File No. 150690

Committee Item No. _____ Board Item No. _____26

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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 Completed by:
 John Carroll
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FILE NO. 150690

RESOLUTION NO.

[Supporting California State Assembly Bill 953 (Weber) - Racial and Identity Profiling Act]

Resolution supporting California State Assembly Bill 953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, authored by Assembly Member Shirley Weber, which promotes equal justice and fairness to address the problem of racial and identity profiling, and enhances public safety.

WHEREAS, 55% of Californians and 85% of African-Americans in California believe that blacks and other minorities do not receive equal treatment in the criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, Figures from the San Francisco Police Department show that black drivers make up 17% of all traffic stops, despite comprising 6% of the City's population; and

WHEREAS, Profiling by law enforcement is ineffective because stopping or searching people based on race or other identity characteristics, rather than evidence of criminal activity, misdirects limited resources away from evidenced-based policing; and

WHEREAS, The State Legislative Analyst's Office has found that California's current law prohibiting profiling by law enforcement is over vague, fails to account for identity characteristics beyond race, and that law enforcement agencies have resisted following it due to its vagueness; and

WHEREAS, The President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing and U.S. Department of Justice recommend that profiling be prohibited not only based on race, but also gender, national origin, religion, and sexual orientation; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, authored by Assembly Member Shirley Weber, would modernize California's definition of profiling to account for identity characteristics beyond race, create a system for collecting and reporting

Supervisors Mar, Kim, Campos, Avalos, and Cohen BOARD OF SUPERVISORS basic information on police-community interactions, enhance training on fair and impartial policing, and establish an advisory board that develops solutions to curb profiling; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby urges the California State Legislature to pass Assembly Bill 953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco directs the Clerk of the Board to communicate this resolution to California State legislators, urging them to support California Assembly Bill 953.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2015-16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 953

Introduced by Assembly Member Weber

February 26, 2015

An act to add Section 12525.5 to the Government Code, and to amend Sections 13012 and 13519.4 of the Penal Code, relating to racial profiling.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 953, as amended, Weber. Law enforcement: racial profiling. Existing law creates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and requires it to develop and disseminate guidelines and training for all law enforcement officers, as described. Existing law prohibits a law enforcement officer from engaging in racial profiling and requires the training prescribe patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent racial profiling, as defined. Existing law requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct a study of the data that is voluntarily collected by jurisdictions that have instituted a program of data collection with regard to racial profiling.

This-bill bill, which would be known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, would, among other changes, revise the definition of racial profiling to instead refer to racial or identity profiling, would make a conforming change to the prohibition against law enforcement officers engaging in that practice, and would make the prohibition specifically applicable to probation and parole officers. The bill would

AB 953

also require a law enforcement officer who is the subject of a complaint of racial or identity profiling that is sustained to participate in training to correct racial and identity profiling at least every 6 months for 2 years, starting from the date a complaint is found to have been sustained.

The bill would require, beginning July 1, 2016, the Attorney General to establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) to eliminate racial and identity profiling and improve diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement. The bill would specify the composition of the board. The bill would require the board, among other duties, to investigate and analyze state and local law enforcement agencies' racial and identity profiling policies and practices, to annually make publicly available its findings and recommendations, to hold public meetings annually, as specified, and to issue the board's first annual report no later than January 1, 2018.

The bill would require, on and after July 1, 2017, require each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General, on at least a quarterly basis, General on or before March 1, 2018, and each March 1 thereafter, data on all traffic, public transportation, and pedestrian stops stops, as defined, conducted by the agency's peace officers, and require that data to include specified information, including the time, date, and location of the stop, search, or seizure, stop, and the characteristics of each peace officer involved. reason for the stop. The bill would require the agencies to retain that data for a minimum of 5 years. The bill would require the Attorney General, no later than January 1, 2017, to issue regulations for the collection and reporting of data. The bill would also require the Attorney General to analyze the data collected, report its findings from the first analysis by July 1, 2018, January 1, 2019, issue reports each year July 1; January 1, thereafter, and make the reports available to the public by posting them on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site.

By imposing a higher level of service on local entities that employ peace officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

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

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

3-

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the 2 Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015.

SECTION 1.

