UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

No. 4:16-CV-180-CDP

CITY OF FERGUSON, MISSOURI,

Defendant.

STATUS CONFERENCE VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CATHERINE D. PERRY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

JUNE 4, 2020

APPEARANCES:

Independent Monitor: Natashia Tidwell, Esq.

Courtney A. Caruso, Esq.

HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP

For Plaintiff: Jude J. Volek, Esq.

Amy Senier, Esq.

Charles Wesley Hart, Jr., Esq.

Megan R. Marks, Esq. Nancy Glass, Esq.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For Defendant: Aarnarian (Apollo) D. Carey, Esq.

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United States District Court

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(Produced by computer-aided mechanical stenography.)

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(Proceedings commenced at 2:07 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. We are here in Case No. -- in the case of United States of America versus Ferguson, Case No. 4:16-CV-180. We are here for a status conference, and I -- or status hearing. I have attorneys on the -- by videoconference, and I'd like to start by asking the lawyers who are here to introduce themselves for the record who are on video. So for the Department of Justice.

MR. VOLEK: Hello, Your Honor. This is Jude Volek for the Department of Justice. Also participating by phone or listening by phone are Charles Hart, Amy Senier, Megan Marks.

THE COURT: Can you -- can you slow down a little,
Mr. Volek? I'm having trouble hearing you. I'm not sure.
You're a little garbled. Go ahead.

MR. VOLEK: Also on the phone --

THE COURT: So you're here. Yeah.

MR. VOLEK: I'm here by video. By phone, we also have Charles Hart, Amy Senier, Megan Marks, and Nancy Glass along with Kate Smith, Simran Chahal, and Caitlin Quinn, who are also members of the team.

THE COURT: And for the -- for the City of Ferguson.

MR. CAREY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's Apollo Carey with the City of Ferguson.

THE COURT: All right. And for the Monitoring Team.

MS. TIDWELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Natashia

Tidwell is on along with Courtney Caruso.

MS. CARUSO: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And we -- good afternoon, Ms. Caruso.

All right. And so we do have, I know, people who are on the telephone. We have people participating or listening in on the telephone.

This is a status hearing to allow the Consent Decree

Monitor and the lawyers for the parties to the Consent

Decree -- the Department of Justice and the City of

Ferguson -- to report on the status of the reforms agreed to

by Ferguson in the Consent Decree.

The attorneys are appearing by videoconference, and the public is listening on a telephone conference line. We will have a transcript of the hearing prepared and put on the Court's website no later than tomorrow. It will go up as soon as possible.

So I know there are people listening in on the call.

Because court is open to the public and because of the

coronavirus pandemic, this is, at this moment, the best we can

do. I do want to remind all the people listening to the call

and the lawyers, of course, who already know this, that it is

the policy of the United States Courts that there can be no

photographing, recording, or rebroadcasting of any court

proceedings, including this one. We are glad to provide

access by phone since we can't have everyone here in person,

but any violation of this rule or any recording or other broadcasting could result in sanctions, including denial of entry to future hearings or any other sanctions that might be deemed necessary by the Court. So I hope everyone will respect that, and so we can proceed in -- in accordance with our policies.

So I did -- as I set out in some earlier orders, it was necessary for us to continue the public hearing that had been scheduled for April 23rd. We usually have quarterly hearings, and the April 23rd hearing had to be continued because of the pandemic. We're glad that we have some method of holding this hearing, although I realize it's not as good as it would be if we had in-person hearing and that the public would be able to be in the courthouse in person.

I hope that by the time of our next hearing we will be able to go back to in-person hearings, although we will, for the foreseeable future, be having social distancing limitations for all in-person hearings in the courthouse, but I do hope that we'll be able to be back in person soon, and I do welcome the lawyers and the people who are listening on the telephone call.

Before this hearing, we did give an opportunity for people to send in comments to the Monitor, and so I have received some of those, but before we begin with the reports from the Monitor and the lawyers, I will start by saying that,

I mean, in addition to the pandemic, obviously, we all know this is a very difficult and very sad time for our country because of the killing of Mr. George Floyd in Minneapolis. There have been demonstrations in most metropolitan areas in the United States, and the vast majority of those demonstrations, both here in St. Louis and in the country as a whole, have been peaceful. Unfortunately, for the citizens of Ferguson, some of the activities there have not been peaceful, and I wanted to express my appreciation to the City of Ferguson and its lawyer and its administrators for wanting to have this hearing go forward. They did express their strong desire that it does -- did go forward as scheduled, even though I know that they are operating under a great deal of stress right now because of all the things they have to -- or they are dealing with in the city of Ferguson because of the demonstrations.

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So I want to start by recognizing Attorney Apollo Carey, Counsel for the City of Ferguson, who has some introductory remarks before we proceed with the rest of the status hearing. Mr. Carey.

MR. CAREY: Thank you, Your Honor.

We certainly appreciate the -- the words that you just spoke about the situation and sort of the times that we -- we are experiencing here in the city of Ferguson. It's definitely unique across the country, you know, what we've

experienced here, and -- but, you know, I must say that I think -- you know, I think the FPD has been doing an outstanding job in responding to, you know, what is sort of a new level of intensity, a new level of coordination, a new level of protesting that just has not been -- been seen before, and so what we -- what we would hope to do today is once we get through the -- you know, the normal order of how we do things -- I guess the Monitor and DOJ would speak -- I would, you know, give a little bit more detail to the Court about, you know, exactly how FPD has been navigating the waters and just kind of let you know some of the things that have come out of the last week, both positive and negative. You know, there's just -- you know, there are some things that, you know, we've -- we were prepared for, some things that we weren't necessarily prepared for. So happy to give that to you in more detail when it's my turn to chat. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Yeah. And I know -- I mean with, you know, having the police office -- the police department, you know, damaged and everything is serious, and we'll hear more about that, but what we're here for, of course, is to talk about the -- hold on. Excuse me just one moment.

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Are they the people -- hold on. We're having a little technical stuff.

The people in the waiting rooms --

[Automated telephone message: "Your line is now unmuted."]

THE COURT: Okay. I think that may help with people being able to hear. We're trying. We have some technical difficulties with people who weren't able to hear. So I hope this will get them where they can hear, and we'll see if this works.

