

From: Yahoo [<mailto:achris259@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 4:05 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Comments to City Council re meeting 6/9/2020

-EXTERNAL-

NO - put increase in contract on hold. Review City Budget and also explore other funding sources for maintaining wetlands including funding from other public agencies and private parties (oil companies, resident groups and businesses, operating on or near areas to be maintained. Also explore volunteer clean ups led by community and student groups.

43. 20-0490

Recommendation to authorize City Manager, or designee, to execute all necessary documents to amend Contract No. 34275 with Los Cerritos Wetlands Stewardship, Inc., of Long Beach, CA, for the maintenance and management of environmentally sensitive areas, to increase the contract amount by \$596,662, with a 15 percent contingency of \$89,499, for a revised total amount not to exceed \$2,547,094, and extend the term of the contract to June 30, 2021. (Districts 2,3) 43. 20-0490 PARKS, RECREATION AND MARINE; PUBLIC WORKS Office or Department: Suggested Action: Approve recommendation NO

NO. The City must not enter into any Capital Project agreements with the Coastal Conservancy as this agency plans to erase the existing Los Cerritos Wetlands ecosystem and tribal traditional property.

45. 20-0492

Recommendation to adopt resolution authorizing City Manager, or designee, to execute all documents necessary to enter into a grant agreement with California State Coastal Conservancy, to accept and expend grant funding, in the amount of \$500,000, for a period of three years; and Increase appropriations in the Capital Projects Fund Group in the Public Works Department in the amount of \$500,000, offset by grant revenue. (Districts 1,7,8,9) 45. 20-0492 Office or Department: PUBLIC WORKS Suggested Action: Approve recommendation.

NO on \$\$\$ for Police

20-0498

Recommendation to authorize City Manager, or designee, to execute a contract and all necessary amendments, including term extensions, with the City of Los Angeles to receive and expend Department of Homeland Security grant funding for the 2019 Urban Area Security Initiative Grant, in an amount not to exceed \$1,184,315, for the period of September 1, 2019 through May 31, 2022; and Increase appropriations in the General Grants Fund Group in the Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Communications Department by \$190,000, in the General Grants Fund Group in the Fire Department by \$418,804, in the General Grants Fund Group in the Health and Human Services Department by \$80,000, and in the General Grants Fund Group in the Police Department by \$495,511, offset by grant revenue. (Citywide)

NO on \$\$\$ for Police

20-0499

Recommendation to authorize City Manager, or designee, to execute a contract and all necessary amendments, including term extensions, with the Department of Homeland Security to receive and expend grant funding for the 2019 Port Security Grant Program, in an amount not to exceed \$1,743,460, for a period ending August 31, 2022; and Increase appropriations in the General Grants Fund Group in the Fire Department by \$500,000 and in the General Grants Fund Group in the Police Department by \$1,243,460, offset by grant revenue. (Citywide) 15. 20-0499 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS; FIRE; POLICE

Anna Christensen

From: Helia Daigeau [<mailto:hdaigeau@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:43 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: City Council Meeting

-EXTERNAL-

Hello. I am a resident of Long Beach and want access to my city council meeting. Where is the video of the meeting? Why isn't ecomments working? Why can reaturnats be open but not this meeting?

There are over 100 residents outside of city hall who what to be apart of the democratic process.

What are you hiding?

Thank you,
Helia Watson-Daigeau

From: Helia Daigeau [<mailto:hdaigeau@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:44 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Open ecomments

-EXTERNAL-

Open ecomments

From: Helia Daigeau [<mailto:hdaigeau@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:44 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Open your video

-EXTERNAL-

Open your video

From: Helia Daigeau [<mailto:hdaigeau@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:45 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: What are you hiding?

-EXTERNAL-

What are you hiding?

From: Nicolassa Galvez [<mailto:nikogalvez@gmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 7:36 AM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>

Subject: Submitting comment to the City Council

-EXTERNAL-

My name is Nicolassa Galvez. I live at 204 Mira Mar. I am writing to let you know that I support the defunding of our police department and a reallocation of funds to critical social services. When our community's needs are met, the need for police intervention will dramatically decrease. In particular, I am calling for the 8-to-Abolition reforms: including demilitarizing our communities, investing in community self-governance, and investing in care--not cops. I am calling for these policies to be put in place immediately and for our city to engage in a deliberate divestment of funds away from the police department.

