



Beverly Hills City Council Liaison / Legislative/Lobby Committee will conduct a Special Meeting, at the following time and place, and will address the agenda listed below:

**CITY HALL
455 North Rexford Drive
4th Floor Conference Room A
Beverly Hills, CA 90210**

**Monday, April 23, 2018
5:00 PM**

AGENDA

- 1) Public Comment
 - a. Members of the public will be given the opportunity to directly address the Committee on any item not listed on the agenda.
- 2) United States Senate Bill 446 – Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act of 2017
- 3) United States Senate Bill 2095 – The Assault Weapons Ban of 2017
- 4) Assembly Bill 1771 – Regional Housing Needs Assessment
- 5) State Senate Bill 1441, As Amended, Stern. Animal Cruelty: Declawing
- 6) Proposed State Legislation : Reasonable Force
- 7) Anti-Semitism Definition
- 8) Federal Update
- 9) State Update
- 10) Adjourn

for 
Byron Pope, City Clerk

Posted: April 20, 2018

A DETAILED LIAISON AGENDA PACKET IS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW IN THE LIBRARY AND CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.



In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Conference Room A is wheelchair accessible. If you need special assistance to attend this meeting, please call the City Manager's Office at (310) 285-1014 or TTY (310) 285-6881. Please notify the City Manager's Office at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting if you require captioning service so that reasonable arrangements can be made.

Item 2



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: United States Senate Bill 446 – Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act of 2017
ATTACHMENT: 1. Summary Memo from David Turch and Associates

A verbal presentation will be provided by Jamie Jones from David Turch and Associates on the attached memo.

After discussion of United States Senate Bill 446 – Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act of 2017, the Liaisons may recommend the following actions:

- 1) Support United States Senate Bill 446;
- 2) Oppose United States Senate Bill 446;
- 3) Remain neutral; or
- 4) Provide other direction to City staff.

Should the Liaisons wish to take a position on this item, it would require approval of the City Council at a future City Council meeting..

Attachment 1

David Turch and Associates

TO: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
City of Beverly Hills

FROM: Jamie Jones
Jamie.jones@davidturch.com
202-543-3744

DATE: April 5, 2018

RE: S. 446 - Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act of 2017

Senator John Cornyn (R-TX) introduced S. 446, the Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, last year. The bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. There are 39 Republican cosponsors of the measure with no Democratic senators in support. S. 446 would require each state to recognize concealed carry permits issued by other states. The bill is one of the National Rifle Association's (NRA) top legislative priorities. Last December, the House passed, along a mostly party-line vote, a similar bill, H.R. 38, the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, sponsored by Representative Richard Hudson (R-NC). Senator Cornyn, the second highest ranking Senate Republican, tried but failed to include the measure in the recently enacted FY 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

One of the challenges Cornyn faces in moving the bill through the Senate is President Trump's lukewarm support for the measure. During a White House congressional meeting on gun control last month, President Trump openly questioned whether S. 446 could get out of the Senate. A more problematic challenge for the bill's fate, however, is the Democrats unified opposition to its passage. Senate Democrats will be sure to filibuster the measure should Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) attempt to bring the measure up for a floor vote. With only 51 Republicans in the Senate, it is hard to see how McConnell can reach the 60 vote threshold in order to break a Democratic filibuster. Nevertheless, GOP senate leaders may go through the legislative motions of considering the bill sometime before the November mid-term elections.

Opponents of the bill argue that it preempts state laws and endangers public safety and law enforcement personnel by imposing the weakest state concealed permit standard on the rest of the country. For instance, states have different standards covering everything from training requirements to prohibiting domestic abusers and convicted stalkers from holding such permits. According to critics, S. 446 would directly interfere with how a particular state chooses to protect its citizens from criminal activity and potential acts of violence. Proponents of the bill argue that Second Amendment rights may not be abridged by any state and that a person's right to bear arms must be protected, regardless of what state/jurisdiction a person finds themselves in.

While an NRA priority, S. 446 is overwhelmingly opposed by law enforcement organizations such as the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Foundation, and the Major Cities Chiefs Association, which includes the Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs of the sixty-sixth largest law enforcement organizations in the country.

Item 3



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: United States Senate Bill 2095 - The Assault Weapons Ban of 2017
ATTACHMENT: 1. Summary Memo from David Turch and Associates

A verbal presentation will be provided by Jamie Jones from David Turch and Associates on the attached memo.

After discussion of United States Senate Bill 2095 - The Assault Weapons Ban of 2017, the Liaisons may recommend the following actions:

- 1) Support United States Senate Bill 2095;
- 2) Oppose United States Senate Bill 2095;
- 3) Remain neutral; or
- 4) Provide other direction to City staff.

Should the Liaisons wish to take a position on this item, it would require approval of the City Council at a future City Council meeting..

