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U.S. Laws for 100% Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing

January 1, 2023

This list represents communities with laws that regulate smoking in **private units** of multi-unit housing.

As of January 1, **77 municipalities** have enacted a law at the city or county level that prohibits smoking in **100% of private units** of rental multi-unit housing properties. Of these municipalities, **70** have laws that prohibits smoking in **100% of private units** of both rental and owner-occupied multi-unit housing properties. The vast majority of the laws—66 municipalities—apply to properties with 2 or more units.

For public housing policies, see [U.S. Public Housing Authority Policies Restricting or Prohibiting Smoking](#).

See Definitions and Explanatory Notes starting on page 4.

Visit our smokefree multi-unit housing page at no-smoke.org/at-risk-places/homes/ for more information.

Municipalities with Laws for 100% Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing:

This table represents communities that have **municipal laws** at the city or county level that prohibit smoking in **100% of private units** of all specified types of multi-unit housing. These laws apply to both privately-owned and publicly-owned multi-unit residences, as well as all existing and future buildings, and do not permit current residents to continue smoking in the building (i.e. no “grandfather” clause). Most, but not all, municipal laws include condominiums and other owner-occupied properties.

Municipalities marked with # require multi-unit buildings to be 100% smokefree when the law is in full effect as of the listed Final Effective Date. Municipalities marked **Some** under “% of Units Currently Smokefree” will be 100% when the law is in full effect.

Municipality	State	% of Units Currently Smokefree	Final Effective Date	Minimum Number of Units	Includes Patio/Balcony	Includes Condos
1. Alameda	CA	100%	1/1/2013	2	Yes	Yes
2. Alameda County	CA	100%	7/1/2022	2	Yes	Yes
3. Albany	CA	100%	3/24/2018	2	Yes	Yes
4. Bell Gardens	CA	100%	6/1/2021	3	Yes	Yes
5. Belmont	CA	100%	1/8/2009	2	Yes	Yes
6. Belvedere	CA	100%	11/9/2017	2	Yes	Yes
7. Benicia	CA	100%	9/2/2020	2	Yes	Yes
8. Berkeley	CA	100%	5/1/2014	2	Yes	Yes
9. Beverley Hills	CA	100%	1/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes
10. Brisbane	CA	100%	6/3/2017	2	Yes	Yes
11. Burlingame	CA	100%	2/13/2016	2	Yes	Yes
12. Clayton	CA	100%	5/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes
13. Compton	CA	100%	1/1/2013	3	Yes	Yes
14. Concord	CA	100%	1/1/2021	2	Yes	Yes
15. Contra Costa County	CA	100%	7/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes
16. Corte Madera	CA	100%	6/17/2022	2	Yes	Yes
17. Cotati	CA	100%	1/1/2017	2	Yes	Yes

