

# THE LONG BEACH PEOPLE'S BUDGET PROPOSAL – FY 22

Since 2018, the People's Budget campaign has forced conversations and action for equity and justice in the Long Beach city budget. Because Black, Latinx, Cambodian, Filipino, White, and other members of the community came together, Long Beach started reversing persistent patterns of disinvesting in communities of color. The past year of the COVID-19 pandemic and Black Lives Matter uprisings against police brutality have awakened more people to the value of community and humanity. The generational impacts of the still-ongoing pandemic have only widened the existing racial wealth and health gaps. We are all bearing witness to systemic oppressions driven by racism, capitalism, and white supremacy.

Today we are at a critical juncture in the long-term recovery and healing of our city and our nation. With hundreds of millions of federal and state dollars coming into Long Beach, our communities need a just recovery—a People's Recovery—that puts Black lives at the center, prioritizes and protects marginalized communities, and fundamentally reimagines community safety.

As a multicultural and multigenerational alliance, we are calling on Mayor Robert Garcia, all nine City Councilmembers, and City Manager Tom Modica to:

(1) adopt the People's Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 and (2) structurally reform the City budget process to enable earlier and deeper participation from marginalized communities who are most impacted by budget decisions. Black Lives Matter, and all our communities cannot wait any longer.

## 1) DIVEST FROM THE LONG BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Defund the Long Beach Police Department to end their pattern of systemic violence: targeting low-income communities of color, criminalizing youth and poverty, and separating families.**

American Policing—born from slave patrols—is not the answer to our communities' most pressing needs, including affordable housing, jobs, and health. Divest from police and reduce force size. Ban surveillance technologies like license plate readers and facial recognition devices that are laden with racial bias, as they are often used against Black people and inaccurately identify Black faces, especially those of Black women, and are also too often used to target social justice activists and undocumented people. Redirect resources to basic needs and essential services so that Black people, Indigenous people, people of color, and all people can live successful, healthy lives.

## 2) REINVEST IN BLACK LIVES, COMMUNITIES OF COLOR, & MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

**Honoring the recognition that racism is a public health crisis, we must reallocate funds and direct additional resources to community-led priorities that create health, opportunity, community, and justice:**

1. Reimagine community safety without police terror that is grounded in transformative justice and Black Empowerment:
  - Invest in community-led crisis response, violence reduction, and prevention strategies that are unrelated to police, specifically the alternative emergency response teams called for in the City's Racial Equity and Reconciliation Report.
  - Provide reparations to Black/African American people as well as victims and their families of racial profiling and police violence prominent during the war on drugs era.
  - Prioritize Black business ownership in the cannabis industry, including but not limited to cultivation, production, and distribution. Cannabis tax revenue dollars should be allocated directly to the Cannabis Social Equity Program and the Health Department, instead of to the General Fund. All funding from cannabis taxes must be redistributed toward the restoration of wealth opportunities stolen by the war on drugs and mass incarceration, and in turn, provided directly to impacted Long Beach families and communities.
  - Increase the Health Department budget specifically for family reunification and reentry programs, Black infant mortality, mental health, homelessness services, and other programs to address systemic needs beyond equity toward liberation.
  - Invest in Black community-led residential, commercial, and recreational spaces and programs to support stronger connections among neighbors and small businesses.

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#PeoplePowerLB  
#DefundLBFD

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## THE LONG BEACH PEOPLE'S BUDGET PROPOSAL – FY 22

- 2. Citywide Rental Housing Division:** Establish and structurally fund a fully staffed Rental Housing Division within the Development Services Department to communicate with both tenants and landlords, issue objective bulletins about the laws, monitor and enforce tenant protection laws, centralize information and forms, and administer a tenant habitability program in conjunction with the code enforcement bureau.
- 3. Right to Counsel for All Renters:** Fully fund the Long Beach Right to Counsel program to provide legal resources, outreach, and education to Long Beach renters, regardless of immigration status, effectively reducing evictions, preventing displacement and homelessness, preserving affordable housing, and stabilizing communities.
- 4. Community Land Trusts (CLTs):** Invest deeply in community land trusts to create permanently affordable housing while allowing low-income residents to build generational wealth as homeowners. CLTs play a critical role in stabilizing communities of color and countering market-driven gentrification and displacement.
- 5. Language Access:** Dedicate adequate staff to fully implement the City's Language Access Policy consistently throughout the city and finally create a culture of language justice. Permanently move interpretation and translation services in-house to provide faster and higher quality interpretation and translation for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents. Provide Spanish and Khmer interpretation at all City Council and Charter Commission meetings without having to make an advance request. Provide community-based organizations who work with LEP residents ongoing stipends to conduct outreach about the policy.
- 6. Youth Recovery:** Create an age-friendly city by boosting funding to implement the Long Beach Youth and Emerging Adults Strategic Plan to support youth, including transitional-aged youth and disengaged youth. Increase funding for the Hero Program for Youth Workforce Development, Project Labor Agreement community outreach, and youth access to physical and mental health resources and services. Set aside funding for childcare subsidies for a just and equitable recovery for youth and families.
- 7. Older Adult Protections:** Create an age-friendly city by establishing and structurally funding the Office of Aging in the Health Department. Set-aside rental assistance and small business recovery funds specifically for seniors. Build a new senior center and invest in long-term care workforce development.
- 8. Universal Legal Representation for Immigrants:** Boost funding to the Long Beach Justice Fund to provide free universal legal representation to immigrant residents facing deportation, regardless of their background. Publicly funded deportation defense programs like the Long Beach Justice Fund keep families and communities together who are criminalized and targeted by over-policing and increased immigration enforcement.
- 9. Digital Inclusion:** Invest in the implementation of the City's Digital Inclusion Roadmap, specifically expanding high-speed Internet access in low-income and senior communities, free public WiFi, and free access to technology devices.

## ADOPT THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET IN LONG BEACH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

**The City's budget is a moral document that reflects our City's values and priorities. Adopting the People's Budget is more than just a shift in the way the City has done business—it is a pathway to ending anti-Blackness and structural racism in the City, undoing historical disinvestment that has continued for generations, and moving us closer toward a Long Beach that is safe and healthy for all.**

The People's Budget campaign is led by Black Lives Matter Long Beach, Black Agency, the Housing Justice Coalition, the Language Access Coalition, the Invest in Youth Campaign, Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition, Long Beach Gray Panthers, LA Voice, and Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE).

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## BLACK LIVES MATTER LONG BEACH



TO: Mayor Robert Garcia, City of Long Beach City Council Members, and  
City Manager Tom Modica  
VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL ONLY

FROM: Black Lives Matter Long Beach, CA

DATE: July 13, 2021

RE: Long Beach Police Department Budget Allocations

Dear Mayor Garcia, City Council Members, and City Manager Modica:

This year you are rapidly moving millions of City dollars away from our community — which is deeply suffering from an intersection of public health crises of racism and COVID19 — to fund new police department initiatives.