Attachment 1

David Turch and Associates

TO: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
City of Beverly Hills

FROM: Jamie Jones
Jamie.jones@davidturch.com
202-543-3744

DATE: April 5, 2018

RE: Senator Dianne Feinstein's Assault Weapons Ban – S.2095

Senator Dianne Feinstein is sponsoring S. 2095, the Assault Weapons Ban. The bill has 29 Democratic cosponsors, including Senator Kamala Harris, who is an original cosponsor. There are no Republican cosponsors. S. 2095 is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee. We do not expect Judiciary Chairman Chuck Grassley (R-IA) to report the bill out of Committee nor do we think Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) will schedule Feinstein's bill for a floor vote. On the House side, Representative David Ciciline (D-RI) has introduced a companion bill, H.R. 5087, the Assault Weapons Ban, which has secured 175 Democratic cosponsors, including Rep. Ted Lieu, but no GOP support. We do not expect H.R. 5087 to see the light of day in the Republican controlled House.

Like her semi-automatic weapons ban that was enacted into law in 1994 and expired ten years later, Feinstein's new bill would forbid selling, manufacturing or importing more than 200 "military-style" rifles. The measure would also ban gun magazines that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

Feinstein's bill bans the AR-15 semi-automatic rifle used in mass killings in Parkland, Las Vegas, Newtown, San Bernardino, Aurora Colorado, Orlando and Sutherland Springs, Texas. In support of her bill, Senator Feinstein argues that mental illness is an issue all over the world but mass shootings are an overwhelmingly American phenomena. While Feinstein admits that her bill will not stop all mass shootings, it is a first step, she claims, in placing reasonable restrictions on the public's access to weapons of war and mass destruction.

Key Provisions:

- Bans the sale, manufacture, transfer and importation of 205 military-style assault weapons by name. Owners may keep existing weapons.
- Bans any assault weapon that accepts a detachable ammunition magazine and has one or more military characteristics including a pistol grip, a forward grip, a barrel shroud, a threaded barrel or a folding or telescoping stock. Owners may keep existing weapons.

- Bans magazines and other ammunition feeding devices that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition, which allow shooters to quickly fire many rounds without needing to reload. Owners may keep existing magazines.

Exemptions to bill:

- The bill exempts by name more than 2,200 guns from hunting, household defense or recreational purposes.
- The bill includes a grandfather clause that exempts all weapons lawfully possessed at the date of enactment.

Other provisions:

- Requires a background check on any future sale, trade or gifting of an assault weapon covered by the bill.
- Requires that grandfathered assault weapons are stored using a secure gun storage or safety device like a trigger lock.
- Prohibits the transfer of high-capacity ammunition magazines.
- Bans bump-fire stocks and other devices that allow a semi-automatic weapons to fire at fully automatic rates.

Groups that Support Feinstein's Assault Weapons Ban:

More than one hundred local, state and national organizations support Feinstein's bill including:

- Major Cities Chiefs Associations
- Women in Federal Law Enforcement Foundation
- Los Angeles City Attorney, Michael N. Feuer
- Alameda County District Attorney, Nancy E. O'Malley
- Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence united with Million Mom March
- Everytown for Gun Safety
- Childrens Firearm Safety Alliance

Groups that Oppose Feinstein's Assault Weapons Ban:

- National Rifle Association
- John Birch Society

Item 4



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: Assembly Bill 1771 – Regional Housing Needs Assessment
ATTACHMENT: 1. Summary Memo from Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc.

A verbal presentation will be provided by Andrew Antwih with Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc. on the attached memo.

After discussion of Assembly Bill 1771 – Regional Housing Needs Assessment, the Liaisons may recommend the following actions:

- 1) Support Assembly Bill 1771;
- 2) Oppose Assembly Bill 1771;
- 3) Remain neutral; or
- 4) Provide other direction to City staff.

Should the Liaisons wish to take a position on this item, it would require approval of the City Council at a future City Council meeting..

Attachment 1



SHAW/YODER/ANTWIH, inc.
LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY • ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

April 19, 2018

To: Cindy Owens, City of Beverly Hills

From: Andrew K. Antwih, Partner, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Melissa Immel, Legislative Advocate, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Tim Sullivan, Legislative Aide, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.

Re: AB 1771 (Bloom) Planning and Zoning: Regional Housing Needs Assessment.

Introduction and Background

AB 1771 was introduced by Assembly Member Bloom and would revise the objectives required to be addressed in the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) plan to include increasing access to areas of high opportunity to low-income individuals while also avoiding displacement and furthering fair housing.

Specifically, this bill would:

- Require actions by local agencies to further, and not undermine, the intent of the goals of the RHNA plan.
- Require local Council of Governments (“COGs”) to provide the proposed methodology for distributing the projected regional housing needs to cities and counties and an explanation of how that methodology furthers the intent of the objectives required to be addressed by the RHNA plan.
- Require that local COGs hold at least two public hearings.
- Require COGs to consider the rate of overcrowding, the projected demand for housing, and the percentage of existing households at certain income levels paying 30% and 50% of their income on rent.
- Repeal the requirement that COGs identify any state, local, or regional incentives for local governments willing to accept a higher share than that proposed in the draft allocation.
- Require COGs following the 60-day public comment period to submit their draft methodology to the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the methodology furthers the objectives of the RHNA plan.

