



Surveillance Technology Governance Policy Update

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What feedback does Council have regarding the policy framework?



What feedback does Council have regarding the community engagement plan?

This session is not a review of final policy language. It is for Council questions, concerns, and direction on the policy framework.

Scope of Work	Staff Focus	Work Session
Developing a Citywide framework for responsible governance of surveillance-related technologies.	Researching peer cities, legal considerations, operational needs, privacy risks, and community engagement design.	Council feedback on the framework before staff continues policy development and community engagement.

This Framework Should Balance Public Benefit and Privacy



Technology can help the community with:

- Safer buses, parks, trails and public spaces
- Emergency response and situational awareness
- Traffic safety, crashes and congestion
- Utility outages, leaks and infrastructure issues
- Operational efficiencies and innovation in service delivery
- Cybersecurity and protection of public records

Technology can also create concerns regarding:

- Privacy intrusion or feeling watched
- Tracking movement or behavior
- Constitutional questions
- Mission and scope creep and broader future use
- Unauthorized data sharing, vendor misuse
- Cybersecurity and automation risks

The framework would allow useful technology while requiring clear limits, safeguards, and accountability.

Safety

Support public safety,
emergency response
and essential
services

Privacy

Use only the
information needed
for the approved
purpose

Rights and Fairness

Protect civil rights,
civil liberties, and
Constitutional
protections

Transparency

Share what can be
shared without
compromising safety
or security

Accountability

Audit, review and
correct use over time

Public Trust

Earn confidence
through clear rules
and responsible
stewardship

Staff is currently reviewing peer-city approaches, broader national models, and Colorado-specific comparables.

Fort Collins Design Goal:
Learn from others to inform our development of the framework to Fort Collins operations, values, and community expectations

Peer Cities

Austin, Boulder, Boston, Cambridge, Davis, Denver, Palo Alto, Seattle, San Diego, Somerville

Additional Cities Referenced

Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, Lawrence, St. Louis, and other CCOPS-influenced jurisdictions

Key National Framework

ACLU Community Control Over Police Surveillance (CCOPS) model bill, a common lineage behind many local ordinances

Colorado Comparables

Denver and Boulder were reviewed closely because they share state context, vendor history, and similar political dynamics

- Procurement Policies and Procedures Manual
- Retention & Access to Surveillance Recordings
- Technology Acquisition Policy
- Technology Acceptable Use Policy
- System and Information Integrity Policy
- IT Asset Management
- IT Access Control
- Data Sensitivity Policy
- Records Management Policy
- Artificial Intelligence Governance and Responsible Use

May be others!

The City should acquire, deploy, use, modify, and manage surveillance-related technology only when it is lawful, accountable, proportionate, and tied to a clear public purpose.

Before use

Define the purpose, review legal and privacy considerations, evaluate cybersecurity and procurement, and identify the approval path.

During use

Limit access to authorized users, follow approved procedures, protect data, and prevent use beyond the approved purpose.

After approval

Audit use, review compliance, report publicly where appropriate, update safeguards, and correct problems.



Surveillance

Intentional observation, monitoring, tracking, analysis, or recording of the movements, activities, communications, or behavior of identifiable individuals or groups.



Surveillance Data

Information collected, generated, derived, accessed, or retained through the City's use of Surveillance Technology that relates to Identifiable Individuals or Groups.



Surveillance Technology

A technology whose City use is to conduct surveillance. A tool is not covered solely because it is technically capable of collecting, storing, logging, recording, or analyzing information.

What This Policy Is Not Intended to Govern

Category	Examples
Private Sector	Privately owned security cameras, businesses, homeowner systems, and commercial technologies not owned, operated, or controlled by the City.
Other Government Agencies	Technologies owned or operated by federal, state, county, school district, or other agencies that are not under the City's ownership or operational control.
Routine City Operations	Using technology to inspect infrastructure, manage assets, monitor environmental or operational conditions, maintain public facilities, support utility and transportation operations, or perform other authorized City functions where the primary purpose is not the surveillance of individuals or groups.
Emergency Response	Temporary use of technology during declared emergencies when necessary to protect life, public safety, or critical infrastructure, consistent with applicable law.

Technologies required by federal, state, or local law are not exempt from this policy solely because they are legally required. They remain subject to this policy to the extent permitted by law. Nothing in this policy framework is intended to conflict with or supersede applicable legal requirements.