We have spent years, and namely all of 2020, very clearly articulating that residents do not support additional funds being grossly thrown at poor policing programs. We do not support funding a department bystander intervention training, nor Facial Recognition Technology and license plates readers. Instead, we support funding the real work and people that actually provide care in our city: community psychologists, supportive service providers for housing, the City's Health Department, community groups, youth organizations, and H.O.O.D. Councils who do the real work to prevent intercommunity violence and health risks.

The people of Long Beach demand investment in our vision for a safer, healthier, happier city. The City's budget reflects the values of our community, and we have spoken.

### **DIVEST FROM THE LONG BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Defund the Long Beach Police Department to end their constant racist violence, abuse of our low-income residents, criminalization of youth and poverty, and separating families. Stop depleting our city budget with massive police surveillance tools that continue to harm our community under the false guise of Racial Reconciliation.

The following list of LBPD funding requests that are supported by elected and other city leaders tell us that there is no genuine commitment to cure and end racial harm.

1. **License Plate Readers** - criminalizing people for exercising their American rights to protest
2. **Facial Recognition Technology** - countless studies have shown that FRT criminalizes Black people
3. **Active Bystander for Law Enforcement (ABLE)** - What happened with past tens of millions of dollars that LBPD received for training? This request is a testament to poor policing, mismanagement of resources, and the clear inability to adequately train. NO more money under the false guise of "training".



## BLACK LIVES MATTER LONG BEACH



4. **Gun Violence** - The shrill request by LBPD for more money to beef up the department absolutely ignores the predictable socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Now is a time for mending and building better, not exacerbating societal ills. There are many Black-led cultural and community based organizations that can be sought out for resources to help people and communities be healthy and thriving.

### REINVEST IN BLACK LIVES AND IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

Honoring the recognition that racism is a public health crisis means you must immediately reallocate funds and direct additional resources to community-led initiatives on the front lines of responding to the impact racism has on our residents.

### INVEST IN THE PEOPLE OF LONG BEACH

- Invest in community-led crisis response programs and the alternative emergency response teams called for in the City's Racial Equity and Reconciliation Report.
- Provide reparations to Black people as well as victims and their families of racial profiling and police violence prominent during the war on drugs era.
- Prioritize Black business ownership in the cannabis industry, including but not limited to cultivation, production, and distribution. Cannabis tax revenue dollars should be allocated directly to the Cannabis Social Equity Program and the Health Department, instead of to the General Fund. All funding from cannabis taxes must be redistributed toward the restoration of wealth opportunities stolen by the war on drugs and mass incarceration, and in turn, provided directly to impacted Long Beach families and communities.
- Increase the Health Department budget specifically for family reunification and reentry programs, Black infant mortality, mental health, homelessness services, and other programs to address systemic needs beyond equity toward liberation.
- Invest in Black community-led residential, commercial, and recreational spaces and programs to support stronger connections among neighbors and small businesses.

City of Long Beach, if you continue to increase funding and influence of the Long Beach Police Department, then you PROVE to the residents of our City - who plainly asked that you defund LBPD and invest in community care - that your claim of working towards reconciliation is indeed false.

The people of Long Beach imagine a future here together where we can all live long, satisfying, healthy, and meaningful lives. Divest from the Long Beach Police Department. Reinvest in Black lives and impacted communities. Invest in the people of Long Beach.

We demand that you adopt the People's Budget Long Beach.

Sincerely,

**Black Lives Matter Long Beach**



## The Long Beach Surveillance State: How LBPD's Use of Technology Expands Police Power and Immigration Enforcement

### Introduction

Over the past decade, the Long Beach Police Department has steadily expanded its use of surveillance technology, with alarming implications for Black, immigrant, and people of color communities. This technology does not offer a benign alternative to abusive policing; it only expands and accelerates incarceration and deportation in already over-policed communities.<sup>i</sup> The LBPD has received \$247 million from Long Beach's \$559 million 2021 General Fund. This equates to 44% of the General Fund, the largest portion out of any other city department. Of LBPD's approximately \$14 million in vendor spending from June 2020 to May 2021, at least \$7,332,631 million was spent on surveillance.<sup>ii</sup> Instead of providing continued funding, we urge the City Council to end its use of the surveillance technologies discussed below, and to reinvest tax dollars in community priorities.<sup>iii</sup>

This fact sheet highlights invasive surveillance technology used by the LBPD, including automated license plate readers (ALPRs), cell phone surveillance, and facial recognition. It also explains the harms of this surveillance and recommends limiting law enforcement's acquisition and use of this technology.

## Specific Surveillance Technology

### 1. Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

ALPRs are high-speed cameras that capture license plate information from passing cars. They record the location, date, and time of every capture, and sometimes include images of passengers. In December 2020, the Long Beach Public Works Department signed a \$381,050 contract for 17 new license plate reader cameras.<sup>iv</sup> This equipment was purchased with the express intent of being interoperable with LBPd's existing ALPR system from Vigilant Solutions, for which LBPd has paid \$622,194 since 2015, meaning that the city has spent at least **\$1,003,244** on the tool.<sup>v</sup> The Public Works Department has invested in ALPRs affixed to patrol vehicles for the stated purpose of parking enforcement,<sup>vi</sup> but City Council documents note that Vigilant Solutions was chosen because it is absolutely necessary that it be compatible with the police department's existing system. Vigilant Solutions offers a nationwide database for police departments to access other agencies' data and Vigilant's own network of private ALPRs. Agencies can share "hot lists", which include the plate numbers for stolen cars or cars that are implicated in ongoing investigations.

ALPRs dramatically increase the scale of police surveillance. From 2018 to 2019, **LBPd scanned over 44 million license plates**, only 0.09% of which matched a car on a hot list.<sup>vii</sup> Given the racialized deployment of ALPRs, these hot lists are likely to overrepresent Black and Brown people, who then face frequent enforcement<sup>viii</sup> and traumatizing encounters.<sup>ix</sup>

With data on the daily travel of every person in Long Beach, the LBPd could create an intimate and invasive account of people's activities. ALPRs enable the police to scrutinize visits to sensitive locations, such as immigration clinics, abortion clinics, and places of worship.<sup>x</sup> LBPd was sharing ALPR data directly with ICE for at least 10 months against local law.<sup>xi</sup> LBPd reportedly claimed in December 2020 that the department had revoked ICE's access to the database,<sup>xii</sup> but records from April 2021 suggest that LBPd continues to share information with certain divisions of ICE. As of April 6, 2021, Vigilant Solutions reported that LBPd received the "HSI Master" hot list via another police department.<sup>xiii</sup> HSI, or Homeland Security Investigations, is the division of ICE responsible for executing workplace raids and criminal immigration cases. Furthermore, as of April 2021, LBPd was sharing license plate detection data with the HSI Bulk Cash Smuggling Center, also a division of ICE, as well as Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and California's Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC), a Fusion Center with ICE participation.<sup>xiv</sup> Technology company Palantir developed several applications for JRIC between 2012 and 2014 that allow the Fusion Center to search for ALPR data by location, license plate number, and camera.<sup>xv</sup> Once license plate data is in the hands of any of these federal immigration agencies, it is easily accessible to other ICE agents.<sup>xvi</sup>