So -- so yes. So our purpose here -- of course, the reason we're here is to hear the status update from everyone on the compliance with the Consent Decree that was entered in this case back in 2016, which itself, of course, was a couple of years after the incidents that gave rise to the Consent Decree.

So I will start by asking the Monitor, Ms. Tidwell, and to the extent Ms. Caruso, who is also here, to comment in any way they want. So, Ms. Tidwell, I'll start with you, and then I'll ask the parties to make any further comments.

MS. TIDWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

I would first like to echo your thanks to Chief
Armstrong and the men and women of the police department for
their hard work under unprecedented conditions, not only this
week but during the past few months of this national public
health emergency. We're very fortunate that given those
challenges the City has continued its commitment to this
important work. So I want to thank Mr. Carey and Ms. Barton,

who I know is on the line, in particular.

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It would take a feat of mental gymnastics of which I am not capable to separate today's hearing from the events of the past week and the tragedies that ignited them, so I won't even try to do that. Like everyone else, I am struggling to make sense of the senseless violence that continues to be perpetrated upon black people at the hands of the police. As a former police officer, I am tired of being asked to defend or explain the indefensible and inexplicable. As a black woman, my heart is broken, Your Honor. And as a mother to a black son, I am scared. So I come before you today as the leader of a dedicated group of people working with the City of Ferguson and the Department of Justice to implement the reforms detailed in a consent decree that originated with DOJ's investigation of the 2014 killing of Michael Brown. Nearly six years later and four years into this reform process, significant process has been made as I and the parties will detail further; however, there is still much work to be done, both in this country and in the City's effort to to reach substantial compliance with the Consent Decree's terms.

So I will shift gears to the task at hand and discuss briefly where things currently stand as well as the road ahead. As you know, Your Honor, at the close of year two and again last year, the Monitoring Team forecast to the Court,

both in these hearings and in our semiannual reports, our concern that as the City progressed beyond the policy development stage of the implementation process, it would need to shoulder more of the responsibility. While the dedicated team of DOJ lawyers along with Assistant Chief Frank McCall have worked tirelessly to revise and, in some instance, create out of whole cloth a collection of policies that reflect and surpass recognized best practices in policing, policy development is but the first rung on the ladder to substantial compliance, and as we approach year five, these stubborn truths remain: The Department of Justice cannot train Ferguson's officers. The Department of Justice cannot establish a data collection and reporting mechanism for the City. And most importantly, the Department of Justice cannot engage and collaborate with the Ferguson community on the City's behalf.

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Rather, the task associated with those areas of the Consent Decree require coordination and effort and dedicated staff within the City's apparatus. In the past year, the City has done great work in building that apparatus. The hiring of Ms. Barton as Consent Decree Coordinator and the City's retention of AH Datalytics, its data and technology consultant, evidence the City's commitment to the path forward.

In our most recent semiannual report, filed in

January, we identified the development of a robust training program and the implementation of community engagement and policing practices as the two most critical areas of needed focus. Obviously, the public health emergency has impacted the City's ability to achieve substantial progress in some areas, particularly as it relates to community engagement and policing. Fortunately, however, the City has not permitted these challenges to stall its efforts entirely.

In recent months, the Monitoring Team's newest addition, Dr. Leigh Anderson, has been working with the City and the Department of Justice to assist in two key areas.

First, with regards to paragraph 23 of the Consent Decree, which requires implementation of policies to receive, consider, and act upon the Neighborhood Policing Steering Committee's recommendations, Dr. Anderson has reviewed a working draft of that policy and is looking forward to additional discussions of the specific criteria and process FPD will use to evaluate the NPSC's recommendations so that we ensure transparency in the process.

Secondly, paragraph 19, which calls for the City to host and participate in a series of small-group structured dialogues between the police and community members and groups. Again, Dr. Anderson has reviewed a working draft and is working with Mr. Hart from DOJ and the City's proposed facilitator, Community Mediation Services, for these dialogues

in order to articulate the substance of the dialogues, the role of FPD officers in them, and a mechanism for maintaining consistency and connection across meetings to ensure that the information gleaned from the dialogues is funneled into the larger community engagement plan. We know that FPD is currently working on the community engagement plan, but we would caution that the structure of the Consent Decree seems to indicate that the dialogues were intended to have been initiated and nearly completed before the development of the community engagement plan. We would hate to find ourselves in a situation where the ink is dry on the community engagement plan but the sustained dialogues reveal a better and more fruitful course for fostering and maintaining police community relations.

And speaking of Dr. Anderson, she has been instrumental in preparing for the Monitoring Team's administration of a second community survey. As the Court recalls, we did not get the kind of response we would have liked last year, particularly in neighborhoods identified by the Consent Decree as traditionally disenfranchised and excluded from the process. Our commitment to targeted outreach in those neighborhoods, not at the expense of outreach to other neighborhoods, is obviously impacted by the current public health situation. Dr. Anderson has already begun discussions with outside experts in evaluating and

surveying in communities of color. She and Ms. Caruso will continue those conversations and conversations with the Police Foundation, the survey preparer, and they will lead our internal efforts to craft a strategy that meets the moment.

I would also like to take a moment to thank the Court for recognizing that this hearing was intended to include public comment and for creating a vehicle by which members of the community could submit comments to me, the parties, and to the Court. One such comment from Ms. Cassandra Butler highlighted the need for the Monitoring Team and the parties to do a better job of reporting progress in real time as the pandemic continues. We are exploring virtual town halls and other ideas, but we take to heart Ms. Butler's caution that the digital divide prevents many from engaging in that manner. We hope to work both internally as a team and with the parties on alternatives for keeping the community up to date and in the know on the progress that's being made.

Turning to training, Your Honor, the City has provided us a schedule of roll call briefings as the final stage in the policy implementation process. However, the backlog that we've reported on previously still persists. We are heartened by the City's decision to involve other supervisors in the roll call briefings in order to lighten Captain Dilworth's load. Hopefully, as FPD's critical incident response needs ease, it can return its attention to

the collection of policies awaiting full implementation.

More urgently, the Monitoring Team and DOJ more directly have been working with the City on building a robust training plan that would incorporate in-service supervisor and new recruit training on all aspects of the Consent Decree.