Thank you.

From: Tomas Gonzales [<mailto:kittyrg@aol.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 2:30 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>

Cc: trgunn1-aol <trgunn1@aol.com>

Subject: City Council Agenda Item on CPCC

-EXTERNAL-

My name is Thomas Gonzales. My wife Ginny and I live at 6327 Lewis Avenue in Long Beach.

I am the former CPCC Special Investigator who sued the City as a whistleblower and won. The whistleblower lawsuit took more than ten years to litigate. The litigation greatly impacted the health and welfare of my family.

I am all for reorganizing the Long Beach Police Department, beginning with replacing top Police Department brass. We need to clean house.

The problems at CPCC involve bad governance by City Attorney Parkin, and especially by his predecessor, City Attorney Shannon. Shannon now sits as a paid member of the City Water Department.

The bad decisions go back to 1989, when Shannon advised the City during the creation of CPCC. I feel certain Shannon is still advising City Attorney Parkin, and City Manager Modica about the CPCC.

To get to the root of the problem, City Attorney Parkin and City Manager Modica need to also be replaced. Shannon also needs to be removed from the Water Department. They all have demonstrated malevolence towards CPCC commissioners, and towards me personally. Their underhanded and unscrupulous actions have hurt the citizens of Long Beach.

City Manager Modica's bad faith goes back to his days as assistant to City Manager Jerry Miller. Modica was the contact between Miller and myself. Modica knew full well there was a cover-up. At the same time, I was being framed by City staff, including the CPCC Executive Director Bill Ward, Assistant City Manager Reggie Harrison, and City Attorney Shannon. Of course City Manager Miller also participated in the cover-up, and in framing me.

These officials created the problems which now exist at CPCC. They should not be allowed to participate in reforming CPCC. Instead, an independent commission should be named to reform CPCC. It should not be manned by political sycophants, but by the reformers who have spoken out at great personal sacrifice. If City officials were really interested in reforming CPCC, they would have already done so. All they were interested in doing before now was covering up.

My wife and I are so glad that the true facts of CPCC are finally coming to light. For us especially, the revelations about the CPCC are long overdue.

Thank you for listening to our point of view.

From: Horsey Horseshoe [<mailto:thizzhorsey@gmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 3:32 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>

Subject: Agenda comments

-EXTERNAL-

Request for petition to 1. Mayor Garcia to step down 2. Request for defunding of unnecessary amounts of money to the LBPD. 3. Request for proper citizen recognition on issues affecting the community.

-Horsey Horseshoe

From: Meaghan Jones [<mailto:meaghancjones89@gmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 12:05 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>

Subject: General Public Comment

-EXTERNAL-

This is for the meeting tonight.

It is super important to defund the police! Something must be done to protect our lives.

Thank you,
Meaghan

From: corlisslee@aol.com [<mailto:corlisslee@aol.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 3:10 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>; Council District 1 <District1@longbeach.gov>; Council District 2 <District2@longbeach.gov>; Council District 3 <District3@longbeach.gov>; Council District 4 <District4@longbeach.gov>; Council District 5 <District5@longbeach.gov>; Council District 6 <District6@longbeach.gov>; Council District 7 <District7@longbeach.gov>; Council District 8 <District8@longbeach.gov>; Council District 9 <District9@longbeach.gov>; Mayor <Mayor@longbeach.gov>

Cc: Tom Modica <Tom.Modica@longbeach.gov>

Subject: Comments on Council agenda items 6/9/20

-EXTERNAL-

NOT ON THE AGENDA:

The Brown Act requirements for open meetings and public participation have been suspended due to COVID. The public can send comments to the city clerk for distribution to the council, but they have declined to read the comments into the record so the public can hear each other's comments. Other commissions are able to host meetings that provide interaction with the public. City Council should be providing leadership by being the first - not the last - to adapt to social distancing with work-arounds that support public participation.

