



COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

"Enriching lives through effective and caring service"

September 8, 2022

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Chief Executive Officer

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMISSIONERS

FROM: Ilan Davidson, President

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting- **Monday**, September 12, 2022

Our Commission will meet on Monday, September 12, 2022 at 12:30 p.m.,
If you wish to join Via **Teams Calendar Invitation** [Click here to join the meeting](#)
If you are unable to do so, you may Dial: [+1 213-204-2512,,980587174#](tel:+12132042512980587174)

Attached is the Agenda, Draft Minutes of August 1, 2022 and other pertinent information for your review and approval.

If you are unable to join the meeting, please call Siranush Vardanyan (213) 304-4180 no later than 9:00 a.m., Monday, September 12th

Grace

Grace Löwenberg
L.A. County Commission on Human Relations
510 S. Vermont Ave., 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 639-6089

Ad Hoc Committee on Policing and Human Relations will meet prior to Commission meeting, via Teams Conference Call September 12th from 10:00-11:30 am.

Members: Commissioner Isabelle Gunning, Chair, Preeti Kulkarni, Derric Johnson, Jeanette Ellis-Royston, Fredrick Sykes, Sandra Thomas and Gay Yuen.

Staff: Robert Sowell, Joshua Parr, and Pierre Arreola



Los Angeles County Commission on
Human Relations - 510 S. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 738-2788

AGENDA
MEETING OF THE COMMISSION/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Monday, September 12, 2022 – 12:30-2:00 pm
Via MS Teams Video and Audio Conferencing [213-204-2512,,980587174#](https://teams.microsoft.com/join/213-204-2512-980587174)
[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Our mission: to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and
hostility into peace

- 1. Call to Order and Land Acknowledgement** (12:30)
- 2. Motion** finding a state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person, and state/local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.
- 3. Review & Approval of August 1, 2022 Meeting Minutes*** (12:33)
- 4. President's Report** (12:35)
 - 4.1. Spotlight on our Partners (IAOHRA Conference Co-Chairs or SSG)
 - 4.2. Other items
- 5. Executive Director's Report** (12:45)
 - 5.1. Update on Board motions on budget (Meas. B, ARPA), Sheriff and bills (AB 1947)*
 - 5.2. Debrief of IAOHRA 2022 Conference in L.A.
 - 5.3. Update on hiring, MAPP, and other matters
- 6. Committee Reports** (12:55)
 - 6.1. Ad Hoc Committee on Policing and Human Relations (Gunning)
 - 6.2. Ad Hoc Committee on Strategic Planning (Kulkarni)
 - 6.3. John Anson Fords Awards Event (JAF) Committee* (Montaño)
 - 6.4. LA vs Hate Committee (Montaño)
- 7. Public Comment** (3 minutes per person) (1:05)
- 8. Action/Discussion Items** (1:10)
 - 8.1. Commission recommendation re: Board motions on funding our programs*
 - 8.2. Revisit FY 2022-23 Committees and their membership
 - 8.3. Policing Committee requests for Commission action
 - 8.4. Location of Commission Offices
 - 8.5. JAF Trust Fund support for IAOHRA conference
- 9. Commissioner Announcements** (2 minutes per Commissioner) (1:55)
- 10. Adjournment** (2:00)

For translation to other languages o para más información en español, call: (213) 738-2788.

* Denotes that this agenda packet includes written material regarding the agenda item.

Meetings are held in English. If interpretation in other languages or accommodations for persons with disabilities are needed, please contact the Commission at (213) 738-7288 at least 3 business days before the meeting. The meetings of the Human Relations Commission are accessible to persons with disabilities.



Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

510 South Vermont Avenue, 11th floor
Los Angeles, California, 90020
www.lahumanrelations.org
(213) 738-2788

[PROPOSED] MINUTES
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Meeting of August 1, 2022
Via Microsoft Teams Video & Audio Conferencing

PRESENT: Helen Chin
Michael Cheung
Ilan Davidson
Jeanette Ellis-Royston
Isabelle Gunning

Derric Johnson
Kevork Keushkerian
Fredrick Sykes
Sandra Thomas
Gay Yuen

STAFF: Grace Löwenberg
Robin Toma
Siranush Vardanyan

- 1. Call to Order and Land Acknowledgement of Indigenous Peoples:** Commission President Ilan Davidson called the meeting to order at 12:38 p.m. with a quorum in attendance. He acknowledged the indigenous peoples (Gabrielino/Tongva and Tataviam) who were the first stewards of the lands on which we reside in our county.
- 2. Motion:** The Commission finds that a state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person, and/or state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing. Commissioner Fredrick Sykes made the motion as stated, and Commissioner Jeanette Ellis-Royston seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
- 3. Review & Approval of June 6, 2022 Meeting Minutes:** It was moved by Commissioner Ellis-Royston and seconded by Commissioner Sykes to approve the minutes of the Commission meeting of June 6, 2022, as presented by Vice-President/Secretary (VP Sec.) Isabelle Gunning. The motion passed unanimously.
- 4. President's Report**
 - 4.1 Spotlight on Commissioner/Staff:** President Davidson shared that after 25 years, Commissioner Adrian Dove will no longer be serving on the Human Relations Commission, and invited him to speak. Commissioner Dove stated that he enjoyed serving on the Commission, thanked everyone for their service and invited Commissioners to ride on a float during the Martin Luther King Day parade which will be held on January 16, 2023.
 - 4.2 Remarks of New Incoming Commission President Davidson:** President Davidson thanked the Commission and staff for entrusting him the position of honor as President for the Commission, as

it has been an incredible growth experience for him over the past several years, and has been such a rewarding experience. President Davidson shared that his hope for the Commission is to reach more and more people of this county.

4.3 LA Youth Poet Laureate event and Salome Agbaroji: President Davidson shared that he attended the LA Youth Poet Laureate event, along with Robert Sowell and former President Guadalupe Montano. He encouraged all to attend next year's event stating that it was quite inspiring.

5 Executive Director's Report

5.1 Update on recruitment open for Senior Human Relations Consultant positions: Executive Director (ED) Robin Toma shared that the Senior Human Relations Consultant position is still open and will continue to be open for the application process until the need is met. He shared that in the previous filing period, there were about 40 applications; however, the assessment done by Human Resources indicated that there weren't enough strong candidates, so the position was reopened without a closing date at this time.

5.2 Update on IT, budget, and administrative transition to the Executive Office: ED Toma shared that it has been about 5 1/2 months since the transition to the Board Executive Office, and unfortunately we continue to have some IT issues. ED Toma explained that nearly all employees consistently have access to their files, internet and other applications, but are working closely with IT to resolve other issues. ED Toma moved on to the budget and shared that Human Relations critical needs request has been deferred to what is called the supplemental budget, which takes into account the state budget that was adopted. ED Toma recognized senior staff Terri Villa-McDowell in her work with the American Rescue Plan (ARP) funded projects and shared that it is providing some of LAVsHate funding needs for the next fiscal year, from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Lastly, he informed Commissioners and staff that continuous discussions have occurred with the Board office about how to make sure that the critical needs requests that are deferred to the supplemental budget process this fall will be supported.

5.3 Recap of 40th Anniversary of hate murder of Vincent Chin: ED Toma shared that the 40th Anniversary event of the hate murder of Vincent Chin was co-led by Commissioner Gay Yuen from the Chinese American Museum. The event was recorded and live streamed on the Facebook page of LAVsHate and was a wonderful event which portrayed the importance of this hate murder. Commissioner Yuen also joined and thanked the Commissioners for voting on putting this event together and thanking all who made the event possible. Commissioners Sykes, Chin, Gunning and others expressed their gratitude for making this event happen and agreed that it was a successful event.

6 Committee Reports

6.1 Ad Hoc Committee on Policing & Human Relations: Chair Gunning stated that two key items were discussed during this morning's meeting: (1) met one of the two university researchers whom we selected to do some data gathering and analysis on suburban law enforcement agencies; and (2) to move forward with an action item by recommending to the Board of Supervisors the motion to place on the upcoming ballot a measure to promote accountability and community safety through checks and balances on the Los Angeles County Sheriff, by allowing the Board of Supervisors to remove a Sheriff under very serious circumstances. This will come up under Action Item 8.1.

6.2 Ad Hoc Committee on Strategic Planning: Without objection, this item was tabled.

6.3 IAOHRA 2022 Conference Committee: President Davidson stated that there are still challenges with minimal Planning Committee members attending the meetings to assist with the IAOHRA 2022 Conference. President Davidson confirmed that Commissioners Gunning, Ellis-Royston, Montano, and Sykes have shown interest in the Committee. Commissioner Gunning and Ellis-Royston shared that they have not received the invitation and requested to be added to the email list. ED Toma confirmed that an Outlook email and invitation will be sent out for the next meeting. President Davidson continued to share that the conference program is listed on the IAOHRA website (www.iaohra.org) and that there will be an Interfaith Café focused on the unhoused and how the faith communities can come together to help in that realm.

7 Public Comment: None.

8 Action/Discussion Items

8.1 Recommendations of the Policing and Human Relations Committee: VP Gunning stated that all Commissioners should have received information in the meeting packet about what the Supervisors are proposing to ~~increasingly~~ create oversight for the Sheriff's department. The Committee recommends that we let the Board of Supervisors know that it is our advice to them to approve unanimously the motion on Sheriff Accountability that Supervisors Solis and Mitchell have put on the Board agenda for tomorrow (Item 12, July 12, 2022: "Promoting Accountability and Community Safety Through Checks and Balances of the Los Angeles County Sheriff"). The motion states that the Human Relations Commission recommends adoption of the motion by the Board of Supervisors. VP Sec. Gunning made the motion to approve it as written, Commissioner Ellis-Royston seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

8.2 AB 1947- Freedom From Hate Crimes Act: ED Toma shared that we had previously discussed this item during the last meeting, and that he learned from Greg DiGiery who is the lead for the statewide civil rights coalition that is driving this, that Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has withdrawn its opposition to AB 1947 (the California Assembly bill) at this time. ED Toma explained that this bill would require that law enforcement agencies adopt a hate crime policy that has detailed and specific protocols, and have the Department of Justice of the State of California provide more leadership and guidance. VP Gunning made the motion to approve as presented; Commissioner Ellis-Royston seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

8.3 Proposed Strategic Plan, Priorities, and Goals for public comment: ED Toma stated that the Strategic Plan, Priorities, and Goals is being reviewed and prepared graphically to put out for feedback from the public during a 30-day public comment period. Without objection, this item is tabled.

