



civilian investigative panel

BODY WORN CAMERA REPORT

20
22

OLICE





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MISSION

The City of Miami's Civilian Investigative Panel (CIP) serves the public and police by providing fair and impartial assessments regarding concerns about sworn police officers. The CIP provides a truthful judgment of issues and complaints and provides a comfortable environment to express grievances, concerns, and solutions. The facts are assessed by community members in order to reflect the values of the community and improve understanding and public safety.

LETTER FROM CHAIR

Dear Fellow Miamians,

Over the past three years, the rollout of the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) program by the City of Miami Police Department (MPD) has been nothing short of transformational for the Civilian Investigative Panel (CIP). As detailed in this Report, BWCs have significantly increased the probability that a complaint will be closed on the merits, i.e., that the Panel can make a clear determination of fact. This is true for both sustained allegations and exonerated allegations. BWC footage represents some of the most defining evidence in cases in which misconduct occurred and in cases in which the officer's actions were within the boundaries of the law and MPD departmental orders.

Obtaining BWC footage has not come without difficulties. As is the case in many jurisdictions, the process of getting police oversight agencies more streamlined access to BWC footage has been fraught with challenges. Miami has the added complexity presented by the sheer volume of officers on its police force. To date, more than 670 members of the MPD have been assigned BWCs, and an increasing proportion of the complaints processed by the CIP each year now contain BWC evidence.

These hinderances with the program can thwart the work of the CIP. The CIP would recommend protocols that allow CIP investigators to search for videos alongside MPD personnel, view unredacted footage when necessary, and more rapidly isolate and request the portions of video that are relevant to CIP investigations. It is our hope that this potential change in the system will streamline the CIP's access to BWC footage, which is pivotal to our work. While this Report represents an initial step in detailing how the CIP has obtained, used, and relied upon BWC evidence in its cases, the BWC program in Miami is still evolving. Future reports will continue to detail the role of BWC evidence in CIP investigations.

Sincerely,

Maithe Gonzalez,
Chair



civilian investigative panel

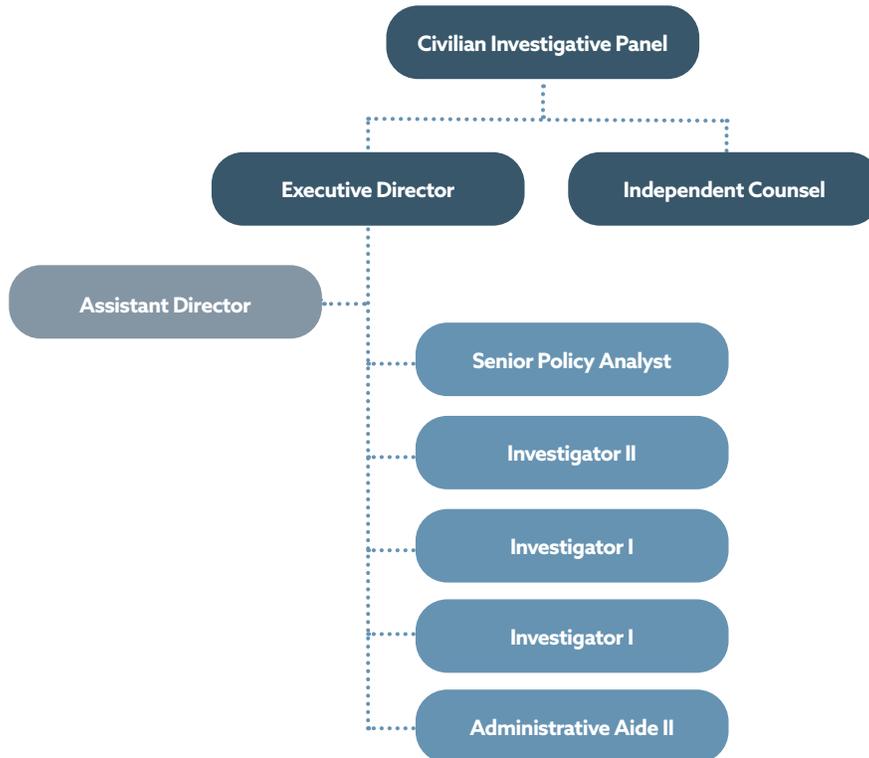
THE PANEL & AGENCY OPERATIONS

The Panel and Departmental Operations

The Civilian Investigative Panel (CIP), created by City of Miami Ordinance No. 12188, provides for independent and impartial citizens' oversight of the Miami Police Department. The powers and duties of the Panel are: 1. to conduct investigations, inquiries and evidentiary hearings into allegations of police misconduct, 2. to make factual determinations, facilitate resolutions and propose recommendations to the City Manager and Chief of Police, 3. to review and make recommendations regarding the Miami Police Department's existing policies and procedures, including training, recruitment and discipline, 4. To provide input to the Chief of Police prior to implementation of new or revised policies and procedures, 5. to request issuance of subpoenas for the purpose of obtaining evidence from witnesses, production of documents etc., after consultation with the State Attorney and CIP Independent Counsel, 6. to issue reports to the Mayor, City Commission, City Attorney, City Manager, Chief of Police and the public. The CIP conducts public meetings on every third Tuesday of each month in addition to special and emergency meetings and public hearings. This Report complies with the above language and provides the citizens of Miami and other interested persons with information regarding the activities and processes of the CIP. The CIP organizational hierarchy is illustrated below.



civilian investigative panel TABLE OF ORGANIZATION





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2011, the United States Department of Justice initiated an investigation of the City of Miami Police Department's (MPD) use of deadly force by Police Officers. The City of Miami and the Department of Justice agreed on the terms of a written agreement with the goal of ensuring that police services continue to be delivered to the people of the City in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and laws of the United States, ensures public and officer safety, and promotes public confidence in the MPD. As a result, the community and independent reviewer suggested changes to certain policies, practices, and training curricula, as well as a one-year Body-Worn Camera (BWC) pilot to determine whether BWCs were an effective oversight mechanism for reducing unconstitutional stops. The independent review recognized that BWCs were uniquely suited to addressing the constitutional policing and specifically mentioned the Community Relations Board and the Civilian Investigative Panel as a stakeholder in the reform process. In 2016, MPD implemented its BWC Program with funding support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, via the Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program. This Report's findings firmly establish that video footage is integral to determining whether an officer behaved professionally or engaged in misconduct. BWC evidence greatly increases the CIP's ability to determine what happened during a police-civilian interaction, resulting in a greater number of cases being closed with a disposition of sustained, unfounded, or exonerated.

KEY FINDINGS:

1. This project analyzed 254 individual cases containing 199 individual officers, 181 individual complainants, and over 1300 separate allegations. This analysis resulted in 73 individual cases, involving 71 complainants and 66 officers, with 122 separate BWC Violations.
2. **District 5 has the most complaints, as well as the most BWC violations of any district within the City of Miami.** Of the 122 BWC Violations, 75 stemmed from complaints generated in District 5 (D5). This is 62% of the total BWC violations and five times the number of violations of the next-highest district (District 3) which had 16 violations (13%). Followed closely by District 2 with 15 violations (12%), then District 1 with 11 violations (9%) and lastly, District 4 with 5 violations (4%).
3. **The Chief of the Miami Police Department, Manuel Morales, changed BWC Policy to allow for a longer retention period of footage.** Previously the retention period for BWC footage was dependent on the type of civil disturbance, some lasting as short as 3 days. The Chief changed departmental policy to extend the required time frames and retain all BWC footage for at least one year, regardless of the classification which signified a positive direction for the Police Oversight Community and Law Enforcement collaborations.
4. **The Panel identified instances where officers failed to comply with MPD policy with respect to when BWCs must be activated.** The highest-occurring BWC Violation was Improper Muting at 54% of violations.
5. **The Exoneration rate of Officers who used their BWC properly was DOUBLE that of officers who were not assigned BWCs.** In the cases closed as Exonerated, 16% used BWC Properly vs 8% for Not Assigned. In the group where BWC Violations were found, the Exoneration rate was double that of the Not Sustained and Unfounded rates (Exonerated 7%, Not Sustained and Unfounded 3%).
6. **BWC footage enables the CIP to reach a clear determination of fact far more frequently than when BWC footage is not available.** In the complaints in which BWC footage was received, the CIP was able to reach a clear determination of fact in 74% of all cases. BWC also improved the ability of the CIP to close individual allegations on the merits.

V. HISTORY OF MIAMI PD'S BWC PROGRAM

In 2016, MPD implemented its Body-Worn Camera Program with funding support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance via the Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program FY 2016. This gave MPD the capability to procure 650 body-worn cameras (BWCs) and provided training for 650 sworn-officer personnel. Based on encounters with the public and MPD's evaluation of the 2016 BWC program, MPD determined that 780 is the total number of sworn and civilian personnel who have daily interactions with the public, and who required a body-worn camera. To reach 100% BWC compliance, MPD sought to expand the 2016 program by applying for another grant in 2019 in order to outfit an additional 130 sworn and non-sworn personnel with body worn cameras. The new grant was awarded and this BWC expansion project provided BWCs to 12 Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Officers, 26 Neighborhood Resource Officers, 8 Mounted Officers, 8 Marine Patrol Officers, 22 additional patrol officers, and 54 Public Service Aides. To fully equip the 130 sworn and non-sworn personnel, MPD purchased 206 body-worn cameras with, 11 docking stations, and operational costs which include annual licensing for records integration, annual basic user licenses, and annual warranty plans for both the BWCs and docking stations. Prior to the 2016 BWC implementation, MPD instituted a pilot program and acquired 100 BWCs for the purpose of testing cameras and products within select units and utilize BWC footage to critique academy training scenarios.