Municipality	State	% of Units Currently Smokefree	Final Effective Date	Minimum Number of Units	Includes Patio/Balcony	Includes Condos
18. Crescent City	CA	100%	1/1/2022	2	Yes	Yes
19. Cudahy	CA	100%	1/3/2020	2	Yes	Yes
20. Culver City	CA	100%	5/26/2016	2	Yes	Yes
21. Cupertino	CA	100%	10/1/2021	2	Yes	Yes
22. Daly City	CA	100%	1/21/2014	2	Yes	No
23. Danville	CA	100%	5/1/2016	3	Yes	Yes
24. El Cerrito	CA	100%	10/1/2015	2	Yes	Yes
25. El Monte	CA	100%	8/19/2017	3	Yes	Yes
26. Emeryville	CA	100%	7/1/2019	2	N/S	Yes
27. Firebaugh	CA	100%	7/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes
28. Foster City	CA	100%	11/5/2015	N/S	Yes	Yes
29. Fresno	CA	100%	1/1/2022	2	No	No
30. Guadalupe	CA	100%	8/27/2020	2	Yes	Yes
31. Half Moon Bay	CA	100%	1/15/2020	2	Yes	Yes
32. Healdsburg	CA	100%	5/6/2020	2	N/S	Yes
33. Hercules	CA	100%	6/13/2020	10	Yes	Yes
34. Huntington Park	CA	100%	7/1/2013	2	Yes	Yes
35. Larkspur	CA	100%	9/17/2022	2	Yes	Yes
36. Los Gatos	CA	100%	6/25/2017	2	Yes	No
37. Manhattan Beach	CA	100%	5/5/2017	3	Yes	Yes
38. Marin County	CA	100%	10/14/2021	2	Yes	Yes
39. Mill Valley	CA	100%	11/18/2016	2	Yes	Yes
40. Millbrae	CA	100%	1/1/2020	2	Yes	Yes
41. Milpitas	CA	100%	1/1/2022	2	Yes	Yes
42. Monte Sereno	CA	100%	10/1/2020	2	Yes	Yes
43. Moorpark	CA	100%	2/1/2019	2	Yes	No
44. Morro Bay	CA	100%	8/1/2020	2	Yes	Yes
45. Mountain View	CA	100%	1/1/2022	3	Yes	Yes
46. Novato	CA	100%	1/1/2018	2	Yes	Yes
47. Pacific Grove	CA	100%	10/1/2021	2	Yes	Yes
48. Pacifica	CA	100%	10/9/2020	2	Yes	Yes
49. Palo Alto	CA	100%	1/1/2018	2	Yes	Yes
50. Pasadena	CA	100%	1/1/2013	2	Yes	Yes
51. Petaluma	CA	100%	1/1/2014	2	Yes	Yes
52. Pleasanton	CA	100%	10/4/2018	2	Yes	No
53. Rancho Cordova	CA	100%	11/4/2021	2	N/S	Yes
54. Redwood City	CA	100%	1/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes
55. Richmond	CA	100%	1/1/2011	2	Yes	Yes
56. Rohnert Park	CA	100%	4/23/2018	2	Yes	Yes
57. Ross	CA	100%	2/9/2020	2	Yes	Yes
58. San Anselmo	CA	100%	1/8/2016	2	Yes	Yes
59. San Bruno	CA	100%	2/22/2018	2	Yes	Yes
60. San Carlos	CA	100%	7/8/2020	2	Yes	Yes
61. San Mateo	CA	100%	11/14/2015	2	Yes	Yes
62. San Mateo County	CA	100%	2/4/2016	2	Yes	Yes
63. San Pablo	CA	100%	7/1/2021	2	Yes	No
64. San Rafael	CA	100%	11/14/2013	3	Yes	Yes
65. Santa Clara	CA	100%	8/1/2019	2	Yes	Yes

Municipality	State	% of Units Currently Smokefree	Final Effective Date	Minimum Number of Units	Includes Patio/Balcony	Includes Condos
66. Santa Clara County	CA	100%	2/9/2012	2	Yes	Yes
67. Santa Rosa	CA	100%	8/7/2016	2	Yes	Yes
68. Saratoga	CA	100%	9/16/2016	4	Yes	Yes
69. Sebastopol	CA	100%	11/2/2011	2	Yes	Yes
70. Sonoma	CA	100%	12/12/2016	2	Yes	Yes
71. Sonoma County	CA	100%	1/12/2013	2	Yes	Yes
72. South San Francisco	CA	100%	11/9/2017	2	N/S	Yes
73. Sunnyvale	CA	100%	9/23/2016	2	Yes	Yes
74. Tiburon	CA	100%	10/16/2018	4	Yes	Yes
75. Union City	CA	100%	2/23/2012	2	Yes	No
76. Walnut Creek	CA	100%	1/30/2014	2	Yes	Yes
77. Windsor	CA	100%	8/15/2017	2	Yes	Yes

= Law requires multi-unit buildings to be 100% smokefree, but the law is not yet fully in effect.

Municipalities with Laws that Partially Restrict Smoking in Multi-Unit Housing:

This table represents communities that have **municipal laws** at the city or county level that **restrict smoking in some private units** of multi-unit housing, but do not require multi-unit buildings to be 100% smokefree.

The trend is now for communities to adopt laws that require multi-unit properties to be 100% smokefree, as listed in the chart above. It is not recommended that communities adopt the types of partial laws represented in the chart below.

Municipalities marked **Some** under “All Units Currently Smokefree?” have some buildings that are required to be 100% smokefree. Often, these laws prohibit smoking in all newly occupied buildings or newly leased units, but either do not address smoking in existing buildings or only apply to a certain percent of units in existing buildings.

Municipalities marked **No** under “All Units Currently Smokefree?” have no buildings required to be 100% smokefree now or in the future. These laws may apply to only a certain percent of units in existing and future buildings, or permit current residents to continue smoking in the building indefinitely (a “grandfather” clause).

