

CITY OF COLUMBIA CITIZENS POLICE REVIEW BOARD MEETING

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 09, 2020



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2	CITIZENS POLICE REVIEW BOARD
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6	Transcript of Meeting
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9	September 9, 2020
10	City Hall, Council Chambers
11	Columbia, Missouri
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19	Beverly Jean Bentch, CCR No. 640
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Transcript	of	Proceedings
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1	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
2	Andrew Fisher, Chair
3	Darryl Smith
4	Travis Pringle
5	Carley Gomez
6	Cornellia Williams
7	Wayne Boykin-Rudolph
8	Heather Heckman-McKenna
9	Nicole Seamon
10	Catherine Grover
11	ALSO PRESENT:
12	Rose Wibbenmeyer, Assistant City Counselor
13	Sergeant Alpers, Columbia Police Department
14	
15	Attachments:
16	Attachment 1 Police Response to Mental Health Crisis handout
17	Attachment 2 Officer Discipline list Attachment 3 Breakdown of Officers per Beat in
18	'18 and '19 Attachment 4 Traffic Stop Breakdown '18
19	Accachment 4 Hallie Scop Bleakdown 10
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1	I. CALL TO ORDER
2	MR. FISHER: All right. It's six o'clock. So
3	I'll call the September meeting of the Citizens Police
4	Review Board to order. We're here to work to bridge the
5	gap between law enforcement and the community to help
б	increase trust and accountability.
7	II. INTRODUCTIONS
8	III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
9	MR. FISHER: We'll start the agenda off with
10	the approval of the agenda. Is there a motion to
11	approve? Just a reminder when you do make a motion and
12	second, say your name so we know who is doing what. Any
13	adjustments to the agenda?
14	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Heather Heckman-McKenna,
15	I move to approve.
16	MR. FISHER: Is there a second?
17	MS. GOMEZ: Gomez, second.
18	MR. FISHER: All those in favor let it be
19	known by aye. Any opposed? No.
20	(Unanimous vote for approval.)
21	IV. SPECIAL ITEMS
22	MR. FISHER: All right. We'll move on to next
23	item, which is Special Items. We've got a couple
24	speakers tonight. Our first is Deputy City Manager
25	De'Carlon Seewood on the Community Engagement Project.

I believe you're here. Welcome. Thanks for coming. 1 2 MR. SEEWOOD: I'm De'Carlon Seewood, Deputy City Manager. Good afternoon. So the city has been 3 4 involved in this strategic engagement process with the 5 community stakeholders for I want to say we've been 6 doing it for a little over a month with 25 groups or 7 individuals. From that, we've probably met with about 8 73 actual individual people. 9 We've heard stories that have made you laugh, stories that have made you cry. It's been an exciting 10 11 We're not done yet. During our meetings we process. 12 had one more request but I don't know if that's been 13 scheduled yet. The next part is to take all the data from the meetings and put that into some type of 14 15 analysis of exactly what are some of the key issues and 16 from that we'll have a larger meeting with all the 17 stakeholders to make sure that we have exactly what 18 they're looking for and then we're going to work to 19 develop a plan and that plan will be developed with 20 those stakeholders. 21 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you define what you mean by 22 stakeholders? Who are those stakeholders? 23 MR. SEEWOOD: Community members. It's 24 community. 25 MS. WILLIAMS: Churches?

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1	MR. SEEWOOD: It's churches, it's individuals,
2	it's protesters, it's citizens, it's college students,
3	it's teachers. It's community members. And so it was
4	just an opportunity to try to get in front of people
5	just to hear their stories and hear what they think
б	about policing and what are we doing right and what are
7	we doing wrong and where should we be heading.
8	So I'm here to kind of answer questions. I
9	don't have a proposal. I don't have a presentation
10	because it's not done yet.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: Can you tell us some of the
12	things you've heard so far?
13	MR. SEEWOOD: Sure. Some of the key topics I
14	would say, and these are from my take. So this is not
15	from what the statistician has taken. From my take some
16	of the key topics have been rolled around community
17	policing. They'd like to see From what I heard, the
18	citizens would like to see more of a community policing
19	approach. Some neighborhoods feel like they're being
20	overpoliced or they see police cars driving through
21	their neighborhood but they don't really have a feel for
22	who those officers are.
23	They talked about wanting to see a regular
24	meeting with the police department to talk about issues
25	and what's going on in the police department, what are

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1	some of the hot topics, what are some of the things that
2	people have heard so that we can have that transparent
3	communication process.
4	Probably another main topic that we heard was
5	decoupling the mental health from the police department,
б	doing something that will separate the people who are in
7	crisis from policing. So those are kind of the three
8	top topics that were really resonant in most of the
9	groups.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: So are you new to Columbia?
11	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: So being new to Columbia, what
13	is your how do you view Columbia?
14	MR. SEEWOOD: How do I view Columbia?
15	MS. WILLIAMS: As someone new here. I'm not
16	asking you that as the city deputy
17	MR. SEEWOOD: Deputy city manager.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm just asking you just as the
19	average citizen.
20	MR. SEEWOOD: I did come here for grad school.
21	I was in grad school in '96-97. So I was graduated from
22	MU. My first job in local government was Fulton. And
23	so living in Fulton and coming to Columbia.
24	MS. WILLIAMS: Fulton is different.
25	MR. SEEWOOD: It is. It is. And so two

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1	tales. So my perspective from being on the outside
2	before coming in that was Columbia is a very progressive
3	community and there is a lot of progressive thought.
4	And I believe that's still true, but there's a lot of
5	things that we're kind of doing but it's kind of not
6	connected and we have to figure out a way that we
7	connect our different pieces.
8	There's a lot of people We talk about this
9	process. There's a lot of people who want to do things
10	for policing. There's a lot of people who There's a
11	lot of groups, but there's no connected thought.
12	There's no connected process.
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Do you have an idea of why you
14	think that's not connecting?
15	MR. SEEWOOD: I'm not sure. I think there's a
16	battle between old Columbia and new Columbia and it's
17	getting those sides to realize that we all want the same
18	thing. And I think that's probably part of it. But
19	again, that's just my take. I've been in the community
20	11 months.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: I've been here all my life.
22	Pray for me. But I don't see I don't know that
23	distinguished between old Columbia and new Columbia
24	because I've been here all my life. So I don't really
25	see a difference. I've been here as things have

1 transitioned over the years. So can you kind of break 2 that down for me a little bit? What do you mean by old 3 Columbia and new Columbia?

4 MR. SEEWOOD: There's a disconnect or maybe 5 there's a feel that if you're new to the community 6 you're not really welcomed. That's what I've heard from 7 people. Because I've been here through COVID, I really 8 haven't had a chance to go out and reach out to anybody, 9 but that's what I've heard from people who are transplants into the community. I don't know if that's 10 11 true or not. That's the feel that people have.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

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13 MR. SEEWOOD: Part of what we have is when 14 people start having feelings about certain things it 15 kind of gets engrained in their processes. So we've 16 just got to, like I said, work on a way to get everyone 17 to realize that everyone wants the same thing. We all 18 want to see this be a great community. We all want to 19 see top notch policing. We all want to see citizens 20 feel safe in their neighborhoods. That's the goal.

MS. WILLIAMS: I don't know if you can answer this question because of your position. So if you don't feel comfortable answering this question, just say I plead the fifth, whatever. But if you could change anything about Columbia, whether it be law enforcement,

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whether it be the community itself, what would you 1 2 change? MR. SEEWOOD: To be honest, I don't know. 3 Ι 4 really -- That's not me trying to skirt around the I don't know. I haven't been here long 5 question. enough to say this is what I would change. What I would 6 7 say is for the city government there's some things that 8 I applaud my colleagues on. There's some things we need 9 to work on. We need to work a little bit better with 10 each other. 11 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I have a question too. 12 Thank you so much for being here. I was wondering if you were able to listen in to the CPD's community 13 14 engagement update to City Council last night. 15 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. 16 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: So I'm really curious what you thought of a couple of things that were 17 18 mentioned in that and you slash some of the things that 19 you've been hearing from the community, and two of those 20 things were the like 16 beats that are effectively being 21 put in and 4 of which are currently manned with police 22 and also it sounded like there's possibly something 23 going up before City Council for half a million dollars 24 for social workers that would be tied in to the police. 25 I just kind of wanted to get your take on those

1 initiatives.

2 MR. SEEWOOD: I can speak on the social worker So that came out some from some of our 3 process. discussions, some of it from what we heard from other 4 people come to the Council saying that there needs to be 5 6 a separation. And so the idea was to see the project. 7 And it's actually going to be housed in mental health in 8 our health department and they will work in conjunction 9 with the police department.

We haven't figured out exactly what that model will be, whether it be a collaborative model where both police and mental health will respond to a crisis or whether it be where a crisis team will respond. That's what we have to work out. That's where that funding is coming from, that idea.

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MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Okay.

MR. SEEWOOD: The 16 beats, I don't know. I think that's one of the things that we really need to make sure that as we're developing those we're having those constant conversations with those neighborhoods so they understand what's going on and what's happening.

MS. WILLIAMS: Do you know if those counselors will have training with CPD and vice versa? MR. SEEWOOD: Again, the model isn't built yet. That's something that we're going to look and try

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1	to develop and see exactly what it would be. My
2	assumption would be that there will be some light
3	training.
4	MS. WILLIAMS: Cross training?
5	MR. SEEWOOD: Cross training but I'm not sure.
6	I can't speak on it, because we haven't said this is
7	what it is.
8	MS. WILLIAMS: I hope so. I hope so, because
9	I truly do believe that it would be needed.
10	MR. SEEWOOD: I agree. If we drive around in
11	our community, there's issues that are not necessarily
12	police issues. We have a large homeless population.
13	The needs are needs that need to be dealt with someone
14	who's trained at that, not necessarily a police officer.
15	MS. WILLIAMS: We have an extreme homeless
16	population and you tell people, you know, I have to do
17	this every now and then for my job I actually work, tell
18	them how many homeless communities are around in
19	Columbia. Their eyes go what? Right. They think oh,
20	you're going to say a low number. No, it's extremely
21	high.
22	MS. GOMEZ: I have a couple questions about
23	the next step of data.
24	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am.
25	MS. GOMEZ: I was wondering do you have a

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group that will be doing the data analysis? 1 2 MR. SEEWOOD: It's Crystal Conner (phonetic 3 spelling.) 4 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. She's doing the data analysis. 5 MR. SEEWOOD: 6 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. And then like who will the 7 data go to after that? 8 MR. SEEWOOD: So the idea would be that once 9 she has the data compiled we'll meet back with the stakeholder groups and show them the data and make sure 10 11 that we are correct in our analysis and then it will be 12 presented to the City Council. The next thing is we 13 need to develop what that next step will be, what does it look like, how do we use that data into actually an 14 15 action process. 16 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. So they'll be follow up 17 meetings with all of the people? 18 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. MS. GOMEZ: Okay. 19 Great. 20 MS. WILLIAMS: Because what I hope doesn't 21 happen is that the data shows 12 different areas that 22 need to be addressed but then only three of those things 23 are picked out and dealt with. So that is my concern 24 because if they show 12, I want personally all 12 to be 25 dealt with --

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1	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: because that's what the
3	community voiced
4	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes.
5	MS. WILLIAMS: the stakeholders.
6	MR. SEEWOOD: That's the idea. The idea is to
7	actually take what the stakeholders are saying here are
8	our priorities and work toward those. With anything
9	when you're trying to develop an action plan you've got
10	to develop something that is actually actionable. So
11	that's also key.
12	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I have two questions. I
13	wanted to know like how the selection process happened.
14	You said that they were protesters and they were
15	churchgoers. How was the actual like selection? Was
16	there any kind of process of it or is it like you get
17	chosen, you get chosen, you got chosen, you got chosen?
18	MR. SEEWOOD: It was give us a list of names.
19	So we did ask a couple of groups we're looking to put
20	this together, can you give us some names of some people
21	that you think we should talk to. So that's how the
22	names were compiled. I think we had about 40 different
23	people that we sent invitations to and we heard from 25.
24	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: What were you guys
25	looking for when you guys were looking for people? Was

1 there specifics you guys were looking for like people
2 who were either active in this or people who were people
3 of color or what was that?

MR. SEEWOOD: It was primarily people of 4 5 color. You wanted to talk to the community that was 6 disenfranchised. So that was the key. We wanted to talk to as many people as possible. We wanted to make 7 8 sure that we talked to college students, because their 9 experience with the police may be different from someone 10 who's a resident. We wanted to make sure that we talked 11 to residents. We wanted to talk to the protesters. We 12 wanted to talk to people who had been doing it for a So we reached out to some of the 13 long time. organizations that have been working on this process for 14 15 years to make sure they could be involved.

MR. PRINGLE: Mr. Seewood, I have just a few questions more about the actual talks you had with the stakeholders. So Mr. Lovelady actually came by to our last meeting and kind of gave us a good rundown of how talks went from the stakeholder side. So kind of just when you go into those talks, what is your mindset and what is your goal to get out of those talks?

23 MR. SEEWOOD: The mindset is to have a 24 conversation to get the stakeholders to talk about what 25 their true thoughts about policing is, to get their

thoughts on what are some of the things we can do to 1 2 improve policing. From that is what we tried to compile as our information that we're utilizing. 3 MR. PRINGLE: How long are most of the 4 5 discussions? 6 MR. SEEWOOD: The average was a little over an 7 hour, about an hour ten, hour fifteen. We've had some that lasted almost three hours. 8 9 MR. PRINGLE: You said it was 25 out of the 40 10 that were recommended to you you reached, you're able to 11 contact? 12 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, sir. 13 MR. PRINGLE: And then the other 15, was there 14 a second try to contact them? 15 MR. SEEWOOD: We probably were sending letters weekly saying last chance, here's the date, can we meet, 16 17 can we meet, and some people weren't interested. Some people literally said no, we've been doing this for 18 19 years and we're tired. Some people didn't respond. 20 MR. PRINGLE: That actually ties into my 21 biggest question, because a few people who I knew who 22 took part in this and people I put forward a few names 23 myself and there was concern. I heard back the 24 discussions were productive, but I heard a lot of concern about this seems like the same thing we've been 25

doing for eight years and how is this time going to be 1 2 different. Can you speak to that? MR. SEEWOOD: Ideally, and this is my hope, 3 4 that we actually create actionable items that we can 5 actually talk about and actually report on. The one 6 thing that the city has done, they've done a lot for police reform, but they haven't really done a great job 7 8 of reporting what they've done. 9 Ms. WILLIAMS: I agree. 10 MR. SEEWOOD: And they haven't talked to 11 citizens about you were at this meeting and this is what 12 you said you wanted, this is what we've done. People 13 have this thought of they haven't done anything because 14 no one is reporting back. 15 MS. WILLIAMS: How can we fix that? MR. SEEWOOD: So that's what we want to do 16 17 with this process. We want to make sure that we have 18 key stakeholders that we are reporting to regularly on 19 this is what's going on and this is what you asked for, 20 this is what we've done. So once the action plan is 21 developed, here's your action plan, is this correct. 22 And as we start ticking off items on that action plan, 23 here's what we've done to finish off this process. It's that constant involvement is what we need to do. 24 25 MS. WILLIAMS: So can I make a suggestion?

MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. 1 2 MS. WILLIAMS: To get this out to the people. Just about everyone in this room probably gets the 3 newsletter from the City of Columbia Water and Light. 4 5 So why not put something in there. I know Rose has told 6 me before that you've got to get it there by a certain 7 date and there's a lot of rules and regulations in order 8 to get it there. But one of the things that you said is 9 there's this right here. And I believe that one of those things is the lack of communication. 10 11 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. 12 MS. WILLIAMS: So if we all get the same bill 13 in the mail, we all get the same newsletter, I take time to read it because I want to know what's going on in the 14 15 community. 16 MR. SEEWOOD: Right. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: But if we've got Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, all of that. We got that. I know 18 19 Rose has said that there's rules and regulations for 20 that. But we've got to find a way to communicate to 21 people. We have to. 22 MR. SEEWOOD: You're absolutely correct. 23 MS. WILLIAMS: And we have to be very 24 transparent --25 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes.

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MS. WILLIAMS: -- of communicating that to 1 2 people. MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. 3 4 MS. WILLIAMS: Because people don't know 5 what's going on. They don't. A lot of people don't 6 even know that these meetings are going on. Why is 7 that? Because nobody is communicating that to the 8 people. So somebody, I don't know who, but somebody 9 need to figure out how to communicate this to the 10 people. 11 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. 12 MS. WILLIAMS: Because it is a very important 13 component. I mean, it's just like you have a car and you expect that car to run but if you don't put no 14 15 engine in there it ain't going to go nowhere. This 16 communication, all of this stuff that's going on is the 17 engine that needs to be given to the people so that this 18 car can go somewhere because if you continue to do the 19 same thing and expect different results, we already know 20 what that is. 21 MR. SEEWOOD: It's insanity. 22 MS. WILLIAMS: Right. And we don't want 23 insanity in Columbia. We want results. We want change. 24 We want reform. We want things to improve because we 25 don't want to see what's happening in other cities end

up happening here. But it may possibly happen because 1 2 it's not being communicated to the people that something is being done. We are missing that. 3 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. And that's one of the 4 5 things that we realize is probably one of our biggest 6 issues is the communication gap is definitely there. 7 MS. WILLIAMS: It is. 8 MR. SEEWOOD: And as much as the city tries, 9 we're still missing the mark. So we really need to work hard to develop a true communication plan that will make 10 11 sure that not just this process but all our processes 12 are communicated out to our residents. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: We have a cable company that we may be able to advertise for a small fee, something. 14 15 MR. SEEWOOD: We've got people doing videos 16 for the city. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: Right. We need to get the word 18 out to the people. 19 The technology is there. MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. 20 We have the resources to do it. We've just got to do it 21 right. 22 MR. PRINGLE: After the big stakeholder 23 meeting prior to the action report, to keep in check so 24 you're going to keep that stakeholder group together for a monthly check-in, guarterly check-in? 25

MR. SEEWOOD: I don't know. I know we'll try 1 2 to do at least quarterly. I can't promise it will be 3 monthly. MR. PRINGLE: This is something that's going 4 5 to go forward, not just end in September? 6 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. That was one of the 7 questions that we asked the stakeholders is do they want to be involved in this process. Most of them said yes, 8 9 at a high level. 10 MR. PRINGLE: I guess then would it be 11 possible, and this is looking way, way ahead, but 12 following those quarterly meetings we can maybe have you 13 keep coming back to us and summarize them for us? 14 MR. SEEWOOD: Of course. 15 MS. WILLIAMS: That for me that's 16 accountability. 17 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. 18 MR. SMITH: Mr. Seewood, I'd like to apologize 19 for being late, but I got caught on a Zoom call with 20 some very long-winded people. 21 MR. SEEWOOD: I understand. 22 MR. SMITH: Our world for the last few months, 23 it's Zoom and Google meets. If we could only find a 24 cure for diarrhea of the mouth, we would be fine. 25 MR. FISHER: So couple questions. Is there

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1	any useful information from like the past meeting so I
2	know the mayor's task force on violence document there
3	was another sort of long process with the original
4	community policing rollout where they talked about a
5	spoke in the wheel and these kinds of things. It seems
6	like a lot of these conversations have already been had.
7	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes.
8	MR. FISHER: Kind of what is new at this
9	point? Are you learning anything new I guess?
10	MR. SEEWOOD: Are we learning anything new? I
11	think it's a lot of the same conversations but it's
12	different voices and it's different voices that want to
13	be heard. And so we're going to take some of the older
14	materials. We're going to take those reports that have
15	been done in the past and use that along with what we
16	have today and kind of combine it. So it's a lot. But
17	you know, people have been asking for community
18	policing.
19	They're been asking for transparency. They've
20	been asking for accountability for years. It's just
21	making sure that we're showing them what we're doing to
22	be accountable. It's to make sure that we're showing
23	them what we're doing to reform the police. It's when
24	we do our policy updates, it's to make sure that they
25	understand how those policies are written and what their

involvement is it's in those policies. 1 2 MR. FISHER: Is there, I guess, a process for this implementation? 3 4 MR. SEEWOOD: That's the next step and that 5 needs to be developed. We want to develop that with the 6 stakeholders. So as we're talking to them about here's 7 what we've heard, here's our items, how do we move this 8 forward and make sure they're in line with that process. 9 Two-part question. First, did you MR. SMITH: 10 hear anything unexpected in the meetings or anything 11 that was surprising? 12 MR. SEEWOOD: I won't say I heard anything 13 that was surprising. I will say there's a couple of 14 times when you hear people talking about their 15 interactions with the police that kind of makes you choke up. Like I said, I don't think there was anything 16 17 that I heard that was surprising. There was a couple of 18 things I heard that kind of make you kind of take a deep 19 breath and choke up. 20 MR. SMITH: And for what reasons? MR. SEEWOOD: Just it's the pain that people 21 22 feel. And I think a lot of times when you sit on the 23 outside you really don't know how an encounter affects 24 someone. And something that -- that that officer was 25 having a bad mood. An 18-year-old college student who's

fresh from home that experiences something that's
 devastating to her that will affect her for the rest of
 her life. So it's that.