MPD utilizes Evidence.com for data storage such as video, photos, and documents; case management; evidence sharing with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies such as the State Attorney's Office; and digital evidence review and redaction. The BWCs have GPS tagging capability available through Android applications via Bluetooth technology and streaming capability is available via Wi-Fi technology. The BWCs watermark video footage with the date and time automatically and are compatible with the Signal technology. Each camera has an EVENT button to start and stop recording and a pre-event buffer of 0-120 seconds, that is configurable in 30-second increments. BWCs are full color audiovisual cameras with playback capabilities and have a 143-degree field view, low-light capabilities, dual-channel microphones always recording two tracks and an embedded Near Field Communication (NFC) chip. Mobile compatibility allows officers to stream, tag, and replay footage right on their phone. The 11 new docking stations are located in designated storage rooms at each of MPD's three District Stations. The storage rooms were built out during the first wave implementation of the BWC program and are outfitted with Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) for monitoring and security purposes. At the end of an officer's shift, they are required to return the BWC they signed out to a docking station to upload their footage to Evidence.com. Adherence to the BWC policy, evidentiary effectiveness, transparency, and accountability is supported with a monthly audit of body cameras by the MPD supervisors of officers who are issued BWCs. During the audits, Supervisors determine whether the viewed footage complies with departmental, local, state, and federal policies.

BACKGROUND

A. RETENTION OF VIDEO FILES

The Chief of the Miami Police Department, Manuel Morales, changed the departmental policy to retain all BWC footage for at least one year, regardless of the classification. Certain cases are required to be retained longer than one year per the Florida General Records Retention Schedule.

Categories	Retention Duration
1 Baker Act	1 Year
2 Crime Stoppers Tip	1 Year
3 Damage to MPD-City Property	1 Year
4 Death Investigations	100 anniversary years after crime was committed
5 Detention Officer Transport (Incident)	1 Year
6 Detention Officer Transport (No Incident)	1 Year
7 DUI Investigation	3 Years
8 Felony Investigation	5 Years
9 Field Contact /Traffic Stop (No Citation)	1 Year
10 Homeless Encounter	1 Year
11 IA Case (Closed)	5 years after complaint disposition
12 IA Case (Open Pending)	100 Years (BWC access restricted)
13 Misdemeanor Investigation	3 Years
14 Police Involved Shooting	100 anniversary years after date of incident
15 Response to Resistance	5 Years
16 Test/ Training Videos	90 Days
17 Traffic Crash Investigations	5 Years
18 Traffic Stops (Citation Issued)	1 Year
19 Uncategorized	1 Year
20 Vehicle Pursuits	5 Years

Rev: 11/03/2021

B. OFFICER TRAINING ON BWC

The 130 MPD personnel newly equipped with during the expansion, received a two-hour training session before being deployed in the field with a BWC. The training was administered by the BWC Detail Lieutenant, Sergeant, and Officers. Detail Supervisors and Officers have all completed 40 hours of Instructor Training Workshop courses and are certified trainers. BWC Training included:

- An overview of state and local laws governing privacy, evidence and public disclosure is included in the training.
- The BWC Policy Departmental Order
- Categories of BWC footage and retention periods.
- How and when to fill out the Body-Worn Camera Self-Reporting Form
- How to upload footage using Evidence.com and how features of Evidence.com are utilized by the BWC Detail and Virtual Policing Unit in relation to digital evidence management.
- Trainees must pass the final exam by 80% or more before deployment.

Every year, a refresher course is given to officers using BWCs in the field to update them to any changes in policy, State laws and best practices that will impact their use of the cameras.



BACKGROUND

The data is retrieved from evidence.com software which is utilized by the CIP and MPD's Internal Investigations Section to track complaints against officers. The data points retrieved were as follows: the CIP case number, the received date, the Congressional District where the complaint originated, the original nature of the allegation, the disposition of the case (finding), the complainant's demographics, the officer demographics, the specific allegation the officer was charged with at the conclusion of the investigation, and the BWC category.

Although the MPD's BWC program initiated in 2016, the date range for this report was limited to the calendar years of 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 because the CIP began tracking BWC violations specifically in early 2018 as that was around the same time that a majority of MPD road patrol officers were trained and assigned BWCs. The initial data set yielded 832 cases with 814 individual officers and 740 individual complainants containing over 1800 allegations. All of the NO FINDINGS cases were filtered out and a few duplicate cases that were generated in error were merged with their original case.

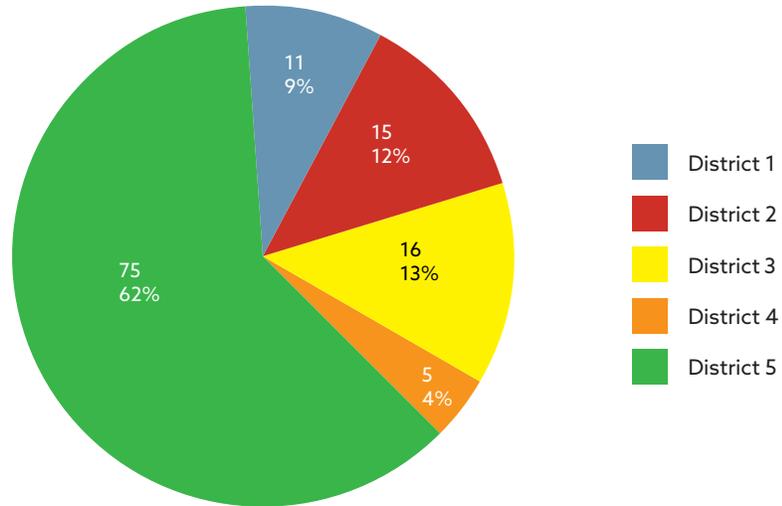
This process left 254 individual cases containing 199 individual officers and 181 individual complainants containing over 1300 separate allegations. A review of this data found that if there was more than one BWC category listed in the case, then each BWC category was assigned to each officer, regardless of the correct BWC category for that officer; thus, doubling or sometimes tripling the number of allegations in a case.

Cleaning up this incorrect data proved to be a burdensome task, it was required that each of the 254 cases be individually researched to determine which BWC category was assigned to each individual officer in that case. The BWC categories were as follows: BWC Not Assigned, BWC Used Properly, BWC Misclassification (footage expired before it should have, due to misclassifying the police signal), BWC Muted Improperly, BWC Not Used for the entire duration of the call, BWC Nonuse (meaning, they were assigned a BWC but did not turn it on for whatever reason; some examples for non-use are they were driving, off-duty or just plain forgot). Any BWC Violations that the CIP Investigators found during their investigations, were labeled as "Improper Procedure" allegations and the proper BWC category was entered on the main page of the complaint in IAPro (this is what caused the excessive data set). We have since learned that there is a special place for BWC violations located in the "Officer Snapshot" section in a complaint. Once the correct BWC category was attached to each allegation of each officer, we gathered all the sustained "Improper Procedures" that involved a BWC violation. We also searched all other sustained allegations for any BWC-related Departmental Orders attached in case they were labeled something other than "Improper Procedure," which resulted in only one allegation. This search resulted in 73 individual cases involving 71 complainants, 66 officers, and 122 separate BWC violations. We then went back to the 254 cases and filtered out all the "BWC Not Assigned" data points. We compared this list to our BWC violations list and if there was an officer on both lists, we checked their BWC issuance date against the date of the complaints to ensure our data was valid.

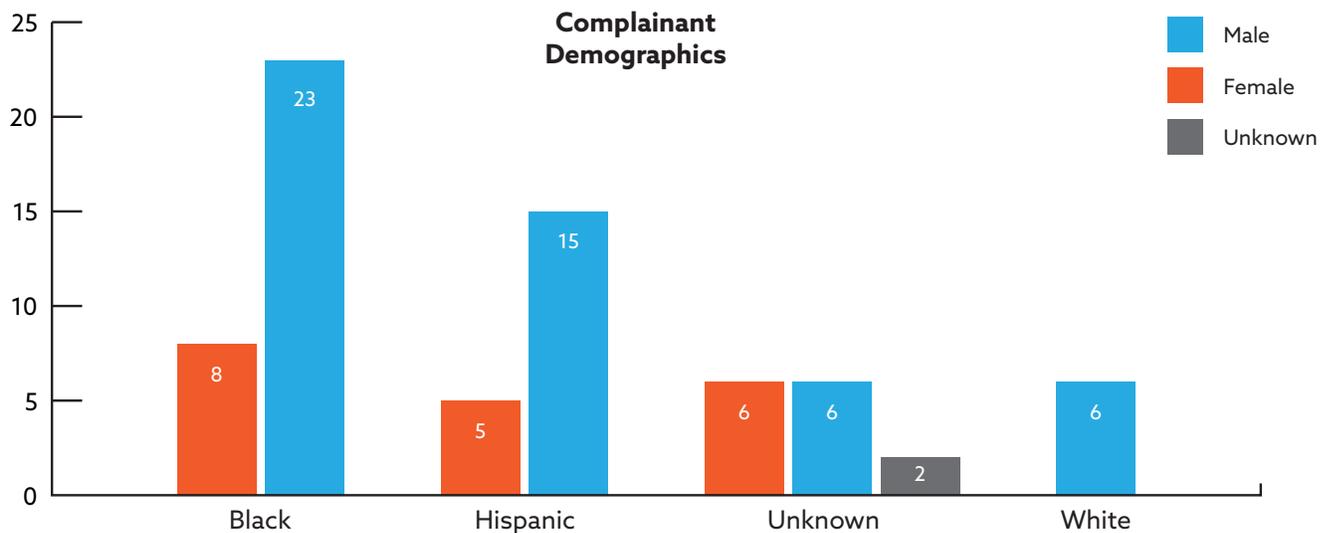
VII. ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS INVOLVING BWC VIOLATIONS

The Chief of the Miami Police Department, Manuel Morales, changed the departmental policy to retain all BWC footage for at least one year, regardless of the classification. Certain cases are required to be retained longer than one year per the Florida General Records Retention Schedule.

