

RESOLUTION No. 2007-97-604

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, APPOINTING MAYOR SHIRLEY GIBSON TO SERVE AS THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS DESIGNEE TO THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW TASK FORCE; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2007, the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners approved Resolution R-462-07, calling for the creation of a Charter Review Task Force, and

WHEREAS, the Task Force is to consist of twenty-one (21) members, with thirteen (13) being appointed by the members of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners, one (1) by the County Mayor, one (1) by each of the four largest Cities in the County, and three (3) by the League Of Cities, and

WHEREAS, since the City of Miami Gardens is one of the three largest cities in Miami-Dade County, the City of Miami Gardens is entitled to appoint a voting member to the Task Force, and

WHEREAS, City Council would like to appoint Mayor Shirley Gibson as the City of Miami Gardens' designee to the Charter Review Task Force Appointment,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS: The foregoing Whereas paragraphs are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true, and the same are hereby made a specific part of this Resolution.

Section 2. APPOINTMENT: The City Council of the City of Miami Gardens hereby appoints Mayor Shirley Gibson to serve as the City of Miami Gardens' Designee to the Miami-Dade County Charter Review Task Force.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its final passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS AT ITS REGULAR MEETING HELD ON JUNE 27, 2007.


SHIRLEY GIBSON, MAYOR

ATTEST:


RONETTA TAYLOR, CMC, CITY CLERK

Prepared by SONJA KNIGHTON DICKENS, ESQ.
City Attorney

SPONSORED BY: MAYOR SHIRLEY GIBSON

MOVED BY: Vice Mayor Braynon
SECONDED BY: Councilwoman Watson

VOTE: 6-0

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Mayor Shirley Gibson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Vice Mayor Oscar Braynon, II | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilman Melvin L. Bratton | <input type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) Out of town |
| Councilman Aaron Campbell, Jr. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilman André Williams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilwoman Barbara Watson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |

City of Miami Gardens

1515-200 NW 167th Street
Miami Gardens, Florida 33169



Mayor Shirley Gibson
Vice Mayor Oscar Braynon II
Councilman Melvin L. Bratton
Councilman Aaron Campbell Jr.
Councilman André Williams
Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett
Councilwoman Barbara Watson

Agenda Cover Page

Date: June 27, 2007

Fiscal Impact: No Yes

(If yes, explain in Staff Summary)

Funding Source:

Contract/P.O. Requirement: Yes No

Sponsor Name/Department:

Mayor Shirley Gibson

Public hearing

Ordinance

1st Reading

Advertising requirement: Yes No

RFP/RFQ # _____

Quasi-Judicial

Resolution

2nd Reading

Yes No

Yes No

Title

Resolution appointing Mayor Shirley Gibson to represent the City of Miami Gardens on the Miami-Dade County's Charter Review Task Force.

The Board of County Commissioners approved Resolution R-462-07 (Attachment 1), which calls for creation of a Charter Review Task Force consisting of 21 members: 13 appointed by the members of the Board of Miami-Dade County Commissioners; one by the County Mayor; one by each of the 4 largest cities in the county; and 3 by the League of Cities to represent the smaller cities.

The resolution calls for review of the entire charter and a report within 180 days after the effective date of the resolution, on or about October 31, 2007. As one of the four largest cities in Miami-Dade County, Miami Gardens is entitled to appoint a voting member to the Task Force. The Task Force is to reflect racial, ethnic and gender balance and diversity. The Task Force faces a substantial amount of work, including review of the prior 2001 Charter Review Task Force report and the conduct of public hearings to invite and receive comment by citizens, particularly persons knowledgeable about this community and its government.

This appointee will serve in the best interest of the City of Miami Gardens and Miami-Dade County. If the Council has no objections, I would be willing to serve as the City's representative.

Recommendation:

I recommend approval of a resolution, appointing Mayor Shirley Gibson as the City's designee to the Charter Review Task Force.

**J-5) CONSENT AGENDA
RESOLUTION
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CHARTER**

Approved _____ Mayor

Agenda Item No 11(A)(38)

Veto _____

04-24-07

Override _____

RESOLUTION NO. R-462-07

RESOLUTION CREATING CHARTER REVIEW TASK FORCE

WHEREAS, Section 9.08 of the Home Rule Charter of Miami-Dade County requires this Board at least once in every five year period to review the Charter and determine whether or not there is a need for revision of the Charter; and

WHEREAS, it has been at least five years from the last review of the Charter and this Board wishes to fulfill its obligation under the Charter,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. There is hereby created a Charter Review Task Force which shall consist of 21 members, fourteen of whom shall consist of each County Commissioner and the Mayor, or their respective designees, four of whom shall be selected by each of the four largest cities in Miami-Dade County, and three of whom shall be selected by the League of Cities to represent smaller cities in Miami-Dade County. The chair of the Task Force shall be selected by the chair of the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 2. The Task Force shall reflect racial, ethnic, and gender balance and diversity.

Section 3. The Task Force shall be staffed by the County Manager, County Attorney, and County Clerk.

