



Ohio Attorney General's Office  
Bureau of Criminal Investigation  
Investigative Report



2022-2876

Officer Involved Critical Incident – 256 N. Swain, LaRue, Ohio (L)

**Investigative Activity:** Body Camera Review  
**Date of Activity:** 01/25/2023  
**Author:** SA Jason A. Snyder, #176

**Narrative:**

On 01/24/23, Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) Special Agent (SA) Jason Snyder (Snyder) received an envelope from the Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission (OOCIC) via FedEx. The work product discs contained two video presentations generated by OOCIC and the SHA256 hash values for the OOCIC video presentations.

On 01/06/23, SA Snyder submitted a USB thumb drive to OOCIC that contained helmet worn camera (HWC) videos from Marion County Sheriff's Office (Marion SO), Deputy (Dpt.) [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Dpt. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Dpt. [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and Dpt. [REDACTED].

These HWC videos were submitted to OOCIC as part of an investigation of the officer-involved shooting that occurred on 12/20/22, involving a Travis Hellinger (Hellinger). It was requested that OOCIC add a time code effect, an audio wave form effect, crop the videos, sync the videos on one screen, create a video presentation played at full speed and create a second video presentation played at 50% speed and again at full speed.

**Disclaimer and Additional Factors to Consider when Evaluating Video**

- The speed of this incident is remarkable.
- The speed and complexity of rapidly evolving situation(s) that occur during use-of-force encounters are difficult concepts to comprehend by only watching the video.
- Video recordings are for storage and review.
- Video recordings capture light and create a digital representation of reality (two-dimensional video compared to three-dimensional reality).
- Video and audio recording devices also record more information about a particular scene or incident than the person(s) involved in the incident can process during the critical incident.

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- Video and audio recording devices rarely record an event from the same perspective of the officer or subjects involved.
- It captures the action, but not the perception, decision-making, focus or intent of the officer.
- Video recordings often miss tactile cues or other actions of a subject.
- Video and audio recording devices record within the video and sound capabilities available, and they record objectively.
- Video and audio recordings lack the history, perspective and interest of the people involved.
- The positions, angles, obstacles, lighting and distance from the incident are also factors that need serious consideration.
- Video and audio recordings are only components of an investigation and should not be the only evidence relied upon.
- All available evidence, statements and other information must be evaluated alongside the video recordings available.

### Hash Values

There were two Microsoft Excel spreadsheets included. They were:

- 23-00008 Item 001 SHA256 Hash Values
- 23-00008 Video Presentations SHA256 Hash Values

### Review of Video

SA Snyder reviewed the video while paying close attention to the sounds of the videos while they were synced. Please review reports on individual helmet and body worn camera videos for detailed information for each officer.

This report only reviewed the times that a spike in the audio occurred, which may indicate a shot had been recorded. One or more shots could be recorded simultaneously, which would be recorded and undisguisable as two or more shots. SA Snyder has attempted to visually review these times and account for there being more than one shot recorded.

At 23:06, a spike in the audio is recorded. The sound recorded is not close to the audio receivers of the cameras. Based on other recording (drone footage), this spike in the recording is believed to be originating from Hellinger's location.

At 23:19, a spike in the audio is recorded. The sound recorded is not close to the audio receivers of the cameras. Based on other recording (drone footage), this spike in the recording is believed to be originating from Hellinger's location.

At 24:00, a spike in the audio is recorded. The sound recorded is closer to the audio

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receivers of the cameras.

At 24:04, a spike in the audio is recorded. The sound recorded is closer to the audio receivers of the cameras.

At 24:05, a spike in the audio is recorded. The sound recorded is closer to the audio receivers of the cameras.

At 24:05 until 28:00, several spikes in the audio are recorded. The sounds recorded are closer to the audio receivers of the cameras. Two additional spikes at a further distance to the recording devices are also recorded at the end of the multiple spikes.

In total, there are believed to be 14 to 16 spikes in the audio files. There is a possibility that there is overlap in shots fired and audio spikes recorded. Some of the visual indicators that a firearm was fired during the spikes recorded are present in some of the videos. Based on SA Snyder's review of the video/audio, he was unable to account for all possible spikes/rounds fired.