Number of BWC violations by District

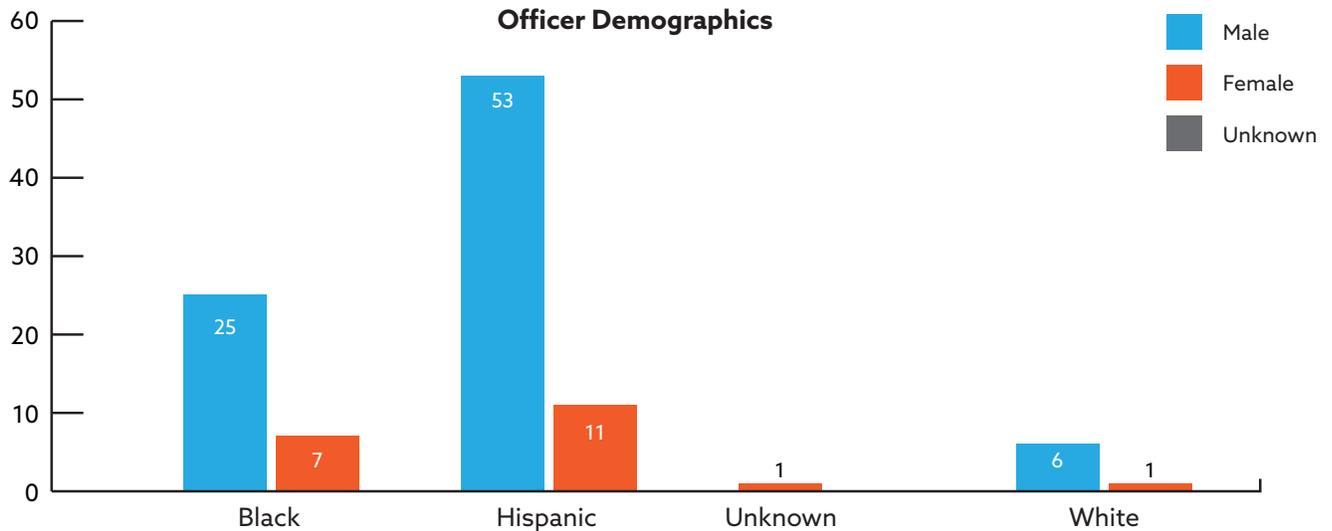


Of the 122 BWC Violations, 75 of them stemmed from complaints generated in District 5 (D5). This is 62% of the total BWC violations and five times the number of violations of the next-highest district (District 3) which had 16 violations (13%). Followed closely by District 2 with 15 violations (12%), then District 1 with 11 violations (9%) and lastly, District 4 with five violations (4%). This ranking of District 5 having the highest number of violations and District 4 having the lowest number is consistent with the total number of complaints received during the same time period.



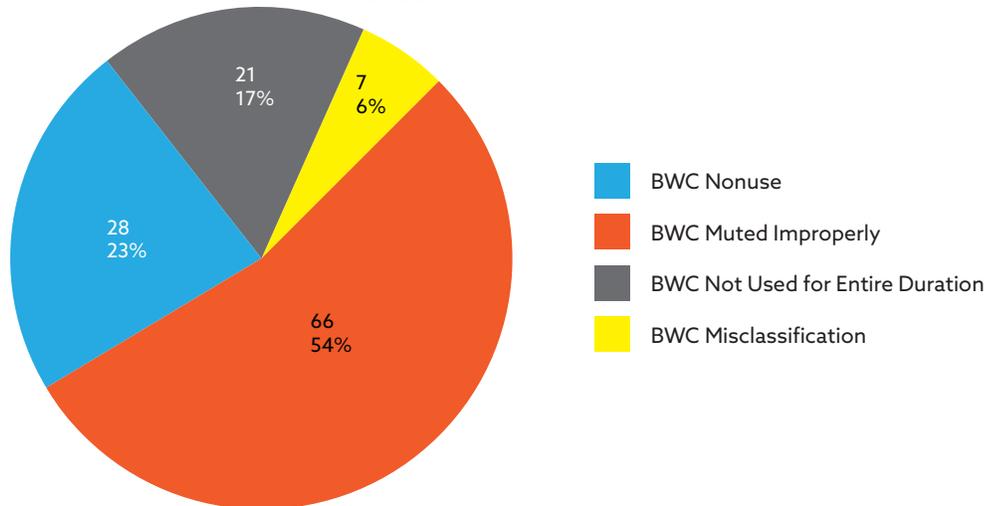
There were a total of 71 individual complainants involved in the investigations that contained a BWC violation. There were 50 male, 19 female, and two unknown gender complainants. Of the males, 23 were black, 15 were Hispanic, six were white and six were of unknown race. Of the females, eight were black, five were Hispanic, and six were of unknown race. There were no white female complainants. Additionally, there were two complainants of unknown race and gender.

ANALYSIS



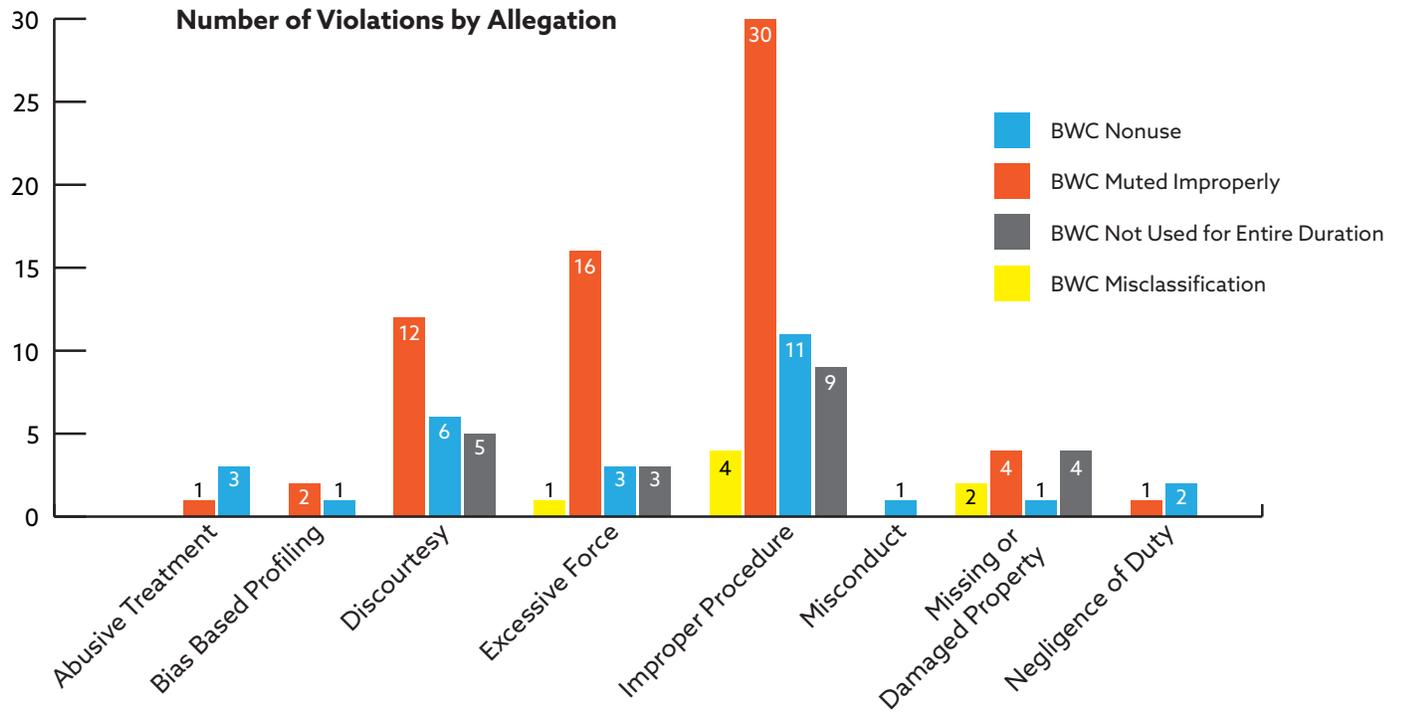
There were a total of 104 individual officers involved in the investigations that included a BWC violation (122 violations). There were 84 male and 20 female officers. Of the males, 25 were black, 53 were Hispanic, and six were white. Of the females, seven were black, 11 were Hispanic, one was white, and one was two or more races. 16 officers had two violations stemming from two separate complaints; two officers had two violations stemming from a single complaint. No officers had more than two BWC violations during this time period.

Number of Violations by Type



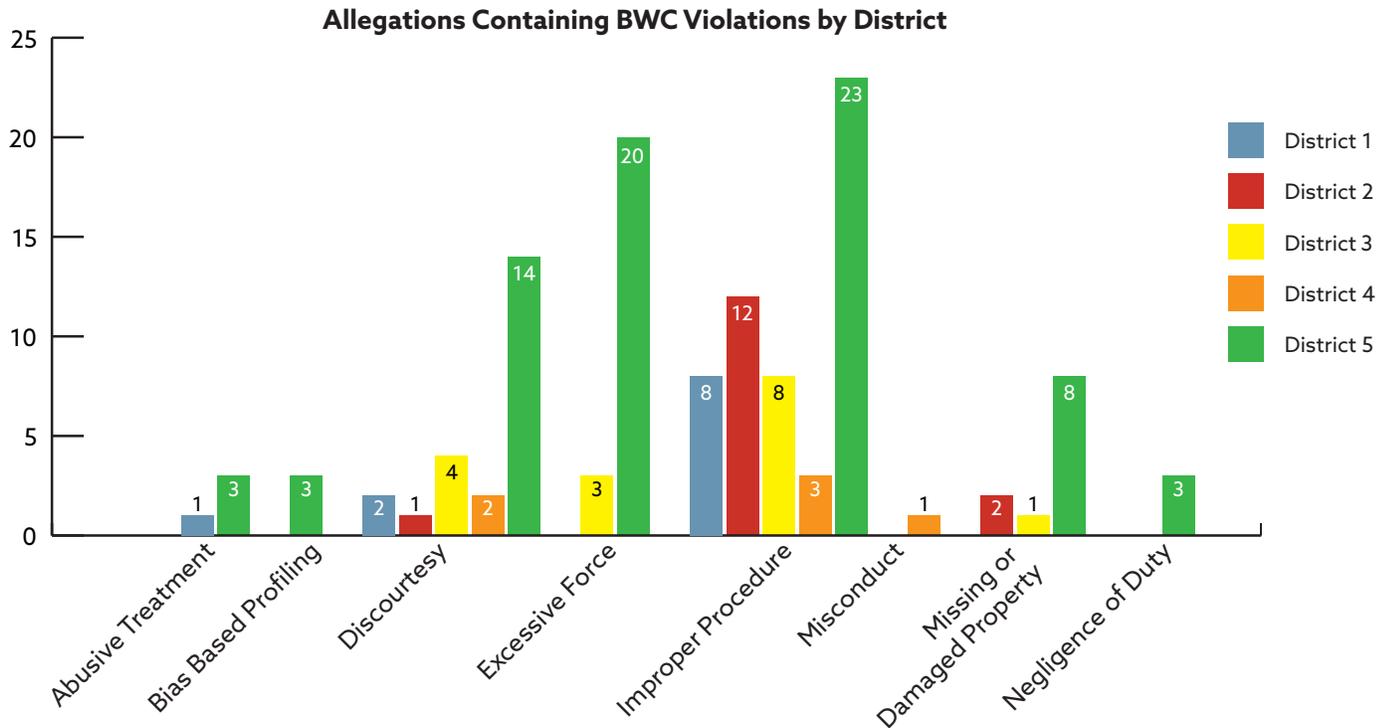
There are four main categories of BWC Violations. The category containing the most violations is "BWC Muted Improperly". There were 66 of these violations which was 54% of the total number of violations. The next category of BWC violations is "BWC Nonuse" which is that the officer was assigned a BWC, but simply failed to turn it on during the incident or was not wearing it that day. There were 28 instances of this violation which is 23% of the total number of violations. The next category of BWC violations is "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration" which means either the officer did not turn the BWC on at the beginning of the call or the officer turned the camera off before they cleared the call. There were 21 instances of this type of violation which was 17% of the total number of violations. The last category of BWC violations is "BWC Misclassification" which means that the officer did not label the footage with the correct type of incident (i.e. citizen contact vs. misdemeanor arrest) and the footage was purged from the system earlier than it was supposed to be purged. There were seven instances of this type of violation which is 6% of the total number of violations. At the CIP's urging, the current Miami Police Chief changed the retention periods to reflect that ALL BWC footage must be retained for a minimum of one year which exceeds the statutory requirements for certain types of calls.