The task is a significant one, and we have called upon the City to seek assistance from the vast academic community in and around St. Louis County for help in conducting a full needs assessment that includes an analysis of available training in the state to examine gaps between those offerings and the Consent Decree's requirement and, where gaps exist, to assist FPD in the development of curricula, lesson plans, and other needed items to conduct that training in-house.

Hopefully, the City will engage its local partners in this effort so that it can continue its path towards implementation of the Consent Decree's provisions and so that the Monitoring Team can fully perform its function of auditing compliance.

I will leave it there, Your Honor. I'd be happy to answer any questions you might have or wait until after the parties are finished.

THE COURT: All right. I think we'll proceed to the parties at this time.

Mr. Volek, I'll hear any report you wish to make at this time.

MR. VOLEK: Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you for making it possible for this status hearing to proceed by phone despite the restrictions related to COVID-19. These hearings are critical for updating the Court and the public on progress made in implementing the Consent Decree, and the need for that transparency is more urgent now than ever.

I want to thank the Court, the City, and the Monitor for the comments regarding the tragic and difficult moment we find ourselves in as a nation. The death of George Floyd, which followed other lethal uses of force by law enforcement officers, has impacted individuals, families, and communities across the country. Law enforcement officers, including in Ferguson, are under a tremendous burden amidst the pandemic to protect individuals' right to protest.

It's clear that national attention has refocused on policing practices in particular. We have seen renewed calls in cities across America to ensure that law enforcement practices are lawful and evenhanded. These calls are a reminder of the profound responsibility that all of us have in this matter to ensure that the measures codified in the Consent Decree are put into practice. We take that responsibility seriously, and we remain steadfast in our commitment to it. We want to thank the City and the Ferguson Police Department officers for their continued fidelity to

their responsibility as well.

We have a very strong team in place at this point in the implementation process. A year ago, we didn't have a chief, a consent decree coordinator, a municipal court judge, or a municipal court clerk to work with, but now those roles have been filled inside the City, inside the police department, inside the municipal court, and they're filled with people who have the expertise that's needed to move this process forward. We want to extend our appreciation to them and their hard work over the last few months.

Obviously, this is going to require in the end not just the leadership of the department and the municipal court and the City but everybody in the department, and we have seen that effort beginning to spread throughout the rank and file of FPD as well. There have been efforts made by Chief Armstrong to expand the responsibilities for implementing the Consent Decree across the department, and we think that's critical as well.

We're also grateful to the Monitoring Team for the essential role that it plays in this process in providing technical assistance and conducting audits, and we're grateful to the members of the broader Ferguson community who feel a profound sense of responsibility and continue to devote time and energy to the reform effort. We want to thank especially those of you who have called in to this hearing and submitted

written comments. Those comments were extremely helpful, and we are greatly appreciative.

Overall, Ferguson has made substantial progress over the last several months in our estimation, and they are poised to make even greater progress in the next weeks and months. I'd like to go through a few different areas of the Consent Decree, but before I do, I want to address recent events and how they're impacting the implementation process. I'm sure that there are questions about that.

First, the COVID-19 crisis obviously had an impact on how everybody does business. It has impacted our implementation efforts as well, but we tried to minimize that impact as much as possible. There are a couple of areas where the impact has been most acute. First, as Ms. Tidwell mentioned, the structured group dialogues that are required by the Consent Decree. In January, at our last hearing, we reported that --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Would you -- Mr. Volek, would you say that again? I think you said something like "In January," but it broke up. So would you start there again?

MR. VOLEK: Apologies. In January, at our last public hearing, we reported that there was a plan to conduct those structured dialogues that Ferguson put together that would happen in the next two to three months. Unfortunately, that plan has necessarily been delayed, but we want to let the

Court know that we're still in regular communication with the police department and Community Mediation Services of St. Louis to ensure that once it's safe to do so those structured dialogues can begin.

The COVID-19 crisis has also impacted roll call training sessions within the department. Obviously, large gatherings are not safe, and so we have been in touch with the department about how they plan to still ensure that the policies get rolled out appropriately throughout the police department in a timely manner despite the limitations imposed by the coronavirus.

Overall, our work has continued. A lot of our work can be done electronically and remotely, and we've tried to build out new systems to do that. We have frequent phone calls with the police department, with the City, with the Monitoring Team, and we continue to look for new ways to move this process forward. I really want to applaud the efforts of the Monitoring Team and the Consent Decree Coordinator. The tracking of specific Consent Decree requirements and the state of implementation has become much more detailed over the last few months, and that has greatly assisted implementation efforts.

So as we continue and try to move forward, you know, given the developments in the COVID-19 situation, we're going to work to make sure that we can get back up to speed as much

as possible, particularly in those areas that have been most impacted.

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Second, while we know that the recent events have impacted the entire country, we also realize that they've been felt acutely in certain places, and Ferguson is one of those places. We've not been able to be in Ferguson since the onset of COVID-19. So we've been monitoring things from afar and reading news reports, and we've reached out to the police department and had communications with Chief Armstrong and members of the community about that, but we have no firsthand information. I want to make that clear. We've been in touch to make sure that the Consent Decree's principles regarding First Amendment activity are incorporated into FPD's practice. We'll continue to monitor the situation from afar, and when the time allows, as part of the regular auditing process, we will, of course, look to make sure that Consent Decree requirements are being comported with, but I do at this time want to express appreciation for the law enforcement officers who have faithfully protected the public's right to protest in a pandemic. That has enabled people to peacefully protest, and I want to thank Chief Armstrong in particular for some of the messaging that's come out of the department that we've seen. Obviously, that messaging is critically important at a time like this, and we appreciate his leadership.

Turning to specific Consent Decree sections, I want

to start with an update on policies and training. Talked briefly about a few areas that have been of particular focus for us over the last few months and will be over the next few months regarding community policing, data collection, and public reporting. At this point, we have approved policy suites in the areas of use of force; stop, search, and arrest; accountability; community engagement; and we've received -those policies have all been commented on by the public and approved by the Monitoring Team. We've also provided and received draft policies of the body-worn camera and bias-free policing policies to be [indiscernible] to the public and received valuable feedback there, and the first seven policies are currently open for public comment. That period has been extended to June 22nd. Normally, the public comment period is 30 days, but we extended that due to difficulties of the COVID-19 crisis. Those policies are available on FPD's website for public comment.