Perhaps even more alarming, the private contractor that oversees the city's ALPR system is the police department's liaison to the regional Fusion Center, with which LBPd shares license plate data.<sup>xvii</sup> Fusion Centers are designed to facilitate information sharing between local law enforcement and DHS agencies including ICE. LBPd holds a \$695,000 contract with SRA International (acquired by military contractor General Dynamics in 2018) for the services of three



intelligence analysts, funded by a grant from DHS. LBPB has put SRA International in charge of their Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) system, which has been used to criminalize and track BIPOC and undocumented immigrants.<sup>xviii</sup> The three privately contracted intelligence analysts in Long Beach are respectively charged with “criminal intelligence gathering” at the JRIC; “criminal suspect location and identification” at the Gangs and Violent Crimes & Division; and oversight of the city’s LBCOP surveillance camera system,<sup>xix</sup> to which the city’s ALPR system feeds images. It is cause for grave concern that the firm that oversees LBPB’s license plate recognition system is the police department’s liaison to the regional DHS-run Fusion Center, with which LBPB shares license plate data, and that the funding for their salary is provided by DHS.

## *2. Cell Phone Surveillance*

**Stingrays/Cell-Site Simulators/IMSI Catchers<sup>xx</sup>:** Cell-site simulators make phones within a certain radius connect with the simulator instead of a legitimate cell-phone tower. Depending on the type of cell-site simulator, law enforcement can collect identifiable information, the phone’s precise location, metadata about calls (who and when you’re calling), the content of SMS and voice calls, and data usage.<sup>xxi</sup> In 2020, LBPB spent \$35,000 with the Harris Corporation for services on a Stingray (also known as a cell-site simulator or IMSI catcher) that the department purchased in 2013. LBPB has spent approximately \$550,000 since 2013 on this type of surveillance. LBPB used Stingray devices for over two years without any internal rules until SB 174 required all departments with cell-site simulators to create a public policy by 2016. ICE has also purchased many Stingrays and has used them to facilitate arrests.<sup>xxii</sup> Cell-site simulators thus provide an avenue for collaboration between local police and immigration authorities. In 2021, LBPB purchase a Jugular 4 Field Kit from KeyW Corporation (owned by the publicly-traded Jacobs Engineering). This is a portable device that complements Stingrays by allowing police to go into a big building to identify which floor and room a target phone is located in, since Stingray devices in cars cannot provide that degree of precision.

**Pen Registers:** The LBPB continues to work with Pen-Link LTD, a vendor that provides phone and internet surveillance services exclusively to law enforcement. LBPB spent \$24,999 for maintenance work in 2021, and has spent approximately \$360,000 with Pen-Link since 2013. By mapping the phones, email addresses, and computers that communicate or exchange information, police departments can recreate a person’s social network and criminalize them for association with other people under investigation. Pen-Link software is also used by ICE as part of the case management system developed for that agency by Palantir.<sup>xxiii</sup>

**Cell Phone Hacking:** In 2021, the LBPB spent \$80,017 for cellphone hacking service from Cellebrite. It has spent some \$380,000 with Cellebrite since 2013. Cellebrite’s hardware and software allow law enforcement to bypass cell phone passcodes and extract private information, as well as deleted information. Recent reporting suggests that security flaws with Cellebrite allow for the manipulation of past datasets and the generation of false data in future extractions.<sup>xxiv</sup> Law enforcement can use the extensive and highly private information from a phone<sup>xxv</sup> to create a distorted picture of a person and make the case for deportation. ICE also has a contract with

Cellebrite,<sup>xxvi</sup> and CBP has been shown to conduct thousands of warrantless phone searches at the border every year, using technology including Cellebrite.<sup>xxvii</sup>

### *3. Facial Recognition + Other Biometric Analysis*

Facial recognition software is notoriously racist<sup>xxviii</sup> and prone to abuse<sup>xxix</sup>, yet local and federal law enforcement agencies, including ICE, have used the technology on images of protests and demonstrations following the killing of George Floyd. LBPd has used facial recognition for over a decade, mainly through participation in the **LA County Regional Identification System (LACRIS)**. LACRIS uses booking photo information provided by county and local jails to conduct biometric identification of faces and fingerprints. ICE, in turn, has a two-way information sharing agreement with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which operates LACRIS.<sup>xxx</sup> The company that developed LACRIS, DataWorks Plus, deployed a similar platform with the same underlying algorithms in Detroit, and it produced disastrous results. Detroit's police chief admitted that the platform wrongly identified 96% of uploaded photos, and faulty analyses have led to two wrongful prosecutions of Black men.<sup>xxxi</sup>

Since 2019, LBPd has used extended free trial versions of **Clearview AI** and **Vigilant Solutions Face Search**.<sup>xxxii</sup> Free trials are granted for evaluation purposes, but officers often use the software for ongoing investigations, without proper documentation, oversight, or training. LBPd had no official facial recognition policy until a September 2020 department Watch Report.<sup>xxxiii</sup> The Department has since ended their extended free trials of FaceSearch and Clearview AI software.<sup>xxxiv</sup> LACRIS remains an authorized facial recognition system for Los Angeles County in spite of DataWorks Plus's sordid reputation.