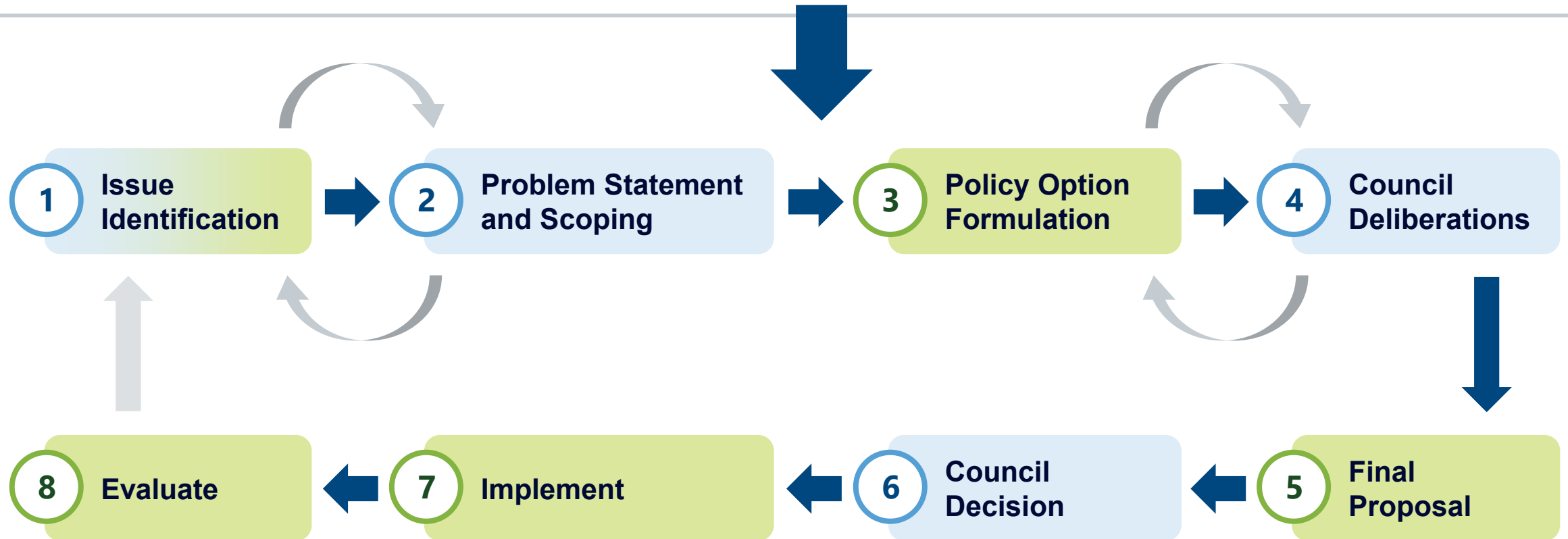
Example Uses Subject to Surveillance Policy



Technology Area	Routine Operational Use	Potential Trigger for Review
Cybersecurity	Detecting threats, attributing activity to accounts or devices, investigating unauthorized access, and protecting City systems.	Information is used for personnel, disciplinary, or other non-cybersecurity monitoring.
Transportation	Managing signals, congestion, roadway performance, safety, and transportation operations.	Data is used to reconstruct the movements of specific vehicles or people.
Utilities	Metering, outage management, leak detection, infrastructure monitoring, and service operations.	Customer or usage data is analyzed to infer personal behavior unrelated to utility service.
Facilities Security	Managing access, alarms, investigations, and the safety and security of City facilities.	Access or camera records are used to build a broader history of an individual's activities.
City Operations	Work orders, permitting, inspections, GIS, fleet, asset management, and service delivery.	Operational data is combined across systems to profile or monitor individuals or groups.
Parking Enforcement	Enforcing parking regulations, permits, time limits, and related violations.	Plate data is retained or analyzed to establish broader individual travel or location patterns.
Code Enforcement	Conducting inspections, documenting conditions, responding to complaints, and enforcing municipal code.	Technology is repurposed to systematically monitor properties or occupants beyond routine code enforcement activities.
Law Enforcement	Dispatch, records, evidence management, body-worn cameras, investigations, and other authorized policing activities.	An evidence management system is expanded to include AI-powered facial recognition or automated identification capabilities.