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I want to talk briefly about the use-of-force policies because I think it is an indication and provides some insight into how complex the policy review process is. I know that everybody [audio cutout] that process to be done a lot quicker, but it's extremely detailed, and just turning to the general use- [audio cutout] policy, it's clear to see what it is, and if you look at the force policy, there are clear -- COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Judge. His audio

21 keeps --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Is he breaking up? 3 COURT REPORTER: Yeah. He keeps cutting out. Ιf 4 there's --5 THE COURT: Yeah. Mr. Volek, do you know why you have -- we're having trouble with -- it's just some cutting 6 7 out. So I'll let you -- that was the court reporter telling 8 us. It's very important, of course, we get the record down 9 here. 10 MR. VOLEK: All right. I will try to speak louder 11 and slower. 12 COURT REPORTER: I think when you're -- I believe 13 when you're closer to your microphone it doesn't cut out so 14 much, and if you have two sources going, maybe make sure the 15 other source is muted. 16 MR. VOLEK: Okay. 17 COURT REPORTER: Okay. Thank you. MR. VOLEK: Apologies for that. 18 19 So turning to the use-of-force policy, it's extremely 20 thorough and provides prohibitions against -- against 21 escalating use of force, requirements that officers 22 de-escalate the use of force. It prohibits the use of neck

holds. It includes a duty to provide medical care, and it 24 also includes a duty for officers to intervene. It says that 25 officers must recognize and act upon the unequivocal duty to

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intervene and stop any and every officer from any agency from 1 2 using force that is unreasonable, unnecessary, 3 disproportionate, or inconsistent with FPD policies, rules, and training. Every single part of these policies is 4 5 critically important, and the parties have been trying to be 6 as diligent as possible to make sure that the policies are 7 thorough. We've made tremendous progress and have only a couple of policies left to be finalized. Specifically, crisis 8 9 intervention policy is going to be the next or, I think, the 10 last policy for public comment. Obviously, the COVID-19 11 situation is going to impact accounting on that, but we will 12 keep the public informed. 13 Turning to training, FPD has worked hard to deliver 14 roll call training on these finalized policies. FPD is also 15 responsible for creating in-service training for its officers, 16 and as this [audio cutout], that is going to be a --17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Volek, if you can try not to 18 turn your head as much, that seems to be when we're having 19 more trouble. 20 MR. VOLEK: Okay. 21 THE COURT: Yeah. So if you'll look straight like 22 that, it might help because we just lost some of your words. 2.3 MR. VOLEK: Okay. Is this better? 24 THE COURT: Yes. 25

MR. VOLEK: Sorry again.

The in-service training program is going to be a key -- a key requirement going forward, as Ms. Tidwell mentioned. So we've worked with the department to try to build out a training plan. I know that they've worked with the Training Committee to build out a training plan, and we meet regularly on that, on that subject.

One of the difficulties is that because of Ferguson's size it participates in training from many other academies, and it's essential that we, as part of this process, review all curriculum that are going to speak towards Consent Decree requirements, and so laying hands on those curriculum has been a difficult -- a difficult task, more difficult than you might imagine, but Ferguson is working on that, and we will continue to work with them and support them, but it is going to be the central focus over the next few months.

Ms. Tidwell mentioned community policing. Again, there's been a lot of work on that despite the COVID-19 crisis. The one point that I wanted to add in addition to the points made about Dr. Anderson's assistance, structured dialogues is that FPD has sought help from the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and is currently in the process of figuring out what that assistance will look like to improve community engagement. If Your Honor remembers, the DOJ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services previously provided a grant to Ferguson in

the amount of \$250,000 for community policing personnel. This will be further technical assistance that's centered on outreach, engagement, and community relations. So work continues in that area.

With respect to data collection, that has been another area that has been a source of difficulty, but tremendous progress has been made over the last few months. The City has switched providers of its data collection systems and is building out those systems to ensure that they meet all Consent Decree requirements. In particular, the current focus is on developing use of force in other forums to make sure that they capture all of the data requirements in the decree. We understand that the City is going to provide that to us for review well advance of the July 31st deadline by the Monitoring Team.

The data collection is really critical for all aspects of the decree. We talked about community engagement, for instance, and one of the ways to measure the community engagement is actually happening by tracking encounters between law enforcement officers and members of the public, and so building out that data collection system is going to help that area of the Consent Decree. It's going to help the training area of the Consent Decree as well, which we also just discussed, and so going forward, it's going to be a huge asset to have a robust data collection system that will

significantly help the police department's ability to meet all Consent Decree requirements.

Now that there is greater data collection within the department, as that gets built out, one of our areas of focus is also going to be on public reporting. The Consent Decree contains specific requirements regarding FPD's abilities to update the public on its policing practices and its compliance with the Consent Decree. Now that the data collection system is getting up and running, that transparency is going to be enabled, and also, it's obviously a critical thing going forward.

And so with that, I just want to extend our thanks again to the City for its eagerness to move forward with this hearing. One of our areas of focus is greater transparency, and this helps, and we're going to continue to work on other mechanisms for transparency as well.

You know, the fact that a lot of activity over the last few weeks has occurred in Ferguson is a reminder that, for many, Ferguson still represents what still needs to be done in terms of policing, but it also has the potential to be a model of police reform and to represent what a community can accomplish when it works towards making policing more equitable, safer, more just. We're midstream in that process to be clear. There's a lot of work to be done, but there are positive indications that the Consent Decree is reshaping law

enforcement in Ferguson.

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I spoke several hearings ago about the number of cases that have been dismissed since 2014 -- 46,000 now, including 85 percent of those that occurred before 2014. Seventy-five -- excuse me. There's been over a million dollars in court debt that's been dismissed by the City of Ferguson. Significant changes to the court system have been made as well as policing practices. We've also seen a decline in the enforcement of low-level offenses but also a decline in violent crime, and that's an indication of how much Ferguson's efforts have really reshaped its efforts away from the issues flagged in our findings report and towards public safety, towards building community, and we think that -- we think that that progress is encouraging, and while there's more to be done, we are confident that with the team that Ferguson currently has in place we'll be able to move that forward.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Volek.