8.4 IAOHRA 2022 Conference in LA: President Davidson asked attendees who would like to be registered for the Conference. Commissioners Davidson, Gunning, Chin, Ellis-Royston, Tomas, Sykes, and Yuen expressed interest in being registered for the IAOHRA 2022 Conference (www.iaohra.org).

8.5 FY 2022-23 Committees and their membership: President Davidson asked Commissioners to view the attachment in their meeting packet of all current committees and their memberships. He requested to be added to the John Anson Ford Awards (JAF) Committee. Additionally, he shared that there is vacancy in the JAF events Committee as the Chair. President Davidson encouraged Commissioners to

reach out if they are not listed in a committee that they should be included in or would like to change anything. Commissioner Yuen asked to be removed from the Strategic Planning Committee and put on the Policing Committee as well as the JAF Committee. Commissioners Johnson and Gunning requested to be on the LA vs Hate subcommittee. President Davidson read through the list of Committees to share information about the Chair of each Committee. Commissioner Yuen moved the motion to accept the proposed Committees for 2022-23 and Commissioner Gunning seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

- 9 Commissioner Announcements:** Commissioner Ellis-Royston shared that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will be hosting their 113th National Convention in Atlantic City beginning Thursday through the 20th with the theme of “This is Power”. Commissioner Yuen also announced that she is inviting individuals to be guided personally through the collections at the Chinese American Museum and is willing to adjust schedules to host tours.
- 10 Adjournment:** President Davidson invited a motion to adjourn the meeting in memory of the victims in Highland Park in Illinois this last week who were celebrating the 4th of July and were brutally murdered. Commissioner Thomas added to the motion to also adjourn in memory of Japan’s former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. Commissioner Thomas made the motion to adjourn; Commissioner Derric Johnson seconded. Without objection, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Isabelle Gunning
Commission Vice President-Secretary

For Agenda Item 5.1, Commission meeting of September 12, 2022

Should L.A. County supervisors have the power to boot a sheriff? Voters will decide



Los Angeles County Sheriff Alex Villanueva speaks at a news conference in May 2021.

(Al Seib / Los Angeles Times)

BY [ALENE TCHEKMEDYIAN](#) STAFF WRITER

AUG. 2, 2022 **UPDATED** 12:34 PM PT

Los Angeles County voters will decide in November whether to give the Board of Supervisors the power to remove an elected sheriff from office.

The proposal, which stems from supervisors' long-running feud with Sheriff Alex Villanueva, would severely undercut the autonomy sheriffs in L.A. County have

always been granted and hand an extraordinary level of authority to the already powerful supervisors.

The five-person board, which is also elected, voted 4 to 1 on Tuesday to place a measure on the ballot that, if approved by a majority voters, would [amend the county charter](#) to allow a sitting sheriff to be jettisoned. To kick out a sheriff, at least four supervisors would need to agree that he or she is not fit for office.

In the Nov. 8 election, voters also will [decide whether to reelect](#) Villanueva, a controversial, pugnacious leader who has repeatedly clashed with the board throughout his first term in office. Villanueva is facing a tough runoff against retired Long Beach Police Chief Robert Luna.

“The voters deserve an opportunity to decide whether this is the right way to enhance accountability of the sheriff, of the elected sheriff, and protect the lives and liberties of county residents,” Supervisor Holly Mitchell said last month when she first proposed the plan along with Supervisor Hilda Solis.

Supervisor Kathryn Barger cast the lone vote against the measure Tuesday. She has questioned why the proposal applies only to the sheriff and not the other seven elected county officials, including board members.

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CALIFORNIA

Sheriff Villanueva moved to the right. A weak election showing now makes him vulnerable

June 8, 2022

“I just want to caution us all that this action has broader implications than one individual, as I strongly disagree with the action,” Barger said last month when the board was debating the idea. “I think it ought to apply not only to one elected [official] but to all — and if we’re going to do it for the sheriff, we should do it for the assessor we should do it for the D.A. and quite frankly, maybe for this board as well.”

Supervisor Sheila Kuehl countered that the added oversight was needed because the sheriff holds an exceptional amount of power. “I don’t see the assessor getting people killed,” she said. “It’s really about the ability to hold someone accountable when they have a very powerful position.”

The board did not discuss the ballot measure further on Tuesday before voting to approve it.

In a letter last month to the board, Villanueva [called the move a “cheap political stunt”](#) designed to hurt his bid for reelection. He suggested that he may mount a legal challenge, saying he believed the measure would be deemed unconstitutional by the courts.

“The Board is attempting to cheat the system and create a ‘fast-track’ pathway to remove a duly elected sheriff, one which circumvents the law and the foundational principles of due process enshrined in the Fourteenth Amendment,” the letter said.

Under the proposal, the board would have the authority to remove a sheriff for serious misconduct, including “flagrant or repeated neglect of duties, misappropriation of funds, willful falsification of documents or obstructing an investigation.”

The language about obstruction is particularly relevant to the supervisors’ bad blood with Villanueva, who has repeatedly refused to appear before a civilian oversight panel when it has subpoenaed him to answer questions under oath about groups of deputies that are said to resemble street gangs, and other problems in the department.

While the Board of Supervisors controls the size of the sheriff’s annual budget, which currently is about \$3.5 billion, it traditionally has had relatively few avenues to check the power of whoever voters elect as sheriff every four years. The Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission, a panel whose members are appointed by supervisors, cannot compel the sheriff to take action, although the board empowered the commission in 2020 to issue subpoenas as it battled with Villanueva.

Tensions between Villanueva and board members have roots in his upstart campaign to become sheriff, when several supervisors endorsed the man he was vying to unseat, former Sheriff Jim McDonnell.

Villanueva’s term has been marked by a steady stream of controversies and clashes with the board over a myriad of issues, including the budget as well as what several supervisors see as his distaste for accountability and oversight, and his rehiring of deputies who had histories of misconduct.

Villanueva has [pursued long-running criminal investigations](#) into the board-appointed inspector general, Max Huntsman, and into county contracts involving a nonprofit that is run by an oversight panel member and is associated with Kuehl. Both Kuehl and the commissioner, Patti Giggans, have called for Villanueva’s resignation.

While critics of the idea argue it is bad governance to create policies around an individual, proponents deny it was driven solely by Villanueva.

“This amendment to the county charter is not a political attack on any one sheriff,” Stephanie Luna, [the aunt of Anthony Vargas](#), who was [killed by two deputies](#) in 2018, said before the board last month. “It is a push for the board to have the ability to step in when any sheriff in charge obstructs justice and enables a culture of violence within the department that ultimately endangers our communities.”



CALIFORNIA

L.A. County supervisors poised to ask voters for power to remove sheriff from office

July 7, 2022

“We’re not asking for anything crazy,” she continued. “We’re asking that a sheriff — any sheriff that commits any type of misconduct and obstruction — be held to the same standards that we would.”

Former county Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, who said he is not a Villanueva supporter and wants to see him defeated at the polls, cautioned that the charter amendment could give Villanueva an advantage on the campaign trail and help him get reelected.

“The unintended consequence could be that the sheriff could be reelected,” Yaroslavsky said. “He will posture himself as the victim of a power struggle.”

The L.A. County supervisors aren’t the first to have had [this idea](#).

In 2001, then-California Atty. Gen. Bill Lockyer concluded that a county charter may grant the board of supervisors the authority to remove the sheriff, district attorney or other county officer for cause with a four-fifths vote.

The opinion was [cited by a California appeals court in 2005 when it declared constitutional](#) an ordinance approved by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors that allowed them to remove a sheriff for certain reasons — including flagrant or repeated neglect of duties, misappropriation of public property, violation of any law related to the performance of the official’s job duties or willfully falsifying an official document — with a four-fifths vote.

CALIFORNIA



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Alene Tchekmedyan covers the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. She previously wrote about the county’s criminal courts and breaking news throughout California. Before joining The Times in 2016, she reported on crime and policing for

the Glendale News-Press and Burbank Leader. She grew up in Huntington Beach and graduated from UCLA.

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 11, 2022

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 19, 2022

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 24, 2022

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 16, 2022

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1947

Introduced by Assembly Members Ting, Bloom, and Muratsuchi

February 10, 2022

An act to amend Sections ~~422.55, 422.87, 422.9, 13023, 13023~~ and 13519.6 of the Penal Code, relating to hate crimes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1947, as amended, Ting. Hate crimes: law enforcement policies.

Existing law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Existing law requires state law enforcement agencies to adopt a framework or other formal policy created by POST regarding hate crimes. Existing law requires any local law enforcement agency that adopts or updates a hate crime policy to include specified information in that policy, including information on bias motivation. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to collect specified information relative to hate crimes and to post that information on its internet website.