AGENDIZED ITEMS

41. 20-0488 Receive and file the 2019 CAFR (Comprehensive Annual Financial Report).

That report should be front and center (not receive and file) with discussion on the financial issues that accompany COVID and the predictions of a depression. The City Manager should be providing insight on which line items will be affected in 2020 and what can be done.

9. 20-0528 ...technical support for information technology projects and systems, in an annual aggregate amount not to exceed \$6,120,000, for a period of two years, with the option to renew for three additional one-year periods, at the discretion of the City Manager;...

That seems extravagant in an era when we should be tightening our belts.

26. 20-0540 "Recommendation to request City Manager to report back to the City Council within 30 days on the Citizen Police Complaint Commission, including a summary of investigations over the past 5 years, and recommendations for discussion of possible revisions to improve accountability and transparency in the relationship between the Police Department and the community."

I've heard that recommendations from this commission are routinely shelved. The entire structure of the commission falls into question when the Mayor assigns the members, takes money from the POA and has influence over the City Manager who receives the results and recommendations from this commission.

The question that begs to be asked is whether the Council will do anything meaningful while at the same time taking money from the POA for their own campaigns.

28. 20-0543 Framework for reconciliation

We need the 200 police lost in 2008 restored - but we need beat cops, not more empty slots used for overtime. Be care of "defunding the police department." I would ask that you don't throw out the baby with the bathwater.

The piece below has some good thoughts and reforms.

Reply-To: info@movehumanityforward.COM

George Floyd's tragic death has set off historic protests around the country. I attended a vigil for his death in upstate New York, and it was very touching and peaceful.

I decided to research the best approaches to addressing police brutality borne out by evidence and research, measures of the extent of the problem, the legal standard for officers, and effective policy recommendations. Here is what I found. Warning - this is quite long for an email.

I knew from my time running for president how big a problem police brutality is around the country and how little we have done about it. In 1994, Congress passed a law in response to the Rodney King riots requiring police departments to document how many people they kill or die in custody every year. Very few police departments actually did so. Similarly, the Death in Custody Reporting Act, which was reauthorized by Congress in 2014, requires states receiving federal funding for law enforcement to report all killings by police officers on a quarterly basis. Many states have ignored this law without penalty.

The estimates we have of the number of police shootings per year come from compiling local news reports. The most commonly cited source is from The Guardian, a British newspaper that started cataloguing deaths and sending questionnaires years ago. The FBI started to use the Guardian's reporting as a baseline, which significantly increased their

previous reported number. James Comey, the head of the FBI at the time, called it “unacceptable” and “embarrassing and ridiculous” that the FBI relied upon the Guardian and similar reporting in The Washington Post to determine how many police violence deaths there were each year.

These reports say that more than 1,000 people are killed by police officers or in custody each year. From 2015 to 2019 the numbers were 1,146, 1,092, 987, 992, and 1,004 respectively. That’s about 3 Americans a day.

There is another significant indicator of the extent of the police brutality problem: lawsuits. Across the country, cities are spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year paying victims of police misconduct. New York City spent a staggering \$710 million a year on payouts for police-related lawsuits in recent years - the entire NYPD’s budget is \$6 billion. Chicago spent \$153 million per year on payouts. Police brutality is incredibly expensive, not just in human life and public trust, but in monetary costs that drain public money that could go to schools, health care, or infrastructure. Total payouts to plaintiffs cost communities over a billion dollars a year, and that doesn’t include litigation costs and insurance premiums, which cost hundreds of millions more.

In some cases, these costs have actually bankrupted communities. In 2018, a jury returned a \$15 million verdict for the death of Leonard Thomas in Lakewood, Washington, who was unarmed when a police sniper shot him. The damages, after insurance, were the equivalent of 18 percent of the city’s annual budget. In Sorrento, Louisiana, the police department was disbanded when a lawsuit against an overzealous officer resulted in the town’s insurance company declining to cover the town further.

