were published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men’s Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

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Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012.

The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues need to be overcome before this could be accomplished. The Department sought volunteers to pilot a rotation plan among proximate jail facilities. Fourteen deputies at the Pitchess Detention Center facilities volunteered; however, they placed restrictions on what facilities they would be willing to rotate to. The Department was not able to work those restrictions into a workable rotation program. The Department is still seeking volunteers at the downtown jail facilities. The Department has created a working group involving all facilities to explore other feasible ideas concerning the rotation of personnel amongst proximate facilities.

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas also requested the impact of the rotation policy and rotation of custody personnel at jail facilities. The Department initially implemented a rotation directive in February 2012, which is being converted to a Custody Division policy. Since the rotations have been implemented, there have been no indications of the establishment of "cliques".

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the ACLU, the Department made some minor changes to the anti-retaliation policy to address investigative procedures. Those changes were effective December 4, 2012.

VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, continues to satisfy this recommendation by ensuring privacy during force interviews.

VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than 48 hours of the incident.

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, also mandates that supervisors conduct an immediate inquiry into any alleged use of force.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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- IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. ***The last CFRC was conducted on April 2, 2013, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review (OIR). The next CFRC has not yet been scheduled. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 71 cases. Of those, 8 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.***

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-

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time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

- XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.**

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Monthly Force Used by Category
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2013

For the year ending 2012, Custody Division had 478 uses of force, a reduction of 18 percent over the year ending 2011 totals. Of that, significant force was down 45 percent.

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which was originally comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that

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were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the jails.

The five CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

The CMTF has been down sized to one commander as more tasks have been concluded and many responsibilities have been transitioned to Custody Division personnel.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

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Recommendation completed.

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided your Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. *The Department recommended at that time a limited deployment of cameras to supervisors only to be used during escorts and other high risk operations.*

The technology in this area is rapidly changing. The Department is currently testing some compact pocket sized video cameras that have been issued to selected supervisors at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF).

The Department believes that the risk of investing in a technology that is rapidly evolving would likely mean that whatever product is purchased may be outdated before it is even deployed. While having supervisors carry video cameras with them at all times would be desirable, the Department believes that expanding the current "fixed" camera system to all facilities would prove to be a better use of resources at this time. The fixed cameras would capture nearly all force events, not just the ones that supervisors were present for. The Department would like to revisit the portable camera solutions in the future when the technology has matured, standards have been established, and prices have dropped. The Department is seeking funding for additional "fixed" cameras for all facilities.

- XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.**

As reported in closed session.

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The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

XV. Consider a “roll-out team” to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

The table below illustrates the frequency of CFRT responses:

Time	Notifications	Responses
<i>Since Inception (11/2011)</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>126</i>
<i>2012</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>2013</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>14</i>

The remaining cases that the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Recommendation Implemented.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track proposal, and also worked with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation.

As of January 2, 2013, PPOA had entered an agreement and amended the MOU with the Department for implementation of the Dual Track proposal. On February 1, 2013, the Department implemented the Dual Track plan.

XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.

Recommendation Implemented.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association, and the Public Safety CARs meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.

The Department implemented the Dual Track plan on February 1, 2013.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
MONTHLY FORCE USED BY CATEGORY

2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3		3			3	1	1	2	1	1	2			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2			2	1	1	2	2	1	3			1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6			8	3	6	9	1	1	2			2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	3	7	10	13	7	20			4	5	9	8	4	12			4	
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4			6	1	7	2	3	5			5	
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			2
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1			2			2			0			1			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8			8	4	12	5	6	11			3	
TOTALS	11	22	33	24	25	49	23	23	46	22	25	47	15	10	25	18	15	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3			3
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0			1		1			1	2	3		1
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	2	3			3			5
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	7	13	1	9	10			15
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	6	5	11			5
NORTH FACILITY			0	1		1	1		1		1			1				0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2			1			2		2			1				1
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	4	6			11
TOTALS	18	18	36	23	21	44	22	21	43	24	17	41	13	24	37	15	27	42

2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2013				February 2013				March 2013				April 2013				May 2013				June 2013			
	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total
CRDF	4	1	1	6	3			3				0	1			1				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY	2	2		4	3	1	1	5	3			3	1			1				0				0
IRC	3		1	4	2	2		4	4	2	1	7	2			2				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	7	2	2	11	9			9	6	7	1	14	2			2				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF	1	1		2	5	1		6	2	1		3	1			1				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0	1			1				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY	1			1				0	1	1		2				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS	15	3		19	11	5		16	24	5		29	2	2		4				0				0
TOTALS	34	9	4	47	33	9	1	43	41	15	2	59	9	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2013				August 2013				September 2013				October 2013				November 2013				December 2013			
	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total
CRDF				0				0				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
IRC				0				0				0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL				0				0				0				0				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF				0				0				0				0				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS				0				0				0				0				0				0
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012 Totals			2013 YTD Totals			
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Total
CRDF	15	33	48	8	1	1	10
CST	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	8	12	20	9	3	1	13
IRC	20	43	63	11	4	2	17
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	64	70	134	24	9	3	36
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
NCCF	42	33	75	9	3	0	12
NORTH FACILITY	2	1	3	1	0	0	1
SOUTH FACILITY	9	7	16	2	1	0	3
TWIN TOWERS	63	48	111	53	15	0	68
TOTALS	229	250	479	117	36	7	160

Category 1 Force*
No identifiable injury or complaint of pain

Category 2 Force*
Identifiable injury which does not rise to the level of Category 3