Section 4. The Task Force shall review the Home Rule Charter of Miami-Dade County in its entirety and shall prepare and submit to this Board written

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ATTACHMENT 1
PAGE 1

recommendations setting forth any proposed amendments or revisions to the Charter. In conducting its review, the Task Force should:

- a. Study the Final Report of the last Charter Review Task Force, dated July 10, 2001.
- b. Invite knowledgeable members of the community to appear and make recommendations.
- c. Conduct public hearings at various stages in the review process.

Section 5. All proceedings of the Charter Review Task Force shall be conducted in accordance with the Government in the Sunshine Law (Sec. 286.011 Fla Stats.) and the Citizens' Bill of Rights of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter. The Task Force shall be deemed an "agency" for the purposes of the Public Records Law (Sec.119 Fla Stats).

Section 6. The Task Force shall submit its written recommendations to this Board within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution.

The foregoing resolution was sponsored by Commissioner Jose "Pepe" Diaz and offered by Commissioner _____, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bruno A. Barreiro, Chairman | |
| Barbara J Jordan, Vice-Chairwoman | |
| Jose "Pepe" Diaz | Audrey M. Edmonson |
| Carlos A. Gimenez | Sally A. Heyman |
| Joe A. Martinez | Dennis C. Moss |
| Dorin D. Rolle | Natacha Seijas |
| Katy Sorenson | Rebeca Sosa |
| Sen. Javier D. Souto | |

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Att 2
14982

The Chairperson thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 24th day of April, 2007. This resolution shall become effective ten (10) days after the date of its adoption unless vetoed by the Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by this Board.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HARVEY RUVIN, CLERK

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.



Murray A. Greenberg

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Attachment 1
Page 3



BRUNO A. BARREIRO
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DISTRICT 5

June 11, 2007

Honorable Shirley Gibson, Mayor
City of Miami Gardens
1515 NW 167th Street, Suite 200
Miami Gardens, FL 33169

Dear Mayor Gibson:

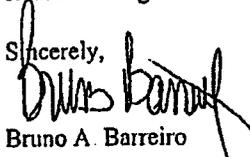
On April 24, 2007, the Board of County Commissioners approved Resolution R-462-07, which calls for creation of a Charter Review Task Force consisting of 21 members: 13 appointed by the members of the Board, one by the Mayor, one by each of the 4 largest cities in the county, and 3 by the League of Cities to represent the smaller cities. A copy of the resolution is attached.

The Resolution calls for review of the entire charter and a report within 180 days after the effective date of the resolution, on or about October 31, 2007. As one of the four largest cities in Miami-Dade County, your city is entitled to appoint a voting member to the Task Force. The Task Force is to reflect racial, ethnic and gender balance and diversity.

Please submit the name of your city's appointment as soon as possible to Kay Sullivan, Clerk of the Board at 111 NW 1 Street, 17th Floor, Miami, FL 33128. The Task Force faces a substantial amount of work, including review of the prior 2001 Charter Review Task Force report and the conduct of public hearings to invite and receive comment by citizens, particularly persons knowledgeable about this community and its government.

As soon as the majority of the members have been appointed, I will schedule an initial meeting at which future meetings can be scheduled and a course of action set out.

Sincerely,


Bruno A. Barreiro
Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

c: Honorable Carlos Álvarez, County Mayor
Honorable Barbara Jordan, Vice Chairwoman and
Members of Board of County Commissioners
George M. Burgess, County Manager
Robert A. Cuevas, Jr., First Assistant County Attorney
Dr. Danny O. Crew, City Manager
Murray A. Greenberg, County Attorney
Harvey Ruvim, Clerk of the Courts
Kay Sullivan, Clerk of the Board

Miami Office
1454 SW First Street, Suite 130
Miami, FL 33135
305-643-8525

Office of the Chair
111 NW 1 Street, Suite 220
Miami, FL 33128
305-375-5924

Miami Beach Office
1700 Convention Ctr. Dr., 1st Floor
Miami Beach, FL 33139
305-673-7743

Chair@miamidade.gov

*ATTACHMENT 2
PAGE 4.*

RESOLUTION No. 2007-98-605

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ISSUE A PURCHASE ORDER TO L3 COMMUNICATIONS MOBILE-VISION, INC., IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$656,151.20 FOR THE PURCHASE OF MOBILE VISION IN-CAR DIGITAL RECORDING DEVICES, BY RELYING UPON THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BID #SVV070013-A2; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in order to assist the Police Department with their police operations, it is necessary for the City to purchase in-car digital videos for the safety and assistance of both police officers as well as citizens, and

WHEREAS, the Arizona Department of Public Safety awarded a bid to L3 Communications Mobile-Vision, Inc., for Mobile Vision In-Car Digital Recording equipment, and

WHEREAS, City staff is recommending that the City Council rely upon that certain Arizona Department of Public Safety bid to permit the purchase of in-dash video equipment as outlined in Exhibit A attached hereto, and

WHEREAS, funding for this purpose is available in the Equipment Bond that was previously issued by the City Council,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS: The foregoing Whereas paragraphs are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true, and the same are hereby made a specific part of this Resolution.

