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From the Attorney General's Office, Civil Rights Enforcement Section (CRES):	MS. HOVIS: Hi. Good evening, everyone. We'll go ahead and get started.		
5 SHANNON HOVIS Chairnerson	5 Thank you all so much for coming to attend		
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And Marisol Leon, here in the front, who is with our Civil Rights Enforcement Section, one of our attorneys. And Rebekah Fretz, who is with our Bureau of Children's Justice, an attorney in that section.

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It's approximately 6:07 -- or exactly 6:07 p.m. on Thursday, January 12th, 2017, and we are gathered here today at Cal State Los Angeles to receive public comments on the proposed stop data regulations posted by the California Department of Justice.

The proposed regulations that we are concerned with today pertain to the collection of information regarding stops made by law enforcement agencies and are required by California's Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, Assembly Bill or AB 953.

To be clear, this is not a meeting of the Racial and Identify Profiling Advisory Board. You probably figured that out since we are not the board. This is a public hearing, and this is an opportunity to provide comment on the proposed regulations that we've issued.

On December 9, 2016, the California Department of Justice posted the proposed text of collect in the regulations. As another example, your statement may encourage the department to collect additional data elements and so forth.

We ask that you provide comments that are relevant to the stop data regulations since the purpose of this hearing is to specifically provide comment on them.

This is also not a question-and-answer period, so we won't have a back-and-forth dialogue. We won't be answering questions about why we selected things and whatnot. Rather, it's our job at this hearing to hear you, to listen to your input. So we will be doing a lot of listening and not all that much talking once I stop my talking.

This entire hearing is being recorded. A transcript of the hearing and all information presented to us during the hearing will be made part of the rulemaking record. If you've brought written comments with you to submit during the hearing today, please give them to Kathy Radez.

If you wish to submit written comments after you leave today, you may submit them through the Attorney General's website at "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations." The deadline for submitting comments is January 27th, 2017 at

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the regulations, the Notice of Proposed Action, Initial Statement of Reasons, and Fiscal Impact on our website at "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations."

On December 9th, we also sent a notice to interested stakeholders to let them know that the proposed regulations have been posted. This notice also outlined the ability for members of the public to provide comments regarding proposed regulations in writing or orally at today's hearing. We are also holding two other hearings in the state in the next two weeks, one in Fresno and one in Oakland.

The full rulemaking file, including the rulemaking documents, documents relied upon to develop the proposed regulations, and comments received to date are available in paper form at our DOJ offices in Oakland and in Los Angeles. If you would like to see the full rulemaking file, you can email us at "ab953@doj.ca.gov."

The format of today's hearing will be as follows. This is an opportunity for you to provide comment on the proposed stop data regulations. Each person will have four minutes to provide a statement about the regulations. For example, one statement may express your support or critique of certain data elements that we have proposed to

5:00 p.m. That's when the public comment period will close.

We will consider all written and oral comments submitted to our office and address these comments in the rulemaking file. We will not provide individual responses back to you in response to each comment.

When you come to the microphone to speak, we do ask that you please identify yourself by stating your name clearly and spelling it for the record. Please also identify the organization that you are with, if any, and what section of the proposed regulation text you want to discuss, if possible. You are not required to state your name if you want to provide a comment anonymously.

If you would like to provide a comment in a language other than English and have someone to translate for you, you will be provided extra time for the translation. We also have a translator here. If you would like to provide a comment in Spanish, he can translate from Spanish to English for our reference.

As you entered the room, you should have seen a sign-in sheet. This sign-in sheet is voluntary. It's not required. If you would like

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to stay apprised of the actions of AB 953, receive notifications about the AB 953 regulations and the activities of the Racial and Identify Profiling Advisory Board, please do sign in with your name and email address. And unless you specify otherwise to us, you will receive all notifications by email; you won't receive rings in hard copy by snail mail.

So we'll now begin taking oral comments on the proposed regulations. When you would like to provide a comment, please line up behind the

the proposed regulations. When you would like to provide a comment, please line up behind the microphone. Like I said, every speaker will be allotted four minutes. If you -- as you go on, once you have a minute left, we'll put up the yellow card. And then the red card will indicate that time is up. And we ask that you just wrap up shortly thereafter seeing the red card.

Okay. So let's begin.

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STATEMENT BY KAREN GLOVER

MS. GLOVER: Hi, folks. I'm Karen Glover. Karen, regular spelling, Glover, G-l-o-v-e-r. And I'm a professor at Cal State San Marcos, which is in the San Diego area.

So I drove up here in the rain and ran into a lot of traffic. So it's an important issue

in the disparity that's been revealed, then accountability with the brass in the department, supervisors, not so much the traffic officers themselves, but the people who really are gonna be the ones that need to be held accountable for this needs to be in place.

So the data collection is important. What you're organizing to do is incredibly important, and I'm very proud of you all for doing it in the State of California, the AG's Office, but the history is that this data gets swallowed up, it gets denied.

And I have a ton of cards. I would love to do anything with you at all.

And I'm actually wondering where the men of color are in your panel as a closing comment.

Thank you.

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STATEMENT BY CALVIN CHANG MR. CHANG: Good evening. My name is Calvin Chang. I'm the policy director for Empowering Pacific Islander Communities. My organization serves the approximately 340,000 native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders residing in California.

My comment relates to Article III, Section

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Page 11

for me. It's my life's work, racial profiling. And there's a backstory to that, but you don't need to know that.

So maybe being the first speaker isn't the best thing here, because I'm kind of going to be a bit on the downside with data collection. And that is, we've been collecting data in police studies for about two decades now. We've been collecting it increasingly with better methodology, et cetera, et cetera. And what generally is the history of the data collection -- and I know the literature; I live in it; I sleep in it -- is that the data analysis that demonstrates time and time again racial disparity is marginalized, discounted, silenced in the important realms in which we're trying to kind of make it matter.

So what I'm hoping that AB 953 or related legislation can do is the next step, and that is: When disparity is revealed, have a mandate that that disparity in and of itself has to be addressed immediately in the department that's under review. A three-month -- here's an example. A three-month, six-month, one-year, five-year and ten-year review. So it's going to be continual data collection.

And if things aren't starting to decline

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(A)(8), perceived race or ethnicity when the person

is stopped. The first thing is that Asian Pacific

3 Islanders extremely problematic of our community. We

4 believe that this data category should be made more

5 consistent with California Government Code 1810.5 which

6 separates the Asian and Pacific Islander categories. But

7 also with Federal Office of Management and Budget

8 Directive No. 15, which also requires federal

9 agencies to separate the Asian and Pacific Islander

communities. And this is extremely important

because these two communities should never have

been aggregated in the first place given how

distinct their histories are. But also because of

the extreme diversity that exists within both of

those communities.

And unfortunately, we continue to see severe disparities in how Pacific Islanders are treated in California. For example, the Pacific Islander population in prisons grew 192 percent between 2000 and 2010. Whereas, the total prison population grew only 1 percent.

In addition to that, the largest civil rights damage award against a law enforcement agency in California resulted out of a case that originated in Carson, California. And that was the

1 result of the L.A. County Sheriff's Department 2 unfortunately involving themselves in a brutal 3 encounter with a Samoan family in Carson. 4 Given the historical discrimination 5 against Pacific Islanders and the distinct differences between the Asian and Pacific Islander 7 communities, we strongly recommend that those two 8 data categories be broken up. Thank you. MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.

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MS. HOVIS: For those of you who just came in, the microphone is free whenever anybody is ready to provide a comment. And you have four minutes. Although, unfortunately, it looks like we are not running out of time.

STATEMENT BY VANESSA DELEON MS. DELEON: My name is Vanessa Deleon, V-a-n-e-s-s-a, D-e-l-e-o-n. I'm with the Youth Justice Coalition.

The first thing I just wanted to say that effective implementation is very crucial for AB 953. And so it's very important that we have the space to give comments on the regulations.

And some things that I have to point out are the -- in collecting data and having the data values that are listed in the regulations, there

And then also for searches at schools. there's also a lot of searches that are said that are random. But a lot of times youth and students have questioned whether those are actually random searches. So also language in the regulations providing more information as to why those students were identified beforehand. And more context to why those students are being searched and -- and seeked out in schools.

Thank you.

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11 MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.

12 STATEMENT BY CAPT. DAVE BROWN

13 MR. BROWN: Captain Dave Brown, B-r-o-w-n, 14 San Diego County Sheriff's Department.

> The sheriff of San Diego County, Bill Gore, actually sent a letter to the Attorney General with a number of things. I won't read it here; it would take up more than four minutes of various points.

I attended many of the subcommittee meetings where we discussed about -- especially involving sheriff's departments with pragmatic searches, courthouses, public buildings where we have metal detectors. In fact, those meetings were held, I had to go through a metal detector and

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also is room to add spaces to include narratives or open fields in the regulations so that way more contextual information is being provided instead of those strict items that are listed within the regulations. And this would provide more context for the reasons for stops and the basis for searches that are made. And although that does require more time and more work to do, it still is needed and can provide, I think, some better information for when all of this is analyzed.

And then also including the parts where it includes GPS or address location, I know for some it did say it would include if it's a residence, like the streets or cross streets that are nearby. But just to stress that it should include descriptions of the types of locations. So is that a street or sidewalk or residence, if it's a commercial place or public transit. So those are also necessary in order to understand more about that stop that was made, or search.

And then the data values where it's listed as timing. So where it's 1 to 10 minutes, 11 to 20, those don't capture necessary details with respect to like how long it lasted. So you'd be reevaluating those time limits.

show ID to show that I was a peace officer.

That would have -- and in the subcommittee meetings, it was discussed to take out jail visitors, which sheriffs' departments have a lot of jail visitors that come every day, and everyone is given a certain search. But in the examples given in the final document I saw, the -- both examples were sporting events and would create a huge problem for courthouses, backing up courts. And the courts themselves are going to probably object. Because San Diego is not the largest city but second largest in the state, but LA is quite a bit larger than us, and we had 3.8 million visitors to our courts that were screened last year. Roughly 10 percent are done "something is different."

And the way it read was: If you do anything different to somebody, it prompts -- it triggers the 28 questions. You know, that's a whole other conversation where the law says seven questions and the group says 28. But 28 questions per person. And if you look at that, it's a couple hundred thousand in my county alone. And some counties are at least three times our size.

So you're going to have a lot of -- and these are not done -- no one's stopping anyone;

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they're choosing to go into this building. It could be the county administration center, some other public buildings. As there's more and more terrorism, there's more and more buildings with metal detectors to get in. And there's no descriptions in there other than if you pull them aside or if you search their bag -- you see something in their bag, it prompts a pat down.

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We don't pat everyone down. Everyone goes through the metal detector and the metal detector gets triggered -- if you've ever gone on an airplane, you see from the other side, most of them can indicate the height in which the metal object was. So we'll generally only check that spot or ask them, "Hey, do you have a pin in your knee?" I mean, there's something going off right around here. Or we'll wand it with a metal detector in that spot. But according to the language, that is now going to have the 28 questions.

When you're -- if you've seen the lines at TSA, those are similar to get into the courts and into public buildings. And we feel that having these deputies have to fill out -- answer 28 questions for every person that they do differently -- and many times, we'll find a

its way back in at the final document.

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 $MS.\ YSRAEL:\ Thank\ you.$

STATEMENT BY PETER BIBRING

MR. BIBRING: So thank you. So my name is Peter Bibring. I am the director of police practices for the ACLU in California. I'm sure many of you saw me a number of times during the subcommittee meetings.

And so on behalf of the ACLU of Southern California and the cosponsors of the legislation, I wanted to provide at least an outline of some of our comments to the regulations. And we, like the San Diego Sheriff, will also be sending in a fuller letter. So this is just an outline.

First, in framing, obviously we want to thank the Attorney General and the RIPA board for a really comprehensive job, particularly in light of issues around stop and frisk that are more pressing now than they were when this bill was passed. And during much of the process, these regulations are really key, and it's clear a tremendous amount of work went in to make these very carefully thought through. So thank all of you and the RIPA board members for that.

I did want to also add, in framing,

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bracelet or a thing -- a ring that can't come off, and we'll have them raise their hand in the air and go through again. And if it now goes off in the high area, we'll know that's it. But something is done to them that's different from the pragmatic search that's defined. And to me, reading that, that would prompt this thing.