Category 3 Force*
IAB Handle

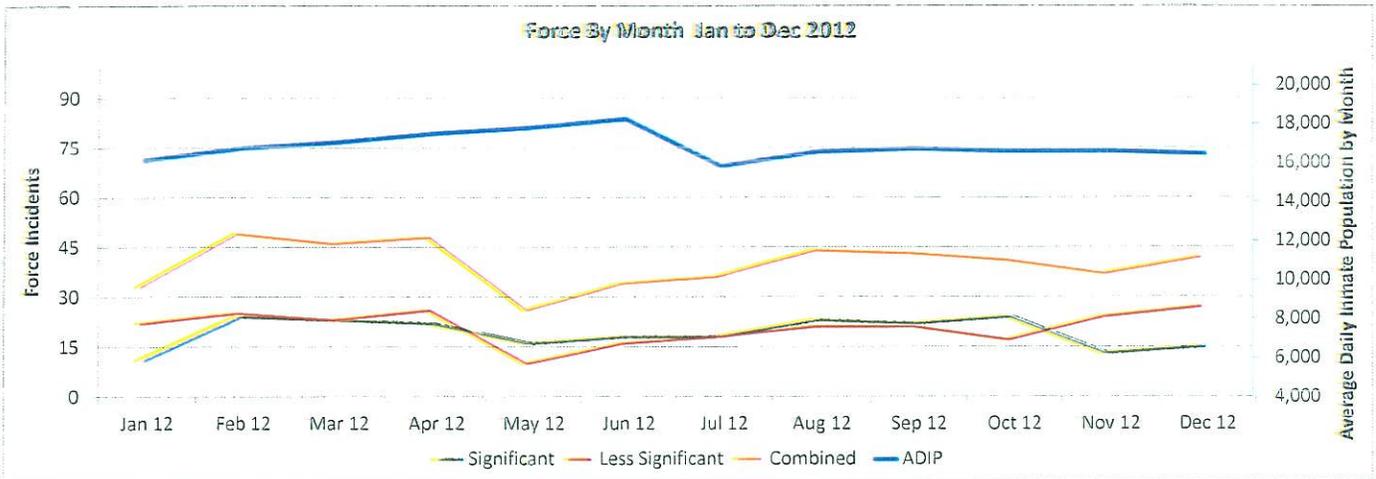
*See page 2 for more detailed information

Estimated Percentage Breakdown of Force 2013

% which is Directed Force	38%
% which is Medical Assisted Force	6%
% which is Rescue Force	38%
% of Force not Directed/Medical/Rescue	34%
% of Force involving "Mental" Inmates	33%
% of Force because of Assaults on Staff	28%

Each Force incident can be included in multiple categories listed above causing total sum to be greater than 100%

*Totals presented are as of 04/08/2013
**Projection based on 2013 data YTD and is only an estimate.

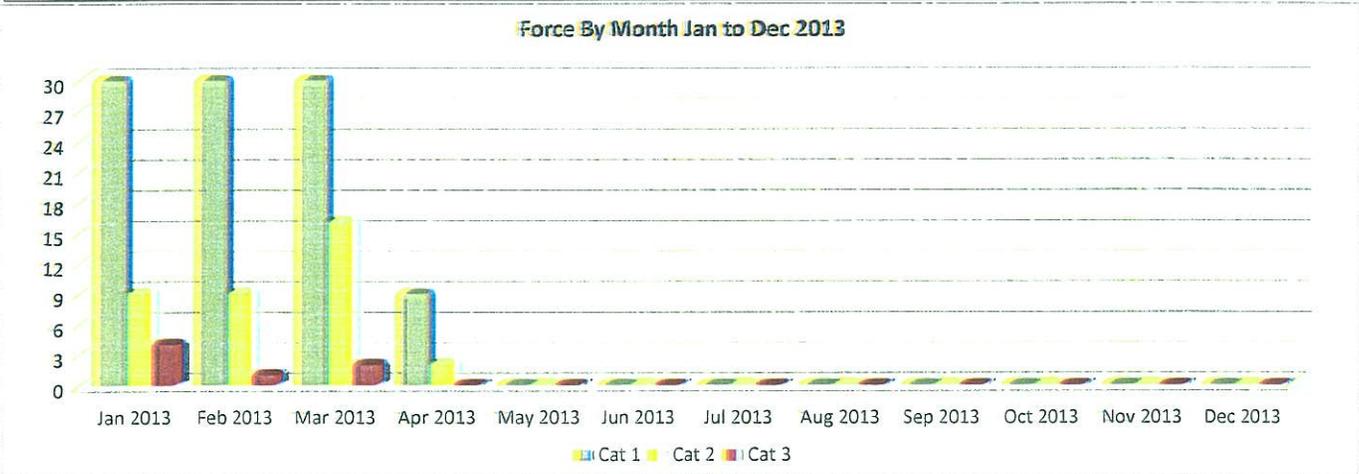


Reportable force is **less significant** when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is **significant** when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- Indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).



Category 1*	Category 2	Category 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by a suspect, • Hobbling resisted by a suspect, • Control holds or come-alongs resisted by a suspect, • Take downs, • Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile (when a suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile) if it causes only discomfort and does not involve injury or lasting pain. <p>*No Injury</p>	<p>When it results in any identifiable injury or involves any application of force other than those defined in Category 1, but does not rise to the level of Category 3 Force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shootings in which a shot was intentionally fired at a person by a Department member, * Any type of shooting by a Department member which results in a person being hit, • Force resulting in admittance to a hospital, • Any death following a use of force by any Department member, • All head strikes with impact weapons, • Kick(s), delivered from a standing position, to an individual's head with a shod foot while the individual is lying on the ground/floor, * Knee strike(s) to an individual's head deliberately or recklessly causing their head to strike the ground, floor, or other hard, fixed object, * Deliberately or recklessly striking an individual's head against a hard, fixed object, • Skeletal fractures, with the exception of minor fractures of the nose, fingers or toes, caused by any Department member, • or any force which results in a response from the IAB Force/Shooting Response Team, as defined in MPP section 3-10/130.00. <p><i>All instances of Category 3 Force shall be investigated by IAB and reviewed by the Executive Force Review Committee, with an additional level of oversight conducted by the Office of Independent Review and monitoring by Special Counsel.</i></p>