Mr. Carey, I will hear from you on behalf of the City of Ferguson.

MR. CAREY: Thank you, Your Honor.

You know, I know right now what I would normally do is if I were standing there in front of you I would turn around and introduce the people that were -- that were sitting there from the City. I'll try my best to sort of, you know, reenact that here given our distance. I know you probably

have heard that our mayor, our current mayor, James Knowles, is on the phone as a listening participant. We also have our newly elected mayor. Ms. Ella Jones was just elected a couple days ago as our new -- as our new mayor, and she'll be sworn in here in a couple weeks, and I know she's on the phone as well. I didn't hear or am unaware of any other council members on the phone, but you have also, obviously, our Consent Decree Coordinator, Ms. Nicolle Barton, and our Court Administrator, Ms. Courtney Herron, are actually here in the room with me. I'm actually right now in the conference room of the police department. I thought it would be appropriate for me to kind of come here and give this update here at the police department versus in my office. Unfortunately, our Chief of Police is -- you know, he's been mired in many different tasks in the last week or so. So he is -- was unavailable for today's hearing, but you did hear -- I think you may have heard Judge Goldstein, who is our Municipal Judge, as well as Craig Smith, our Provisional Municipal Judge, who is also listening on the phone. So even in the virtual world, we're able to, you know, have the support of our leadership and our administration to show support for the City's Consent Decree efforts.

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So, you know, what I'd like to do is touch on a couple of topics that were brought up by the Monitor as well as the Department of Justice directly relating to the Consent

Decree, and then I'll give you just a little bit of information or background on how FPD has been sort of navigating the waters here in the last week or so and, you know, how the -- how the Consent Decree has actually impacted them, you know, navigating those waters.

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So the first thing I think I'd like to sort of touch on is, you know, we -- you know, the COVID-19 crisis has -- it really has, you know, caused us to sort of step back and figure out how we were going to disseminate some of the information and put on some of the programs and do some of the things that are required under the Consent Decree, like the dialogues that were mentioned, and so we have, you know, been working feverishly to sort of figure out, you know, how do we do that in real time. Is that something we do via Zoom? Is that something we do via telephone conference call, or is that something, you know, we wait out? And I can just tell you, as a general rule, the appetite with the City is not necessarily to wait out anything. You know, we've had a lot of delays in the implementation of the Consent Decree, some of which had to do with the City's, you know, personnel issues that we've had, some of them due to other -- you know, other reasons, but, you know, from the City's perspective, we are -- you know, we're locked and loaded and ready, and so the COVID-19 pandemic really sort of threw a monkey wrench in everything that we -well, not everything but in some of the things that we were

doing. We certainly -- as you know, the Monitor put together a monitoring plan, which, of course, sort of mapped out this year, and what the parties did was they took that monitoring plan or that work plan and they put it on what we call a Smartsheet. A Smartsheet is sort of a real-time document where the parties can sort of access the sheet, update what's been done, what hasn't been done, you know, that kind of thing, and so the parties have been using that, and we had some deadlines that were, I think, March 31st deadlines. We had some April 31st deadlines, and I'm happy to inform the Court that, you know, from the City's perspective, we were able to meet most, if not all, of those deadlines despite the fact that we were dealing with the pandemic.

And, for example, you know, we were -- you know, there were -- we had to have drafts of our training plan. We had to have drafts of various other policies and other plans that we were putting together under the Consent Decree and with the hard work of our Consent Decree Coordinator and Chief of Police and even, you know, Mr. Blume, who's not with us today. He's dealing with some medical issues, but he -- you know, the City came together, and we were able to meet those deadlines in the -- in the Monitor's work plan.

So some of those, some of the sort of specific things that were mentioned by the Monitor as well as the Department of Justice, one had to do with our community engagement plan,

and, you know, what I'd like to say is that, you know, from the City's perspective, I don't think we ever think that the ink is dry on anything that we're doing here, that we're developing under the Consent Decree. I mean we think that each one of these documents are living, breathing documents that, you know, although we may draft it and we come to some agreement that we have in place, the way policing is changing, the way society is changing, you know, there's just -- there's no telling when we may have to update a policy, and so, you know, from our perspective, you know, even though, you know, we start a policy and we start it with the intention of coming together with something that everybody can agree on, you know, once we implement it, there's still, you know, the potential to have to change it and -- and, you know, make changes necessary to accommodate the way policing is done and what some of the best practices are. So, you know, just to ease everybody's mind about, you know, we don't want to -- you know, it's not our -- we don't want to put the cart before the horse, but, again, you know, from the City's perspective, we're as locked and loaded as we've been in the last two years. So we're sort of ready to rock and roll on some things, but we will certainly slow down and take our time where it's necessary, but, you know, in times where we don't necessarily need to, we'd like to kind of speed things along.

The in-service training that was referenced by the

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Department of Justice -- I think we certainly are in a situation where I think the City has -- has done the gap analysis. The Department of Justice has asked the City to get its hands on the training curriculum from the St. Louis County Police Academy, which is really -- that's actually the only police academy that Ferguson uses, the officers in Ferguson use on a regular basis is the St. Louis County Police Academy, and it has been somewhat difficult to get our hands on those, some of the curriculum data that the Department of Justice is asking for.

We -- we certainly understand the need for the

Department of Justice to review those things. What the City
would be mindful of, though, is we want to, you know, make
sure that the City's not in a position where it, you know, has
to develop its own police academy. You know, we just -- we
don't have the resources to do that kind of thing, and so
we're hoping we can get our hands on these materials, you
know, as quick -- you know, to satisfy the inquiry of the
Department of Justice as quick as possible, but, you know, we
think that the training plan, how it was set up was to be a
gap analysis. We figure out where the gaps were, and then the
City filled in those gaps. We're hopeful that it's not a
situation where the City just has to say, "Well, we can't get
our hands on the curriculum from St. Louis County, and so we
just have to recreate everything" because we just don't -- you

know, we don't have the -- the bandwidth to do that kind of thing. I think the parties are working that out. Hopefully, we can get our hands on the information that is being requested, but, you know, that's a more detailed conversation for another day.

