

If I am on 395 between Stanfield and Hermiston, Oregon, when I am pulled over at 2AM, I want a record. I was born, raised, and spent most of my life in Umatilla County. I don't want an officer claiming he forgot to turn on his video. If you think police should be without full video records, see the video example at the end.

The officer can record a whole shift on two 32gb chips with a camera that can last 8 hours for less than \$200. That is far less than the cost for training and use of even one sidearm. The supervisor can review the record for training purposes or the DA can use it in any crime or use of force. The rest can be deleted.

There is no mandate in this bill. Not only does it not require officers to record, there is no consequence for not having a camera in a use of force. There is not even a consequence of a civil fine or incarceration for failing to record OR for failing to keep a proper record by the law enforcement agency. At a minimum, any officer should be stripped of qualified immunity and treated like any citizen without a badge without a record. See the Oregon Constitution.

Either police can be ethical or they can end up in jail. They can provide true and faithful records or they can be caught by citizens on the street.

REAL SITUATION:

"Stop resisting! Stop resisting! Why are you trying to take my fucking gun! Get off my gun!" In the officer's dashcam video, it is unclear whether Jeter was, in fact, resisting and/or trying to take the officer's gun. Jeter was charged with a number of criminal counts including assault. Internal affairs cleared the involved officers of wrongdoing. Prosecutors offered Jeter a plea deal of 5 years in prison.

Then a second video surfaced showing the incident from another angle. The video was from the dashcam on another patrol car at the scene as backup. Prosecutors said it was not initially provided to them by police. In the second video, it is clear Jeter had his hands in the air before being attacked by the officer. The officers were charged with aggravated assault, conspiracy and falsifying reports. Another officer pleaded guilty to tampering and retired. Charges against Jeter were dropped

[Acting and Directing With Police Cameras](#)



Acting and Directing With Police Cameras

The Onion ran a funny piece last month on "The Pros and Cons of Body Cameras for Police." One of the "cons" they listed was "Distracting to officers who must now sh..."

[View on www.aclu.org](http://www.aclu.org)

Preview by Yahoo

[Police brutality caught on tape and victim wins](#)



Police brutality caught on tape and victim wins

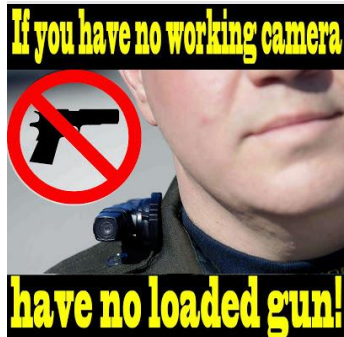
[View on www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

Preview by Yahoo

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[Law Enforcement: HB 2571A-Public Hearing and Work Session Requires law enforcement agency to establish policies and procedures for use and retention of recordings from cameras worn upon police officer's person to record officer's interactions with members of public.](#)



If you have no working camera

have no loaded gun!

Law Enforcement: HB 2571A-Public Hearing and Work S...

With public access to these recordings, claims of officer misconduct can be investigated and police agencies can be held accountable.

[View on lawenforcementabuse...](#) Preview by Yahoo

Video/audio recordings should be mandated.

If you carry a lethal weapon, you cannot afford not to have a record.

Without a recording, law enforcement in Oregon should forfeit their "qualified immunity status."

According to the Center for Disease Control for 2004 to 2010 Oregon is a leader in fatal injuries in legal interventions:

New Mexico #1=0.38 per 100,000

Oregon is #2= 0.33 per 100,000

U.S.A. is = 0.13 per 100,000

New Jersey=0.03 per 100,000

Oregon was over 2.5 times the national statistic for fatal injuries and 11 times the statistic for New Jersey.

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With recordings, mistakes in training and practice can be corrected to prevent liabilities. The ability to make broad public records requests helps determine whether officers or departments have patterns of problems.

Some departments are getting broad public records requests for all or most of the records created, requiring, they claim, days of review and redaction. Departments should already be doing days of review on incidents involving force.

Redaction should be minimal and States can be charged in advance for public records by setting a minimum deposit until the requester is notified of potential costs above that needed.