Section 2. AUTHORIZATION: The City Council of the City of Miami Gardens hereby authorizes the City Manager to issue a purchase order in an amount not to exceed \$656,151.20 to L3 Communications Mobile-Vision, Inc., by relying upon Arizona Department of Public Safety Bid #SVV070013-A2 for the purchase of Mobile Vision In-Car Digital Video Recording equipment.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its final passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS AT ITS REGULAR MEETING HELD ON JUNE 27, 2007.


SHIRLEY GIBSON, MAYOR

ATTEST:


RONETTA TAYLOR, CMC, CITY CLERK

Prepared by SONJA KNIGHTON DICKENS, ESQ.
City Attorney

SPONSORED BY: DANNY CREW, CITY MANAGER

MOVED BY: Councilwoman Pritchett
SECONDED BY: Vice Mayor Braynon

VOTE: 5-1

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Mayor Shirley Gibson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Vice Mayor Oscar Braynon, II | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilman Melvin L. Bratton | <input type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) Out of town |
| Councilman Aaron Campbell | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilman André Williams | <input type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |
| Councilwoman Barbara Watson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (Yes) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (No) |

City of Miami Gardens

1515-200 NW 167th Street
Miami Gardens, Florida 33169



Mayor Shirley Gibson
Vice Mayor Oscar Braynon II
Councilman Melvin L. Bratton
Councilman Aaron Campbell Jr.
Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett
Councilwoman Barbara Watson
Councilman André Williams

Agenda Cover Page

Date: June 27, 2007

Fiscal Impact: No Yes

(If yes, explain in Staff Summary)

Funding Source: Equipment Bond

Contract/P.O. Requirement: Yes No

Sponsor Name/Department:

Danny Crew, City Manager

Public hearing

Ordinance

1st Reading

Advertising requirement:

RFP/RFQ/Bid #State of Arizona SCC070013-A2

Quasi-Judicial

Resolution

2nd Reading

Yes No

Title

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ISSUE A PURCHASE ORDER TO L3 COMMUNICATIONS MOBILE-VISION, INC., IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$656,151.20 FOR THE PURCHASE OF MOBILE VISION IN-CAR DIGITAL RECORDING DEVICES, BY RELYING UPON THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BID #SVV070013-A2; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Staff Summary

When the MGPD transitions police service from Miami-Dade County (MDC) on December 1, 2007, use of an in-car digital video recording system manufactured by L3 Communications Mobile –Vision Inc. will be an integral part of daily police operations. In-car digital video provides law enforcement with several advantages through use of video recording. This technology is an asset for any officer-citizen contact, citizen transport in police vehicles, and probable cause related questions. Typical benefits are increased conviction rates, less time in court proceedings and litigation, increased officer awareness of their conduct, training situations and reinforcement, enhancement of public confidence, and overall easier understanding of any (recorded) situation.

The L3 Digital Video Systems allows for a period of pre-event recording whereby the camera is always on and preserving a moving window of time in live memory. When the video recording is activated, this memory is added to the beginning of the just-activated recording, thus recording the immediate events preceding the activation of the camera. In most cases, video of the 'probable cause' can be added to the reason for the stop with only a few seconds of pre-event recording (prior to when the officer flips on the overhead lights or otherwise activates the system). Video recording has proven to be a positive tool for any law enforcement agency. Conduct of both officers and citizens or prisoners can be scrutinized after any incident and the audio track alone has proven to be very helpful in recreating incidents.

**J-1) CONSENT AGENDA
RESOLUTION
L3 COMMUNICATIONS**

Uploading video files from the vehicle to the server will be accomplished through a wireless Ethernet whereupon the vehicle begins automatic upload when within range of the station (100' or so) and continues until all files are transferred or the vehicle drives out of range again. In addition to the wireless downloading capabilities, server capacity of the L3 system will allow for up to two years of stored video and audio recordings given anticipated recording use by officers.

System also provides for an automated robotic CD burner allowing for full archiving capability of all stored server recordings. Archiving schedule can be setup as requested and determined by the City of Miami Gardens.

Analysis:

In order to provide the best police service available, the transition team researched various in-car digital video recording systems in anticipation of the Miami Gardens Police Department automated mobile video needs. Members of the MGPD command staff completed a needs analysis and determined that the following components will provide features that will assist our officers in providing service to the residents of Miami Gardens:

Recording capabilities

Quality of recordings

Resolution

Line of View

Installation

Wireless upload

Power consumption

Storage capacity

Video retrieval and filing

Archiving feature

This analysis included onsite visits to Naples Police Department, Riviera Beach Police Department, and Indian River Sheriff's Department in order to obtain a first hand view of individual systems, potential problems, and customer satisfaction. Several vendor demonstrations were conducted to provide an overview of the capabilities and pricing of various systems. Seven individual companies provided literature about their products and conducted product demonstrations at our office. The companies that provided demonstrations were; Apollo, Kustom, L3 Communications, Motorola, Panasonic, ICOP and Coban. Input was received from various entities and law enforcement agencies as to which companies were currently providing the best service and implementation options.