~~This bill would require each local law enforcement agency to adopt a hate crimes policy. The bill would require those policies to, among other things, include instructions on considering the relevance of specific dates and phrases when recognizing whether an incident is a hate crime, to include a supplemental suspected hate crime form. The bill would require every state and local agency to use specified definitions for the term “protected characteristics.” The bill would require each law enforcement agency agencies to report their hate crime policy and brochure to the Department of Justice, as specified, and to update their policy before specified deadlines and otherwise as directed by the department. specified. The bill would require the department to post information regarding the compliance and noncompliance of agencies that are required to provide information relative to hate crimes to the department, by specified dates, and as required by future updates. The bill would require POST to develop a model hate crime policy, as specified. The bill would additionally make specified findings regarding state-mandated local programs in its provisions. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.~~

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. ~~This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the~~
- 2 ~~Freedom from Hate Crimes Act.~~
- 3 SEC. 2. ~~Section 422.55 of the Penal Code is amended to read:~~
- 4 ~~422.55. For purposes of this title, and for purposes of all other~~
- 5 ~~state law unless an explicit provision of law or the context clearly~~
- 6 ~~requires a different meaning, the following shall apply:~~
- 7 (a) ~~“Hate crime” means a criminal act committed, in whole or~~
- 8 ~~in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived~~
- 9 ~~characteristics of the victim:~~

1 ~~(1) Disability.~~
2 ~~(2) Gender.~~
3 ~~(3) Nationality.~~
4 ~~(4) Race or ethnicity.~~
5 ~~(5) Religion.~~
6 ~~(6) Sexual orientation.~~
7 ~~(7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these~~
8 ~~actual or perceived characteristics.~~

9 ~~(b) “Hate crime” includes, but is not limited to, a violation of~~
10 ~~Section 422.6.~~

11 ~~(c) “Subject matter experts” includes, but is not limited to,~~
12 ~~representatives of communities most victimized by hate crimes,~~
13 ~~academic experts, and law enforcement agencies.~~

14 ~~SEC. 3. Section 422.87 of the Penal Code is amended to read:~~

15 ~~422.87. (a) Each state and local law enforcement agency shall~~
16 ~~adopt a hate crimes policy that shall include, but not be limited to,~~
17 ~~all of the following:~~

18 ~~(1) The definitions in Sections 422.55 and 422.56.~~

19 ~~(2) The content of the model policy framework that the~~
20 ~~Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training developed~~
21 ~~in 2019 pursuant to Section 13519.6, and any content that the~~
22 ~~commission has revised or added or may revise or add in the future,~~
23 ~~including, but not limited to, any policy, definitions, response and~~
24 ~~reporting responsibilities, training resources, and planning and~~
25 ~~prevention methods.~~

26 ~~(3) (A) Information regarding bias motivation.~~

27 ~~(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “bias motivation” is a~~
28 ~~preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived~~
29 ~~characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the~~
30 ~~circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is~~
31 ~~not limited to, hatred, animosity, discriminatory selection of~~
32 ~~victims, resentment, revulsion, contempt, unreasonable fear,~~
33 ~~paranoia, callousness, thrill-seeking, desire for social dominance,~~
34 ~~desire for social bonding with those of one’s “own kind,” or a~~
35 ~~perception of the vulnerability of the victim due to the victim being~~
36 ~~perceived as being weak, worthless, or fair game because of a~~
37 ~~protected characteristic, including, but not limited to, disability or~~
38 ~~gender.~~

39 ~~(C) (i) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the~~
40 ~~policy shall instruct officers to consider whether there is any~~

1 indication that the perpetrator was motivated by hostility or other
2 bias, occasioned by factors such as, but not limited to, dislike of
3 persons who arouse fear or guilt, a perception that persons with
4 disabilities are inferior and therefore “deserving victims,” a fear
5 of persons whose visible traits are perceived as being disturbing
6 to others, or resentment of those who need, demand, or receive
7 alternative educational, physical, or social accommodations.

8 (ii) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the
9 policy also shall instruct officers to consider whether there is any
10 indication that the perpetrator perceived the victim to be vulnerable
11 and, if so, if this perception is grounded, in whole or in part, in
12 antidisability bias. This includes, but is not limited to, if a
13 perpetrator targets a person with a particular perceived disability
14 while avoiding other vulnerable-appearing persons such as
15 inebriated persons or persons with perceived disabilities different
16 than those of the victim, those circumstances could be evidence
17 that the perpetrator’s motivations included bias against persons
18 with the perceived disability of the victim.

19 (D) In recognizing suspected religion-bias hate crimes, the
20 policy shall instruct officers to consider whether there were targeted
21 attacks on, or biased references to, symbols of importance to a
22 particular religion or articles considered of spiritual significance
23 in a particular religion. Examples of religions and such symbols
24 and articles include, but are not limited to:

- 25 (i) In Buddhism, statues of the Buddha.
- 26 (ii) In Christianity, crosses.
- 27 (iii) In Hinduism, forehead markings, known as bindis and tilaks,
28 Aum/Om symbols, and images of deities known as murtis.
- 29 (iv) In Islam, hijabs.
- 30 (v) In Judaism, Stars of David, menorahs, and yarmulke.
- 31 (vi) In Sikhism, turbans, head coverings, and unshorn hair,
32 including beards.

33 (E) In recognizing suspected hate crimes committed against a
34 victim or victims with a particular known, evident, or perceived
35 protected characteristic, the policy shall instruct officers to consider
36 whether the crimes occurred on a day of actual or perceived
37 significance to, or concerning, the victim or victims or to persons
38 of the same actual or perceived protected characteristic as the
39 victim or victims. Examples of such days may include, but are not

1 limited to, Lunar New Year, Cinco de Mayo, Easter, Martin Luther
2 King Day, and Yom Kippur.

3 (F) In recognizing any multiple suspected hate crimes, the policy
4 shall instruct officers to consider whether the victim or victims of
5 the crimes were one or more persons or properties with a particular
6 actual or perceived protected characteristic when other, at least
7 equally available and vulnerable potential victims were not
8 targeted. Examples of such discriminatory selection may include,
9 but are not limited to, the following:

10 (i) A series of sexual assaults of women and girls.

11 (ii) A series of crimes against actual or perceived transgender
12 women, against actual or perceived noncitizens of the United
13 States, or against persons demonstrating on behalf of a particular
14 race or ethnicity and any observers or bystanders.

15 (iii) A series of attacks on one or more places of worship of a
16 particular religion.

17 (iv) A series of attacks on one or more businesses, community
18 centers, or other gathering places operated, staffed, or frequented
19 by a person or persons with a particular known, evident, or
20 perceived protected characteristic.

21 (G) In recognizing any suspected hate crime, the policy shall
22 instruct officers to consider whether the victim is either of the
23 following:

24 (i) A person with an actual or perceived disability that is known
25 or evident to the perpetrator.

26 (ii) A person with any other actual or perceived protected
27 characteristic that is known or evident to the perpetrator and that,
28 under the existing facts and circumstances, is likely to make the
29 victim the target of a hate crime.

30 (H) In recognizing a suspected anti-immigrant or antirace hate
31 crime, the policy shall instruct officers to consider whether persons
32 who are part of the victim's community in the victim's actual or
33 perceived country of origin are commonly subject to hate or other
34 bias there because of one or more of the protected characteristics
35 and whether the perpetrator may have been motivated by such
36 bias.

37 (I) In any case described in subparagraphs (C) through (H) or
38 a similar case, and in every case in which a crime victim or witness
39 believes that the crime was a hate crime or motivated by bias
40 against an actual or perceived protected characteristic, the policy

1 shall instruct officers to include such statements in any report
2 generated as a result of the incident. The policy shall instruct
3 officers to not argue with a victim or witness who believes it was
4 a hate crime, regardless of the initial opinion of the officer. The
5 policy shall instruct supervising officers who review reports of
6 incidents in which the victim believed the crime was a hate crime
7 to carefully consider whether additional investigation is necessary,
8 consistent with this section.

9 (4) Information regarding the general underreporting of hate
10 crimes to, and by, law enforcement and the more extreme
11 underreporting of antisociality, antigender, and a plan for the
12 agency to remedy this underreporting.

13 (5) A protocol for reporting suspected hate crimes to the
14 Department of Justice pursuant to Section 13023.

15 (6) A checklist of first responder responsibilities, including, but
16 not limited to, being sensitive to effects of the crime on the victim,
17 determining whether any additional resources are needed on the
18 scene to assist the victim or whether to refer the victim to
19 appropriate community and legal services, and giving the victims
20 and any interested persons the agency's hate crimes brochure, as
21 required by Section 422.92.

22 (7) A specific procedure for transmitting and periodically
23 retransmitting the policy and any related orders to all officers,
24 including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the
25 policy in the field when needed.

26 (8) The title or titles of the officer or officers responsible for
27 ensuring that the department has a hate crime brochure as required
28 by Section 422.92 and ensuring that all officers are trained to
29 distribute the brochure to all suspected hate crime victims,
30 regardless of whether they specifically request it, and to all other
31 interested persons upon request.

32 (9) A requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy
33 and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the chief,
34 sheriff, director, or other chief executive of the law enforcement
35 agency or other command-level officer to whom the chief executive
36 officer formally delegates this responsibility.

37 (10) A supplemental suspected hate crime report form providing
38 the information necessary for the law enforcement agency or the
39 prosecution agency to determine whether a hate crime has occurred
40 or whether to conduct a further investigation to make that

1 determination, and an instruction that responding officers complete
2 the form when the officers have a reasonable belief based upon
3 the available evidence and information, including the circumstances
4 in subparagraphs (C) through (H) of paragraph (3), that a hate
5 crime may have been committed.