MR. SMITH: And you're relatively new to the community. Being a newcomer, what have you found with regard to policing, with regard to the community, with regard to interactions that you either found productive, non-productive or needs improvement?

9 MR. SEEWOOD: Well, so a little bit about my background. So like I said, I started -- got my 10 11 master's from MU. Started my MPA. My first job in 12 local government was in Fulton, Missouri. I worked in Fulton from '96 to 2001. From Fulton, I went to 13 14 Ferguson. I was in Ferguson from '01 to '08. I left 15 Ferguson, went to Berkeley, Missouri as the city 16 manager. Then I went to Richton Park, Illinois for six 17 years as a city manager. Then I came back to Ferguson 18 in 2015 after Michael Brown got killed.

MS. WILLIAMS: So you think Columbia is kindof peaceful, huh?

21 MR. SEEWOOD: Yes, ma'am. So when I got back 22 to Ferguson the second time around and you saw how the 23 police reacted to the protests and compared to how 24 Columbia officers reacted, it's a difference night and 25 day.

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1	What I see in Columbia is people wanting to
2	grow and they're wanting to actually hear what citizens
3	are saying and they want to make change and that's
4	exciting. With some other communities, you don't get
5	that. You get that fight. And that fight doesn't allow
б	your community to grow. You're stuck. And so I believe
7	there's a lot of I'm optimistic that we're going to
8	hit a lot of the goals that we're trying to hit. When I
9	talk to Chief Jones, I hear a chief who is humble and
10	who's willing to say yeah, we're not doing that right.
11	Or if he believes that they're doing it right, he'll
12	defend it to the end. But most chiefs take that stance
13	of they're not willing to take that step down and
14	actually listen to citizens, and I think that we have a
15	different approach here.
16	MR. SMITH: So having been in the community
17	before and being here now, have you seen a change?
18	MR. SEEWOOD: Yeah. When I got here before,
19	when I was in grad school, I know I had expired tags. I
20	got pulled over by a Boone County sheriff, got a ticket.

20 got pulled over by a Boone County sheriff, got a ticket.
21 Boone County doesn't take checks. I didn't know that so
22 I mailed them a check. Ended up with a warrant out for
23 my arrest. Got arrested and spent a couple hours
24 handcuffed to a bench in Columbia lockup for expired
25 tags. We don't do that now.

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1	I think there's for the most part, and I'm not
2	going to say every officer is perfect, but for the most
3	part what I've seen from our officers has been respect.
4	When I've seen their encounters, for the most part they
5	talk to people like they're people. And so that's I
6	think that's a high note.
7	MR. SMITH: Thank you.
8	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I have another question.
9	You said this is going to be like a continual thing,
10	like we're wanting to continue this year after year.
11	Are there thoughts and plans of adding and getting more
12	stakeholders as time goes?
13	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes. The following that we did
14	in Ferguson is when we talked to the African American
15	community about what their needs were, we never went
16	back to the other community and said this is what we're
17	going to do and this is why we're doing it. It was
18	here's what the Department of Justice said we have to
19	do. So let's march. But we never had those
20	communications. We never had that conversation. So you
21	had citizens who now felt disenfranchised by the police
22	because their idea of crime was too many people speeding
23	on my street. And you have to make sure that you're
24	having full conversations with the entire community and
25	get all the community to buy into your processes. If

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1	not, they're going to fight it and nothing will get done
2	and you'll end up with no what we have today in
3	America where you just have people at each other's
4	throats and not really understanding what the issue is.
5	MR. PRINGLE: What's the timeline on the
б	release of your findings to the public?
7	MR. SEEWOOD: It should be made public October
8	19. That's our goal. So we have a Council work
9	session.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: When you say "made public,"
11	what do you mean?
12	MR. SEEWOOD: We'll do a presentation of the
13	findings to the City Council on October 19.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: So when in September are you
15	going to let the people know that?
16	MR. SEEWOOD: We've been wrestling with how do
17	we communicate what we're doing. We just haven't
18	figured out yet. So that's something that we have to
19	do. We have to get in front of it. The citizens who
20	were interviewed at the very beginning are like that was
21	a month ago, what's going on. So we have to make sure
22	that we engage them so we don't lose them.
23	MR. FISHER: Anything else?
24	MS. WILLIAMS: So you intend to have those
25	stakeholders at that City Council meeting?

1	MR. SEEWOOD: They'll be invited but we're
2	still in the world of COVID so you can't put everybody
3	in the Council Chambers. That's 75 people. We'll meet
4	with them first before we present to the Council.
5	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.
б	MR. FISHER: Anything else? We look forward I
7	guess to your updates.
8	MR. SEEWOOD: I would normally stay for your
9	meeting, but I was here until eleven o'clock last night.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Can you do me a favor? Can you
11	wipe that?
12	MR. SEEWOOD: Yes.
13	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Thank you for coming.
14	MR. PRINGLE: Thank you, Mr. Seewood.
15	MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
16	MR. FISHER: The next speaker we've got is
17	Officer Joshua McCulloch for the CIT/Mental Health
18	Liaison. He's here.
19	OFFICER McCULLOCH: Thank you. This is my
20	first time speaking before you guys. I think I had
21	ridealongs with a couple people from this group about
22	seven or eight years ago. I don't know how much
23	turnover there is, but obviously I don't recognize
24	faces.
25	I started with CPD in 2010. I put a few

highlights that might be relevant on here on the first
 page. I was CIT trained I believe it was towards the
 end of 2011. That was some time ago. The CIT training
 and program has changed a little bit since then.

5 Since then, I'm a field training officer. Ι 6 work on the crisis negotiation team, which is better 7 known as the hostage negotiation team. I began 8 instructing CIT courses. I became the mental health 9 liaison for the department and most recently a team 10 leader for the hostage negotiation team. This is just 11 more of just discussion points in a long presentation. 12 Feel free to interrupt if anything needs to be 13 discussed.

14 The origins of the crisis intervention team 15 kind of date back to the deinstitutionalization of the 16 '60s where a lot of long-term mental health patients were basically removed from sanitariums, psych 17 18 hospitals. The money was supposed to go to the 19 community for their treatment and that did not happen. 20 So the police being getting calls to these mental health 21 cases, obviously you can imagine training in the '60s, 22 '70s and even until recently probably was little to none 23 and involved a lot of violent encounters with police due 24 to poor training, due to not speaking appropriately to 25 people, any number of things, deescalation being a big

one. I believe it was 1987, I think it was Tennessee, where the first CIT team was created and the idea which on the next slide is basically community partnership training programs. I'll discuss both shortly. The main point honestly is the mindset. Anyone can use a CIT model. It's just talking to people on their level, realizing who they are, what they're going through, trying to discuss with them instead of showing up and saying is there a crime here? No. leaving, which is kind of the way police have been in the past. I think it's changing a lot now. I've seen people who receive no training who are probably as good or better than me at talking to someone in crisis. It really is a mindset. As far as community partnership, that's obviously with various community partners, seems redundant, such as psychiatric hospitals, Phoenix programs. There's all kinds of community assets here and finding members of those communities that we can refer people to, ask questions, get training and utilize and work together with the police to get people better

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MR. SMITH: What are Phoenix programs?

outcomes that don't end in violent encounters or jail

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1 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I'm sorry? 2 MR. SMITH: What are Phoenix programs? OFFICER McCULLOCH: Would you like to discuss 3 4 that? 5 MS. WILLIAMS: Phoenix program is a drug and 6 alcohol treatment center here in Columbia, Missouri. 7 OFFICER McCULLOCH: We try to refer a lot of 8 people. Obviously we get calls for service there as 9 well. We had a discussion about a month ago, I think. MS. WILLIAMS: It was. 10 11 OFFICER McCULLOCH: We can continue that 12 today. We get called there obviously because people 13 there have issues as far as drug, alcohol relapses, suicidal tendencies and stuff. So we end up there 14 15 occasionally. And so our interactions there obviously 16 if we utilize what we learned in CIT, which I'll go into 17 here, we can have better encounters than throwing people 18 in handcuffs and taking them to the hospital, jail, 19 something like that. 20 The training now, it's basic training is a 21 40-hour course. It's generally put on at the Boone 22 County Sheriff's Department. Sergeant Tracy Cleeton is 23 my partner on the council. It's actually evolved quite a bit even in the last few years where it's several 24 blocks of training a day and we utilize doctors. 25 Т

honestly can't remember, it's been almost a year, but 1 2 I'm sure someone from Phoenix was there. We have doctors and other professionals come and talk about 3 either medications, how they affect people, drugs, how 4 they can affect people, mental disorders, all that stuff 5 6 over 40 hours. It also has practical application where 7 we have role players come in and practice with officers 8 deescalating, talking to people in crisis, trying to work to solutions that don't end poorly. 9

10 I have a little bit of relatively old data 11 here which I want to discuss real fast. So this is 12 showing some of our call data from 2018 to 2019. I 13 would say this is probably about 50 percent lower than reality because it's almost impossible to track the data 14 15 because a crisis could come in as a follow up you see at 16 the bottom there or an assist citizen or a call type 17 that you wouldn't think I have no way to know which are and which aren't necessarily. 18

The best I can do is pull this and assume it's probably at least 30 percent low. But looking at this from May 2018 to May 2019, we had over 2,000 calls that involved I think what I looked for here was either they checked yes to it being a CIT type call, which some people they were either taken to the hospital. MS. WILLIAMS: On those calls, let me ask you

a quick question. 1 2 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Yes, ma'am. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: So when someone calls 911, are the dispatchers trained in how to assess if a CIT 4 officer needs to come out? 5 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I do not believe CIT is a 6 7 variable. They use what's called ProQA, which directs 8 them how to field calls. It's kind of a robotic system that has some weaknesses in it. Typically based on what 9 10 data they put in, it titles the call a certain way and 11 it often, not often, sometimes titles them incorrectly 12 and we can end up at things that either sound way off 13 like it could come in as a robbery in progress with a 14 gun. We actually read the data in there and realize 15 it's obviously not that, you know. So it's not always 16 accurate. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: How can we change that to when someone makes a call to 911 and clearly they have 18 19 someone who is not committing a crime but they're in 20 distress for a mental, possible mental health reasons. 21 There's no crime being done. They are either having 22 something going on that's clearly to the caller that is 23 due to mental health. How should a citizen say that on 24 the phone to 911? What I don't want to see is someone 25 who's having a mental distress situation and CPD comes

in 12 officers, right? 1 2 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Uh-huh. MS. WILLIAMS: Guns drawn. And clearly this 3 person is not committing any crime. The only crime that 4 5 they're committing is to themselves. So how does an average citizen know how to make that call to when they 6 7 call 911? What is it that they need to say? 8 OFFICER McCULLOCH: That's a difficult 9 question to answer simply because typically if it's a 10 person calling it's a person in crisis, we have to 11 generally assume that that crisis is clouding what you 12 consider to be reasonable judgment. A perfect example 13 of what you're referring to is we had an issue with a 14 subject who was one we ended up solving but for a couple 15 weeks or months he would call in saying that he was suicidal, he had a gun and he was going to shoot at the 16 17 cops or shoot at the neighbors or himself, one of those 18 things, and yes, that typically evokes a response. Part 19 of that is because the call would be titled suicidal 20 subject with gun and so yes, they end up sending --21 there might have been modifiers in there like we had so 22 long before he would do it, that kind of thing. Yes, 23 that did send numerous police cars there with rifles, 24 that kind of thing. Typically when we got there, we would yell at him and he would just come out like it was 25

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1	no big deal. This kind of went on for awhile. It was
2	getting to be a issue. So this is a problem that I
3	identified and determined that it was pretty clear this
4	guy was lonely and he had some issues and some substance
5	abuse issues and also some psych issues. But he mostly
6	was lonely. When he got lonely, he would drink and get
7	this way and then call in like this. So we ended up
8	getting him hooked up, myself and the CMHL, which I'll
9	discuss, you might know who she is, got him hooked up
10	with some services. I think we got him moved in with
11	someone so he was living with someone else. I don't
12	think we've gotten a call from him in months or a year
13	now. He's completely off the radar.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: So you were the one who figured
15	out that that's what needed to be done or was there a
16	team that got together that realized okay, we're getting
17	this call from this one person over and over or was it
18	just you by yourself?
19	OFFICER McCULLOCH: That one was on me,
20	because I had responded there a couple times.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: Does CPD have a team that meets
22	for calls that may be along that line?
23	OFFICER McCULLOCH: You're looking at it. I'm
24	kidding. But how it works is typically if officers are
25	doing their due diligence, they go to these calls with

crisis. They do the best they can. Some officers are better at this than others. Some officers are on the crisis negotiation team. They are more trained to go to these calls. So if they're doing their job, they create what's called a crisis intervention team report. Those reports all come to me.

7 I page through all those. I forward them off 8 to our community mental health liaison who works at 9 Burrell and I work with her to find follow up for these 10 people and I go out -- COVID has kind of put a damper on 11 some of these things -- but we try to go out and contact 12 these people as follow ups. That's typically an after the fact thing, though. As far as is there always 13 14 somebody on every crisis call that has complete CIT 15 training, the answer is no. I would say a lot of our 16 department, especially the newer guys have training, 17 quite a bit of it, but I can't always say everybody 18 would.

MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Can I ask do you know what the percentage of our CPD that have gone through this training?

OFFICER McCULLOCH: I'm trying to complicate the issue too much. The 40-hour CIT training I discussed with you is through the Missouri State CIT Council, and I would say there are probably not too many

1 officers, I would say maybe 20 percent have gone through 2 that.

In recent days the local police academy here 3 have their own CIT training which is not the same 4 5 training because CIT is not a trademark. So anyone can 6 say I'm doing CIT and train however they want. I don't 7 know exactly what the police academy's training looks 8 like. I know that the state is trying to get them up to 9 our standard and then involve them so it's all along the 10 same lines. There's some training there, but I do not 11 know the specifics of what that training entails at the 12 police academy. Almost every officer, I couldn't tell 13 you exactly, probably within the last at least three, 14 four, five years has had that training at the police 15 academy. So they have some training. As to the exact 16 standard, I could note tell you. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: How much deescalating training 18 have you had? 19 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Personally?

MS. WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

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OFFICER McCULLOCH: Obviously the CIT was the initial 40. Since then I've gone through several levels of hostage negotiation training, which is a lot more intense that actually teaches you instead of just an awareness and the basics of how to communicate with

1 people, it actually teaches you strategies. So I would 2 argue maybe up to 1,000 hours as far as relevant training. Obviously the hostage negotiation training is 3 pretty intense, and we have monthly --4 5 MS. WILLIAMS: How much does the average 6 police officer have? 7 OFFICER McCULLOCH: In deescalation or this 8 kind of thing? 9 MS. WILLIAMS: Period. OFFICER McCULLOCH: It would be variable 10 11 because some of these officers may put in for specific 12 trainings I wouldn't be aware of. As far as CPD 13 sponsored training, usually there is a few hours a year at least in-services. 14 15 MS. WILLIAMS: A few hours a year? 16 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I couldn't tell you that 17 for sure because setting up those trainings is outside of what I do. 18 19 MS. WILLIAMS: If you can't go to a situation, 20 you're sending someone who only has a few hours a year; 21 is that what you're telling me? 22 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I'm telling you I'm not 23 entirely certain how many. I'm saying that it would be 24 whatever the department is providing that year. That 25 changes based on year. It could be up to --

1	MS. WILLIAMS: So it's not something that's
2	taught every year. So you're saying it may change, the
3	training courses may change yearly?
4	OFFICER McCULLOCH: Yes. It would be
5	different relevant topics. Again, those are not
6	trained. I don't have anything to do with the CPD
7	sponsored training itself. That would be something
8	you'd have to ask someone who is involved with that
9	because I couldn't tell you. I don't have anything to
10	do with that. As far as the CIT Council is outside the
11	CPD itself and that's almost an extracurricular. It's
12	relevant to police work. It's outside of work hours
13	typically and that's put on on a voluntary basis
14	basically.
15	MS. WILLIAMS: So they have to volunteer to go
16	get some of the training?
17	OFFICER McCULLOCH: They'd have to apply for
18	it.
19	MS. GOMEZ: As an expert in CIT, are you
20	noticing that the police officers that have been through
21	some CIT training have the mindset that you talk about
22	more than the past officers?
23	OFFICER McCULLOCH: Yes, absolutely. I have
24	actually been surprised we've actually been recruiting
25	for our hostage negotiation team recently and typically

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1	there's not a whole lot of interest. You know, it's not
2	as exciting as other things you can do, I suppose, and
3	there was actually a large amount of young new officers
4	who I've seen do good work work on my squad who wanted
5	to put in, wanted to be a part of it, and wanted to go
6	to this training, work on the negotiation side as
7	opposed to the tactical side. I think that's a mindset
8	that is continuing to evolve and change more in that
9	direction.
10	MS. GOMEZ: Okay. Great. Thank you.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: So the city, the deputy city
12	manager, De'Carlon Seewood, just said that possibly
13	somewhere in the future there's going to be more social
14	work working with CPD. How do you feel about that?
15	OFFICER McCULLOCH: I think it is essential.
16	I can speak as I kind of run the CIT thing as far as the
17	follow ups and stuff and it is overwhelming. I worked
18	today starting at 10:00 a.m. and I've had four people
19	referred to me today. This is extra to me working
20	patrol.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: So are you on call seven days a
22	week?
23	OFFICER McCULLOCH: I come in often on my days
24	off if I get called, yes, ma'am. I've made it pretty
25	clear to the officers that they can call me if they have

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1	a major issue and also as part of the negotiation team
2	we're always on call if there's a major incident of, you
3	know, somebody barricaded or hostage situation,
4	something like that.
5	As far as general suicidal subjects that
6	aren't necessarily a huge threat with a gun, things like
7	that, then generally I wouldn't be called for that.
8	That's handled by officers on the street.
9	MS. WILLIAMS: So with the possibility of
10	those two agencies working together, do you feel the
11	need to be able to train those social workers how you
12	operate and also have those social workers train you how
13	they operate?
14	OFFICER McCULLOCH: Absolutely.
15	MR. FISHER: Anything else? Sorry.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: Because I mean, what they don't
16 17	
	MS. WILLIAMS: Because I mean, what they don't
17	MS. WILLIAMS: Because I mean, what they don't know is the encounter you and I had. I'm going to let
17 18	MS. WILLIAMS: Because I mean, what they don't know is the encounter you and I had. I'm going to let the board know I was not pleased with what I saw. So I
17 18 19	MS. WILLIAMS: Because I mean, what they don't know is the encounter you and I had. I'm going to let the board know I was not pleased with what I saw. So I did stop. I can't remember your name. I did stop him
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was four officers come to get a man that was clearly in 1 2 crisis, he was no harm, he wanted mental health services, but I did not see one officer even ask the man 3 his name. I saw them work for 15 minutes to get him in 4 5 handcuffs. Still nobody was communicating with him. And that bothered me. And I felt like this man is 6 7 clearly in crisis. Nobody has taken the time to even 8 talk to him. That made me wonder is this something that 9 officers are being trained to do or is this something that only these four officers did at this one point in 10 11 time? I was really concerned, because that was not to 12 me appropriate behavior for CPD.