And, um, I brought these things up at the subcommittee level about the jail visitors that come. We ask them all for ID. ID prompts the search -- or prompts the answered questions.

And so, you know, a detention is one thing; it's defined in the law, and the courts have defined it. And all these other things are different. So I'm just wondering why that got lost and the amount of impact it's going to have to—to hurt court operations, when no one is sent through or selected based on race; it's purely by the buzzer going off. And we're going to get bad data if we start collecting—I mean, the goal is not to collect the data on who sets off a buzzer. And that's usually who we search.

So I'm just -- I noticed -- I read it all through, and I noticed that part which I thought went out at the subcommittee level found

just -- I know that throughout this process there have been a lot of comments about the potential burden on law enforcement, and obviously that's a concern. But I think it's important to note throughout this that having law enforcement document what they are doing to ensure that what they are doing is consistent with the constitution and fair and equitable policing is not taking police away from their job; it is part of their job. It is part of public safety to ensure that the burdens of policing don't fall disproportionately by race or other identity characteristics in California. So with that, I'll move on to the regulations.

So, first of all, there are a number of aspects to the regulations that we wanted to highlight that we're particularly glad to see in the final regulations that were the subject of some discussion through the subcommittee hearings.

The first is to see that the definition of "Peace officer" includes school police departments. Obviously that's a crucial issue that came up again and again through the subcommittee, and so that is a very crucial component of the regulations.

Also, to see that the definition of

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"search" includes frisks as well as full searches. That we believe is crucial to capturing the impact of policing, and so we would like to see that in the final regulation.

Additionally, the regulations reflect the recommendations of advocacy groups around gender identity and sexual orientation. And we were glad to see that reflected more accurately in the final regulations. And the same is true with respect to questions about disability, particularly mental disability. Again, a crucial component of understanding police interaction with the public that came through very well in the final regulations.

And finally, the fact that the regulations are defined to include peace officers that -- whenever they're acting in their official capacity, not just when they are on the job for an assignment agency. We were glad to see that in the final regulation.

There are a number of areas of concern, I don't think any of which would be surprising. The most crucial of which is the failure of the regulations to include open fields. Most particularly for explanations of why actions were

people here from the Youth Justice Coalition. We're the co-sponsors of Assembly Bill 953. So we're so appreciative of all the hard work you're putting into making the regulations real.

And we know that a lot of legislation has passed that's never really implemented. So obviously the work -- the hard work, the important work was not passing the bill but making it real. So we first want to really appreciate you.

And everyone from the YJC, if you guys could just raise your hands. We'll just give them a lot of love for the work they did to pass the bill.

But, um, there's -- while we're really encouraged by the regulations we see so far, we wanted to highlight a couple of things that we really urge you to change. One is that we want to make sure there's fields in the data collection that really talk about storytelling, because we know that it's not so much the boxes that people check off, that law enforcement checks off, but the reasons behind those boxes that have to be captured by the data.

I'll give you an example. We put in a Public Record Act request because so many of our family members and loved ones have been killed by

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taken, why a stop occurred, why a search occurred, and understanding the varied reasons that often peace officers may have for conducting those actions requires something more than just checked boxes. As comprehensive as those might have been attempted to be, it can never capture the full range of reasons for officers to act. And we need to understand officer action. And also, without those open fields, we won't understand the limitations of the current form. Because if boxes marked "other" are just checked without any open field to describe the "other," that will also be a concern.

So in conclusion, there are a number of other things that we'll go through in the course of our letter. Thank you for your efforts.

MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: For anyone who has recently joined us, we have an open mic and you may come make a four-minute comment in the time that we're allotting. And at your leisure, we're here till eight o'clock.

STATEMENT BY KIM MCGILL MS. MCGILL: Well, my name is Kim McGill. And I just want to highlight that there's a lot of

law enforcement. And we work a lot with the families who, here in L.A. County, have experienced that. We lead the nation by far with nearly 700 people killed by law enforcement since 2000.

And what was missing from all those interactions -- unless family members were kind of out engaged in the organizing -- was the stories behind those stops. So we put a Public Record Act request in to the district attorney to get all of the reports on each of those use-of-force stops that resulted in homicide. And we were shocked by several things that if we hadn't had access to those reports would not have been unearthed. And of course, most people, including family members, never see those reports.

One of the things we learned was that most of the stops that resulted in homicides happened within minutes. So we urge you to have in your data collection how much time they spent on a stop, so that we can see where law enforcement -- if they just slow down and engage with people differently, they could prevent a lot of arrests, definitely a lot of use of force and a lot of unnecessary killings.

The second thing that the stories revealed

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was how many people have mental health conditions. And we estimate about 40 percent of the people killed here in L.A. County have mental health conditions, and yet in most of those cases no mental health team was called.

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So we need that story behind the boxes -when it's just the regular routine data collection -- that those kind of stories, those kind of reports reveal. And then we are able to -you know, we're able to say that, you know, not only why did this stop happen, but what could have prevented this stop from going the way it did.

The other thing we want to urge you to think about in terms of data collection, another reason why the storytelling is so important, is the why behind the stops.

We've worked very hard here to address the racial and identity profiling where alleged gang membership or gang affiliation is the reason for why young people are being challenged or profiled.

We know through an audit from the state, both through Angela Evans and our own members, that people are getting stopped for a minor thing that should never have been stopped in the first place, that people as young as seven, eight, nine, ten,

1 did record requests that the number one reason why

2 young people are being stopped was for minor school 3

issues that would be better handled by school

4 officials or teachers, not by law enforcement. And

5 the number one reason for ticketing in L.A. County,

6 with about 10,000 tickets a year, was for fare

7 evasion on the trains and buses and subways. So,

8 again, the why behind the stops. And the location

9 was just the other thing we want to really urge,

10 that we make sure that in the data fields it is

11 required, location. So that we can see why is this

12 happening over and over again at this

13 transportation stop as opposed to this

14 transportation stop or this train depot. Why is

15 this happening over and over again in this law 16 enforcement agency, where the law enforcement

17 agency right next door that has the exact same 18 demographics it's not happening.

19 I'll leave it at that. Thank you so much.

20 MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.

21 MS. HOVIS: If you just joined us, we have 22 an open mic. So whenever someone is not at the 23 mic, you can come up and provide comment. And you 24 have about four minutes to provide them.

There are also -- if you didn't see copies

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eleven were experiencing these kind of stops where they asked, "Where are you from? Why are you in this area? Why are you hanging out with these people?"

But we couldn't prove it until we got an audit done from Cal Gang and found out that what people were experiencing on the street were gross inaccuracies, overuse of that kind of stop, using that kind of profiling as an excuse was resulting in bad data.

So, again, we just urge you to -- yes, you're on the right track -- but to expand the storytelling, the open fields within the reporting documents so that we know how long stops are taking, the real reasons for the stops, and we can unearth some of the more egregious actions that are leading not only to people being over-criminalized, to be humiliated in front of their families and friends and school and, as well, to be killed in some cases.

The last thing that we really appreciate, we fought very hard at the Youth Justice Coalition for school police, school resource officers and transportation police to be included. Because we knew from our own experiences as well as when we of the regulations at the back table, if you'd like to pick up a copy. And the sign-in in the back is voluntary. But if you sign in on that form, you will be kept apprised of all of the activities of AB 953 regulations, the implementation pertaining to that, and the activities of the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board.

STATEMENT BY MICHAEL WILSON MR. WILSON: Michael Wilson, YJC.

Implementation of AB 953 -- excuse me -- is important to me specifically because throughout my years living in L.A., I been stopped numerous times. Within those stops, there -- in many cases, there was no reason behind it. I was asked my gang affiliation, why I wore the -- why I wore the color of shoes I wore, why I wore the color hats I wore. And simply telling them because I wanted to was not an option; I was pegged to the closest neighborhood in which I was in at that moment and what color I wore. I have been affiliated with both the Blood and Crip gang, yet was never given any actual solidifying evidence to give me gang ties at that moment.

It's also important for me to have an oversight of -- and a more deeper intent access

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[Sic] to police content with the committee because for me most of those stops were unsolicited.

Therefore, there was no crime being committed, I had no -- in many cases, I was stopped and asked "Where's the weed?" And then detained, then searched.

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Sadly, in a lot of my cases, arrests weren't even made, yet information was -- and even intimidation was used. "We'll arrest you if." I was even told once by the L.A. County Sheriffs, "Show me the guns. Tell me where the guns are, and we'll let you go."

Of course, I had no guns. So, therefore, me showing you where the guns were was an inadequate question for me because I allowed you to search my property and my person, and you found no weapons on me. So, therefore, any question asked which you did not find on me should not have been asked, should not have been even proposed, in my thinking.

I don't -- I can't speak for everyone or law enforcement. However, I feel that we need these oversights and regulations because these stops are numerous, and most of them were as I was a minor. And a minor's first insight with law not under attack, but you are here to protect me as well as everyone else in the communities surrounding my community. And I feel we need to bridge those gaps, and these regulations will do just that.

MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.
STATEMENT BY CARLETTA JACKSON
MS. JACKSON: Hi, y'all. My name is
Carletta. I'm with YJC.

AB 953 is very important to me because being a youth growing up in a public school in the hood, my -- me and my classmates experience a lot of interactions with law enforcement, and it's really important that it's brought up.

When I was in middle school, a group of boys would constantly harass me; they would always touch me. And every -- every time they did that, my teacher's reply and counselor's -- my teacher's reply was, "Go to the school police. Go to the school police."

And after nine months of keep going to the school police and numerous police reports about those boys, the day the school decided to take action was the day that me and the boys' lives will and has been changed for the worst.

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enforcement is they're there to protect and serve. Well, in my community, sadly, it has been the complete opposite: It's one of fear and intimidation. And I feel -- my opinion is that they use that fear and intimidation to gain -- I won't use the word "quota," but a quota, you know, let's arrest someone.

I've even been told by law enforcement myself in an instance, "Someone must go to jail because the police were called. Somebody has to go to jail." I was that person to go to jail. I committed no crime. I actually -- in that instance, I needed the police's support. And instead, I was the criminal. Yet I was the one that had the scars; I was the one that had been the victim in the case. Yet I was, according to law enforcement purposes, considered the perpetrator and incarcerated for a crime I did not commit.

And having these regulations in place would allow us, the community, to not only feel safer with those who are sworn in to protect and serve, but will give us an understanding of why they searched who they searched, why they stopped who they stopped, and actually help us, as the community, feel safer to know that the community is

It was -- it was a day where, um, I was going to class and one of the boys was running towards me. And I knew he was going to come and try to cause harm to me. And he caused harm to me. Him and a group of other boys, they caused harm to me. They -- I had bruises on my back, I had scratches on my hands and my knees. I had to walk home with one shoe. I had a dirty white shirt. It was just -- it was really crazy. I was traumatized. That one time -- not one time did I see a counselor. I saw law enforcement.

If we --- if we take money from law enforcement and put it into counselors, maybe it would have helped me. Because those boys got suspended; they got kicked out of school. So it helped with their school and to jail -- they got a record because of that incident. Instead of there being counselors to see that some of those boys were in very abusive foster homes and they needed ways to -- they need ways to express themselves. Them harming me was not right. But what 13- or 14-year-old needs to see handcuffs before they see a counselor?

Why do we always have means and ways to ruin someone's life but we don't have -- we say we

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don't have the means to help -- to actually help someone?

My life -- my -- my life could have been valued had we had counselors versus law enforcement. Yeah. Now those boys are kicked out of my school district, so they have to go to a total different school district. That puts strain on them and their family and things like that. It also sends like -- it also speaks to us as people that we invest money into things that are not helping us, well, specifically youth to color. But -- you know what I mean? Stuff like that.

And because of that incident, because those boys -- because those boys had got -- ended up being arrested, because of that, I would get nasty notes thrown at me, saying -- and people telling me that they're gonna jump me. Because we didn't have transformative justice where we would have been able to sit down and talk to those boys.

Thank you.

MS. YSREAL: Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: Michael, in response to your question, we think that in order to keep it fair for the folks that have already left, we need to keep it at one comment per person.

So we had many meetings with the school police, and they said they was here to protect the students. And a girl recently got kidnapped at my school. And I'm wondering where was the school police to protect her?