Based on feedback from points of contact and the department's need to aggressively implement a product, three companies were contacted and asked to provide additional information and pricing of their product. The three companies selected were Motorola, Kustom, and L3 Communications. While viewing product demonstrations and obtaining vendor information, staff focused on product application, ease of use, quality of video and audio, uploading features, retrieval ability, archiving/storage, and the ability for complete installation of all cameras in 115 marked patrol cars and full implementation of the wireless system prior to December 1, 2007.

The products that were viewed all had similar capabilities but there were aspects of each company's product that were unique. The product from L3 Communications was distinguished from the other products in the following areas:

- 1) Ease of use
- 2) Wireless upload utilizing flashcard rather than traditional harddrive system

- 3) Standardized installation for both in-car cameras and installation of upload antennas and networking accessibility
- 4) Cost Comparison
 - a. Motorola system Harddrive: \$730,305.00
 - b. Kustom System Wireless: \$691,216.50
 - c. L3 Communications Wireless: \$656,151.20
- 5) 3 year warranty

The L3 Communications in-car video is being utilized by several law enforcement agencies comparable in size to the Miami Gardens Police Department. Several of these agencies currently have 100% of their patrol fleet equipped with the L3 wireless video system while others are currently phasing all of their cars with these cameras.

L3 Communications management has committed to implementing full system training prior to December 1, 2007.

The purchase of the L3 Communications in-Car Video system will enable the MGPD to be at the forefront of the law enforcement community in South Florida. Our officers will be equipped with the latest in-car video technology to document and preserve citizen contact in a digital format.

L3 Communications will provide for the installation of a Flashback Digital in-Car Video System in a total of 115 marked Miami Gardens Police vehicles. The recording devices will include a front camera, rear seat Infrared camera and Collision Sensor for each vehicle. L3 Communications will also provide all the equipment needed for the wireless upload to include: DVM server, 6 Wireless Access Points w/external mounted antennas, DVM backup/archiving station, software configuration, and training.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety, on behalf of the State of Arizona competitively solicited for the purchase and delivery of digital in car video systems to be utilized by all authorized agencies, boards, and political subdivisions. The solicitation was awarded to L-3 Communications Mobile-Vision, Inc. for a period of one year from March 8, 2007 through March 8, 2008.

Total cost for complete L3 Communications in-Car Digital Video Recording solution is \$656,151.20. Quotation and Contract information is attached.

Recommendation:

That the City Council approve the attached resolution authorizing the City Manager to issue a purchase order in accordance with the Arizona Department of Public Safety bid #SVV070013-A2 to L3 Communications Mobile-Vision, Inc. located in Boonton, New Jersey, for the purchase of Mobile Vision in-Car Digital Video Recording solution in an amount not to exceed \$656,151.20.

The In-Car Camera: Value and Impact

By Lonnie J. Westphal, Chief (Retired), Colorado State Patrol, Denver, Colorado

In the late 1990s, lawsuits alleging race-based traffic stops were being filed against state police and highway patrol agencies throughout the United States. In some instances, the courts ruled that racial profiling was occurring. These court findings strengthened the public perception that racial profiling by police did occur and weakened the public's confidence in the police.

If it was occurring, state police executives sought proactive steps to stop biased policing and to restore the public confidence in the police. Many departments deployed the in-car video camera to record traffic stops and other encounters with the public. In the spirit of building public trust, the in-car camera recording provides an unbiased account of events that allow citizens and others to view what actually occurred during encounters that have been called into question. Agencies and others report that such evidence has been invaluable and that the benefits of the in-car video camera far exceeded the original goals.

COPS Office Funding

In an effort to aid state police agencies confronted with allegations of racial profiling and other complaints, the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) created the In-Car Camera Incentive Program. The program provided financial aid to state police and highway patrol agencies for the sole purpose of purchasing and installing in-car camera systems. The first federal awards were dispersed in 2000, and, by the end of 2003, 47 states and the District of Columbia had received a total of more than 21 million dollars in federal assistance for the purchase of in-car cameras.

Prior to the COPS Office In-Car Camera Incentive Program, 11 percent of the state police and highway patrol vehicles were equipped with in-car cameras. Currently, 72 percent of the state police and highway patrol vehicles used for patrol are equipped with video systems, and this number continues to increase. During a three-year span, the number of in-car camera systems grew from 3,400 to 17,500. Twenty-five percent (4,500) of the in-car camera systems were purchased through the COPS Office incentive program.

Measuring the Impact of In-Car Cameras

In 2002 the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was tasked by the COPS Office to conduct a national study to measure the impact of in-car cameras on state police and highway patrol agencies and the communities they serve. The purpose of the study is to develop a best practices guide for selection and acquisition of in-car camera equipment and to provide an updated model policy for the use and application of in-car cameras. Twenty states were selected for the study. What follows is a description of the preliminary results of this study.

To measure the impact that in-car cameras have had on policing, the in-car camera project's advisory board selected the following critical areas as the focus of the study:

- Officer safety
- Professionalism and performance
- Complaints concerning police practices
- Public opinion
- Agency leadership
- Training
- Homeland security

Officer Safety: This study is showing that the single greatest value of the in-car camera is the positive impact that it has on officer safety.