These costs are even more shocking given the legal barriers citizens have to overcome to successfully sue police departments and cities. There is a very high threshold to successfully sue a police officer or department. A plaintiff has to sue officers in civil court for violating constitutional rights. The legal doctrine of Qualified Immunity shields government officials from liability for damages as long as they did not violate “clearly established” law. According to the Supreme Court, law is “clearly established” only

when a prior court has held that an officer violated the Constitution under virtually identical circumstances. This turns out to be trickier than you might think. In one case, Nashville police officers released their dog on Alexander Baxter, a burglary suspect, who had surrendered and was sitting with his hands raised. A prior court had held that officers violated a suspect's rights when they released a police dog on him after he had surrendered by lying down. But the appeals court in the Baxter case ruled that there was a difference between a suspect who had surrendered lying prone versus one who was sitting with his hands raised. Another case distinguished between a woman walking away from an officer who had ordered her to come back - she was slammed to the ground, suffering a broken clavicle - and another who had walked away from an officer who did not give such an order.

*In 2014, the US Supreme Court found in *Plumhoff v. Rickard* that even egregious police conduct may not be enough to violate a citizen's constitutional rights. In that case, the police in Arkansas shot and killed the driver and passenger of a car speeding away from them with 15 shots into the car. The Supreme Court said that the police were justified in shooting at the car to stop it because it posed a threat to public safety - despite the fact that law enforcement agencies discourage shooting at a moving vehicle. The standard the Supreme Court has offered is that 'every reasonable official' would have to know that the conduct is unlawful. The Supreme Court has similarly held that a municipality cannot be held liable for the act of an official unless the city's policy violates the Constitution - the act of the official is by itself not enough.*

Aside from the legal standard, the average plaintiff may not have much in the way of access to legal help or savings to be able to back a lawsuit for months; though plaintiff lawyers generally work on commission, lawsuits take time and energy. On the other side, the city will have a team of lawyers on staff who may be backed up by insurance lawyers looking to lower their potential liability; it's not a fair fight.

On the criminal action side, district attorneys work with law enforcement officers every day. Said attorney and activist Bakari Sellers, "the relationship between law enforcement and prosecutors is incestuous

because every prosecutor relies on law enforcement to make their cases, and so it's kind of hard for you to then go in the family and ask that same prosecutor to prosecute somebody who's been helping them make cases." It's unrealistic to expect district attorneys to turn on their partners in law enforcement unless there are extraordinary circumstances and public pressure. Mayors and local officials are similarly loathe to antagonize law enforcement members that are often among their most powerful and unified constituents - antagonizing local law enforcement is essentially political suicide.

Against this backdrop and facing such a high set of standards, the fact that citizens have won over \$1 billion in civil judgments against police departments across the country per year in recent years is staggering and evidence that the true scope of police damages against citizens is some multiple billions of dollars more per year.

In 2018 there were 686,665 police officers in 18,000 local police departments across the country, from the tiniest police department in rural America to the NYPD. How can one meaningfully reform behaviors nationwide?

Samuel Sinyangwe, co-founder of Campaign Zero, is a data scientist who has been researching police violence data and different policy responses for years. He has identified a number of changes that correspond to lower loss of life in encounters with police.

The first is direct and obvious - more restrictive rules and laws governing use of force. Police departments have rules and guidelines as to what techniques they can use in different situations. Banning chokeholds, requiring a warning before shooting, requiring de-escalation and a continuum of force, requiring exhaustion of non-lethal alternatives, and banning firing at moving vehicles can all reduce deadly encounters. So can having a duty to intervene if another officer uses excessive force. Campaign Zero estimates that adopting these measures and reporting could reduce deaths by police violence by as much as 72%.

This would dramatically change the sort of training officers receive. One survey of 280 different law enforcement organizations reported that new recruits received an average of 58 hours on shooting a gun and using deadly force and only 8 hours on de-escalating violence. De-escalation is a set of actions to slow down an incident that allows officers more time and distance to peacefully resolve a conflict. Unfortunately, many officers right now are trained to speed up and escalate rather than slow down and de-escalate.

