



Aisha N. Braveboy  
County Executive

# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT

## Police Accountability Board

### OPEN MEETING MINUTES

May 27, 2026

Location: 9200 Basil Court, Suite 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774

6:36 p.m. – 7:50 p.m.

**Board Members Present:** Chair Kelvin Davall, Vice Chair Carlo Sanchez, Andrea Coleman, Lafayette Melton, Earl O'Neal

**Member(s) Absent:** Tamika Springs

**Staff Present:** Ebony Rorls, Program Administrator; Christal Ogene, Policy Analyst; Tangi Allen, Program Associate; Joann Bransom, Administrative Aide; Keona Savoy, General Clerk

**Guest(s):** Acting Chief Daniel Frishkorn, Bladensburg Police Department; Chief Jarod Towers, Hyattsville Police Department; Chief Russell Hamill, Laurel Police Department; Chief Robert Turner, Riverdale Park Police Department; Chief Linwood Alston, New Carrollton Police Department

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### QUARTERLY CHIEFS MEETING

#### WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Davall called the meeting to order at 6:36 p.m. Roll Call was taken.

#### ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES

None at this time.

#### ROUNDTABLE HIGHLIGHTS

- Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) discussed implementing diverse strategies to reduce crime, including establishing Special Assignment Teams focused on hotspots using internal statistics, and deploying mixed plain clothes and uniform teams for directive patrols.
- Visible police presence and community engagement, particularly around schools, are emphasized, while observations note an increase in juveniles leaving school during the day, prompting community outreach to parents.
- LEAs agreed that there is a critical need to separate and report data on sustained cases versus frivolous or exonerated cases to the public.



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- Body-worn camera (BWC) policies dictate when officers can mute cameras, with activation and deactivation tracked via audit trails and automatic activation by equipment like tasers and sirens.
- LEAs face challenges in internal investigations, including a lack of playable camera footage or muted audio at critical times, and non-cooperation from complainants who file allegations but do not show up for interviews.
- Automated enforcement (speed, red light, stop sign cameras) is deployed in most egregiously dangerous areas, with strict reliability measures including daily checks, annual calibration, and automatic checks, voiding citations if cameras fail.
- Measures to address on-the-job bias and discrimination are both proactive, through annual in-service training, including bias training, and reactive, involving discipline and additional training after incidents.
- LEAs clarified their non-participation with ICE. Officers are educated on their duty to intervene in life-or-death safety situations or if federal agents use excessive force or engage in illegal activities within their jurisdiction, while acknowledging that local police cannot intervene in a lawful federal arrest.

### ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

**Attachments:** Questions for Police Chiefs

**NEXT MEETING** – June 10, 2026

**PAB Website:** [PAB Website](#)

**Meeting Recordings are available on PAB website:** [YouTube - Police Accountability Board Playlist](#)

# Q&A Chiefs Meeting

1. Congratulations on your respective contributions to helping lower overall crime 16% around the county in 2025, what are some of the specific things that are working in the community to lead to this drop?
2. The MPTSC approved the complaint mediation program option in March 2023 (COMAR 12.04.11) where complaints not involving use-of force, or minor Category A and B complaints, may be mediated rather than go to the ACC for disposition. It appears that very few, if any, law enforcement agencies have taken advantage of the opportunity to establish a mediation alternative which has the potential to expedite complaint resolution. Do you all have any insights into why that might be?
3. According to 2025 ACC data, Attention to Duty/Neglect (12%), Use of Force (10%), Unbecoming Conduct (9%), BWC Violation (6%), Discourtesy (6%) and Procedural Violation by an officer represent about half of all allegations against officers. What strategies, if any, has your department implemented to mitigate and reduce these allegations?
4. A lot of attention gets given to mitigating discriminatory practices between Law enforcement and the general public, but what measures do you all take to address on-the-job instances of bias or discrimination?
5. There's been an influx in civilian police auditing through mediums like YouTube, how are officers prepared to deal with these interactions?
6. We've heard from quite a few officers and Chiefs that there is a perception that increased scrutiny of law enforcement will lead to unfair judgments about their performance, has this led to an aversion to addressing minor violations (particularly in traffic), what is being done to still ensure the community is still being kept safe and issues are being addressed?
7. Speaking of traffic, does your agency have any involvement or jurisdiction in speed camera enforcement. If, so are there measures to ensure the enforcement is reliable (court appeals, camera calibrations, etc.)
8. When conducting internal investigations into allegations, what barriers or challenges make it more difficult getting to the truth?
9. Are there any guardrails or policies that govern contact or communication between an officer under investigation and any subsequent complainants or other individuals associated with the investigation like witnesses, the media, etc.?

10. We understand how Maryland county LEAs will typically collaborate with ICE on undocumented people in custody, but recent interactions around the country between U.S. citizens and ICE have blurred the lines on federal law enforcement and constitutional rights violations, how have your officers been prepared to deal with the nuances of these situations in our county?
11. Do you have any questions for us?