6 ~~(11) A schedule for providing the hate crime training, including,~~
7 ~~but not limited to, that required by Section 13519.6 and any other~~
8 ~~hate crime training certified by the Commission on Peace Officer~~
9 ~~Standards and Training that the law enforcement agency selects.~~

10 ~~(12) A requirement that, when an officer suspects multimitation~~
11 ~~criminal extremism, they report it to their agency's terrorism liaison~~
12 ~~officers.~~

13 ~~(13) In adopting a hate crimes policy, each state and local law~~
14 ~~enforcement agency shall seek to incorporate examples of~~
15 ~~terminology that is specific to the communities they serve. For~~
16 ~~example, given the nationwide surge of anti-Asian American and~~
17 ~~Pacific Islander hate crimes beginning in 2020 and resulting from~~
18 ~~rhetoric blaming China for COVID-19, agencies that serve Asian~~
19 ~~American and Pacific Islander communities may include~~
20 ~~terminology and slurs relating to the coronavirus as part of a hate~~
21 ~~crime investigation.~~

22 ~~(b) (1) A law enforcement agency shall be deemed in~~
23 ~~compliance with subdivision (a) if it does all of the following:~~

24 ~~(A) Adopts, by no later than July 1, 2023, a policy including,~~
25 ~~but not limited to, all the provisions of the Commission on Peace~~
26 ~~Officer Standards and Training existing model hate crime policy~~
27 ~~framework including the supplemental suspected hate crime report~~
28 ~~form, called the "hate crime checklist."~~

29 ~~(B) By no later than April 1, 2026, updates its policy to conform~~
30 ~~to the commission's 2025 update of the model policy framework.~~

31 ~~(C) Updates its policy within six months after each time the~~
32 ~~commission updates the model policy framework or, if the agency~~
33 ~~has a regular policy review cycle, during the next policy review~~
34 ~~cycle.~~

35 ~~(2) Any law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate~~
36 ~~crimes policy or adopts a new hate crimes policy may include any~~
37 ~~of the provisions of a model hate crime policy and other relevant~~
38 ~~documents developed by the International Association of Chiefs~~
39 ~~of Police that are relevant to California and consistent with state~~
40 ~~law.~~

1 ~~(e) This section is intended to establish statewide minimum~~
2 ~~practices, and shall not be construed to restrict a law enforcement~~
3 ~~agency from implementing more precise or more stringent policies.~~

4 ~~SEC. 4. Section 422.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read:~~

5 ~~422.9. Except as other provisions of state or federal law require:~~

6 ~~(a) Every law enforcement agency and each state and local~~
7 ~~agency shall use the definition of “hate crime” set forth in~~
8 ~~subdivision (a) of Section 422.55 exclusively.~~

9 ~~(b) Every law enforcement agency and each state and local~~
10 ~~agency shall use the terms “characteristics” or “protected~~
11 ~~characteristics” as defined in Section 422.55 exclusively and shall~~
12 ~~not use misleading terms such as “protected classes” or “protected~~
13 ~~groups.”~~

14 ~~SEC. 5.~~

15 ~~SECTION 1. Section 13023 of the Penal Code is amended to~~
16 ~~read:~~

17 ~~13023. (a) Subject to the availability of adequate funding, the~~
18 ~~Attorney General, in consultation with subject matter experts, as~~
19 ~~defined in Section 422.55, 13519.6, shall direct law enforcement~~
20 ~~agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be~~
21 ~~prescribed by the Attorney General, any information that may be~~
22 ~~required relative to hate crimes.~~

23 ~~(b) By no later than July 1, 2023, each law enforcement agency~~
24 ~~shall submit to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be~~
25 ~~prescribed by the Attorney General, its hate crime brochure~~
26 ~~described in Section 422.92 and, if the agency maintains a hate~~
27 ~~crime policy as described in Section 422.92, the agency’s hate~~
28 ~~crime policy. Thereafter, a law enforcement agency shall submit~~
29 ~~its hate crime policy or brochure to the department whenever the~~
30 ~~agency adopts or amends such policy or brochure, or upon the~~
31 ~~request of the Attorney General.~~

32 ~~(b) By no later than July 1, 2023, again after October 1, 2025,~~
33 ~~but by no later than April 1, 2026, and thereafter whenever changes~~
34 ~~in law or in the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and~~
35 ~~Training model policy framework require it, or whenever the~~
36 ~~Attorney General in consultation with subject matter experts deems~~
37 ~~it prudent, each law enforcement agency shall submit to the~~
38 ~~Department of Justice, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney~~
39 ~~General, the agency’s hate crime policy, as described in Section~~
40 ~~433.87, and hate crime brochure described in Section 422.92.~~

1 (c) The report required by subdivision (a) shall also include any
2 of the following items that the department finds the agency has
3 failed to submit in any previous year that it was required:

4 (1) Hate crime policies.

5 (2) Hate crime brochures.

6 (3) Any other information required by the Attorney General in
7 the previous year.

8 (d) (1) On or before July 1 of each year, the Department of
9 Justice shall update the OpenJustice Web portal with the
10 information obtained from law enforcement agencies pursuant to
11 this section. The information shall include the names of agencies
12 that have complied with subdivision (a) and other relevant laws
13 in the report year and the names of any agencies that have failed
14 to comply with those laws. The information also shall include the
15 names of any agencies that failed to comply in the both the report
16 year and the previous year, regardless of whether any information
17 is required of compliant agencies in the report year. The department
18 shall submit its analysis of this information to the Legislature in
19 the manner described in subdivision (g) of Section 13010.

20 (2) On or before July 1, 2025, ~~again by no later than July 1,~~
21 ~~2028,~~ and thereafter whenever all law enforcement agencies are
22 required to submit their hate crime policies and brochures to the
23 department pursuant to subdivision (b), the Department of Justice
24 shall update the OpenJustice Web portal with the names of agencies
25 that have and have not complied with the requirement. The
26 department shall submit its analysis of this information to the
27 Legislature in the manner described in subdivision (g) of Section
28 13010.

29 (e) For purposes of this section, “hate crime” has the same
30 meaning as in Section 422.55.

31 ~~SEC. 6.~~

32 *SEC. 2.* Section 13519.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
33 13519.6. (a) The commission, in consultation with subject
34 matter experts, ~~as defined in Section 422.55,~~ shall develop
35 guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law
36 enforcement officers who are employed as peace officers, or who
37 are not yet employed as a peace officer but are enrolled in a training
38 academy for law enforcement officers, addressing hate crimes.
39 “Hate crimes,” for purposes of this section, has the same meaning
40 as in Section 422.55.

1 (b) The course shall make maximum use of audio and video
2 communication and other simulation methods and shall include
3 instruction in each of the following:

4 (1) Indicators of hate crimes.

5 (2) The impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim's family,
6 and the community, and the assistance and compensation available
7 to victims.

8 (3) Knowledge of the laws dealing with hate crimes and the
9 legal rights of, and the remedies available to, victims of hate
10 crimes.

11 (4) Law enforcement procedures, reporting, and documentation
12 of hate crimes.

13 (5) Techniques and methods to handle incidents of hate crimes
14 in a professional manner.

15 (6) Multimission criminal extremism, which means the nexus
16 of certain hate crimes, antigovernment extremist crimes,
17 anti-reproductive-rights crimes, and crimes committed in whole
18 or in part because of the victim's actual or perceived homelessness.

19 (7) The special problems inherent in some categories of hate
20 crimes, including gender-bias crimes, disability-bias crimes,
21 including those committed against homeless persons with
22 disabilities, anti-immigrant crimes, anti-Sikh crimes, and anti-Arab
23 and anti-Islamic crimes, and techniques and methods to handle
24 these special problems.

25 (8) Preparation for, and response to, possible future anti-Asian,
26 anti-Hindu, anti-Sikh, anti-Arab/Middle Eastern, anti-Semitic, and
27 anti-Islamic hate crimewaves, and any other future hate crime
28 waves that the Attorney General, in consultation with subject matter
29 experts, determines are likely, and for which the Attorney General
30 has notified law enforcement agencies.

31 (c) The guidelines developed by the commission shall
32 incorporate the procedures and techniques specified in subdivision
33 (b), and shall include a model hate crime policy framework. The
34 elements of the model policy framework shall include, but not be
35 limited to, the following:

36 (1) A message from the law enforcement agency's chief
37 executive officer to the agency's officers and staff concerning the
38 importance of hate crime laws and the agency's commitment to
39 enforcement.

40 (2) The definition of "hate crime" in Section 422.55.

1 (3) References to hate crime statutes including Section 422.6.

2 (4) A title-by-title specific protocol that agency personnel are
3 required to follow, including, but not limited to, the following:

4 (A) Preventing and preparing for likely hate crimes by, among
5 other things, establishing contact with persons and communities
6 who are likely targets, and forming and cooperating with
7 community hate crime prevention and response networks.

8 (B) Responding to reports of hate crimes, including reports of
9 hate crimes committed under the color of authority.

10 (C) Accessing assistance, by, among other things, activating
11 the Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol when
12 necessary.

13 (D) Providing victim assistance and followup, including
14 community followup.

15 (E) Reporting.

16 ~~(F) Each of the items Section 422.87 requires law enforcement
17 agencies to include in their hate crime policies.~~

18 (d) (1) The commission shall, by no later than October 1, 2025,
19 adopt and promulgate an updated hate crime model policy
20 framework in compliance with the act that added this paragraph,
21 in consultation with subject matter experts and with the
22 concurrence of the Attorney General.

23 (2) The commission shall adopt significant updates or additions
24 to, the model policy framework only in consultation with subject
25 matter experts and with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

26 (3) The model policy framework is not a regulation as defined
27 in Section 11342.600 of the Government Code.

28 (e) (1) The course of training leading to the basic certificate
29 issued by the commission shall include the course of instruction
30 described in subdivision (a).

31 (2) Every state law enforcement and correctional agency, and
32 every local law enforcement and correctional agency to the extent
33 that this requirement does not create a state-mandated local
34 program cost, shall provide its peace officers with the basic course
35 of instruction as revised pursuant to the act that amends this section
36 in the 2003–04 session of the Legislature, beginning with officers
37 who have not previously received the training. Correctional
38 agencies shall adapt the course as necessary.