There's many things the school police do that they shouldn't be able to do, such as they come check the students during class time. Why would you come check some students during class time if they could miss things in class? And they also come with canines, like we animals. Why would you come with a canine to search a kid? It's bad enough that you're searching us already.

MS. YSRAEL: Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: If you're just joining us, I'll also add that there are copies of the stop data regulations at the back table.

And there's a voluntary sign-in sheet as well. And if you sign up on the voluntary sign-in sheet, you'll be kept apprised of all of the regulatory activities for this rulemaking process, as well as activities of the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board and other implementation activities of our office.

For those who were not here at the

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However, we are accepting comments by email through January 27th at 5:00 p.m. So any and all comments can certainly be submitted to us in writing. And we are considering every single comment that is submitted, both orally and in writing, to our office.

The email to email us at is "Ab953@doj.ca.gov." And you can also go to our website "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations" and you can submit a comment there on the website as well.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Can you say that again?

MS. HOVIS: So the email address is "ab953@doj.ca.gov." And that's for a direct email, you can email us there. And you can also go to our website where we have all of the regulatory documents provided there. And you can also submit a comment directly there. So the website is "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations."

If you're just joining us, the microphone is open for public comment until 8:00 p.m. We're giving each member of the public four minutes.

STATEMEMT BY HARRY SHAKUR MR. SHAKUR: Hi. My name is Harry Shakur.

I'm a student, and I'm talking about school police.

beginning when I sort of gave a brief introduction about this public hearing and others, this is the first of three public hearings that we are holding on the Stop Data Regulations. The other two -- the one in Oakland -- there will be one in Oakland next week. It's Wednesday of next week, January 18th. And then we have a public hearing in Fresno on January 26th.

And in addition to the public hearing in Fresno, we will also be holding the next meeting of the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board that same day in Fresno, January 26th. The RIPA board meeting will be at 10:00 a.m. And the public hearing in Fresno is at 2:30 p.m.

So if you want to let anybody else know about future events or if you'd like to travel out to Fresno for the next board meeting, the board will be also deliberating on the proposed regulations. That will be the purpose of that meeting. We will not be taking -- at the board meeting itself, we will not be taking official public comments on the proposed regulations from the public. That will be reserved for the actual public hearing that afternoon.

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Can we ask a

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1 question? 1 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry? 2 2 MS. HOVIS: Yeah. MS. MARITZZA: I'm here just to tell you 3 3 VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: If we submitted guys a little bit more about my story. 4 4 our recommendations with a bunch of signatures from When I was 13 years old, my mother was 5 5 organizations or logos from organizations that incarcerated. She was picked up on a raid. But 6 what was interesting about the specific raid was 6 support certain like list of recommendations. 7 7 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I can't hear that we had just been in the property that was 8 raided as my mom was picking up medicine for me and 8 that. 9 was about to take me to the doctor. And a police 9 MS. HOVIS: Oh. Can you come up to the 10 car followed us before the raid even started, 10 microphone. 11 pulled us over down the street and held us there 11 THE REPORTER: Can you start over, please? 12 for about 30 to 45 minutes while the raid was 12 VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: For sure. 13 happening. And then they brought us back and lined If we submitted recommendations like in a 13 14 my mother up and arrested her. 14 letter format or a document and then listed the 15 They left me as a -- I wasn't even 13. I 15 organizations that support those recommendations, 16 think I was like 12 -- as a 12-year-old on the 16 or logos, would that carry more weight? Would that 17 street with a three-year-old kid from the 17 be beneficial? Would that be something that could 18 neighborhood who wasn't even related to me. He was 18 be useful to the RIPA board? 19 just another kid that lived in the same compound. 19 MS. YSRAEL: Any information would be 20 Those 30 to 45 minutes, the police -- these two 20 useful --21 police officers basically told us that we were 21 MS. HOVIS: Speak into the microphone. 22 being held because the car we were driving matched 22 MS. YSRAEL: Yes, any information would be 23 a hit-and-run incident. We weren't told the truth. 23 useful. And we would definitely take note of, you 2.4 We were -- we didn't even know why we were being know, whoever was -- their organizations were 24 25 held. 25 signatory to those comments. Page 37 Page 39 1 1 MS. HOVIS: I'll just add, I think I've We didn't understand the process. We 2 2 probably said this probably maybe more than once at didn't know anything about the raid that was 3 this point, but if you --3 happening in the same compound that we lived in. 4 THE REPORTER: I can't hear you. I'm 4 We were pulled over right within a block or two 5 5 after we left. So that's one of my experiences. sorry. 6 6 And the second one I wanted to bring up to MS. HOVIS: Can you hear me now? Okay. 7 7 Regardless of whether you are submitting you all today is an experience when I was in high an oral comment to us today, if you are interested 8 8 school. We had a field trip. One of -- we were 9 9 in submitting a written comment, you can do so up able to take our individual cars, and the school 10 until January 27th at 5:00 p.m. And you can do 10 was able to just buy tickets at the door at Knott's 11 11 that one of two ways. You can either send us an Berry Farm. And it was about 30 or so of us, so 12 12 email directly to "ab953@doj.ca.gov" or you can go multiple cars went. 13 to our website. The Attorney General's website is 13 We were being -- we were all coming back 14 14 to L.A. from Anaheim. And I was in a car with four "oag.ca.gov." And you can just search for AB 953. 15 It will direct you to our regulations page as well. 15 young gentlemen, two Latinos, two 16 16 If you do not have email, you can send it African-Americans. We were very much following 17 to us hard copy. And you can find the address to 17 each other. But the car that I was in was a 18 18 do that on our AB 953 regulations web page on the visible -- a car that was much more beat up. And 19 19 Attorney General's website at "oag.ca.gov." it was obvious that it was a man of color, and we 20 20 Or you can write a letter while you're were pulled over. We were separated from our 21 sitting here. (Laughter.) Open mic. 21 group, and we were held for 45 minutes. 22 22 STATEMENT BY MARITZZA And the first question off the bat the 23 23 MS. MARITZZA: Hello. Good afternoon. My minute we rolled down the windows was: "Are you 24 24 name is Maritzza. I'm with the Youth Justice guys on probation or parole?" 25 Coalition. (Inaudible.) 2.5 Um, I was left in the car as a young Page 38 Page 40

1 woman. The four young men were lined up and sat on 1 five check boxes are going to remain the way they 2 the curb. 2 are and not be an exact response, then over 60 3 3 So those two experiences of being in stops minutes should have an open, free response box 4 4 where multiple hours had passed -- the second where how much over 60 minutes. What the actual 5 5 experience. I think we were there for about an hour length is for just that one box would give more 6 before we were cleared -- have really, um, 6 accurate information, more useful information. 7 challenged my -- really impacted me in terms of the 7 Those are my comments. Thank you. 8 8 way I see stops. MS. YSRAEL: Thank you. 9 9 And I worked on the bill. I worked with NEXT SPEAKER: My name is --10 10 YJC to push this bill because I so often have seen THE REPORTER: Can you speak up, please. 11 men in my community -- what ends up happening is 11 NEXT SPEAKER: Hi. Better? 12 that young people of color end up getting the brunt 12 STATEMENT BY CHANTELLE 13 end, like, get pulled over. 13 CHANTELLE: My name is Chantelle. I 14 And so for us, I think it's important to 14 actually am with YJC. 15 15 really document the time; how long the stops take, One of the things that I've been noticing 16 the details. Not just checking off boxes, but what 16 in the reports -- because we often, you know, get a 17 encompasses these stops. The location. 17 lot of the police reports that the ADA goes over. Why wasn't it noted that a 13-year-old was 18 18 And one of the things that we've been noticing is 19 left on the street, you know? These are things 19 that within the first few minutes of an encounter 20 20 that personally and my organization believes should there is a shooting happening. And most -- it's 21 be in the space of the -- that should be detailed 21 always -- it's -- most of the cases I'm reading 22 instead of being very vague. 22 are always fatal. So I just wanted to give you all my 23 23 And it's -- often, I feel like these 2.4 experience, tell you all that, you know, it's -- I 24 procedures aren't working in the way that they want 25 hope that as we move forward, the bill will 25 them to. There's no backup call, there's no Page 41 Page 43 1 1 actually allow these stories to come through hostage preventives. These resources that we have 2 2 instead of becoming a vague data collection where allocated to helping communities are not being 3 we can't really separate and we can't identify best 3 called. DART is not being called. It's just not 4 practices. 4 working. And oftentimes, you know, you see this 5 5 happening over and over again. The reality is that we need to identify 6 6 what's wrong. And we need to be able to -- like, There was one of the cases that I read, it 7 7 law enforcement needs to be able to mark these was a 21-year-old boy who was having, you know, 8 8 things so that the community -- so that we can quite a hard -- a difficult day. And instead of 9 9 them calling, um -- he called 911. And when he recognize the issues. 10 So thank you for your time. 10 did, the operator, you know, would tell him, Do you 11 11 MS. YSRAEL: Thank you. want to -- "Are you suicidal? Are you suicidal? 12 12 STATEMENT BY SEAN GARCIA-LEYS Are you suicidal?" Because she knew that when the 13 MR. GARCIA-LEYS: Hello. My name is Sean 13 officers were going to arrive, that they were going 14 14 to shoot him on -- on -- if they caught him. Garcia-Leys. I'm a staff attorney with the Urban 15 Peace Institute. 15 And so I guess maybe I should back up a 16 16 little bit and give you some background to it. It I would like to echo some of the comments 17 made earlier by Peter Bibring from the ACLU, in 17 was a car chase, and when he was -- when he got out 18 18 particular in areas where there are options such as of the car, that's when the shooting happened. And 19 section 99.226(2)(d) where "other" is a reason for 19 this is an L.A. case in which this happened. 20 present (inaudible) stop. Again, under warrants, 2.0 And so oftentimes, instead of there being 21 there's a section for "other." Whenever those 21 more communication, we see that there is a 22 22 options appear, it should be required that there be breakdown between what the police had said -- set 23 23 a box -- a free response box for a narrative in their procedures and what the community believes 24 explaining what "other" is. 24 the procedures to be. And so this is one of those things --2.5 2.5 Likewise, for duration of stop, if the

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1 those instances where he was always saying "No, I 2 am not suicidal, I am not suicidal" because he was 3 not aware that the police were going to shoot if 4 they did catch him. 5 And so I think that's one of the things 6 that I would like to highlight just in general. 7 Thank you. 8 MS. YSRAEL: Thank you. 9 MS. HOVIS: We have four minutes remaining 10 if you're interested in providing a comment at this 11 time and have not previously done so. Thank you. 12 Okay. Thank you for coming, everyone. 13 That concludes our public hearing. 14 Please don't hesitate to inform other 15 people that we will be having two other public 16 hearings, one in Oakland and one in Fresno. The 17 one in Oakland is next week. The one in Fresno is 18 the following week. Thank you. 19 [TIME ENDED: 8:00 p.m.] 20 21 22 23 2.4 25 Page 45 TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATION 1 2 3 4 5 I SHARON LANCASTER, C.S.R. No. 5468, 6 Certified Shorthand Reporter, certify: 7 That the foregoing transcription of the 8 digitally-recorded public hearing recorded on 9 January 12, 2017, was transcribed by me to the best 10 of my ability and considering the audible quality 11 of the tape recording; 12 I further certify that I am not a relative 13 or employee of any attorney or of any of the 14 parties, nor financially interested in the action. 15 I declare under the penalty of perjury 16 under the laws of the State of California that the 17 foregoing is true and correct. 18 Dated this 20th day of January, 2017. 19 20 21 22 23 SHARON LANCASTER, CSR No. 5468 24 25 Page 46

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	1 STATEMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC	
ASSEMBLY BILL 953 STOP DATA REGULATIONS PUBLIC HEARING	2 PAGE 3 MICHAEL CHASE 10 4 SAMEENA USMAN 15 5 ALEXANDRA SANTA ANA 19 6 MATT NUSSBAUM 20	
Wednesday, January 18, 2017 6:00-8:00 P.M.	7 -00o- 8 9 10	
TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED PROCEEDINGS	11 12 13 14	
Chabot Elementary School Auditorium/Multi-Purpose Room 6686 Chabot Road Oakland, California 94618 CAROL BIRKENFELD & ASSOCIATES Certified Shorthand Reporters 53 West Shore Road, Belvedere, CA 94920 Phone (415) 435-9765 Fax (415) 435-1825 Email: info@birkenfeldreporting.com	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	
Page 1	Page 3	
1 APPEARANCES 2 3 From the Attorney General's Office, Civil Rights	PROCEEDINGS MS. HOVIS: So, hi. Good evening.	
 From the Attorney General's Office, Civil Rights Enforcement Section (CRES): SHANNON HOVIS, Chairperson NANCY BENIATI KATHLEEN V. RADEZ 	MS. HOVIS: So, hi. Good evening. Wow. I don't know if that sounds loud to you. It sounds loud to me. Thank you for being here tonight. It's raining. It was raining during our hearing last week in L.A., too, which I thought would discourage everybody from coming, but we actually had a decent	
10 From the California Justice Information Services 11 Division (CJIS): 12 DOLORES HASTE 13 ERIN CHOI 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	number of people in L.A. last week. We really do appreciate your showing today. And, you know, public participation in the regulatory process is so important. So thank you for your presence. My name is Shannon Hovis, and I'm a senior policy adviser here in the Attorney General's Office. With me are representatives of our Civil Rights Enforcement Section and our California Justice Information Services division, which are the two branches responsible for implementing The	
21 22 23 24 25	Racial and Identity Profiling Act. So specifically we have Nancy Beniati, who is our supervising deputy attorney general in the Civil Rights Enforcement Section, Kathy Radez, who is an attorney in our Civil Rights Enforcement	

Section, and Erin Choi and Dolores Haste, who are from CJIS, the California Justice Information
Services division. Which is a mouthful, so we call them "CJIS." And we call them "CRES." So CRES and CJIS.