13 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I would agree with you. 14 MS. WILLIAMS: And I never heard back from the 15 chief, never did. He told me he was going to reach back out to me. As you know, that was over a month ago. 16 I just hope that after our conversation that you somehow 17 18 train officers to take a pause for the cause in certain 19 situations like that. That man was no threat to nobody, 20 but he needed services.

OFFICER McCULLOCH: I agree with your assessment on that. That call I won't speak too much on because I don't know how much I should say, but I will say that I'm obviously nobody's supervisor. As far as that call goes, two of those officers were in training.

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1	It was like their first day. The other officer was the
2	primary unit. I was the backup. He responded in. We
3	didn't have a discussion about how that went obviously.
4	I think I can't speak I can say that I would not
5	have necessarily handled it that way myself. I can say
6	that. As far as I think that comes down to what you
7	just said, additional training, changing the culture,
8	changing the idea that our job is not necessarily go
9	there, put handcuffs on, take person to place B. That's
10	not our job any more. It's actually to have a
11	discussion, gather information, find out how we can help
12	this person and then do that. I would agree with that.
13	Any other questions before I move on a little
14	bit? Okay. I have a couple of example cases that I
15	just want to talk about. I think we covered the data
16	more or less, but you can see there is obviously a large
17	number of calls.
18	Two example cases. Obviously I identified the
19	subjects through initials. The first example is
20	somebody that I've dealt with for the entirety of my
21	career here. I'm going to talk about this as how this
22	is difficult for police. This subject started out as a
23	When I met him ten years ago, you couldn't tell he
24	had a mental illness per se. He could convince you that
25	these things were happening to him. He was that put

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1	together. He had a job, home, everything. Over time,
2	he fell apart. We attempted to get him help numerous
3	times. He was not interested. He could not be
4	convinced. As he got worse, it came to the point where
5	he became a danger to the community in that he, for
б	example, attempted to obtain a gun to go after somebody
7	who he believed was after him. He would call us all the
8	time. He would instigate fights with strangers. And so
9	we started to obviously take him to the hospital for
10	commitments because that is if you're an immediate harm
11	to yourself or others our only recourse at that point is
12	to take you to the university hospital for commitment.
13	However, university hospital much like most
14	resources is overwhelmed with people coming possibly
15	from all over the state because it's one of the only
16	psych hospitals in the area. So their primary purpose
17	is to stabilize you, give you an appointment date, a
18	week's worth of medication and send you on your way.
19	And that's kind of what would happen. He'd
20	get out. We'd get more calls. He'd get out. We'd get
21	more calls. And there was not a whole lot of other
22	solutions to us. I've gone as far as to attempt to get

23 public guardianship for him so the state can make 24 choices for him. He has no family that's interested in 25 talking to him. I couldn't accomplish that for various

1 reasons.

2 So we are still dealing with this person. He's got to the point now where he's homeless, he's owes 3 MUPC tens of thousands of dollars. He's completely 4 5 uncooperative with any kind of help. I've spent hundreds or thousands of hours talking to this subject 6 7 to no avail. That's just an example. We have many 8 subjects in the community like that. Some caused by 9 substance abuse, some caused by mental illness. And if 10 they don't have the resources like a family or 11 insurance, things like that, it becomes a recurring 12 problem that officers have to respond to. 13 I can go to a call and do all the good in the world and they can have an encounter with a different 14 15 officer and it can all be undone, or a different agency or, you know, and so it's a constant cycle. On many 16 17 subjects I might have to encounter them and take them to 18 the hospital twice a week for months, sometimes more 19 The hospital typically will stabilize and than that. 20 release. Sometimes they'll stay a day, sometimes a 21 couple hours, and we might get a call when they get back 22 out and they're either attempting suicide again, 23 threatening it, harming themselves, doing something 24 that's endangering themselves or the community. It's 25 kind of an endless cycle we don't really have a solution

1 to. 2 MR. SMITH: He can't be declared a public 3 nuisance? OFFICER McCULLOCH: I would be unfamiliar with 4 5 how that would work, sir. I don't think that's 6 something we can -- The best solution I had at the time 7 was to try to get them public guardianship if the state 8 would take custody of them and they would basically be 9 allowed to, you know, administer drugs, be able to call 10 for them to be taken to get help, determine where they 11 live, that kind of thing, and it's been determined that 12 that would not be appropriate to do. Additionally, the court here is not 13 14 particularly interested in taking on a bunch of people 15 and having to deal with them, paying for them, et cetera. So that kind of fell dead. 16 17 No, the only other options are really the 18 endless cycle of hospitalization or if it's high 19 functioning people obviously to arrest them for crimes, 20 which is not obviously any kind of good solution. We 21 don't want that. 22 MR. SMITH: Pretty much every 96 hours he 23 might see you. 24 OFFICER McCULLOCH: It's up to 96 hours or as short as one hour. I've seen people who just in the 25

course of my career who have actually been attempting to 1 2 kill themselves, we've taken them over and we got another call they were out doing it again the same 3 night. And that's based on the hospital determining 4 5 they're stable. It's HIPAA. The hospital obviously 6 doesn't communicate everything with me. When they'd 7 assess them, very occasionally if they're bad enough 8 they will take them. Sometimes they take them for a 9 week. Occasionally longer than that. Generally it's a couple days at most. It typically isn't the ultimate 10 11 solution.

MS. WILLIAMS: From what I've seen is that they do an assessment on them and then what happens next is determined from what the assessment shows. So if you can say to the police department that you are going to commit suicide but once they take you there and they do the assessment and you don't say that during the assessment, they can let you go.

OFFICER McCULLOCH: Even with witnesses or self injuries, if they can tell them that I'm feeling better now and it's been six hours, then their triage center, they're to stabilize. That's their mission. Obviously Center Point is a newer hospital. It requires insurance which is obviously a major issue. It also cannot take people who are immediate. If someone was

actually trying to kill themself, the only place we can 1 2 take them is MUPC, because no one else has the security protocols to keep them safe and from harming themselves 3 or others at that point. So that's a major problem 4 5 which is, as you discussed, the social workers would 6 help. Honestly just having a follow up team, enough 7 people who can actually when these people get out, let's 8 go back the next day and have a chat with them. Let's 9 make sure they're staying on almost like a probation 10 officer. Obviously not being held or anything like that 11 but to make sure they're staying on the path to get them 12 resources they needed. I think that would be the social 13 worker's primary goal is case managers and follow up. 14 Obviously the individuals who have been stabilized for a 15 short time because around here typically if they get an 16 appointment it might be weeks or months later and 17 they're not going to stay stable, you know, keep their 18 medications, stay stable as you discussed with the last 19 speaker.

We have a large homeless population in large part are homeless because of either psych issues, substance abuse or both. And it's very difficult to keep them stable long enough to keep getting help without somebody there to keep checking on them and making sure they're doing what they need to do to get better.

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2 Second quick case similar. This one is also not much solution to. It's an elderly lady, dementia, 3 not bad enough she can't care for herself. She sees and 4 hears kids with music, that kind of thing. She called 5 6 us over 700 times in a year and argues with joint 7 communications for hours. They have a policy they can't 8 hang up on people. And then calls us. Another part of 9 the problem obviously is officers having to deal with the same person over and over without any kind of 10 11 solution. I think that's something that wears on them, 12 not that would be appropriate to handle any different 13 each time, but I can tell you that the first subject I 14 spent several weeks gathering information from 15 everywhere I could, reports, front desk logs, to make 16 sure that he was kept longer, taken care of. He was let 17 out after three days. He showed back up at the department basically. So it's very discouraging when 18 19 you put a lot of effort and you try to help somebody and 20 the other resources are on line to continue that I don't 21 want to say don't follow through but aren't equipped to 22 follow through appropriately and we don't have any other 23 particular options to keep him in contact with someone 24 continuously to cue on that.

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MR. FISHER: Is that a mindset that's trained

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1 into the officers like hey, you're not going to fix this
2 problem. So get used to it?

OFFICER McCULLOCH: I would hope not. I think 3 4 it's been pretty stable across my career at least. Ι 5 think most of them quickly realize the reality. If we 6 get a call, we go to it. If it's a subject who is just 7 wanting to say, you know, the vans are chasing me again, 8 is not actually a threat to himself, at a certain point I can see there being officers who are frustrated, busy, 9 having long days who say okay, okay, all right, fine, 10 11 they leave instead of trying to talk to this person, get 12 to the bottom of it. And sometimes there's not a whole lot of good solutions. If you can't necessarily talk 13 14 someone out of their delusions and if they absolutely 15 believe them, there's not a whole lot we can do if they're not cooperative and they're not to a point where 16 17 we can actually take action to getting them some help. 18 And that's what we run into with a decent number of 19 people.

20 MS. WILLIAMS: I know a few years ago there 21 was an officer who was working on a community resource 22 database system. Is that still something CPD is doing 23 or has it kind of fallen through?

24OFFICER McCULLOCH: No. There's probably25several iterations of that. We are working one with

Burrell and the CIT Council, including myself, is 1 2 working on one which is in progress. Again, COVID has just made everything guite difficult and slow. That's 3 4 still in progress. I know that there is a CPD app. I 5 have not utilized it in awhile. Actually we just got an 6 email about it again the other day. I haven't opened 7 it. I believe the resources are still available in 8 there.

9 MS. WILLIAMS: Because from my understanding 10 it was supposed to be used especially with the community 11 officers and things like that that if they encounter 12 someone who had an issue needing a job or if they had an 13 issue with housing or substance abuse, they could just 14 pull up the app and tell that person right there who to 15 contact.

OFFICER McCULLOCH: I will have to check on 16 17 that. I will do that. I know that the app -- I'm not 18 sure what the resources are, how complete they are. The 19 one I'm working on myself with the CIT Council is we're 20 working on actually creating a card that officers shall, 21 I don't know shall, but should carry and that would be something that would have all the information. You 22 23 know, it's to give out to people. Here's all the phone 24 numbers, here's homeless shelters, here's psych centers, 25 here's where you can get crisis line, that kind of

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thing, and I believe that's about done. So hopefully we 1 2 will have those rolling out before too long because a lot of it really is just keeping track of all the 3 4 resources even I don't necessarily know. 5 MS. WILLIAMS: Columbia has an abundance of 6 resources. 7 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Yes. They really do. 8 It's hard to keep track of all of them. The ideal is 9 that there's always somewhere we can refer people right here. Call this number or that, one will hopefully work 10 11 out for you. So I will check on that. I believe that's 12 all on the app that I believe is still functional. So I will check on that. 13 14 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you email Rose if you find 15 it? 16 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Yes. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 18 OFFICER McCULLOCH: If it's not up to date. 19 I'm not sure who actually create or manage that. So 20 I'll have to look into that. 21 MS. WILLIAMS: It sounded like something that 22 was going to be really resourceful. 23 MR. PRINGLE: I just downloaded it. It still 24 exists. A lot of people seem to think that it can't actually ever load. It loaded for me. The reviews are 25

1 pretty bad.

2 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I'll see who manage and 3 created that and look into it. I'm not even sure who 4 did. I know of its existence but I'm not sure who made 5 it.

6 Just a quick slide here. Obviously how I 7 think we can continue changing the culture. I think 8 it's happening. So we start recruiting. Obviously that's something that's being done as far as academy 9 10 classes, start looking for the right people who have the 11 mindset we're looking for. Orientation and field 12 training is another important part, which I'm a field 13 training officer. That's actually a picture I took of 14 my recruit. There was a lady with dementia who got lost 15 and was picked up by some people. And he was -- it was 16 20 degrees and he sat down there on the ground and 17 talked through that car window for about 20 minutes to 18 try to get her to cooperate. She did not -- She thought 19 we were conspiring against her, something like that. He 20 did a great job. He's a recruit I trained. At least I 21 try to instill these things on. He does a great job. 22 Eventually she was taken by ambulance and was placed --23 she had no family as well. But she started out very 24 uncooperative, very, you know, I don't want your help, 25 you're out to get me. We had encountered her several

other times. She had been allowed to go. Obviously no 1 2 harm had come to her yet. That was like November and she was walking in the middle of a road. So it comes to 3 4 a point. MS. WILLIAMS: You don't actually have 5 6 yourself a CIT team? 7 OFFICER McCULLOCH: If what you're referring 8 to is an individual or persons who their entire job at 9 the department would be to do that, then no. It is me. 10 And obviously there are others who assist me in 11 unofficial capacities. Within the department, I pretty 12 much handle the CIT work. 13 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Do you feel that's an 14 overload for you and that there's a need to have like 15 somebody with you? 16 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I can tell you it's 17 absolutely an overload, yes. It is a job that --18 MS. WILLIAMS: Have you ever requested to have 19 a team? 20 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I'm actually loosely 21 speaking to Assistant Chief Richenberger about starting 22 with just myself being -- instead of being an officer 23 tied to responding to calls all day, because that takes 24 up 80 percent of my time, allowing me to basically be a float car where I can respond to important calls but I 25

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1	will attempt to respond primarily to just CIT-related
2	calls which would allow me to pick and choose to my
3	skillset and also spend more time managing follow ups
4	and community relations. That's something that I'm
5	working on with him. I'll see if I can get that done.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm going to tell you what I
7	would like to see. I don't have the budget. I would
8	love to see not only you but you to be able to supervise
9	a team of maybe six to eight people who you have trained
10	to be just like you.
11	OFFICER McCULLOCH: That would be a
12	responsibility I would like. As far as the social
13	worker program that's coming, I still don't think from
14	my understanding, and I am not necessarily in on all the
15	latest details on this, is that it would be built and
16	managed by CPD and somehow the chief did tell me I would
17	be involved in it. That's at least a start.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: I would love to see like six to
19	eight people lined up right there and saying I've got a
20	thousand hours of this kind of training.
21	OFFICER McCULLOCH: I think that would
22	probably help the community greatly. I would support
23	that and fight for that.
24	Let's get down to the bottom one here. There
25	is some good news which we've gone over most of already.

1 CIT training at LETI. It's getting close. I hear it's 2 getting close to being up to par with the state and join the state hopefully soon. Recognition for mental health 3 accomplishments instead of just standard policing 4 accomplishments, chasing people, that kind of stuff. 5 6 Obviously this is an award the city gave myself and 7 several other officers who responded to a juvenile 8 subject who was having several different incidents and 9 several different groups of officers responded. All did 10 well. We didn't have any issues. He got some help. 11 Nothing bad happened. You know what I mean. Everything 12 went well. Numerous violent encounters where we were called there because he was having a violent issue and 13 14 they were all handled calmly and I believe he ended up 15 doing much better, getting some help. Obviously we were thanked for it. That's always good to see that there 16 17 are recognition for stuff in the CIT realm helping people with mental health care. 18

This quick slide here is kind of an internal policing thing here. Obviously community policing is something we're valuing and moving more and more to. And then the one we talk about more in training is being a total cop, which basically just means that you are capable and willing to do any job, any role that you are given. Whether that means at that day that is

investigating a crime or you spend that whole day 1 2 helping someone get resources, you do it and you do it well and you're able to do it. That's something that 3 our training is pushing really hard. That's the FTO 4 training, the training for officers is pushing that. 5 So 6 that hopefully will continue changing the mindsets, not 7 just I want to go be a K-9 officer, I want to go be a SWAT officer, it's I need to able to do everything. 8

9 I think we're kind of in line on the -- I made most of these slides quite awhile ago. And the future 10 11 for mental health response is kind of what you just 12 described. Basically it would be a whole unit like any other. Five, six, however many people that will have 13 14 its own sergeant, unit, and they would go out and that 15 would be their job. I can tell you there are enough CIT-related calls daily to keep more than one officer, 16 two or three officers busy. It's pretty consistent. 17 18 Just as many as I choose to go to outside of my regular 19 calls, we could have a unit and honestly it would 20 decrease the call volume. It would decrease the 21 redundant calls over and over if they were handled by 22 people who are trained and specialize in that kind of 23 thing. We want to do it and aren't just, you know, 24 another person I have to go talk to, which I don't think 25 that's real common. Obviously everybody has different

I think that was on there mostly just to 1 interests. 2 generate conversation. Does anybody have any other questions, thoughts? Anything else I can for you? 3 4 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I am curious. I wanted What did you say is the percentage of calls on 5 to know. 6 a weekly basis of mental health related calls that come 7 through? 8 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I can actually get that 9 data -- well, I can guess. The issue is that there are 10 -- with our new system, there are thousands of different 11 call types. So trying to pick out -- If it's suicidal, 12 that fits. I have to think there's past suicidal, 13 suicidal with weapons. There's so many I have no way to think of them all and half of them are -- not half of 14 15 them are labeled wrong. You never know when you get a 16 call you think is one thing and you get there something 17 completely different and you forget to change the call 18 nature. I can tell you that on some days, single days, 19 we might respond to ten plus suicidal people in one day. 20 That would just be suicidal people. That wouldn't 21 necessarily be drug overdoses, homeless issues, just 22 generally people who are having crises or delusions. Ι 23 would think that if the primary problem is a CIT-related 24 problem, I would guess on any given day I would think 25 maybe 30 percent of calls. That's total guess in the

dark. It might be higher. To be honest, it's a lot. 1 2 On some days if I'm not incredibly tied up, I can 3 usually just go -- you know, I'll finish one and there's 4 another one already there and I can just go from call to 5 call to call trying to handle some of these as best I 6 can. 7 MS. WILLIAMS: I have a question for both of 8 you officers. Why do you think there is such a large 9 amount of homeless people here? Do you think it's 10 because of the resources we have? Why? Because it is a 11 lot. 12 OFFICER McCULLOCH: That would only be -- I 13 couldn't tell you. It's kind of outside of my wheelhouse. I would think that yes, it's because 14 15 there's a lot of, you said it yourself, there's a lot of 16 resources, the community is relatively welcoming and 17 friendly to them as opposed to some places where it's 18 the exact opposite. I've spoken to recruits who come 19 from other states where being homeless is just about 20 illegal. Like panhandling is illegal period. You get arrested and go to jail for that. I think they probably 21 22 go to places where they in one get resources, get help 23 and are accepted would be my guess with no real backing on it at all. 24 25 MS. WILLIAMS: Do you agree with that?