Policy Development Process

City staff manages process

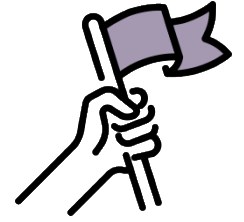
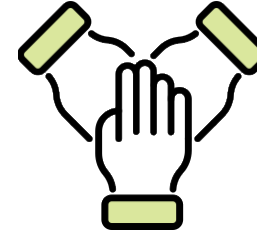
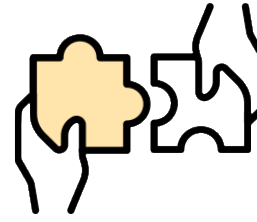
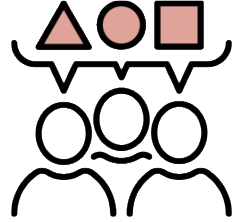


Council touchpoint



Possible community touchpoint / check-in

IAP2: The Public Participation Spectrum



Level	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Promise	Keep you informed	+ listen to and show how input considered	+ include input directly in alternatives	+ your advice and recommendations in solutions	+ we will implement what you decide



Desired outcome of engagement: Community feedback is reflected in the surveillance policy

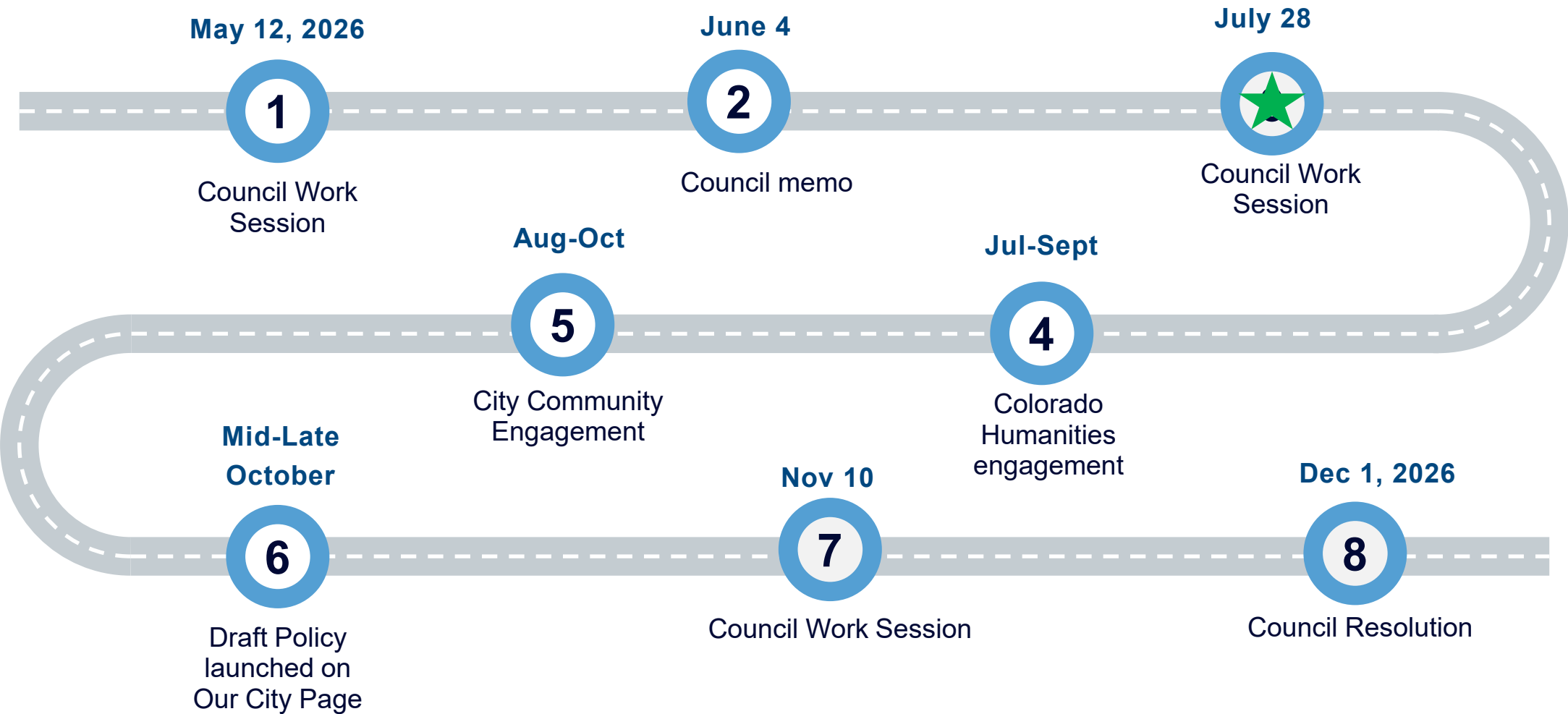
Audiences:

- Community members
- Businesses
- Community and business groups

Tactics:

- Include what we've already heard from community
- Our City Page and Survey
- Community Listening Sessions – 25 community members with diverse perspectives
- Public Safety Technology Open House
- Boards and Commissions presentations – Citizen Review Board, Super Issues Meeting
- Draft policy review

2026 Timeline





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