39 (f) (1) The commission shall, subject to an appropriation of
40 funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or other statute,

1 for any basic course, incorporate the November 2017 video course
 2 developed by the commission entitled “Hate Crimes: Identification
 3 and Investigation,” as updated in August of 2020, and as updated
 4 thereafter, or any successor video, into the basic course curriculum.

5 (2) The commission shall make the video course described in
 6 paragraph (1) available to stream via the learning portal.

7 (3) Each peace officer shall, within one year of the commission
 8 making the course available to stream via the learning portal, be
 9 required to complete the November 2017 video facilitated course
 10 developed by the commission entitled “Hate Crimes: Identification
 11 and Investigation,” the course identified in paragraph (4), or any
 12 other POST-certified hate crimes course via the learning portal or
 13 in-person instruction.

14 (4) The commission, in consultation with subject matter ~~experts~~
 15 ~~as defined in Section 422.55,~~ *experts*, shall develop and periodically
 16 update an interactive course of instruction and training for
 17 in-service peace officers on the topic of hate crimes and make the
 18 course available via the learning portal. The course shall cover the
 19 fundamentals of hate crime law and preliminary investigation of
 20 hate crime incidents, and shall include updates on recent changes
 21 in the law, hate crime trends, and best enforcement practices.

22 (5) The commission shall require the course described in
 23 paragraph (3) to be taken by in-service peace officers every six
 24 years.

25 (g) As used in this section, ~~“peace the following terms are~~
 26 ~~defined as follows:~~

27 (1) *“Peace officer”* means any person designated as a peace
 28 officer by Section 830.1 or 830.2.

29 (2) *“Subject matter experts”* includes, but is not limited to,
 30 *representatives of communities most victimized by hate crimes,*
 31 *academic experts, and law enforcement agencies.*

32 ~~SEC. 7. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the~~
 33 ~~following:~~

34 (1) ~~Section 422.87 of the Penal Code, as amended by this act,~~
 35 ~~creates no costs to state law enforcement agencies because it is~~
 36 ~~declaratory of existing law in subdivision (c) of Section 13519.6~~
 37 ~~of the Penal Code.~~

38 (2) ~~Section 422.87 of the Penal Code, as amended by this act,~~
 39 ~~minimizes state-mandated local costs to local law enforcement~~
 40 ~~agencies by allowing them to meet the requirements of that section~~

1 ~~by adopting the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and~~
2 ~~Training model hate crime policy and any updates of that policy~~
3 ~~that the commission develops in the future.~~

4 ~~(3) As concerning the supplemental report form requirements,~~
5 ~~this act creates no state-mandated local cost to any local law~~
6 ~~enforcement agency that has adopted or revised a hate crime policy~~
7 ~~on or after January 1, 2019.~~

8 ~~(b) If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this~~
9 ~~act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local~~
10 ~~agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant~~
11 ~~to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title~~
12 ~~2 of the Government Code.~~

13 *SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that*
14 *this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to*
15 *local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made*
16 *pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division*
17 *4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.*

O

From: Greg deGiere <greg@thearcca.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2022 11:22 AM
Subject: the death of AB 1947 (Ting)

Dear Supporters and Sponsors,

My apologies to anyone I failed to update earlier this week.

In light of the Senate Appropriations Committee's unexplained gutting of the bill, Asm. Ting decided the best course would be to drop the bill for this year and try again in some form next year. Accordingly, the Senate sent the bill to the inactive file yesterday.

The bill sponsors' the original agreement with Asm. Ting was that he would consult us on amendments and strategy, and we would respect his decisions. He's kept his commitment very conscientiously, and we need to keep ours -- especially because he and his staff have demonstrated their passionate commitment to the bill and their highly competent work on it. We owe him and his staff a big debt of gratitude.

Not waiting for next year, we'll be looking at some steps we might be able to take this year to try to accomplish part of the bill's purpose, e.g. asking POST and/or Attorney General Bonta to take action using their existing legal authority.

We shall overcome. Some day.

Greg



Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations
510 W. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 738-2788

AGENDA
MEETING OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE
ON POLICING & HUMAN RELATIONS

Monday, September 12, 2022
10:00AM – 11:30AM

Via Microsoft Teams
Or Call In at +1 (213) 204-2512
Phone Conference ID: 777 820 847#
Los Angeles County, CA

Our Mission: To transform Prejudice into Acceptance, Inequity into Justice, and Hostility into Peace.

Members: Commissioners Isabelle Gunning, Sandra Thomas, Preeti Kulkarni, Fredrick Sykes, Derric Johnson, Jeanette Ellis-Royston

Guests: Commissioners Gay Yuen, Tonya McKenzie, Intern Cynthia Chockalingam

Staff: Robin Toma, Robert Sowell, Monica Lomeli, Pierre Arreola, Joshua Parr

AGENDA

- I. Discussion: Project Updates – 60 Minutes
 - a. Debrief IAOHRA Breakout Session
 - b. Research Partner I
 - c. Sheriff Accountability
 - d. Altadena/Pasadena
 - e. City of Long Beach
- II. Discussion: County Updates – 15 Minutes
 - a. Public Safety Cluster
 - b. Alternative Crisis Response Convenings
 - c. Care First Community Investment Initiative
 - d. Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
- III. Discussion: Future Business – 15 Minutes
 - a. Current Events

County of Los Angeles
Commission on Human Relations

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Hilda Solis - First District Holly Mitchell - Second District
Sheila Kuehl- Third District Janice Hahn - Fourth District Kathryn Barger - Fifth District

**JOHN ANSON FORD HUMAN RELATIONS AWARDS
NOMINATION FORM**

Name of Project, Program, or Individual:

Name of Organization:

Address:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

Organization or Affiliation:

If an individual is being nominated for the Leadership Award or Courage Award, briefly describe why this person should be recognized for advancing human relations:

For **Supervisorial District Awards**, we wish to recognize programs reflecting ***best and promising practices*** that can be shared with other organizations to enhance their effectiveness in advancing human relations. Nominations should include a description of the program, implementation, and outcomes.

For which Supervisorial District is this activity being nominated? (mark one)

SD1

SD2

SD3

SD4

SD5

Description of program or project (including how it advances human relations and which groups/communities it serves):

Description of program or project's implementation (including links to relevant web sites and/or media stories):

Description of program or projects results/outcomes (including links to relevant web sites and/or media stories):

Please return to:
info@hrc.lacounty.gov



Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors

Hilda L. Solis
First District

Holly J. Mitchell
Second District

Sheila Kuehl
Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Baiger
Fifth District

September 13, 2022

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

Christina R. Ghaly, M.D.
Director

Hal F. Yee, Jr., M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Deputy Director, Clinical Affairs

Nina J. Park, M.D.
Chief Deputy Director, Population Health

Elizabeth M. Jacobi, J.D.
Administrative Deputy

**APPROVAL OF MEASURE B RATE INCREASE
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS)
(3 VOTES)**

SUBJECT

313 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 912
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Tel: (213) 288-8050
Fax: (213) 481-0503

www.dhs.lacounty.gov

Request approval to increase the Measure B Trauma, Emergency, and Bioterrorism Response property assessment rate as authorized under the provisions of Measure B, approved by Los Angeles County voters on November 5, 2002.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD:

1. Authorize the Director of Health Services (Director), or designee, to implement a rate adjustment to increase the Measure B Trauma, Emergency, and Bioterrorism Response (Measure B) property assessment rate by seventy-six hundredths of one cent (\$0.0076) per improved square foot, for a total assessment of \$0.0500 per improved square foot, effective July 1, 2022, to take into account approximately one-half of the cumulative increase in the medical component of the prescribed Consumer Price Index (CPI) from July 1, 2012, through March 31, 2022. This action will generate approximately \$50.181 million in annual ongoing Measure B revenue.

2. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$33.879 million (approximately 67.51% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-23) to the Department of Health Services (DHS), to support Los Angeles County's (County's) trauma and emergency medical services system.

"To advance the health of our patients and our communities by providing extraordinary care"



www.dhs.lacounty.gov

3. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$5.957 million (approximately 11.87% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to participating non-County Trauma Hospitals, to support ongoing investments in additional staffing, technology and capital improvements to maintain and/or expand the regional trauma care system.
4. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$3.000 million (approximately 5.98% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to participating Pediatric Trauma Hospitals, to support ongoing investments in additional staffing, technology and capital improvements to support pediatric trauma care.
5. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to utilize funds allocated in Recommendation No. 3 and No. 4 of up to a maximum of \$8.957 million of the annual ongoing Measure B funds in FY 2022-23 to be used as an Intergovernmental Transfer (IGT) to the California Department of Health Care Services to draw down federal matching dollars for supplemental Medi-Cal payments to eligible non-County trauma centers.
6. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$5.000 million (approximately 9.96% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to the Department of Public Health, to support ongoing violence and trauma prevention initiatives and programming.
7. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$1.000 million (approximately 1.99% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to the City of Long Beach, to support ongoing Emergency Medical Services, Bioterrorism and Trauma and Violence Prevention programs.
8. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$0.300 million (approximately 0.60% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to the City of Pasadena, to support ongoing Emergency Medical Services, Bioterrorism and Trauma and Violence Prevention programs.
9. Provide delegated authority to the Director, or designee, to enter into agreements, subject to prior County Counsel review and approval, with the City of Long Beach and the City of Pasadena to provide Measure B funding and to fulfill the provisions of Recommendations No. 7 and No. 8 above.
10. Approve and authorize the Director, or designee, to allocate \$1.045 million (approximately 2.08% of the new annual ongoing revenue generated) in FY 2022-23 to support trauma and injury prevention activities for the Anti-Hate Initiative (LA vs. Hate Campaign) at the County Commission on Human Relations.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

Measure B was approved by County voters in November 2002 to provide revenue to support the countywide system of trauma centers, emergency medical services and bioterrorism response activities. The provisions of Measure B specifically allow for the adjustment of property assessment

rates based on increases to the medical component of the Western Urban Consumer Price Index. The Board of Supervisors (Board) adjusted the Measure B assessment rate in 2008, 2010 and 2012.

