

## Civil Rights Principles on Body Worn Cameras

### May 2015

Mobile cameras operated by law enforcement may play a valuable role in the present and future of policing. Whether they're worn by an officer or mounted on police equipment, cameras could help provide transparency into law enforcement practices, by providing first-hand evidence of public interactions.

But police-operated cameras are no substitute for broader reforms of policing practices. In fact, cameras could be used to intensify disproportionate surveillance and enforcement in heavily policed communities of color. Without carefully crafted policy safeguards in place, there is a real risk that these new devices could become instruments of injustice, rather than tools for accountability.

To help ensure that police-operated cameras are used to enhance civil rights, departments must:

1. **Develop camera policies in public** with the input of civil rights advocates and the local community. Current policies must always be publicly available, and any policy changes must also be made in consultation with the community.
2. **Commit to a set of narrow and well-defined purposes** for which cameras and their footage may be used. In particular, facial recognition and other biometric technologies must be carefully limited: if they are used together with body cameras, officers will have far greater visibility into heavily policed communities—where cameras will be abundant—than into other communities where cameras will be rare. Such technologies could amplify existing disparities in law enforcement practices across communities.
3. **Specify clear operational policies for recording, retention, and access**, and enforce strict disciplinary protocols for policy violations. While some types of law enforcement interactions (*e.g.*, when attending to victims of domestic violence) may happen off-camera, the vast majority of interactions with the public—including all that involve the use of force—should be captured on video. Departments must also adopt systems to monitor and audit access to recorded footage, and secure footage against unauthorized access and tampering.
4. **Make footage available to promote accountability** with appropriate privacy safeguards in place. At a minimum: (1) footage that captures police use of force should be made available to the public and press upon request, and (2) upon request, footage should be made available in a timely manner to any filmed subject seeking to file a complaint, to criminal defendants, and to the next-of-kin of anyone whose death is related to the events captured on video. Departments must consider individual privacy concerns before making footage available to broad audiences.
5. **Preserve the independent evidentiary value of officer reports** by prohibiting officers from viewing footage before filing their reports. Footage of an event presents a partial—and sometimes misleading—perspective of how events unfolded. Pre-report viewing could cause an officer to conform the report to what the video appears to show, rather than what the officer actually saw.

**Signed by:**

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Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Asian Law Caucus  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Los Angeles  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Chicago  
Center for Democracy and Technology  
Center for Media Justice  
ColorOfChange.org  
Data & Society  
Demand Progress  
Demos  
Dignity and Power Now  
Electronic Frontier Foundation  
Free Press  
Hip Hop Caucus  
The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law  
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights  
Martinez Street Women's Center  
May First/People Link  
Media Alliance  
Media Literacy Project  
Media Mobilizing Project  
Million Hoodies Movement for Justice  
NAACP  
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.  
National Association of Social Workers  
National Council of La Raza  
National Hispanic Media Coalition  
National Urban League  
New America's Open Technology Institute  
Public Knowledge  
Southwest Workers Union  
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