

**PUBLIC SAFETY, COURTS & CIVIL SERVICE MEETING
AUGUST 27, 2020**

Members Present: Council Member Allison Hiltz, Chair
Council Member Curtis Gardner, Vice Chair
Council Member Angela Lawson, Member
Mayor Pro Tem Nicole Johnston
Council Member Juan Marciano

Others Present: J. Batchelor, V. Wilson, C. McCoy, C. Andersen, D. Giordano, D. Wilson, D. Parker,
I. Evans, J. Bergeron, J. Puscian, J. Twombly, J. Campbell, J. Heckman, J. Schneebeck,
L. Condrey, M. Cain, M. Chapman, M. Fassio, M. Moore, M. Pitrusu, N. Rodgers, R.
Moody, R. Payan, R. Weber, S. Day, S. Wright, Y. Emeson, Z. DeBoyes

REVIEW/APPROVAL OF MINUTES

August 13, 2020 minutes approved.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

CONSENT ITEMS

None.

COMMUNITY POLICE TASK FORCE UPDATE

Summary of Issue and Discussion

Mayor Pro Tem Johnston provided an updated on the Community Police Task Force. The Task Force meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month virtually, starting at 6:30pm. This last week Deputy City Manager Jason Batchelor presented an overview of the city manager and council form of government and how decisions are made. Chief Vanessa Wilson gave an overview of the department and the different initiatives underway. She was very open to questions from the Committee members about Internal Affairs, investigations, and community-police relations. Overall, it was a very productive meeting.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, September 8. The Task Force will be focusing on hearing from the community about concerns that they may have with operations or practices and potential solutions. They think it’s very important to frame the concerns with some potential solutions. There was robust community outreach from city communications and a sub-committee was formed with the purpose of reaching out the community.

Outcome

Information Only

Follow-up Action

None.

CRISIS RESPONSE MODELS

Summary of Issue and Discussion

City Manager Jim Twombly provided this update to the Committee. There have been discussions taking

place to discuss crisis response models and the possibility of putting together a pilot program that would mirror the CAHOOTS program. CAHOOTS has been used in Eugene, Oregon for about 30 years. Staff is also looking at the program used in Dallas, Texas called RIGHT Care. Both models focus more on mental health responses than a police response. Representatives from AFR, Falck, AuMHC, Dasher, and APD have been involved in the conversations. A team will be putting together a proposal for the pilot to perhaps start in early 2021. APD has been using the Crisis Response Team (CRT) model for a couple years and this could possibly be an expansion of that program. The goal of the proposal would be to have a low-cost or no-cost pilot program. A review of impacts on dispatch, police, fire, and EMS would take place as well.

CM Hiltz added that she is very excited about this. She and CM Twombly attended a session about this at a conference they were both at last Fall, looking specifically at this program. She asks about this process often with regards to funding and staffing. It is known that having a police officer present at these kinds of calls can escalate a situation. This doesn't mean that police will never respond to a mental health call, it just means they will not be the default co-response. If there is a situation where police response is still necessary, such as a weapon being used on someone or a physical assault, police will still be present. This will not remove that option. Denver has had roughly 400 calls through their pilot program, and they have not needed a police escort once. She believes that to be indicative of how good the program is but also clinicians deal with people in the middle of a mental health crisis every day in a multitude of settings and they do it without a police escort. Officers often say they can't be everything to everyone or that they aren't social workers, so this is just taking a different approach that puts the emphasis on mental health and takes out the criminalization. She cited that studies show people with a mental illness are 16 times more likely to be killed by police than by other suspects. In 2015, 25% of police shootings involved people in emotional or mental crisis. These stats should be considered when talking about why something like this is important. She is looking forward to this and will be brought back to this committee when more details such as vehicles and staffing are worked out.

City Manager Twombly noted that it's important that additional training within the dispatch center be part of this program to differentiate when it would be appropriate to send clinicians, paramedics or even EMTs, as opposed to a police response. Being able to make that distinction in dispatch will be key to having a successful program.

Outcome

Information Only.

Follow-up Action

None.