*Totals presented are as of 04/08/2013

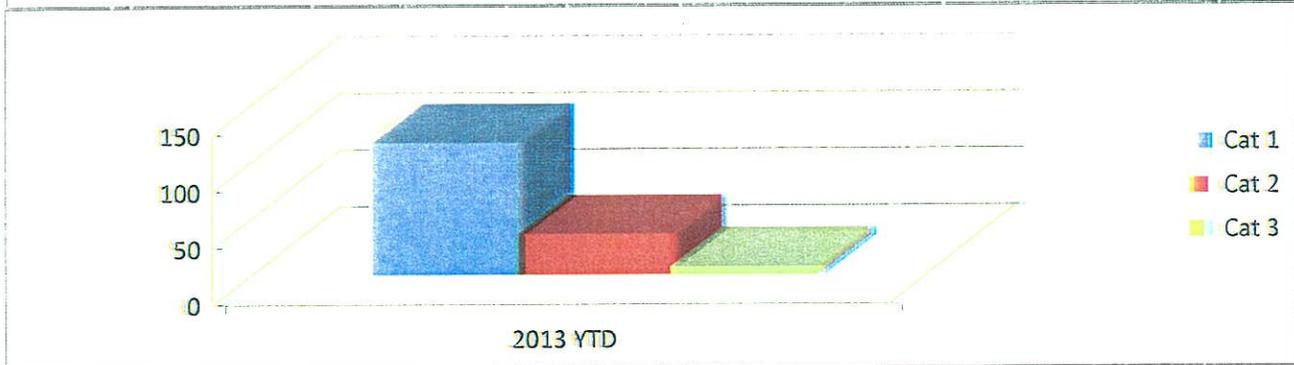
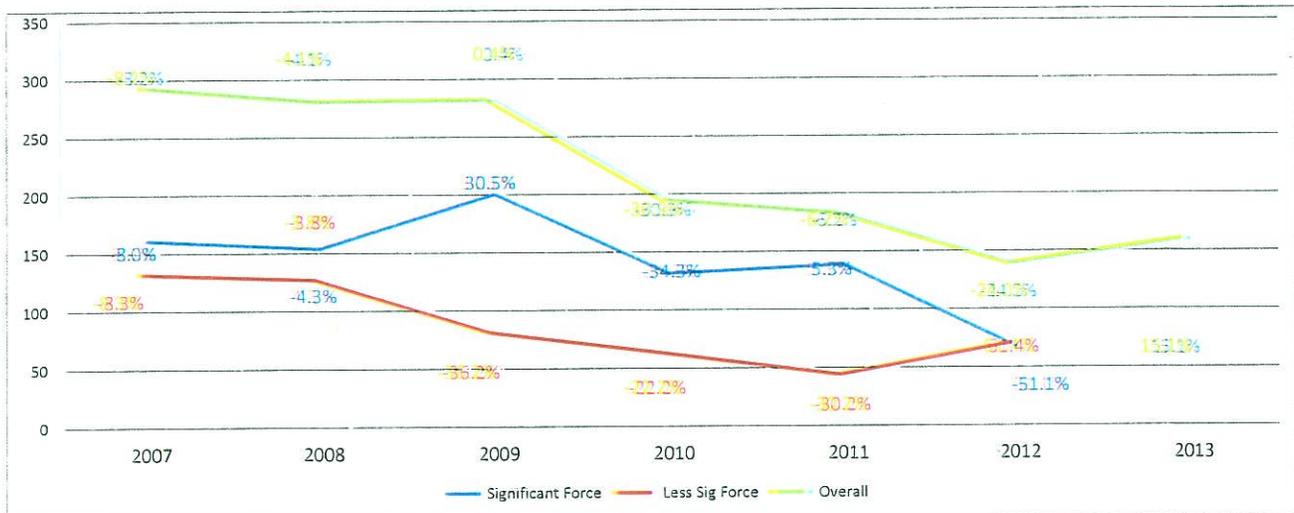


LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED YTD 2007-2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - April 06, 2007			January 1 - April 06, 2008			January 1 - April 06, 2009			January 1 - April 06, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	19	11	30	12	11	23	8	7	15	13	8	21
CST	1	1	2	2		2			0			0
EAST FACILITY	2	5	7		2	2	3	3	6	3	1	4
IRC	53	36	89	44	31	75	44	21	65	33	11	44
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	40	48	88	46	34	80	65	24	89	24	14	38
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	2	3	5		2	2			0	1	1	2
NCCF	13	10	23	8	11	19	15	6	21	13	10	23
NORTH FACILITY	5	4	9	7	7	14	1	1	2			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0	4	2	6	8		8	3	2	5
TWIN TOWERS	26	14	40	31	27	58	57	19	76	42	16	58
TOTAL	161	132	293	154	127	281	201	81	282	132	63	195

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - April 06, 2011			January 1 - April 06, 2012			Diff. from '11 - '12	January 1 - April 06, 2013			Diff. from '12 - '13	
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3		Total
CRDF	19	12	31	6	13	19	-38.71%	8	1	1	10	-47.37%
CST			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
EAST FACILITY	6	3	9	2	5	7	-22.22%	9	3	1	13	-85.71%
IRC	32	5	37	6	17	23	-37.84%	11	4	2	17	-26.09%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	48	4	52	26	17	43	-17.31%	24	9	3	36	-16.28%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3			0	-100.00%				0	N/C
NCCF	13	11	24	10	6	16	-33.33%	9	3		12	-25.00%
NORTH FACILITY			0			0	N/C	1			1	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	2	1	3	3	2	5	66.67%	2	1		3	-40.00%
TWIN TOWERS	18	6	24	15	11	26	8.33%	53	15		68	-161.54%
TOTAL	139	44	183	68	71	139	-24.04%	117	36	7	160	15.11%



*Totals presented are as of 04/06/2013

Force categorization changed as of 1/1/2013.

** North Facility is being tracked as South Annex

*** Source : FAST and Watch Commander Logs



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



May 14, 2013

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**30-DAY STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE OCTOBER 18, 2011,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' MEETING REGARDING THE MERRICK BOBB AND
OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM**

The recommendations of the Merrick Bobb report of October 18, 2011, are responded to in this report. On April 16, 2013, Supervisor Ridley-Thomas requested additional information regarding item I. Items V, IX, and XV also include updated information, noted in italics.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me or Assistant Sheriff Terri McDonald, at (213) 893-5001.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA
SHERIFF

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a status of the recommendations by date and title, prepared by Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the Office of Independent Review, and the Board of Supervisors.

- I. **Install surveillance cameras at the Men's Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility within 30 days and develop a plan to purchase and install surveillance cameras at the remaining jail facilities.**

Recommendation implemented.

The Department has installed all cameras at Men's Central Jail (MCJ), Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). All cameras are operational and recording. The table below details the number of cameras and completion date for each facility:

Facility	Number of Cameras	Date Fully Completed
MCJ	705	May 31, 2012
TTCF	750	November 30, 2012
IRC	104	November 30, 2012

Data Storage

The Department is currently recording and storing all video at 10 frames per second and will retain all video for a period of 12 months.

Policy

The Sheriff's Department has implemented new policies to properly inspect and secure all equipment associated with the video surveillance system. The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires personnel to write their report prior to viewing any video recording of force incidents.

At the request of Supervisor Ridley-Thomas, the Department analyzed the cost of expanding the camera system to all other jail facilities.