Under the current Measure B rate of 4.24 cents per square foot of improved property, the owner of a 1,500 square foot home pays \$63.60 per year. Under the proposed rate, the same homeowner would pay 5.00 cents per square foot, or \$75.00, an increase of \$11.40, or 17.92%.

Approval of the recommendations will provide additional annual funding in FY 2022-23 to fund programs and activities that meet Measure B's provisions, including trauma centers and emergency medical services for County and non-County hospitals; trauma and violence prevention activities performed by the Department of Public Health (DPH); and the County Commission on Human Relations; and emergency medical services, bioterrorism and violence prevention activities performed by the City of Long Beach and the City of Pasadena. Measure B provides substantial benefits to the County hospitals, non-County hospitals, and physicians. Uncompensated costs will remain within the trauma and emergency network. Additional need exists for trauma and violence prevention activities at DPH and elsewhere.

Allocation to County Hospitals

In FY 2021-22, unreimbursed trauma and emergency costs at County hospitals totaled an estimated \$322.328 million. Measure B funding to County hospitals covered approximately 65 percent of the unreimbursed trauma and emergency costs. DHS hospital enterprise funds were used to balance the budget shortfalls, including funding gaps for unreimbursed trauma and emergency costs.

Recommendation No. 2 will provide approximately \$33.879 million in ongoing Measure B revenue to DHS in FY 2022-23, to support the maintenance of the County's trauma and emergency medical services system.

Of this amount, DHS proposes to use the amount of funds necessary to meet the County's current obligation to fund the annual Intergovernmental Transfer (IGT) payment in support Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital under the MLK-LA lease agreement.

This new allocation will also enable DHS to better support its existing trauma and emergency system, as well as other permissible uses under Measure B, including, potentially, additional support to MLK Medical Campus emergency services.

A portion of the remaining revenue will be used to support interim operating expenses for the County's Mobile Stroke Unit (MSU), pending submission by DHS of the report requested by the Board on June 22, 2021, and further direction from the Board. The MSU provides advanced prehospital stroke care throughout the county by utilizing a specialized mobile stroke ambulance.

Allocation to Non-County Trauma Hospitals

Recommendations No. 3 and No. 5 provide \$5.957 million in additional Measure B funds in FY 2022-23, plus an estimated \$5.957 million in Federal match available to eligible non-County trauma hospitals, subject to final reconciliation. These funds will assist in offsetting a portion of the growing cost of trauma and emergency care provided by the non-county trauma hospitals.

Recommendations No. 4 and No. 5 provide \$3.000 million in additional Measure B funds in FY 2022-23, plus an estimated \$2.862 million in Federal match available to eligible non-County trauma hospitals, subject to final reconciliation. These funds will assist in offsetting a portion of the growing

cost of trauma and emergency care provided by the non-County pediatric trauma hospitals. Five of the participating Measure B non-County Trauma Hospitals operate pediatric trauma centers, including Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, MemorialCare Long Beach Medical Center, Northridge Hospital Medical Center, and Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center.

The last rate increase under Measure B was approved by the Board in 2012. Over the last ten years, costs to operate and maintain trauma centers have increased significantly. Trauma admissions require resource-intensive levels of care, and adequate and stable funding to support the trauma network is vital.

In 2014, the Medicaid coverage expansion, which was made available through the Affordable Care Act (ACA), became effective in California with the federal government paying almost all costs for the first three years for the Medicaid Coverage Expansion population. The expansion of Medi-Cal eligibility resulted in a substantial increase in the number of people who became Medi-Cal eligible, and there was a reduction in the number of uninsured, with a corresponding reduction in uninsured claims for trauma services provided by non-County trauma systems. Although there are relatively more people covered by Medi-Cal than prior to the ACA expansion, the costs of providing services for the remaining uninsured have increased on a per case basis through the intervening years.

Additionally, in March 2017, Pomona Valley Hospital was designated as a Level II Trauma Center and was verified by the American College of Surgeons in September 2018. Additional Measure B funds would assist in strengthening the overall trauma network in Los Angeles County, including Pomona Valley Hospital.

On June 14, 2022, the Board approved an amendment to extend the term of the Trauma Center Provisions for Reimbursement (TCPR) Memorandum of Agreements through June 30, 2023, and approved the funding methodology and allocation of TCPR funding for FY 2021-22.

In accordance with the TCPR and based on the recommended rate increase, the 13 non-County trauma hospitals will receive an increase of approximately \$8.957 million of Measure B funding in their annual contract maximum, and Medi-Cal matching funds (for eligible non-County trauma centers) of an estimated \$8.819 million, subject to final reconciliation. If matched fully, this will provide total additional annual funding of \$17.776 million for FY 2022-23.

Allocation to Department of Public Health

In recognition of the impact of violence on individuals, families, and communities, on February 19, 2019, the Board approved the establishment of the Office of Violence Prevention (OVP) within DPH. OVP is included in the County's overall Trauma Plan. The mission of OVP is to strengthen coordination between county and community partners, build capacity to address and prevent violence through the provision of resources, training and technical assistance, and creating partnerships among county and community entities.

The OVP has been funded through one-time Measure B since FY 2019-20 and, as noted in DPH's June 2, 2021 memo to the Board, the funding allocated was one-time and intended to cover the first two years of operations. Recommendation No. 6 provides \$5.000 million in ongoing annual revenue in FY 2022-23 to support core operating expenses at the OVP and expansion of the Trauma Prevention Initiative, which provides trauma and violence prevention services in communities with a high incidence of trauma.

Allocation to Long Beach and Pasadena

Recommendations No. 7 and No. 8 provide the first direct ongoing Measure B allocations to support the City of Long Beach (\$1.000 million in FY 2022-23) and the City of Pasadena (\$0.300 million in FY 2022-23), both of which operate and maintain their own public health departments.

This new allocation will support the provision of Emergency Medical Services, Bioterrorism and Trauma and Violence Prevention programs.

Recommendation No. 9 provides delegated authority to the Director, designee, to enter into agreements, subject to prior review and approval by County Counsel, with the City of Long Beach and the City of Pasadena to fulfill the provisions of Recommendations No. 7 and No. 8, in FY 2022-23.

Allocation to Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

In 2018, the Board created the anti-hate campaign that has become the LA vs. Hate program, which is under the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (HRC). The LA vs. Hate program is a collaboration among County and community organizations to support residents of the County with a focus on developing programming to reduce and prevent hate crimes and related violent trauma incidents throughout the County. HRC's tracking and reporting data indicate 68% of hate acts/crimes reported to LA vs. Hate reporting line implicate some trauma, and the types of crimes reported to 211-LA include bias motivated physical assault/battery at 17%; burglary/robbery, 4.5%; sexual assault, 4%; attempted murder, 3%; and bomb threat/actual bombing, <1%.

A component of the LA vs. Hate program is to expand practices for preventing hate-motivated violence in Los Angeles County. Recommendation No. 10 will provide \$1.045 million in new ongoing revenue in FY 2022-23 to support trauma, injury and violence prevention activities at the LA vs. Hate program, including services provided through community-based service providers such as prevention messaging and other interventions.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The recommended actions support Strategy I. 1, "Increase our focus on Prevention initiatives" and Strategy III.3, "Pursue Operational Effectiveness, Fiscal Responsibility, and Accountability;" of the County's Strategic Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

The Measure B rate increase will generate additional annual ongoing revenue of approximately \$50.181 million beginning in FY 2022-23, allocated as follows, to fund services and programming in FY 2022-23 as provided for in the Measure B Initiative:

- \$33.879 million to DHS, to support the County's trauma and emergency medical services system.
- \$8.957 million to non-County Trauma Hospitals, including \$3.000 million to participating Pediatric

Trauma Hospitals.

- \$5.000 million to DPH, to support trauma and violence prevention activities.
- \$1.000 million to the City of Long Beach, to support emergency medical services, bioterrorism and violence prevention activities.
- \$0.300 million to the City of Pasadena, to support emergency medical services, bioterrorism and violence prevention activities.
- \$1.045 million to the County Commission on Human Relations, to support trauma and violence prevention activities at the LA vs. Hate campaign.

DHS will work with Chief Executive Office to include this additional funding and appropriation in the recommendations for the Board's consideration during the FY 2022-23 Supplemental Budget Resolution process. There is no net cost to the County.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

On November 5, 2002, County voters approved the Measure B Trauma Property Tax Assessment, a special parcel tax on building improvements of three cents (\$0.0300) per square foot, excluding parking, to provide revenue to support trauma and emergency services and bioterrorism preparedness efforts Countywide. Measure B allows the Board to increase the rate of three cents (\$0.0300) per improved square foot annually, as adjusted by the cumulative increase to the medical component of the Western Urban CPI since July 1, 2003.

On August 12, 2008, the Board approved a rate adjustment to increase the initial Measure B property assessment rate from three cents (\$0.0300) per improved square foot to three hundred seventy-two hundredths cents (\$0.0372) per improved square foot. The rate was adjusted by the cumulative increase to the medical component of the Western Urban CPI from July 1, 2003, to May 30, 2008. This action provided an additional \$45.2 million in annual ongoing revenue beginning in FY 2008-09 and additional funding for the Countywide system of trauma centers, emergency medical services, and bioterrorism response activities.

On August 24, 2010, the Board approved a rate adjustment to increase the Measure B property assessment rate from three hundred seventy-two hundredths cents (\$0.0372) per improved square foot to three hundred ninety-nine hundredths cents (\$0.0399) per improved square foot. The rate was adjusted by the cumulative increase in the medical component of the Western Urban CPI from June 1, 2008, to June 30, 2010. This action provided an additional \$17.5 million in annual ongoing revenue beginning in FY 2010-11 and additional funding for the Countywide system of trauma centers, emergency medical services, and bioterrorism response activities.