Status of Legislation

AB 1771 (Bloom) passed out of the Assembly Housing and Community Development committee on April 11, 2018 on a 6-1 vote. The bill has been referred to the Assembly Local Government committee and is scheduled to be heard on April 25th.

Support and Opposition

Support

California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (co-sponsor)
Western Center on Law and Poverty (co-sponsor)
California Bicycle Coalition
California Housing Consortium

Disability Rights California
American Planning Association (support if amended)

Opposition

California Association of Councils of Government
California Building Industry Association

Item 5



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: State Senate Bill 1441, As Amended, Stern. Animal Cruelty: Declawing
ATTACHMENT: 1. Summary Memo from Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc.

A verbal presentation will be provided by Andrew Antwih with Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc. on the attached memo.

After discussion of State Senate Bill 1441, As Amended, Stern. Animal Cruelty: Declawing the Liaisons may recommend the following actions:

- 1) Support State Senate Bill 1441;
- 2) Oppose State Senate Bill 1441;
- 3) Remain neutral; or
- 4) Provide other direction to City staff.

Should the Liaisons wish to take a position on this item, it would require approval of the City Council at a future City Council meeting..

Attachment 1



SHAW/YODER/ANTWIH, inc.
LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY • ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

April 18, 2018

To: Cindy Owens, City of Beverly Hills

From: Andrew K. Antwih, Partner, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Melissa Immel, Legislative Advocate, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Tim Sullivan, Legislative Aide, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.

Re: SB 1441 (Stern) Animal Cruelty: Declawing.

Introduction and Background

SB 1441 (Stern) would make the non-therapeutic declawing of a domestic cat illegal in California. The bill would create a fine not to exceed \$250 for the first offense, and make any subsequent offense a misdemeanor. The bill defines a therapeutic purpose as one addressing an infection, disease, or condition which makes the declawing of a domestic cat a medical necessity.

Cat declawing consists of a series of amputations performed on a cat that removes all or most of the last bone in each of their ten front toes. Current research, published in the Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery in 2017, states that “declawing increases the risk of long-term or persistent pain,” which can lead to aggressive behavior such as biting. This is one of several factors that have lead dozens of countries to make the non-therapeutic declawing of a domestic cat illegal.

Status of Legislation

SB 1441 (Stern) was introduced on February 16, 2018 and is currently scheduled to be heard in the Senate Public Safety committee on April 24, 2018.

Support and Opposition

The bill is sponsored by The Paw Project and is supported by the Los Angeles Animal Services Department. These groups argue that evidence that declawing cats causes behavioral changes that result in an increase in the number of cats surrendered to shelters.

The bill is opposed by the California Veterinary Medical Association and Equine Solutions. These groups argue that this procedure is not a very common procedure and only occurs at the request of the owner and after they have been educated about the process. They also argue that the decision of whether to declaw a cat should be left to the animal’s owner and their veterinarian.

Support

Alley Cat Allies
Animal Advocate
California Potbellied Pig Association
The Feline Medical Center
Forever Meow
Friends of Animals
Friends of Culver City Animals
Fundamentally Feline

Humane Society Veterinary Medical Association
The Humane Society of the United States
Jameson Animal Rescue Ranch
Los Angeles Animal Services Department
Red Barn Cat Clinic
Social Compassion in Legislation
Zen Cat
several individuals

Opposition

California Veterinary Medical Association
Cats Only Veterinary Hospital
Equine Solutions
Palmdale Veterinary Hospital
Ukiah Veterinary Hospital
VCA Clarmar Animal Hospital
several individuals

Item 6



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: Proposed State Legislation : Reasonable Force
ATTACHMENT: 1. Summary Memo from Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc.

A verbal presentation will be provided by Andrew Antwih with Shaw/Yoder/Antwih Inc. on the attached memo.

After discussion of Assembly Bill 931 (Weber) Criminal Procedure: Use of Force by Peace Officers, the Liaisons may recommend the following actions:

- 1) Support Assembly Bill 931;
- 2) Oppose Assembly Bill 931;
- 3) Remain neutral; or
- 4) Provide other direction to City staff.

Should the Liaisons wish to take a position on this item, it would require approval of the City Council at a future City Council meeting..

Attachment 1



SHAW/YODER/ANTWIH, inc.
LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY • ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

April 18, 2018

To: Cindy Owens, City of Beverly Hills

From: Andrew K. Antwih, Partner, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Melissa Immel, Legislative Advocate, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Tim Sullivan, Legislative Aide, Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.

Re: AB 931 (Weber) Criminal procedure: use of force by peace officers.

Introduction and Background

AB 931 (Weber) is co-authored by Assembly Members Shirley Weber and Kevin McCarty and sponsored by ACLU California. The bill was introduced by Assembly Member Weber along with the California Legislative Black Caucus at a press conference at the Capitol on Tuesday, April 3, 2018. The bill would make two primary changes to the state's law governing police use of force, which must meet a standard of being considered "objectively reasonable."