POLICE POLICY REVIEW INVESTIGATOR

Summary of Issue and Discussion

City Manager Jim Twombly provided this update to the committee. This item comes from the fact two investigations were announced almost simultaneously. One, that the City is undertaking for a thorough look at the police department, how policing is done and the different aspects of police-community interactions. The second is from the Colorado Attorney General's (AG's) office for a patterns and practice investigation into the police department. This investigation was authorized under Senate Bill 20-217. Patterns and Practice investigations are something that the US Department of Justice (DOJ) has conducted across the country in cities where there were concerns about police patterns and practices where individuals were deprived of their civil or constitutional rights. The AG's investigation will look similar to what the DOJ has done in the past. Approach and timing discussions have taken place with the AG's office. They will start with the Elijah McClain incident and expand from there. They will look to see if there have been any patterns or practice violations and would provide recommendations on changes to police practices. The City's investigation

will focus on police directives, polices, and how they are carried out in practice. They will also look at hiring, training, discipline, etc. In light of the recent incidents nationally and locally, provide suggestions on steps that can be taken to reform the police department in order to rebuild trust with the community and improve practices. An example of ways to improve practices is the proposed plan to improve response to mental health calls. There won't be much, if any, overlap between the two investigations.

CM Gardner asked for clarification on the AG's investigation. It was said they would start with the Elijah McClain incident looking for possible violations of law and would expand upon that if they do find any. He asked if that is separate from their investigation into if criminal violations should be filed. City Manager Twombly confirmed this was correct. CM Gardner asked if the 21CP review would be done concurrently to all the other investigations. He's concerned about the leadership in police and the amount of investigations taking place. City Manager Twombly noted there is a special investigator assigned to look into the Elijah McClain incident from a criminal perspective and in talking about patterns and practices investigation it sounded like they would be focusing on the criminal investigation first and then the patterns and practices investigation would lag for some period of time behind the Elijah McClain incident review. The City's contract with 21CP has just been signed and a kickoff meeting will be happening soon. The investigation would hopefully begin soon after. CM Gardner noted there wasn't a timeline provided in the 21CP scope of work. He would like to know what the timeline is for the various deliverables or if it is just open-ended. City Manager Twombly noted that the time-table and chronology discussion would take place at the kick-off meeting. CM Gardner asked which budget the investigation would be paid from. City Manager Twombly advised it would be coming out of the non-departmental budget.

City Manager Twombly added that there has been discussion internally about setting up a police auditor position. In light of some of the questions recently about policing and following policies, he thinks it would be good to have an auditor dedicated to working in police department. The city has an Internal Audit Office staffed by three auditors on an ongoing basis they review high-risk areas such as property and evidence and Vice and Narcotics and review the management of evidence and money. This year they have been working on an audit of the body-worn cameras. The auditors reviewed national best practices, how other departments manage having them, and also looking at guidance from national research bodies. He would like to have an auditor dedicated within the department for accountability and transparency that could shine a light on some of the ways policies and directives are being implemented. Other agencies, like Denver, have the internal auditor embedded in their Office of Independent Monitor. City of Austin and City of Atlanta both have an ongoing auditor function as well. This type of look into the department and its practices will be helpful in rebuilding trust.

CM Lawson asked who the three auditors currently report to. City Manager Twombly responded that the lead auditor reports directly to him. CM Lawson asked if the auditor assigned to police would report directly to him as well. He confirmed that would be correct. CM Lawson noted that when he contacted her about this, she had some concerns. One of the concerns is that the auditor will be reporting directly to him. She wants to know how good the information will be and if council will be getting the real report. She commented that he has been involved in a lot of the police business lately. The other concern is that Mayor Pro Tem Johnston has set up the Community Police Task Force and he seems to be setting this up outside of the Task Force process. What is the point of having the task force to provide their input if he's not going to get their input. Mayor Pro Tem Johnston added that the Task Force purview is pretty narrow. Eventually, the goal of the Task Force is to create an independent entity over, at least, high-profile cases but what the city manager is doing is separate, and outside, the formal charge of the Task Force. CM Lawson thanked her for the clarification and reiterated her concerns about the auditor reporting directly to the city manager. She would like to know why Deputy City Manager Jason Batchelor isn't getting involved as the person who oversees the police department and why council seems to only hear from City Manager Twombly. City Manager Twombly noted that his interest in having an auditor in the police department on a fulltime basis is to get

information out and improve the department. The department does report to a deputy city manager, but he is ultimately responsible for the police department and he has every intention of helping to restore the integrity and community trust of the police department. He would have no interest in trying to cover up or hide anything from the mayor, council, or the public. CM Lawson added that she isn't saying he's covering up anything, but she is saying that her concerns are on the things that have been done, he has his hands in a lot of police issues, she would like to hear from Jason Batchelor since he is over the police. She didn't say he's covering up anything and she doesn't appreciate that being said. She has concerns with this particular auditor reporting directly to him based on some things that have been happening with the city manager and the police department. City Manager Twombly added that the committee is hearing from him about the police department because at this point in time he sees the police department as his highest priority.