ANALYSIS



Of the seven "BWC Misclassification" violations, four stemmed from an Improper Procedure complaint, two were from a Missing Property complaint, and one was from an Excessive Force complaint. Of the 21 "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration" violations, nine stemmed from an Improper Procedure complaint, five were from a Discourtesy complaint, four were from a Missing Property complaint, and three were from an Excessive Force complaint. Of the 28 "BWC Nonuse" violations, 11 stemmed from an Improper Procedure complaint, six were from a Discourtesy complaint, three were from an Abusive Treatment complaint, three were from an Excessive Force complaint, two were from a Negligence of Duty complaint, and one each from a Bias Based Profiling, Misconduct, and Missing Property complaints. Of the 66 "BWC Muted Improperly" violations, 30 stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints, 16 were from Excessive Force complaints, 12 were from Discourtesy complaints, four were from Missing Property complaints, two were from Bias Based Profiling complaints, and one each from Abusive Treatment and Negligence of Duty complaints. Improper Procedure, Excessive Force and Discourtesy complaints ranked as the top three in BWC violations.

ANALYSIS



District 1: 8 of the violations stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints, two were from a Discourtesy complaint, and one was from an Abusive Treatment complaint.

District 2: 12 of the violations stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints, two were from a Missing Property complaint, and one was from a Discourtesy complaint.

District 3: 8 of the violations stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints, four were from Discourtesy complaints, three were from Excessive Force complaints, and one was from a Missing Property complaint.

District 4: 3 of the violations stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints and two were from Discourtesy complaints.

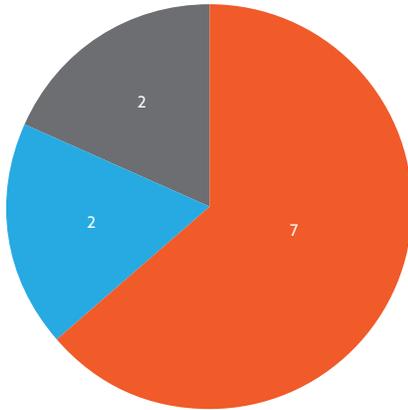
District 5: 23 of the violations stemmed from Improper Procedure complaints, 20 from Excessive Force complaints, 14 from Discourtesy complaints, eight from Missing Property complaints, three each from Negligence of Duty, Bias Based Profiling, and Abusive Treatment complaints, and one violation stemmed from a Misconduct complaint.

ANALYSIS

VIOLATIONS BY DISTRICT

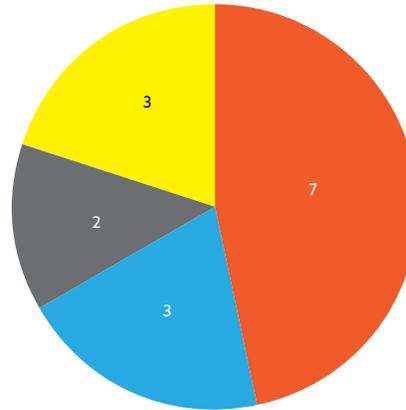


District 1



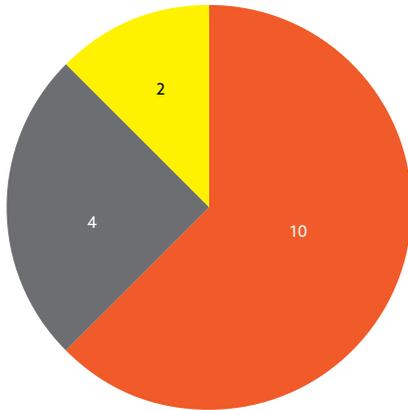
District 1 had 11 BWC Violations. Seven were "BWC Muted Improperly," and two each of "BWC Nonuse" and "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration" violations.

District 2



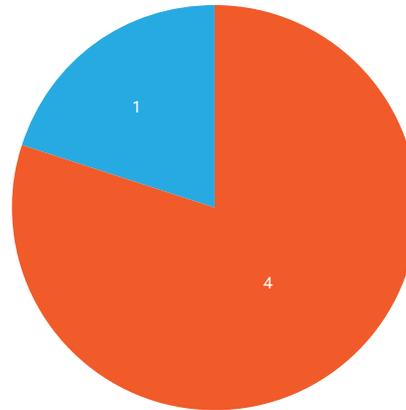
District 2 had 15 BWC Violations. Seven were "BWC Muted Improperly," three each were "BWC Nonuse" and "BWC Misclassification," and two were "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration" violations.

District 3



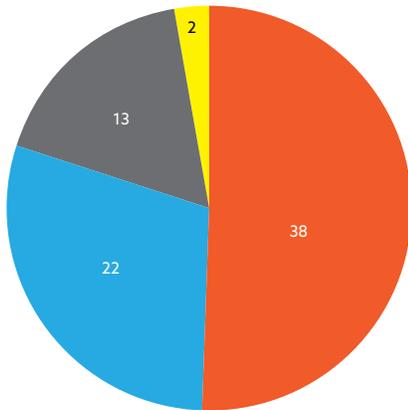
District 3 had 16 BWC Violations. Ten were "BWC Muted Improperly," four were "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration," and two were "BWC Misclassification" violations.

District 4



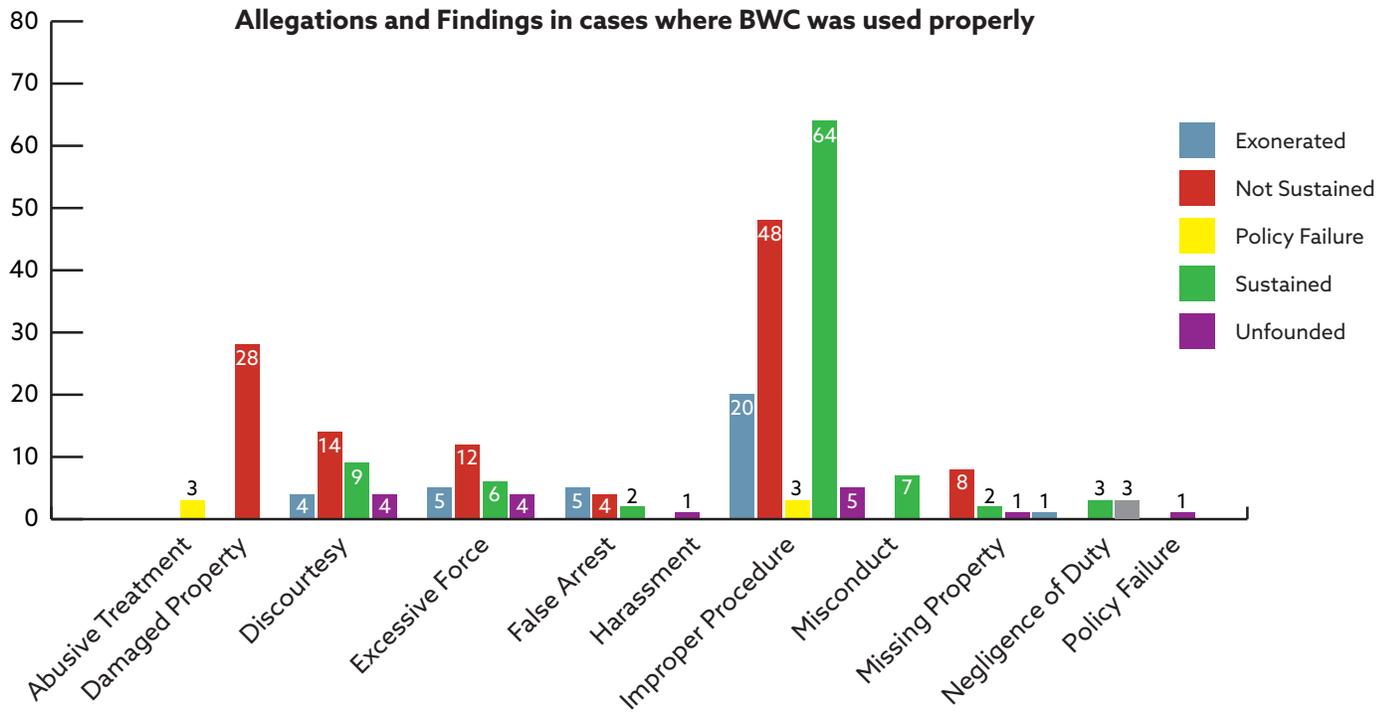
District 4 had Five BWC Violations. Four were "BWC Muted Improperly" and one was "BWC Nonuse" violations.