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It's approximately 6:11 p.m. on Wednesday, January 18th, 2017, and we're gathered here today at Chabot Elementary School in Oakland to receive public comments on the proposed stop data regulations recently posted by the California Department of Justice.

The proposed regulations that we are concerned with today pertain to the collection of information regarding stops made by law enforcement agencies and are required by California's Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, AB 953.

To be clear, this is not a meeting of the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board. So if you are coming for that meeting, we're sorry, we're not part of that board. Though Oscar Bobrow, who's over here, actually is part of that board.

This is a public hearing during which you may provide comment on the proposed stop data regulations. If you are interested in the next RIPA board, Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory

you'd like to see the entire rulemaking file and information -- I'm sorry. If you'd like to see the entire rulemaking file, you may send an email to "ab953@doj.ca.gov."

And all of these links that I've mentioned and email addresses are also listed in a one-pager that was in the back, that you should have received when you walked in. So I hopefully won't have to repeat those links and addresses multiple times.

At the back of the room, for your reference, there are also copies of the proposed regulations.

The format of today's hearing will be as follows: This is an opportunity for you to provide comments on the proposed stop data regulations. Each person will have four minutes to provide a statement about the regulations. For example, one statement may express your support or critique of certain data elements that we have proposed to collect in the regulations.

We ask that you provide comments that are relevant to the stop data regulations, since the purpose of this hearing is to specifically provide comment on them. And this is not a question-and-answer period. It is our job in this hearing to

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Board, hearing or meeting, the next meeting of that board is next Thursday, January 26th, at 10 a.m. in Fresno. And you can join us in Fresno.

On December 9, 2016, the California Department of Justice posted the proposed text of the regulations, the Notice of Proposed Action, Initial Statement of Reasons and Fiscal Impact on our website at "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations."

On December 9th, we also sent the notice to interested stakeholders to let them know that the proposed regulations had been posted. This notice also outlined the ability of members of the public to submit comments regarding the proposed regulations in writing or orally at today's hearing.

We are holding one more public hearing next week, which will follow the RIPA board meeting in Fresno, if you would like to tell friends, colleagues, et cetera, about that. And last week we held a public hearing in Los Angeles.

The full rulemaking file, including all of the rulemaking documents, documents relied upon to develop the proposed regulations and comments received to date are available in paper form at our DOJ offices in Oakland and in Los Angeles. And if hear you, to hear your input and your feedback. That means that we will be doing a lot of listening rather than talking.

This entire hearing will also be recorded. And a transcript of the hearing and information presented to us during the hearing will be made part of the rulemaking record.

If you've brought written comments with you today to submit to us, please give them to Kathy. If you wish to submit written comments or know of anybody else who may like to in the future, comments may be submitted to our office on our website, again, at "oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations." And the deadline for submitting comments is next Friday, January 27th, at 5:00 p.m.

We will consider all written and oral comments. They will all be addressed in our rulemaking documents. We will not respond individually to comments that are made.

As you entered the room, you should have seen speaker cards at the back, on which you may write your name and the organization you represent, if you are here representing an organization. And when you come to the microphone to speak, please first just place the speaker card there, and then

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tell us your name and the organization you're with, if any. If you want to provide a comment anonymously, you may do that too. You do not have to say your name or fill out a speaker card.

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As you entered the room, you also should have seen a sign-in sheet. The sign-in sheet is voluntary. It's if you would like to receive notifications about AB 953, the regulations or the activities of the RIPA board. If you're already receiving them from us, you may sign in, or you don't have to. And unless you specify otherwise, if you request notifications from us, you will receive them by email and not by snail mail.

So we'll now begin to take oral comments. When you would like to provide a comment, please line up behind the microphone.

Like I said, every person will be allotted four minutes to keep with just general fairness. That's what we did in last week's hearing too. We'll continue that today, even though we'll probably have some dead time and space.

We'll be here until 8 p.m. If you also are just planning to sort of monitor the hearing, you can hang out with us until 8 p.m. And we'll see who else -- if others trickle in.

officers provide factual detail and context for their stops. This is in contrast to a check-thebox-type approach, which I believe is the current approach.

Narrative or open fields are especially important in two areas: One is reason for stop, and the second is basis for search.

I would also like to make it a point that having police track what they do does not distract them from public safety; it's part of public safety. Making sure that the police are acting fairly and lawfully and that the burdens of being stopped and searched are not falling on some racial groups more than others is crucial, and it is part of the job of policing.

I don't think that the full promise of AB 953 can be realized unless we have comprehensive and accurate data that can be analyzed by academics or other experts so that we can find real solutions, and those can be identified and implemented.

I don't see a timer, so stop me when I run out.

But I would like to also say that I think there are some things I liked about it. I like the

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And at this point, the microphone is essentially open to anybody who would like to kick us off. Thanks.

STATEMENT BY MICHAEL CHASE MR. CHASE: Hello. I guess I'll take the plunge first.

I didn't hear all -- everything you said, but I'll introduce myself. My name is Michael Chase, C-h-a-s-e. I'm a resident of Fremont.

MS. BENIATI: Thank you for coming. MR. CHASE: Thank you.

It took a little while to find it through all the streets, but I got here. So thanks for having me.

I would like to say that I believe that effective implementation of AB 953 is essential to address racial and other biased policing that occurs in California. And I want to focus on "effective."

I think that the proposed regulations have a lot going for them, which I appreciate. And if time permits, I'll get to those. But I would like to say that they must require data collection that will capture actual law enforcement practices. And that would include narrative or open fields where

fact that -- I understand the officers include those who are in schools. I understand that there are some particular types of data asked for which are specific to schools, for example, referred to the school for discipline. I like the fact that consensual searches are included and that so-called frisks or pat downs are included as a search. I like that off-duty police officers are included. I understand that if they are working as peace officers for someone else, they will also be included. I like the fact that trans is included in the gender category.

Okay. Thank you. You do have a timer. I appreciate that.

And that there's a mention of mental health as well. So that's pretty much it.

I think, um, I'll just be a little more specific about why I think "check the boxes" is problematic. I think that if you have a check-the-boxes approach in which every box is a legitimate reason, it reeks of kind of a leading question. I'm not an attorney. But the idea is: Which of these valid reasons did you have for a stop or a search?

And I think if we allow them to say in

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1 their own words why they did, we have a more -- a 1 just joining us, we have an open mic. It's four-2 2 better opportunity to get at what is really minute comments. And the proposed regulations are 3 3 happening with policing. And I think that's the in the back as well as other documents, if you'd key, is to get at what's really happening in 4 4 like to grab anything. 5 5 policing. I guess --(Pause.) 6 6 Okay. Time's up. Thank you very much for MS. HOVIS: I should add, too, that just 7 7 your time. I appreciate it. because you provide oral comment does not mean you 8 8 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. cannot also provide written comment. In fact, we 9 9 MS. BENIATI: Thank you. encourage folks to do both. So please do. 10 10 MS. HOVIS: Yeah. I forgot to say, we do Even, you know, for Michael, who just 11 11 testified, please feel free to submit in writing. have cards. It's like a stoplight. 12 12 I suppose that for anybody that came here (Pause.) 13 not knowing whether they have a comment or not yet, 13 MS. HOVIS: You have four minutes. I'll 14 we have ample time to read over the regulations and 14 give you a one-minute warning. 15 15 see what they want to comment on. So if you're not STATEMENT BY SAMEENA USMAN 16 16 MS. USMAN: Hi. Well, I'm glad to know positive. 17 17 How did you hear about the hearing? that I'm not late. I drove through about -- close 18 to two hours' worth of traffic from the south bay 18 MR. CHASE: About the hearing? 19 MS. HOVIS: Mm-hmm. 19 to get here. So ... 20 20 MR. CHASE: I heard about it through an But as I was mentioning earlier, that our 21 21 organization that I'm involved in. organization, we ended up going all the way to 22 22 Sacramento to advocate for this bill. So two hours THE REPORTER: I didn't hear the last 23 23 part. An organization you're involved in? coming over here is nothing in comparison. 2.4 MR. CHASE: Yeah. 2.4 So my name is Sameena Usman. I'm the 25 THE REPORTER: Okay. 25 government relations coordinator for the Council on Page 13 Page 15 1 1 MS. HOVIS: Yeah. I only ask because I'm American-Islamic Relations. We're a nonprofit 2 2 interested in how -- you know, how we're getting civil rights advocacy group that focuses on 3 the word out, in addition to the email blasts that 3 discrimination and hate crimes. And if there are 4 I'm sending -- that we're sending. 4 any, you know, acts of harassment, school bullying, 5 5 MR. CHASE: I mean, I already knew about those are the types of things that we work on. 6 6 it. But I think out of the newspapers, local media Now, we advocated on AB 953 by sending 7 7 folks from all over California to Sacramento to outlets put it on sort of a calendar, what's going 8 8 on. You probably already know that. advocate for this bill. And it's interesting. I 9 9 Or like the local radio stations, was just mentioning that we were told, when we were 10 sometimes they'll do like a local calendar, and 10 standing outside of the Governor's office, that it 11 11 they'll say something like this is what's happening would take a miracle for him to sign this bill. 12 12 this week. And sometimes they collect it. And, lo and behold, the miracle happened, because 13 MS. BENIATI: Did we make that cut? 13 he did sign the bill. And we were -- we were truly 14 MR. CHASE: Did we what? 14 thrilled that the actions that were taken by all of 15 MS. BENIATI: Did we make that cut, where 15 these different coalition groups, these clergy 16 members, these organizations, all and -- and just 16 this was the happening thing on Wednesday night? 17 17 regular old citizens coming together to advocate on MR. CHASE: No, I don't know. I don't 18 18 know. I mean, they probably put it in the city this bill. We were able to change the hearts and 19 council --19 minds of both the elected officials and also the --20 2.0 MS. HOVIS: It was in the Capitol Alert -the Governor as well. 21 MS. BENIATI: Capitol Alert. 21 Now, the reason why this bill is so 22 22 MS. BENIATI: -- and the Sacramento Bee important to me and members of my organization and 23 23 members of my community is that, you know, we have today. 24 24 MR. CHASE: Oh, that's great. been seeing time and time again cases of either 25 police misconduct or people who have been killed, 25 MS. HOVIS: So for the gentleman who's Page 14 Page 16 you know, for no real just cause. We've been seeing all these videotaped incidents. And thank God for cell phones. Because if we didn't really have that, we probably wouldn't have known that these things -- or we wouldn't have understood that these things have been happening across the country.