CM Hiltz asked for staff to provide a synopsis of each investigation, which one will require council action, and which ones fall under the purview of the city manager under the Charter. Like CM Gardner brought up earlier, there's a concern that there's so much going on that the police are a little overwhelmed with focusing on all this. DCM Batchelor provided the list and synopsis of each investigation. Related to the Elijah McClain incident, there are three investigations. The AG's office has announced they are doing a criminal review of this incident and was ordered by the Governor at the end of June. The US Attorney and the DOJ Department of Civil Rights Division have announced they will be conducting a federal civil rights investigation, also announced at the end of June. The city manager has also announced an independent investigation with Jonathan Smith. Council has been reviewing that and discussing who will be on that team. That did go to a vote of Council on July 20. This review is administrative rather than criminal. There are two investigations related to general practice and comprehensive review of the department. The patterns and practice investigation were authorized under Colorado Statute recently adopted under Senate Bill 20-217. The city is cooperating fully with this investigation and will take place after the Elijah McClain review. The second comprehensive review is being conducted by 21CP at the request of city management. This is an administrative review practices, culture, and best practices. A kickoff meeting has not yet taken place and a timeline will be provided to council. There may be action items coming from this investigation that could require council action but that is to be determined. Anytime there are officer involved shootings or other things like that, there is a normal review process such as a review by the appropriate district attorney.

CM Hiltz asked if management is giving Chief Wilson the latitude to make and implement changes that she sees fit to make changes on now. There are some things that are known now that require changes and she would like to know if those can be made or if they will be held until investigations are completed. City Manager Twombly noted that there are ongoing discussions and there are things she does want to proceed on implementing and confirmed they would not be holding changes for the better while waiting for the outcome and recommendations of investigations. DCM Batchelor added that Chief Wilson has already implemented some changes, such as to the directives. Staff welcomes the discussions coming down from council and will incorporate those in the plans to continue to improve the department and rebuild trust.

CM Gardner asked for more information related to the scope of the internal auditor that would be assigned to police and how that would be decided. City Manager Twombly explained the auditors start with a risk assessment and these would be areas where performance and interaction with the community and where the highest risks are. This would be in conjunction with the police, city manager's office and Public Safety Committee. Prioritization of those audits would be based on the risk assessment. CM Gardner asked if the audit reports would come to public safety. City Manager Twombly confirmed this was correct. CM Lawson added that she really hopes race and excessive force is reviewed. If any policy is going to be done, that really needs to be looked at and included in the audit report. CM Hiltz agrees and added that anything that is being audited should just automatically start including demographics because that's something that is known but don't have in the data for each individual item being looked at.

Outcome

Information Only.

Follow-up Action

Staff will provide a list and synopsis of each investigation for backup in the next meeting as a consent item.

NO-KNOCK ORDINANCESummary of Issue and Discussion

CM Lawson explained she sponsored this ordinance as a ban on No-Knocks. With what is going on in society, and particularly related to the Breonna Taylor case where her ex-boyfriend was in jail and police went to her home on a No-Knock, resulting in her being shot and killed. This particular tool is not something that APD really needs to have based on the statistics received. Since 2018, there have been 10 No-Knock warrants served. Five were served as no-knocks and the other 5 were served as knock and announce. The ordinance isn't taking away the knock and announce, it is taking away the ability for the PD to ask for or use No-Knock warrants in general. She received some calls from concerned citizens that think she is taking away tools from the police department. That isn't what she is doing. It's important to implement policies that are proactive rather than waiting for something to happen and then react. She is planning to meet with the SWAT commander and hopes to find out why the 5 warrants were not served as No-Knocks and what was in those particular incidents that caused the officer to do a no-knock. The statistical information was not in this backup but she hopes to get that added if this goes to Study Session. The no-knock and the knock and announce are warrants that require affidavits establishing probable cause suggested by the entry into the home. This ordinance is proposing that officers only be allowed to ask for knock and announce warrants.