Specifically, this bill:

- Would change the standard regulating the use of deadly force to only when it is necessary to prevent imminent injury or death.
- Would encourage prosecutors to consider whether an officer could have deescalated a situation before resorting to the use of deadly force.
- Would allow prosecutors to take into account whether an officer's actions prior to the use of deadly force could have negligently placed the officer in harm's way.

The bill comes in the wake of the killing of Stephon Clark by Sacramento Police and after several weeks of protests in the City.

Status of Legislation

AB 931 (Weber) has been referred to the Senate Rules committee and has not yet been referred to a policy committee.

Support and Opposition

The bill is sponsored by ACLU California. While there is no formally registered support or opposition at this time, it is expected to face opposition from law enforcement.

Item 7



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Liaison/Legislative/Lobby Committee

FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst

DATE: January 30, 2018

SUBJECT: Consideration of a Request for the City to Establish a Definition of Anti-Semitism

ATTACHMENT:

1. City Resolution No. 16-R- 13078
2. Fact Sheet Published by the United States Department of State's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism
3. U.S. Department of State – Defining Anti-Semitism
4. Bal Harbor, Florida Ordinance
5. Article – Why a Florida Village Define Anti-Semitism
6. Press Release – Brandeis Center

INTRODUCTION

In December 2017, Dr. Pablo Nankin contacted the City Council requesting to know what the City's position was in regards to anti-Semitism and if the City was considering implementing the United States Department of State's definition of anti-Semitism.

On January 30, 2018, the Legislative/Lobby Liaison Committee (Mayor Gold/Vice Mayor Mirisch) received a brief presentation on this item. The Legislative/Lobby Liaisons carefully reviewed Dr. Nankin's request and were in support of the idea. After consulting with the Police Chief, the Liaisons believed that there are sufficient definitions existing in the California Penal Code that would allow for our Police Officers to appropriately investigate a hate crime when it involves anti-Semitism. There was some concern by the Liaisons that if the City defines anti-Semitism then the City would be asked to define other terms related specifically to culture, religion, etc. Therefore, as the Liaisons and the Police Department felt sufficient means exist for prosecution of anti-Semitic crimes, a definition was not needed at this time but could be revisited in the future.

This item is being brought to the Legislative/Lobby Liaison Committee for consideration and direction.

DISCUSSION

The City Council of Beverly Hills entered into a cooperative agreement with Israel in September 2015, when the City Council approved the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Beverly Hills and Israel. This strategic partnership enables joint innovation,

research and economic development to achieve collaboration in key sectors such as water conservation, clean energy technology, and arts and culture.

In May 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution to support Assembly Bill 2844, as amended (Bloom), the “California Combating the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions of Israel Act of 2016”. This legislation prohibits a public entity from contracting with a company that is engaging in discriminatory business practices in furtherance of a boycott of any sovereign nation or peoples recognized by the government of the United States, including, but not limited to, the nation of Israel. This legislation was signed into law on September 24, 2016 by Governor Jerry Brown.

The Village of Bal Harbor, Florida adopted an ordinance in 2017 that defined anti-Semitism due to a rise in anti-Semitic crime. The ordinance they adopted provides their law enforcement officials with a uniform definition of antisemitism. This definition assists their law enforcement officials in evaluating the possible anti-Semitic intent behind criminal offenses, ensuring appropriate treatment of such incidents.

On March 14, 2018, the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the U.S. State Department's definition of anti-Semitism when investigating crimes. This resolution follows the Village of Bal Harbour.

Staff has received a request from a resident to reconsider adopting an ordinance that would define anti-Semitism.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Legislative/Lobby Liaison Committee consider the request and provide direction to staff.

Attachment 1

RESOLUTION NO. 16-R-13078

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS IN SUPPORT OF AB 2844, CALIFORNIA COMBATING THE BOYCOTT, DIVESTMENT, AND SANCTIONS OF ISRAEL ACT OF 2016

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Mayor and City Council signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the State of Israel for strategic partnerships for joint innovation, exchanges, and cooperation between Beverly Hills and Israel; and

WHEREAS, partnerships between Beverly Hills and Israel have supported innovation across California, Israel, and the rest of the United States in a wide variety of areas including water conservation and cybersecurity; and

WHEREAS, furthermore, the MOU envisioned these partnerships to encourage mutual cooperation and understanding that could be leveraged to foster peace and democracy in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, boycotts of Israel by companies doing business in California undermine cultural, academic, and economic cooperation between California and Israel; and