The written survey asked the officers and troopers to rate the impact the cameras have on their personal safety. The written survey results indicated that the officers perceived only a slight feeling of increased safety when the camera was present. This response contrasted significantly with the interview responses. Following the interview protocol, researchers ask the officers how they use their recorded videotapes; an overwhelming majority stated they review their videotapes as a means of self-critique of their actions.

Individually, officers said they review how they approach each situation and take mental notes of any officer safety issues they discover, such as turning their backs on a potentially dangerous individual, or allowing themselves to be distracted by other persons or events. Troopers also reported when communicating to the citizen that a camera was recording the incident it would deescalate situations that they felt were becoming confrontational, thereby improving to officer safety.

A small number of officers reported that the camera distracted their attention away from the violator and they would find themselves performing for the camera. Some troopers believed that, when positioning themselves and the violators, they sometimes put obtaining the best possible camera angle ahead of officer safety. It was noted during this study that these officers seldom received any formal training in the use and operation of their cameras.¹

Professionalism and Performance: On the written survey, when asked how the use of the camera has affected their professionalism and performance, officers reported only a slight improvement in both areas. In general, the troopers selected the response "We are all trained professionals and the camera should not have any impact on our performance."

But during the in-depth interviews, troopers commented repeatedly that it is only human nature to perform to the best of one's ability when you know you are being recorded. Also, knowing that supervisors regularly reviewed the video recording for performance evaluations prompted them to behave more professionally.

In addition to reviewing the tapes for self-critique, many officers reported that they replayed their video for report writing, obtaining exact statements for evidence. Especially in the realm of consent searches, this enabled the officers to better prepare cases for presentation in a courtroom, where they may need to recount how they established probable cause for enforcement actions. They reported that the video record of each incident allows them to rely less on memory when writing reports afterward.

Troopers reported that another great advantage the camera provides is the opportunity to review and critique a variety of dangerous situations such as felony stops and vehicular pursuits. While most agencies routinely review all vehicular pursuits to ensure that they were conducted within the scope of departmental policy, the tapes serve an evidential value also. The tapes document the violator's infractions leading to the chase as well as during the chase and the ending of the chase. In addition, the review of the tapes can often help investigators locate weapons or contraband that may have been tossed from the suspect's vehicle.

In the unlikely but possible event that the officer is injured or killed in a high-risk stop situation, investigating officers have the ability to review videotape. The chances of apprehending offenders in these instances are dramatically improved.

There is a downside: some troopers reported becoming increasingly dependent on their recording equipment to document the sequence of events and statements made rather than mentally retaining information and taking notes. The troopers reported during the research interviews that they replay the video recording to prepare their written reports, rather than using the videotapes to verify and enhance their observations and notes. Because of this growing dependence on the recording, a few troopers reported that they feel that their interviewing and note-taking skills have declined.

Complaints Concerning Police Practices: The study also showed the significant impact that the in-car cameras have on improving the officers' ability to respond to complaints regarding professionalism and courtesy. The written survey asked troopers to describe specific complaints filed against them and explain how they or investigators used the camera to adjudicate the complaint. Most of the troopers reported that the camera had ultimately cleared them of accusations of wrongdoing; very few reported that the camera sustained a complaint filed against them. According to the responses of more than 3,000 officers completing the written survey, the statistical data indicates that 96.2 percent of the time, the recording of the event exonerated the officer of the allegation or complaint. Complaints were sustained by video evidence 3.8 percent of the time.

Initial complaints against troopers are generally handled in the beginning by the first-line supervisor. Research interviews with supervisors mirrored the findings from the line officers, but added two new dimensions:

- In at least half of the instances, once the complainant is made aware that the stop or contact was recorded, the complaint is

withdrawn.

- A significant amount of time is saved in conducting investigations when a videotape of the incident is available.

In most cases, a supervisor investigating a complaint first reviews the video recording of the event before calling any witnesses or interviewing the officer, determines whether the allegation requires further investigation, and then notifies the complaining party of the findings. The experience of some supervisors has shown that reviewing the tapes and then explaining the trooper's actions will usually satisfy the complainant.

Internal affairs sections also reported on the value of in-car cameras. Internal affairs units in the participating agencies reported that first-line supervisors are resolving more complaint cases and not sending them to the internal affairs office for formal investigations. The benefit is that relatively minor complaints regarding an officer's demeanor or their actions during traffic stops can be reviewed and dealt with in a factual manner and addressed appropriately when there is a camera present. Overall, a majority of agencies using in-car cameras reported a higher number of exonerations of troopers when video evidence was available.

Public Opinion: As part of the study, the evaluation team administered written surveys and held open meetings with citizens to gauge public opinion in each state visited. Most of those responding to the written survey indicated that they approved of the police agencies' use of the in-car camera. Most also believe that all police vehicles are equipped with in-car cameras and that each camera is mobile and can follow the officer around the scene. In reality, not all vehicles are equipped with in-car cameras, and in those that are so equipped the cameras are stationary and have a limited viewing area.