3

4 SEC. 2. Section 12525.5 is added to the Government Code, to 5 read:

6 12525.5. (a) On and after July 1, 2017, each Each state and 7 local agency that employs peace officers shall annually report to 8 the Attorney-General, on at least a quarterly basis, General data 9 on all traffic, public transportation, and pedestrian stops "stops," as defined in subdivision (j), conducted by that agency's peace 10 officers. officers for the preceding calendar year. Each agency's 11 12 annual report shall be submitted to the Attorney General no later 13 than March 1 of the following calendar year. The first round of the annual reports shall be issued on or before March 1, 2018. 14

15 (b) The data collection and reporting shall include, at a 16 minimum, the following information for each stop; scarch, or 17 scizure: stop:

18 (1) The time, date, and location of the stop, search, or seizure.19 stop.

20 (2) The characteristics of each peace officer involved in the
21 stop, including, but not limited to, his or her badge or identification
22 number, race or ethnicity, gender, age, assignment, division or
23 station, and shift, and whether he or she was in uniform.

24 (3)

(2) The basis reason for the stop, including, but not limited to,
the offense suspected, and whether the action was initiated in
response to a call for service, and, if the action was initiated in
response to a call for services, the incident identifier. stop.

29 $(\bar{4})$

30 (3) The result of the stop, such as stop, such as, no action, 31 warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest.

32 (5)

(4) If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or
 violation cited. warning provided or violation cited.

35 (6)

AB 953

(5) If an arrest was made, the offense charged. 1

2 (7)3 (6) A description of all persons detained during the stop. The 4 description The perceived race or ethnicity, gender, and approximate age of the person stopped, provided that the 5 6 identification of these characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the stop, 7 8 and the information shall not be requested from the person stopped, 9 unless otherwise required by law. The description shall include, but not be limited to: stopped. For motor vehicle stops, this 10 paragraph only applies to the driver, unless any actions specified 11 12 under paragraph (7) apply in relation to a passenger, in which 13 case the characteristics specified in this paragraph shall also be 14 reported for him or her.

15 (A) The number of persons stopped.

(B) The race or ethnicity, gender, and age of all persons stopped. 16

17 (C) The sexual orientation and religious affiliation, if any was 18 perecived.

19 (D) Whether the person stopped had limited English proficiency.

20 (E) Any mental or physical disability of a person stopped.

21 (F) Whether the peace officer previously stopped the person.

22 (G) For traffic stops, whether the person was a driver or 23 passenger.

24 (8)

25 (7) Actions taken by the peace officer during the stop, stop, 26 including, but not limited to, the following:

27 (A) Whether the peace officer asked for consent to-frisk or 28 search-any the person, and and, if so, whether consent was 29 provided.

30 (B) Whether the peace officer searched-any the person or any

31 property, and if so, which persons were searched and what property

32 was searched, so the basis for the search, and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any. 33

34 (C) Whether the peace officer seized any property and, if so, 35

the type of property that was seized, the person from whom the 36 property was seized, seized and the basis for seizing the property.

37 (9) Whether the peace officer used force during the encounter,

38 and if so, the type of force used and reason for using the force.

(A) A description of any person upon whom force was used. 39

(B) The description required pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall 1 2 be based on the observation and perception of the peace officer 3 who used force, and the information shall not have been obtained by requesting it from the person upon whom force was used, unless 4 5 otherwise required by law. The description shall include, but not 6 be limited to, the following: 7

5-

(i) The race or ethnicity, gender, and age of the person.

8 (ii) The sexual orientation and religious affiliation of the person, 9 if any was perceived.

10 (iii) Whether the person had limited English proficiency.

11 (iv) - Any perceived mental or physical disability or preexisting 12 injury or medical condition of the person.

13 (v) Whether the person was homeless.

14 (10) Whether any other governmental or nongovernmental

agency or service provider was called to respond to the seene, and 15 if so, what agency or service provider, and the reason the agency 16 17 or service provider was called to respond.

18 (11) Whether any person sustained any injuries during the 19 encounter, and if so, which person, and the nature of the injuries 20 and medical treatment provided, if any.

21 (c) If more than one peace officer performs a stop, only one 22 officer is required to collect and report to his or her agency the 23 information specified under subdivision (b).

24 (c)

(d) State and local law enforcement agencies shall not report 25 26 the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal 27 identifying information of persons stopped, searched, or subjected 28 to a property seizure, for purposes of this section. Notwithstanding 29 any other law, the data reported shall be available to the public, 30 except for the badge number or other unique identifying information of the peace officer involved, which shall be released 31 32 to the public only to the extent the release is permissible under 33 state law.