District 5

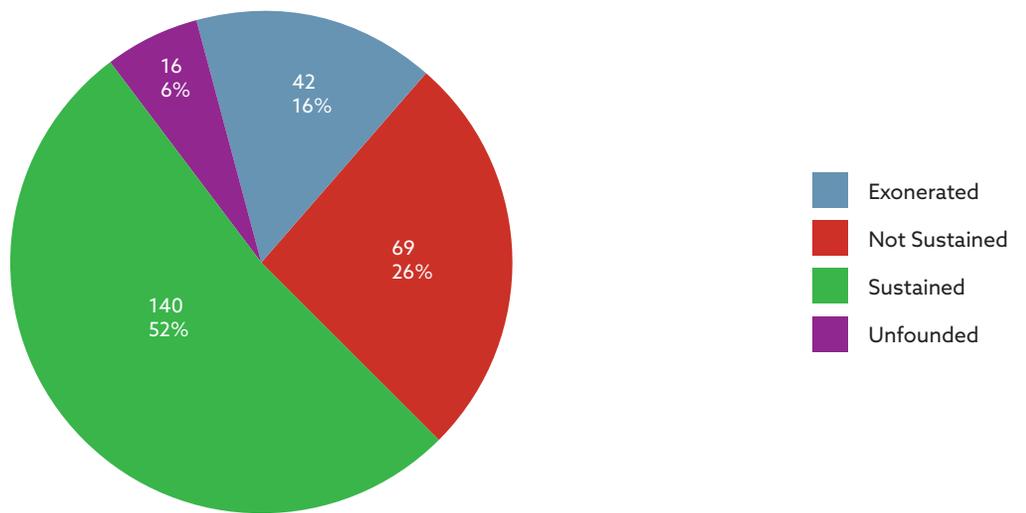


District 5 had 75 BWC Violations. Thirty-Eight of these were "BWC Muted Improperly," 22 were "BWC Nonuse," 13 were "BWC Not Used for the Entire Duration," and two were "BWC Misclassification" violations.

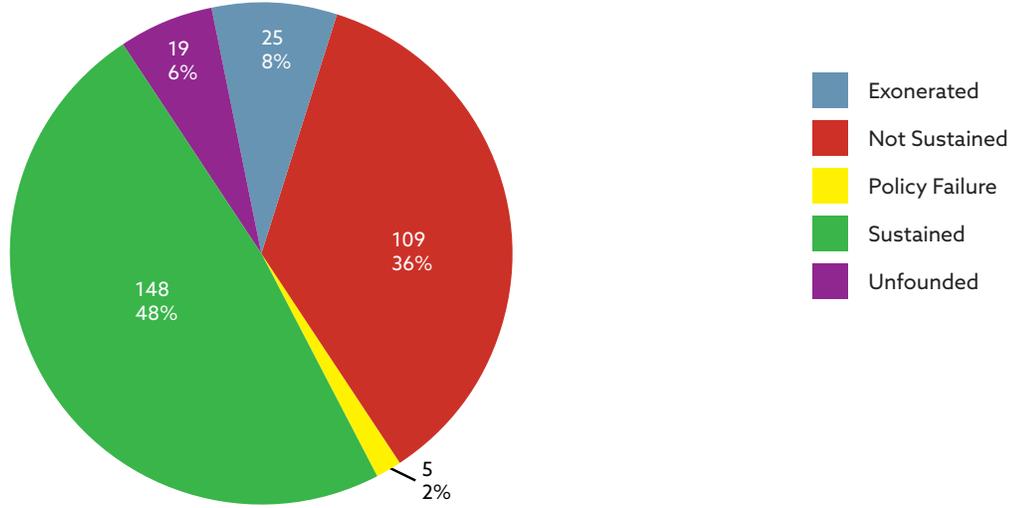
ANALYSIS



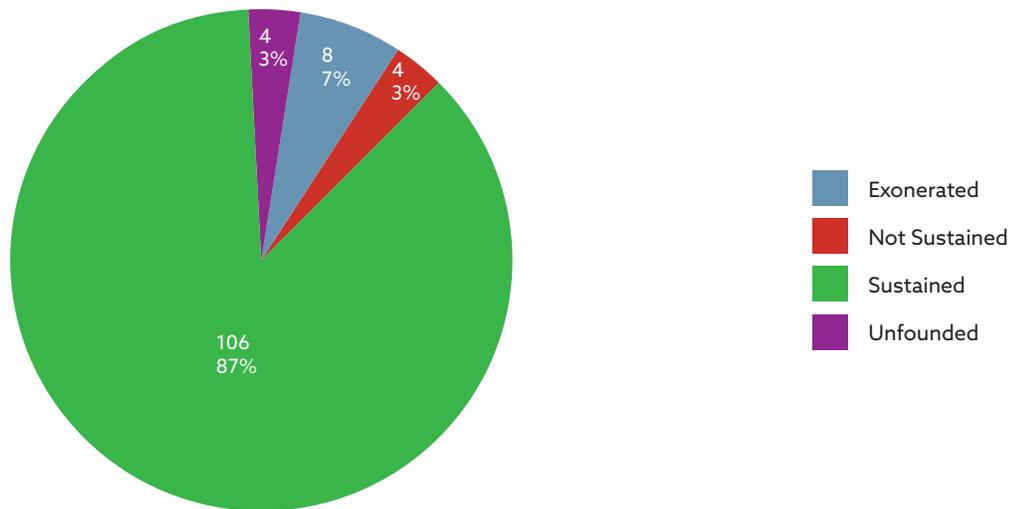
Findings of BWC Used Properly Cases



Findings of BWC Not Assigned Cases

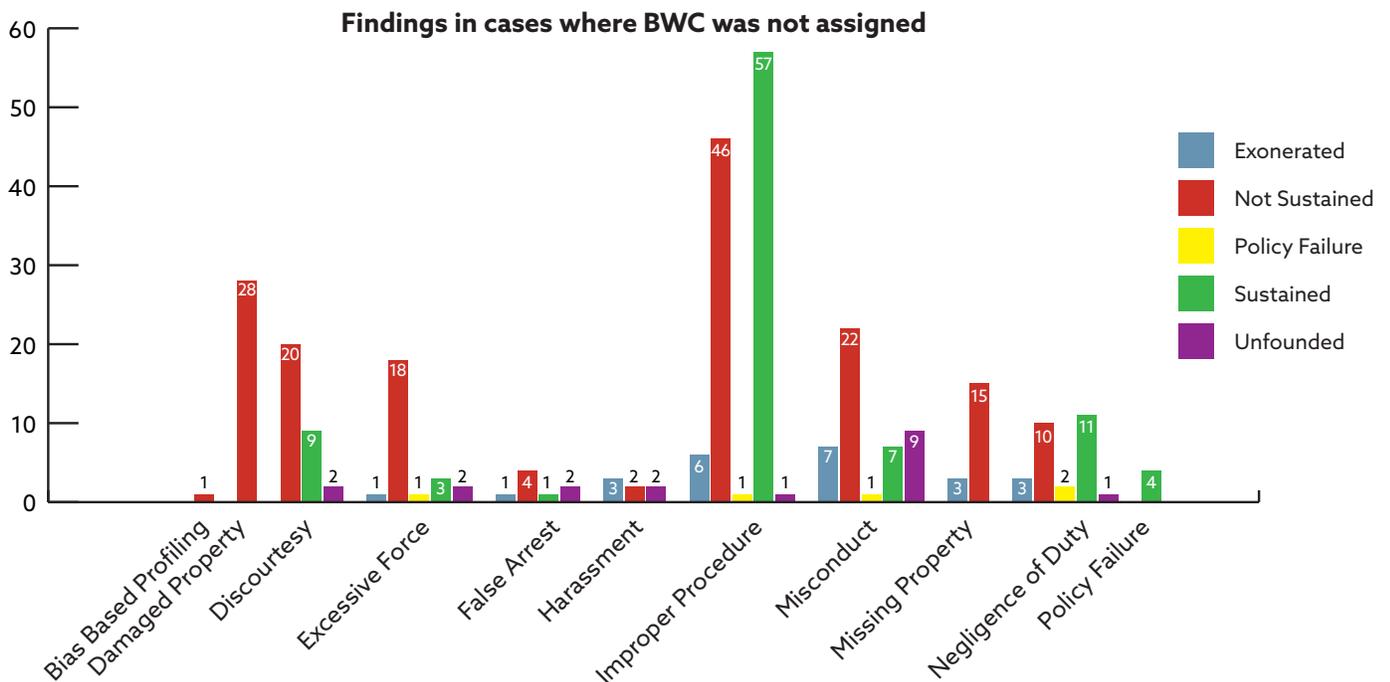


Findings in Cases with BWC Violations



ANALYSIS

The Sustained rate in the group where the BWC was used properly and in cases where BWC was not assigned is relatively the same (52% for BWC Used Properly and 48% for Not Assigned). The Unfounded rate was exactly the same between the two BWC groups at 6%. The Not Sustained rate was different between the two groups in that the BWC Not Assigned group had 36% of cases Not Sustained where the BWC Used Properly group had 26% of their cases Not Sustained. This is due to the fact that the BWC Used Properly group's Exoneration rate was DOUBLE that of the BWC Not Assigned group (16% of cases Exonerated for Used Properly vs 8% for Not Assigned). Even in the group where BWC Violations were found, the Exoneration rate was double that of the Not Sustained and Unfounded rates (Exonerated 7%, Not Sustained and Unfounded 3%, Sustained 87%). What this implies is that the Panel was twice as likely to exonerate the officer as opposed to not-sustaining or unfounding a complaint when there was BWC footage to review.



Of the 161 Officers that received complaints against them but were not assigned a BWC, four officers had three or more complaints filed during this time period. Two of these officers were Sergeants, one officer was a Captain, and one officer was a Major. (The Captain had 14 complaints filed against him and was ultimately assigned to the traffic unit which required all officers to wear a BWC regardless of rank).