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Now, in order to prove that this might -that this is a potential problem, we needed a bill such as 953 in order to capture that information that would allow us to understand, okay, well, this is kind of -- you know, these are the number of times people have been stopped or these are the number of times that maybe people of color might have been stopped.

Because the case has always been made that lots of people who are people of color might be stopped disproportionately compared to other folks who, you know, may be Caucasian or whatnot. And so, you know, if we want to make the case that this is an issue -- and in order to find ways in order to rectify this issue, we need to collect that data. And so, thankfully, we were able to get this bill passed.

Now, I think the other -- the concern with

think this will create a better relationship and be able to increase our trust in law enforcement. And that's what we all want, you know, to achieve and the end goal.

So thank you very much. I'm glad that you're having this hearing. I'm glad that people are willing to come out and share their thoughts and their feelings. And -- and this is why I made the drive over.

MS. BENIATI: Well, we want to say thank you so much for coming. We really appreciate your comments and taking the time to drive here. And we hope you have a much better and smoother ride home.

MS. USMAN: Thank you. I appreciate that. MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

STATEMENT BY ALEXANDRA SANTA ANA

17 MS. SANTA ANA: Hi. My name is Alexandra. 18 I'm here on behalf of the National Center for Youth

19 Law in Oakland. And as a youth -- as an

20 organization, we are happy to see that a lot of 21

school-specific things were included in the 22 proposed regs, such as stops and searches that

23 occur on campuses, and that student resource

24 officers are also being included. Also that 25

school-specific outcomes data was also included.

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this bill is that we also want to make sure that, you know, there is an area where police officers can write down what are the potential -- you know, the information surrounding why there was that stop that was made or that action that was taken. whether it be the use of force or whatnot.

And so it is important to ensure that that element is also kept, that there is that space for a police officer to write down that data in order to capture that. Because there's only so much that you can put by checking off boxes. Right?

So what we want to -- we want to make sure that this bill -- and that we'll be able to accurately -- the actions taken from this bill will be able to accurately reflect some of the things that we are seeing on the streets. And then hopefully with that data, we'll be able to rectify some of the problems that we are seeing with law enforcement.

And this is only going to strengthen the relationship with law enforcement and the community. Because we can't deal with a problem if we don't know if the problem actually exists. And we won't be able to create change without having that being documented and that being known. And I

We are happy about that as well.

But we are a little concerned about the questions that would allow officers to check the "other" box, because we are aware that this will create a really big opportunity for important information to get lost and not be captured.

And so we think that there should be open -- an space, a narrative box that would allow officers to explain why the "other" was chosen. Otherwise, we think that this could affect the data that is collected, and it won't be as helpful as it could be.

And we need data that is comprehensive and accurate so that we can find real solutions to racial and other identity profiling and ultimately can make our community safer.

Thank you.

MS. BENIATI: Thank you so much. We appreciate that.

> MS. HOVIS: Do you have a card? MS. BENIATI: I've got his card.

STATEMENT BY MATT NUSSBAUM

MR. NUSSBAUM: My name is Matt Nussbaum. I'm curious as to why the decision was made for the

police officer to report on the incident instead of

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1 target of the encounter. 2 I'm wondering what incentive the police 3 officers have to tell the truth and what is holding 4 them accountable for this information. 5 In many instances following well-publicized instances of police brutality, the 6 7 account provided by the police officers involved 8 has been inaccurate or even an outright coverup. 9 Would it make sense to have a system where 10 a person fills out the same survey under five 11 minutes following the police encounter in order to 12 provide a different prospective? Then the two 13 surveys would be inputted into the same file. This 14 way, police officers have an incentive to be as 15 truthful as possible. 16 Thanks. 17 MS. BENIATI: Thank you. 18 MS. HOVIS: It is now 7:59 p.m. 19 Thank you for coming to this public 20 hearing. 21 The final date to submit written comments 2.2 on the proposed regulations is 5 p.m. on 23 January 27, 2017. This concludes the public 24 hearing on the proposed regulations. 25 (TIME ENDED: 7:59 p.m.) Page 21 1 TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATION 2 3 4 5 I SHARON LANCASTER, C.S.R. No. 5468, 6 Certified Shorthand Reporter, certify: 7 That the foregoing transcription of the 8 digitally-recorded public hearing recorded on 9 January 18, 2017, was transcribed by me to the best 10 of my ability and considering the audible quality 11 of the tape recording; 12 I further certify that I am not a relative 13 or employee of any attorney or of any of the 14 parties, nor financially interested in the action. 15 I declare under the penalty of perjury 16 under the laws of the State of California that the 17 foregoing is true and correct. 18 Dated this 20th day of January, 2017. 19 20 21 22 2.3 SHARON LANCASTER, CSR No. 5468 24 25 Page 22

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posted by the California Department of Justice.

The proposed regulations that we are concerned with today pertain to the collection of information regarding stops made by law enforcement agencies and are required by California's Racial and Identity Profiling Act AB 953.

To be clear, this is not a meeting of the board. You were just there, so you know that. This is a public hearing during which you may provide comment to our office, the Department of Justice, on the proposed stop-data regulations since it is our office that is responsible for drafting those.

The board functions in an advisory capacity to us. So earlier they're weighing in, they're discussing all these different elements they want us to include, don't want us to include. That is advice they give to us. And ultimately the decision-making power for what these regulations look like resides with the Department.

On December 9th, 2016, the California Department of Justice posted the proposed text of the regulations and the notice of proposed action, initial statement of reasons, and fiscal impact analysis on our website at "oag.ca.gov/AB953/regulations."

You should have received one page earlier, for

At the front of the room, when you came in, I think you all saw there are copies of the proposed regulations. Hopefully, you received those. There are also some copies of the statute, and I have a couple more if anybody wants those.

The format of today's hearing will be as follows: This is an opportunity for you to provide comment to us on the proposed stop data regulations. Each person will have three minutes to provide their comment. And we'll have the time card similar to how we did this morning, if you were here, showing the time you have remaining

We ask that you provide comments that are relevant to the stop data regulations since the purpose of this hearing is to discuss those.

And this is not a question-and-answer period. So we won't actually go back and forth to say, "This is our rationale for this and this," you know. Most of you were here for the morning so you also heard some of the back and forth about how we came to some of the decisions on our -- on our regulations.

So this is our opportunity to listen to you, which we are excited to do. And all the hearing will be recorded and a transcript of the hearing and all the information presented to us during the hearing will be

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those of you who have been here for the duration of the day, that basically tells you how you can participate in the public comment process and also says specifically where the regulations are posted on our website. If you search on our website, if you go to "oag.ca.gov," you can always just search for "AB 953" and also find that information.

On December 9th, we also sent a notice to interested stakeholders to let them know that the proposed regulations had been posted. This notice also outlined the ability of members of the public to submit comments regarding the proposed regulations in writing or orally at today's hearing. This is the last of three public hearings. We had one in Oakland last week and one in Los Angeles the week before.

The full rulemaking file, including the rulemaking documents, the documents we relied upon to draft the proposed regulations and also the comments we've received to date, are available at one of our offices, the DOJ in Oakland or in Los Angeles. And you can email us if you'd like to see that full file. The email is also on that piece of paper we gave you earlier. But it's "AB953@doj.ca.gov." We just repeat "AB 953" as often as possible so that you remember what we're talking about.

made part of the rulemaking record. So it will be considered by our office as we revisit the regulations to revise them. Any comments that you make here will be taken into account. Okay?

If you wish to submit written comments after you leave today, you may submit them through the Attorney General's website at that same address I gave before. You may also send them to us by email at AB953@doj.ca.gov. The deadline for submitting comments is tomorrow at 5:00 p.m. So if you know anybody who wants to submit comments on the regulations, you think would be interested in knowing what's going on, make sure to let them know that tomorrow is our deadline for receiving comments.

So as you entered the room, you received a speaker card, and we've taken those. If you do want to provide a comment anonymously, that is also an option. So if you give us a speaker card, and you're like, actually, I'd rather you not record my name or whatever, just let us know. You don't have to present it with your name. But for the rulemaking file, just in our records, it's easier if we have that information.

Let's see. We also have a sign-in sheet. We had one this morning. If you had not yet signed in, if you'd like to stay apprised of different activities of

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our office and implementing AB 953 and the activities of gender, so that will make six gender options available. 1 1 2 the board, you can sign up. You'll become part of our 2 Two, to add learning disability in the school 3 distribution list and receive notifications about what 3 setting. ADAH was one, hyperactivity, and others to 4 4 we're up to. allow officers to add additional information relative to 5 5 school setting disabilities. Unless you specify otherwise, any correspondence 6 you receive by us, you will receive by email. You can 6 The third was to allow officers to check 7 7 request by snail mail, if that is your preference, but religion if known, and another box, if unknown. 8 8 you will have to let us know that. And, lastly, to eliminate -- there was a 9 9 So we will now begin. recommendation in the regulations to have limited 10 10 English or accent. And to delete the accent only, Do you want to call? 11 MS. BENINATI: I'll call people. 11 just to check limited English proficiency. 12 MS. HOVIS: Okay. So Nancy will just go ahead 12 The board unanimously voted that we forward all and call folks' names. 13 13 of those recommendations to the Department of Justice THE PUBLIC: We have our own order. 14 14 for their consideration and any potential modifications 15 MS. HOVIS: Okay. So just come up and state 15 to the regulations. 16 your name. 16 That is our report. 17 MS. YSRAEL: Shannon, Nancy, I don't think --17 MS. BENINATI: Thank you. 18 18 MS. BENINATI: Just to kind of clarify on So will the next member of the public please 19 Shannon's point, because we are transcribing this 19 come up. And when you do, can you please spell your 20 hearing, we ask that you please be considerate of the 20 name for the Court Reporter. -oOo-21 speaker and allow that person to speak. Because if more 21 22 STATEMENT OF PASTOR AARON PRATT 22 than one voice is heard at the same time, the Court 23 Reporter can't get that down and that person's comment 23 24 24 might be lost or garbled. So just keep that in mind. MR. PRATT: Good evening. Or should I say 25 25 "afternoon"? My name is Pastor Aaron D. Pratt. I want I do have -- we do have a public comment from Page 9 Page 11 the co-chair of the Racial Identity Profiling Board, 1 1 to say thank you to the Department of Justice for your 2 2 Mr. Ed Medrano, who would like to read the board's diligence in, you know, facilitating this, AB 953. It 3 3 recommendations. has been a diligent and very arduous road, and we're 4 MR. MEDRANO: Thank you. My name is Ed Medrano, 4 still going uphill. 5 So what -- I want to say a few things, but I need 5 and I'm one of the co-chairs for the RIPA board which 6 to frame it up right so you can know a little bit about 6 iust met earlier. 7 7 me so when I give you these things that I feel I still The board did make some recommendations for the 8 8 want to work on you will understand where I come from. Department of Justice to consider. Prior to making 9 9 So who am I? I am a pastor. I am a college those recommendations, the board considered formal 10 graduate. Two universities, Syracuse, chemical 10 comments that were submitted by other board members, 11 engineering cum laude; and Cal Berkeley, human services 11 considered comments made by the public prior to the 12 degree. 12 board meeting, as well as public comment that was 13 Why did I chose pastory? Well, as a Navy SEAL, 13 delivered today. Many of you were here today. 14 SEAL Team 5, graduate of Class 189, I found out that 14 Just a quick synopsis of what was voted on and 15 science was real. And in order to do some of the 15 what was recommended to the Department of Justice. 16 processes, running the actions on the USS Enterprise, or 16 First off, in terms of the regulations, there was a 17 the Kittyhawk, riding in humvees, extracting prisoners, 17 recommendation and motion that passed for a narrative 18 extracting hostages, I found that documentation was 18 box to be included for "reason of the stop" and the 19 absolutely necessary. I found out that chemistry --19 "basis for the stop" and anywhere else there is an 20 without me being able to measure variables, I couldn't 20 "other" box to allow the officers to fill in a 21 come up with a solution. 21 narrative. That was the first recommendation. 22 So I'm still perplexed as to why we meet and we 22 In addition to that, a couple different items 23 pondering trying to figure a way of -- you know, the new 23 were added relative to information about the person 24 word, new vernacular, is "alternative facts." 24 that was stopped. The first item is to add a box that 25 I want to know why we are still having a problem 25 can allow officers to check LGBT in terms of Page 10 Page 12

about -- of explaining. I did a lot of writing. A lot of that writing that I did in Iran was on the roof while 32 of my men, under fire, some of them died. But I had to make a report in this handheld recorder when I was calling for help.