Tracking complaints about officers' excessive use of force would also reduce violent behaviors in other ways. Prior complaints indicate a higher chance for future complaints. So does being around other police officers who receive a high level of complaints for excessive force. Researchers studied more than 8,000 Chicago police officers named in multiple complaints between 2005 and 2017. Their analysis found that the more officers with histories of excessive force were in a group, the higher the risk that other officers in that group would have complaints lodged against them.

This makes perfect sense; if I'm a new cop and I'm around a bunch of guys who frequently use excessive force on suspects, I'm more likely to also use force in situations it may not be warranted. Said one of the study's authors, Andrew Papachristos, "How we pair and assign officers matters - a lot. Officers with a history of abuse have a pretty strong influence on subsequent behavior of other officers." Tracking behavior and separating officers can reduce the frequency that others develop similar practices. So can tracking disciplined or fired officers so that, if they are fired, they can't simply get a job in a new town.

The third method is eliminating language in police union contracts that restricts officer accountability. Police unions naturally seek to limit liability for the officers they represent. Common provisions in union contracts include restrictions on officers being interrogated after the fact, disqualification of certain complaints, officer access to privileged information while being investigated, erasing records of misconduct over time, and an appeal for reinstatement. One investigation found that 24% of

officers, 451 out of 1,881, who were fired for misconduct between 2006 and 2017 got their jobs back through appeal, in some cases over the objection of the police chief. For example, Sergeant Brian Miller in Florida was fired for hiding behind his car during the Parkland school shooting instead of intervening. He was given his job back on a technicality and reinstated with back pay due to union rules.

Another data-driven approach is to scale up other organizations to respond to emergency calls instead of the police. According to the Treatment Advocacy Center, one in every four people killed by police has a serious mental illness. One can easily imagine police officers giving orders that are ignored due to someone's mental incapacity. Many police calls involve domestic disturbances, substance abuse, or homelessness that could be addressed by crisis workers or social workers.

In Eugene, Oregon, an organization called CAHOOTS - Crisis Assistance Helping Out on the Street - consists of medics and mental health crisis managers who respond to nearly 20% of public safety call volume. "They don't need jail. What they need is to be de-escalated from their crisis, they need a ride to a mental-health facility or to a medical-care facility or wrapped around with services," said Eugene Police Chief Chris Skinner. CAHOOTS is now expanding to Denver and other cities due to its success. The more non-police organizations respond to different types of calls, the lower the chances of an encounter that goes wrong. Ideally, more resources would go to these kinds of interventions within communities to diminish the need for police responses.

The fifth approach to alleviating police violence that has worked is federal oversight. Departments that went through federal investigations led by the Department of Justice and subsequently adopted new policies saw police shootings fall by between 27 and 35%. Increased federal oversight and investigation are crucial given the incentives running against local district attorneys and officials confronting bad cops. If you're a local DA, you would love to have the Feds available to handle an investigation free of local pressure. The standards for federal investigation should change from systemic patterns and practices to triggers for elevated rates of police

violence, and increased resources should be dedicated to rooting out troubled officers and departments. In deeply troubled departments, as with Minneapolis and Camden, disbanding a police force and reconstituting it from the ground up may be the best approach to reforming practices.

The sixth evidence-backed approach is demilitarization. Since 1997, 8,000 police departments have received more than \$5.1 billion in surplus military equipment from the Department of Defense under Program 1033. This includes clothing and computers all the way up to armored vehicles and grenade launchers. One study showed that receiving more military equipment increased police-related deaths in a district - officially, any received equipment must be used within a year or be returned. So if you have an armored vehicle and grenade launchers, you want to use them occasionally. The equipment is free of charge to the police department beyond shipping and upkeep.

President Obama reined in the program in 2015 and barred certain types of equipment, but this was reversed by Trump two years later. Restricting transfers of high-impact weapons would reduce civilian deaths and weaken the culture of militarization that has swept many police departments.

If you've made it this far, you are a very thorough reader. The TLDR: police violence is an enormous issue, we are doing too little about it, and there are things we can do that would help. There are at least 6 data-driven policies that also mesh with common sense.