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SERGEANT ALPERS: I would agree with Josh. 1 2 When I worked in the Springfield area, I used to hear, I'm not making a joke, I used to hear that the 3 Springfield police officers used to buy bus tickets for 4 homeless. When I worked in the Springfield area, the 5 6 Springfield Police Department, and I believe this was a 7 joke, at the time I believed it was, told me that they 8 used to buy bus tickets for homeless individuals to 9 Columbia and I just thought it was Springfield police 10 officers just shooting their mouth off until I ran into 11 a homeless gentleman here who said the Springfield 12 Police Department bought me a bus ticket to Columbia. 13 So we get a lot of transplants. I've spoke with 14 individuals who are homeless that, you know, kind of 15 talked on what Josh was saying is that we have all these 16 resources here and they can come here and they can 17 panhandle and make money that way. I think there's a 18 lot of different attributes to it, but I don't know that 19 there's an answer to that. 20 MS. WILLIAMS: With that large population is a

20 MS. WILLIAMS: With that large population is a 21 large population that have mental health issues. It's 22 just like how can you handle such a large population 23 with one person that has such a huge caseload, because 24 you do. I mean, that is your caseload.

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OFFICER McCULLOCH: Well, I would say

1 effectively I cannot. Our same philosophy is when we're 2 getting overrun with calls. You take one at a time. 3 You know, doesn't feel good at the time. It's what they 4 like to tell us. I help who I can when I can. I try to 5 do the best I can. Obviously with more resources we 6 could do more and that's what it would take.

MS. WILLIAMS: Because no -- I mean, I'm not dogging other agencies but I'm sorry, mental health is not just an 8:00 to 5:00 mental health crisis. It's a 24 hour/7 day crisis. A lot of these agencies are only open 8:00 to 5:00. And so I'm just trying to figure out how as we move forward how are we going to get a handle on all of that if there's no team.

14 OFFICER McCULLOCH: You've identified it. 15 It's having enough resources. Even our community mental 16 health liaison works 8:00 to 5:00 on weekdays. If you 17 call after that, it's sorry, you need to call the crisis 18 line, that kind of thing. That's what it comes down to. 19 That's a little bit of my not concern but question with 20 the social workers is half the time these things come 21 out at 3:00 in the morning. Someone -- we get a call 22 out of nowhere on a quiet night and they have a gun to 23 their head and if you come to their day they're going to 24 kill themselves or you both. It would be hard I think to find people who want to go to that, you know, at 3:00 25

in the morning or be called out of home if they're on call at 3:00 in the morning or something like that. So I think it's going to be a big job to try to find the right people for this and to find how exactly it's going to operate and we're going to get staffing for it and budget and everything else. That is above my pay grade for certain.

8

MS. WILLIAMS: I agree.

9 MR. PRINGLE: I have two clarification 10 questions. On the last page of your handout, every 11 other picture had a caption on it except for this one. 12 Could you tell me what this is a picture of?

13 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Sorry. I threw that in at 14 the last second. That is our current crisis -- our 15 hostage negotiation team. That was us winning, I can't 16 remember, we won first one year of competition, third 17 another year. Basically we do a full day scenario where 18 they mock as if we are on a hostage negotiation. If the 19 hostage taker is a role player. If they want -- if they 20 make demands. If they want a pizza, we go get them a 21 pizza and have it delivered via SWAT, drone, whatever. 22 It's a full day thing. If you do poorly, the hostage 23 can die. Bad things can happen. We've done pretty well on that the last couple years. It's excellent training 24 25 and it's kind of like the culmination of our yearly

1 trainings in one large well played out scenario. That 2 was us winning maybe third. I think that was maybe last 3 year.

4 MR. PRINGLE: And I guess with the 5 implementation of a crisis response unit, if that unit 6 comes to fruition, it would come from this hostage 7 negotiation team?

8 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I think they would be prime candidates because they've all received similar or 9 10 close to as much training as me. At this point I might 11 have been the most. Most of them have been on our team 12 for a number of years. Most of them -- Each level of 13 hostage negotiation training is 40 plus hours by itself. 14 Anyone on the team gets 10 hours a month a full day 15 training, in addition to we usually put in for a 16 conference every year. We usually do other, you know, scenario training, stuff like that. It is a well worked 17 18 It's technically considered part of the SWAT team team. 19 and we work closely with SWAT. Our goal is to make sure 20 the SWAT doesn't have to do -- basically use their 21 skills. We use ours. They're pretty much used to keep 22 detainment, deliver stuff for us, you know, things like 23 that. Ideally I would hope that many of those people, 24 if this became its own unit, would want to apply for They would definitely be the most qualified for 25 that.

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1 it going in.

2 MR. PRINGLE: You said there was 40 hours per 3 level. How many levels are there?

OFFICER McCULLOCH: It goes up to three --4 5 There's three total levels, but there's also all kinds 6 of other trainings. The police department actually 7 partners with CSM which is Crisis Systems Management who 8 trains the negotiation teams for many major cities. Ι 9 know Tampa, Portland, lots of major cities. They go all 10 over the country. We're contracted with them. They 11 give us monthly trainings that they put on and they also 12 put on each level of training. So we are through them. And so total we probably get all included 100 to 150 13 hours of training a year if you're on our team. We have 14 15 10 people on our team.

MR. SMITH: Is that run simultaneous with the SWAT scenarios?

18 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Sometimes. We have done a 19 couple scenarios. Usually we do our own things we're so 20 divorced from each other in the type of work we do. 21 Usually at least once a year we'll do a full SWAT/CNT 22 where we actually have the commanders and everyone out 23 there and we've got to communicate and work together. 24 Whole day thing. Usually they bring in outside elements 25 to be role players and we don't know what's going to

happen and that kind of thing. It's excellent training.
 We all get to work together and get better. That's the
 goal, you know.

MR. PRINGLE: I may have misheard the question or misheard your response. When it comes to reduce call load on patrol if this unit gets actually put out there, did you say it could be roughly 30 percent of calls to patrol?

9 OFFICER McCULLOCH: I would think it would be 10 somewhere in that neighborhood. These things are very 11 -- Like on some days you might not see a call that 12 appears to fit into this realm much at all. On other days it might be half the calls. We might have 10 to 20 13 suicidal subject calls a day. We might have, like I 14 15 said, it's a subject that I talked about we've been 16 dealing with for 10 years. When he calls, he might call 20 times that day. There might be three or four of him, 17 18 people in his position calling 20 times a day. And it's 19 very random, very up and down. Yes, I honestly think as 20 much as we discussed earlier the prior element to a lot 21 of homelessness is mental illness, substance abuse and 22 mental illness. So we also get a significant number of 23 calls from homeless populations, homeless problems, that 24 kind of thing. So I do believe that 30 plus percent of our call volume is at least CIT related if not directly 25

a CIT issue.

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2 MR. PRINGLE: What other forces have you been 3 looking at that may have this unit? Do you know like 4 how that affects their patrol officers?

5 OFFICER McCULLOCH: Most larger -- That would 6 be something I could come and present another time. I'd 7 be happy to. I've perused it. I've gone over it. Not 8 recently specifically. I know most larger departments do have teams. Sometimes it's two or three people. 9 Sometimes it's a full unit. Sometimes it's kind of like 10 11 our COU. There's various different ways it can be run. 12 I think once the department gets to a certain size it's 13 pretty much inevitable because some police officers 14 either don't have the interest or just don't have the 15 knack for talking to that kind of people or for people 16 who are in crisis. Obviously we do need officers who 17 want to, you know, dust for prints, chase cars and all that kind of stuff in the instance that happens. 18 19 There's enough calls related to this that it needs to be 20 a priority to get officers who that's their primary role 21 in my opinion. I think we're just trying to catch up 22 with that along with the call volume issues here, the 23 staffing issues, everything else. We're still seeing 24 part of the real problem, one real problem is staffing is always an issue and call volume especially on my 25

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1	shift, which is the afternoon, I work 10A to 8P. During
2	most of those hours it can and usually is quite busy to
3	the point that there's always another call waiting for
4	me. Sometimes 20 to 30 waiting calls at a time and we
5	might have 10 or 15 officers for the city on not so good
6	days. So it's hard to try to do all these extra things
7	that I really want to do when I'm tied to what's
8	happening right there. There's crimes, the usual police
9	type of crimes. I can't do the follow up work that
10	ideally could be done.
11	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Do you feel those calls
12	are getting increasingly more with the current state
13	that we're in with COVID and all that?
14	OFFICER McCULLOCH: That's a tough one to
15	answer. Call volumes have always been kind of strange.
16	One day even the same days of the week it might be
17	eerily quiet and then the next day it might be crazy. I
18	wouldn't necessarily say I would say the mental
19	health calls have increased significantly from COVID.
20	There's several people that I deal with occasionally I'm
21	now dealing with regularly, sometimes almost daily. And
22	a lot of it is because they're stuck indoors, they have
23	family worried about them, they're having issues. So I
24	would say that mental health stuff has gotten a little
25	bit worse. Other things have maybe decreased a little

With school starting, the students back, I would 1 bit. 2 say the call volumes are pretty standard with how they usually are and we're all very busy most of the time. 3 MR. FISHER: Anything else? All right. 4 5 Thanks a lot. Informative. 6 MS. WILLIAMS: Before we move on, is it 7 possible that we can have Mr. Lovelady come up and give 8 us his report before we move on because it is almost 9 7:30? 10 MR. FISHER: If you'd like. 11 MS. WILLIAMS: We did ask him to come back. 12 MR. FISHER: Sure. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: His name is Roy Lovelady. 14 MR. LOVELADY: Exactly what am I reporting on? 15 MS. WILLIAMS: You were supposed to go have another meeting and if things have been continuing and 16 17 your observation on how you think things are going. 18 MR. LOVELADY: Another meeting with the 19 stakeholders? I actually did not have another meeting with the stakeholders. I met with Chief Jones probably 20 21 three weeks go. It was just like a lunch meeting. Me 22 and the vice president Erika Wynn (phonetic spelling) 23 actually met with Chief Jones. It was just regular conversation, not a whole bunch of getting a whole bunch 24 25 of stuff done.

I don't have a lot to report. I went through 1 2 some tragedy. So I've been gone. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: I'm sorry. MR. LOVELADY: Thank you so much. But I did 4 5 come back this week in full force. I gave a speech 6 yesterday. Basically I would just say that there's 7 still real issues here in Columbia. 8 One of the questions that you asked Mr. 9 De'Carlon was why do you think that the people are reluctant to work with him. My answer to that would 10 11 have been trust. The reason that I say trust is because 12 everytime you come to that meeting it's a trust thing. 13 So you trust that the information you give them they're going to record and report out. You trust that they're 14 15 going to get back with you and create a process. You 16 trust that they're going to communicate with you 17 effectively so that your voice is truly heard. But when 18 they don't, their trust is broken. 19 When I was just listening to the officer right 20 here speak, one thing that ran through my mind was 21 inconsistency. If police officers have the ability to 22 pick and choose what training they need and another word 23 that I heard him say is some officers may not just want 24 to show up to those type of trainings. I would say how do we know that when an officer is called that he really 25

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1	doesn't want to be there. I'm a teacher at a
2	cosmetology school and when I teach I teach consistency
3	so that you can get the same hair style even if it's a
4	different client. So if police officers are
5	consistently trained the exact same way, how can we say
6	that they are equipped to show up to any call.
7	Any questions?
8	MS. WILLIAMS: Are there protests still
9	happening?
10	MR. LOVELADY: Yes, the protests are still
11	happening daily. We're on our 102nd day. We're
12	reviewing our list of demands and thoroughly educating
13	ourselves so that we can then have effective change and
14	present you guys with some things that we really want to
15	see changed in Columbia, Missouri, because a lot of
16	times Columbia likes to report out that we're ahead of
17	the curve. I know that they just made a report that the
18	community policing project is good, but one question
19	that I asked Chief Jones is what does community policing
20	mean. And to me he told me that that means good
21	policing.
22	Well, we just gave money for good policing.
23	Like what are we going to do with that money? Are we
24	going to create programs for good policing? What does
25	real community policing mean, because that was the

answer that I received. 1 2 MS. WILLIAMS: Based upon what you heard Deputy City Manager and Officer Joshua McCulloch say, do 3 4 you think that some of the things that they are seeing 5 that may happen in the future, do you think that that 6 will change things? 7 MR. LOVELADY: I'm a firm believer of trial 8 and error. Trial and error has been happening at least 9 for the last eight years or ten years or twenty years. 10 So my big question and I even asked it in the meeting 11 was what is going to be different. When he asks about 12 reporting out, I said monthly as well as quarterly. Do 13 I think that change is going to come soon? I mean, it's just trial and error at the end of the day. If we're 14 15 going off exactly what we said or exactly what has been going on thus far, you can say to yourself doing the 16 17 same thing over and over again expecting a different 18 result is insanity. So to me I think we're in a system 19 built on insanity. 20 MS. WILLIAMS: Because one night I was 21 fortunate enough to watch a Go Live that you were doing 22 and you were with a prominent leader here and I heard 23 you say to that prominent leader things need to change 24 because you've been doing it this way for so long but nothing has changed. And I heard that prominent leader 25

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say to you well, we need the young people's voice. Do
you remember?
MR. LOVELADY: I know exactly who you're
speaking of.
MS. WILLIAMS: Right. So do you feel that
with so many younger voices being involved, do you think
that that's going to help?
MR. LOVELADY: I think the younger voices
being involved have the potential to help, but one thing
about younger voices is they're not consistent. So
they're here for the fight for a little while but they
fizzle out. I will say that the particular person that
I was speaking with on that live, I tried to reach out
to that particular person because she runs a branch that
I think can effectively make change. Yet she doesn't
report back. She doesn't answer phone calls.
MS. WILLIAMS: Communication again.
MR. LOVELADY: Yes, and communication is one
of the biggest barriers between all divisions of the
city, in my opinion.
MS. WILLIAMS: So how do you feel that we need
to change that communication and make it better so that
the people will be educated and change will happen?
MR. LOVELADY: My answer to that would simply
be a real system that we can hold people accountable to.

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1	Like if I make a complaint with the city, I need to see
2	that my complaint has forward movement. I need to see
3	that action is being action. Same with any process. We
4	need to know that this is step one, this is step two,
5	this is step three, and I know in some instances we have
6	that but it's not in a place where we can actually get
7	to the information and actually know what all the steps
8	are. Basically I hate to use this word because it's
9	used so often and it's transparency, but we need a
10	system that is built on transparency so that we can
11	actually know the appropriate steps to take and get
12	actual real change and results.
13	MS. WILLIAMS: So having a system maybe like
14	if a citizen had a complaint with a CPD officer, they
15	can be given like a number, a caseload number and they
16	can log into a system where they can see the results of
17	what is happening with that complaint. Would that be
18	something you would like to see?
19	MR. LOVELADY: Correct, yes.
20	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I think that is good
21	idea, because at least I know as a citizen something
22	that I can track what is being done with my case.
23	MR. LOVELADY: Correct. Any other questions?
24	MR. PRINGLE: I wanted to ask you real fast
25	about the black student athlete protest last week. What

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1	were your thoughts on that?
2	MR. LOVELADY: In my opinion, I think that
3	Mizzou did that protest so that they can seem inclusive
4	because if any of the teachers protest or do anything
5	outside of that, then they get fired or reprimanded. So
6	I think that was a way to be inclusive to the public to
7	let them know that Mizzou stands with them and it was a
8	real political move but we did attend and we did
9	support, but in my opinion I think it was just a simple
10	political move.
11	MR. PRINGLE: Do you know if there's been any
12	follow up since then?
13	MR. LOVELADY: Exactly, no follow up. I would
14	like to make mention of a video that has happened here
15	recently. I don't know if you guys have seen the video.
16	It's two of them. One where there was a group of white
17	boys fighting out in the south side of town. And one
18	police officer showed up to this big brawl. It's on
19	Facebook. And the suspect actually ran away and was not
20	handcuffed. But then in the same week we had a young
21	brother and sister that got pulled over for a pretextual
22	stop and then was told to get out of the car and if they
23	didn't get out of the car that they would be dragged
24	out. The young man said that he didn't want his car
25	searched. They said that they needed to search it

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because they see shake on the floor. They weren't in a 1 2 position to even see shake. Afterwards they were pulled out and handcuffed. 3 4 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you explain what shake is? 5 MR. LOVELADY: Shake is a weed residue, like 6 the crumbles of weed. And nobody has even spoken to 7 these incidents. If we're making forward motion, and 8 this is going on right here in Columbia, Missouri, it 9 shows white privilege and it shows that we have a 10 policing problem right here in Columbia, Missouri. Ιf 11 any of you guys would like to see those videos, I'll 12 email them to you. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: I'd like to see them. 14 MR. LOVELADY: I'll email them to you. 15 MR. PRINGLE: I'd like to see them too. 16 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you just email them to 17 Rose? MR. LOVELADY: I sure will. 18 19 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 20 MR. SMITH: Actual videos, not links if 21 possible. 22 MR. LOVELADY: Sure. 23 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 24 MS. GOMEZ: Thank you. 25 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you keep us updated?

MR. LOVELADY: T will. 1 2 v. APPROVAL OF MINUTES MR. FISHER: All right. Moving on to the 3 approval of the minutes from our August meeting. Are 4 5 there any additions, subtractions to the minutes? Ιf 6 not, is there a motion to approve? 7 MR. SMITH: So move, Smith. 8 MR. FISHER: Is there a second? 9 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I'll second, Boykin. MR. FISHER: All right. All those in favor of 10 11 approval of August meeting minutes, let it be know by 12 aye. Any opposed? 13 (Unanimous vote for approval.) VI. 14 REPORTS 15 MR. FISHER: We'll move on to reports. 16 Positive Connections and Ride Alongs. Anyone have 17 anything? 18 MR. PRINGLE: I need to give a report on the 19 public policy meeting August 27. Overall it was a 20 pretty productive meeting, well attended. The first 21 policy gone over was 208 Training. Chief Jones was also 22 there in attendance to provide a few responses as well. 23 Pretty much the most -- the biggest change to that 24 training policy had to do with adding a refresher 25 reintegration training for officers who take extended

leave or deployed with military service, anything like
 that.

Also something that Sergeant Alpers helped me 3 out with today, I had asked Chief Jones about the field 4 5 training program guide when an officer is sent out into 6 the field on patrol. It's a guide that they kind of 7 have to help them just acclimate patrol pretty much. 8 And Sergeant Alpers sent me a copy of that today. I 9 wouldn't mind sharing that with the Board maybe next 10 meeting kind of just talking about what we -- what 11 stands out in that guide to us, what we think are good 12 practices, what may be improved on, just something that we can better understand what an officer is thinking as 13 14 they're first going out on patrol.

15 But the training was the biggest module that was reviewed. There was also 326 which had to do with 16 17 adult abuse. Pretty much a heavy emphasis on CPD's 18 relationship with a part-time advocate that kind of 19 helps them when it comes to elder abuse, adult subjects under drugs, anything like that. They updated service 20 21 animals. Wasn't really anything too controversial 22 there.