The Department conducted a comprehensive study of each of the jail facilities and estimated the costs for full implementation to be \$26.7 million. The breakdown of those costs is explained below.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The custody facilities were separated into "campuses" as facilities that are geographically near each other can share a unified storage system, reducing costs per facility. They are separated as follows:

- 1. Twin Towers Complex: Men's Central Jail (MCJ), the Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC)*
- 2. Pitchess Detention Center (PDC): PDC-East, PDC-North, PDC-South, North County Correctional Facility (NCCF), the Vocational Shops*
- 3. Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)*
- 4. Los Angeles County Medical Center Jail Ward (LCMC)*
- 5. Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC)**

** Mira Loma Detention Center is currently closed. All estimates are based on its current configuration. Actual costs will vary depending on the configuration of the facility when/if it reopens.*

The proposed system would include digital, high-definition (720p) video, recorded at ten frames per second, and stored for one year. Costs include:

- Cameras and protective housings*
- Cabling to power the camera and stream video to the storage system*
- Network components to transmit the video to a central storage system, to monitors, and to other components purposed to hold extracted video*
- A storage system to hold the video – including archive servers and disk drives*
- Data center "hardening" to properly support the video storage system – including temperature and humidity control, alerting systems, power supply, physical plant security, and redundant infrastructure systems*
- Software to control video storage and retrieval*
- Directory servers to allow users to look up cameras and view adjacent areas*
- Viewing stations to allow users to view, search, retrieve, and export video*
- Training for the users*

Costs vary at each "campus" as current network infrastructure, camera needs, and physical layouts are all unique. The costs include not only expanding the system to facilities that currently do not have CCTV, but also to enhance the current system at the Twin Towers complex to provide more complete coverage at those facilities. All costs are based on preliminary estimates of the number of cameras needed. Until installation has begun, and the system is running for a period of time, we cannot say for certain what the camera needs will be. We have provided our best estimate based on the experience gleaned from having

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
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installed the system at three facilities already. The cost breakdown for each campus is as follows:

Location	Cameras	Estimated Cost
1. Twin Towers Complex (Additional Cameras) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCJ • TTCF • IRC 	354	\$1,515,379
2. Pitchess Detention Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCF • PDC-East • PDC-North • PDC-South • Vocational Shops (including the Laundry) 	1,869	\$17,500,934
3. Century Regional Detention Facility	491	\$5,401,000
4. LCMC Jail Ward	67	\$595,659
5. Mira Loma Detention Center *	120	\$1,135,809
Total Equipment and Installation:	2,901	\$26,148,781

* Mira Loma Detention Center is currently closed. The estimate is based on its current configuration. Actual costs will vary depending on the configuration of the facility when/if it reopens.

Location	Audio, Video, and Security Systems Technicians Needed *	Estimated Cost
1. Twin Towers Complex	0	\$0
2. Pitchess Detention Center	2	\$236,000
3. Century Regional Detention Facility	2	\$236,000
4. LCMC Jail Ward	0	\$0
5. Mira Loma Detention Center	1	\$118,000
Total Personnel Costs:	5	\$590,000

* Each Audio, Video, and Security Systems Technician has a net county cost of \$118,000, which includes salary, employee benefits, and services/supplies.

Total Cost:	\$26,738,781
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RECOMMENDATIONS BY MERRICK BOBB AND OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW
REGARDING THE JAIL SYSTEM

The Department has provided further details on the breakdown of the costs to the CEO. We will work together to identify funding for this proposal.

II. Eliminate the use of heavy flashlights as batons to subdue inmates.

Recommendation implemented .

The Sheriff has directed and approved a new policy to limit the size and weight of the flashlight. The policy specifies that the flashlights shall not weigh more than 16 ounces, and shall not be more than 13 inches in length. Flashlights longer than 6 inches shall be of plastic or nylon composite material only. The Custody Division Manual (CDM) section 3-06/055.20 Flashlights, was published on May 23, 2012. The policy was implemented on September 1, 2012, in order to provide a reasonable period of time to acquire policy conforming flashlights.

In August, 2012, all Custody Assistants were issued a new high quality flashlight made of durable lightweight composite material, approximately 13 inches in length. All Deputies were provided a light weight battery sleeve to bring their current duty-issued flashlights into compliance with the new policy.

III. Eliminate the use of “steel-toe” shoes.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 24, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing “Footwear” policy (MPP 3-03/225.00). This policy was published into the Department’s Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 10, 2012.

Research of existing personnel showed that Department personnel have never worn “steel toe” boots in any capacity; however, the Department formally revised the policy to strictly prohibit any use of “steel toe” boots.

IV. Revise the Policy on Head Strikes with Impact Weapons to forbid all head strikes, including, but not limited to, head strikes against fixed objects such as floors, walls or jail bars, unless the standard for lethal force has been met.

Recommendation implemented.

On October 10, 2011, the Sheriff initiated a “Force Prevention” policy (CDM 3-02/035.00) which provides direction for personnel relating to respect based

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treatment of incarcerated individuals. This policy was published into the Custody Division Manual and disseminated to all custody assigned personnel on November 8, 2011. The policy was then discussed with the ALADS working group in which revisions were made. The revised Force Prevention policy was republished and redistributed to all personnel in the jails on March 19, 2012.

On October 26, 2011, the Department made additions to the existing "Unreasonable Force" (MPP 3-01/025.10) policy and the "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" (MPP 5-09/434.05) to strictly prohibit head strikes against a hard object. Unless otherwise handled by the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), the Custody Force Response Team (CFRT) responds to all force incidents where any head strike occurs, whether the strike is initiated by personnel, or by contact with floors, walls or other hard objects. The "Unreasonable Force" and "Activation of Force/Shooting Response Teams" policies were published into the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

V. Rotate jail deputies between floors at Men's Central Jail and other jail facilities at no less than six-month intervals.

Recommendation implemented partially.

In January 2011, Men's Central Jail began rotating their staff no less than every six months. After consulting with ALADS, a new Custody Directive "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody" (12-001) was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 17, 2012, mandating the rotation of all Custody line personnel every six months within their assigned facility. All facilities (MCJ, TTCF, IRC, CRDF, MLDC, and all PDC facilities) began rotating personnel every six months effective February 17, 2012.

The Department is currently assessing the feasibility of rotating deputies amongst proximate custody facilities. There are several logistical, scheduling, and labor issues that need to be overcome before this could be accomplished. The Department sought volunteers to pilot a rotation plan among proximate jail facilities. Fourteen deputies at the Pitchess Detention Center facilities volunteered: however, they placed restrictions on what facilities they would be willing to rotate to. The Department was not able to work those restrictions into a workable rotation program. The Department was unable to find volunteers at the downtown jail facilities. The Department has created a working group involving all facilities to explore other feasible ideas concerning the rotation of personnel amongst proximate facilities.