Agency Leadership: Agency executives reported that the cameras are a welcome, unbiased tool to ensure the accountability and the integrity of the officers in the field. Years of community perception research have established that officers' attitude, demeanor, responsiveness, and attentiveness toward a citizen determine that citizen's satisfaction with the police service. In fact, the citizen's confidence in the police depends on their perceptions of a police officer's motives more than on whether the outcome of a contact with an officer was favorable to the citizen.² The institutionalization of in-car cameras along with a regular supervisory review process ensures professional accountability in citizen contacts.

Although a virtual ride-along review of a trooper's action will never replace the personal contact between supervisor and field trooper, the periodic review of the trooper's video recordings by the supervisor is a valued element in today's supervisory process. Issues of officer safety, demeanor, and professionalism can be diagnosed and addressed accordingly. The video recordings, along with other supervisor observations, may serve as an early warning of an officer having problems. For example, observations during a review of a recording that shows an officer suddenly becoming easily agitated or short with the public may alert the supervisor that the officer is under additional stressors and the concern needs to be addressed. The camera, in effect, can provide another level of supervision while providing additional protection for the agency against liability.

The agency leadership must establish policy and procedures on the use of these systems. In the final analysis, even the best systems are of limited use if they not employed properly. Issues of when the video system must be in record mode, when the tapes should be replaced, how the tapes are reused, how the chain of evidence is maintained with the tapes, and how the tapes are stored all must be addressed by the leadership.

Training: The in-car camera can serve valuable training purposes. Experienced officers can use the video recording as an effective tool for self-critique. When training new officers, the instructors have the ability to review the new officers' actions through the objective eye of the camera, immediately after the event occurs, thus enhancing the learning process.

Video recordings provide the agency with a wealth of material that may be used for other training purposes. Training officers can develop lessons around unusual or even routine events recorded on videotape for pre-service as well as in-service training to reinforce appropriate behavior and procedures, to demonstrate inappropriate practices and procedures, to enhance interpersonal skills and officer safety habits and to augment the instructions of field training officers and supervisory personnel.

Obtaining actual video recordings of field action enhances training. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that in using recordings from the field that depict either positive or negative police behavior, care must be taken to present the material in a way that will not embarrass an officer or undermine morale.

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The Future

The in-car camera can improve citizens' confidence in the police profession, enhance the ability to capture and convict violators, record inappropriate police behavior, and provide valuable data in our efforts to ensure homeland security. It is becoming documented that public safety will benefit from having in-car video cameras available to all police officers. Agency executives and community leaders should ensure that adequate resources for the proper management, storage, and retrieval mechanisms in hardware, software, and personnel are provided. There must be appropriate policies and guidelines in place to guarantee that while citizens are being protected their personal privacy is not being violated.

¹ Training on the positioning of the officer and violator is becoming more complicated with ongoing parallel studies of officer's safety. Vehicle positioning in a traffic stop is basically a tactical decision influenced by highway design, traffic flow and volume, visibility and sight distance, weather conditions, violation severity, and violator behavior. A factor that needs to be addressed in the future is the positioning of violator and officer in relation to the in-car camera. The value of the audio- and videotaped evidence in such incidents as field sobriety testing has been proven in court proceedings. However, the traditional position of conducting these tests in front of the patrol car is now being evaluated in light of several recent vehicle collisions resulting in the death of troopers and violators. The in-car camera technology and the training for positioning of the troopers and violators need to come into agreement in the near future.

² See the following articles for more details on the citizen's confidence and perceptions of police officers: Jeffrey H. Witte, "Identifying Elements of Customer Satisfaction in the Delivery of Police Service," *The Police Chief* 71 (May 2004): 18-21; Gary J. Margolis and Noel C. March, "Branding Your Agency: Creating the Police Department's Image," *The Police Chief* 71 (April 2004): 25-34; and International Association of Chiefs of Police, *The Public Image of the Police*, a report prepared by Catherine Gallaher, Edward R. Maguire, Stephen D. Mastroski, and Michael D. Reisig of the George Mason University Administration of Justice Program (October 2001), available at (www.theiacp.org/profassist/ethics/public_image.htm).

The contents of this article represent only a portion of the findings from the National In-Car Camera Impact Evaluation. Police executives using this technology, or those considering the adoption of the camera technology can obtain more information on in-car cameras and the available free technical assistance from IACP. For details, visit the IACP Web site, (www.theiacp.org).

Police In-Car Video Camera Evaluation Staff

Readers seeking more information on the in-car video camera systems are encouraged to contact the IACP project staff:

**William Grady Baker
Michael Fergus
Kristy Fowler**

**E-mail: (in-car-camera@theiacp.org)
Telephone: 800-THE-IACP**

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There is a downside: some troopers reported becoming increasingly dependent on their recording equipment to document the sequence of events and statements made rather than mentally retaining information and taking notes. The troopers reported during the research interviews that they replay the video recording to prepare their written reports, rather than using the videotapes to verify and enhance their observations and notes. Because of this growing dependence on the recording, a few troopers reported that they feel that their interviewing and note-taking skills have declined.