408 Special Weapons, Tactics and Crisis
Negotiation. We kind of actually heard a lot about
crisis negotiation earlier today, but there wasn't too

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1	much change there either. A lot of talk about police
2	commendations and awards and how Chief Jones and the
3	force itself has kind of redone how that process plays
4	out to make it more impartial. It's more of a
5	third-party system that really gives out these awards to
6	officers who have gone above and beyond.
7	MR. FISHER: Were you the only board member
8	there?
9	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I was there.
10	MR. PRINGLE: Yeah, I forgot.
11	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: There was a few other
12	things I had notes on. There was a lot of discussion
13	about job requirements and they talked about, you know,
14	upping increasing the education levels, things like
15	that. With that obviously that means the price of
16	officers would go up because they have to weigh out the
17	education. That was something that Chief Jones talked
18	about that he was interested in looking into that
19	possibility of.
20	The biggest thing I brought up that I wanted
21	to talk about. They did talk about the choke holds a
22	little bit there. It wasn't part of the policy that was
23	talked up, but it was brought up by one of the citizens.
24	Something I haven't noticed I was going to bring up
25	later when we got to it but's in this part. Chief Jones

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1	said that he refused to remove it because he wanted to
2	keep it in there as a possibility for deadly force. It
3	was only to be used in deadly force. So they made a
4	comment if it was ever to be used, the officer would be
5	knowing that it is possibly going to lead to a deadly
6	force, which I thought was a very interesting statement
7	to hear with the use of choke hold and why it is left in
8	there as it's prohibited unless, whatever the writing
9	was for it, which I know we get to that part. That was
10	the biggest things that I saw that stood out to me in
11	the whole it was like two hours.
12	MR. PRINGLE: Yeah, just about.
13	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: It was pretty long.
14	MS. WIBBENMEYER: With regard to choke holds,
15	it's my understanding that Councilman Thomas has
16	requested an ordinance be presented to the City Council
17	and that should go forward in October which would
18	basically ban choke holds if it was passed.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: Ian Thomas?
20	MS. WIBBENMEYER: Yes.
21	MR. PRINGLE: Would that also cover What's
22	the other form of hold, Sergeant Alpers, the carotid?
23	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: There's the bar hold and
24	then the carotid.
25	MR. PRINGLE: Do we know if Rose, do we

know if that ordinance, would that cover both or just 1 2 the choke hold? MS. WIBBENMEYER: I didn't watch the meeting, 3 4 and literally on my way down my boss stopped me and 5 said, by the way, you should know this happened last night. So that's the extent of what I know. 6 7 MS. WILLIAMS: What's the difference? MR. SMITH: One interrupts air, one interrupts 8 9 blood flow. MS. WILLIAMS: Can I see the difference? 10 Ι 11 mean, I don't really want somebody to do it do it. 12 MR. SMITH: I'll do a demo if you'd like. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: I really don't know the 14 difference. 15 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I'm also going to describe them both in a little bit. 16 17 MS. WILLIAMS: Huh? 18 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I'm planning to describe 19 them both in a little bit when we get to that. 20 SERGEANT ALPERS: I have never been trained in 21 choke holds. 22 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I really don't know 23 the difference. When you say "choke hold," I'm just 24 thinking of --25 MS. HECKMAN-MCKENNA: I can send around some

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images from the NACOLE session from today that I took 1 2 screen shots. MR. SMITH: That was a great discussion. 3 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: It was amazing. 4 Ι learned a lot at that session. So I can send some 5 screen shots that I took that show the difference. 6 7 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you? Thank you. 8 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: They did add two new 9 policies, by the way, 604 which if I remember right that 10 was the combining of the fire department. So if there was a fire that there was that now new policy of how 11 12 they work with the fire department on handling those cases of arson and things like that. Then they added 13 818 which is a critical incident review and it seemed 14 15 very general because I didn't write any notes about it besides that information. 16 17 MR. PRINGLE: Didn't they say, though, the 18 firefighter one, that was just putting on paper what 19 they already were pretty much doing? 20 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Right. 21 MR. SMITH: Was that cooperating when making 22 entry or what was that specifically? 23 MR. PRINGLE: It was just kind of like the 24 process of the investigation when the fire marshals come in and just who's doing what. Chief Jones is big on 25

1 like this was already kind of our informal way of doing 2 things. We just wanted to put it on paper. 3 MR. FISHER: All right. Anything else? Thanks for going to those. 4 5 VII. OLD BUSINESS MR. FISHER: We'll move on to old business 6 7 then. We can talk about the NACOLE conference sessions 8 that have gone on since last meeting if there's anything 9 anyone wanted to bring up. 10 MS. GOMEZ: I would like to talk about session 11 23 on innovative police leadership training and the act 12 of bystander intervention systems. While I was reading the community police report in the policing update that 13 14 we got yesterday, that 150-page document, I noticed that 15 a leadership program like the ones discussed in the 16 session would really fulfill many of the goals of the Columbia policing plan intended outcomes and their key 17 18 actions to achieve the outcomes. 19 For example, a training session that's 20 oriented toward community and involved stakeholders. So 21 for example, in the report I was reading about their 22 trip to Memphis which was really interesting. So 23 thinking in terms of one of their sessions could be 24 about the history of racial inequality in Columbia and 25 have stakeholders present talking about that past.

And that it could involve a wide range of community instructors like one of their key actions to achieve the outcome talks about. A program like this could serve as a point of preference for promotions even and a capstone project like they talked about would serve as something that empowers officers to act as guardians like they talk about in their report as well.

8 It seems likes a development of a program like 9 this would be an actionable item that would bridge the 10 many disparate groups and conversations that are being 11 had. Like we talked about the traffic data and the 12 community stakeholders conversations that we're having 13 while we're waiting for data that something like this 14 might be actionable.

15 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I was really moved by that particular session as well. And like some of the 16 overview outcomes from that I found really interesting. 17 18 Like, for instance, they learned that like, and this 19 isn't surprising to me, they learned that officers were 20 as hungry for conversation and learning spaces outside 21 of work as regular community members. These workshops 22 afforded like a pretty unique two-way opportunity for 23 dialogue and understanding.

And we're already starting to do some of this work organically in Columbia. This panel made me wonder

like what such a project could actually do for our
 community. Yeah, I also was really interested in that
 panel.

MS. GOMEZ: Yeah, I was interested too in terms of it as police appreciation as well of getting the opportunity to, you know, enjoy company outside of work to get meals that are a part of that day from the community and really bridging the divide between whether it's perceived or actual community relations and police relations.

MR. PRINGLE: Ms. Carley, are you kind of picturing something like officers and community members going on the African American Heritage Trail?

14 MS. GOMEZ: Basically I'm picturing something 15 based off of what New Orleans does where it's a once a 16 month program 8 to 16 hours with different subjects each 17 month. You know, something that maybe includes the 18 Heritage Trail and includes different community 19 stakeholder groups in conversation but also education. 20 We have three colleges here, you know, that could 21 participate and I know that they're participating in 22 some of these data conversations but could teach.

23 One of the workshops that they talked about 24 that seemed to move a lot of people was about juvenile 25 brain development and how much that made a difference in 1 an officer's understanding. So like a day about that 2 could be really great. And yeah, just seems like a 3 really interesting idea.

MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Some topics that the New 4 Orleans program did and talked about in this session 5 6 like it involved like personal leadership, racial 7 equity, trauma-informed practices and self care and not 8 just for the community but for police too. There was 9 this emphasis that, of course, police are also 10 constantly involved in trauma and traumatic situations. 11 And community engagement, and I think that's something 12 we have going here in Columbia, I think we could do a better job of it as other people today have said. 13

14 MS. GOMEZ: I think too, you know, I know that 15 a lot of these topics are covered in the training that 16 police have, but I think the orientation towards peer 17 support and developing those relationships and also, you know, Columbia is kind of a unique city in that part of 18 19 the report was talking about the good rapport that often 20 exists between police and community. We could be a 21 leading city in Missouri for a program such as this 22 partly because we're not coming -- it just seems like a 23 good size city, a good number of universities, you know, 24 a good size police department. It seems like it could be a really good place to have something like this. 25

1 MR. FISHER: So that New Orleans program, 2 wasn't that like they took recruits and that was a part of their training? 3 MS. GOMEZ: They did like people who were two 4 5 years into the force or less basically which also makes 6 for a nice support group too for people who are entering 7 the force. 8 MR. FISHER: I wonder if it could be a part of 9 their field training. We can look at that guide and talk about it there. 10 11 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I had a little bit to 12 say on a different session too if we're good talking 13 about that one. 14 MS. GOMEZ: Would anybody be interested in 15 seeing more information about that or me mocking up some 16 sort of plan or anything like that before we move on? 17 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes. MR. PRINGLE: I'd be interested in it. 18 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. 19 20 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Very interested. 21 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. 22 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Well, another session 23 that I found particularly interesting and relevant, it was session 20. It was on bias. And it talked a lot 24 about, of course, like it was about how to listen for, 25

recognize and break down assumptions and conclusory language. One thing I keep coming back to that ties into implicit biases, implicit bias training, is this rhetorical disconnect, this like us versus them speech that I hear frequently like not just in our communities, like in general between the community and police forces.

7 And I mean, my instinct is that given the 8 power structure of police really need to be on the 9 leading edge away from this language since they're the 10 ones with more power than normal citizens. So I think 11 we really need to start speaking of us and like of all 12 of us instead of this us versus them rhetoric.

I really wish that everyone could have heard 13 14 this panel and especially members of the CPD, because I 15 do see CPD working hard to remove systemic bias as much 16 as they know how. This panel offered specific ways that 17 might be accomplished and it reiterates some of my 18 thoughts from last meeting that I'd love it if CPD considered sending a few representatives from the force 19 20 to the conference.

These representatives could then like come back and fill in the rest of the force on what they heard and what they learned and the conversations that they were able to have. I wanted to mention that. MR. FISHER: Anything else? Move on then to a

couple status updates. In terms of audits, the three of 1 2 us were trying to decide on a convenient time to meet. So maybe we can talk about that outside of this time. 3 We'll update again next month. 4 In terms of the case 2020-0004, if I read it 5 6 correctly, it seemed to be a new complaint. 7 SERGEANT ALPERS: So after discussions with my 8 investigator and Nicole, our legal advisor, we're going 9 to treat it as a new complaint. So it will not be an 10 appeal. 11 MR. FISHER: All right. Scratch it off the 12 list then. Next status update is the recommendation 13 regarding foot pursuits. I don't think there's 14 anything. 15 MS. WIBBENMEYER: The letter was sent on July 16 22 and no response received yet. 17 MR. FISHER: Training calendar request. Same 18 thing? 19 MS. WILLIAMS: So do we need to reach out 20 again or what do you recommend, Rose? 21 MS. WIBBENMEYER: It's really up to you as to 22 what you'd like to do. 23 MS. GROVER: Did you request anything in the 24 letter or we just made the recommendation? Did we ask 25 for feedback?

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1	MS. WIBBENMEYER: It will take me a little bit
2	to find it on my computer. Last line says your
3	consideration of these recommendations and your response
4	to this request is greatly appreciated.
5	MS. WILLIAMS: So I would like to hear back.
6	I'm not sure how to go about making that request, but I
7	would like to hear back something. Any suggestions from
8	the board?
9	MR. FISHER: I can send another.
10	MS. GROVER: Maybe just send another letter
11	with the previous letter attached and just say still
12	looking for follow up.
13	MR. PRINGLE: Get that by our next meeting.
14	MS. WIBBENMEYER: I can send another letter.
15	I did send a reminder email as well to the police chief,
16	not the city manager.
17	MR. FISHER: That's the same thing with the
18	training calendar. All right. Then we've got the
19	changes to Chapter 21. As far as I know, that hasn't
20	reached the Council yet.
21	MS. WIBBENMEYER: It is scheduled for It's
22	on the tentative agenda for September 21.
23	MR. FISHER: And our last update has to do
24	with the Disparity Index and Related Data.
25	MS. WIBBENMEYER: Before Sergeant Alpers

starts, I just want to let you know we have confirmed 1 2 Don Love for October 14. He apologized he got confused with the dates. So he will be here in October. 3 4 MS. GOMEZ: Thank you, Rose. 5 SERGEANT ALPERS: Where shall we start? 6 MR. WILLIAMS: The way you're rubbing your 7 hands, I was like oh, this is going to be serious. 8 MS. GOMEZ: Where would you like to start? 9 SERGEANT ALPERS: Wherever you most feel 10 comfortable. I'll explain the documents that I brought. 11 If you want to go to the big one. This is your yearly 12 report of cases. Just to kind of go through the breakdown so you can see it, the IA number is the number 13 we assign via IAPro software. 14 15 The received date, the allegations, the complainant's sex, complainant's race, the officer's PIN 16 17 number. That does not give an officer name, but that is just a reference for us for the member. The finding and 18 19 any action taken or days or hours suspended. 20 MS. WILLIAMS: What's the difference between 21 not sustained and unfounded? 22 SERGEANT ALPERS: How about I give everything 23 so we can all be on the same page? So a not sustained 24 complaint would be a complaint that shows evidence of 25 both sides of either being sustained or this occurred or

exonerated. It's kind of a -- it may or may not have 1 2 happened, but we really can't tell with the evidence at hand. 3 4 MR. SMITH: Are they the same -- Those are the same categories that we use that we see when we get 5 6 letters, right? 7 SERGEANT ALPERS: That's correct. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: When we what? 9 SERGEANT ALPERS: Whenever you receive citizen letters, that's the same stuff you'll see. An unfounded 10 11 complaint -- actually, I'm sorry, let me go to 12 sustained. Sustained complaint means there's evidence 13 to support that this event occurred or that this 14 misconduct occurred. An unfounded finding is there's no 15 evidence to support it whatsoever. So there's -- it's 16 an unfounded complaint. It's baseless or what was 17 described did not occur. And then an exonerated finding 18 means that the event occurred and a potential policy 19 violation occurred but there was a reason for that to be 20 allowed. So that's the breakdown of those reports. 21 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you give me an example? 22 An example of what? SERGEANT ALPERS: 23 MS. WILLIAMS: When it would be considered 24 exonerated? 25 SERGEANT ALPERS: I need to choose my words

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1	wisely here. Let's say that there's a complaint about
2	speeding and there was a reason for there to be the
3	officer to be speeding or, you know, running a stop sign
4	or running through a red light. If there was a legal
5	reason for that, that would be an exonerated example.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: I see one that says
7	discourteous disrespectful treatment of citizen but he
8	was exonerated.
9	SERGEANT ALPERS: Correct. Without having any
10	context to it, I wouldn't be able to talk to it. It
11	could be a number of things.
12	MR. SMITH: Just like the example of the curse
13	words that we've had before where you could consider
14	that discourteous.
15	SERGEANT ALPERS: In the heat of the moment or
16	the event that occurred. Me saying let me pick an
17	explicative could be an exonerated event by the chief.
18	It occurred.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm with you.
20	SERGEANT ALPERS: And then the chief believes
21	or the chain of command believes that it occurred for a
22	reason and it wasn't in violation of policy because of
23	the events that led up to it.
24	MR. SMITH: Sergeant Alpers, in the heat of
25	the moment it would be courteous to say sir, that's a

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1	mighty fine Glock Gen 3. Would you please put it on the
2	ground versus "drop the fuckin gun now. Do it now."
3	That might be considered a little bit discourteous, but
4	in the heat of the moment it's justifiable because you
5	want the person to comply, put the gun on the ground and
6	go home and everybody goes home with the same number of
7	holes that they started with. Might that be a good
8	example?
9	SERGEANT ALPERS: Yes, sir.
10	MR. SMITH: Thank you.
11	MR. PRINGLE: The ones that are just labeled
12	no misconduct alleged, how are those even filed? How do
13	those come up when there's no misconduct actually
14	alleged?
15	SERGEANT ALPERS: Are you asking for an
16	example or how those are determined?
17	MR. PRINGLE: Both.
18	SERGEANT ALPERS: Okay. So an example would
19	be somebody files a complaint and the complaint is that
20	they're being harassed by the police. There's no policy
21	that says police can't harass people because being
22	stopped for I'm just using examples here. Please
23	don't read into it being stopped for legal
24	justification is not harassment. There's no policy or
25	administrative rule that describes harassment by an

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1	officer. So that's an example. Again, as I discussed
2	it before, I get complaints from people who are very
3	angry, some people who can't put their feelings on paper
4	so they will provide me with this information and I have
5	to decipher through their information and what I believe
6	they're trying to tell me, because sometimes they don't
7	pick the phone up or they won't return phone calls or
8	they still can't describe it when we do talk. So if
9	they can't clearly define to me what is going on and
10	there's no policy that really sits with their summary of
11	the events, this is what we would put for that such as
12	no misconduct. Again, without having context to the
13	case and whoever, I don't know who the three are that
14	are going to be coming to my office, we can get into
15	that and I can show you and give you context to it. Or
16	even, I don't know if, Nicole, if you saw it or, Darryl,
17	if you saw it, I don't know if we talked about a no
18	misconduct case or not.
19	MR. SMITH: I can't recall.
20	MR. PRINGLE: But it's still an investigation?
21	SERGEANT ALPERS: Yeah, it's a cursory
22	investigation that we look at or potentially a
23	supervisor could look at and at the end of the day it
23 24	supervisor could look at and at the end of the day it ends up going to the chief, goes straight to him. If we

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1	that complaint, then we will provide that information to
2	the chief and say we don't believe there's any
3	misconduct that they're speaking of that falls under our
4	policies, if that makes sense.
5	MR. PRINGLE: That makes sense.
6	SERGEANT ALPERS: Any other? All right.
7	Moving on. We'll do the small piece of paper well,
8	the bigger writing just the single page. And I sent you
9	all a map of the beat breakdown, but I think Rose told
10	me that you probably wanted how many officers were in a
11	beat.
12	MS. GOMEZ: Yes.
13	SERGEANT ALPERS: I broke that down. Now, we
14	have to be careful giving these numbers as solid numbers
15	because it fluctuates and changes throughout the year.
16	This was taken from the last active roster from each
17	year. So it might fluctuate based upon personnel
18	changes, people being sick, people getting adjusted,
19	people leaving, being open for 8 months out of the
20	12-month year.
21	When I was supervising road officers, we
22	didn't have somebody on one beat for almost six months
23	during the day shift. So it's a fluctuating number.
24	It's a living and breathing document. Questions about
25	that?

MS. GOMEZ: Is the proportion generally the 1 same or would that change too? 2 SERGEANT ALPERS: I think it's going to, and 3 4 I'm speaking on behalf of somebody that I probably shouldn't be speaking upon, but just as an observer most 5 likely it's based off of calls for service. Just 6 7 looking at the higher ones, it's generally the higher 8 calls for service areas. So you see for an example last 9 year, I'm sorry, 2018 Beat 30 went from 12 officers to 9. I can't account for that, and I don't want to 10 speculate but it could be calls for service dropped from 11 12 the year prior. Whereas Beat 80 went from 9 to 10. I 13 will tell you as being here for as long as I have, 80 14 beat has grown significantly and the calls for service 15 there have arisen significantly. So I can only imagine 16 if I was putting my officers somewhere I would want to base that off of calls for service so we're adequately 17 18 covering the city. 19 MR. SMITH: How's the alignment going to 16 20 beats versus 8? Is it just subdividing these 8? 21 SERGEANT ALPERS: Right. It's going to be 22 subdivided -- It's going to be difficult to put together 23 _ _ 24 MR. SMITH: Based on this. SERGEANT ALPERS: -- information like that. 25 Т

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1	think it's a good idea because you take a big area and
2	you condense it down into a small you condense it
3	down into a smaller area and you can have officers that
4	are more in tune with that smaller area. If you take,
5	for example, Beat 80, Beat 80 goes from I-70 on the east
б	side of town. It wraps all the way down to the
7	southeast part of the city down through the south part
8	of the city up and around, encompasses a huge area. And
9	we tell these officers go be responsible for this beat.
10	Three of the most shoplift stores in the city of
11	Columbia are in Beat 80. They're not going to have time
12	to be in tune with their beat. So the way that Chief
13	Jones has set this up, I believe, would become the
14	officers are being better in tune with who they're
15	serving.
16	MR. SMITH: Thank you.
17	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Because I'm fairly new,
18	Beat 70D, what is that?
19	SERGEANT ALPERS: That's downtown. That's
20	right here. Large amount of commercial and residential
21	crammed into a small space.
22	MR. FISHER: And very little crime.
23	SERGEANT ALPERS: What's that?
24	MR. FISHER: And very little crime, calls for
25	service.