Additionally, communities not represented on this list may have local laws that do not address smoking in private units, but restrict smoking in multi-unit housing to a lesser extent, such as by prohibiting smoking in indoor common areas or only on patios and balconies.

Municipality	State	All Units Currently Smokefree?	Min. % of Units Currently Smokefree	Initial Effective Date	Final Effective Date	Min. # of Units	Includes Condos
1. Baldwin Park	CA	Some	80%	6/21/2012	Not Specified	2	Yes
2. Burbank	CA	No	N/S		5/1/2011	N/S	Yes
3. Calabasas	CA	No	N/S		Not Specified	2	No
4. Dublin	CA	No	75%		1/1/2013	16	N/S
5. Fairfax	CA	No	75%		9/1/2012	4	N/S
6. Fremont	CA	Some	N/S	2/1/2017	Not Specified	2	Yes
7. Glendale	CA	Some	N/S	6/27/2013	Not Specified	2	Yes

Municipality	State	All Units Currently Smokefree?	Min. % of Units Currently Smokefree	Initial Effective Date	Final Effective Date	Min. # of Units	Includes Condos
8. Jurupa Valley	CA	Some	N/S		Not Specified	3	No
9. Lafayette	CA	Some	N/S	2/10/2014	Not Specified	3	Yes
10. Loma Linda	CA	No	N/S		Not Specified	2	No
11. Oakley	CA	No	N/S	4/1/2014	4/1/2014	2	Yes
12. Pinole	CA	Some	N/S	5/20/2010	Not Specified	2	Yes
13. Pleasant Hill	CA	Some	N/S	5/5/2010	Not Specified	4	No
14. Santa Monica	CA	Some	N/S	11/22/2012	Not Specified	N/S	Yes
15. Sausalito	CA	Some	80%	2/27/2014	Not Specified	2	Yes
16. South Pasadena	CA	Some	80%	3/3/2011	Not Specified	2	Yes
17. Temecula	CA	No	25%		6/7/2012	10	N/S
18. West Hollywood	CA	Some	N/S	5/19/2021	7/15/2021	3	Yes

Definitions and Explanatory Notes:

Communities on the two charts of municipal laws adopted a municipal ordinance to regulate smoking in all (first chart) or some (second chart) types of multi-unit housing.

= Law will require all multi-unit buildings to be 100% smokefree as of a future date, but currently the law provides partial coverage.

Minimum Percent of Units Currently Smokefree:

The percent of specified multi-unit housing that is currently required to be smokefree:

100%: All units in specified multi-unit housing must be smokefree.

Another stated %: The stated percent of units in specified multi-unit housing must be smokefree.

N/S = Not Specified: The law does not specify the percent of units currently required to be smokefree or the percent of units currently required to be smokefree cannot be determined by how the law is written, such as: applying only to new multi-unit buildings but not to existing multi-unit buildings or designating at certain percentage of units as nonsmoking or limiting smoking to certain buildings or permitting current residents to continue to smoke indefinitely.

Initial Effective Date:

The date when some multi-unit housing must be 100% smokefree. For example, Baldwin Park, CA (marked as Some for *All Units Currently Smokefree*) requires that all newly occupied buildings must be 100% smokefree as of 6/21/2012, which is the Initial Effective Date. Baldwin Park also requires that at least 80% of units in all existing buildings be smokefree. Because existing buildings may never be fully smokefree, the Final Effective Date is "Not Specified."

Final Effective Date:

For communities marked as Yes or Some for All Units Currently Smokefree, the Final Effective Date is when all buildings must be 100% smokefree. For communities marked as No for All Units Currently Smokefree, the Final Effective Date is when the strongest provisions of the law goes into effect.

Not Specified:

The law does not specify when all multi-unit buildings must be completely smokefree, due to provisions such as: law permits current residents to continue smoking indefinitely *or* law applies only to newly constructed buildings *or* law applies only to a certain percent of existing units.

ANR Foundation is actively collecting additional laws. **If you know of local laws that you think should be included on the list**, or want to inquire about additional information on particular laws, please contact the ANR Foundation at info@no-smoke.org or 510-841-3032.

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[LS-41]



Secondhand Marijuana Smoke

BY: "Smoke is smoke. Both tobacco and marijuana smoke impair blood vessel function similarly. People should avoid both, and governments who are protecting people against secondhand smoke exposure should include marijuana in those rules."