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MPD

GIVEN THE FINDINGS OF THIS REPORT, THE CIP RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. There is no question that the data confirms there is a benefit to using a Body Worn Camera. The exoneration rate of officers with cameras was double that of officers without cameras. The CIP recommends, if nothing else, the police department should assign BWCs to ALL officers whose assignment may cause them to have contact with the public. This would include Patrol Sergeants that are charged with handling complaints on scene. Currently, there are about 20 officers assigned to Patrol Support (Neighborhood Resource Officers, BEATS Officers and Problem-Solving Team Officers) that are not assigned a BWC. While these officers do not handle “typical” calls for service, they do have contact with the public on a regular basis. There are also about 60 Patrol Sergeants that are not assigned BWCs. This study found that 14% of all complaints involved Sergeants. None of the Sergeants involved in the complaints were assigned a BWC.
2. This study found that the highest occurring BWC violation was Improper Muting. The CIP recommends that the policy be enforced by the department; and additional training given to officers on when to mute their cameras at any scene where there is a chance that they may have to engage in a conversation with a member of the public. This would include when the officers “huddle” with each other to speak about the circumstances of the call. Many times, officers would be speaking with each other, a civilian would approach them, and a full conversation would take place while the BWC was still muted. Other times, the officers would finish their “huddle”, forget to unmute their BWC, and finish the entirety of the call still muted. If there is any part of a conversation between officers that should remain confidential, the Virtual Policing Unit can properly redact it before disseminating it to the public (Similar to their process for redacting personal identifying information of victims/witnesses).
3. Currently, the BWC policy states, “Supervisors will be responsible for conducting a minimum of one compliance audit of one full incident a month per subordinate employee to verify compliance with policy, BWC performance and usage... the Body Worn Camera Detail will conduct compliance audits as determined by the Field Operations Division Chief.” The CIP recommends expanding this policy or creating Standard Operating Procedures for the Virtual Policing Unit to specify what steps will be taken to ensure that this auditing process is occurring. Also, while it may not be best practice to discipline minor BWC offenses, there should be some remedial training or consequences for repeat offenders who violate the BWC policy. The Miami Police Department should be more transparent with these audits as they are mandated by the accrediting body (CALEA) and transparency strengthens community relations. The hard data gathered in this study should be examined by the department and can be used as a training tool to conduct their own future studies of the benefits of a BWC program.
4. The MPD should incorporate GPS tagging technology, which embeds location data in videos recorded by cameras. Location tracking, or geotagging technology, provides an additional mechanism to reduce false negatives and expedite BWC database searches. To simplify the search terms used to locate BWC footage, the CIP recommends that the MPD utilize the geotagging technology a mobile application that connects cameras and provides instant video playback and GPS tagging. Using this technology, video files uploaded Evidence.com would automatically include “location metadata,” allowing MPD to more easily identify relevant BWC footage by searching location tags or the GPS coordinates of identified officers.
5. The MPD should incorporate technology that automatically activates all nearby cameras, including BWC and dashboard cameras, when an officer triggers their Taser or draws their firearm. Signal Sidearm is an Axon added feature that automatically enables an officer’s BWC to begin recording in critical situations. The incorporation and automation of this technology by the MPD will ensure greater oversight—both internally by supervisors, and externally by the CIP, other oversight agencies, and the public-at-large.
6. MPD should continue working with the company from which MPD purchases its BWCs, to ensure that mounting hardware can withstand all aspects of policing. Given the importance of recorded interactions for law enforcement and oversight purposes, the CIP encourages the MPD to address issues of BWCs becoming dislodged.



IV. CASE RESOLUTION AND INVESTIGATIVE OUTCOMES

A CIP complaint can have five of different outcomes. To understand the data presented in this report, it is important to understand the CIP's terminology used in rendering an investigative finding.

Complaints are generally categorized as:

1. Abusive Treatment (Excessive Force)
2. Bias-Based Profiling
3. Damaged Property
4. Discourtesy
5. Driving Complaint
6. False Arrest
7. Firearm Discharge
8. Harassment
9. Improper Procedure
10. Misconduct
11. Missing Property
12. Negligence of Duty

Complaints alleging criminal conduct on the part of Miami Police officers are referred to the State Attorney's Office. That agency also forwards complaints to CIP once its criminal review is concluded.

Allegations that are fully investigated by the CIP receive one of five outcomes:

- 1. UNFOUNDED:** Where the review or investigation shows that the act or acts complained of did not occur or were misconstrued;
- 2. EXONERATED:** Where the acts that provide the basis for the complaint occurred, but the review or investigation shows such acts were proper;
- 3. NOT SUSTAINED:** Where the review or investigation fails to disclose sufficient facts to prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint;
- 4. SUSTAINED:** Where the review or investigation discloses sufficient facts to prove the allegations made in the complaint;
- 5. NO FINDING:** Where, for example, the complainant failed to produce information to further the investigation; the review or investigation revealed that another agency was responsible, and the complaint has been referred to that agency; the complainant withdrew the complaint; the complainant is unavailable to clarify the complaint; the officer is no longer employed by the City of Miami, or the CIP did not reach a conclusion.



APPENDIX A: MPD BWC POLICY

Patrol Departmental Order 11
Chapter 26
Rev: 11/03/2021
BODY WORN CAMERA (BWC)
Section
26.1 Policy
26.2 Organization
26.3 Responsibilities
26.4 Procedures

26.1 POLICY: The use of a body worn camera (BWC) system will provide documentation of the interactions between City of Miami Police Employees and the public by video recording evidence of actions, conditions and statements that may be used by judicial, internal review, or by the public through a formal public records request. The primary use of the BWC is to enhance employee safety, public safety, and promote accountability and transparency. The equipment will allow the Department to document statements and events during the course of an incident, enhance the employee's ability to document and review statements and actions for internal reporting and preserve visual and audio information. The Department recognizes that the BWC will not capture exactly what an employee sees and/or hears or what an employee senses or experiences. Footage captured by BWCs is only a portion of the encounters between an employee and individuals. The Department acknowledges that an employee's recollection of specific details may be different from what is captured by the BWC. Although the BWCs do not capture an employee's full knowledge of any particular situation, they are a valuable tool to capture and preserve data. (CALEA 41.3.8 a)

26.2 ORGANIZATION: This policy shall be applicable to all employees (sworn and civilian). The Chief of Police will decide which employees will be issued a BWC. The issuance of BWC equipment, data access, and maintenance will be handled by the Body Worn Camera Detail.

26.3 RESPONSIBILITIES: Any employee utilizing BWC equipment shall ensure the device is in proper working order prior to starting their tour of duty and shall activate the BWC at all times when they become involved in any official action, enforcement action, are in the custody of or transporting a detainee, or engage in any self-initiated interactions with citizens. In addition to the employee, Supervisors will be held strictly accountable, and subject to disciplinary action, for any failure on a subordinate's part to adhere to this policy. Violation of this policy will be addressed in accordance with progressive discipline. (CALEA 41.3.8 b)

26.4 PROCEDURES:

26.4.1 PRE-SHIFT INSPECTION: Prior to each shift, any employee assigned a BWC will ensure the BWC is adequately charged. Furthermore, employees will inspect their BWC equipment to ensure the device is in proper working order, has no visible damage and is their assigned BWC. Any visible damage or concerns about the functionality of any BWC equipment will be brought to the attention of the employee's immediate supervisor without delay. If an employee's BWC is lost or discovered to be missing from its last docked location, the employee shall notify their supervisor and the Body Worn Camera Detail immediately. (CALEA 41.3.8 e)

26.4.2 AUDIO / VIDEO RECORDING:

26.4.2.1 WEARING POSITION AND USE OF THE BWC: BWCs shall be worn on the chest, on the employee's outermost garment (i.e. raincoat, jacket, etc.), using the mounting equipment issued by the Body Worn Camera Detail. BWCs shall not be mounted on another object or other position on the employee's body. Employees shall only wear and operate their assigned BWCs.

26.4.2.2 USE OF AND RECORDING WITH THE BWC: (CALEA 41.3.8 b)

a) Any employee assigned a BWC must wear it in the On/Standby Mode at all times when on duty, while in uniform and operating a police department vehicle to or from work/home or court, while performing or likely to perform assigned duties, or while performing an extra-duty detail/special event. Employees shall be in uniform while operating a marked police department vehicle to and from work, extra-duty detail/special event, or other function where they would otherwise be expected to report in uniform or is traveling from a function where the employee worked in uniform. Employees shall turn off BWC equipment while in bathrooms, however, will resume On/Standby Mode upon exiting bathroom facilities.

b) BWCs are considered a tool in the performance of law enforcement duties. Employees assigned a BWC shall not erase, alter, modify, destroy, abuse, tamper with, or intentionally interfere with the capabilities of the BWC equipment, including any audio/video recordings or the device.

c) The Department recognizes that employee safety is paramount. Employees are directed to activate their BWC immediately upon being dispatched to a call for service or engaging in a self-initiated call for service. In the event that an employee cannot safely begin recording at the time of dispatch or upon initiating a self-directed call for service, they must start recording as soon as it is safe and practical to do so. If multiple employees are on scene with a BWC, all employees with a BWC will record. Likewise, if multiple Detention



APPENDIX A: MPD BWC POLICY

Officers are transporting detainees, all Detention Officers will activate the record mode during this task. d) Employees with a BWC shall activate their BWC for all investigative or enforcement contacts including, but not limited to:

1. Responding to calls for service in an emergency mode
2. All vehicle pursuits, or foot pursuits
3. All traffic stops including the investigation of a vehicle and vehicle occupants
4. All searches including, but not limited to, people, vehicles, and buildings
5. All requests for a consent to search without a warrant, including searches of persons, buildings, or vehicles
6. All requests for searches and deployments of drug detection canines involving vehicles, when practical
7. All arrests and/or citations.
8. While in custody of a detainee
9. Statements from victims/witnesses
10. Any incident upon the direction of a supervisor, at the request of another employee, or on any incident where the employee deems it appropriate to activate the body camera
11. Employees shall only use the Department issued BWC equipment to record official Departmental activities
12. Any other legitimate law enforcement contacts, including contacts made while working the front desk at any Departmental facilities.

e) Employees assigned a BWC and with a detainee will record until all paperwork associated with the arrest/incident is completed and the detainee is placed inside of a Prisoner Interview Area in the custody of Detention Officers, or if a detention officer in the field takes custody of the detainee and the completed paperwork associated with the arrest and the officer proceeds to clear the location. Detention Officers shall initiate recording immediately upon taking custody of a detainee in the field, or immediately prior to leaving the Prisoner Interview Area with a detainee and shall continue recording until arrival at the Miami Dade Corrections facilities, or other destination where detainee(s) are delivered into the custody of another authority.