SERGEANT ALPERS: I would say very little 1 2 reported crime. Other questions? MS. GOMEZ: Not about that page. Thank you. 3 SERGEANT ALPERS: I figured you were getting 4 5 to the big one. So let me preface this by saying this 6 is not my data. This is not what I do. And we have a 7 dedicated person to this data. He prepares this. He's 8 our criminalist that prepares all this information. So 9 I can't speak 100 percent to it. If there are questions 10 that I cannot answer, I will get that information for 11 you. And also '18 is on one side, '19 is on the other 12 side. So you'll have to tell me which one you're asking

14 MS. GOMEZ: I think my main question is, I was 15 wondering if there was a way that we can get access to, 16 like we talked about last time, what it is that people saw when they were doing plain search or what they 17 18 thought they smelled when they were doing odor searches 19 to sort of figure out what that disparity was between 20 what was actually there versus what was perceived was 21 there.

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about.

SERGEANT ALPERS: So I think that is a -that's some of the stuff that we lack whenever we collect data from traffic stops is that it's just not a requested thing. There's no way for me to tell you

exactly what it is. 1 2 MS. GOMEZ: Officers wouldn't report what it 3 is that they thought they saw; they would just say plain 4 view search? SERGEANT ALPERS: Maybe, maybe not. 5 MS. GOMEZ: So there's a chance? 6 7 SERGEANT ALPERS: Yeah. You're talking about 8 16,000 contacts or incidents that we would have to 9 search 16,000 to see if they put in the notes what they smelled or what they saw. 10 11 MS. GOMEZ: Right, it would be like searching 12 other rather than getting to check off a data point and 13 then the data wouldn't be necessarily all equal because 14 some people might and some people might not. 15 SERGEANT ALPERS: Correct. When I was a senior officer, somebody that's been here for awhile, I 16 17 would always enter notes into my call because my mind 18 would not serve me correctly or there would be something 19 that I wanted to put in a note because I didn't want to 20 forget about it. So I would enter that data in there. 21 For a brand new officer who is 22 years old, has never 22 done this job before, doesn't understand the intricacies 23 and the questions that he or she might get, it might not 24 be something that they're inputting and I think when you listen to the traffic stop committee talk about that, 25

there's so much data that we could collect that maybe we 1 should collect. But then now you're adding compounding 2 work on to more and more and more. 3 MS. GOMEZ: Oh, definitely. I think the 4 5 reason I'm particularly interested in this is because 6 there's that disparity between what people think they 7 see and what is actually seen. So in terms of the 8 software's capability, I know the data that group is 9 going to look into these kinds of things further but 10 there is -- I mean, I don't know that you would know 11 this necessarily. Is there capacity in the software to 12 have other things added? 13 SERGEANT ALPERS: I'm sure there is, but I 14 would hate to say yes or no. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. SERGEANT ALPERS: Just because of this 16 17 technology. It feels like you could build something; 18 but without having somebody here that knows that stuff 19 inside and out, I would hate to say yes or no. 20 MS. GOMEZ: And then I know that you might not 21 be able to speak to this either, but in terms of that 22 disparity that we talked about last time, too, do you 23 know what might be causing that or what's happening 24 there? 25 SERGEANT ALPERS: Again, I would -- I don't

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want to even speculate. I just don't -- I don't know. 1 2 I don't know if there is an answer and I think that's 3 been the question for years since the traffic stop data 4 started coming out. MS. GOMEZ: Oh, sure, sure. I don't mean the 5 6 overall disparity between traffic stops. I meant of not 7 finding things. 8 SERGEANT ALPERS: I think that's part of it. 9 That's why we have this why is this question always the 10 question that we're asking. Without getting into the 11 psyche of everybody involved, I don't know that we'll 12 get that answer. I just don't know. Again, I don't 13 think it would be prudent for me to even talk to it. Sure, sure. Do you mind if I look 14 MS. GOMEZ: 15 this over for next time and ask you more questions? 16 SERGEANT ALPERS: Absolutely. 17 MS. GOMEZ: Okay. Great. Thank you. Rose, do they have an end date for when they're trying to get 18 19 the reports together? 20 MS. WIBBENMEYER: For the community 21 engagement? 22 MS. GOMEZ: I thought it was supposed to be 23 around October. 24 SERGEANT ALPERS: I think you said October 16 25 or October 19.

October 19. 1 MR. PRINGLE: Okav. 2 SERGEANT ALPERS: I do have a list of things 3 for the appropriate time to talk about. MS. GOMEZ: Thank you. 4 5 VIII. NEW BUSINESS 6 MR. FISHER: All right. Moving on to new 7 business. We've got community outreach and community 8 involvement. I can't remember why this was on there. 9 Is that like a place holder or is MR. SMITH: 10 it always there? 11 MR. FISHER: I think I've tried to keep it 12 there but it's moved around. 13 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I think we did talk a 14 little bit about it last time and we had this as a place 15 to talk more about our ideas, things to that effect. In terms of this, I did want to mention that I have a 16 17 contact with ABC 17 Fox 22 that might be able to help us 18 set something up. I'm wondering if we, by we I mean 19 like the chair, vice chair, have any interest in doing 20 some sort of news interview to let the public know more 21 about what we do. Would you like me to reach out to see 22 if that's even something I can try and put together? 23 MR. FISHER: Yeah. I mean, the more that we can get out in front of people the better. 24 25 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I will get in touch with

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1 that contact. I have no idea if he'll be able to do 2 anything but I'll try. MR. FISHER: If there's nothing else, we'll 3 4 keep that on there and keep thinking about outreach. 5 Out next item is the policy recommendations on 6 the proposed change. So I think it was sent out. We 7 can talk about it, any ideas or thoughts, however the 8 alignment worked out. NACOLE had a session on it today. 9 If you were able to watch that, you might have some more 10 information. I think you said you had some things to 11 talk about. So ahead. 12 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I'd love to make a few 13 comments just like about sort of the recommendation or 14 the suggested policy change that I'd like to put on the 15 table for us to talk about. So I mean, the way that the 16 policy currently reads is that strangle and choke holds 17 are prohibited except where the officer reasonably 18 believes there's an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to him, herself or a third party and 19 20 this action is the only reasonable means at the time to 21 stop that threat. That's what we heard about earlier as 22 well. 23 And I also did find Chief Jones's response to that really interesting. I still would like to talk 24 25 about a suggested policy change to prohibiting all choke

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holds, including the safer carotid hold. 1 2 In NACOLE's session today, the session was called an examination of police initiated neck 3 4 restraints. The panelists included a sergeant on the LA PD who used to be a trainer on defensive tactics and use 5 of force. Another was the head medical examiner in LA 6 7 County for decades and had like so much experience. 8 They described the two types of choke holds. So there's 9 the -- I can't really do it on myself but I'll send you 10 all the images that I screen shotted. There's the bar 11 arm choke holds that effectively restricts air and it's 12 pressing the front of the throat and then there's the 13 carotid restraint and that's more pressing like on the 14 carotid artery and that restricts blood flow and oxygen 15 to the brain.

16 They were both very clear that on a 17 nonresisting person the carotid is a relatively safe 18 maneuver. They went into a lot of detail on the anatomy 19 and the disabling effects of both. Ultimately both the 20 sergeant and the medical examiner, they talked about how 21 dangerous the carotid hold is too. It can lead to fractures of critical structures in the neck. I did 22 23 take some screen shots of that too. I'll send all of 24 that out to you all.

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MR. SMITH: The carotid can lead to that?

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1	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes. Let me continue
2	and this might answer that question. The most dangerous
3	aspect to this is when a suspect is resisting or trying
4	to escape, which ostensibly they're going to do when
5	they're suffering in a choke hold. So when they are
6	resisting, that hold is really going to shift. It
7	becomes like this dynamic situation that's always
8	changing. It's not like you're just able to hold in
9	that one place. When the person is resisting, it's
10	going to keep shifting around. And it can and often
11	does result in a compression of the front of the neck
12	which is much more dangerous to people.
13	There was also a lot of conversation
14	surrounding underlying medical conditions especially
15	related to the heart, to seizure disorders and
16	anti-depressants that can lead people to die even with
17	properly held carotid holds. There are other factors
18	that I just want to mention because I found it really
19	distressing and inhumane. One of those is when done
20	correctly, this hold is going to cause the suspect to
21	lose consciousness probably within about 10 to 15
22	seconds and that causes many people to defecate and
23	urinate themselves which is, you know, it's a pretty
24	humiliating thing.
25	Finally, Sergeant I'm going to mispronounce

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1	his name was it Steiger (phonetic spelling) spoke
2	about the necessity of constant training on this kind of
3	hold like weekly on carotid holds if they are to be done
4	correctly. It seems really unlikely that this could be
5	something that could be maintained given how overworked
6	our police force already is. I just want to say given
7	how dangerous even the carotid hold was described by a
8	doctor, a medical examiner who has done this work for
9	decades, and this LA PD sergeant, I do suggest proposing
10	a policy change that forbids the use of choke holds.
11	MS. GOMEZ: I thought I don't remember who
12	said it, but I thought the idea of it being completely
13	taken out of policy was also interesting because then it
14	speaks to sort of the if in the same policy where it
15	says, you know, obviously if you're trying to save your
16	own life, then you're going to do things, right, that
17	you need to whether or not they're approved. It speaks
18	to sort of that being one of those things rather than at
19	all okay or ever okay. It speaks to the life saving
20	defense.
21	MR. SMITH: Where it was treated as just
22	another form of
23	MS. GOMEZ: Of self defense.
24	MR. SMITH: self defense, treated like
25	another deadly weapon.

1 MS. GOMEZ: Exactly. 2 MS. HECKMAN-MCKENNA: Like I would, especially based on what I heard today and the bit of research I've 3 4 done, I would definitely agree with that. I do think it 5 has to be treated as a deadly weapon if it's going to be 6 used at all. 7 MR. SMITH: Isn't that consistent with what 8 the current policy is? 9 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes, but I am still suggesting given how dangerous it is even with people 10 11 even if it's done perfectly correctly, you cannot know 12 if people have underlying medical conditions. So my 13 suggestion would be to ban it. 14 MS. GOMEZ: I think the fact that like 15 Sergeant Alpers mentioned that nobody is trained. 16 There's no training on a choke hold for the Columbia 17 Police Department, correct? 18 SERGEANT ALPERS: I have never been trained, 19 but that's not to say that there's somebody has not ever 20 been trained. 21 MS. GOMEZ: Sure. 22 MS. WILLIAMS: You may have somebody who comes 23 from the military who is now an officer. 24 MS. GOMEZ: Since the police department 25 doesn't train for it, maybe it makes sense that it's not

in there in the same way that, you know, billy clubs 1 2 were also not in there as an approved weapon, right? 3 SERGEANT ALPERS: So we're comparing it to 4 billy clubs? I want to make sure that I'm understanding. 5 6 MS. GOMEZ: No, basically I'm trying to 7 express that obviously there are some weapons that 8 police do not use and there are some forms of restraint 9 that police do not use. But if you're fighting for your 10 life, you're going to do things that you might not 11 otherwise do. Since people aren't always trained in 12 choke hold, that would be one of those things that you might do in self defense but you should not be doing --13 14 SERGEANT ALPERS: Just to restrain a subject. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Exactly, which would mean that it maybe doesn't need to be in the policy as a tactic at 16 17 all because it's not an approved tactic. 18 SERGEANT ALPERS: Correct. Then I think if we 19 read the policy it talks about using it -- let me 20 understand. I'm not in a position to argue for or 21 against this. 22 MS. GOMEZ: Sure. 23 SERGEANT ALPERS: So I'm going to be vague 24 with you. It sounds like you're saying to take it out 25 but we can still use it in a deadly force application?

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1	MS. GOMEZ: Basically what the person on the
2	NACOLE session was talking about was that by taking it
3	out of the policy completely demonstrates that it's not
4	an accepted practice worth discussing. And so my
5	question was if it's simply thought of as a last resort
6	method that you're just using to defend yourself, why
7	would it be in the policy anyway if you're not trained
8	for it, if it's not something that people should be
9	doing, you know, it's sort of like any other attack that
10	you wouldn't do, if you had to poke somebody in the eye
11	or something. You're not going to list poke somebody in
12	the eye.
13	SERGEANT ALPERS: I'm tracking now. What
14	you're saying is that in the event I ended up using some
15	sort of maneuver out of self defense, preserving my own
16	life, it would fall under the deadly force policy as a
17	use of deadly force. So for an example our officers
18	anytime that somebody uses deadly force it's reviewed
19	under deadly force applications. That's where it would
20	be reviewed at is under there instead of a policy that
21	would allow you to use a choke hold to restrain a
22	subject potentially.
23	MS. GOMEZ: Right. Or, yeah or, you know,
24	just not be in the policy.
25	SERGEANT ALPERS: If I wanted to use a

gigantic concrete brick to smash --1 2 MS. GOMEZ: Exactly. So that it's only in the case of basically life and death that you're defending 3 4 yourself that it would ever come up. So it's not like 5 you've got in your policy I'm going to use a brick only under these circumstances. You don't even have it in 6 7 there because it's not something that would be 8 acceptable under any other circumstances. 9 SERGEANT ALPERS: Okay. I understand that, 10 yes. That sounds in Scott's opinion the opinion of the 11 City of Columbia or the city police department, yes, 12 that sounds reasonable. 13 MS. GOMEZ: Thank you for the back and forth 14 about clarifying that. 15 MR. BOYKIN-REYNOLDS: Before you leave, I have a question. So if a firearm was used on a suspect, 16 17 there's a procedure, correct, after that gets found the 18 police officer fired their firearm, right? Usually 19 there's a process like a review process of a firearm 20 being used? 21 SERGEANT ALPERS: Right. 22 MR. BOYKIN-REYNOLDS: Is there a same review 23 system if a choke hold is ever used? SERGEANT ALPERS: I don't know because I've 24 never seen a choke hold used. It would be -- give me an 25

example of a choke hold being used. 1 2 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I'm just -- My thought process I thought when he said that when somebody 3 chooses to use -- a police officer chooses to use a 4 5 choke hold they know that they're using it in a deadly force, like they're using -- that suspect is probably 6 7 going to be a lost cause, that mindset that I got. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: First you've got to determine 9 if CPD views it as deadly force. MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: If the chief made the 10 comment saying that a choke hold -- if somebody chooses 11 12 to use a choke hold, they're using it in a deadly force and knowing that the possibility that person they're 13 14 putting in a choke hold may not pass. So the example he 15 gave that night was they walked into a house and this 16 person was on top of this lady stabbing her and getting 17 ready to put a knife to her throat. You're too close to 18 the suspect and the victim to use a weapon because you could miss the suspect and hit the victim. 19 So in that 20 situation a hands on situation would be what would be 21 the possibility of getting him off of her and putting 22 them into that choke hold position would be what he 23 perceived as an acceptable motion knowing that you're 24 probably going to lose him but you're going to be saving 25 So that was the example. Of course, I'm her.

1 paraphrasing how it was --

2 SERGEANT ALPERS: Yeah, I know what you're 3 talking about.

MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Which was pretty much the example he gave. When you give an example, it makes somewhat sense in that situation. My concern is what I would like to understand is that if that happened, then I would want it to be reviewed just as if you were using a gun to shoot somebody. There's a review of that police officer and the reasons they use that.

11 SERGEANT ALPERS: There would be a review of 12 the use of force no matter what. If we used -- In that 13 specific situation that you're talking about, if we used 14 some sort of -- what are the names of them?

MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: The carotid hold and the bar hold.

17 SERGEANT ALPERS: One of those and the subject's life was taken, it would be treated just the 18 19 same as if they had shot that person or took a brick and 20 hit them with that. No matter what, if we use force on 21 somebody, it's going to go through a chain of command 22 review. Just because we do something doesn't mean it 23 wouldn't be reviewed. Does that answer to your question 24 make sense?

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MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Yeah. I just wanted to

make sure that I understand because like I would never 1 2 have thought in my mind that a choke hold -- I mean, obviously I know it caused the force but to think that 3 if you put somebody in a choke hold you would need to be 4 5 in the mindset that this is going to possibly kill the 6 person you have in the choke hold. So my thought was I 7 don't feel like that is explained well enough in a 8 policy to understand that so that a police officer can 9 be held accountable for using that and having that accountability of knowing that that is exactly what it 10 11 was instead of I didn't know that could happen.

12 SERGEANT ALPERS: It would be just the same as 13 if we shot at somebody and during the review they found 14 that shooting was improper. So they would be in 15 violation of the deadly force policy, application of 16 that deadly force.

17 Same situation if an officer reasonably believed that in order to accomplish this goal of saving 18 19 somebody's or their life they applied the choke hold or 20 some sort of choke hold or whatever and he didn't 21 perish, it's still going to be reviewed to see if it was 22 even justified from that standpoint. Same example that 23 you were giving. So I think we really -- it needs to be 24 distinguished or it is going to be distinguished or 25 however this plays out is this a choke hold for a deadly

force application or is this a choke hold for 1 2 restraining somebody. MS. GOMEZ: I mean, I think since it's just 3 4 not necessarily trained for everybody that it just might be worth taking out of the policy to show that this is 5 6 not a place that does that unless, you know. 7 SERGEANT ALPERS: Deadly force application. 8 MS. GOMEZ: Yeah. 9 MR. FISHER: Any other comments? Anyone from 10 the public have any thoughts on this? 11 MR. LOVELADY: I just wanted to speak on the 12 choke hold policy again since it's fresh. I can't think 13 of any reason why we would do a choke hold policy even 14 the example that the chief gave, if I put a choke hold 15 on somebody from behind that I have a knife, don't I run the risk of being stabbed? If we're not being trained 16 17 on it and we're not doing it, what's the problem with 18 removing it? I mean, we can set the example. If we're 19 not doing it and we're consistently saying that Columbia 20 does not do that, what's the problem with removing it? 21 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: May I ask a question? 22 MR. LOVELADY: You may. 23 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: So, you know, speaking 24 as yourself or as people's defense, does removing it 25 sound more appealing or does forbidding it sound more

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1	appealing? I'm really just curious.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: Or do you see them as the same?
3	MR. LOVELADY: I kind of see them as the same.
4	I'm the victim of a choke hold. When I explained it to
5	the chief, he said that that wasn't a choke hold. Even
6	when I sent my information to the particular person,
7	even changing the wording of the policy still gives it
8	power. So in my opinion how about we just delete it in
9	totality. I mean, I don't care how you explain it or
10	what example you give. It's simply not going to be
11	right because in one way or another it's going to end in
12	death or some kind of handicapping because when you cut
13	off oxygen to the brain, I mean, what happens next. You
14	can leave a regular person brain dead. In my opinion,
15	why we do choke holds? Make it plain to why we would do
16	it and then I would be in support of it. No matter how
17	you explain it, I can't see a reason of why it would be
18	okay.
19	MS. GOMEZ: I'm really glad that you're here
20	to share your opinion on this. Thank you.
21	MR. LOVELADY: No problem.
22	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: That's basically exactly
23	what I was going to say. Like I'm really compelled by
24	Carley's idea and your corroboration of just removing
25	the policy and suggesting the removal.