Complaints Concerning Police Practices: The study also showed the significant impact that the in-car cameras have on improving the officers' ability to respond to complaints regarding professionalism and courtesy. The written survey asked troopers to describe specific complaints filed against them and explain how they or investigators used the camera to adjudicate the complaint. Most of the troopers reported that the camera had ultimately cleared them of accusations of wrongdoing; very few reported that the camera sustained a complaint filed against them. According to the responses of more than 3,000 officers completing the written survey, the statistical data indicates that 96.2 percent of the time, the recording of the event exonerated the officer of the allegation or complaint. Complaints were sustained by video evidence 3.8 percent of the time.

Initial complaints against troopers are generally handled in the beginning by the first-line supervisor. Research interviews with supervisors mirrored the findings from the line officers, but added two new dimensions:

- In at least half of the instances, once the complainant is made aware that the stop or contact was recorded, the complaint is withdrawn.
- A significant amount of time is saved in conducting investigations when a videotape of the incident is available.

In most cases, a supervisor investigating a complaint first reviews the video recording of the event before calling any witnesses or interviewing the officer, determines whether the allegation requires further investigation, and then notifies the complaining party of the findings. The experience of some supervisors has shown that reviewing the tapes and then explaining the trooper's actions will usually satisfy the complainant.

Internal affairs sections also reported on the value of in-car cameras. Internal affairs units in the participating agencies reported that first-line supervisors are resolving more complaint cases and not sending them to the internal affairs office for formal investigations. The benefit is that relatively minor complaints regarding an officer's demeanor or their actions during traffic stops can be reviewed and dealt with in a factual manner and addressed appropriately when there is a camera present. Overall, a majority of agencies using in-car cameras reported a higher number of exonerations of troopers when video evidence was available.

Public Opinion: As part of the study, the evaluation team administered written surveys and held open meetings with citizens to gauge public opinion in each state visited. Most of those responding to the written survey indicated that they approved of the police agencies' use of the in-car camera. Most also believe that all police vehicles are equipped with in-car cameras and that each camera is mobile and can follow the officer around the scene. In reality, not all vehicles are equipped with in-car cameras, and in those that are so equipped the cameras are stationary and have a limited viewing area.

Agency Leadership: Agency executives reported that the cameras are a welcome, unbiased tool to ensure the accountability and the integrity of the officers in the field. Years of community perception research have established that officers' attitude, demeanor, responsiveness, and attentiveness toward a citizen determine that citizen's satisfaction with the police service. In fact, the citizen's confidence in the police depends on their perceptions of a police officer's motives more than on whether the outcome of a contact with an officer was favorable to the citizen.² The institutionalization of in-car cameras along with a regular supervisory review process ensures professional accountability in citizen contacts.

Although a virtual ride-along review of a trooper's action will never replace the personal contact between supervisor and field trooper, the periodic review of the trooper's video recordings by the supervisor is a

valued element in today's supervisory process. Issues of officer safety, demeanor, and professionalism can be diagnosed and addressed accordingly. The video recordings, along with other supervisor observations, may serve as an early warning of an officer having problems. For example, observations during a review of a recording that shows an officer suddenly becoming easily agitated or short with the public may alert the supervisor that the officer is under additional stressors and the concern needs to be addressed. The camera, in effect, can provide another level of supervision while providing additional protection for the agency against liability.

The agency leadership must establish policy and procedures on the use of these systems. In the final analysis, even the best systems are of limited use if they not employed properly. Issues of when the video system must be in record mode, when the tapes should be replaced, how the tapes are reused, how the chain of evidence is maintained with the tapes, and how the tapes are stored all must be addressed by the leadership.

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Contract

Solicitation # SCC070013-A2

Document Information

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Type: | Supplier | Amendment: | No | Amend #: | 0 |
| Requisition #: | ADSM-6TRL25 | Solicitation #: | SCC070013-A2 | Contract #: | SCC070013-1 |
| PO Assigned: | Margaret Hetrick/ADSM-6A4SXZ | Date Completed: | 03/08/2007 | | |
| PM Assigned: | Lu Himmelstein/ADSM-6A4SXZ | PA Assigned: | Lu Himmelstein/ADSM-6A4SXZ | | |
| Supplier Name: | L-3 Communications Mobile-Vision, Inc. | Proposal #: | ADSM-6X4KHM | | |
| Gov't Entity: | Strategic Contracting Centers | Type: | Statewide | | |
| Process Status: | Complete | Status: | Complete | | |
| Total/Not to Exceed Cost: | 0 | External Contract: | | | |

Contract Information

NOTE: As a State Agency, you are only allowed to use contracts that are either Statewide Contracts or contracts that are assigned to your Agency. You are not allowed to use other Agency Contracts.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Start Date: | 3/8/07 | End Date: | 3/7/08 |
| Term: | 1 Year(s) | FOB: | |
| Payment Terms: | Net 30 | Delivery: | 90A.R.O. Days |
| Contract Extension Not Allowed | | Max Extension: | 1 Year(s) |

Solicitation Information

Title: In car video cameras Type: IFB

Description:

The Arizona Department of Public Safety, on behalf of the State of Arizona (hereinafter referred to as the State), intends to establish a term statewide contract for the purchase and delivery of Digital In Car Video Systems, to be utilized by all authorized State of Arizona agencies, boards, and participating political subdivisions. For questions relating to the solicitation or procurement process, please contact Margaret Hetrick at (602) 223-2451 or via e-mail at mhetrick@azdps.gov. For questions relating to the State's Automated eProcurement System, please contact the ADOA/EDPS/SPIRIT help desk at (602) 542-7600

Miami Gardens Police Dept
 1515 NW 167 Street Bld 7 Suite 403
 Miami Gardens, FL 33169
 Attn: Deputy Chief John Fellgen



Quotation #

DATE 6/12/2007
 Quotation # VM061207-01

| QTY | DESCRIPTION | | UNIT PRICE | AMOUNT |
|---|--|---|--------------|---------------|
| 115 | MVD-FBDVS | Mobile-Vision In-Car Digital Video Recording (DVR) solution with: • Nite-Watch™ Color camera with a 12X Optical - 144X Digital zoom lens • Vehicle Viewer in Place of the 3 5" LCD Monitor. • VoiceLink Plus™ 900MHz DSS Wireless Microphone. • Overwrite Protection feature. • Wireless 802.11(g) LAN Card and Antenna • 4GB Flash Memory Card • GPS Receiver and Antenna • All mounts, cables and hardware • 3-Year Factory Parts and Labor Warranty | \$4,560.00 | \$524,400.00 |
| | FlashBack™ Digital Video Recorder (DVR) | | | |
| 115 | Inst | Installation - Flashback Digital In Car Video System by Emerg Vehicle Su Note: Includes Installation of IR Camera Note: Includes Installation of Collision Sensor. | \$325.00 | \$37,375.00 |
| 115 | MVD-IR-CAM | Back Seat I/R Camera (OPTIONAL) | \$295.00 | \$33,925.00 |
| 115 | MVD-CRASH-BAT | Collision Sensor (OPTIONAL) | \$150.00 | \$17,250.00 |
| L-3 Mobile-Vision Digital Evidence Pro | | | | |
| <p>L-3 Mobile-Vision's Digital Evidence Pro Solution features Network access and viewing of evidence video. It provides the department with a centralized, secure cost effective method of storing and managing video files. Featuring search capabilities via various "Key Data" including: officer name, vehicle, date, time, etc. Case file creation "Rich Media" support (digital photo's, digital audio, documents, etc.) extended case "Key Data" search. Secure chain of custody with user profiles and access rights. Provides fast search, retrieval and copy capabilities. Allows for playback of videos with "VCR like" on-screen controls and easy exporting of video to portable media. Fully supports wireless download from the Flashback™ recorder via 802.11 (g) standard.</p> | | | | |
| 1 | MVD-DEP2730 | DVM Server, Storage & Distribution System (2U Rack Mounted) Dell Server: Dual 3GHZ, 1 GB RAM, 80 GB RAID 1 configuration Mobile-Vision Digital Evidence Pro Software Redhat Linux Op Syst / Postgresql Database DVD-Rom, Floppy, Monitor, Keyboard, Mouse Power Connect Switch 10/100/1000 12.8 TB ATTACHED STORAGE with Housing, RAID 5 Controller U320 SCSI, 2 x 16 x 400GB HDD SATA RAID 5 (12.8 TB raw) Hot Swappable Drives and Power Supply 3 U Rack configuration | \$ 29,907.20 | \$29,907.20 |
| 6 | MVD-8675-EX | Wireless Access Point w/External Mounted Antenna 802.11(g) Wireless Access point Antenna and Cabling | \$660.00 | \$3,960.00 |
| 1 | MVD-DVD/BU | DVM Backup/Archiving Station Dell GX 260 Celeron 325, 256 MB 80GB SATA/NTFS Primera Bravo II DVD writer /printer w/50 DVD capacity & admin workstation Windows XP Op System/DVD+R/RW Mobile-Vision DVD Archiving Software 100 pack: white printable DVD-R media | \$2,984.00 | \$2,984.00 |
| 1 | INST-WAP | Installation - For the Wiring of the WAP (COST IS ESTIMATED) | \$3,500.00 | \$3,500.00 |
| 0 | MVD-124T-LTO3 | Digital Evidence Series Tape Back Up Solution w/application software - (OPTIONAL) | \$11,126.00 | \$0.00 |
| 0 | MVD-UPS1000 | UPS 1000 VA (OPTIONAL) | \$660.00 | \$0.00 |
| 1 | MVD-DEP-BT2 | Software Configuration / Training System build out and configuration plus 2 days (on site) training | \$2,850.00 | \$2,850.00 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$ 656,151.20 |
| SUBTOTAL ACCESSORIES FROM FOLLOWING PAGE | | | | \$ - |
| SALES TAX (as required) | | | | NA |
| Shipping w/n the continental USA via UPS Ground | | | | \$ - |
| TOTAL | | | | \$ 656,151.20 |

Delivery: 90 Days or Less ARO

Credit Terms: Net 30 days

Other State/Local Fees: Not Included

Shipping w/n the continental USA via UPS Ground