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On April 18, 2013, the Department replaced the previous Custody Division Directive with a Custody Division Policy, CDM 3-01/020.05, "Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody." In addition, The Department has increased the Custody Training program from four to six months. The Department has proposed to rotate personnel at the beginning of their fourth month in the training program. Personnel assigned to basin facilities will rotate between MCJ, TTCF, IRC and CRDF. PDC personnel will rotate between NCCF, East, North and South facilities. The Department is working with the labor union and the Implementation Monitor to implement this plan.

VI. Enforce the Anti-Retaliation Policy to prevent Sheriff's deputies from retaliating against inmates speaking with legal representatives or inmate advocacy groups or for expressing dissatisfaction with jail conditions.

Recommendation implemented.

In August 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" (CDM 5-12/005.00) policy to prevent deputies from retaliating against inmates. All staff assigned to Custody Division were provided a formal briefing on the revisions to the policy. The briefing began August 4, 2011, and continued for a two-week period. In addition, the Department redistributed the policy on October 25, 2011, for another two-week recurring briefing to ensure each staff member was fully aware of the expectations of the policy and mandated quarterly recurring briefings be conducted.

The Department made additional revisions to the existing "Treatment of Inmates" policy in order to separate and create specific orders relating to retaliation against inmates. The Custody Division Manual, "Anti-Retaliation Policy" (CDM 5-12/005.05) mandates that all complaints of retaliation are forwarded to IAB; the captain of IAB will determine which unit will conduct the investigation. This revised version of the "Treatment of Inmates" policy and the new "Anti-Retaliation Policy" were published and disseminated to all custody personnel on February 27, 2012. In response to further discussions with the ACLU, the Department made some minor changes to the anti-retaliation policy to address investigative procedures. Those changes were effective December 4, 2012.

VII. Interviews of inmates who make claims of excessive force should not be conducted by, or in the presence of, the deputies or their supervising sergeant involved in the alleged use of force.

Recommendation implemented.

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On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy ensuring privacy during force interviews. This policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, continues to satisfy this recommendation by ensuring privacy during force interviews.

VIII. Interviews of inmates alleging use of force and any witnesses must occur as soon as feasibly possible, but no later than within 48 hours of the incident.

Recommendation implemented.

On October, 26, 2011, the Department made revisions to the existing "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures" (MPP 5-09/430.00) policy directing supervisors to immediately conduct interviews. As noted in VII, this policy was published in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures and disseminated to all personnel on February 13, 2012.

The Department's new force policy, effective January 1, 2013, also mandates that supervisors conduct an immediate inquiry into any alleged use of force.

IX. Develop a prioritization process for Use of Force Investigations to ensure that the most severe incidents are completed within 30 days and that all others are completed within 60 to 90 days.

Recommendation implemented.

The Department developed the CFRT to ensure that significant force cases, not handled by IAB, are externally evaluated and completed within 30 days. Upon completion, they are reviewed by the newly formed Custody Force Review Committee (CFRC), which consists of three commanders. *The last CFRC was conducted on April 2, 2013, and included oversight by the Office of Independent Review (OIR). The next CFRC is scheduled for May 21, 2013. To date, the CFRC has reviewed 74 cases. Of those, 8 have been referred to IAB and none have been referred to ICIB.*

The Department continues to process the most severe incidents as IAB investigations, which are generally completed within 90 days unless unexpected circumstances arise.

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The CFRT Directive was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on November 7, 2011. The aforementioned CFRT Directive was revised and published as a Custody Division Policy on May 23, 2012. The CFRC policy was published and disseminated to all custody personnel on April 16, 2012.

- X. Develop a plan for more intense supervision that requires jail sergeants to directly supervise jail deputies, including walking the row of jail cells and floors and responding as soon as possible to any notification of interaction where force is being used on an inmate.**

Recommendation Implemented at MCJ.

On October 27, 2011, the Department delivered a letter to the Chief Executive Officer requesting additional supervisory staff in the jails. However, the Department felt it was imperative to immediately increase staffing at MCJ.

Effective November 6, 2011, 19 sergeants were added to MCJ's current staffing to ensure the appropriate supervision was in place. These items were removed from other critical areas within the Department and deployed to cover both Day and PM shifts. Funding for these items was requested in a letter to the CEO on October 26, 2011, however to date the request has gone unfulfilled. There are now 2 sergeants assigned to 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 9000 floors, and a full-time sergeant is dedicated to 1700/1750. All sergeants were briefed on the expectations to be visible and actively monitoring activity on the floor at all times. In addition, the Department has completed "duty statements" for all custody personnel to ensure they have a full understanding of the expectations of their assignment.

- XI. Immediately mandate that all custody medical personnel report all suspicious injuries of inmates to the Internal Affairs Bureau or the captain of the jail facility where the inmate is housed.**

Recommendation implemented.

On October 26, 2011, the Department's Medical Services Bureau revised the "Injury/Illness Report - Inmate" policy (M206.09) to include a provision requiring medical staff to advise the facility watch commander in the event an inmate reports/alleges that their injuries are the result of force used by a Department employee. This policy was disseminated to all medical personnel on October 26, 2011.

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XII. Report back on the role of the new jail commanders and how they will be used to reduce jail violence.

As reported to the Board on November 1, 2011.

Since the implementation of efforts by the CMTF to reduce jail violence and associated use of force incidents, total significant uses of force continue to decline. Two documents are attached relating to force incidents in the jails:

- Monthly Force Used by Category
- Force Year to Date – 2007 to 2013

For the year ending 2012, Custody Division had 478 uses of force, a reduction of 18 percent over the year ending 2011 totals. Of that, significant force was down 45 percent.

The jail commanders continue to work with each custody unit to accomplish the goals set forth by the Sheriff.

The jail commanders oversee the operations of the CMTF, which was originally comprised of five commanders, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, and four support staff. The lieutenants, sergeants, and support staff are all items that were removed from critical units within the Department and deployed to this task force.

The CMTF Mission is to assess and transform the culture of the custody facilities in order to provide a safe, secure learning environment for our Department personnel and the inmates placed in the Department's care. The CMTF's purpose is to empower Department personnel to provide a level of professionalism and serve the needs of inmates consistent with the Department's "Core Values."