CM Gardner asked who decides on the warrant type. Deputy City Attorney Nancy Rodgers explained when talking about a No-Knock warrant, the detective works with the DA because these would typically be a high-risk situation. The two would draft the affidavit for the judge explaining why they want to search the house and why they want to make entry without knocking. It's then up to the judge to sign off on the warrant. An officer could present a no-knock affidavit and the judge could change it or the scope as the judge sees fit. The judge is the ultimate decision maker on the warrant. CM Gardner asked if a no-knock warrant could be presented without it having gone through APD. N. Rodgers explained sometimes other agencies that are executing a warrant within Aurora's jurisdiction because it's tied to their case, they might have been involved in getting the warrant but typically they would take the lead in effectuating the warrant. Chief Wilson confirmed N. Rodgers is correct. An example would be a smaller agency that may not have a tactical team and it is in Aurora's jurisdiction. They are reviewed and taken seriously in addition to the judges' review. CM Gardner noted that the way he reads the ordinance is that APD cannot execute a warrant that doesn't require APD to announce themselves. If presented with a no-knock warrant, couldn't we just choose to knock. He's concerned that if presented with a no-knock warrant that APD couldn't execute it at all. N. Rodgers explained the intent of the ordinance is if APD was presented with a no-knock warrant and was asked to help then APD would have to come up with a knock and announce plan. A no-knock could be executed as a knock and announce because it's less restrictive. CM Gardner noted that he reads it a little bit differently but as long as that is what is written, then it's fine. CM Lawson asked if the ordinance could be made clearer. N. Rodgers explained there is room for amendments and added this is also policy guidance for APD and Chief Wilson can make it clear in policy. CM Gardner wanted clarity that if a no-knock warrant was presented that it could still be executed as a knock and announce. N. Rodgers confirmed that was true, it could be executed as a knock and announce.

Chief Wilson noted that this ordinance was concerning to her. The ability to use a no-knock warrant, when it's appropriate for officer safety, is important. CM Lawson added that she understands the officer safety perspective and added that it needs to be looked at from both sides. She doesn't know all the circumstances involved for each case in the data provided and that's why she would still like to meet with the SWAT

commander. She added that sometimes officers don't always know who is in the house and there could be innocent people, children, or victims. She's looking at being proactive and trying to reimagine the police department and find other tools that could be used. Chief Wilson looks forward to the discussion with CM Lawson and the SWAT commander prior to the item going to Study Session.

CM Marcano suggested some recitals to be added to the draft of the ordinance to make the intent clearer.

Outcome

Approved to move forward to Study Session.

Follow-up Action

None.

EMPLOYEE PSYCH/ WELLNESS SERVICES

Summary of Issue and Discussion

Sergeant Mike Pitrusu presented this item to the committee. The Employee Support and Wellness Unit was put in place approximately four years ago and is staffed by one sergeant and one officer. They are responsible for creating programs and identifying resources to create resiliency from hire to retire. It's proactive and reactive response to what all members may face. The foundation of the program is the Peer Support Team. It's made up of about 40 sworn and non-sworn members. There is oversight from clinicians and Brower Psychological. Another program is the Lethal Response Team. This team is comprised of members with critical incident experience and those people are there to provide support and resources for other officers that are involved in critical incidents. This includes oversight of the post-critical incident reintegration program. The next part is the Psychological Services. They oversee a very robust psychological services contract from two vendors that both have clinicians that have experience with police and other first responders. The clinicians understand the inner-working of police departments, know the base lines, and understand the cultures and are able to provide services more directly focused on those things. The contract covers not only the members, but their families as well. The last part is the Chaplain program staffed by four volunteer chaplains. In addition to attending department events, they also spend many hours each month riding along with officers and going out into the community. In addition to all of the above, the ESWU also provides family events, reintegration programs, individualized care plans, increased recruit training, officer/supervisor training, wellness check-ins, on-going resiliency programs, "resilient officer" forums, liaison with city HR for FMLA, any member on other than full duty status, and financial counseling. Programs in development include Pre-retirement education and support, and on-site physical therapy clinic. The reintegration program was designed to streamline many processes that were already in policy to house it under ESWU. The goal is to promote a healthy return to duty. An extended absence from duty could include being involved in a critical incident, military leave, extended absence from enforcement duties, or any extended absence as identified by the Chief of Police. Each reintegration is an individualized plan that focuses on psychological health, physical skills, and job transition. Critical incident reintegration is for incidents involving deadly force, resulting in death or serious bodily injury, a member that has suffered significant injury, or any incident deemed by the Chief of Police. A critical incident will result in a response from the Lethal Response Team, administrative leave for a minimum of 5 days, mandated visit with psychological services clinician within 72-hours, non-enforcement detail for at least 30 days, reintegration program/individualized plan, event debriefing, and administrative review for return to full duty.