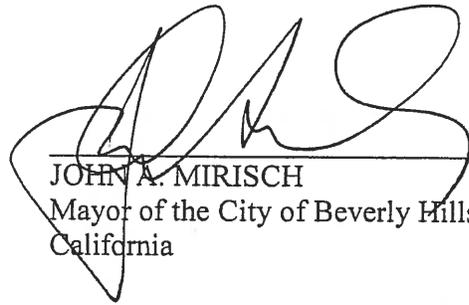
WHEREAS, currently pending before the California State Assembly is a bill, AB 2844, as amended (Bloom), the "California Combating the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions of Israel Act of 2016". This legislation would prohibit a public entity from entering into a contract for \$10,000 or more on or after January 1, 2017, to acquire or dispose of goods, services, information technology, or for construction, if the contracting company is engaging in discriminatory business practices in furtherance of a boycott of any sovereign nation or peoples recognized by the government of the United States, including, but not limited to, the nation of Israel; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Beverly Hills hereby supports AB 2844, as amended, (Bloom), the "California Combating the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions of Israel Act of 2016," which would prohibit a public entity from entering into a contract for \$10,000 or more with a company that is engaging in discriminatory business practices in furtherance of a boycott of any sovereign nation or peoples recognized by the government of the United States, including, but not limited to, the nation of Israel.

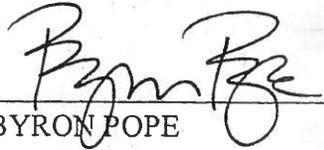
Section 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause this resolution and his certification to be entered in the Book of Resolutions of the Council of this City.

Adopted: May 17, 2016



JOHN A. MIRISCH
Mayor of the City of Beverly Hills,
California

ATTEST:



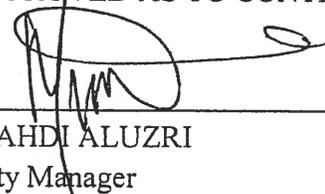
(SEAL)
BYRON POPE
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



LAURENCE S. WIENER
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:



MAHDI ALUZRI
City Manager



CHERYL FRIEDLING
Deputy City Manager

Attachment 2



“Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

WORKING DEFINITION of ANTI-SEMITISM

by the European Monitoring Center on Racism and Xenophobia

CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES OF ANTI-SEMITISM

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews (often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion).
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective—especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the state of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations.



WHAT IS ANTI-SEMITISM RELATIVE TO ISRAEL?

EXAMPLES of the ways in which anti-Semitism manifests itself with regard to the state of Israel, taking into account the overall context could include:

DEMONIZE ISRAEL:

- Using the symbols and images associated with classic anti-Semitism to characterize Israel or Israelis
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis
- Blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions

DOUBLE STANDARD FOR ISRAEL:

- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation
- Multilateral organizations focusing on Israel only for peace or human rights investigations

DELEGITIMIZE ISRAEL:

- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, and denying Israel the right to exist

However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as anti-Semitic.

Attachment 3

U.S. Department of State Diplomacy in Action

Defining Anti-Semitism

May 26, 2016

Bucharest, 26 May 2016

In the spirit of the Stockholm Declaration that states: "With humanity still scarred by ...antisemitism and xenophobia the international community shares a solemn responsibility to fight those evils" the committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial called the IHRA Plenary in Budapest 2015 to adopt the following working definition of antisemitism.

On 26 May 2016, the Plenary in Bucharest decided to:

Adopt the following non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism
(<https://holocaustremembrance.com/media-room/stories/working-definition-antisemitism>):

"Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations:

Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for "why things go wrong." It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.

- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries).

Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property – such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries – are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews.

Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others and is illegal in many countries.

The Office of Website Management, Bureau of Public Affairs, manages this site as a portal for information from the U.S. State Department.

External links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein.

Note: documents in Portable Document Format (PDF) require Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 or higher to view, [download Adobe Acrobat Reader \(http://get.adobe.com/reader/\)](#).

Attachment 4

ORDINANCE NO. 2017- ____

AN ORDINANCE OF BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE, FLORIDA; AMENDING DIVISION 2, "POLICE" IN ARTICLE IV "OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES" OF CHAPTER 2 "ADMINISTRATION" OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES IN ORDER TO CREATE SECTION 2-112 "CONSIDERATION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN ENFORCING LAWS;" PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, CONFLICTS, FINDINGS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the Village Council of the Village of Bal Harbour ("Village Council") will not tolerate discrimination within its jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, the Village Council passed Ordinance No. 15-585, prohibiting the Village from entering into agreements with businesses that boycott a person or entity based in or doing business with an Open Trade Jurisdiction such as Israel, and requiring businesses to pledge not to engage in such a boycott during agreements with the Village; and

WHEREAS, the Village Police Department should consider potential anti-Semitic motivation for criminal offenses in order to ensure the safety and well-being of its Jewish community; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of State's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism published a fact sheet issued June 8, 2010 containing a proposed working definition and providing contemporary examples of anti-Semitism, attached as Exhibit "A"; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council seeks to require its Police Department to consider this definition and the examples in Exhibit "A" in investigating crimes, in a manner consistent with the federal hate crime statute, 18 U.S.C. §249 and the state hate crime statute, Fla. Stat. §775.085, as both may be amended from time to time; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council hereby finds and determines that this Ordinance is in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS¹:

Section 1. Recitals Adopted. That each of the above recitals is hereby adopted and confirmed.