## **Recommendations**

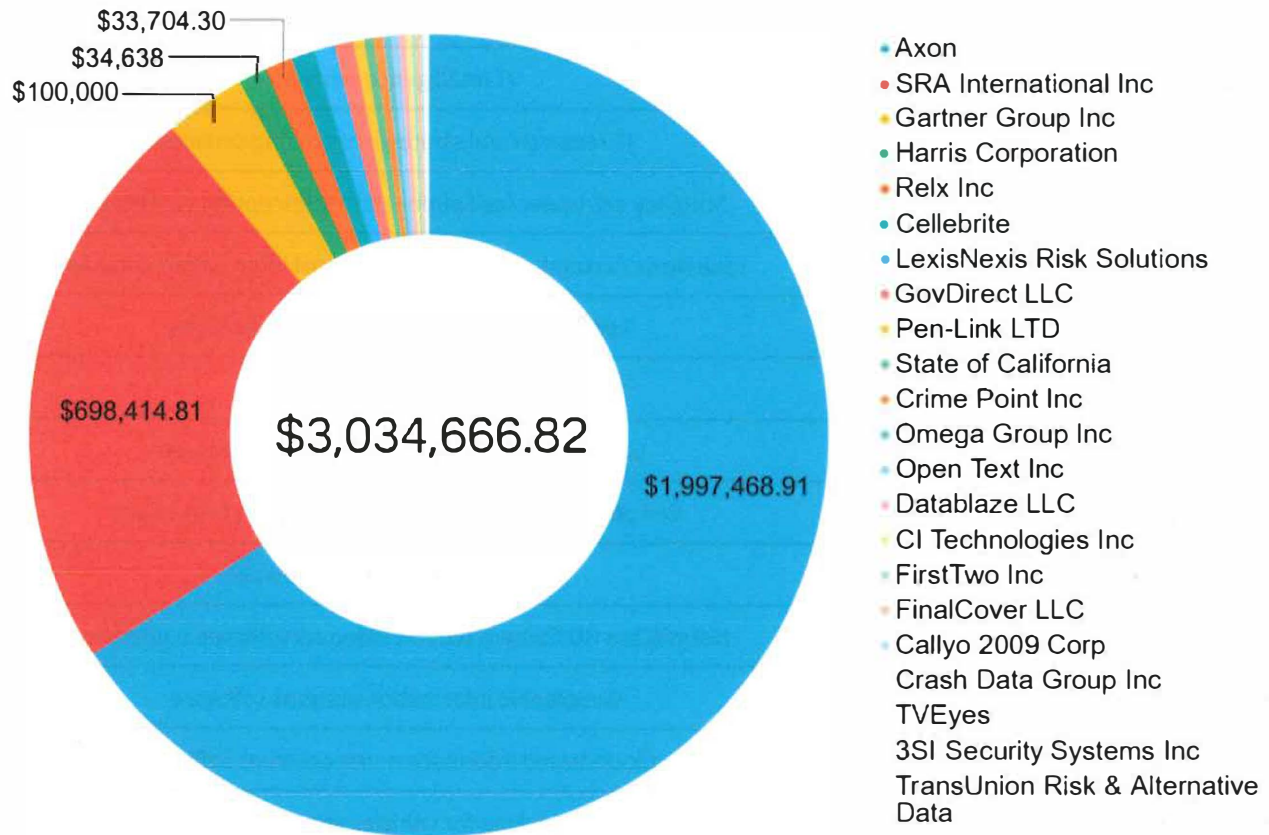
As part of the ultimate goal of defunding the LBPd, we demand that the Long Beach City Council **end** police department funding for these invasive technologies that create a mass surveillance state and drain money from our city. **The City Council must:**

1. End the use of Automatic License Plate Readers (ALPR): terminate the contract with SRA International/General Dynamics and Vigilant Solutions.
2. End cell phone surveillance: terminate the Stingray contract with Harris Corporation and the cell phone hacking contract with Cellebrite.
3. Prohibit any government use of ALPR, cell phone surveillance, or facial recognition technology, whether in the form of a trial, contract, or purchase of third party data.
4. Remove the LBPd from participation in LACRIS, prohibit direct data sharing with federal immigration authorities, and prohibit indirect data sharing with federal and local authorities and private companies that collaborate with federal immigration authorities.
5. End all other civilian surveillance programs.
6. Prohibit future purchases or use of other surveillance technology.
7. Make public all records of surveillance in use.



## Appendices

### Appendix A. LBPD Surveillance Spending in 2020\*



\*Representative of spending through July 2020

\*\*The most invasive technologies are not always the most expensive. For example, LBPD has used facial recognition for years through free trial agreements. It is important to note how much of city dollars fund surveillance, but also the negative community consequences.

## Appendix B. List of Surveillance Technology By Vendor

<i>Vendor</i>	<i>Type of Technology Purchased by LBPD in 2020</i>
<b>Axon</b>	Body worn cameras (BWC) and Evidence.com (BWC footage storage cloud)
<b>SRA International Inc.</b>	IT intelligence analysts
<b>Gartner Group Inc.</b>	IT research and strategic consulting services
<b>Harris Corporation</b>	StingRay cell tower (cell phone data interception technology)
<b>Relx Inc.</b>	LexisNexis Accurint subscription (personal information database)
<b>Cellebrite</b>	Locked cell phone data extraction software
<b>LexisNexis Risk Solutions</b>	Data broker
<b>GovDirect LLC</b>	Camera technology for drones, BWC, cars, etc.
<b>Pen-Link LTD</b>	Cell phone tracking and data interception technology
<b>State of California</b>	LiveScan fingerprinting devices
<b>Crime Point Inc.</b>	HermitCam HD Camera (covert video surveillance equipment)
<b>Omega Group Inc.</b>	Geographic information systems software
<b>Open Text LLC</b>	Cloud-based information management software
<b>Datablaze LLC</b>	GPS tracking for vehicles and cell phones
<b>CI Technologies Inc.</b>	IA Pro case management software and BlueTeam field support services app
<b>FirstTwo Inc.</b>	Personal information, location-based visual intelligence software
<b>FinalCover LLC</b>	CaseGuard facial recognition redaction and enhancement software
<b>Callyo 2009 Corp</b>	Cloud-based mobile app that includes virtual investigation phones, tip lines, social media intelligence platforms, and undercover police bugs
<b>Crash Data Group Inc.</b>	Vehicle crash data retrieval platform
<b>TVEyes</b>	TV and radio coverage search engine
<b>3SI Security Systems Inc.</b>	GPS tracking and cash tracing technologies
<b>TransUnion Risk &amp; Alternative Data</b>	Data broker



### Appendix C. Summary of Surveillance Contracts Maintained by LBPB

Technology	Company	Contracts
ALPRs	SRA International, Inc.	Almost \$2M spent on technology and services since 2013 and almost <b>\$700,000</b> spent in 2020.
	Vigilant Solutions	Currently, Public Works has a <b>\$381,050.45</b> contract for 17 new license plate reader cameras in December of 2020. <sup>xxxv</sup> This system will be interoperable with LBPB's existing ALPR system from Vigilant Solutions, for which LBPB has paid 622,194 since 2015. <sup>xxxvi</sup>
Cell phone Tracking	Harris Corporation	LBPB has spent <b>over \$550,000</b> on Harris Corporation technology since 2013.
	Cellebrite <sup>xxxvii</sup>	From 2013 to 2020, LBPB has purchased almost <b>\$300,000</b> worth of Cellebrite services. LBPB spent <b>nearly \$30,000</b> in 2020 to renew their access to the Cellebrite software, which helps different government agencies extract private digital data from locked cell phones.  Additionally, in 2019, <b>Cellebrite was awarded a contract of up to \$35 million with ICE</b> , under which ICE will utilize and obtain "universal forensic extraction devices (UFEDs), accessories licenses, training and support services." <sup>xxxviii</sup>
	Pen-Link Ltd. <sup>xxxix</sup>	Pen-Link has received an estimated <b>\$334,047</b> from LBPB since 2014. Pen-Link was awarded <b>\$1 to 2 million</b> , the largest PPP award of all LBPB's vendors. <sup>xl</sup>
Biometric Identification & Facial Recognition	Vigilant Solutions & Clearview AI	Vigilant Solutions FaceSearch and Clearview AI have provided free trials to LBPB for facial recognition technology. Clearview AI also has a \$224,000 contract with ICE. <sup>xli</sup>
Body-worn Cameras	Axon	Since 2013, the Long Beach Police Department has spent nearly <b>\$3 million</b> on Axon surveillance technology, with nearly <b>\$2 million worth of surveillance technology</b> bought from the company in 2020 alone. LBPB is expected to pay Axon a grand total of over <b>\$4 million</b> by 2023. <sup>xlii</sup>
	Los Angeles County Regional Identification System (LACRIS)	Since 2018, the LA Sheriff's Department has run LACRIS through a contract with DataWorks using algorithms from NEC Corporation, a biometric technology company that is interoperable with DHS's biometric identification systems and has also provided technology for ICE. <sup>xliii</sup>
	RELX's LexisNexis Accurint Database	LBPB has spent <b>over \$360,000</b> on RELX services since 2013. In 2020, LBPB spent <b>over \$33,000 to access RELX's LexisNexis Accurint Database</b> .