f) Employees will continue to record while at the Miami Dade Correctional facility unless directed by a Miami Police supervisor to cease recording.

g) Employees will cease recording upon entering any court facility unless the employee is responding to a call for service at the facility, or law enforcement action becomes necessary while at the facility. In the event that the employee is responding to a call for service at the facility, the BWC recording shall continue until the employee concludes the call or is directed by a Miami Police supervisor to cease recording.

h) Once a BWC is recording, employees must continue to record until their involvement in the event ceases and they leave the scene.

i) While not required by policy or state law, employees assigned a BWC may find it valuable to inform other parties that they are being recorded. This has proven to be influential in garnering cooperation and has been shown to reduce incidents of use of force.

j) A BWC is not specifically designed to log evidence or to be used for any situation where fine detail and resolution is necessary. Employees are encouraged, however, to use their assigned BWC to record crime scenes prior to the arrival of crime scene technicians or forensic investigators, especially if the scene may change or be compromised.

k) For efficiency, employees assigned a BWC will have the ability to properly ID, title, categorize and view via the smartphone application "Axon View", or an assigned iPod, prior to uploading to the evidence management system (EMS). Employees that are unable to properly ID, title, categorize, or view videos will have the ability to do so via Evidence.com after uploading videos into the EMS.

l) Employees will activate or deactivate the BWC pursuant to this Department Order and not upon the request of a citizen.

m) EXTRA-DUTY DETAILS (Extra-Duty Details/Special Events): Employees assigned a BWC must wear it in the On/Standby Mode at all times when working an extra-duty detail or special event. Employees are to initiate recording while working extra-duty/special event assignments and take any action(s) that would otherwise require the activation of the BWC as if the employee was on-duty. When the BWC activation becomes necessary, the employee is to ID, title and categorize the incident immediately upon the completion of the incident if they are assigned an iPod. Employees not assigned an iPod shall dock the BWC upon their next regular scheduled work day and ID, title and categorize the incident at that time. The employee must notify a supervisor working the same extra-duty detail or special event if one is assigned (to include Special Events Supervisors), if the employee is involved in an arrest, response to resistance, injury to an employee or other, including arrestee/detainee, vehicle pursuit (even if it was cancelled/concluded), a complaint against the employee is made, or any serious incident. The supervisor will determine if there is a need for the employee to dock and upload the BWC prior to the employee's next regular scheduled workday. If the employee is working an extra-duty detail/special event assignment where there is no supervisor assigned, the employee must notify Communications and request that an on-duty supervisor be notified. The supervisor will determine if there is an immediate need for the employee to dock and upload the BWC prior to the employee's next



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regular scheduled workday. Employees that are directed by a supervisor to immediately dock the BWC will be compensated accordingly. Employees shall be in uniform while operating a marked police department vehicle to and from an extra-duty detail/special event assignment.

n) PORTAL to PORTAL TRAVEL: An employee operating a city vehicle and who is assigned a BWC must wear it in the On/Standby Mode when traveling portal to portal in uniform and is to initiate recording if they take any action(s) that would otherwise require the activation of the BWC if the employee was on-duty. When the BWC activation becomes necessary, the employee is to dock the BWC, ID, title, and categorize the video upon returning to their next regular scheduled workday. The employee must notify Communications and request that an on-duty supervisor be notified if the employee becomes involved in an arrest, response to resistance, injury to an employee or other including arrestee/detainee, vehicle pursuit (even if it was cancelled/concluded), a complaint against the employee is made, or is involved in a serious incident. The supervisor will determine if there is an immediate need for the employee to dock and upload the BWC prior to the employee's next regular scheduled workday. Employees that are directed by a supervisor to immediately dock the BWC will be compensated accordingly. Employees shall be in uniform while operating a marked police department vehicle to and from work, extra-duty detail/special event, or other function where the employee would otherwise be expected to report in uniform or is traveling from a function where the employee had worked in uniform.

26.4.3 EXCEPTIONS TO RECORDING: While it is the intent of this policy to require the BWC recording of any incident, interaction, investigation or enforcement contact not be interrupted prior to its conclusion and the employee clears the scene, or has completed the transport of a detainee, the Department recognizes that there will be times when private conversation prior to the conclusion of the incident may be necessary. An example of such instances when private conversation may be necessary is during strategy discussions with a supervisor or other employee. Prior to such discussion employees may activate the Mute function on the BWC. Prior to activating the Mute function on the BWC the employee shall indicate the reason for muting the video. Employees shall not activate the Mute function while actively engaged or interacting with a member of the public, suspect or detainee. Employees shall not deactivate the recording unless specifically directed to do so by a supervisor. In such instance, the employee is to indicate the supervisor's name who authorized deactivating the recording prior to doing so.

26.4.3.1 Supervisors may authorize an employee to deactivate BWCs during non-enforcement activities such as: (CALEA 41.3.8 b)

a) Traffic control at fires, crime scenes, or crash scenes when the employee's likelihood of being involved in enforcement activities is low.

b) Lengthy hospital stays awaiting medical clearance (unless enforcement actions are likely, the likelihood of additional criminal activity or escape attempt is high, the suspect is making voluntary statements, or the employee is gathering additional evidence, e.g., DUI blood draws).

c) Employees shall make a verbal notation on the recording anytime they are directed by a supervisor to stop a recording. The verbal notation must include the reason why the employee is stopping the recording and the name of the supervisor who authorized the halting of the recording. Employees shall note the appropriate incident/case number on any subsequent video recordings associated with each case due to the stops and restarts during a call. (e.g., Employee is directed by a supervisor to stop the BWC and restarts the BWC prior to clearing the call. In this circumstance, the employee will generate multiple videos on the one call, therefore, the same incident/case number shall be used.

d) When in close proximity to a suspected explosive device or package. Employees assigned to a perimeter will have their BWC active and recording unless directed by a supervisor to stop recording.

26.4.3.2 PROHIBITED RECORDINGS: In keeping with the Department's core values of respect and integrity, employees assigned a BWC will adhere to the following guidelines: (CALEA 41.3.8 b).

1. BWCs will not be activated in a place where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as dressing rooms, locker rooms and restrooms unless while handling a legitimate call in one of these locations.
2. BWCs shall not be used to record a strip-search or a body cavity search conducted in accordance with Florida Statutes 901.211.
3. BWCs will not be intentionally activated to record conversations of fellow employees without their knowledge during routine and non-enforcement activities.
4. BWCs will not be utilized to surreptitiously record conversations of the public and/or other members of the Department.
5. Employees utilizing a BWC will not knowingly record undercover employees or confidential informants.
6. BWCs will not be utilized to record any personal activity.
7. BWCs will not be utilized to record roll call activities.
8. BWCs will not be utilized in DUI processing rooms where a Breath Testing Instrument is located. (Due to radio frequency interference)



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26.4.4 CRITICAL INCIDENT PROTOCOL:

26.4.4.1 A critical incident for the purpose of this departmental order is any police action or activity that directly or indirectly results in serious bodily injury or death to an employee and/or a citizen.

26.4.4.2 In the event of a critical incident, an employee assigned a BWC shall refrain from viewing the recorded data until the investigative entity responsible for the investigation arrives on scene and authorizes the employee to do so. This section does not prohibit employees in critical incidents with ongoing exigency from viewing BWC recordings that may aid the present investigation (e.g., suspect descriptions, suspect vehicles, direction of travel). (CALEA 41.3.8 c)

26.4.4.3 If there are BWCs in use during a critical incident, a police supervisor or an investigator assigned to the Internal Affairs Section and not involved in the actual critical incident will immediately take physical custody of any BWCs that may have captured the incident. The investigator will contact the Body Worn Camera Detail to have an employee respond and facilitate with the video uploaded from the BWC into the evidence management system (EMS) without delay and provide copies as authorized.

26.4.4.4 Employees will be able to review video before giving any statements. (CALEA 41.3.8 c)

26.4.5 DATA UPLOADING AND VIDEO CATEGORIZATION:

26.4.5.1 Prior to docking their BWC, employees on an FTO rotational phase shall use the smart phone application, issued iPod, or computer program to assign the appropriate ID, title, and category to each individual recording. For efficiency, employees are to ID and categorize their videos throughout their shift using the mobile application, "Axon View", iPod, or computer program. Instructions for identifying "ID", titling and categorizing each individual recording follow: (CALEA 41.3.8 d)

a) ID field: Enter the CAD number (when applicable).

1. Employees shall use the following formats in the ID field: 170103123456

b) Title field:

1. Provide final signal and FTOs IBM (e.g., signal 55, with FTO's IBM).

2. Include citation numbers when issued.

c) Category fields: There are 20 category choices for each individual recording. If multiple categories apply to an event, employees shall select the category with the highest retention period available to them.

1. Recording Management Categories

a. The following recording categories are to be used.

Categories Retention Duration

1 Baker Act 1 Year

2 Crime Stoppers Tip 1 Year

3 Damage to MPD-City Property 1 Year

4 Death Investigations 100 anniversary years after crime was committed

5 Detention Officer Transport (Incident) 1 Year

6 Detention Officer Transport (No Incident) 1 Year

7 DUI Investigation 3 Years

8 Felony Investigation 5 Years

9 Field Contact /Traffic Stop (No Citation) 1 Year

10 Homeless Encounter 1 Year

11 IA Case (Closed) 5 years after complaint disposition

12 IA Case (Open Pending) 100 Years (BWC access restricted)

13 Misdemeanor Investigation 3 Years

14 Police Involved Shooting 100 anniversary years after date of incident

15 Response to Resistance 5 Years

16 Test/ Training Videos 90 Days

17 Traffic Crash Investigations 5 Years

18 Traffic Stops (Citation Issued) 1 Year

19 Uncategorized 1 Year

20 Vehicle Pursuits 5 Years



At the end of each shift, employees assigned a BWC will dock their camera and retrieve the camera previously left charging in the dock before heading home. Employees are responsible for ensuring all video evidence that is uploaded has the proper ID, title, and category before the end of their workday. Employees working an extra-duty detail, or special events detail will dock their camera on their next regular workday, unless ordered by a supervisor to do so sooner due to an incident that occurred during the employee's extra-duty detail or portal to portal travel. Any evidence recorded by any other employees shall be ID'd and categorized the same as the primary employee, to include signal, case number, disposition, etc. (CALEA 41.3.8 g)

Upon upload to the EMS, the BWC will be cleared of existing data and ready for use during the employee's next shift.