On August 21, 2012, the Board approved a rate adjustment to increase the Measure B property assessment rate from three hundred ninety-nine hundredths cents (\$0.0399) per improved square foot to four hundred twenty-four hundredths cents (\$0.0424) per improved square foot. The rate was adjusted by the cumulative increase in the medical component of the Western Urban CPI from July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012. This action provided an additional \$15.7 million in annual ongoing revenue beginning in FY 2012-13, and additional funding for the Countywide system of trauma centers, emergency medical services, and bioterrorism response.

In 2014, the Medicaid coverage expansion, which was made available through the Affordable Care Act (ACA), became effective in California with the federal government paying almost all costs for the first three years for the Medicaid Coverage Expansion population. The expansion of Medi-Cal eligibility resulted in a substantial increase in the number of people who became Medi-Cal eligible,

and there was a reduction in the number of uninsured, with a corresponding reduction in uninsured claims for trauma services provided by non-County trauma systems. Although there are relatively more people covered by Medi-Cal than prior to the ACA expansion, the costs of providing services for the remaining uninsured have increased on a per case basis through the intervening years.

The Board has the option to approve the requested increase of seventy-six hundredths of one cent (\$0.0076), or any increment up to a maximum of one hundred forty-one hundredths cents (\$0.0141). The requested increase is approximately 53.90% of the escalation in the medical component of the Western Urban CPI from July 1, 2012, to March 31, 2022.

The associated revenue increase for FY 2022-23 would be lost if the recommended rate increase is not approved and implemented in the FY 2022-23 property tax bills. Accordingly, the Board's approval is needed no later than September 13, 2022, to provide sufficient time to incorporate the rate increase into the FY 2022-23 property tax bills to ensure the increase in revenue can be collected.

CONTRACTING PROCESS

Not applicable.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

Approval of the recommended Measure B rate increase will provide additional funding to support to the trauma hospital network, DPH programs, and other related and allowable activities.

Respectfully submitted,



Christina R. Ghaly, M.D.
Director

CRG:AW

- c: Chief Executive Office
- County Counsel
- Executive Office, Board of Supervisors
- Auditor-Controller
- Department of Public Health

**LA County Commission on Human Relations Request:
Allocate Measure B Funds For Victims of Hate Violence and Survivors**
(revisions are underlined)

LA vs Hate, a program of the LA County Commission on Human Relations, prevents physical injury and trauma via its program components which increase protective factors and decrease risk factors for hate violence. LA vs Hate has developed partnerships with trusted community-based agencies that support and empower victims and survivors to advocate for changed policies and practices. Rather than operate on an ad-hoc funding basis, experiencing periodic service gaps due to lapses in funding, the Commission requests an allocation of \$1.045 Million from Measure B funds.

Hate violence is physical trauma and injury caused by someone motivated by prejudice based on protected characteristics. Sadly, hate crimes are at historic high levels. The recently released report by the California State Attorney General (AG) on hate crimes says 1,763 bias-motivated crimes were reported in 2021, which is the highest number of hate crimes reported since 2001. According to the AG's report, hate crimes increased 32.6%, with multiple racial groups experiencing sharp rises. Most prevalent were anti-Black hate crimes. Sexual orientation hate crime increased 47.8%. Anti-Asian crimes increased 177.5%. Anti-Latino/a crimes increased 29.6%. Anti-Jewish crimes increased 32.2%. Our County hate crime data similarly indicate the highest number of hate crimes since 2008, with hate crimes rising against an array of historically targeted groups. (see annual report on hate crimes in LA County – at <https://hrc.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2020-Hate-Crime-Report-LA-County.pdf>) The rate of violence in hate crimes grew to 68%, its highest level since 2003. *Ibid.* State prosecutions have also risen by 30.1%.

The **LA vs Hate** reporting system is also reflecting a growth in hate acts, which include all bias-motivated acts of hostility, including but not limited to hate crimes. After three years of operating a hate reporting line, LA vs Hate notes that in 2021, there were 527 unduplicated callers who requested help from the 211 helpline. In the first six months of reporting to LA vs Hate for 2022, there were 314 callers reporting hate acts, so predictions are that 2022 is on track to break the 2021 call report numbers. Demonstrating the high level of need for assistance by hate act victims, nearly 90% of these callers ask for help in accessing appropriate case management services.

LA vs Hate's unique potency is going beyond aiding victims, by creating a system that captures hate crimes and incidents not otherwise reported to law enforcement, and by partnering with community-based organizations to support and empower victims to advocate for changes that prevent hate violence and the associated physical injury and trauma¹. Here are three examples:

- In 2020, a middle school boy was taken to the hospital by his mother after he was violently struck repeatedly in the head at school by another student, who taunted him for being Asian and linked to the Coronavirus. LA vs Hate and its community nonprofit partners worked with the boy and his parents to advocate for changes to anti-bullying policies, protocols and practices at both the individual school and in the entire Los Angeles Unified School District, so that other students would be less likely to be bullied or assaulted.
- In the city of West Covina, multiple residents were enduring repeated white-supremacist and anti-immigrant harassment and physical attacks from one family in the residential community. With LA vs Hate's intervention and advocacy with our partners, law enforcement and other

agencies finally took actions (an arrest of a male in that family) which stopped the repeated bias-motivated attacks, avoiding any further physical violence and injury.

- In 2021, when an elderly man was punched repeated times in the face when he was taking a walk with his wife in the Don Knabe Regional Park in Cerritos, not only did we bring LA vs Hate’s message, posters and other educational/expressive materials to a county-government organized rally to support the victim; LA vs Hate worked with Supervisor Hahn to place on the side of the building at the park a massive 100 foot mural with the words “Together We are Stronger! Stop Anti-Asian Hate!” which sent a clear deterrent message to would-be-hate violence perpetrators that the community stands against hate. The victim himself said this highly visible message made him feel safer, and we have not received any additional reports of hate incidents from that park since then.

LA vs Hate therefore requests the following as part of its hate violence and associated physical injury and trauma prevention services:

- \$650,000 for community-based network providers for trauma informed response to hate violence, and prevention of physical injury resulting from hate violence through education, outreach, and advocacy. These trusted community-based agencies are called to help victims of hate and communities impacted by hate, with rapid response services. Prevention services include:
 - Use of social media to establish a unified community message against hate, and to call upon residents to report all acts of hate. A culturally diverse community requires diverse strategies to build community unity around the LA vs Hate message, which sends a clear message that hate is unacceptable in LA County. Similar to anti-smoking campaigns, the goal is ubiquitousness of the messaging which deters many from engaging in the socially disfavored biased and violent behavior. The reporting message informs us as to who is experiencing acts of hate and where, which enables us to take action against hate incidents which if unaddressed, could be pre-cursors to hate violence, leading to physical injury and trauma.ⁱⁱ
 - Distribution of educational items such as brochures, posters, magnets, stickers which are prominently displayed at community centers, bus stops, businesses and which send a clear message of visible unity against hate, which as a protective factor against the physical injury and trauma arising from hate violence, is a deterrent to would-be hate perpetrators, and solidarity among all victims of hate and the vast majority of county residents.
 - Coordination of community solidarity events which communicate that there is no room for hate in this community. This strategy has prevented hate violence by also sending a strong signal to perpetrators that their behavior will not be tolerated in the community. This is also increasing the protective factors and lowering risk factors for hate violence, thereby serving as a key prevention strategy for hate-fueled physical injury.
 - Scheduling bystander and victim assistance intervention trainings so that bystanders to traumatic hate violence learn safe strategies on how to intervene or stop the hate violence as it is happening. This strategy helps prevent hate violence’s physical trauma by providing strategies for potential victims with risk avoidance and self-defense techniques as well.

- Advocating for victims who are facing ongoing threats of hate violence (see examples above in the 4th paragraph), including those who need housing assistance and in extreme cases, relocation, to ensure victims will not have to endure subsequent abuses. This prevents others from being victimized for hate violence and physical trauma, and avoids re-victimization by providing a safer location for victims.
- Operating Dream Centers which are safe spaces for youth who are members of historically targeted vulnerable groups for hate violence. These Center prevent physical injury and trauma arising from hate violence by providing safe, welcoming, inclusive spaces for all students who have been historic targets of hate violence and bullying including LGBTQi students, girls, BIPOC students, refugees/newcomers/immigrant students, English Language Learners and those from religious minorities, and enabling them to work together for school policies and practices that will keep them safe. These Centers will build intergroup skills so that conflict resolution through peer to peer mediation combined with restorative justice practices; bullying awareness and prevention strategies, or social emotional supports through peer to peer counseling help build youth resiliency. These Centers also support teacher allies to provide curricula building equitable, civic-minded, human relations attentive citizens.
- \$330,000 for operating LA vs Hate reporting system (211 help line, and via the internet at www.LAvsHate.org), and provision of two highly trained, experienced case managers who provide hands on referrals to needed resources for healing from the trauma of hate, and for prevention of further physical trauma to themselves or others that would result from violent hate crimes and incidents. Response services provided to victims of hate trauma begin with client advocacy. When a client has a critical situation or circumstance where they are having difficulties accessing services, the case managers provide additional assistance by contacting the appropriate agencies to overcome barriers and to connect clients to needed services.