Section 2. Section 2-112 of the Village Code Created. That Section 2-112 "Consideration of Anti-Semitism in Enforcing Laws," is hereby created in Chapter 2 "Administration," Article IV "Officers and Employees," Division 2 "Police," of the Code of Bal Harbour Village, Florida, to read as follows:

DIVISION 2 "POLICE"

* * *

Sec. 2-112. - Consideration of Anti-Semitism in Enforcing Laws.

(a) For purposes of this section, the term 'definition of anti-Semitism' includes the following:

(1) Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals or their property, or toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.

(2) Examples of anti-Semitism include:

a. Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews

(often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion);

¹ Additions to existing Village Code text are shown by underline; deletions from existing Village Code text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~.

b. Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective—especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions;

c. Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the state of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews;

d. Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; or

e. Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations.

(3) Examples of anti-Semitism related to Israel include:

a. Demonizing Israel by using the symbols and images associated with classic anti-Semitism to characterize Israel or Israelis, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, or blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions;

b. Applying a double standard to Israel by requiring behavior of Israel that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation, or focusing peace or human rights investigations only on Israel; or

c. Delegitimizing Israel by denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, and denying Israel the right to exist.

d. However, criticism of Israel similar to that levied against any other country cannot be regarded as anti-Semitic.

(b) In investigating whether there has been a violation of law, the Bal Harbour Police Department shall take into consideration the definition of anti-Semitism for purposes of determining whether the alleged violation was motivated by anti-Semitic intent, consistent with the federal and state statutes prohibiting hate crimes.

(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or the State of Florida's Constitution. Nothing in this section may be construed to conflict with Federal or State discrimination laws.

* * *

Section 3. Severability. That the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

Section 4. Inclusion in the Code. That it is the intention of the Village Council, and it is hereby ordained that this Ordinance shall become and made part of the Village Code; that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such intention; and that the word "Ordinance" shall be changed to "Section" or other appropriate word.

Section 5. Conflict. That all sections or parts of sections of the Village Code, all ordinances or parts of ordinances and all resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict with this Ordinance are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 6. Sections Reserved. That Sections 2-113 through 2-125 are hereby reserved.

Section 7. Effective Date. That this Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon adoption on second reading.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on first reading this ____ day of _____, 2017.

| PASSED AND ADOPTED on second reading this ____| day of _____, 2017.

Mayor Gabriel Groisman

ATTEST:

Dwight S. Danie, Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Village Attorney
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.

EXHIBIT A

June 8, 2010 Fact Sheet Issued by the Special Envoy
to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism of the U.S.
Department of State



“Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

WORKING DEFINITION of ANTI-SEMITISM

by the European Monitoring Center on Racism and Xenophobia

CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES OF ANTI-SEMITISM

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews (often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion).
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective—especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the state of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations.



WHAT IS ANTI-SEMITISM RELATIVE TO ISRAEL?

EXAMPLES of the ways in which anti-Semitism manifests itself with regard to the state of Israel, taking into account the overall context could include:

DEMONIZE ISRAEL:

- Using the symbols and images associated with classic anti-Semitism to characterize Israel or Israelis
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis
- Blaming Israel for all inter-religious or political tensions

DOUBLE STANDARD FOR ISRAEL:

- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation
- Multilateral organizations focusing on Israel only for peace or human rights investigations

DELEGITIMIZE ISRAEL:

- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, and denying Israel the right to exist

However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as anti-Semitic.

Attachment 5

NOVEMBER 28, 2017 12:23 PM

Why a Florida Village Defined Antisemitism



by Aviva Vogelstein



The Village Council of Bal Harbour, Fla., meets on Nov. 21, when the council adopted the State Department's definition of antisemitism. Photo: Village of Bal Harbour.

Last week, the Bal Harbour Village Council took a tremendous step forward in the fight against antisemitism: under the leadership of Mayor Gabriel Groisman, the Council voted 5-0 in favor of the “Anti-Semitism Definition Act.”

I had the honor of testifying in support of this important ordinance, which seeks to provide Bal Harbour’s law enforcement officials with a uniform definition of antisemitism. Such a definition would help them evaluate possible antisemitic intent behind criminal offenses ensuring appropriate treatment of such

GET THE BEST OF THE ALGEMEINER

SUBMIT

STRAIGHT TO YOUR INBOX!

“This fight is important not only for the Jewish community but for the entire American community at large — as hate breeds hate, and we cannot stand still and allow intolerance to threaten our society,” said Mayor Groisman.

Bal Harbour is also a leader in anti-BDS legislation. Nearly two years ago, Bal Harbour became the country’s first municipality to pass an anti-BDS ordinance. At the time, only two states had passed anti-BDS measures. Now, an estimated three dozen cities and 24 states have passed similar bills.