34 (d)

35 (e) Not later than January 1, 2017, the Attorney General, in 36 consultation with stakeholders, including including the Racial and 37 Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) established pursuant to 38 paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 of the Penal 39 Code, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and 40 community, professional, academic, research, and civil and human

rights organizations, shall issue regulations for the collection and
 reporting of data required under subdivision (b). The regulations
 shall specify all data to be reported, and provide standards,
 definitions, and technical specifications to ensure uniform reporting
 practices across all reporting agencies. To the best extent possible,
 such regulations should be compatible with any similar federal
 data collection or reporting program.

8 (c)

9 (f) Each year, on an annual basis, each state and local law enforcement agency shall make publicly available a report that 10 lists the agency's total results for each data collection criteria 11 12 required under subdivision (b). The reports shall include the data 13 collected during the preceding calendar year. The first round of 14 the annual reports shall be issued by each agency on or before July 15 1, 2018. The Attorney General, in consultation with RIPA, shall 16 determine the form in which agencies make the information 17 publicly available. Each state and local law enforcement agency 18 shall post the reports on the Internet Web site for that agency, or 19 or, if an agency does not have an Internet Web site, the Department 20 of Justice shall post the agency's reports on its Internet Web site. 21 (f)

(g) Data reported pursuant to this section shall be retained bythe reporting agency for a minimum of five years.

24 (g)

(h) Each year, on an annual basis, the Attorney General shall
analyze the data collected. The Attorney General shall report its
findings from the first analysis by July 1, 2018, January 1, 2019,
and shall issue reports on the first day of each-July January
thereafter. The reports shall be available to the public by posting
those reports on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site.
(h)

31 (ii)
32 (i) All data and reports made pursuant to this section are public
33 records within the meaning of subdivision (d) (e) of Section 6252,
34 and are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253, 6256;

35 6257, 6253 and 6258.

(i) (1) For purposes of this section, "peace officer," as defined
in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part
2 of the Penal Code, is limited to members of the California
Highway Patrol, a city or county law enforcement agency, except

probation officers and officers in a custodial setting, and California 1

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2 state or university educational institutions.

(2) For purposes of this section, "stop" means any detention 3 4 by a peace officer of a person, or any peace officer interaction 5 with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search, of the person's body or property 6 7 in the person's possession or control. 8

SEC. 2.

9 SEC. 3. Section 13012 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 10

13012. (a) The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the 11 12 following:

13 (1) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public 14 authorities.

15 (2) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and 16 delinquents.

17 (3) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, 18 judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including 19 those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or 20 delinquents.

21 (4) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, 22 prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies, including 23 those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who 24 are the subject of a petition or hearing in the juvenile court to 25 transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult 26 27 criminal court.

28 (5) (A) The total number of each of the following:

29 (i) Citizens Citizen complaints received by law enforcement 30 agencies under Section 832.5.

31 (ii) Citizens-Citizen complaints alleging criminal conduct of 32 either a felony or misdemeanor.

(iii) Citizens Citizen complaints alleging racial or identity 33 34 profiling, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 13519.4. These 35 statistics shall be disaggregated by the specific type of racial or 36 identity profiling alleged, such as based on a consideration of race, 37 color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability. 38

39 (B) The statistics reported under this paragraph shall provide, for each category of category of complaint identified under 40

1 subparagraph (A), the number of complaints within each of the 2 following disposition categories:

3 (i) "Sustained," which means that the investigation disclosed
4 sufficient evidence to prove the truth of allegation in the complaint
5 by preponderance of evidence.

6 (ii) "Exonerated," which means that the investigation clearly 7 established that the action actions of the personnel that formed the 8 basis of the complaint are not a violation of law or agency policy.

9 (iii) "Not sustained," which means that the investigation failed 10 to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the 11 allegation in the complaint.

(iv) "Unfounded," which means that the investigation clearly
established that the allegation is not true.

(C) The reports under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made
 available to the public and disaggregated for each individual law
 enforcement agency.

(b) It shall be the duty of the department to give adequate 17 interpretation of the statistics and so to present the information 18 19 that it may be of value in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and 20 21 treatment of the criminals and delinquents, or concerned with the 22 prevention of crime and delinquency. The report shall also include statistics which are comparable with national uniform criminal 23 24 statistics published by federal bureaus or departments heretofore 25 mentioned.

26 (c) Each year, on an annual basis, the Racial and Identity 27 Profiling Board (RIPA), established pursuant to paragraph (1) of 28 subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4, shall analyze the statistics 29 reported pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5) 30 of subdivision (a) of Section 13012. this section. RIPA's analysis of the complaints shall be incorporated into its annual report as 31 32 required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4. 33 The reports shall not disclose the identity of peace officers.