Services provided to prevent physical trauma and injury caused by hate violence include the following:

- General counseling, including an [LA vs Hate team approach which involves review of the most complicated cases involving hate violence](#) through a review of the facts and providing possible solutions or referrals from a mental health practitioner’s perspective; a victim compensation services perspective; a legal perspective; or a community-based agency which serves that victim’s race/culture/ethnicity/religion/sexual orientation/disability perspective. [These lead to recognizing the need for advocacy with key institutional players, such as schools, local police and government, to bring about the changes that are needed to prevent physical injury/trauma by ending ongoing harassment and hate violence. \(See example above in the fourth paragraph, second bullet point.\)](#)
- [Victim/Witness services](#) includes hands-on processing through the District Attorney’s Victim’s Compensation Services throughout the victim’s healing process. [Healed victims have become powerful advocates for changes to reduce the physical trauma which is hate violence. See the story of Ms. Hong Lee, LA vs Hate Ambassador.](#)
- [Landlord/Tenant issues/Housing Counseling/Search Assistance.](#) Nearly 50% of all calls to the hate reporting line document that hate is happening at “home”. Callers, particularly elders, women and people of color, are a large percentage of victims of hate violence and too often, their housing providers do not respond with effective prevention or response strategies. In these cases, trauma can seriously also impact

children who see hate violence on a consistent basis at home. (One actual case involved a lesbian couple whose 5 year old son was being violently bullied by a 15 year old neighboring tenant because he had lesbian mothers. When the mothers sought to stop the violence against their son, they were physically attacked. The police were called, and as a result, the landlord evicted them.) Case managers with LA vs Hate team members work to ensure that landlords, property management firms, homeowner associations do respond effectively when addressing hate violence. LA vs Hate has recently partnered with the State of California to begin a public awareness campaign for housing providers to ensure that response to hate acts at home are addressed fairly and effectively to protect targeted residents and prevent others from committing bias-motivated hostility and violence against others. This is key in our strategy to prevent physical injury and trauma from hate violence where they live.

- Law enforcement – LA vs Hate and its case managers provide hand-holding services in cases where victims of violent hate crimes/acts are afraid to report to law enforcement. With case management encouragement, victims are assisted in reporting by providing pre-counseling services with immigration attorneys, if the fear is based on lack of immigration status; or domestic partner violence advocates, if the fear is due to reprisals due to sexual orientation. These reports help to prevent physical injury and trauma by identifying and holding accountable hate violence perpetrators who would potentially victimize others if unaddressed.
- General Legal Assistance, including hands-on support to file and participate in civil rights/civil causes of action through the new California Civil Rights department. This has led to changes in policies that are essential to boosting protective factors in the prevention of physical injury and trauma resulting from bias-motivated acts of hostility, such as the case of the restaurant owner who as a result of a civil rights public accommodations complaint agreed in mediation to put up signage so customers know that those who engage in hate and bias-motivated hostile behavior won't be welcome in his restaurant, and to train his employees so they are prepared to protect customers who are facing such hate behavior.
- \$65,000 for Care Coordinators to partner with the case managers so that victims receive in-language assistance, including AAPI communities currently subject to higher risk of hate-related incidents. Through a contract with a trusted community partner, care coordinators who speak six major Asian languages are linked with the hate line case managers to ensure that victims of Asian-hate violence are served in language with appropriate response services. When victims report hate (severe underreporting of hate crimes is a well-established fact), LA vs Hate is able to know where hate is happening, and to be able to do outreach and engagement to create a community which is visibly standing against hate, and is trained to take action when it sees hate happening, creating an environment that will be inhospitable to those who engage in hate violence.

In summary, at the core of LA vs Hate's strategy to end reverse the rise in hate violence is 1) for the first time, building an ongoing network of community-trusted organizations that not only assist hate victims, but engage them to bring about a wide range of changes that will stop hate violence from happening to themselves or others; and 2) to counter severe underreporting of hate violence by sustaining a hate-reporting system that can capture those hate crimes and other acts of bias-motivated hostility and violence not reported to law enforcement, which provides critical data that enable more strategic allocation of resources and programmatic initiatives (such as the housing initiative with the state). While it is nearly impossible to demonstrate hate violence that does not occur due to LA vs Hate's

programs, many examples prove that the underlying logic of the strategy has specifically and demonstrably brought about actions and changes that make hate violence less likely.

ⁱ Because most hate crime offenders are not hard core ideologues, it is possible to prevent them from further offenses through different strategies. [J Levin](#) - *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity ...*, 2015 <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118663202.wberen094>

ⁱⁱ Describing the link between microaggressions (hate incidents) and hate crimes. Schweppe, J., Perry, B. A continuum of hate: delimiting the field of hate studies. *Crime Law Soc Change* **77**, 503–528 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-021-09978-7> <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-021-09978-7>

**Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations
PROPOSED COMMITTEES FOR FY 2022-23*
July 27, 2022**

JAF AWARDS EVENT COMMITTEE	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON POLICING PRACTICES AND HUMAN RELATIONS	COMMITTEE ON POLICY AND ADVOCACY COMMITTEE	IAOHRA 2022 CONFERENCE IN L.A. COMMITTEE	AD HOC COMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC PLANNING	LA VS. HATE COMMITTEE
<i>Guadalupe Montaño (Chair)</i>	<i>Isabelle Gunning (Chair)</i>	<i>Guadalupe Montaño (Chair)</i>	<i>Ilan Davidson (Chair)</i>	<i>Preeti Kulkarni (Chair)</i>	<i>Guadalupe Montaño (Chair)</i>
Ilan Davidson**	Derric Johnson	Isabelle Gunning	Azusena Favela	Jeanette Ellis-Royston	Helen Chin
Kevork Keushkerian	Preeti Kulkarni	Derric Johnson	Isabelle Gunning	Guadalupe Montaño	Isabelle Gunning
Sandra Thomas	Jeanette Ellis Royston		Guadalupe Montaño		Derric Johnson
Gay Q. Yuen	Fredrick Sykes		Jeanette Ellis- Royston		Guadalupe Montaño
	Sandra Thomas		Fredrick Sykes		Gay Yuen
	Gay Yuen		Sandra Thomas		
	<i>Tonya McKenzie (non-commissioner member)</i>				
Staff: Robert Sowell	Staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert Sowell • Monica Lomeli • Pierre Arreola • Joshua Parr 	Staff: Robin Toma	Staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robin Toma • Robert Sowell • Marshall Wong • Siranush Vardanyan • Terri Villa-McDowell • Monica Lomeli 	Staff: Robin Toma Robert Sowell	Staff: Robin Toma Terri Villa-McDowell

(*) Our Commission Bylaws (Article IX) require that each year, our Commission ratify the committees and its members.

(**) The Commission President is an ex-officio member of all committees, per the Commission's Bylaws.



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Wednesday, September 28, 2022
2022年9月28日 (星期三)

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4:30PM

President's Reception
嘉賓招待酒會

5:00PM

Cocktails and Silent Auction
酒會暨無聲拍賣

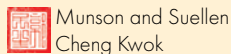
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Marjorie Lee

Heritage Keeper Award

Jeremy Lin

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- ▶ One (1) table of ten (10) guests
- ▶ Recognition as a Sponsor in the Gala program book*

Program book ad: Quarter Page Color (4.25" x 5.5")

* Sponsorship must be committed with logos & ads submitted by September 9th to be included in the program book.

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United We Stand: Countering Hate-Fueled Violence Together

AUGUST 19, 2022 • BLOG

By Domestic Policy Advisor Susan E. Rice

Hate must have no safe harbor in America—especially when that hate fuels the kind of violence we’ve seen from Oak Creek to Pittsburgh, from El Paso to Poway, and from Atlanta to Buffalo. When we cannot settle our differences of opinion peacefully, and when ordinary Americans cannot participate in the basic activities of everyday life—like shopping at the grocery store, praying at their house of worship, or casting a ballot—without the fear of being targeted and killed for who they are, our democracy is at risk.

That’s why, on Thursday, September 15, President Biden will host the United We Stand Summit at the White House to counter the corrosive effects of hate-fueled violence on our democracy and public safety, highlight the response of the Biden-Harris Administration and communities nationwide to these dangers, and put forward a shared, bipartisan vision for a more united America.

President Biden decided to run for president after the horrific violence that erupted in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 2017. Since taking office, his Administration has consistently taken steps to counter hate-motivated violence—from signing the bipartisan COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, to releasing the first-ever National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism, to signing the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, the most significant legislation in three decades to reduce gun violence.

Even as our nation has endured a disturbing series of hate-fueled attacks, Americans of all beliefs and political affiliations remain overwhelmingly united in their opposition to such violence. The United We Stand Summit will bring together heroes from across America leading work in their communities to build bridges and address hate and division, including survivors of hate-fueled violence. The summit will include bipartisan federal, state, and local officials, civil rights groups, faith and community leaders, technology and business leaders, law enforcement officials, former members of violent extremist groups who now work to prevent

violence, gun violence prevention leaders, media representatives, and cultural figures. It will feature a keynote speech from President Biden as well as bipartisan panels and conversations on countering hate-fueled violence, preventing radicalization and mobilization to violence, and fostering unity.

And, we hope it will also include *you*. Communities across the country will be invited to watch the summit live and engage in a national conversation about standing together against hate-fueled violence.

Nominate a “Uniter” in your community

Across America, Americans are working to bring their communities together across lines of racial, religious, political and other differences to prevent acts of hate-fueled violence, promote healing where such violence has had devastating consequences, and foster unity. These “Uniters” are bipartisan faith leaders and teachers, police officers and mayors, civic leaders and volunteers, and everyday members of our communities. Many of these Uniters are themselves survivors of hate-fueled violence who have turned their pain into purpose. They hold together our communities together and lift us up in the hardest times.

By September 1st, 2022, we invite you to nominate an extraordinary Uniter in your community to be recognized by the White House. Please visit <https://wh.gov/ope/unitedwestand> to share information on a leader in your community who inspires change by building bridges and countering hate-fueled violence.

As President Biden said in Buffalo after the horrific mass shooting earlier this year, in the battle for the soul of our nation “we must all enlist in this great cause of America.” The United We Stand Summit will present an important opportunity for Americans of all walks of life to take up that cause—together.