Antisemitism is unfortunately on the rise. The Anti-Defamation League recorded 1,299 antisemitic incidents in the first three quarters of 2017, a glaring 67% increase from the 779 in the same period last year. In Florida, the ADL recorded 137 antisemitic incidents in 2016, with South Florida — where Bal Harbour is located — having the highest percentage.

In October, a Naples Chabad was burglarized, trashed and defaced with antisemitic graffiti. Reportedly, someone had drawn a swastika and written on a window in red lipstick “! YOU JEWS NEVER! LEARN!! HEIL HITLER!” In January, “BDS” was spray-painted in front of Jewish-owned businesses in Miami.

Including the US State Department’s definition in Bal Harbour’s Code would be an important tool for law enforcement. Law enforcement concerns were crucial to developing the European Union Monitoring Committee’s International Working Definition of Anti-Semitism, upon which the State Department and International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s (IHRA) definitions are based.

The UK College of Policing adopted the definition in its “Hate Crime Operational Guidance.” A 2017 European Parliament Resolution called for adopting the definition in supporting law enforcement efforts to identify and prosecute antisemitic attacks more efficiently and effectively. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights included the full IHRA definition in its 2017 guide, “Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities.”

GET THE BEST OF THE ALGEMEINER

SUBMIT

STRAIGHT TO YOUR INBOX!

been introduced — seek to apply the State Department’s widely-established definition of antisemitism domestically. Under the State Department definition, anti-Zionism crosses the line into antisemitism if one seeks to demonize Israel, delegitimize Israel’s right to exist, or hold Israel to a double-standard by demanding behavior not expected of any other democratic nation.

The definition importantly notes, “Criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as anti-Semitic.” Former State Department Special Envoy to Monitor & Combat Anti-Semitism, Ira Forman, explained, “It is especially important to define anti-Semitism clearly to more effectively combat it.”

Federal bipartisan legislation incorporating the State Department’s definition of antisemitism unanimously passed the Senate in December 2016. Although the House did not have time to vote before the winter recess, the House Judiciary Committee recently held a hearing on the bill, and it is expected to be re-introduced. In the states, South Carolina is expected to be the first state to pass similar legislation soon. The Louis D. Brandeis Center has been working to educate lawmakers about the importance of defining antisemitism and has testified in support of several state bills.

None of these bills burden free speech. Rather, they provide a uniform tool for ascertaining intent, similar to the use of confessions in criminal proceedings. The point is not to penalize or restrict antisemitic speech, which is typically protected by the First Amendment and should not be curbed. However, antisemitic activities may violate the law, such as when they involve vandalism or physical assault. This conduct should be addressed in a manner consistent with law enforcement policies.

Mayor Groisman and the Bal Harbour Village Council deserve tremendous praise for their support of this vital ordinance.

Aviva Vogelstein is the Director of Legal Initiatives at the Louis D. Brandeis Center for Human Rights Under Law.

GET THE BEST OF THE ALGEMEINER

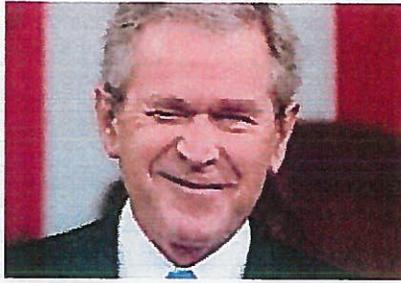
SUBMIT

STRAIGHT TO YOUR INBOX!



If You Have Thinning Hair, Watch This Now

Vital Updates



Presidents Ranked By IQ..Guess Who Was First

Definition



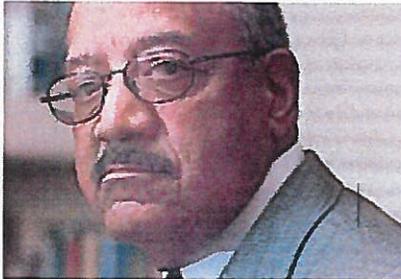
California Residents Can Install Solar Panels Without Upfront Costs

Energy Bill Cruncher



How To Fix Your Fatigue (Do This Every Day)

Health Headlines



Why Is Quicken Loans Urging Americans To Switch To A 15-Year Fixed?

Quicken Loans, NMLS#3030



Stay Classically Cool This Winter In Ralph Lauren Menswear

Ralph Lauren

Recommended by

GET THE BEST OF THE ALGEMEINER

Email Address

SUBMIT

STRAIGHT TO YOUR INBOX!

Attachment 6

PRESS RELEASE: Brandeis Center Applauds Miami-Dade Police Chiefs for Anti-Semitism Resolution

Washington, D.C., March 14, 2018: The Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police have unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the U.S. State Department's definition of anti-Semitism when investigating crimes. This important resolution follows the Village of [Bal Harbour, Florida](#) - a municipality within the county - becoming the first government body in the country to adopt a definition of anti-Semitism into their laws, for which the Louis D. Brandeis Center for Human Rights Under Law (LDB) had [testified in its support](#). LDB is a national, non-profit civil rights organization committed to combating anti-Semitism.