I don't understand why the Rules of Engagement that I had to follow on foreign soil, our public servants have a problem with right here. I don't understand anything about my beautiful country, America.

I have problems. PTSD, anxiety. I have issues. And I come home only to find out that my war has just begun.

So I want to know why we have the issue of explaining. Why does the officer have a problem hitting his camera? Why does the officer or technology, mind you -- why can't they do what we did in humvees, make the report and come back and file it? What is this issue about time? Isn't life precious? Don't we as a whole in society matter?

I never -- I promise you -- I promise you, when I jumped out those helicopters, I didn't care what color those people were. I didn't care what they stood for. I had one mission, and that was to serve this country. How about my country serve me?

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

believe he may have disabled his dash camera. With this and the fact that officers' weapons — two officers — were unbuttoned, both my friends and I had reasonable fear of being killed or seriously injured.

"The officers did tell these individuals that they could not record. And after that, they subsequently went to the vehicle and the light that was on was shut off, after he pressed the button."

The response to our request to this individual was: "The information provided is not specific enough to our search. Could you please provide more information, such as time and day and location of the incident to produce the dispatcher logs of the incident."

Now, with our local departments, they have sophisticated software, so that's the first and last name and date of birth of an individual or even a license plate number can give us this information. But yet that information was not entered in the database.

So as far as myself and -- just for background, both of the individuals that were in this citizen complaint that were together, they are relatives, and they're both Mexican; they both have beautiful brown skin.

Another citizen complaint, from a different

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MS. BENINATI: The next speaker, please. -oOo-

STATEMENT OF VICTORIA CASTILLO

MS. CASTILLO: Good afternoon, members of the DOJ and others. My name is Victoria Castillo, V-I-C-T-O-R-I-A, C-A-S-T-I-L-L-O. I am from Merced County.

I am going to again read some excerpts from citizens. And why I'm doing this is because I really took into consideration some of the back-and-forth that was going on between the board earlier as far as unique identifiers for officers. And I feel, personally, that this is important in order to review and establish a pattern of prejudice and/or abuse. It's not something I -- I, myself, do public records requests often, and I never come across any personal information from officers, other than if they were involved in a specific situation with an individual. And I never got anything like identifying officers' homes or any other personal information that could put that individual in danger.

Part of these citizen complaints are from different individual and specific officers from Merced Police Department. Part of this says, "At one point, Penner walked to his vehicle and pressed something. We individual: "During the encounter I felt I was treated like human trash, and I was in physical pain. I had to call into my place of work and explain what took place because after the experience, I was not the right state of mind to work and had pressure and a swollen hand. The incident has left me traumatized, and I feel no matter how I attempt to better my life, Merced police will continue to find ways to assault, harass or even kill me. I feel I live with this fear every single day. This is not acceptable for people in my community to be treated so disrespectfully and without regard for their rights. I'm not on probation or parole, even if I were, the way I've been treated repeatedly dehumanizes, to say the least."

And during this actual incident, I was called by the people that were being stopped in his car. And both of these citizen complaints did not result in arrest, but in both incidents the people in the car were both brown-skinned. And I went onto the scene, and these both happened in October of 2016. And I was on foot filming the law enforcement officers and the situation at a reasonable distance and was given a misdemeanor citation for reckless driving but I was not in my vehicle. So now I'm facing a trial for that I'm going to be facing.

ething. We 25 going to

So I just wanted to put that out there, that and something like that. 1 1 2 data is crucial and unique identifiers are important. 2 And the other thing is that, when bus drivers 3 3 Thank you. have an accident on the street, they're tested for drugs 4 4 MS. BENINATI: Thank you very much. or alcohol. So what makes the men in blue above the law 5 5 where they can't be tested for drugs or alcohol? 6 6 STATEMENT OF IRENE ARMENDARIZ Because that Article in that Bill of Rights for them --7 7 that needs to be changed, because that law is outdated. 8 8 MS. ARMENDARIZ: Hello. My name is Irene And then, the other thing is that, when they 9 9 Armendariz, I-R-E-N-E, A-R-M-E-D-A-R-I-Z. I'm from have chance -- when they have their body camera, I feel 10 10 Merced, California, and I support the unique identifier. like once the body camera is activated, then it should 11 Like I said earlier, I have a brother who has 11 not be deactivated. And if it is, it should be 12 been diagnosed with schizophrenic tendency through the 12 automatically reset to turn back on, because this is to 13 13 harassment of the Merced Police Department, and he is protect the officer as well as the citizen that is being 14 14 now looking at several years of prison. It's been a engaged with the law enforcement officer. 15 burden on our family to come up with the money that we 15 So I feel like they should not have control of 16 don't have to get a lawyer so he can get help for his 16 activating or deactivating the body cam when they're 17 mental condition. And I just believe the information on 17 involved in a situation where the whole truth could be 18 18 officers is needed to see if there's any specific really seen and told if they not cutting their video 19 19 patterns of prejudices or abuse. Thank you. cameras off and on. 20 MS. BENINATI: Thank you. 20 And the third thing is that, when they approach 21 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 21 people, they should de-escalate; they should -- okay. 22 22 -oOo-They should be able to have training to de-escalate 23 STATEMENT BY DENISE FRIDAY-HALL 23 situations instead of escalating them. Because, like we 24 24 say, we have a lot of people out there with a lot of 25 25 MS. FRIDAY-HALL: Good afternoon. My name is issues. And if they just took the time to analyze the Page 17 Page 19 1 Denise Friday, D-E-N-I-S-E, Friday, as in the day of the 1 situation, maybe they wouldn't have to shoot to kill. 2 2 week, Hall. And I'm here because of the identity and MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 3 the protocol of racial profiling, because my son was 3 -0004 assassinated by Officer David Wells because of the color 4 STATEMENT BY MARIA LOPEZ 5 5 of his skin. So what I'm trying to say is that I feel 6 like, in a police-involved shooting, are the police 6 MS. LOPEZ: Maria Lopez from Long Beach. Maria, 7 above the law? When they go to the -- the Article of 7 M-A-R-I-A, and Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z. 8 Police, the Bill of Rights, I want to know all the laws 8 I'm very glad to see that everyone on this table 9 were written in an era where things were different. 9 appears to be -- may not identify but appears to be a 10 Now, things are different now. How come the law can't 10 woman. I also stand here as a woman, a brown Latin 11 be revised where a police officer involved in a police 11 woman, a queer, gender nonconforming one, an 12 shooting is not tested for drugs or alcohol after 12 undocumented, documented woman, a woman in poverty, a 13 involved shooting? And what is the actual protocol 13 first generation woman, a (words spoken in Spanish.) 14 when they are in an involved shooting? When the 14 I do not choose which one to be a day. I'm all 15 commanding officer steps on the scene, is the commanding 15 of them every single day. All of this cannot fill in 16 officer -- is he surrendering his weapon to him? 16 blocks but can be described in a small narrative if you 17 And then, on the other hand, I want to know took the time to see the importance in all that makes me 17 18 that, are they taken immediately to go get tested? 18 who I am. 19 Okay. And then once they get to the office and they 19 When I hear people say they want to be a police 20 begin their report, if they're not verbally able to 20 officer because they want to make a difference, I say, 21 speak their report, are they able to -- I mean, write it 21 "You have a chance with AB 953 to make a difference." 22 out in a report? Do they get an opportunity to verbally 22 I commend the RIPA board on their 23 say their report in a panel or something like that? 23 recommendations that will impact the lives of the most 24 So I would like to know, what is that protocol 24 vulnerable in our communities. Today is a day that will 25 when a police officer shoots someone in the community 25 go down in our people's history as a day we took a step Page 18 Page 20

towards justice. Thank you. 1 constantly have to be perfect in order to fit in a 1 2 MS. BENINATI: Do you do poetry? You're very 2 system that's never going to respect, never going to 3 3 love you. And no matter how much you change yourself, poetic. 4 4 MS. LOPEZ: No, I don't. it still isn't enough. 5 5 So I would like the board to take into account -oOo-6 6 STATEMENT OF NICOLE REMBLE all the stories you've heard today, all the things you 7 7 heard, because the community is crying for help and no 8 8 MS. REMBLE: Hello, Board. My name is Nicole one is listening to us. Thank you. 9 9 Remble, N-I-C-O-L-E, R-E-M-B-L-E. MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 10 10 I'll just start off with this. I've seen racial -oOo-11 profiling. They told me to go to school. "No one will 11 STATEMENT OF ANDREA DONADO 12 harass you." I'm gay. I don't look like a fem all the 12 13 MS. DONADO: Andrea Donado. A-N-D-E -- D-R-E-A, 13 time. There's been times where cops looked at me and 14 14 and Donado is D-O-N-A-D-O. thought I was a man. It could have went another way, 15 15 sometimes my partner say, when we're pulled over in the I'm with the Greater Long Beach Interfaith 16 car 'cause I like to speed sometime. Sometimes I'm 16 Community Organization, and we also are here 17 17 scared of the police. We shouldn't be scared at all. representing ICO organization, which is made up 60 18 18 All we ask for is accountability. That's it. organizations. And we applaud the recommendations from 19 19 Write down what happened; tell us why. And we'll trust the RIPA board. And we ask you to consider them and 20 you more; you can trust us more, and we'll be in peace. 20 actually take them. 21 I'm all about peace, love, and happiness. That's all In Long Beach, actually some time ago, we had a 21 22 22 you need; right? This is the first step. That's it. case in which a white police officer was stopping an 23 23 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. undocumented woman and impounded their cars, because he 24 24 knew that most likely they won't have any papers. 25 25 So this woman that come normally from very Page 21 Page 23 1 -oOo-1 poor communities were facing all the economic 2 STATEMENT OF GENEA NICHOLSON 2 challenges that comes when a car is impounded for them. 3 3 A lot of them, they couldn't even take the car back. 4 MS. NICHOLSON: My name's Genea Nicholson. It's 4 They couldn't fight anything because they were 5 G-E-N-E-A; last name Nicholson, N-I-C-H-O-L-S-O-N. 5 undocumented and they were in fear of the police. 6 And I usually don't tell my story. But today, 6 And this was just happening to very brown, 7 7 hearing everyone's story, made me think about the times Mexican-looking woman. I myself can drive there, 8 I had felt discriminated against and how I was profiled. 8 because I have lighter skin and wouldn't stop me. 9 9 We need also a narrative, because there's a And growing up, I grew up in an abusive home, 10 and there were times when my dad would beat the shit out 10 lot of times in which (unintelligible); how can we 11 of us, but we were too afraid to call the police 11 include "other" when there's so many rights of options. 12 12 because we didn't want anything to happen to him because So we are in favor of the narrative, instead of the 13 we loved him. So as you hear your mom screaming and 13 other part. 14 begging for help, there was nothing I can do to save 14 And also we need to know what is the race of 15 her. I couldn't save her, because I was risking him. 15 the police that's stopping these people. Because we 16 16 need to know whether or not it's Latinos going against And to live with the trauma of that, knowing 17 that even though he's abusing all of us, and he does 17 Latinos, or is whites going for anybody else -- or 18 deserve some type of punishment, to have him killed I 18 blacks. Or how is the interaction going? And it can be 19 knew wasn't the punishment. 19 that there's also black/brown police officers that 2.0 20 are racially bias, but we need a for-sure confirmation. So instead we endeavored years of abuse from 21 him, because we were too afraid to call the police. And 21 So to prevent all these situations to happen, 22 22 so often, whenever we would try to reach out for help, the police situations, we ask you to please take into 23 23 the community would tell us that we couldn't. consideration. Thank you. 24 24 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. And I don't ever want anybody to have to grow up 25 like that. You have no idea what it does to you, to 2.5 Page 22 Page 24