26.4.5.2 Employees on Solo 1 phase and beyond are not required to categorize and ID each video prior to docking their BWCs if docking occurs within 8 hours from the end of their scheduled shift as CAD information will be automatically uploaded and used to categorize and ID the individual videos recorded during that shift. However, employees in this status are to afterwards review the entries in Evidence.com and validate that each of the videos previously uploaded were correctly categorized and ID'd in the system, by the end of their next tour of duty. In the event that the information on any given video is not correct, employees must manually make the necessary corrections. Employees are encouraged to use the Title field to enter brief descriptions of the incident recorded, including final signal and outcome as this information as it will serve as a reminder and assist the employee in locating a particular video in the future. Any employee in Solo 1 phase and beyond who docks the BWC after 8 hours from the end of their scheduled shift shall manually input the information as required in 6.4.5.1.

26.4.6 REPORTING / DOCUMENTATION (Self-Reporting and Supervisor Compliance Audit Forms):

26.4.6.1 The use of a BWC will be documented at the end of the paragraph of an incident or supplemental report.

26.4.6.2 When a BWC records an incident resulting in either an arrest or citation, the use of the BWC will be documented in the citation and/or the arrest report narrative. If a citation is issued, the words "BWC utilized" will be written in the lower right-hand corner of a paper citation or typed in the arrest form.

26.4.6.3 Any employee who fails to activate their BWC and or record an incident as directed by this policy is to complete and submit a BWC Self-Reporting Form to their immediate supervisor explaining the circumstances prior to the employee's end of shift. The supervisor will review the report and determine if the failure to record was warranted. In the event that the supervisor determines that the failure to activate the BWC in accordance with policy is not justified, the supervisor shall initiate the appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with progressive discipline and document action taken on the form. The form shall be submitted through channels to the Field Operations Division Chief with a copy submitted to the Body Worn Camera Detail.

26.4.7 DEPARTMENT REVIEW / TRAINING:

26.4.7.1 All recordings made with a BWC are the property of the Miami Police Department.

26.4.7.2 Recordings may be reviewed: (CALEA 41.3.8 c)

- a) By a department employee to ensure a BWC system is working properly.
- b) By an employee viewing their individually assigned recordings to assist with writing a report, supplement, citation, memorandum, or court case preparation.
- c) By authorized persons for the purpose of reviewing evidence and processing records requests.
- d) By a supervisor to investigate a specific act or allegation by another employee or by a member of the public. However, recorded data shall not be randomly viewed by supervisors for the sole purpose of enforcing policy violations, except as directed in 26.5.2 Audits.
- e) The Chief of Police or designee may order periodic integrity inspections of recordings to be conducted by the Internal Affairs Section.
- f) By authorized Department personnel participating in an official investigation, such as a citizen complaint, administrative inquiry, or criminal investigation.
- g) By others with permission of a supervisor if they are participating in an official investigation.

26.4.7.3 BWC recordings may be used for the purposes of training. Employees aware of BWC recordings that may serve as a training aid for other employees should notify a supervisor who will review the recording to determine its feasibility as a training aid.

26.4.7.4 BWC recordings will never be used with the intent of belittling, ridiculing, or embarrassing any employee of the Department, notwithstanding the potential use of BWC recordings in disciplinary matters.

26.4.7.5 Supervisory personnel shall review all BWC video relevant to a serious incident involving an employee, including any response to resistance, vehicle pursuit, employee involved crash, firearm discharge, complaint against employee(s), injury to an employee or



others, etc., prior to completing any supervisory report of the incident.

26.4.7.6 DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL MISCONDUCT DURING AUTHORIZED REVIEW:

1. Employees reviewing recordings should remain focused on the incident captured in the BWC and should review only those recordings relevant to the investigative scope. If an employee discovers potential misconduct during any review of the BWC, the employee shall report the potential misconduct to a superior. The superior shall adhere to the provisions of Departmental Order 2. Nothing in this procedure prohibits addressing Departmental Order violations.

26.4.8 DATA PRIVACY / RETENTION OF RECORDINGS / RECORDS REQUESTS:

26.4.8.1 All digital media that is captured with a BWC is the property of and will be retained by the Miami Police Department for a minimum of 90 days following the date it is recorded. Captured video may be retained for longer periods in the event the video is the subject of a litigation hold, a criminal case, part of discovery, etc. (CALEA 41.3.8 d)

26.4.8.2 Unauthorized accessing, copying, or releasing captured video without the approval of the Chief of Police or designee is strictly prohibited. Employees are prohibited from making copies of a BWC audio/video recording by using another recording device such as a cell phone.

26.4.8.3 With the proper EMS permission level, recordings may be duplicated or shared with criminal justice agencies or when otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.

26.4.8.4 Employees will not allow citizens to review video captured by a BWC unless there is an investigative reason to do so, and such viewing has been approved by a supervisor. Employees shall advise citizens that they may request a copy of the recording through the public records process.

26.4.8.5 The release of video requested through a public records request will be handled in accordance with existing policy. The City of Miami Police Department will follow the Public Records Law Chapter 119. Reproduction fees for duplication of recordings will be established by the City of Miami Records Unit.

26.4.8.6 Prior to the release of any BWC recording to the public, the Body Worn Camera Detail will ensure that proper redactions have been made in accordance with state law.

26.4.8.7 Accidental recordings may be deleted prior to the standard 90-day retention period only after a Redline Memorandum is submitted through the employee's chain of command and approved by the employee's Division Chief. The approved Redline Memorandum will then be forwarded to the Body Worn Camera Detail for deletion.

26.4.8.7.1 If a BWC accidentally or inadvertently makes a prohibited recording as described above, the employee will submit a memorandum through their chain of command specifying the date, time and location, and a summary of the unintentionally recorded event. This memorandum once approved by the employee's Division Chief shall be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the Body Worn Camera Detail for appropriate action.

26.5 GENERAL GUIDELINES:

26.5.1 TRAINING: Employees will receive prescribed training prior to being assigned a BWC. Employees will also go through a refresher course for BWC as needed to cover any new changes, affecting the use of the BWC. (CALEA 41.3.8 f)

26.5.2 AUDITS: Supervisors will be responsible for conducting a minimum of one compliance audit of one full incident a month per subordinate employee to verify compliance with policy, BWC performance and usage. Compliance audit efforts, including any violations detected and disciplinary action taken shall be documented on a BWC Supervisor Compliance Audit Form located in SharePoint (see 26.4.6) and submitted for the Commanding Officer's approval via SharePoint. Additionally, the Body Worn Camera Detail will conduct compliance audits as determined by the Field Operations Division Chief. (CALEA 41.3.8 g)

26.5.3 POLICY REVIEW: BWC policies will be reviewed yearly or when a significant change is made related to BWC.

26.5.4 CARE AND EQUIPMENT:

a) The only BWCs authorized by the City of Miami Police Department is the Department-issued BWC. Personal video recording devices are prohibited.

b) All BWCs and related equipment will be issued to individual employees by the Body Worn Camera Detail.



APPENDIX A: MPD BWC POLICY

- c) A record of inventory will be maintained by the Body Worn Camera Detail.
- d) Only employees who have received the prescribed training will be assigned or permitted to wear a BWC.
- e) Employees assigned a BWC are responsible for the proper care of the equipment.
- f) Employees will not deface or alter the BWC. This includes, but is not limited to painting, engraving, and any other permanent markings.
- g) Employees are responsible for turning in BWCs to the Body Worn Camera Detail when transferring to an assignment not requiring a BWC.

26.6 REPAIR / REPLACEMENT: (CALEA 41.3.8 e)

26.6.1 Replacement BWC equipment will be available in the Body Worn Camera Detail.

26.6.2 Any BWC equipment, including mounts, cameras, cords, iPods, etc., that is lost, stolen, or damaged will be immediately reported to the employee's supervisor and a Request for Replacement of Lost or Damaged Equipment Form will be generated and sent through the employee's chain of command, detailing the circumstances leading to the damage or loss. A copy of the form with a commanding officer or command staff member's signature will be taken to the Body Worn Camera Detail for equipment replacement. Employees shall be financially responsible for replacing equipment lost or damaged as a result of the employee's carelessness.

26.6.3 BWC replacement parts and/or systems are available by contacting the Body Worn Camera Detail, Monday thru Friday from 0600 hours to 1600 hours. The proper documentation, outlined above, must have been submitted along with a copy made available for review by the Body Worn Camera Detail Commander or designee before replacement parts or systems will be issued.



APPENDIX B: MANUFACTURER DESCRIPTIONS OF BWC

Axon.com Key Features

HD VIDEO AND DUAL AUDIO CHANNELS

Record in low-light and HD, and make voices more distinct with automatic tuning

WIRELESS ACTIVATION

Axon Signal reports events, like when you open the car door or activate the light bar, so your camera can start recording

WI-FI & BLUETOOTH CONNECTIVITY

Use Wi-Fi to stream videos and Bluetooth to assign metadata

MOBILE APP

Connect with Axon View to stream, tag and replay videos from your phone

PRE-EVENT BUFFER

Configure your pre-event buffer time to capture up to 2 minutes before an event

UNMATCHED DURABILITY

Handle in extreme weather and brutal conditions

FULL-SHIFT BATTERY

Record for more than 12 hours

OPTIONAL MUTE

Disable audio to support dual-party consent

IN-FIELD TAGGING

Mark any important points in your video

AXON RAPIDLOCK MOUNTS

Keep your shot steady with versatile mounts

Specifications

VIDEO RESOLUTION

1080P / 720P / 480P

VIDEO FORMAT

MPEG4

FIELD OF VIEW

143°

BATTERY LIFE

12+ hours

STORAGE

64 GB

RECORD TIME

Up to 70 hours

PRE-EVENT BUFFER AUDIO

Configurable

IP RATING

IP 67

US MILITARY STANDARD

MIL-STD-810G

DROP TEST

6 ft [1.8 m]

OPERATING TEMPERATURE

-4° F to 122° F [-20° C to 50° C]

<https://www.axon.com/compliance>

POLICE



civilian investigative panel