The CMTF's responsibilities and goals include promoting community trust, reducing jail violence by changing the deputy culture of the custody environment, encouraging respect based communications with inmates, reviewing and implementing new training for staff assigned to the jails, preparing and revising all directives/policies necessary to implement Special Counsel Merrick Bobb/OIR recommendations, analyzing force incidents and developing and implementing a custodial career path.

The CMTF and Custody Support Services have been working collaboratively to fulfill recommendation requests made by the American Civil Liberties Union

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(ACLU), Special Counsel Merrick Bobb, the OIR, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which pertain to the Jails.

The five CMTF lieutenants work directly in accomplishing the goals set forth by the Sheriff and commanders. The eight CMTF sergeants are comprised as a jail force "roll-out" team (CFRT) who oversee, mentor and review all significant force cases that meet a particular criterion, yet do not rise to the level of an IAB investigation.

The CMTF has been down sized to one commander as more tasks have been concluded and many responsibilities have been transitioned to Custody Division personnel.

- XIII. Sheriff to work with the Chief Executive Office to immediately study the feasibility of purchasing officer worn video cameras for all custody personnel to use, to identify potential funding for this purpose, and develop appropriate policies and procedures for the use of these cameras. Policies should include a requirement that custody personnel record all interactions with inmates, including Title 15 checks, any movement throughout the jail facilities and any use of force. Each failure to record or immediately report any use of force against inmates must be appropriately disciplined.**

Recommendation completed.

The Department conducted a six month "Proof of Concept" in order to determine whether there is a practical use for Personal Video Recording Devices (PVRD) in Custody Operations Divisions.

The Department received and issued 30 PVRD's for the pilot program. The CMTF drafted a guideline, and conducted training for the volunteer deputies involved in the program. The PVRD's were worn by deputies interacting with inmates at MCJ and TTCF. The Department conducted testing of PVRD models from two different manufacturers. The pilot program, which began on February 26, 2012, was completed on August 3, 2012. The Department provided your Board with a preliminary report on the pilot program on September 18, 2012, and followed up with an extensive report on November 2, 2012. The Department recommended at that time a limited deployment of cameras to supervisors only to be used during escorts and other high risk operations.

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The technology in this area is rapidly changing. The Department is currently testing some compact pocket sized video cameras that have been issued to selected supervisors at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF).

The Department believes that the risk of investing in a technology that is rapidly evolving would likely mean that whatever product is purchased may be outdated before it is even deployed. While having supervisors carry video cameras with them at all times would be desirable, the Department believes that expanding the current "fixed" camera system to all facilities would prove to be a better use of resources at this time. The fixed cameras would capture nearly all force events, not just the ones that supervisors were present for. The Department would like to revisit the portable camera solutions in the future when the technology has matured, standards have been established, and prices have dropped. The Department is seeking funding for additional "fixed" cameras for all facilities.

XIV. Consider the feasibility of targeted and random undercover sting operations performed in custody facilities to ensure deputies are working within policy.

As reported in closed session.

The Sheriff discussed this motion during the November 1, 2011, closed session meeting.

XV. Consider a "roll-out team" to investigate when there is a use of force in a custody facility.

Recommendation implemented.

Beginning November 2011, the Department created the CFRT, comprised of eight sergeants and a lieutenant, who are tasked with responding to selected custody facility force incidents.

The CMTF created set criteria that mandate facility watch commanders to contact the CFRT and request a response. The CFRT sergeant will oversee and assist in the force documentation for the facility. In the course of reviewing the incident, the CFRT sergeant shall give specific direction to the handling supervisor. If any policy violations are discovered, the CFRT will immediately assume responsibility of the force investigation and initiate an IAB investigation.

All incidents requiring a CFRT response will be reviewed by a newly formed CFRC comprised of three commanders assigned to Custody Division. The

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CFRC has the authority to order additional investigation, make recommendations, or request an IAB investigation if there appears to be a possible violation of Department policy.

The table below illustrates the frequency of CFRT responses:

Time	Notifications	Responses
<i>Since Inception (11/2011)</i>	285	130
2012	192	100
2013	63	18

The remaining cases that the CFRT did not respond to did not meet the CFRT response criteria.

XVI. Report back in 30 days on the hiring standards for deputy sheriffs and how they changed during the last hiring push.

Recommendation completed - a full report on the hiring standards was provided in the November 1, 2011, letter.

XVII. Consider a two-track career path for deputies, patrol deputies and custody deputies.

Recommendation Implemented.

On December 16, 2011, the Department concluded an extensive two-month study which analyzed different methods of implementing a two-track career path within the Department. These study results were presented to the CEO, ALADS, PPOA, and the Public Safety Cluster Agenda Review meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012.

The Department formed a subject matter expert working group to update the current sergeant and lieutenant classifications for the Dual Track proposal, and also worked with the CEOs Classification Unit regarding its implementation.

As of January 2, 2013, PPOA had entered an agreement and amended the MOU with the Department for implementation of the Dual Track proposal. On February 1, 2013, the Department implemented the Dual Track plan.

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- XVIII. Review existing policy of assigning new deputies to custody functions, specifically, the length of time spent in custody and the hiring trend as its primary determining factor, and revise the policy to reduce the length of time deputies serve in custody.**

Recommendation Implemented.

On October 28, 2011, the Department authorized custody personnel to initiate extensions if they desire to remain in their current assignment.

As noted in the above item, recommendations for a two-track career path were presented to the CEO, ALADS, Professional Peace Officers Association, and the Public Safety CARs meetings on February 8, 2012, and October 24, 2012, which will reduce the length of time deputies, serve in custody.

The Department implemented the Dual Track plan on February 1, 2013.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT MONTHLY FORCE USED BY CATEGORY

2012

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
CST	0	0	0	3		3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	1	2			2	1	1	2	2	1	3			1
IRC	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	1	2	2	2	4
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	3	7	10	13	7	20	4	5	9	8	4	12	4	2	6	4	7	11
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0	1		1
NCCF	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	0	1		2	2	2		2			0	1	1	2			0
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	3	8
TOTAL	11	22	33	24	25	49	23	23	46	22	26	48	16	10	26	18	16	34

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3			3
CST			0			0			0			0			0			0
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3			0	1		1			0	1	2	3			1
IRC	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	3			5
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	7	13	1	9	10	5	10	15
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	2	8	6	5	11	3	3	6
NORTH FACILITY			0	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	1	1	2		1	1		2	2	2		2	1	1	1	1		1
TWIN TOWERS	6	6	12	9	8	17	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	4	6	6	5	11
TOTAL	18	18	36	23	21	44	22	21	43	24	17	41	13	24	37	15	17	42