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I think -- I think it's probably appropriate for me to maybe turn to, you know, sort of the recent events that have been taking place in Ferguson and just sort of give the Court, the parties, and the public an idea of, you know, from the FPD's perspective how we have been navigating the waters. They've been very choppy waters, very -- and, you know, I'll tell you I hate using this word now, but unprecedented waters, but it sounds like we've been using the word "unprecedented," you know, for the last couple of months, but, you know, this -- I think FPD -- as I mentioned at the beginning of the hearing, by all accounts that I've been privy to, FPD has been doing an outstanding job in dealing with the -- sort of the -this level of protest, this increased level of intensity, this increased level of coordination because, you know, I think it's certainly important to know that I think the Consent Decree has left an imprint on -- has left its imprint on the -- even though we -- you know, we aren't done with implementing it, it certainly has left its imprint on the efforts that we're making here. You know, I think it has certainly helped to put on the minds of the officers, you

know, to make sure that things are done in a constitutional way, to make sure that we are protecting the rights of, you know, protestors, both peaceful and nonpeaceful protestors. It has certainly reshaped the way law enforcement goes about handling these types of situations.

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Sort of the back side of that, though, is one of the things that's not really being talked about as much -- and from my perspective, I want to make sure that the public and everybody understands -- is that, you know, the good men and women who are out there putting their lives on the line are also now under siege. You know, when you're -- when you're out there, you see what happened. What has happened is, you know, you have nonpeaceful protestors mixed in with your peaceful activists and protestors who -- and it's very difficult for FPD to tell the difference between the two because they're all sort of, you know, mixed in together and then all -- you know, then, you know, all of a sudden, you know, things go left, and you just -- you just never know where it's going to come from, and so I think, you know, what has happened is even under those situations where, you know, FPD can't tell the difference between who the peaceful people are going to be and who the nonpeaceful people are going to be, I think they've just done a yeoman's job of showing the restraint, showing the thought process and the strategy that I think the Consent Decree intended to implement, but, you know,

I'd be remiss if I didn't say that I think not only is that, you know, a factor of or an effect of the Consent Decree; I think that's also an effect of the leadership that we have with Chief Armstrong. I think Chief Armstrong is -- you know, has brought to this particular job a dedication to doing things in a constitutional way, and, you know, without him even having a lot of knowledge about, you know, the Consent Decree and its details, you know, I think he just brought with him an idea of, you know, how things should be done, which -- which really has helped FPD in these times.

I think it's important to know that the Consent

Decree -- like I said, the Consent Decree has -- has reshaped
how we do things. There are some complications that I'd like
to just sort of put -- let the Court -- make the Court aware
of as it relates to the Consent Decree, and I don't think
these complications are with the Consent Decree itself, but I
think the complications are kind of based on how the public
perceives the Consent Decree or how other people perceive the
Consent Decree.

And so what I'll do is I'll give you a particular example. We have a concept in law enforcement called a Code 1000, right, and so this Code 1000 -- what it is is a police department can call a Code 1000, which is sort of an emergency code, which basically says, hey, all available hands on deck, and you're basically making a call to all your neighboring

jurisdictions to say, "Hey, listen. We need you. We're in a situation, and we need backup, and we need you to just sort of come and help us out." And so, as you can imagine, the City of Ferguson has been in the Code 1000 protocol. The last week or so, they've been in that protocol a couple of times where the City has had to, you know, call some of the neighboring jurisdictions to come in and provide backup just because what was going on was so overwhelming. The numbers of it, the intensity of it, the coordination of it was just something that, you know, folks here had never — had never seen in all their years of law enforcement training and working.

And so what happens is there's some language in the Consent Decree, Your Honor, that talks about, you know, if the City, you know, contracts with another agency or there's another agency that performs duties that FPD would perform, that those agencies -- you know, the City has the responsibility to make sure that those agencies are performing consistent with the Consent Decree. Well, as you can imagine, what has sort of happened is folks have interpreted that language in a way that, you know -- and then, quite frankly, there are just some police departments out there who they don't necessarily want, you know, their police officers under the spotlight in that way, and so what has practically happened is when you call a Code 1000, the chief is in a position where he has troops on the scene but, you know, he

doesn't have the paramilitary chain of command that he needs to have in order to make things happen quickly. So, for example, you know, if I call in the St. Ann police, you know, the St. Ann police is telling our chief of police that, "Hey, listen. You know, you can't give us this command because we don't want to fall underneath the auspice of the Consent Decree, so you have to call our commanding officer, and our commanding officer will then tell us what it is we need to do." Well, sometimes, when you're in emergency situations, you just don't have that time. You know, you need one commander, and you need one person to be able to make a command, and you need the officers to be able to follow that command.

And so what -- that has sort of resulted in sort of a very complex level of commands when we call these Code 1000 situations because the chief doesn't have 100 percent control over all the people that are on the scene helping out, and so that, fortunately, has not resulted in serious officer safety issues, but as you can imagine, you know, if there's a delay in giving a command and you have folks who need to follow that command, you have the potential for there to be officer safety issues with that. Fortunately, we have not had to deal with that yet, but that is something that, you know, this issue of the way folks are interpreting the Consent Decree, not necessarily the Consent Decree itself -- I want to make that

clear. I'm not saying that it's a -- but it is the way folks around us are interpreting the Consent Decree. You know, it's sort of hampering our ability to respond in these types of situations from a command-level perspective.

The other sort of thing that we -- that I think FPD is going to be dealing with here in the next, you know, couple days, especially if these protests continue the way they have been continuing, is just simply a -- a manpower issue. You know, we -- you know, we have been, you know, running our police officers into the ground the last week or so with just the hours that they're working, the different types of situations that they found themselves in, and, you know, obviously, the Consent Decree has policy built into it that talks about officer wellness, that talks about, you know, making sure that, you know, officers are getting enough sleep, that they're getting enough rest, and that they're able to sort of, you know, perform in a way that, you know, optimizes, you know, constitutional policing.

But, you know, four years ago when we got into this, we were -- we were certainly maybe at 50 police officers. I think now we're down to the mid thirties, and, you know, we're just experiencing some issues with manpower. So one of the challenges we'll have here is, you know, we may have to look at, you know, trying to get people in just so we can start giving our officers, you know, a day off, you know, or, you

know, letting them sleep so that they can get some rest, and, you know, obviously, with the Consent Decree, you know, we don't want to go out and -- and -- and contract with people who aren't going to, you know, come in and follow our policy. So that's something we have to -- we have to just be mindful of as we're going out, you know, doing this, but this issue of manpower is going to be an issue that we have to deal with very, very shortly if these protests continue the way they -- the way they are.