MR. LOVELADY: I mean, so many times they 1 2 consistently say, and I've spoke to several different officers, is we flat out don't do it. If we flat out 3 4 don't do it, let's flat out remove the policy. Why have it then. 5 MS. WILLIAMS: 6 MR. LOVELADY: Correct. Because it's a safe 7 haven for them. It's the loophole that allows them to 8 get away if that one time somebody does do it and it's 9 not reported, because if you look at my police file, it 10 never said that a choke hold was applied to me and it 11 happened behind fireworks. 12 MS. WILLIAMS: Excuse me? MR. LOVELADY: It happened behind fireworks 13 14 because I threw my fireworks in the car and left my hand 15 on my door. Immediately a choke hold was swooped under 16 and applied. It's not in my record. Was I a threat? 17 But it wasn't viewed as a choke hold. 18 MS. GOMEZ: I'm sorry that you experienced 19 that but thank you for sharing with us. 20 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Thank you. 21 MS. GOMEZ: It sounds like we could maybe make 22 a motion. 23 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I move to remove the 24 choke hold and strangle policy. 25 MS. WILLIAMS: Would we do it as a

recommendation? 1 2 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: It's policy 300.11.4. 3 MR. SMITH: This is just to remove it from CPD 4 policy? 5 MS. GOMEZ: I second the motion to recommend 6 that we --MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Remove that policy. 7 8 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. Thank you. 9 MR. PRINGLE: It would be your direct language here, right, Heather, we're just going to replace all 10 11 that and just say are prohibited? Striking over 11.4? 12 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes. MR. FISHER: There's been a motion and a 13 14 second so I'll do a roll call vote on it. Boykin-15 Rudolph? 16 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Yes. 17 MR. FISHER: Fisher? Yes. MR. FISHER: Grover? 18 MS. GROVER: Aye. 19 20 MR. FISHER: Heckman-McKenna? 21 MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes. 22 MR. FISHER: Pringle? 23 MR. PRINGLE: Yes. MR. FISHER: Seamon? Did she leave? Smith? 24 25 MR. SMITH: Yes.

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MR. FISHER: Williams? 1 2 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. MR. FISHER: Gomez? 3 4 MS. GOMEZ: Aye. 5 MR. FISHER: All right. Sounds like it 6 passed. We'll send another letter to the chief and city 7 manager and hopefully get a response. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: We will get a response. 9 MR. FISHER: All right. 10 MS. WIBBENMEYER: Before you continue on, you may want to have kind of a similar issue on next month's 11 12 agenda. By that time we might know what the legislation 13 is because it may be helpful if this is something you feel strongly about to send report to Council in support 14 15 of whatever you think that should be. 16 MR. SMITH: Rose, would it be beneficial to 17 send ours first so that the CPRD opinion is before the 18 Council? 19 MS. WIBBENMEYER: Since I didn't watch the 20 Council meeting and I don't know what was discussed, I 21 don't know necessarily. 22 MR. SMITH: I think --23 MS. WIBBENMEYER: It would really depend upon how you want to approach it. 24 25 MR. SMITH: It never hurts to lead. I'd

rather be the head than the tail. 1 2 MS. WILLIAMS: I agree. MR. SMITH: Under the tail is something that's 3 4 kind of unfriendly. 5 MR. PRINGLE: It was unanimous too. 6 MR. SMITH: Absolutely. 7 MS. WIBBENMEYER: So that would take another 8 motion to send report to Council to say whatever it is 9 you want to say. 10 MR. SMITH: I move to send a report to Council 11 as quickly as possible with the recommendation that was 12 just passed in the prior vote. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: I second. 14 MS. WIBBENMEYER: Before you go too far, the 15 recommendation that was just passed was to change or to remove it from the police policies. I believe what the 16 Council is looking at is creating an ordinance to 17 18 prohibit it, which are very different things. 19 MR. SMITH: I recommend that we send a report 20 to Council with our recommendation that the policy be 21 removed, not prohibited. 22 MS. WILLIAMS: Second. 23 MR. FISHER: All right. We'll do another roll 24 call vote. Boykin-Rudolph? 25 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Yes.

1	MR. FISHER: Fisher? No. Grover?
2	MS. GROVER: Aye.
3	MR. FISHER: Heckman-McKenna?
4	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Yes.
5	MR. FISHER: Pringle?
6	MR. PRINGLE: Yes.
7	MR. FISHER: Smith?
8	MR. SMITH: Yes.
9	MR. FISHER: Williams?
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
11	MR. FISHER: Gomez?
12	MS. GOMEZ: Yes.
13	MR. FISHER: All right. It passes. Anything
14	else on that?
15	All right. Next item is the public request on
16	the nonlocal law enforcement. Did everyone get a chance
17	to read it? It was an email that suggested another
18	change on policy. Any thoughts or ideas?
19	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I will say it's a little
20	bit different than what I thought they were talking
21	about. I thought it was like Rose explained it to me
22	when I asked her about it. I thought it was talking
23	about other outside law enforcements coming in where
24	this was actually talking to me felt more like civilian
25	stepping in and helping. I was a little confused by

that trying to contrast from what I got. 1 2 MR. FISHER: Is Benjamin here by chance? Would you want to come up and answer some questions and 3 4 clarify some things? 5 MR. SCHULZ: What would you like to know? 6 MR. FISHER: I've just got a couple questions. 7 Did you kind of write this yourself or were there like 8 sources? 9 MR. SCHULZ: So I did a bit of research. Ι wrote this myself. I did get some assistance from 10 11 another citizen by the name of Doug Mann (phonetic 12 spelling.) But I wrote this myself. 13 MR. FISHER: Did you see any other cities or 14 jurisdictions doing the same thing? 15 MR. SCHULZ: I looked for examples. I was not 16 able to find any, but I did find examples of this sort 17 of thing of being a problem in other areas and I found 18 it interesting that Missouri state law does technically 19 open this loophole where yes, the police can under certain circumstances enlist the involvement of people 20 21 who are not sworn peace officers. 22 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? 23 MR. SCHULZ: Yes, I can. I'm sorry. I'll go 24 ahead and repeat all that. I am not aware of a 25 regulation like this in another city although I looked

for examples. I did prepare this specifically because there have been incidents in current events in other cities where there have been troubling and maybe not entirely ethical or legal collusions between the police and persons who appear to be taking the law into their own hands.

7 And considering that state law currently does 8 allow certain collaborations between sworn peace 9 officers and civilians under certain circumstances and 10 that Columbia police policy does also explicitly allow 11 it it seemed worth closing that loophole.

12 This is kind of a digression I know from the earlier proposal about local versus nonlocal law 13 14 enforcement. That turned out to be a very tricky issue 15 and is what led me into this one because there are so 16 many situations in which there are legitimate reasons 17 for local and nonlocal law enforcement to collaborate 18 that it's very difficult to tease apart and although 19 there's reasons there to be concerned, it's difficult to 20 find a clear separation whereas there is a fairly clear 21 separation between people who are sworn peace officers 22 and people who are not.

23 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Do you have any like 24 examples of the situations that this became an issue? 25 MR. SCHULZ: I'd be happy to compile a bigger

list, but one rather high profile one was back in July 1 2 in the city of Philadelphia back when the protests were at their height. There was a considerably large mob of 3 like armed white men with clubs and guns roving about 4 5 the city essentially beating people up. They beat up a 6 reporter. They were caught on film. They did this in 7 full view of the police and were seen to have actions 8 with the police. It's unclear whether or not they had 9 official sanction, but it is very clear that they did 10 have an informal understanding with uniformed police officers and that not only were the police not 11 12 intervening but they didn't seem to consider that what 13 was being done was law even though it plainly was.

14 MR. PRINGLE: I have a question about so the 15 last two sentences in your first paragraph, it seemed 16 like they kind of cancel out everything that follows. Ι 17 was curious about just what were you thinking when you 18 drafted officers must refuse all other offers of outside 19 assistance except from other duly authorized peace 20 officers acting in accord with their official duty. 21 This policy does not prohibit officers from soliciting 22 or receiving information as part of the criminal 23 investigation. I guess those two don't flow as well 24 with the rest of what you drafted, especially you already kind of have at the very end this policy does 25

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1	not apply to anyone helping with an investigation or
2	apprehension. Kind of what was your thinking there?
3	MR. SCHULZ: So the thinking there is that
4	having enlisting someone to say like carry a gun,
5	control the crowd or apprehend a person or any number of
б	things is quite different from saying like do you know
7	what happened here, does anyone recognize this person.
8	And that it would be really difficult to make a policy
9	change that hamstrung the police ability to investigate
10	a crime versus the police ability to say you now have
11	the right to act with the force of violence against
12	people in the public and that's the difference. The
13	police investigating a crime instead of asking questions
14	or receiving information is quite different from the
15	police saying you are now authorized to use violence
16	against other members of the public and that will be
17	considered a law enforcement activity.
18	That clause is in there specifically so
19	there's no confusion because especially with under
20	Doug's advice and after I thought over it as well, it
21	would potentially be an un a completely unfeasible
22	change if it could be interpreted to say that oh, the
23	police can't ask questions, the police can't receive
24	information. That would never work. But it does seem
25	reasonable to say the police cannot collude with other

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1	people who are not let me rephrase. The police
2	cannot enlist others who are not sworn peace officers to
3	act in the role of the state's monopoly on violence.
4	The police can ask questions. They can't make you a
5	goon or a thug on their behalf.
6	MR. SMITH: What happens when people effect
7	citizens arrests?
8	MR. SCHULZ: Which I've heard of such a thing.
9	I guess, and no disrespect, how often does such a thing
10	happen.
11	MR. SMITH: Someone is breaking into your
12	vehicle, someone assaults you, you restrain them until
13	the police show up.
14	MR. SCHULZ: You're not doing that on behalf
15	of the police. The police are not charging you to do
16	it. You're doing that of your own volition. Missouri
17	state law, especially because we have a very strong
18	castle law, already like authorizes you to use force up
19	to deadly force as long as you're within the confines of
20	your own private property. If that's all of the case,
21	probably the police are not even on the scene.
22	MR. SMITH: So then Sergeant Alpers is out and
23	God forbid something happens and someone draws a firearm
24	and has him pinned to the ground. Like any normal human
25	being is going oh, shit, help me, help me. How does

that -- what do you propose apply? He's asking for the
 help of a citizen.

MR. SCHULZ: And if you read through the whole 3 text though, it is not completely prohibited but it 4 5 would actually fall under like he would be requesting 6 the assistance which is already permitted in Missouri 7 state law in apprehending a person who needs to be 8 arrested or who has escaped arrest. He'd be like I am 9 requesting your help to apprehend this person who is clearly committing a crime. Missouri state law says I 10 11 can do that. The policy recommendation says you can do 12 that. You can just -- You cannot do it outside of that narrow circumscription and you have to keep all the 13 details after the fact which I think is another 14 15 important like aspect is that the person involved in 16 that action is known and recorded and accountable if 17 they act improperly.

18 MR. SMITH: I honestly think your policy is19 looking for a problem that doesn't exist.

20 MR. SCHULZ: Well, I understand that it could 21 come up though. I admit it is proactive and you could 22 say this might not be an issue. With all due respect, 23 we're kind of in an unstable political moment in the 24 United States and it seems like a time to try to stay 25 ahead of problems where we can because, to be blunt,

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1	personally I don't see a reason to leave this loophole
2	open.
3	MR. PRINGLE: That answer kind of explains
4	this a little more to me. You're drafting this for its
5	like giving the officers the power to summon the aid
6	but if anyone offers that aid, that's an automatic no?
7	MR. SCHULZ: Correct.
8	MS. WILLIAMS: You want to do this as
9	preventive?
10	MR. SCHULZ: Yes. And that Mr. Smith's
11	comments are correct that I am not aware of this being a
12	problem in Columbia but as it has been a problem in
13	other areas and as it's a deeply concerning problem it
14	seems worth acting on early rather than later.
15	MR. SMITH: So no one can offer aid to an
16	officer and the officer cannot accept such aid?
17	MR. SCHULZ: Can you give a motivating
18	example?
19	MR. SMITH: That was a clear statement of what
20	your policy is proposing.
21	MR. SCHULZ: Yes, sir, that is correct.
22	MR. SMITH: So if an officer comes upon a
23	scene, and I'm carrying it out to something that's just
24	very, officer comes upon a scene, hot scene, little girl
25	is about to be attacked by a naked man with an

eight-inch chef's knife, he trips getting out of the 1 2 patrol car. He cannot ask a citizen to help the little girl? 3 MR. SCHULZ: He can do so because he would be 4 5 doing so in the course of arresting a person which the 6 policy change expressly allows for. 7 MR. SMITH: But the person cannot say I'll get 8 him for you? 9 MR. SCHULZ: No. That said I'm sure there are a large number of other like legal allowances for that 10 11 person to intervene to stop the situation which is to 12 say --If there are other -- If the 13 MR. SMITH: person can intervene otherwise, then where is this 14 15 policy if that person has a legal right to intervene 16 otherwise, then this policy has absolutely no effect. 17 MR. SCHULZ: But the situation you're 18 describing is one in which there is a clear and very 19 specific situation. The intent here, and certainly 20 there's room to talk about the details but I still feel 21 strongly about the wording that's there, is that there 22 have been cases of politically extremists gangs of 23 people who have understandings with the police and who 24 have acted to keep order especially in protest areas in 25 cities that have had much more violent protests than

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1 Columbia has. So you could say well, that hasn't been a 2 problem in Columbia and let's hope that it doesn't become a problem in Columbia. 3 MR. SMITH: That is criminal activity. 4 That 5 is criminal intent. 6 MR. SCHULZ: Yes, it is. 7 MR. SMITH: And that can be addressed through 8 existing law, through existing policy, existing 9 whatever. Having more, you know, more law or more 10 ordinances is not going to stop that from happening. 11 MR. SCHULZ: I might ask a counter question. 12 MR. SMITH: Sure. 13 MR. SCHULZ: On the other hand, under what 14 situations can you imagine that the police would 15 legitimately need to accept an offer that didn't involve 16 the apprehension of someone already committing a crime, 17 a specific person committing a crime, because in your 18 example we're talking about a specific person who's 19 already in the commission of a crime. The police show 20 up. It's clearly happening. But that's quite different 21 from say let's imagine, you know, that suppose I and 12 22 of my friends show up with rifles one day. It's a 23 heated day. There's been a lot of protests. I say 24 well, I think those folks on the other side are causing 25 trouble and the police go gosh, you know, I think they

are. You know what. Maybe you could help us make sure 1 2 things don't get too unruly. Is there a legitimate reason to say that the police would need to do that; 3 that the police would need to without a clear like paper 4 5 trail or a public record enlist even informally people 6 who are not trained, who are not publicly accountable, 7 who aren't the police to act in a public safety 8 capacity. Is there a reason they would need to do that? 9 MR. SMITH: It is highly unlikely given my 10 ability, et cetera, because the liability fall on police 11 and everything else because as soon as someone gets 12 hurt, you talk to X and they said you might want to give 13 us a hand and liability train starts running down the track and you start getting into checks with lots of 14 15 zeroes. 16 MR. SCHULZ: Although there are cases in which 17 those checks unfortunately do get written and they do a 18 lot of damage to the cities involved. You can easily 19 turn that argument to say why not have the city prohibit 20 this exactly so that they do not end up in such a 21 situation. 22 MR. SMITH: And prohibition won't do a damn 23 thing. MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I have a situation that's 24 not an arrest situation. Say there was a car accident 25

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right out here in the intersection here. One police 1 2 officer shows up to respond and asks the assistance of other civilians around to help direct traffic until 3 4 other people arrive. Technically what you are assuming to me that would be assisting help from a non public 5 6 health public safety officer to assist in a situation but it's not to arrest or apprehend someone. 7 8 MR. SCHULZ: It does fit that definition, yes. 9 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: So that would technically be not allowed by the policy you are looking at? 10 11 MR. SCHULZ: That's a good question. I would 12 say that no, it's not. I will also say that I would be 13 -- well, actually I don't know if Sergeant Alpers would be the one to speak to this because I don't want to put 14 15 him out but I wonder to what extent that have the 16 Columbia police ever enlisted civilians to direct 17 traffic on their behalf. Is that a situation that --18 not like hypothetically but it realistically could 19 actually occur. 20 MR. SMITH: What about a mass shooting, mass

20 MR. SMITH: What about a mass shooting, mass 21 shooting, number of people down, they come in. Their 22 first job is to stop the active threat. So as they go 23 by pull out tourniquets, pull out stop, quick clot, 24 whatever agent they have and toss it to people and say 25 apply tourniquet, hold pressure. As we stabilize the

scene, we'll get the med behind us and backfill. 1 2 Accorded by your policy, could not do that because 3 they're enlisting citizen help. MR. SCHULZ: Perhaps but I actually don't see 4 5 -- I do not see how that would prevent people from 6 assisting. 7 MR. SMITH: By your policy it does. 8 MR. SCHULZ: It prevents the police from 9 expressly directing those people to assist. 10 MR. SMITH: But they did and they supplied 11 equipment. 12 MR. SCHULZ: Yes, they did. 13 MR. SMITH: And they expected them to assist. MR. SCHULZ: Wouldn't that place them under 14 15 the same liability argument that was made earlier which is to say, you know, if you give someone who hasn't even 16 17 maybe been first aid trained, you're like do first aid. 18 MR. SMITH: Covered by the Good Samaritan 19 statutes of the state of Missouri. 20 MR. SCHULZ: That is so. But again, I don't 21 see -- I don't see the policy preventing the right thing 22 from happening in that situation. I do see what you're 23 saying. Yes, those people would need assistance. 24 MR. SMITH: What you're saying is your policy 25 applies when you want it to?

No, sir. What I'm saying is that 1 MR. SCHULZ: 2 the police have a very specific public safety function and that it's important that the separation between them 3 and the rest of the public remain clear and that their 4 5 activities remain circumscribed to that public safety 6 function. 7 MR. SMITH: I'm as confused as a baby in a strip club right now. 8 9 MR. PRINGLE: Going back to your example about when you talk about what happened in Philadelphia in 10 11 July. You're talking about the people who were 12 attacking the Christopher Columbus statues. When it 13 came to those groups, I don't think they were ever actually like semi deputized or even really I guess 14 15 offering assistance to the police so much as the police 16 just being indifferent to what they were doing to 17 protesters. So how would the policy really I guess hold those officers like accountable if there really wasn't 18 19 ever that magic transaction of hey, can you guys go 20 handle them. It's more of a police indifference than actual active come help us by beating them up. 21 22 MR. SCHULZ: So the importance here is that 23 there will not be the excuse that you could be like oh, 24 we enlisted those people to help us keep order, because that's the other side of that is it might be that that 25

1	didn't come under scrutiny but if it did come under
2	scrutiny the fact is it would be as simple as oh, we
3	enlisted those folks to help us keep order and that is
4	all well and good like that's allowed.
5	MR. PRINGLE: I guess the police just being we
6	didn't see it even if they're plainly seeing it.
7	MR. SCHULZ: That does appear to be at least
8	what happened in the moment in the situation, yes.
9	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I kind of have a question
10	that you might be able to answer. Have there been any
11	incidences where a police officer may enlist a civilian
12	to help in any situation?
13	SERGEANT ALPERS: Are you asking me?
14	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: Yeah.
15	SERGEANT ALPERS: You're going to have to give
16	me an example.
17	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: That's what I'm just
18	trying to figure out. Have you ever noticed any
19	incidences where that might be a possibility of whether
20	it is to help you direct traffic in an accident
21	situation or help you provide aid to a mass casualty
22	like his example was, whether it was to, you know, help
23	apprehend somebody when you're in a hot pursuit or
24	things like that.
25	SERGEANT ALPERS: I've asked somebody to help

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1	me with aid of another person. Traffic control is kind
2	of dangerous because if you ask somebody to go out and
3	run traffic or keep traffic control and they get hit,
4	that's a problem. Apprehending somebody, I've never
5	done that personally. I can't speak for the 175 cops
6	here over the last hundred years we've had a police
7	department. I think we have a policy that covers this,
8	though. Do you have policies up?
9	MR. PRINGLE: I can get up there real fast.
10	SERGEANT ALPERS: 340.3.2 No. 5. It's under
11	code of conduct.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: Can you read it, please?
13	SERGEANT ALPERS: I'm going to. 340.3.2
14	subsection 5. The wrongful or unlawful exercise of
15	authority on the part of any member for malicious
16	purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other
17	improper use. Obviously I can't speak to where he's
18	going to because I'm not going to assume I know
19	everything that he's speaking to, but I think that as a
20	generalized policy where if I've given an illegal order
21	for somebody that would be covered in policy under
22	performance, in my opinion. So if I'm missing
23	something, then that's discussion among you all.
24	Have you got that, Travis?
25	MR. PRINGLE: Yeah.