2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 2013				February 2013				March 2013				April 2013				May 2013				June 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	4	1	1	6	3			3				0	3			3				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY	2	2		4	3	1	1	5	3			3	1	1	1	5				1				0
IRC	3	1		4	2	2		4	4	2	1	7	6	1		7	5			5				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	7	2	2	11	9			9	7	7	1	15	9	4		13	5			5				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF	1	1		2	5	1		6	2	1		3	5	1		6	4			4				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0	1			1				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY	1			1				0	1	1		2				0	2	1		3				0
TWIN TOWERS	16	3		19	11	5		16	24	5		29	12	5		17	8			8				0
TOTAL	34	10	3	47	33	9	1	43	42	16	2	60	36	11	0	47	25	1	0	26	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	July 2013				August 2013				September 2013				October 2013				November 2013				December 2013			
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF				0				0				0				0				0				0
CST				0				0				0				0				0				0
EAST FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
IRC				0				0				0				0				0				0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL				0				0				0				0				0				0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
NCCF				0				0				0				0				0				0
NORTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
SOUTH FACILITY				0				0				0				0				0				0
TWIN TOWERS				0				0				0				0				0				0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CUSTODY DIVISION	2012 Totals			2013 YTD Totals			
	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Total
CRDF	15	33	48	10	1	1	12
CST	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	8	12	20	10	3	1	14
IRC	20	43	63	20	6	1	27
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	64	70	134	37	13	3	53
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
NCCF	42	33	75	17	4	0	21
NORTH FACILITY	2	1	3	1	0	0	1
SOUTH FACILITY	9	7	16	4	2	0	6
TWIN TOWERS	63	48	111	71	18	0	89
TOTAL	229	250	479	179	47	6	333

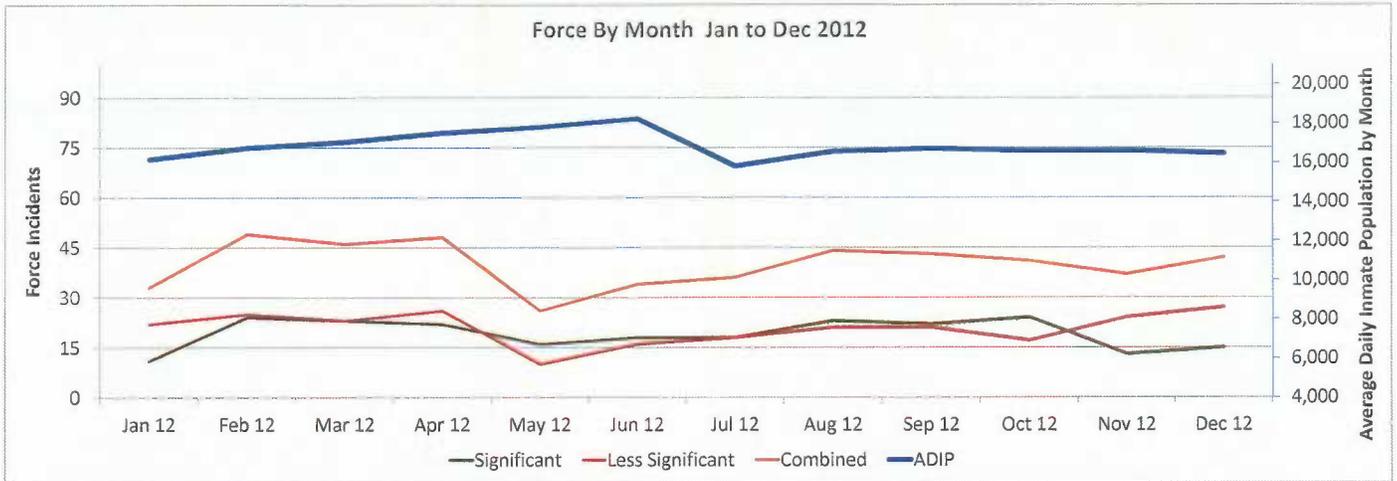
Category 1 Force*
No identifiable injury or complaint of pain
Category 2 Force*
Identifiable injury which does not rise to the level of Category 3
Category 3 Force*
IAB Handle

*See page 2 for more detailed information

Estimated Percentage Breakdown of Force 2013	
% which is <u>Directed Force</u>	36%
% which is <u>Medical Assisted Force</u>	6%
% which is <u>Rescue Force</u>	36%
% of Force not Directed/Medical/Rescue	37%
% of Force involving "Mental" Inmates	31%
% of Force because of Assaults on Staff	30%

Each Force Incident can be included in multiple categories listed above causing total sum to be greater than 100%

*Totals presented are as of 05/13/2013
**Projection based on 2013 data YTD and is only an estimate.

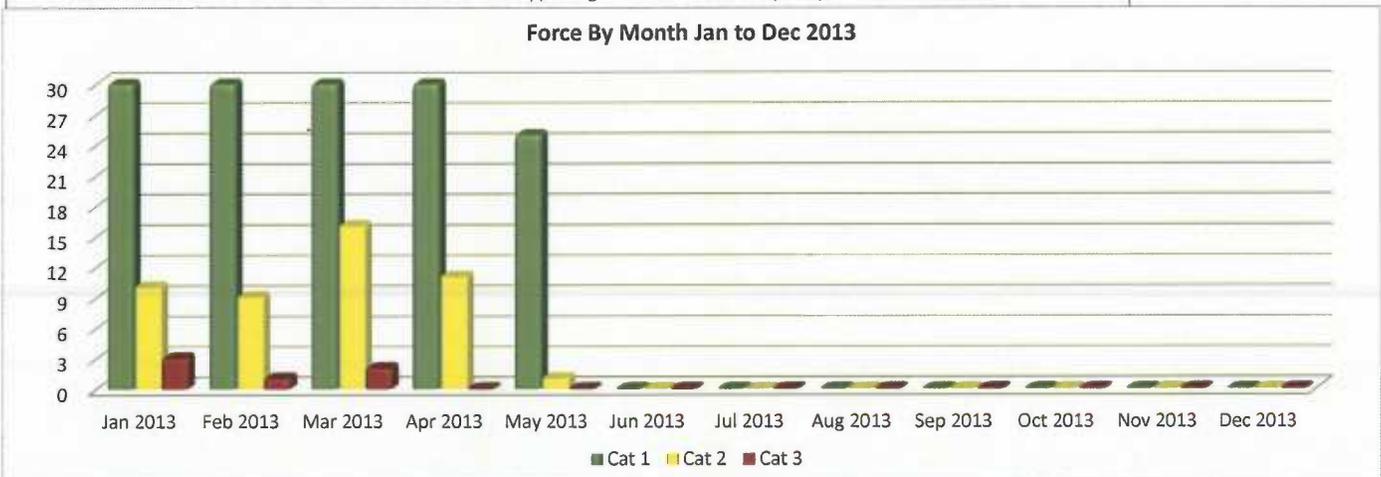


Reportable force is **less significant** when it is limited to any of the following and there is no injury or complaint of pain nor any indication of misconduct:

- Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by the suspect,
- Department-approved control holds, come-along, or take down,
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile when the suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile.