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And so I just wanted to give -- you know, like I said, you know, I think it's a very good statement that the Consent Decree has left its mark on the City in a very positive way, and I think you've seen the City's dedication to continuing the police reform that we've started under the Consent Decree and our dedication to seeing it through as well, but, you know, it's -- practically speaking, there are just things that happen when you're trying to, you know, implement a consent decree and you have this type of a situation come up. You know, there's some nimbleness that we need to have as a department, and I think because we're in that state where we have a consent decree but we're not fully implemented and we don't want to do anything in violation of the Consent Decree, but at the same time, we need nimbleness to be able to address this situation, you know, that doesn't necessarily clearly -- you know, the Consent Decree doesn't

necessarily clearly tell us, you know, and it's not supposed to be an all-knowing document, but, you know, there's just some practical things that come up when it -- when you're in the middle of a pandemic, you've got protests, and you have a consent decree.

So, you know, all in all, I think, you know, we're -we're moving forward. We've done as much as we -- as much as
we could recently to sort of balance everything we've got
going on. Officers are tired; you know, they need rest. The
chief is tired; he needs rest. We've gotten nothing but the
utmost support from our mayor and our City Council to help us
sort of navigate these waters, but it's important for the
public to know that, you know, despite everything that's going
on, you know, we still are dedicated to this cause and we're
going to see this thing through as it relates to the Consent
Decree but also for the public to know, you know, there's -there's some -- there's challenges that we face as it relates
to the way policing is seeming to evolve.

I, for one, am hoping that what we're experiencing right now is not like the new face of the way -- of the way policing is going to have to be done. We're hoping that this is, again, you know, obviously, in response to the tragic death of Mr. Floyd, but, you know, we're a small department, and so it's exposed a lot of our weaknesses or sort of our vulnerabilities as a department, but we remain steadfast and

ready to -- to proceed.

So outside of that, you know, I don't have anything else unless you have any questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Volek, do you have any -- any comments for Mr. Carey and, in particular, any suggestions about this issue that he's described when they're getting help from other districts who -- who are not parties to the Consent Decree and perhaps -- I don't know -- don't want to be accused of not following all the conditions? I don't know. I -- do you have any comments on that or on anything else that he's said?

MR. VOLEK: Yes, Your Honor. So this is -- we always are ready and able to talk with the City about challenges.

This is the first I've heard of those particular challenges, so I'd like to hear more before weighing in, but I would just say that this is a challenge for law enforcement agencies around the country. We realize that. A lot of the -- a lot of the things that Mr. Carey were describing are things that all law enforcement agencies are doing whether or not there's a consent decree.

To the extent that there are mutual aid agreements, smaller agencies have to grapple with how those departments come into their jurisdiction. And similarly, with respect to training documents, police departments need to know exact curriculum that their officers are receiving as part of

providing them with training. That's just the obligation of the law enforcement agency, whether or not there's a consent decree. That said, obviously, we remain available to talk about how we can overcome any obstacles that the Consent Decree is providing. This is the first time I'm hearing this, but, you know, the Consent Decree is designed specifically to protect personal rights during these times of protest, and also, it's designed specifically to ensure that that can be done in a way that's safe for officers, and that is a balance that we will continue to try and push forward to make sure that both of those roles and principles are met. So we will absolutely talk with the City in more detail about that and help [indiscernible].

THE COURT: All right. That's helpful. I know that many people are bringing in people from outside to help, and a jurisdiction or a department as small as Ferguson's will -- with what's going on, you know, it's reasonable that they would need help from outside, and, you know, just from what I've read in the newspapers, not about Ferguson but just around the country, it appears to me that some -- some places are dealing with that challenge a lot better than other places, and I just hope -- I think if there is assistance that the Department of Justice could provide to the City or kick around that issue, that is something that would be helpful, and so I hope you all will talk about it. I -- you know, some

of the most basic things that the Consent Decree requires are things that I believe the departments that would be coming in wouldn't have difficulty complying with. Things like, yeah, you have to -- you can't have anonymous forces coming in where no one knows who they came from or what their names are. I mean that's the sort of thing that's not -- would not be allowed even in the absence of the Consent Decree, but I understand from the newspapers, at least, that that could be happening other places.

I think Ferguson has done, you know, a very good job so far. You know, I watch the news like everyone else. I saw the leadership of the force out dealing with the peaceful protestors when things — you know, at various times throughout this. Obviously, when people are breaking windows and throwing things, they're not out in the middle of the protest trying to talk to people; they're trying to restore order at that point, but I know when it was peaceful, there's been many communications that I've seen in the news that were very favorable, and I appreciate that.

Ms. Tidwell, did you have anything further you wish to say with relation to either of Mr. Carey or Mr. Volek's statements?

MS. TIDWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

We did have some of this type of discussion last year during the fifth anniversary preparations in August of last

year, and the First Amendment policy hadn't even been written. I think it was in draft form, but Chief Armstrong, who had just come aboard, was instrumental in sort of getting a fact sheet together for other departments that might be coming in. So we've -- as Mr. Volek said, the Monitoring Team remains open to discussions with the City about these issues as they arise. Last year, we -- Mr. Stewart from the Monitoring Team as well as retired Chief Isom from St. Louis helped us to sort of work with the City on this very issue, and we are at the ready if we need to do that again. So I echo Mr. Volek's sentiments, and I think that everyone just wants to keep everyone safe and protect law and order but to keep the officers and the community safe, and we're certainly willing to work with everyone to do that.

THE COURT: Yes. And I will comment that since
the -- the City has had a lot of personnel issues, and
they've -- they've now -- with the -- with the hiring that all
happened last year but of the new chief and the Consent Decree
Coordinator and the staff of the municipal court and others
and also the data collection issues, things have moved much
more quickly, and I know last year when -- when Chief
Armstrong was brand-new really was when the City did have
various outreach efforts and commemorations or memorials to
mark the five-year anniversary of Michael Brown's death, and I
think that is -- that went well and was a great beginning to

much brand-new on the job, and I -- with the Consent Decree Coordinator, the nitty-gritty of complying with the Consent Decree has moved much more quickly because Ms. Barton is able to do that job and not also have all the other jobs that the people who had fulfilled that role before, who had fulfilled that role before and who worked hard and did a good job at it but still had other jobs to do as well. So that has really helped a lot.