"The Miami-Dade Police Chiefs' resolution marks an important 'next step' following Bal Harbour's adoption of the U.S. State Department definition of anti-Semitism in in December. These steps taken in Florida should serve as a model for community leaders throughout the country who seek to curb the current resurgence of anti-Semitism," stated LDB's COO & Director of Policy, Alyza Lewin.

"Such resolutions are necessary as anti-Semitism continues to rise, on and off college campuses. Various studies are finding anti-Semitic incidents on the rise. In 2015, [LDB and Trinity College](#) issued a joint report finding that over 50% of self-identified Jewish college and university students had witnessed or experienced anti-Semitism on campus. In February, the Anti-Defamation League released their "[2017 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents](#)," demonstrating a jarring 57% increase in anti-Semitic incidents overall from 2016 to 2017, and an 89% increase specifically on college campuses. Our hope is that additional Police Associations will follow the lead of Miami-Dade County, and that additional municipalities will follow the lead of Bal Harbour," continued Lewin.

"Resolutions defining anti-Semitism properly in order to effectively combat it are necessary now more than ever before."

In December, Bal Harbour unanimously passed an Anti-Semitism Definition Ordinance, to provide Bal Harbour's law enforcement officials with a uniform definition of anti-Semitism. In her testimony in support of the bill, LDB'S Director of Legal Initiatives

Aviva Vogelstein explained how law enforcement is central to the project of defining anti-Semitism, and how such concerns were crucial to the initial efforts to develop a definition of anti-Semitism. Many recent efforts to define anti-Semitism have also focused on law enforcement: for example, in 2017 the European Commission added the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definition of anti-Semitism - a definition that is substantially the same to that of the U.S. Department of State - to its website, referring to it as a "useful tool for civil society, law enforcement authorities and education facilities to effectively recognise and fight all forms of anti-Semitism," and the European Parliament approved a Resolution calling on EU member states and institutions to adopt and apply the definition to support law enforcement "in their efforts to identify and prosecute anti-Semitic attacks more efficiently and effectively. . . ."

Uniform definitions are especially important for anti-Semitism, because so much confusion surrounds the line between anti-Semitism and legitimate criticism of the State of Israel. The State Department has stated that, "it is especially important to define anti-Semitism clearly to more effectively combat it." (See U.S. Department of State, Special Envoy to Monitor & Combat Anti-Semitism Ira Forman, "Combating Global Anti-Semitism in 2016," Berlin, Germany, March 2016.) And this is exactly what both the Bal Harbour ordinance and the Miami-Dade resolution seek to achieve.

Bal Harbour Mayor Gabriel Groisman - who led his municipality in passing its resolution defining anti-Semitism as a tool for law enforcement in December - stated on Friday: "I applaud the Miami-Dade County Chiefs of Police Association for standing against anti-Semitism and passing this historic resolution. The use of a uniform definition of anti-Semitism protects the interests of our citizens by providing our law enforcement officers a critical tool needed to ascertain the intent of persons who engage in unlawful activities, such as assault or vandalism."

Mayor Groisman continued: "Particular thanks is due to South Carolina Representative Alan Clemmons, and leading subject matter experts Joseph Sabag from Israel Allies Foundation (IAF), and Kenneth Marcus from the Louis D. Brandeis Center (LDB), for lending their expertise and policy resources in support."

President of the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police, Captain Raleigh Flowers, stated, "The Miami Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police supports initiatives and laws that protect the rights of all individuals in Miami Dade County. The Anti-Semitism ordinance enacted by Bal Harbour and other municipalities in Miami Dade provides a guide for law enforcement officers to use when responding investigating and potential Anti-Semitic offenses. Bal Harbour Mayor Groisman spoke to the police leaders of Miami Dade County and without hesitation, the association unanimously agreed to prepare a resolution encouraging all Miami Dade law enforcement agencies to consider the Anti-Semitism definition by the Department of State and

establish protocols for each agency to follow when investigating and combating anti-Semitic and Hate Crimes."

The Miami-Dade resolution states, "be it resolved that the Miami-Dade Chiefs of Police Encourages all Police agencies to establish specific protocols to be followed for those investigations surrounding potential anti-Semitic motivations for criminal offenses."

Similar efforts to combat anti-Semitism have been underway federally and in the states, and such other government bodies are expected to follow the good example of those in South Florida. South Carolina is expected to become the first state to adopt a definition of anti-Semitism into its laws.

Item 8



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

TO: Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: Update on Federal Legislation
ATTACHMENT: None

Verbal presentation to be given by Jamie Jones with David Turch & Associates

Item 9



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

TO: Legislative/Lobby Committee
FROM: Cindy Owens, Senior Management Analyst
DATE: April 23, 2018
SUBJECT: Update on State Legislation
ATTACHMENT: None

Verbal presentation to be given by Andrew Antwih of Shaw/Yoder/Antwih, Inc.