CM Hiltz asked if officers complete surveys for on-going feedback to make sure ESWU is meeting their needs. Sgt. Pitrusu explained ESWU presents at Inservice each year and it's an opportunity for them to talk about programs and also to get feedback to address what's going on in the department and what the needs are. There is an open line of communication so the clinicians can share concerns brought up with ESWU

and look at additional programs or resources. They also work closely with HR representatives to develop programs for all employees. CM Hiltz asked if the feedback is anonymized or is provided as aggregate data. Sgt. Pitrusu confirmed that was true and added that they have seen the culture change significantly over the last four years when it comes to people reaching out for assistance. There has been an increase in psychological services of about 800% in the last four years. CM Hiltz asked if there was an integration of identifying officers that may be identified as needing assistance. Sgt. Pitrusu explained he is included on the alerts for the early intervention system (PEIS) for all the department members. He goes through each of those, looks at what may have set them off, and then reaches out to the supervisor to set up a meeting to discuss mitigation and possible resources. CM Hiltz asked what the per person breakdown or how many dollars are allocated per person. She added that the police budget is much more robust than AFR. They are on a lot of the same calls and is concerned AFR isn't being provided the same level of support.

Outcome

Information Only

Follow-up Action

Staff will provide a breakdown of the APD psychological services budget for backup in the next meeting as a consent item.

ARRESTABLE OFFENSES, TRAFFIC STOPS, AND NON-VIOLENT CRIMES

Summary of Issue and Discussion

Division Chief Darin Parker presented this item to the committee. Council Member Gardner provided the specific questions and police staff provided the specific responses. Question 1: Does APD have a matrix around which offenses are arrestable? If so, does the Chief have the ability to change? Per Colorado Revised Statute (CRS) 16-3-102, A peace officer may arrest a person when: They have a warrant commanding that such person be arrested; or any crime has been or is being committed by such person in their presence; or they have probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and has probable cause to believe that the offense committed by the person to be arrested. Within the statutory authority, APD is guided by departmental policy as found in Directives 6.1.1 Arrest Without a Warrant and 6.1.2 Release of Adults Arrested Without a Warrant. These directives also contain procedural guidance about if the officer determines probable cause does not exist. It directs summonses are preferred for misdemeanors or petty offenses, and that there is no discretion related to domestic violence cases. CRS 18-6-803.6 mandates an arrest in domestic violence situations. Directive 6.1.3 Release of Juveniles Arrested Without a Warrant outlines that juveniles will not be detained for status offenses such as runaway, curfew, possession of alcohol underage, etc., unless the individual is flagged as a "No More Summons" or SHODI.

Question 2: What subjectivity does an officer have to issues a citation/summons rather than arrest. Directive 6.3 Release or Jailing of Arrested Persons provides guidance on discretion. The officer must evaluate the circumstances, consider available resources and rely on his/her training, department procedures, statutory law and supervision in making the appropriate decision. The decision will be the least restrictive that still accomplishes the intent of the law, is in accordance with department policy, and does not compromise the officer's safety. Directives 6.3.1 Pretrial Release of Arrested Persons and 6.3.2 Considerations for Prisoners Incarceration provided additional guidance on subjectivity and discretion as far as releasing detained persons related to misdemeanor and traffic charges and considerations when determining when to write a summons or transport to jail. Directive 6.9.1 Enforcement Guidelines (Domestic Violence) reiterates CRS 18-6-803.6.

Question 3: During routine patrol, are officers allowed to approach an individual without reason? The short answer is, yes. This would be a consensual contact; however, the officer does not have the authority to detain a person absent reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or a warrant. In other words, the person is free to walk

away and/or ignore the officer. Statutory definitions of reasonable suspicion and probable cause were provided.

Question 4: Do we have secondary traffic offenses where an officer won't stop a driver for only that offense? There are two examples, seat belts and cell phone use. Within seat belt statute, there is also a child restraint violation which is a primary violation. Related to cell phone misuse, the officer would have to articulate that the cell phone was a contributing factor to the reason the officer made the stop.

Question 5: What training do officers receive in actions to take during a traffic stop? Officers receive 28 total hours of classroom or demonstration training related to traffic stops and contacts.

Question 6: Do we have statistics as to traffic stops (by offense) that later turn into searches and additional charges, broken down by offense and race? Traffic stops are categorized as calls for service even though they are self-initiated typically. There is not a searchable field for race or to know whether a search was conducted. Traffic stops that result in physical arrests and criminal summonses can likely be found based on the case number associated with the call for service. Crime Analyst Ruth Eisner pulled the data for August 1, 2019 and found there were 1,200 calls for service, of which 77 were traffic stops and five resulted in cases being generated. R. Eisner can only say with certainty that those five arrests resulted in a search. Outcomes of traffic stops can be a summons or citation and neither require a search. Staff is unable to relate calls for service to the resulting traffic ticket in order to acquire demographics on the person being ticketed.