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- <sup>i</sup> Take Back Tech: How to Expose And Fight Surveillance Tech In Your City, Just Futures Law (July 2019), [https://justfutureslaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tech-Policy-Report\\_v4LNX.pdf](https://justfutureslaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tech-Policy-Report_v4LNX.pdf); Micol Seigel, Police Abolition or Police Surveillance: The Looming Choice, Social Justice (September 23, 2020), <http://www.socialjusticejournal.org/police-abolition-or-police-surveillance-the-looming-choice/>
- <sup>ii</sup> Greg Buhl, LBPB Vendor Records 2013-June 2020. [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GI5hyuGp8j-QMD5OfbeWT0s8TtIbYz0NummOgu\\_9bFQ/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GI5hyuGp8j-QMD5OfbeWT0s8TtIbYz0NummOgu_9bFQ/edit?usp=sharing)
- <sup>iii</sup> Long Beach's "progressive" policy prohibits data sharing with ICE for civil immigration enforcement, the implied allowance for data sharing where ICE claims it is conducting criminal enforcement remains concerning, further criminalizing BIPOC communities that are subject to racist policing. See Dave Maass, *California Coalition Calls for Moratorium on State Gang Database*, Electronic Frontier Foundation (June 22, 2020), <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2020/06/california-coalition-calls-moratorium-state-gang-database>
- <sup>iv</sup> City of Long Beach. Contract No. 35762. <https://citydocs.longbeach.gov/CityContracts/DocView.aspx?id=3790815&dbid=0&repo=Laserfiche-CityofLongBeach&searchid=ec2315cf-2da4-4894-beb0-b060acf8c153&cr=1>
- <sup>v</sup> City of Long Beach purchase data obtained by CheckLBPB.org.. Contract No. 35762. <https://citydocs.longbeach.gov/CityContracts/DocView.aspx?id=3790815&dbid=0&repo=Laserfiche-CityofLongBeach&searchid=ec2315cf-2da4-4894-beb0-b060acf8c153&cr=1>
- <sup>vi</sup> Kevin Flores, *City Council to Decide Whether to Buy Controversial License Plate Readers*, FORTHE (November 17, 2020), <https://forthe.org/journalism/license-plate-readers/>
- <sup>vii</sup> Dave Maass, *Data Driven 2: California Dragnet—New Data Set Shows Scale of Vehicle Surveillance in the Golden State*, Electronic Frontier Foundation (April 22, 2021), <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2021/04/data-driven-2-california-dragnet-new-dataset-shows-scale-vehicle-surveillance>
- <sup>viii</sup> Rachel S. Fleischer, *Bias in, Bias out: Why Legislation Placing Requirements on the Procurement of Commercialized Facial Recognition Technology Must Be Passed to Protect People of Color*, American Bar Association (December 18, 2020), [https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public\\_contract\\_law/publications/public\\_contract\\_law\\_jrnl/50-1/bias-bias-out-why-legislation-placing-requirements-the-procurement-commercialized-facial-recognition-technology/#ref94](https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_contract_law/publications/public_contract_law_jrnl/50-1/bias-bias-out-why-legislation-placing-requirements-the-procurement-commercialized-facial-recognition-technology/#ref94)
- <sup>ix</sup> Danielle Berrin, *Two months after Black Lives Matter march, police confiscate cars of peaceful protesters*, Forward (July 27, 2020), <https://forward.com/news/451568/two-months-after-black-lives-matter-march-police-confiscate-cars-of/>; Matt Novak, *Cops Terrorize Black Family but Blame License Plate Reader for Misidentifying 'Stolen' Vehicle*, Gizmodo (August 4, 2020), <https://gizmodo.com/cops-terrorize-black-family-but-blame-license-plate-reader-1844602731>
- <sup>x</sup> Dave Maass, *The Four Flavors of Automated License Plate Reader Technology*, Electronic Frontier Foundation (April 6, 2017), <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2017/04/four-flavors-automated-license-plate-reader-technology>
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- <sup>xiii</sup> Stephen Downing, "ACLU Alleges LBPB Use of License Plate Reader Data Illegal." March 22, 2021. <https://beachcomber.news/content/aclu-alleges-lbpd-use-license-plate-reader-data-illegal>
- <sup>xiv</sup> Full Values Act compliance requires that the LBPB get assurances of compliance from the 1,000+ agencies it shares data with on the LEARN system. However, as of January 2020, the LBPB shared data with Homeland Security Investigations (a division of ICE), US Customs and Border Protections' National Targeting Center, CA Border Patrol and numerous other federal and local agencies that reportedly share information with ICE (including the La Habra, Upland, Merced and Union City police). See Greg Buhl, *Analyzing LBPB's Use of License Plate Readers*, Beachcomber (Aug. 8, 2020), <https://beachcomber.news/content/analyzing-lbpd-use-license-plate-readers>; Suhana Hussain and Johana Buiyan, *Police in Pasadena, Long Beach pledged not to send license plate data to ICE. They shared it anyway*, Los Angeles Times (December 21, 2020), <https://www.latimes.com/business/technology/story/2020-12-21/pasadena-long-beach-police-ice-automated-license-plate-reader-data>



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- <sup>xxii</sup> Adam Schwartz, *No Hunting Undocumented Immigrants with Stingrays*, Electronic Frontier Foundation (May 19, 2017), <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2017/05/no-hunting-undocumented-immigrants-stingrays>; Alexia Ramirez, *ICE Records Confirm that Immigration Enforcement Agencies are Using Invasive Cell Phone Surveillance Devices*, ACLU (May 27, 2020), <https://www.aclu.org/news/immigrants-rights/ice-records-confirm-that-immigration-enforcement-agencies-are-using-invasive-cell-phone-surveillance-devices/>
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- <sup>xxiv</sup> Michael Kan, *iPhone Hacking Device From Cellebrite Is Rife With Exploitable Flaws, Says Signal*, PCMag (April 21, 2021), <https://www.pcmag.com/news/iphone-hacking-device-from-cellebrite-is-rife-with-exploitable-flaws-says>
- <sup>xxv</sup> Jay Stanley, *Mobile-Phone Cloning Tools Need to Be Subject to Oversight — and the Constitution*, ACLU - Free Future (May 16, 2017), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/privacy-technology/internet-privacy/mobile-phone-cloning-tools-need-be-subject-oversight-and>
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- <sup>xxxii</sup> Vigilant Solutions runs the LBPd ALPR program and created the FaceSearch technology that analyzes millions of faces from mugshot databases uploaded by other local police departments and websites related to criminal justice. Clearview AI is a facial recognition software and search algorithm: the database has images from public social media posts, regular media, personal blog pages, and other websites.
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<sup>xxxvi</sup> City of Long Beach purchase data obtained by CheckLBPD.org.. Contract No. 35762.