Typically the storage costs are far exceeded by the liabilities avoided and the reduced work in generating a criminal case.

As a retired correctional officer who assisted the Hearings Officer at EOCI in Pendleton for over a year, my experience has been very positive when we had recordings. "Roll the video" results in swift resolution of clear cases.

<http://wisqars.cdc.gov:8080/cdcMapFramework/output/m261646.png>
<http://wisqars.cdc.gov:8080/cdcMapFramework/mapModuleInterface.jsp>

Failing to have a faithful recording leads to what Frank Serpico calls "Testi-lying." Recording deters even the consideration of it.

"When Cops Cry Wolf" - FRANK SERPICO April 10, 2015: I call it "testi-lying." It has been a regular practice in police forces across the United States, at least since I served on the NYPD: official testimony that is made part of a police after-action report but is a pure lie, an invention. In the old days police would carry a "drop gun" or a "drop knife"—an inexpensive weapon cops would bring along on patrol to drop onto or next to a suspect they had taken out so they could say he had threatened them. Today you don't even need to do that; all you have to do to justify the use of deadly force if you are a police officer is to say that you feared for your life, for whatever reason. If the victim dies, that just means there will be one less witness around to contradict the testi-lie.

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/04/north-charleston-shooting-116871.html#ixzz3aR26xudZ>

Herbert Leon MacDonnell, *The Evidence Never Lies*, 1984:

-----You can lead jurors to the truth but you can't make them believe it. Physical evidence cannot be intimidated. It does not forget. It doesn't get excited at the moment something is happening--like people do. It sits there and waits to be detected, preserved, evaluated, and explained. That is what physical evidence is all about.

-----In the course of a trial, defense and prosecuting attorneys may lie, witnesses may lie, the defendant certainly may lie. Even the judge may lie. Only the evidence never lies.

Police and government like to say "if it saves one life," to justify just about everything, including body armor, guns, tasers, and pepper spray. They have the training and weapons to kill with less risk. Now it is time to add cameras and they resist?

http://www.parsac.org/parsac-www/pdf/Bulletins/14-005_Report_BODY_WORN_CAMERAS.pdf

The use of body cameras by San Diego police has led to fewer complaints by residents and less use of force by officers, according to a city report released in March. Complaints have fallen 40.5% and use of "personal body" force by officers has been

reduced by 46.5% and use of pepper spray by 30.5%, according to the report developed by the Police Department for the City Council's Public Safety and Livable Neighborhoods Committee.

<http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-body-cameras-20150318-story.html>

Body-worn camera results for Rialto (California) Police Department:

1.60 % reduction in officer use of force incidents following camera deployment.

2. Half the number of use of force incidents for shifts with cameras compared to shifts without cameras.

3.88 percent reduction in number of citizen complaints between the year prior to and following camera deployment

Harold Rankin, "End of Program Evaluation and Recommendations: On-Officer Body Camera System" (Mesa, AZ: Mesa. Police Department, 2013)

<http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/472014912134715246869.pdf>

ALSO SEE:

Violence-related Police Crime Arrests in the United States, 2005-2011 (with Steven L. Brewer Jr and Joelle K. Bridges), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2015)

<http://bit.ly/1QVcvq0>

Police Crime & Less-than-Lethal Coercive Force: A Description of the Criminal Misuse of TASERs (with Bradford W. Reynolds and John Liederbach), International Journal of Police Science and Management (2012) <http://bit.ly/1HjiZL3>

Research Brief One-Sheet No.5: Police Criminal Misuse of Conductive Energy Devices (with Bradford W. Reynolds and John Liederbach), Criminal Justice Faculty Publications (2013) <http://bit.ly/1bVZfSi>

Police Integrity Lost Podcast Episode 04: Police Criminal Misuse of TASERs (with John Liederbach), Criminal Justice Faculty Publications (2012) <http://bit.ly/1IDEwRJ>

Research Brief One-Sheet No.1: Late-Stage Police Crime: Is it an Exit Strategy? (with John Liederbach and Tina L. Freiburger), Criminal Justice Faculty Publications (2012) <http://bit.ly/1e9lip5>

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