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1	MS. WILLIAMS: My question to you, sir, is is
2	there did you know about that policy first?
3	MR. SCHULZ: Yes, I did and I had interpreted
4	that to mean officers doing things like soliciting
5	favors or using their authority to wrongfully intimidate
6	people for reasons outside of their official capacity,
7	things of that nature. So I did, in fact, look through
8	and notice that I made the proposal because I didn't
9	feel as if that particular regulation covered the
10	example that I was thinking of.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: So how can you take that
12	proposal that policy and incorporate what you're
13	thinking? Not totally do away with that policy but add
14	to that policy. How would you do that? How would you
15	do that?
16	MR. SCHULZ: Well, ma'am, if I understand the
17	nature of the question, I would say a lot of the
18	examples that people have brought up had specifically to
19	do with things like administering like medical aid and I
20	would not at all object to say like adding a clause like
21	that to the proposed amendment. That seems perfectly
22	fine and reasonable. Now, that said, it still seems
23	worth again like directly circumscribing, you know,
24	those kinds of provisional authorities to the degree
25	we're able because if a police officer says, you know,

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1	help this person, they're bleeding out, that's one
2	thing. If a police officer says like these people have
3	become violent where these people is not a well defined
4	person, it's not someone suspected of a crime, you could
5	argue oh, well, they're giving an unlawful order, but by
6	the same token there are constructions of situations
7	that aren't too difficult to imagine where the order
8	could be judged lawful and, for instance, the police
9	could say, oh, no, under Missouri state law we formed a
10	policy to apprehend people who are engaged in crimes.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: So have you tried to meet with
12	the police chief to get a firm explanation of what that
13	policy actually means?
14	MR. SCHULZ: No, ma'am, I have not spoken to
15	the chief of police.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: Can I make that recommendation
17	for you?
18	MR. SCHULZ: Yes, you may.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: I do. Just to see exactly what
20	the chief's definition of that policy means.
21	MS. GOMEZ: I would be interested, too, and
22	like if the idea of militia covers that because I think
23	that having a policy that protects against issues like
24	you're talking about is important whether or not
25	something like that has ever come up. We have laws that

not everybody necessarily follows. That's sort of the 1 2 point of them. But I do think it sounds like there might be the policy that covers that. So maybe Ms. 3 4 Williams is right in talking with the chief next would 5 be a good idea just so that we can all get on the same 6 page too. 7 MR. SCHULZ: I will do so. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: Because I don't want to assume what it means. I mean, I really want to know exactly 9 10 how does the chief interpret that policy. 11 MR. SCHULZ: That is a very good question. Ι 12 would like to know. I will speak to him and I will be 13 happy to report back at the next meeting. 14 MS. GOMEZ: I appreciate your work on this and 15 taking the initiative to do something like this. 16 MR. SCHULZ: Thanks for taking the time to 17 read my proposal and give me comments. I appreciate it. 18 MR. PRINGLE: This is good citizenship. So 19 thank you. 20 MS. GOMEZ: It is. 21 MR. SCHULZ: If there's nothing else, I'll let 22 you all go. 23 IX. GENERAL COMMENTS BY PUBLIC MEMBERS AND STAFF 24 MR. FISHER: So we've got some homework. We'll think about it and pick it up if it comes back 25

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1	around. Next item is general comments by public members
2	and staff.
3	MS. GOMEZ: I have a quick question actually.
4	In terms of I know that we're looking into getting a
5	training schedule, do we have access to the exact
6	breakdown on number of hours of all of the types of
7	training that police undergo? Sergeant Alpers, is that
8	accessible to us?
9	MS. WIBBENMEYER: Do you mean that CPD does
10	with the officers or do you mean what's required under
11	state law?
12	MS. GOMEZ: What's required that CPD does and
13	what's required by state law.
14	SERGEANT ALPERS: I can get all that for you.
15	MS. GOMEZ: That would be great. Thank you.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: Before you leave, Sergeant
17	Alpers, to go back to something that we were talking
18	about earlier that I was trying to process my brain
19	around because the exoneration still kind of gots me
20	wrapping around in my brain because we had a case where
21	a woman felt that an officer was being rude and
22	disrespectful to her. That's what I was trying to
23	process, Darryl. And I don't understand how that, an
24	officer approaching someone and being demeaning and
25	speaking rudely to someone could be considered justified

and needed in order to do his job. I don't know if some 1 2 of the board members know the case I'm talking about. 3 SERGEANT ALPERS: So that was phrased as a statement. 4 What's the --5 MS. WILLIAMS: I need you to explain to me how 6 that in that scenario that would be something that would 7 be justified to the point that it would be exonerated. 8 SERGEANT ALPERS: Well, I can't speak to the 9 findings that supervisors made. So that would be for 10 you to ask the supervisors in that specific case. 11 MS. WILLIAMS: I know they ended up making a 12 recommendation for that particular officer, but I just couldn't wrap my brain -- that was the case I was 13 14 thinking of when you were talking. 15 SERGEANT ALPERS: I think I know which one 16 you're talking about where we sent a backup. Again, I 17 couldn't speak for the supervisors and the decisions 18 that they made or the findings that they came up with. 19 I don't have an answer to your question. 20 MS. WILLIAMS: All right. Because we never 21 heard back. After we made the recommendation, we never 22 heard back the results of our recommendation. I was 23 just -- that's what I was focused on when you were 24 explaining that. Not someone being told to put a gun 25 down.

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1	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Are you talking about
2	the case where he was already on the ground?
3	MS. WILLIAMS: Oh, no, not that one.
4	SERGEANT ALPERS: Are you talking about the
5	basketball court?
6	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
7	MR. SMITH: With regard to training, we've got
8	a number of new members and I think it would be useful
9	to have use of force training, ethics training, et
10	cetera, and incorporating within the use of force
11	training some scenario-based training.
12	MS. WIBBENMEYER: Right now with COVID that's
13	why we signed you all up for the NACOLE conference so
14	you can get all your virtual training through those
15	sessions which I believe are available either live or
16	then via recording through December. So that's what
17	we've been doing at this point. If you want more than
18	that, we will have to find a time and a room which is
19	basically this room.
20	MR. SMITH: Do people think they're getting
21	good use of force training with regard to what NACOLE is
22	putting out? I have not seen anything that's been
23	really what I would consider comprehensive. They have
24	that one two-and-a-half hour session.
25	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: I agree with you I don't

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1	think it's been comprehensive. I do like the idea of
2	getting Like I had a one-on-one session with Sergeant
3	Alpers earlier this month which was very useful and
4	helped me understand some things. I think it would be a
5	good idea to have training. I don't know how that
б	happens during COVID.
7	MS. WILLIAMS: I don't know about anybody else
8	but due to COVID I'm cool with doing virtual.
9	MS. HECKMAN-McKENNA: Trying to do use of
10	force training virtually, that might be really
11	difficult.
12	MS. WIBBENMEYER: As a board or commission,
13	you would have to have an in-person meeting. Right now
14	if you wanted training, it would be here in this room at
15	a time that this room is not in use by another board or
16	commission, because if you notice, Sergeant Alpers is
17	having to sit way off to the side because of the spacing
18	you all need. So there's very limited spacing in here
19	and this room is in pretty high demand right now because
20	there's so many boards and commissions that need to meet
21	and need the spacing.
22	MS. GOMEZ: I'm incredibly interested in
23	training, but to be honest with the spike in cases I'm
24	very much trying to limit my time in public. I
25	basically go here and to the grocery store.

1 MS. WILLIAMS: I agree. MR. SMITH: That's something that we need to 2 keep on the agenda if we ever get clear of COVID. 3 4 MS. GOMEZ: Yeah. MR. SMITH: If not, we need to put on body 5 6 suits and get it done. 7 MS. GOMEZ: Definitely. 8 MR. PRINGLE: Do you believe the NACOLE 9 conference has given enough training on search and seizure? 10 11 MR. SMITH: No. 12 MR. PRINGLE: I think that's something that 13 can always be good for the board. MS. WIBBENMEYER: That would be something that 14 15 if someone here wanted to do the presentation or knew 16 someone they wanted to do the presentation, we could add 17 that sort of session to a regular meeting as a speaker. 18 You already have a speaker lined up for October. So the 19 next available date would be November. 20 MR. PRINGLE: Didn't we have Sergeant Alpers 21 do a search and seizure training once? 22 SERGEANT ALPERS: Yes. 23 MS. WILLIAMS: And we had an attorney come 24 once. I think it was a city attorney, wasn't he? He 25 was an attorney.

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1 MR. PRINGLE: The prosecutor? 2 MS. WILLIAMS: No, I think it was way before you came. I think it was in my first year. 3 4 MR. FISHER: Those are things we can make a list of. Any volunteers to do the training. I'm not 5 6 authorized to do search and seizure. Any other 7 comments? Sergeant Alpers, you said you had some things. 8 9 I figured you'd just camp out up here. 10 SERGEANT ALPERS: So I just wanted to touch on 11 a few things from tonight's meeting that I saw. The 12 first thing is the resource app. The one you 13 downloaded, is it blue with a hand and then three 14 people? 15 MR. PRINGLE: The one I downloaded, it's just 16 the CPD shield. 17 SERGEANT ALPERS: I need my other phone. So 18 the name of the app is COMO Resource. It's blue. This 19 is not put on by CPD. This is from the health 20 department, I believe. This has a very comprehensive guide to resources within the city and the county. 21 22 MS. WILLIAMS: Can you say the name of it 23 again? 24 SERGEANT ALPERS: COMO Resource. It might be 25 Resources. It's blue. COMO Resource and Referral

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1 Guide. It's blue. It has a hand with looks like three 2 family members above the hand. MS. WILLIAMS: Does CPD use that? 3 SERGEANT ALPERS: This is new. We just got an 4 5 email about it today or yesterday, one of the two. So I 6 would hope so. It used to be on a paper pamphlet. So 7 we used to hand those out --8 MS. WILLIAMS: Yellow? 9 SERGEANT ALPERS: -- to individuals who were in need of that stuff. Just going through it today, it 10 11 does have a significant amount of resources. 12 I heard there was talk today during the CIT presentation about the communications and I think it 13 came from you about the questions that are being asked 14 15 and what they're doing. Joint communications isn't a 16 part of CPD. The county runs that. So when you were 17 asking the question about what can they do to 18 accommodate that, I don't know what the proper 19 channeling would be to try to get to them. So we are 20 not in charge of them. We can give suggestions, but a lot of it is based off their accreditation. As Officer 21 22 McCulloch pointed out, ProQA which is their software 23 system, and it asks all these specific questions and it 24 goes through and then generates a call name and would generate officers be going to it. It's a very in depth 25

digital questionnaire. Even me calling, if I called in 1 2 an incident right now, they would put me through ProQA if I called on my phone. If I just told them, hey, my 3 number is 1 Adam 20, they would still put me through 4 5 ProQA even though I would just tell them what was going 6 on. 7 MR. FISHER: Kind of like a flow chart kind of 8 thing? 9 SERGEANT ALPERS: It's a digital flow chart. We get all these -- we can see all the questions. 10 The 11 questions are just sometimes crazy like all the 12 questions that they're asking to get to the point. And 13 it can -- well, I'm not going to speak on that. That's 14 not my arena. Always muddying the waters sometimes. 15 There is a -- I think you were kind of alluding to this, and Josh didn't touch on it, and 16 that's fine, he's not a dispatcher, there's a course CIT 17 18 for dispatchers. They get the same training but from 19 the standpoint of being on the phone and talking with 20 somebody in crisis instead of seeing them face to face. 21 I sent you all an email from the Missouri CIT 22 Council. So everybody should have gotten that. It kind 23 of gave you some information about CIT, the training that goes on and we're actually featured on the home 24 screen with a picture of one of our officers in uniform. 25

1 So there's information about that.

2 Talking about a CIT team, and I would 100 percent agree with you and Officer McCulloch that we 3 4 I will give you -- I got to love you for need a team. 5 it, wanting five or six people to be on this team. Ι 6 will give you an example of Portland, Oregon. Portland 7 is a very progressive town in regards to mental health, 8 Seattle, and these are just ones that I follow because 9 they're the leaders in it in my opinion in the police 10 world. They have a population of 654,000 people roughly 11 minus the metro area so just Portland proper. They have 12 900 officers. From what I gather, they have eight sworn 13 and six civilian on that staff. So you're talking 14 people for this team of a town roughly 700,000 people, 14 15 probably more.

MS. WILLIAMS: One person can't do it all.

17 SERGEANT ALPERS: I agree. But trying to get five people to be on a team, as you said, you're not in 18 19 charge of the budget, it would be very difficult. Ι 20 don't speak the budget stuff. That's not my wheelhouse. 21 Just to kind of give you an idea of the sizes of these 22 teams for the size of the city. We roughly have 120,000 23 people with 175 officers. Trying to get a team that big 24 would be very taxing.

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MS. WILLIAMS: Even though there's a need?

SERGEANT ALPERS: I can't disagree with you. 1 2 I don't disagree with you one bit. Trying to put 3 together a team like that, that would be taxing on the 4 patrol division. 5 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: How many do you think 6 that it would be possible to have for a team like that 7 in the current state that we're at right here? 8 SERGEANT ALPERS: Realistically? One or two. 9 We struggle to staff the road in just the uniform patrol division. So, you know, you try to take five or six 10 11 people to be a full-time mental health liaison team, 12 you're pulling a lot of resources away, a lot. I know it doesn't sound like a lot. But five cops coming off 13 14 the road is a lot, a lot, a lot. 15 Talking about training. 16 MS. WILLIAMS: That's sad. That really 17 saddens me. I'm being so serious. 18 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: How many officers do we 19 have? 20 SERGEANT ALPERS: I think our authorized 21 strength is 170 something, I believe. Don't quote me on 22 it. It's close to something like that. 23 MS. WILLIAMS: 172?192? Wow. 24 SERGEANT ALPERS: But you're talking about detectives, patrol officers, my job, command staff 25

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1	members, supervisors. So it's not like 170, 180 cops on
2	the road. You're talking from the top to the bottom.
3	So talking about training, POST requires us to do X
4	amount of training a year and they give us specific
5	training that they give us. We don't get to pick that
6	training. That is mandated by POST, which is the
7	governing body for training for peace officers. So we
8	don't get to pick that. We have to go to that. That's
9	not an optional thing where we just can't go. If we
10	don't make our POST hours, we can have our license
11	suspended. We can have it taken away from us. We can
12	deal with sanctions inside the police department.
13	Now, outside optional training, it's dependent
14	upon the officer and on what track they want to go in
15	their career. For me, mine was traffic, investigations
16	and management. So that's kind of the track that I've
17	gone. Now, I'm a CIT certified officer. I applied to
18	do that because I felt strongly in it and I think we
19	need it.
20	It's kind of track based on how you want to go

in your career. I'll address your training for the next meeting in October. I reached out to one of the academy instructors and asked him about the CIT training. He said -- I'm going to get some clarification from him. I kind of hit him off the hip tonight. It is modeled off

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1	the original Memphis model and the St. Louis model and
2	it is POST approved. So POST has they've seen it,
3	they've looked at it, they've approved it. It's
4	considered POST credit hours. Learning objectives are
5	the same as Missouri CIT. So I don't know if it's the
6	same but it could very well be. I don't know the
7	answer. So you might get 40 hours at the academy and
8	then go to the Missouri CIT sanctioned training and get
9	another 40 hours for the basic course.
10	MR. SMITH: CPD is using the Missouri CIT or
11	are you doing
12	SERGEANT ALPERS: I mean, the Missouri CIT
13	Council is who we go through. I'm not I wouldn't be
14	comfortable answering the curriculum and all that.
15	MR. SMITH: I understand.
16	SERGEANT ALPERS: It was also brought up by
17	Mr. Lovelady about the complaint system to be able to
18	check in. Chief Jones has already tasked me with that
19	quite awhile ago. It is a matter of developing a web
20	page and being able to extract the data from IAPro and
21	dump it into that web page and keeping it secure. What
22	kind of data do we put out there, how much access are we
23	allowing because we don't want to put personal
24	information out there and somebody else get somebody's
25	personal information. We are in talks with IT about

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1	developing that web page. Like everything else, it
2	takes time. It's something that I can't just turn on
3	overnight. That is in the works. That's been in the
4	works for quite some time now. That's all the notes
5	that I have.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: They tell me I talk too much.
7	MR. FISHER: Any other comments?
8	MS. WIBBENMEYER: I sent you all an email on
9	Morley Swingle's Search and Seizure Guide. He writes
10	the best guide of search and seizure law in Missouri.
11	You have that. Feel free to read it at your
12	convenience. It will tell you all about search and
13	seizure law and what all the cases say.
14	MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: It's 228 pages.
15	MR. SMITH: It's a quick read.
16	MS. WIBBENMEYER: Yes. He actually is a
17	really good writer and he writes novels too. It's more
18	interesting. The POST requirements are on the Missouri
19	Department of Public Safety's website. I was trying to
20	copy the link, but my computer is not cooperating right
21	now. So if you go to just search Missouri Department of
22	Public Safety Peace Officer Standards and Training, it
23	has all sorts of links and all sorts of information from
24	that page. That's a good resource for you as well.
25	MS. GOMEZ: Thanks, Rose.

1 х. NEXT MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 14, 2020. 2 MR. FISHER: All right. Anything else? If 3 not, our next meeting is October 14. ADJOURNMENT 4 XI. MR. FISHER: We need a motion and a second to 5 6 adjourn. 7 MR. SMITH: Motion to adjourn. 8 MR. BOYKIN-RUDOLPH: I'll second that, Boykin. 9 MR. FISHER: All those in favor, let it be 10 known by aye. All opposed. 11 (Unanimous vote for approval.) 12 MR. FISHER: We're adjourned. 13 (The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	I, Beverly Jean Bentch, RPR, CCR No. 640,
4	Certified Court Reporter with the firm of Tiger Court
5	Reporting, LLC, within the State of Missouri, do hereby
6	certify that I was personally present at the proceedings
7	had in the above-entitled cause at the time and place
8	set forth in the caption sheet thereof; that I then and
9	there took down in Stenotype the proceedings had; and
10	that the foregoing is a full, true and correct
11	transcript of such Stenotype notes so made at such time
12	and place.
13	Beverly Jean Bentch
14	
15	Beverly Jean Bentch, RPR, CCR No. 640
16	
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