1 -oOo 1 -oOo-STATEMENT OF ALFREDO AGUERO 2 STATEMENT OF ROSA AQUEEL 2 3 3 4 4 MS. AQUEEL: Hi, again. Rosa Aqueel, first name MR. AGUERO: My name is Alfredo Aguero. And I 5 R-O-S-A; last name A-Q-E-E-L, with Policy Link. 5 want to start with something I read this morning. 6 6 Again, just want to thank all of you for your "There's a reason why we change. One, either because we 7 incredible work today. I want to say that I really 7 learn a lot and we decide change or we been hurt so 8 8 appreciate that the previous public comment hearings much that we have to change." 9 9 were held in the evening. It's something I know PL has I like to say thanks, though, for taking in 10 10 raised repeatedly. So we really appreciate that you consideration for recommendation you made for Prop accommodate that. That was very, very meaningful. 11 11 AB 953. 12 In terms of the regulations, I just want to 12 But I'd like to say that -- like I mentioned bring your attention to the letter that you had received 13 13 before, we need help in a special location because our 14 that was signed by the ACLU, Policy Link, and others, 14 kids, the kids with the special needs, a lot of times that does -- definitely encompasses all of the concerns 15 15 they don't even talk. They get home with scratches, 16 that we have. 16 bruises, and the schools, they don't know why. Nobody 17 And I just wanted to draw your attention, in 17 say anything. 18 18 particular, to Page 4 that focuses on the duration of And sometimes people said, you know what, they 19 19 stats. It was mentioned briefly in the board meeting, was scared and in crisis and the officers come and try 20 but I just wanted to make the case for why we think it's 20 to restrain them. They can't say anything. really important that we include more accurate, specific 21 So really we have to do something. Like I 21 22 22 information. Where there is a stop that is 60 minutes said, if we train our officers how to deal with these 23 or longer, for example, the regulations currently 23 issues, that's going to help a lot. We don't got to see would only capture that it was over 60 minutes. But we 24 24 these kids get in all these kinds of situations because 25 think there is a big difference between someone who is 25 depression, anxiety, mental illness is one of the Page 25 Page 27 1 stopped for 60 minutes and three hours or four hours. 1 strongest parts in special ed kids. 2 2 Right. I have one. My son is -- he got special needs. 3 3 I had a conversation with a young woman who was And we know how it feels to see your kid getting home 4 stopped for two hours, face down on the concrete. She 4 and can't tell you what happened because they been 5 5 bullied. All this kind of stuff happen to them on the was a young girl. She was coming home from school, being 6 schools. 6 harassed by the police, terrified, 12 years old, for 7 7 We supposed to get our schools (sic) to the schools two hours. 8 8 to be protected, from the teachers who teach them. And And so those kinds of data points I think are 9 sometimes they get the bullying even from them, from the 9 really important to making sure that we're really 10 same people, from the same school, from the same 10 understanding the full meaning of the data being 11 teachers. 11 collected. 12 So if we don't do something for them, our 12 Finally, I would just say again that I think 13 society is crooked. Everybody is crooked. If I don't 13 all of the stories that have been shared, while not 14 offer them and I know what happened there, I'm doing 14 directly about a specific regulation, they're all about 15 something wrong. Because we are the voice. Our 15 the regulations; right? And that I think having the 16 community is tired. We have to start working. And the 16 stories and the actual testimonies of folks helps 17 only way we can do this is the officers have to be 17 build humanity into regulations that can at times seem 18 more response -- responsible for what they doing if 18 19 they doing something wrong and get a congratulations if 19 And so really just appreciate the work you have 20 they do something right. in front of you and just really want to thank you for 20 21 But we, as a community, I think we deserve 21 22 respect. Because we like to trust the officers. But if 22 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 23 they don't help us, impossible. It's all I want to 23 MS. BENINATI: Thank you. 24 say. Thank you. 2.4 25 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 25 Page 26 Page 28

MS. BENINATI: Thank you. 1 people are mentally ill are the people that are catching 1 2 2 the end -- the excessive force or the violence, then -0003 STATEMENT OF TERRANCE STEWART 3 it's something we have to try to do to put a stop to it. 4 4 I don't honestly believe that AB 953 will be the 5 MR. STEWART: Hello. My name is Terrance 5 complete answer, but I do believe it will be a step in 6 6 Stewart. T-E-R-R-A-N-C-E, S-T-E-W-A-R-T. the right way. Thank you. 7 I kind of highlighted this earlier. There's two 7 -oOo-8 8 STATEMENT OF BRANDON STURDIVANT things I really want to highlight. The first is that I 9 9 was racial profiled a lot as a youth. And every time 10 10 it happened -- I was racially profiled a lot to the MR. STURDIVANT: It's Brandon Sturdivant, 11 point where, like I said, I could tell the different 11 B-R-A-N-D-O-N, S-T-U-R-D-I-V-A-N-T, working with People 12 shifts, like what police worked on what shift. I knew 12 of California, also part of Hope for Community 13 Organizations. 13 the whole police force because every time they pulled me 14 over, there's police in the car, and slowly you get to 14 So first, I hope folks really appreciate the 15 15 knowing everybody. level of trauma that the people in this audience are 16 I watched rookies become lieutenants over the 16 doing right now, to recount stories that seriously 17 17 course of time, you know. And every time I was stopped impacted us in our development and in our lives. 18 Imagine having to interact with a person who abused you 18 by the police, I was -- put a gun on one. But the other 19 19 thing was I was touched in a way in which I didn't find consistently. That is what we have to do. And even 20 appropriate. You know, they touched my genitals. They 20 being in the space with law enforcement officers who are 21 touched, like, my buttocks area because they were saying it's too much to collect data, to me it's an 21 22 looking for something on me. So they'd bring me to the 22 abuser telling me I'm not gonna stop and I don't 23 23 point where I was stopped a whole lot of times but I actually want to take negativisms (sic) to stop, I'm only went to jail a few times. 24 fine with what I'm doing. 24 25 So I hear the argument of "wasting time" and 25 So a lot of trauma in this room. That's the Page 29 Page 31 "too much time" to go to fill out a piece of paper. But 1 1 first thing. it was a whole lot of time that they wasted pulling me 2 2 Second thing is, there's a duel line here. And over when they only arrested me like once or twice. 3 3 I don't want to misstate AB 953, about what the board 4 And they pulled me over many of times, you know. 4 issue brought up. But the thing is, folks in this room 5 And so I think if they stop racially profiling, 5 and so many folks outside mobilized, over a thousand 6 6 they'll have more time. You know, that's one thing. people, and sat on the lawn outside the Capitol to make 7 7 And then the other thing is -- is that I work with sure that this thing is passed, right, to bring our 8 8 Alfredo, and we do work with special education, you work to fruition, to make sure we have the opportunity 9 know. And it's a growing -- everybody knows it. Mental 9 to collect this data. So the folks here are directly health is that -- a lot of people being arrested and 10 10 responsible for this legislation, for this effort. And 11 11 profiled and type of stuff, they do have mental we're proud to see what happened with the 12 recommendations today. We want to see that continue 12 illnesses. 13 13 So I'd like to highlight the part that you all forward implementation. 14 said before, about putting a box there about the mental 14 I was not a part of AB 953. I actually sat out. 15 illnesses, because I believe that has a lot to do -- and 15 The reason why I sat out was because my uncle was beaten 16 now the jail is starting to become the biggest mental 16 to death by the Oakland police. Not shot, not tased. 17 17 health provider for people with mental illnesses. And I Like billy clubs. Nine officers beat him until he believe that it should be some type of mechanism that we 18 18 expired. 19 can help people that are mentally ill before they go to 19 My cousin was shot in the back, killed by the 2.0 20 Oakland police. I got something on it, but it was just iail. 21 And I say -- that's all I have to say. But every 21 weak narrative, weak-ass narrative, that didn't explain 22 22 life has a value, you know. And like it's happening exactly what happened. 23 real fast. The first -- what is it? -- three minutes, 23 So for me, and knowing other folks who 24 two minutes is where people are being killed. 24 experienced police brutality, I thought what the hell 25 2.5 And if it's people being racially profiled and are we doing. But the folks in this audience inspired Page 30 Page 32

me to step off the sidelines over the last year and work. I've been throwing myself into it actually and confront something that has caused trauma to my entire family.

So we want to see the recommendations move forward as we saw fit. We want to see over this next period that you're not going to (unintelligible). We want to see more data, as much as possible, especially — especially around — the data around the minutes that folks are being held. We don't want to see checkboxes. If you hold somebody for 60 minutes, put 60. If you hold them for five hours, put five hours. We need to know down to a "T".

Last thing, I'm really, really concerned about the implementation of this. So what happens when law enforcement doesn't do it? What happens when we get back crappy data? We've done public records requests for the Sheriff's Department in Alameda County and gotten back crap, like receipts for coffee, stuff like that, just paper. So I'm really concerned, and I'm wondering, how do we make sure these regulations move forward and hit the ground.

And the last thing is, for me, this is about an ark. This moment is about public safety transformation. We can't get it without the data. But this is the

rule-making process. I also have copies if anybody needs it.

In particular, we support the RIPA board recommendations to require use of open text fields with respect to data elements of reason for stop, basis for search, and any data value that refers to "other." The proposed regulations must require data collection that captures actual law enforcement practices by including these open field texts where officers provide factual detail and context for their stops.

We also believe that the regulation should require officers to provide a description of the actual location of the stop, such as sidewalk, public transportation, public housing or building, to provide context about where these stops are taking place and what that might mean. Moreover, there are several data elements that we believe the data value is offered use time periods that do not allow for sufficient detail to echo the duration of the stop that others have mentioned, the perceived age of person stopped and officers' years of experience.

Finally, we think there needs to be multiple data values added in response to data element for actions taken by officer during stop. The -- we might -- we suggest additional values such as other

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beginning. So we have to start off on a good foot and push back on the law enforcement officers who are consistently sending a message that they want to do as little as possible. Thank you.
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MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF KENA CADOR

MS. CADOR: Hello. My name is Kena Cador, K-E-N-A, C-A-D-O-R. I'm here on behalf of the ACLU of Northern California, Fresno office.

I want to start by saying that I think the stories today demonstrate the undeniable human element involved in police interactions. It also highlights the need for effective data.

The ACLU commends DOJ and AOG for their consideration and adoption of recommendations made by advocacy organizations over the past several months.

The proposed regulations reflect recommendations related to perceived identities and any stops of youth, particularly of youth on and around school grounds or in the school setting. However, the ACLU and many other advocacy organizations are very concerned in certain aspects of proposed recommendations and have submitted written comments to the DOJ and AOG as part of the

agency called to the scene or unit, unbuttoning the holster or grabbing the weapon.

I think that the importance of AB 953 cannot be overstated, especially as evidenced by the public participation here today, making sure police are acting fairly and lawfully and that burdens of being stopped and searched are not falling on some racial groups more than others is crucial and is part of the job. Thank

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF CRISANTEMA GALLARDO

MS. GALLARDO: Hi, everyone. My name is Crisantema Gallardo, C-R-I-S-A-N-T-E-M-A, G-A-L-L-A-R-D-O.

As I spoke earlier, I'm from Merced, and I really want to lift up the importance of ensuring that we have individual and personal identifications for peace officers.

You can go into any (speaking in Spanish) -- any hood, and people in the community, well, they know what streets, what police officers are stopping our community members.

In my community, on Winway near a church,

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there's a white police officer that will park his vehicle there and stop brown and dark-skinned people for no reason. I think it's really important for us to be able to identify which law enforcement officers are the ones doing this.

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Again, I'm really happy to be here today, because we were there in 2015 pushing AB 953, because we know it's the beginning to any (unintelligible) in our community. And I say "beginning" because it's not going to end all the injustice that we're living as people of color in this state, but it is going to ensure that we hold law enforcement officers, individual folks, accountable so that they can do the job they're supposed to be doing, so they can really build trust with our communities.

Again, I also think it's really important for our community groups to have access to the data. And not just community groups, but myself as an individual who has a brother that is in and out of prison and dad who was formerly incarcerated, I want to have access to all the data. So we need to create, like, a clear plan of how we as community members can know no who -- which officers are stopping who in our community and what ethnicities are being stopped the most. Thank you.

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-oOo-STATEMENT OF GREG JONES

MR. JONES: Good afternoon. I'm going to take this thing off. I'm sorry. My name is Greg Jones. I'm within the Congregation out for Change. And there are a couple things that really -- that really resonated with me.