(d) Not-later than July 1, 2017, the Attorney General, in
consultation with stakeholders, including RIPA, federal, state, and
local law enforcement agencies and community, professional,
university academic, research, and eivil and human rights
organizations, shall issue regulations for the reporting of
information pursuant to this section.

1 SEC. 3.

2 SEC. 4. Section 13519.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 3 13519.4. (a) The commission shall develop and disseminate guidelines and training for all peace officers in California as 4 5 described in subdivision (a) of Section 13510 and who adhere to 6 the standards approved by the commission, on the racial and cultural differences among the residents of this state. The course 7 8 or courses of instruction and the guidelines shall stress 9 understanding and respect for racial, identity, and cultural 10 differences, and development of effective, noncombative methods of carrying out law enforcement duties in a diverse racial, identity, 11 12 and cultural environment.

13 (b) The course of basic training for peace officers shall include 14 adequate instruction on racial, identity, and cultural diversity in 15 order to foster mutual respect and cooperation between law 16 enforcement and members of all racial, identity, and cultural groups. In developing the training, the commission shall consult 17 18 with appropriate groups and individuals having an interest and 19 expertise in the field of racial, identity, and cultural awareness and 20 diversity.

21 (c) For the purposes of this section the following shall apply:

(1) "Disability," "gender," "nationality," "religion," and "sexual
orientation" have the same meaning as in Section 422.55.

(2) "Culturally diverse" and "cultural diversity" include, but
are not limited to, disability, gender, nationality, religion, and
sexual orientation issues.

(3) "Racial" has the same meaning as "race or ethnicity" inSection 422.55.

29 (4) "Stop" has the same meaning as in paragraph (2) of 30 subdivision (j) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code.

31 (d) The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(1) The working men and women in California law enforcement
risk their lives every day. The people of California greatly
appreciate the hard work and dedication of peace officers in
protecting public safety. The good name of these officers should
not be tarnished by the actions of those few who commit
discriminatory practices.

(2) Racial or identity profiling is a practice that presents a great
danger to the fundamental principles of our Constitution and a
democratic society. It is abhorrent and cannot be tolerated.

1 (3) Racial or identity profiling alienates people from law 2 enforcement, hinders community policing efforts, and causes law 3 enforcement to lose credibility and trust among the people whom 4 law enforcement is sworn to protect and serve.

5 (4) Pedestrians, users of public transportation, and vehicular 6 occupants who have been stopped, searched, interrogated, and 7 subjected to a property seizure by a peace officer for no reason 8 other than the color of their skin, national origin, religion, gender 9 identity or expression, housing status, sexual orientation, or mental 10 or physical disability are the victims of discriminatory practices.

(5) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting the changes to this section made by the act that added this paragraph that-more than additional training is required to address the pernicious practice of racial or identity profiling and that enactment of this section is in no way dispositive of the issue of how the state should deal with racial or identity profiling.

(e) "Racial or identity profiling," for purposes of this section, .17 18 is the consideration of, or reliance on, to any degree, actual or 19 perceived race, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, religion, 20 gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability in deciding which persons to subject to officer 21 22 activities following an initial contact. a stop or in deciding upon 23 the scope or substance of law enforcement activities following a stop. The activities include, but are not limited to, traffic or 24 25 pedestrian stops, or actions during a stop, such as asking questions, 26 frisks, consensual and nonconsensual searches of a person or any 27 property, seizing any property, removing vehicle occupants during 28 a traffic stop, issuing a citation, and making an arrest.

(f) A peace officer shall not engage in racial or identity profiling.
(g) Every peace officer in this state shall participate in expanded
training as prescribed and certified by the Commission on Peace

32 Officers Standards and Training.
33 (h) The curriculum shall utilize the Tools for Tolerance for Law

Enforcement Professionals framework be evidence-based and shall include and examine evidence-based patterns, practices, and protocols that make up racial or identity profiling, including implicit bias. This training shall prescribe evidenced-based patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent racial or identity profiling. In developing the training, the commission shall consult with the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board established pursuant

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to subdivision (j). The course of instruction shall include, but not
 be limited to, significant consideration of each of the following
 subjects:

-11-

4 (1) Identification of key indices and perspectives that make up 5 racial, identity, and cultural differences among residents in a local 6 community.

7 (2) Negative impact of intentional and implicit biases, 8 prejudices, and stereotyping on effective law enforcement, 9 including examination of how historical perceptions of practices enforcement have harmed 10 discriminatory police-community relations and contributed to injury, death, 11 disparities in arrest, detention and incarceration rights, and 12 13 wrongful convictions.