Reportable force is **significant** when it involves any of the following:

- Suspect injury resulting from use of force,
- Complaint of pain or injury resulting from use of force,
- indication or allegation of misconduct in the application of force,
- Any application of force that is greater than a Department-approved control hold, come-along, or take down. This includes the activation of the electronic immobilization belt or the use of the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP).



Category 1*	Category 2	Category 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and handcuffing techniques resisted by a suspect, • Hobbling resisted by a suspect, • Control holds or come-alongs resisted by a suspect, • Take downs, • Use of Oleoresin Capsicum spray, Freeze +P or Deep Freeze aerosols, or Oleoresin Capsicum powder from a Pepperball projectile (when a suspect is not struck by a Pepperball projectile) if it causes only discomfort and does not involve injury or lasting pain. <p>*No Injury</p>	<p>When it results in any identifiable injury or involves any application of force other than those defined in Category 1, but does not rise to the level of Category 3 Force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shootings in which a shot was intentionally fired at a person by a Department member, • Any type of shooting by a Department member which results in a person being hit, • Force resulting in admittance to a hospital, • Any death following a use of force by any Department member, • All head strikes with impact weapons: • Kick(s), delivered from a standing position, to an individual's head with a shod foot while the individual is lying on the ground/floor, • Knee strike(s) to an individual's head deliberately or recklessly causing their head to strike the ground, floor, or other hard, fixed object, • Deliberately or recklessly striking an individual's head against a hard, fixed object, • Skeletal fractures, with the exception of minor fractures of the nose, fingers or toes, caused by any Department member, • or any force which results in a response from the IAB Force/Shooting Response Team, as defined in MPP section 3-10/130.00. <p><i>All instances of Category 3 Force shall be investigated by IAB and reviewed by the Executive Force Review Committee, with an additional level of oversight conducted by the Office of Independent Review and monitoring by Special Counsel.</i></p>

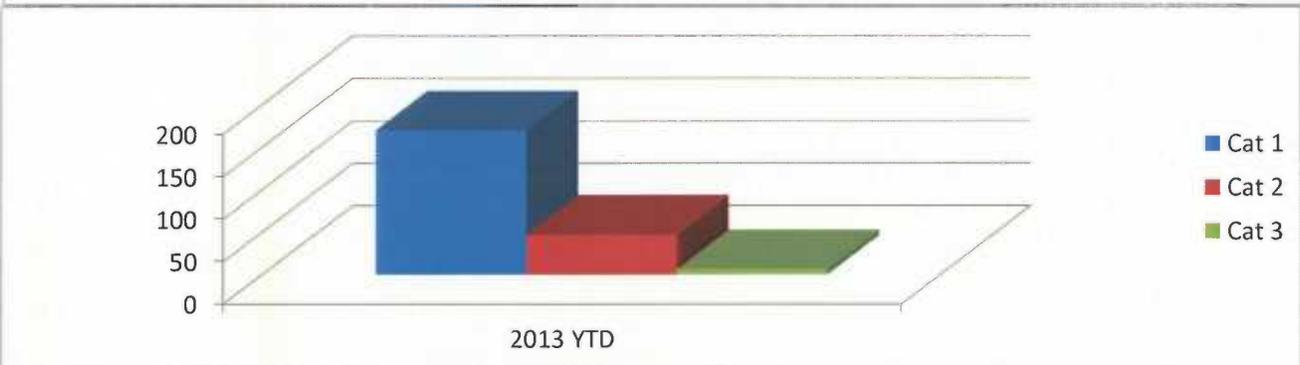
*Totals presented are as of 05/13/2013



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FORCE USED YTD 2007-2013

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - May 11, 2007			January 1 - May 11, 2008			January 1 - May 11, 2009			January 1 - May 11, 2010		
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total
CRDF	22	12	34	13	14	27	10	10	20	18	14	32
CST	2	2	4	2		2			0			0
EAST FACILITY	5	6	11		2	2	7	6	13	4	4	8
IRC	67	42	109	59	35	94	64	23	87	48	16	64
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	50	70	120	60	44	104	92	28	120	39	17	56
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	2	3	5	2	2	4			0	1	1	2
NCCF	15	12	27	10	14	24	16	6	22	19	14	33
NORTH FACILITY	6	7	13	8	7	15	3	1	4			0
SOUTH FACILITY			0	5	2	7	9		9	4	3	7
TWIN TOWERS	42	18	60	45	33	78	78	27	105	56	21	77
TOTAL	211	172	383	204	153	357	279	101	380	189	90	279

CUSTODY DIVISION	January 1 - May 11, 2011			January 1 - May 11, 2012			Diff. from '11 - '12	January 1 - May 11, 2013			Diff. from '12 - '13	
	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Significant Force	Less Sig Force	Total		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3		Total
CRDF	21	14	35	7	17	24	-31.43%	10	1	1	12	-50.00%
CST			0			0	N/C				0	N/C
EAST FACILITY	6	3	9	3	5	8	-11.11%	10	3	1	14	75.00%
IRC	46	5	51	9	20	29	-43.14%	20	6	1	27	-6.90%
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	64	7	71	32	23	55	-22.54%	37	13	3	53	-3.64%
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3			0	-100.00%				0	N/C
NCCF	15	13	28	13	9	22	-21.43%	17	4		21	-4.55%
NORTH FACILITY			0			0	N/C	1			1	N/C
SOUTH FACILITY	3	1	4	3	2	5	25.00%	4	2		6	20.00%
TWIN TOWERS	24	6	30	18	17	35	16.67%	71	18		89	154.29%
TOTAL	180	51	231	85	93	178	-22.94%	170	47	6	223	25.28%



*Totals presented are as of 05/11/2013

Force categorization changed as of 1/1/2013.

** North Facility is being tracked as South Annex

*** Source : FAST and Watch Commander Logs