We will continue to learn and grow in what the right things to do are based on activists and those who are most impacted by police violence in their communities. They will know best what the right approaches will be in their daily lives. I've learned a lot each day.

As I write this, the Democrats are introducing a police reform bill that addresses many of these issues. It would ban chokeholds, limit qualified immunity, create a national misconduct registry, reduce transfers of military gear, and lower the standard for federal oversight. From what I have seen,

these are all moves in the right direction. Let's help them pass it and do the right thing.

I hope that George Floyd's death results in real change that will make it so that the next person's daughter doesn't have to ask why and how her father died. We owe him and ourselves at least that much. Let's fight for it.

-Andrew

Paid for by Humanity Forward

*Humanity Forward
P.O. Box 214
Midtown Station
New York, NY 10018
United States*

From: Mark [<mailto:mark.an.lim@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 6:21 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: New resident's thoughts on the mayor

-EXTERNAL-

Hello,

I am writing in regards to Mayor Bobby Garcia's recent actions towards the BLM movement. Having recently moved from Cincinnati, Ohio I was looking forward to participating in a more progressive local government. I am deeply disappointed that Mayor Garcia does not want to engage his constituents, and has evaded the public despite continuing to hold Council meetings. The movement to defund the police has never seemed so urgent as in this city where half of the budget is used to oppress diverse constituents, and its young, hispanic, queer mayor fails to engage with people when they most need to be heard.

Please reconsider your strategy and prove that the local government listens to its overwhelmingly progressive and increasingly radical base.

Best regards,
Mark

From: Angel N [<mailto:projectstreetlegal@hotmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 8:47 AM

To: Mayor <Mayor@longbeach.gov>; LBPDCommander-ChiefOfStaff <LBPDCommander-ChiefOfStaff@longbeach.gov>; CityAttorney <CityAttorney@longbeach.gov>

Cc: LBPDDeputyChief-Patrol <LBPDDeputyChief-Patrol@longbeach.gov>; LBPDAssistantChief <LBPDAssistantChief@longbeach.gov>; City Manager <CityManager@longbeach.gov>; Council District 6 <District6@longbeach.gov>; Council District 7 <District7@longbeach.gov>; Council District 8 <District8@longbeach.gov>; Council District 9 <District9@longbeach.gov>; Internal.Affairs <Internal.Affairs@longbeach.gov>; Dwight Tanaka <dtanaka@gpalb.com>

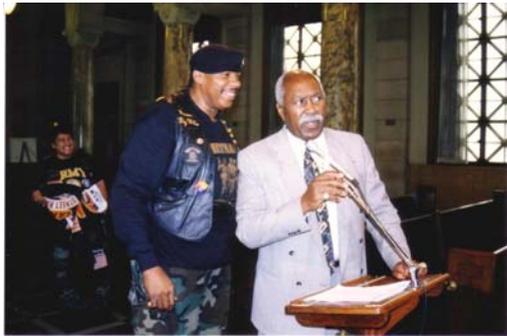
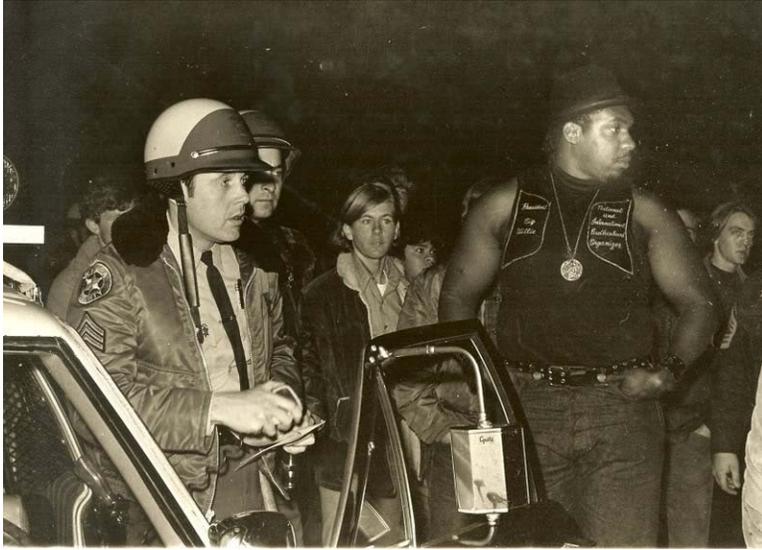
Subject: STOP the Violence & Help Reopen Terminal Island.