(3) The history and role of the civil and human rights movementand struggles and their impact on law enforcement.

16 (4) Specific obligations of peace officers in preventing,
17 reporting, and responding to discriminatory or biased practices by
18 fellow peace officers.

19 (5) Perspectives of diverse, local constituency groups and 20 experts on particular racial, identity, and cultural and 21 police-community relations issues in a local area.

22 (6) The prohibition against racial or identity profiling in 23 subdivision (f).

24 (i) Once the initial basic training is completed, each peace officer 25 in California as described in subdivision (a) of Section 13510 who 26 adheres to the standards approved by the commission shall be 27 required to complete a refresher course every five years thereafter, 28 or on a more frequent basis if deemed necessary, in order to keep 29 current with changing racial, identity, and cultural trends. In addition to any remedies provided in law or equity, any peace 30 31 officer who is the subject of a complaint of racial or identity 32 profiling that is sustained shall participate in training to correct racial or identity profiling at least every six months for two years. 33 34 starting from the date a complaint is found to have been sustained. (j) (1) Beginning July 1, 2016, the Attorney General shall 35 36 establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) 37 for the purpose of eliminating racial and identity profiling, and

improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law
 enforcement.

40 (2) RIPA shall include the following members:

1

2 3 (A) The Attorney General, or his or her designee.

(B) The President of the California Public Defenders Association, or his or her designee.

4 (C) The President of the California Police Chiefs Association, 5 or his or her designee.

6 (D) The President of California State Sheriffs' Association, or 7 his or her designee.

8 (E) The President of the Peace Officers Research Association 9 of California, or his or her designee.

10 (F) The President of the Chief Probation Officers of California,

President of the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, or
 his or her designee.

13 (G) The Chair of the California Legislative Black Caucus, or 14 his or her designee.

15 (H) The Chair of the California Latino Legislative Caucus, or 16 his or her designee.

(I) The Chair of the California Asian and Pacific IslanderLegislative Caucus, or his or her designee.

(J) The Chair of the California Legislative Lesbian, Gay,
 Bisexual, and Transgender Caucus, or his or her designee.

21 (K) A university professor who specializes in policing, and 22 racial and identity equity.

(L) Two representatives of human or civil rights tax-exempt
 organizations who specialize in civil or human rights.

(M) Two representatives of community organizations who
specialize in civil or human rights and criminal justice, and work
with victims of racial and identity profiling.

(N) Two *religious* clergy members who specialize in addressing
 and reducing *racial and identity* bias toward individuals and groups
 based on religious beliefs or practices, groups.

31 (O) Up to two other members that the Attorney General may 32 prescribe.

33 (3) Each year, on an annual basis, RIPA shall do the following:

(A) Analyze the data reported pursuant to Section 12525.5 of
the Government Code and Section 13012. 13012 of the Penal *Code.*

37 (B) Analyze law enforcement training under Section 13519.4.
38 13519.4 of the Penal Code.

1 (C) Investigate and analyze Work in partnership with state and 2 local law enforcement agencies' agencies to review and analyze 3 racial and identity profiling policies and practices.

(D) Issue a report that provides RIPA's analysis under 4 5 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, including detailed findings on the past and current status of racial and identity profiling, and 6 7 makes recommendations for eliminating racial and identity 8 profiling. RIPA shall post the report's report on its Internet Web 9 site. The first annual report shall be issued no later than January 10 1, 2018. The reports are public records within the meaning of subdivision (d) of Section 6252 of the Government Code and are 11 open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253, 6256, 6257, 12 13 and 6258 of the Government Code.

(E) Hold at least three public meetings annually to discuss racial
and identity profiling, and potential reforms to correct racial and
identity profiling. Each year, one meeting shall be held in northern
California, one in central California, and one in southern California.
RIPA shall provide the public with notice at least 60 days prior to
each meeting.

20 SEC. 4.

SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	Time stamp or meeting date
1. For reference to Committee:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.	
2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.	
3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee:	······································
4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor	inquires"
5. City Attorney request.	
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).	
10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.	
11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarde	ed to the following: Ethics Commission
Planning Commission	tion Commission
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), us	e a different form.
Sponsor(s):	
Mar, Kim, Campos, Avalos, Cohen	·
Subject:	
Supporting California State Assembly Bill 953 (Weber) – Racial Identity & Profil	ing Act
The text is listed below or attached:	
Please see attached.	
	1. See
	MAD
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	and the second s
or Clerk's Use Only:	