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I do -- so I think that, you know, it hasn't -- as the Monitor indicated in the report that was filed in January, things have not gone as quickly as -- as we had hoped and as the Consent Decree anticipated, but I believe that great progress has been made, and I think that, you know, I really do appreciate that and want the public to know that we are watching it and that it is not -- even though things may not seem like they're going as quickly to the public, they are moving, and -- and there's a lot that happens behind the scenes. So I hope that people will be aware of that, and I do -- you know, I think that so far it looks like that everyone has done what they should except, obviously, Ferguson, whether it's fair or not, has become the -- you know, is a symbol, and I know that many of the public officials who have been contacted by the news media have -and private citizens also have made that comment that, you

know, we're -- we're working hard to make progress and -- and yet we're still getting called when, you know, we become a center for protests but also for just interest whenever there's something as tragic as what just happened with Mr. Floyd's death.

So I just -- I appreciate that everybody is working hard through these very difficult times. I think it is difficult for everyone on just so many different levels to have all of these things happening right now, and I just think that the parties to this case have -- have -- and the Monitor have done a good job of keeping working on these things, and I think that's, you know, very much to be commended.

So, you know, we'll -- the next hearing we have, I hope, will be a public hearing in the courtroom, and the members of the public will have an opportunity to actually speak. I will be talking, of course, to the lawyers and the Monitor, as I do on a regular basis, to go over -- find out, you know, what the status of things are. They have kept me posted, and we've had regular conversations, and we'll be doing that again to determine when it's appropriate to have the next meeting, and I do hope it will be one that by that time we can have -- have it here in the courthouse. Some things, we might be doing because we have limited numbers of people who can be in our courtroom at once, and it's certainly going to be more limited than before since we're going to

observe six-foot distancing. You know, we'll do what we can 1 2 to have overflow rooms and things like that so that there will 3 be enough space for everyone to come in and at least watch the 4 proceedings. 5 So let me ask if there are any further comments from 6 any of the people I have here on the video. I appreciate your 7 being here. Mr. Volek. 8 MR. VOLEK: Yes, Your Honor. There's one additional 9 point. I too hope that we will be able to have the next 10 hearing in person and that we will be able to have public 11 comment. 12 In the event that we [audio cutout], we would request that we follow a similar procedure for the next hearing, for 13 14 people to submit written submissions. I think that that 15 process was extremely helpful to the parties to see the 16 written submissions, but we're also mindful that with 17 COVID-19, with the events of the last mayoral [audio cutout] in Ferguson, there's been a lot, and not everybody may have --18 19 THE COURT: You're breaking up again, I'm afraid. 20 Yeah. 21 MR. VOLEK: And not everybody --22 THE COURT: Go ahead. 23

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MR. VOLEK: -- in light of those events, may have had the opportunity to submit comments who would have wanted to, and so we would just ask that in the event that we are virtual the next time around we follow a similar process to enable written submission of comment again.

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THE COURT: All right. I think that definitely will be -- and we didn't all mention all of the comments, but I know they were read. I've read them. I do -- I will just say that the things that were raised in the -- in the written submissions were all things that I know the City and the Department of Justice and the Monitor are very aware of -- and I am -- and are working on. So I think it's very helpful to have those, and we will make sure that even if we can't have public comment in person that we will have that kind of -and, perhaps, better publicized. Because with everything going on, I'm not sure everyone was able to pay attention to what was going on with this hearing, but we'll try to make sure that people have that opportunity. I also will say with the virtual hearings, you know, everything we're doing here in court is evolving since the COVID emergency began. We keep changing rules and changing what we're doing, and I mean today is the first video hearing I've had in this format. We've been using different video proceedings, different types of video, and I'm hopeful that, perhaps, by the next -- if we do have to do another virtual hearing, that, perhaps, we will have an ability for the public to be able to at least also watch the video as well as listen just because it's easier to comprehend things when you can see people's faces than when

you're just listening on the telephone, but we'll see where we go. That depends on how things change and how our resources here at the court work.

So I do, again, want to thank the people who are here on the video, the lawyers and the Monitor, but I also want to thank the citizens of Ferguson who have remained engaged in this process, who are working so hard for change and understand -- and who are understanding that it's not all so easy.

I know. I knew there was one other thing I wanted to mention, and I just want to briefly mention it. One of the sad things that happened with the COVID emergency was that the Consent Decree Coordinator, Ms. Barton, and the City had worked very hard on a big youth event that they were going to have as part of the outreach to the community when they had youth from all over the area who were going -- you know, who were going to be there, and I know that was something they'd worked hard on, and then it had to be canceled at the last minute. That's the kind of thing that, perhaps, people are not aware of, but just to go back to what I was saying, I do want to thank the citizens who are remaining engaged in this process.

It may not be perfect. It may not be as fast as you want, but change is happening in Ferguson. I heard our senior senator on the radio this morning citing the Ferguson Consent

Decree as an example of what he hoped that other places could -- could follow, and I thought that was pretty impressive because Senator Blunt, I don't believe, has spoken out on this publicly before, but he was saying we're an example, we should try to do more of this, or that he was arguing that the government should be, but that's -- I just think that people do recognize that Ferguson is trying, and I certainly recognize that, and even though it's not as quick as we all want, this is not an easy process, and the City has done a great job in trying as well as the people who are here on this video have worked very hard to do that too.

So thank you, all. Thank you to the citizens as well as to the lawyers, and this hearing is in recess, and we will try to schedule another hearing as soon as we are able. So court is in recess. Thank you.

(Proceedings concluded at 3:19 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Gayle D. Madden, Registered Diplomate Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed Official Court Reporter of the United States

District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

I further certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled case and that said transcript is a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that this transcript contains pages 1 through 49 inclusive.

Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 5th day of June, 2020.

/s/ Gayle D. Madden

GAYLE D. MADDEN, CSR, RDR, CRR
Official Court Reporter