-EXTERNAL-

Hello Mayor Garcia and Police Chief Luna,

My name is Angel from Project Street Legal. Maybe you remember my name from the past. I'm also a original street racer member with Big Willie and the Brotherhood after the 1965 Watts Riots and thru the Rodney King Riots of 1992. I saw it happened. What's going on now, there's a lot of hatred building up against law enforcement's. We can offset that with a **temporary** legal racing program to give positive support and Love to LAPD, Sheriffs, CHP and all local police agencies. It had worked out in the past. If Big Willie and Tomiko were alive, they would say = Stop this violence and increase the peace, "thru the Wheels" program and open up Terminal Island Race Track again. And that burning of rubber will kill that virus! Also, the Port of L.A. officials would tell us that there's plans for that terminal Island property. Not true. In what I see, they're catering to the Chinese Corporation and nothing for the local community. Let's see if we can change that. Maybe Long Beach may have some temporary property or a harbor parking lot we can use. Again, this program is **temporary**, maybe 6 months to 2 yrs ? We need to do something on this hatred building up. Thank You.

P.S. We're very aware of the Coronavirus problems. If this idea can happen, we will follow the protocol and guidelines of the City and County Health



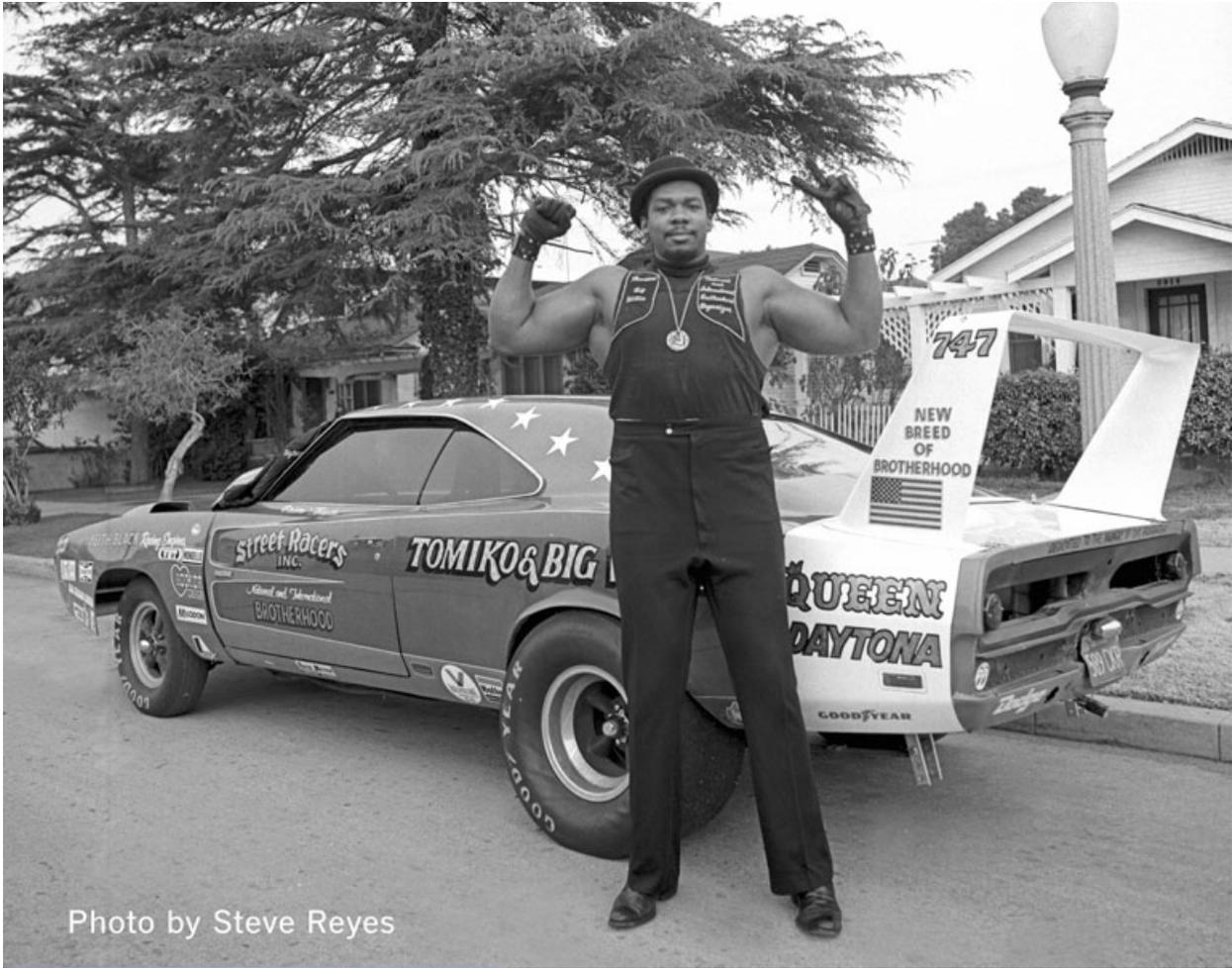


Photo by Steve Reyes



From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:38 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Show your video open ecomments

-EXTERNAL-

From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:38 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Show your video! Open comments!

-EXTERNAL-

Let the public in!

From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:39 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Show your video! Open your comments!

-EXTERNAL-

From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:39 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Show your video! Open your comments!

-EXTERNAL-

From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:45 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Open your video! Open your comments! Open your doors!

-EXTERNAL-

From: Shannon Snyder [<mailto:shannon.snyder17@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 5:45 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>
Subject: Open your video! Open your comments! Open your doors!