<https://citydocs.longbeach.gov/CityContracts/DocView.aspx?id=3790815&dbid=0&repo=Laserfiche-CityofLongBeach&searchid=ec2315cf-2da4-4894-beb0-b060acf8c153&cr=1>

<sup>xxxvii</sup> Cellebrite has been subject to different lawsuits, such as the lawsuit from the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) against their “warrantless searches of mobile devices.”# Contracting documents obtained through discovery in this lawsuit revealed Cellebrite’s ability to access information like emails, voicemails, web browsing information, previous locations and more, all from bypassing cell phone passcodes.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Special Notice No. 192119VHQ4CCC1234.

<https://immpolicytracking.org/policies/ice-notice-of-intent-to-award-contract-to-cellebrite-for-smartphone-hacking-technology/#/tab-policy-documents>

<sup>xxxix</sup> Pen-Link Ltd. is a small company whose technology is exclusively sold to law enforcement agencies, including ICE, to track cell phones and intercept audio, emails, text messages, and app data. Their funding continues to expand with the help of the Paycheck Protection Program, a government loan created to help small businesses during the COVID-19 Pandemic that has been awarded to many of LBPD’s vendors.

<sup>xl</sup> Greg Buhl, “The Surveillance Architecture of Long Beach: LBPD Vendors and the Paycheck Protection Program.” Nov 11, 2020. <https://checklbpd.org/the-surveillance-architecture-of-long-beach-lbpd-vendors-and-the-paycheck-protection-program/>

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<sup>xlii</sup> City of Long Beach, *Contract No. 34946*,

<https://citydocs.longbeach.gov/CityContracts/DocView.aspx?id=3675386&dbid=0&repo=Laserfiche-CityofLongBeach&searchid=65909b7a-1189-4eee-b134-7732e7684296&cr=1>

<sup>xliii</sup> Mijente, *Who’s Behind ICE? The Tech and Data Companies Fueling Deportations*, Mijente (Oct 2018),

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People's Budget Priorities vs. City Budget Proposal FY 2022

People's Budget Coalition/ Organization	People's Budget Demand FY22	People's Budget Demand FY22 \$ (STRUCTURAL)	LB Recovery Act FY22 (ONE TIME - Adopted)	General Fund FY22 (ONE TIME - Proposed)	General Fund FY22 (STRUCTURAL - Proposed)	CITY BUDGET TOTAL FY22 - PROPOSED	Delta Between People's Budget and City Budget Proposal
BLM-LBC / Black Agency	DEFUND POLICE	Divest \$65,000,000 (25% of LBPB Budget)	Some LBPB \$		\$262,077,030	\$262,077,030	\$-65,000,000
	Community-Led Crisis Response / Alternative Emergency Response Team	\$40,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000,000
	Community Infrastructure and Development	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000,000
	ALL Cannabis Tax Revenue Directed to Black Community	\$9,200,000					\$9,200,000
Housing Justice Coalition	Rental Housing Division in Development Services	\$2,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,300,000
	Right to Counsel	\$7,000,000	\$810,000	\$0	\$0	\$810,000	\$6,190,000
	Community Land Trust	\$5,750,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$4,750,000
Language Access Coalition	Fully Funded Language Access Policy	\$3,285,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$700,000	\$2,585,000
Invest in Youth	Youth Workforce Development	\$2,000,000	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$900,000	\$1,100,000
	Project Labor Agreement Community Outreach targeted to Transitional-Aged Youth / Disengaged Youth (\$500K)	\$600,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$500,000
	Physical and Mental Health Equity Services targeted to Transitional-Aged Youth / Disengaged Youth (\$1.63M) (see: Health Equity Fund + Promotora Program + Trauma-Informed Mental Health Resources)	\$6,000,000	\$4,370,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,370,000	\$1,630,000
	Childcare Subsidies (\$1M) (see: Early Childhood Ed, Childcare, Literacy Development)	\$3,480,000	\$2,480,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,480,000	\$1,000,000
Gray Panthers	Healthy Aging Center in Health Department	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$95,573	\$0	\$95,573	\$1,904,427
	New Senior Center						
	Housing Specialist for Seniors	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
	Rental Assistance - Set Aside for Seniors	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
	Digital Inclusion - Prioritize Seniors						
LBIRC	Long Beach Justice Fund	\$600,000	\$300,000		\$300,000	\$600,000	\$0

\*\*Highlighted numbers indicate no specific line item exists - need assurances on use of funds



# THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET LONG BEACH

## Long Beach Housing Justice Coalition

### Budget Priorities FY 2022

#### 1. Rental Housing Division: \$2,300,000 TOTAL (+\$1,300,000 on top of LB Recovery Act)

We thank the City Council for dedicating \$1,000,000 from the Long Beach Recovery Act for the creation of three temporary housing navigator positions to begin to meet the needs of Long Beach tenants, the majority of whom are Black, Indigenous, people of color (BIPOC) who have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. Our understanding is that these funds will be used to create three temporary housing navigator positions and maintain these positions for two years.

We call on the City to build upon this commitment and fund the creation of a permanent, structurally funded, and fully staffed Rental Housing Division within the Development Services Department to communicate with both tenants and landlords, issue objective bulletins about the laws, monitor and enforce tenant protection laws, centralize information and forms, and administer a tenant habitability program in conjunction with the code enforcement bureau. These services are essential in renter-majority Long Beach, especially given the rapidly changing housing landscape and complex changes to local, regional, state, and federal housing laws.

The Rental Housing Division would be staffed by: one Division Officer (1 FTE), two Planners III (2 FTE), two Administrative Analysts III (2 FTE), three Assistant Administrative Analysts I (3 FTE), two Clerks II (2 FTE), and one Deputy City Attorney (0.5 FTE). This would cost **\$1,300,000**.

See detailed staff cost analysis below.



Mid-Level Civil Servants: Salary and Benefits					
Position	FTE	Monthly Salary at Step 4*	Annual Salary	Benefits Multiplier	Total Annual Compensation (Salary+Benefits)
Division Officer	1		\$140,000	1.6	\$224,000
Planner III	2	\$7,287	\$87,444	1.6	\$279,821
Administrative Analyst III	2	\$7,107	\$85,284	1.6	\$272,909
Assistant Administrative Analyst I	3	\$4,757	\$57,084	1.6	\$274,003
Clerk II	2	\$3,032	\$36,384	1.6	\$116,429
Deputy City Attorney	0.5		\$170,000	1.6	\$136,000
					<b>\$1,303,162</b>
*Step 4 (of 7) on the civil service salary schedule indicates 1.5 - 2 years of service in that position					

Sources: [Long Beach Civil Service Salary Schedule 2021](#)

[Government Compensation in California, California State Controller, 2019 data](#)

## 2. **Tenant Right to Counsel (RTC): \$7,000,000 TOTAL (+\$6,190,000 on top of LB Recovery Act)**

The City dedicated \$250,000 in one-time funds in its FY 2021 budget for a Right to Counsel (RTC) pilot program. The City further acknowledged the need for additional funding by allocating \$810,000 to RTC from the Long Beach Recovery Act, which will be spent over the next two years. While we appreciate the funding we have received, we call on the City to fully fund this crucial program, which has only received partial funding thus far. BIPOC tenants are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, and Long Beach needs a fully funded RTC program to prevent mass displacement.