CM Gardner asked what some things would be that an officer would look for when determining whether or not to conduct a search after a traffic stop. D. Parker explained an officer conducting a "routine" traffic stop and is gathering the required information and sees plainly visible drug paraphernalia, or a weapon, or anything that are beyond what you might expect at a routine stop. That could result in additional questions from the officer to the driver or other occupants specific to what they are seeing. CM Gardner asked for the directives to be included in the backup at the next meeting. He referenced the last paragraph on the last slide that reads, "To create an automated process to efficiently obtain race and offense data will take a significant amount of time to establish. The results will not always indicate if a person was searched. Additionally, race and offense information will only be known for physical arrests and criminal summonses." He asked if that is not able to be tracked at this time or if it isn't being implemented at this time. R. Eisner explained the biggest challenge staff would face is that there are currently two programs used. One manages the calls for service and the other manages the results of the calls for service. It would be difficult to bring those two programs together technologically in order to relate calls for service to the outcome. Also, if a traffic stop results in a traffic summons, there's not guarantee a search occurred and there is no place to indicate it occurred. CM Gardner strongly recommends that there be a way to capture and track this data. He believes 21CP will be interested in this data as well. It's important to know if there are certain types of offenses that result in searches at a higher rate or certain demographic categories that result in search at a higher rate. We have policies and directives, but they need to be implemented and wonders if there is a disconnect. He understands the main function of police is law enforcement and not collecting data but it's difficult for him to identify or understand trends without the data being available. D. Parker explained SB 217 has some provisions that will require demographic data be complied and staff is currently working on how to do that with the current software. Staff is also aware of other products that do it better but some of those decisions are budgetary issues. R. Eisner suggests that the data for physical arrests could be used and shouldn't be discarded. Relevant information can be garnered from what is known. CM Hiltz referenced the slide about consensual contact. She would argue that most people do not feel like they have the option to freely walk away from an officer, especially the communities of color and specifically the black community. She won't speak on behalf of communities she isn't a part of but that is her understanding. Choosing who they speak to could have inherent racially biased intent. In choosing to talk to someone you could then find probable cause. If they are choosing to speak to people of certain demographics and finding probable cause then that

will have a desperate outcome on the backend. She is shocked searches aren't tracked because the data provided for this presentation doesn't begin to touch on people that were searched for whatever reason and she's willing to bet, based on the racially biased data and statistics seen in other parts of the department that we are able to track that people of color are searched more often than their white counterpart. The problem is not people who were arrested but rather who the officers are choosing to search in the first place. If there is a program that captures that, she would like to know what it is and how much it costs.

CM Lawson understands the data provided was for actual arrests and notes each person listed is a person of color. She would like to know what the probable cause was to contact each of those people. It's very concerning looking at the data seeing only black and Hispanic individuals. She's hoping that APD can get some system or software to track this data. If there is going to be any changes to policy, you should be able to look at what is happening in terms of implicit bias and how officers are looking at people of color, specifically black people. This happens to people that she knows all the time in Aurora that's why she's so passionate about it. What is it about black people that makes them so suspicious? The data is important to determine how they will make these changes.

Chief Wilson added that she's taking all the comments from all the council members seriously and staff is looking at software that can help track the data to see if there are trends and patterns and going back to City Manager Twombly's desire to have everything looked at and made available to public, she believes all of these issues are important. Implicit training is important, and conversations are taking place to get that moving forward. She hears everyone and is resolved to doing better.

Outcome

Information Only

Follow-up Action

Staff will provide the cited directives in the backup for the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

None.


NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS

The next meeting is confirmed for September 10. The topics are all related to militarization and chemicals. Follow-up items for consent include Use of Force, Traffic Stop Directives, Internal Investigations list and purview, MVT, per person budget on the mental health item. Other consent items include asset forfeiture and uses of funds. Next meeting agenda items Federal Grant Program for Military Equipment, two proposals on the federal grant program, presentation on non-lethal demos, and an ordinance for ban on pepper spray/chemicals.

September 17 agenda items include Community Task Force Update, Civil Service Hiring Process, Civil Service Police and Fire Turnover Report, Police Recruitment, and Safer Aurora

Meeting adjourned at 1:10pm

APPROVED:


Allison Hiltz, Chair