One of them is, you know, how can a group of individuals who don't want there to be transparency decide how transparency is going to be implemented. I cannot get past that in my mind to understand how a group of -- a group of individuals who we're trying to hold accountable, as a society, as taxpayers, as citizens, sometimes it's victims, how we want to correct the system that has been flawed since its inception.

We all know that police officers were founded on the slave patrol. They would capture runaway slaves and, to tell the truth, they pretty much operate the same way today.

When slavery ended -- before slavery ended, excuse me, the prison system was 95 percent white. Afterwards, it was 97 percent black. That's no mistake.

The prison system was put in and perpetrated on African Americans in order to keep free labor going.

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-oOo-STATEMENT OF BOBBI BUTTS

MS. BUTTS: First of all, I'd like to give our praises to God. He's the love of my life.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

My name is Bobbi Butts, B-O-B-B-I, B-U-T-T-S. I'm with a lot of different organizations. I was at the legislators office making sure the Transparency Bill came through.

I just know that being as dark skinned as I am, I have witnessed and been the part of a lot of racial profiling, especially living in Tennessee and out here in California as well.

I'm raising a son who wants to be a cardiologist and he plays instruments. But I know he'll grow up and be a big, black guy. So I know if I don't put my feet to the ground today and tomorrow, I'm probably not giving my son the chance that he deserves.

So I just want to thank you all in the Department of Justice for just having our back and continuing to work with us with regards to this system that is so injustice to people of color. Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: One people, one fight. One people. One fight.

And today it operates the same exact way. Please, if you don't believe me, do your research.

The problem is that I myself don't consider myself a free man because I have to do things that I don't want to do. I don't any adult that has to do things they don't want to do.

But the problem is, when you have a system that's breathing over you and it has individuals who are equal to you, equal to you, equal to you, are telling you -- are making you feel that the system no longer applies to them, the rules no longer apply to them, and all they have to do is claim to feel fear and they can take your life, take your life with zero accountability. And we sit here and act as if that's the norm. We sit here and act as if that's necessary in order for America to be great again. Like that's what it has to be like.

My children tremble in fear. They've seen me become a victim of police brutality. They still talk about it to this day, every time it comes up. It doesn't come up in conversations with family. It comes up in society. It's one of those things we talk about. It's one of those things that we live. It's normal. Just like the space landing or the comet -- whatever is the norm

Police brutality is the norm. And for people

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who have the privilege to not be personally affected by it or not have a family member affected by it and someone that looks like them to not be affected by it, it's asinine to me to understand how you can say their experiences are less valued than yours just because you were put in the position to make that decision amongst those who don't know how to get to where you're at, who don't think that you belong where you belong, who may not have the resource that you have to get to where you're at. So what I'm asking is that you all take a look outside of yourselves, take a look outside of your experiences, outside your responsibilities as you see them and take a look at the society that you live in. THE PUBLIC: My God.

MR. JONES: It's a wasteland. We're in a disgusting movie. This is a movie from the '80s that we're living in today, with this -- with this -- I don't even know what kind of -- this Commander-In-Chief, this CEO -- I don't know.

I don't know what we're going to do. But it's up to you guys to make something happen in California that's not happening anywhere else in America. We're way behind so many other countries. It's going to take at least 40, 50 years to make America great again. And

actions. Maybe we can change hiring practices as we go forward.

And just to note on a local level, I live here in Fresno, our chief of police actually ordered an internal study review of his department, and what came back was that two-thirds of the officers didn't trust the chief and a third of officers complained about officers that falsified evidence or falsified police reports. And what we're talking about is years on someone's life; right? When you falsify --

We have a brother right now that we're trying to help out who went to rescue his brothers from a shooting at a party, and he's — now he's facing jail time because he was resisting arrest. Even though he showed up way after the cops did and he was drug through the mud physically, literally, and now he's facing jail time. And he's young. He's a young man.

And so -- again, thank you guys for being here. We just want to continue to hold up these -- these stories and these experiences.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

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STATEMENT BY SUKAINA HUSSAIN

MS. HUSSAIN: Good afternoon. My name is

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by the way we're going now, it's not going to happen.

So we're asking you all to take the responsibility, take the accountability, and to ensure that the things that have happened in the past, the injustices that have happened in the past, never happen again to another person. Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

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STATEMENT BY NEBYOU BERHE

MR. BERHE: Hello. My name is Nebyou Berhe, N-E-B-Y-O-U, B-E-R-H-E.

So just a couple things real quick. These narrative boxes -- and I find it amusing that there was so much pushback on them. Every time we see an officer-involved shooting video or anything related to police misconduct, we're always told -- the public is told to suspend your judgment because we don't know what happened before or after. We don't know what the context was; right? We don't know what the narrative was. We don't know all these factors.

And that leads to the unique identifiers. Right. And what is this? It's this accountability so we can say, hey, man, these type of officers are the ones -- should be held responsible for these type of Sukaina Hussain, S-U-K-A-I-N-A, H-U-S-S-A-I-N.

I shared some comments with the board this morning, but I wanted to reiterate to you all. Thank you again for the time to hear us out. I know some people had to take off but they're with us in spirit. They're from all over California. They're making their way back.

I wanted to highlight what was brought up before, the significance of the stories that my black and brown brothers and sisters have shared and how much of themselves they're putting out there so that all of us can live in a better community.

And I'm speaking on behalf of immigrant families who are communities of color who have come from militarized states, who have come from environments where they're being targeted for the way they look, who are daily met with tanks in the street with automatic weapons in their face, whose children have to walk by army and militants just on the way to school or to the grocery store.

And they came here. My family is from an immigrant background (unintelligible). And unfortunately we know it's going to be difficult for families coming from other countries in the future. But for those who are here, came here seeking that safe

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haven and seeking a way to provide a better opportunity for their families.

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So I know that the role of law enforcement is to provide that peace, to serve and protect. And if we're continuing to militarize, we're not serving that purpose. So I hope the investment in this regulation really provide them education and training into making our community safer instead of more militarized.

I also wanted to speak to the piece around religion. I know there was some discussion with the board on what the identifier looks like. I do agree it's important to be able to collect data to name their specific religion, backgrounds and ethnicities. Nationalities are being targeted.

However, it may be visible what religion I am but may not be for another person of color. So I think in order to make sure we're not falling into the trap of continually stereotyping and going down this rabbit hole of stereotyping by filling the box, but there should even still be a narrative space for why the officer chose to identify the person of that religion. Was it a cross or symbol or something specific they were wearing that caused them to feel they were of religious background. And maybe use that to identify if there are wrongful assumptions being made, if there are

sufficient descriptive data in order to compile it and interpret in a way that can identify how these officers may be profiling folks, then that extra five or ten minutes that it's costing them right now could save an extra 500 lives in a couple years, and it will all be worth it then.

So I'm asking you all, when you hear that argument about time consumption that you let it bounce off your ears because we're looking towards the future. And in doing that, we have to spend the necessary time focusing on those variables that are causing so many of our people to suffer here.

I appreciate you all for hearing us out today. I ask that you keep in mind the stories you heard and the pain you heard when you're making those decisions and finalizing the regulations.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JULIA DUDLEY

MS. DUDLEY: Afternoon, to you. I definitely wasn't slated to speak but I felt compelled to do so. My name is Julia, J-U-L-I-A, D-U-D-L-E-Y.

And I have been a long time resident of Fresno, but my roots are actually in San Jose. And I think

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stereotypes that are being mislabeled. And put those learnings into trainings on how we're miscategorizing individually or how we're correctly or incorrectly identifying backgrounds to have more accurate information and learning ahead. Thank you.

MS. HOVIS: Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF TAYMAH JAHSI

MS. JAHSI: Hello. My name is Taymah Jahsi, spelled T-A-Y-M-A-H, last name, J-A-H-S-I. I'm with PICO, specifically Faith in the Valley here in Fresno. We represent over 120 congregations here in the Valley. Many of them went with us to the Capitol to make sure AB 953 passed.

And we went there with the expectation with racial profiling not ending tomorrow but sometime in the future. Maybe our grandchildren wouldn't have to face some of the pain we face.

So when I hear officers say it's too time-consuming, I view that as an excuse. Because what's more time-consuming is burying your child. I've done that before. We heard from Mrs. Friday who's done that

And if we have the opportunity to collect

today is so important because my family has continually had to go through racial profiling, even in front of my house where we lived in a very affluent neighborhood and we might have been one or two black families.

I watched my brother get beat up by nine or ten cops because they didn't believe that was his house. And I had to testify and watch these cops lie in court, and it was traumatizing. Because he was in a car with another non-black person, so they pulled him over and assumed it wasn't his car. So that was my first unfortunate incident with the police. And then it continued, where I was always pulled over because of who I was, because of being black and driving in a car down a street where they felt I didn't belong.

Now we fast-forward here to Fresno, California, where I live now. I'm a business owner. I'm an entrepreneur. I'm also part of the African American media. So I came here today, and we wanted to make sure to have a story.

But I think it's also important I share my story. And just last year, at the end of the year, we were pulled over coming from my shop. We were terrified. Me and my husband were very terrified. We were in our car, which was a Mustang. The officer asked what were we doing in a Mustang, why were we there,

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1 where were we coming from. I was asked these -- this 1 And if you want to speak and haven't done so, we 2 myriad of questions as if I didn't even belong being a 2 have an open mic. 3 3 (Whereupon the meeting concluded at business owner or even in my car. 4 4 So that is not just happening to me but a whole 4:30 p.m.) 5 5 bunch of people that look like me, a whole bunch of 6 6 other black and brown folks that look like me. And I 7 7 was shaking and I was terrified. And I shared it on 8 8 Facebook. I couldn't get over it for weeks. And every 9 9 time I saw an officer, all I could do was be fearful and 10 10 look forward. And even when I was pulled over, I didn't 11 11 know if we were going to be shot. No one was around. 12 12 I'm looking around to see where I could -- who's 13 13 watching and what I can do. 14 14 No one should feel that terrified when they're 15 15 pulled over by an officer. And loudly I remember 16 16 speaking to the officer, letting him know, "Officer, I 17 17 can't -- my license. It's in the back in my purse." And 18 18 I was very scared to reach back. I'd already watched the 19 19 Sandra Bland. Myself being a part of the media, it was 20 20 a very terrifying experience for me. 21 21 I've been stopped, my son's been stopped, my 22 22 husband has been stopped, everyone's been stopped in my 23 23 family. For what? 2.4 24 And also being 15 years as an educator, as a 25 25 state-mandated reporter, it was very important for me to Page 49 Page 51 1 write out paperwork. And when something happens in the 1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 2 classroom, you had to write it out. Time is nothing. 3 2 COUNTY OF FRESNO Time is of the essence. And it's very important for us 3 4 to take our time when we must write that report. When 5 4 I, MIRANDA K. ANTHONY, Certified Shorthand we must be a part of the solution versus the problem. 5 Reporter, in and for the State of California, do hereby 6 If I didn't write about things that happened to 6 certify: 7 my students, and they would tell me about stuff going on 7 That the foregoing proceedings were taken before 8 at home, should I be that teacher that says, heck, I 8 me at the time and place herein set forth; that any 9 don't have time to write that out? Should I have done 9 witness in the foregoing proceedings, prior to 10 that? 10 testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the 11 So that's why it's so important for us to look 11 proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand which 12 at time as not an issue but part of it, to take the time 12 was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the 13 to write that information down so we can see where the 13 foregoing is a true record of the testimony given. 14 problem is and look forward to solutions. 14 I further certify that I am neither financially 15 MS. HOVIS: Thank you. 15 interested in the action, nor a relative or employee of 16 So since the public hearing is slated to go 16 any attorney or party to this action. 17 until 4:30, we sit and stay here until 4:30. That's how 17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed my 18 it works. So we will be here. 18 name. 19 Thank you for being here everybody who came, 19 20 honestly. I'm just really pleased to see that -- the 20 Dated:___/___/ 21 energy and commitment to ensure that AB 953 is 21 22 effectively implemented because it's certainly 22 23 consuming our lives. And it's just really great to have 23 MIRANDA K. ANTHONY, CSR NO. 13453 24 members of the public so participatory. So thank you so 24 25 much. 25 Page 52 Page 50