In 2018 (the last year for which we have eviction filing information), the Long Beach courthouse had 3,372 eviction filings. Long Beach residents make up approximately 50% of those evictions based on population and density. Accordingly, approximately 1,686 evictions came from Long Beach zip codes in 2018. It is estimated that because of the pandemic, evictions will increase by at least 20% if not more.

To fully fund the RTC program in Long Beach—which includes legal services, outreach, and education by culturally competent community-based organizations; infrastructure for staffing; and administrative costs—the City needs to allocate **\$6,190,000** for RTC in FY 2022. These funds would be leveraged, as former allocations have, with LA County's successful RTC program.

## 3. **Community Land Trusts: \$5.750.000 TOTAL (+\$4,750,000 on top of LB Recovery Act)**

We thank the City Council for acknowledging the need for seed money to create the first community land trust in Long Beach by allocating \$1,000,000 from the Long Beach Recovery Act. We now call on the City to allocate **\$4,750,000** from the FY 2022 budget to fund the remaining balance of our original budget ask (\$5,750,000).

Low-income BIPOC tenants who have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic are seeking permanently affordable housing and pathways to homeownership to alleviate the pressures of displacement. Community land trusts (CLTs) are an extremely effective tool to accomplish both: CLTs create permanently affordable housing while allowing low-income residents to build equity as homeowners. By stewarding neighborhood land for public good, not speculative profit, CLTs play a critical role in generating wealth for low-income BIPOC residents, stabilizing communities, and countering market-driven gentrification and displacement.

Community Land Trust Funding Needs	
Property Acquisition and Development	\$5,000,000
Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to Tenants	\$750,000
	<b>\$5,750,000</b>





# THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET LONG BEACH

## Language Access Coalition Budget Priorities FY 2022

We want to create a culture of Language Justice in Long Beach so that limited English speakers have equal access to city meetings, documents, and services. Our communities have a right to equitable access to necessary resources. We demand that the City of Long Beach continue to invest in creating a genuine culture of language justice by committing to the following investments in FY 2022:

**1. Dedicate adequate staff to implement the LAP consistently throughout the City and create a culture of language justice in Long Beach: \$285,000**

These staff members would work on an assessment of each Department's LAP compliance; an assessment of what vital documents have been translated and which ones still need to be translated; citywide coordination; and ongoing training for staff.

2 FTE LAC Program Coordinators: \$200,000  
1 FTE LAC Program Assistant: \$85,000  
**Total: \$285,000**

**2. Permanently move interpretation and translation services in-house, to provide a faster and higher quality response to residents who need interpretation and translation. Provide Spanish and Khmer interpretation at all City Council and Charter Commission meetings without having to make an advance request: \$2,800,000**

This would structurally fund language access because it would be undertaken by full time City employees dedicated to interpretation and translation. This would allow for ongoing translation of vital documents and it would ensure quality interpretation at all City Council and Charter Commission meetings, without having to request interpretation in advance.

Hire 10 FTE Spanish, 6 FTE Khmer, and 4 FTE Tagalog interpreters as City Staff.  
Estimated Translator Salary and Benefits is \$140,000/ per FTE  
**Total: \$2,800,000**

**3. Provide community-based organizations who work with LEP residents ongoing stipends to conduct outreach about the Policy: \$200,000**

Such organizations have deep community relationships, trust and cultural competency, to effectively communicate with LEP residents about their rights and how to access City services, documents and meetings in their primary languages.

**Total: \$200,000** for Community-Based Organizations

**TOTAL COST OF LANGUAGE ACCESS COALITION FY22 DEMANDS:**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total</b>
2 FTE Program Coordinator	\$285,000
1 FTE Program Assistant	
20 FTE Translators	\$2,800,000
Language Access Community Outreach Stipends	\$200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,285,000</b>

**Interpreter Salaries**

<b>HIGH END</b>					
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Position Title</b>	<b>Monthly*</b>	<b>Annual</b>	<b>Benefits @ 150%</b>	<b>Salary &amp; Benefits</b>
Long Beach City	<a href="#">Administrative Aide II</a>	\$ 5,234	\$ 62,808	\$ 94,212	\$ 157,020
Oakland City	<a href="#">Language Interpreter</a>	\$ 6,038	\$ 72,462	\$ 108,693	\$ 181,154
Long Beach Unified	<a href="#">Senior Translator-Interpreter- BL Spanish</a>	\$ 4,338	\$ 52,050	\$ 78,076	\$ 130,126
	<b>Average</b>		<b>\$ 62,440</b>	<b>\$ 93,660</b>	<b>\$ 156,100</b>
<b>LOW END</b>					
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Position Title</b>	<b>Monthly*</b>	<b>Annual</b>	<b>Benefits @ 150%</b>	<b>Salary &amp; Benefits</b>
Long Beach City	<a href="#">Administrative Aide II</a>	\$ 3,865	\$ 46,380	\$ 69,570	\$ 115,950
Oakland City	<a href="#">Language Interpreter</a>	\$ 4,917	\$ 59,005	\$ 88,508	\$ 147,513
Long Beach Unified	<a href="#">Senior Translator-Interpreter- BL Spanish</a>	\$ 3,500	\$ 41,994	\$ 62,992	\$ 104,986
	<b>Average</b>		<b>\$ 49,126</b>	<b>\$ 73,690</b>	<b>\$ 122,816</b>
		<b>MEDIAN SALARY &amp; BENEFITS</b>			<b>\$ 139,458</b>





# THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET LONG BEACH

## Invest in Youth Campaign

### Budget Priorities FY 2022

We deserve a just and equitable **Youth Recovery** and demand the creation of an age-friendly city by boosting funding to implement the Long Beach Youth and Emerging Adults Strategic Plan to support all young people, including transitional-aged youth (ages 18-24) and disengaged youth, on and off campus who are often overlooked. We are demanding additional funding on top of the [Long Beach Recovery Act](#) (PDF p.32-39) to invest in:

1. **Youth Workforce Development: \$2,000,000 TOTAL (+\$1,100,000 on top of LB Recovery Act) [p.35]**
  - To support youth who enter the essential workforce sector to have sustainable employment that priorities our public health
  - Youth deserve equitable pay, quality job trainings and meaningful, local job opportunities for youth who are essential to supplementing household incomes
2. **Project Labor Agreement Community Outreach targeted to Transitional-Aged Youth and Disengaged Youth: \$600,000 TOTAL (+\$500,000 on top of LB Recovery Act) [p.35]**
  - To reach disengaged youth workers and ensure equitable access and education to employment opportunities
3. **Physical and Mental Health Equity Services targeted to Transitional-Aged Youth and Disengaged Youth: \$6,000,000 TOTAL (+\$1,630,000 on top of LB Recovery Act) [p.37]**
  - To provide direct relief to youth including transitional-aged youth and disengaged youth on and off campus, who come from households already facing the compounded impacts of intergenerational poverty, structural racism and trauma from systemic barriers
  - See: Health Equity Fund + Promotora/Community Health Champions Program + Trauma-Informed Mental Health Resources and Response
4. **Childcare Subsidies: \$3,480,000 TOTAL (+\$1,000,000 on top of LB Recovery Act) [p.37]**
  - To provide affordable childcare that allows working class families to safely return to the workforce; childcare is the foundation for healthy learning and success
  - See: Early Childhood Education, Childcare, and Literacy Development



# THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET LONG BEACH

## Long Beach Gray Panthers Budget Priorities FY 2022

### 1. \$2,000,000 to fund the Healthy Aging Center in the Health Department

There are 113,000 seniors in Long Beach, and that number will increase when the 2020 Census results come out. Senior services are lacking in many areas of the City. As seniors age, they require more services. Long Beach claims to be an age-friendly city, but there are many areas that require work to prepare to be an age-friendly community. Cynthia Howell, Healthy Aging Center Coordinator in the Health Department, has done a wonderful job of beginning the process to pull senior services together and discuss the needs. There has never been a proper assessment of senior needs in our community.

### 2. Build a New Senior Center

The National Parks and Recreation Association recommends there should be a free-standing senior center for every 50,000 people in a community, which means Long Beach should have 10 Senior Centers. Our city only has six Senior Centers: 4th Street, Houghton Park, Silverado Park, Recreation Park, El Dorado Park West, and Bixby Knolls in the Expo Building. Of these six, only two meet the standard of a stand-alone Senior Center. We are the only city of our size that doesn't have a newer Senior Center facility. The Senior Center on 4th Street, while a significant amount of space, is an older building, has not been maintained over the years, and has limited parking. There are also issues with security, the allocation of space usage, the configuration of the space and limited appeal for many seniors who do not feel safe coming to the building. Mentally ill and people experiencing homelessness who shelter in the parking lot create an appearance of unsafe conditions.

### 3. \$200,000 for a Senior Housing Specialist and \$150,000 in Rental Assistance for Seniors

The number one issue for seniors attending the Senior Center is how can they obtain affordable housing. Seniors are targets for landlords because they are stable and don't move frequently. They pay their rent and it is difficult for landlords to justify rent increases. They are often targets of eviction when landlords sell their buildings because they often don't have the energy or knowledge to fight an eviction and face homelessness. Seniors represent the fastest growing age group of the population



experiencing homelessness in California, and older Black Californians are overrepresented in those individuals experiencing homelessness.

**4. Prioritize seniors and low-income households to receive low-cost internet service and equipment as well as instruction on how to use it**

Many internet service providers build out their service areas in wealthier neighborhoods, leaving lower income areas with slower service and more throttling. Households with children can have issues with multiple children trying to get access to the internet at the same time so they can complete schoolwork.



# THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET LONG BEACH

## Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition

### Budget Priorities FY 2022

#### What is the Long Beach Justice Fund?

The Long Beach Justice Fund (LBJF) is a City fund that was established in 2019 to provide free legal representation for low-income people facing deportation. The LBJF exists because community-based organizations and community members directly impacted by detention and deportation advocated for its creation. The City of Long Beach has taken bold steps in establishing the Long Beach Justice Fund, with the goal of keeping families together, and to date it has served 31 Long Beach community members.

**Table 1: Characteristics of Recipients of LBJF (N= 31):**

#### *Age*

Average:	38 Years
Youngest:	17 Years
Eldest:	64 Years

#### *Gender*

Man:	19 (61%)
Woman:	12 (31%)

#### *Primary Language Spoken*

Spanish	22 (71%)
English	7 (23%)
Other	2 (6%)

#### *Has Children Under 18 in Household*

Yes	14 (45%)
No	17 (55%)



### Impact of Long Beach Justice Fund

Currently, the Long Beach Justice Fund supports clients with roots in Cambodia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mexico, and Nigeria. The LBJF gives people a fighting chance to stay with their families. Because deportation cases last several years, we still do not know the final outcome of many LBJF clients' cases. However, LBJF attorneys have secured the release of 5 clients on bond, which allows them to remain with their families while fighting their cases.

The LBJF has intergenerational impact: LBJF attorneys provide services to youth, adults, and elders. As stated in table 1, the youngest recipient is 17 years old, while the oldest is 64. Deportation, too, has an intergenerational impact, separating people of all ages from their families. In addition, roughly 45% of recipients of the LBJF have children under the age of 18 in their household, meaning they have dependents who rely on them for basic needs. Therefore, the LBJF is ensuring that children have the safety and support of remaining with their parents.

### Improving Long Beach's Initiative to Keep Families Together

Long Beach must increase funding to the LBJF to support a holistic model and expanded services that will improve the success rate of the program and truly meet the needs of the community. **The City must renew the funding for the Long Beach Justice Fund to \$600,000. \$300,000 approved during FY2021 in structural funding and the additional \$300,000 allocated during the Equitable Inclusion in the Long Beach Recovery Act from the American Rescue Plan.**

Currently, Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition (LBIRC) has undertaken largely unfunded outreach, education, and case support work to ensure community access to and the success of the LBJF. The City must not allow this critical work to remain ad hoc, but must instead build into LBJF components that will further its impact. In particular, the City must fund:

- **Community Connectors** to provide outreach, education and case support. The Community Connector should be housed in a community organization that immigrant communities trust and have the capacity to connect families to the Long Beach Justice Fund.
- **Social workers** to undertake case management, help the legal service provider maintain communication with both clients and their families, and connect clients to available social services.
- **Expanded legal services** and especially Ninth Circuit appeals and affirmative relief like U Visas, VAWA, and prosecutorial discretion, which will require **additional administrative support**.

COVID-19 severely complicated providing services; it is of the utmost importance that the City *not conflate* those complications with a decrease in need. On the contrary, this is a critical moment to **increase funding** for the LBJF to make it a program that will truly protect the Long Beach community.

**Impact of Universal Legal Representation Funds**

While the LBJF is a critical first step in keeping Long Beach families together, it does not fulfill the goal of *universal representation*. Universal representation would mean that every low-income person in Long Beach who needed an attorney to defend them from deportation would receive one. It would also mean an expansion of services to include appeals and affirmative relief applications (e.g. U-visas, T-visa, VAWA, adjustment of status, and prosecutorial discretion). Long Beach must invest to provide universal representation to fully realize the goal of the LBJF.