-EXTERNAL-

From: Charlie Trujillo [<mailto:officialcharlieemail@gmail.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 4:27 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@longbeach.gov>

Subject: Comments for tonight's City Meeting

-EXTERNAL-

No need to use my name. Please add these questions comments for tonight's meeting:

Suggest to not use these KIP weapons or nonlethal weapons unnecessarily or indiscriminately into crowds.

Suggest to discontinue to have the Police Union fund Council or Mayor campaign funding. Conflict of Interest funding to be stopped.

Suggest to have number of complaints per police officer revealed to the public and fire officers who have numerous complaints

Suggest to not hire new officers that have complaints on record of misconduct or excessive complaints

Suggest to have unarmed security level workers to keep peace such as noise complaints or minor calls that are nonviolent

Suggest to have a real oversight police complaint committee, unlike the one Porter Gilmore explained that doesn't get any say. Evidence or full reports are not provided to commissioners. Full transparency.

Q1. Why did Adolfo Guzman-Lopez get shot in the neck by a rubber bullet while interviewing a protester in a kneeling crowd with a press lanyard wrapped around his neck?

Suggest to not target news reporters.

Q2. Why were officers pointing and shooting nonlethal weapons straight forward (not at the ground) within close range of peaceful protesters and a small toddler?

Suggest to make safety a priority and to learn how to use KIP weapons or better yet eliminate the practice all together.

Q3. Why were officers not targeting particular individuals for throwing a bottle or what not and rather shooting indiscriminately into crowds?

Q4. Why were officers standing in a group within steps away from "Outfitters" store while being looted as shown in a video?

Suggest to guard businesses and plan for higher level of tactical for protection of businesses. Less shooting rubber bullets at peaceful protesters.

Q5. Why specifically did they assume that only 200 people would be in attendance?

Suggest better tactical planning. A plan that is peaceful without excessive force or tickets for curfews (which is petty while stores are being looted)

Q6. Why did the mayor wait until after the action began to institute a curfew?

Q7. Why were city buses used to transport officers to the protests after services were cut off for civilians with no effective notice.