*-Matthew Springer, cardiovascular researcher and Associate Professor of Medicine,
University of California, San Francisco*

Facts about secondhand marijuana smoke:

- Marijuana smoke is created by burning components of plants in the genus Cannabis.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke is a complex chemical mixture of smoke emitted from combusted marijuana and the smoke that is exhaled by the user.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke contains many of the same cancer-causing substances and toxic chemicals as secondhand tobacco smoke. Some of the known carcinogens or toxins present in marijuana smoke include: acetaldehyde, ammonia arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, isoprene, lead, mercury, nickel, and quinoline.ⁱ
- Marijuana smoke contains tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active chemical in cannabis.

Health risks of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke:

Decades ago, people believed secondhand tobacco smoke presented no health risks to nonsmokers. Scientific research since that time changed this perception and led to smoke-free environments. Likewise, scientific research is demonstrating that breathing secondhand marijuana smoke indoors is dangerous to health and therefore should not be allowed in indoor spaces.

However, peer-reviewed and published studies do indicate that exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke may have health and safety risks for the general public, especially due to its similar composition to secondhand tobacco smoke.

- Secondhand smoke from combusted marijuana contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs,ⁱⁱ which can cause lung irritation, asthma attacks, and makes respiratory infections more likely. Exposure to fine particulate matter can exacerbate health problems especially for people with respiratory conditions like asthma, bronchitis, or COPD.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Particulate levels from secondhand marijuana smoke are even higher than particulate levels from secondhand tobacco smoke. A study comparing indoor particulate matter 2.5 (PM2.5) levels from secondhand marijuana smoke and secondhand tobacco smoke concluded that "the average PM2.5 emission rate of the pre-rolled marijuana joints was found to be 3.5 times the average emission rate of Marlboro tobacco cigarettes, the most popular US cigarette brand." **Smoking a marijuana joint indoors can produce extremely high indoor PM2.5 concentrations**, thereby exposing the public and workers to dangerous secondhand marijuana smoke emissions.^{iv}

- Being near people who are using inhaled cannabis is hazardous to human health. In a dispensary that allowed marijuana/cannabis smoking, research scientists discovered that the average PM2.5 emissions was 840 ug/m3 over 9 visits, which exposed patrons and workers to air pollutant concentrations that are beyond hazardous levels.^v
- On-site consumption of cannabis using electric vaporizers, vape pens, and dab rigs produces a chemical aerosol that pollutes indoor air to unhealthy levels. This diminished air quality was observed when marijuana was not being combusted on-site. Researchers measured high levels of PM2.5 inside a marijuana retailer that allowed vaporizing, dabbing, and vaping marijuana - but did not allow smoking of marijuana or tobacco.^{vi}
- Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley studying fine particulate matter exposure found that cannabis bong smoking in the home generated **4 times greater PM2.5 concentrations** than cigarette or tobacco hookah (waterpipe) smoking.^{vii}
- In the first “whole-house” study of its kind, researchers measured both tobacco and marijuana secondhand smoke and found that PM2.5 concentrations from marijuana secondhand smoke were 4.4 times higher than emissions from secondhand tobacco smoke. Secondhand marijuana levels were higher than tobacco levels in every room of the house.^{viii}
- Significant amounts of mercury, cadmium, nickel, lead, hydrogen cyanide, and chromium, as well as 3 times the amount of ammonia, are found in mainstream marijuana smoke than is in tobacco smoke.^{ix}
- In 2009, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment added marijuana smoke to its Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and reproductive toxins, also known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. It reported that at least 33 individual constituents present in both marijuana smoke and tobacco smoke are Proposition 65 carcinogens.^{x, xi}
- Secondhand smoke from marijuana has many of the same chemicals as smoke from tobacco, including those linked to lung cancer.^{xii}
- Secondhand marijuana exposure impairs blood vessel function. Published studies on rats show that thirty minutes of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke at levels comparable to those found in restaurants that allow cigarette smoking led to substantial impairment of blood vessel function. Marijuana smoke exposure had a greater and longer-lasting effect on blood vessel function than exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke.^{xiii}
- One minute of exposure to marijuana SHS substantially impairs endothelial function in rats for at least 90 minutes, considerably longer than comparable impairment by tobacco SHS. The findings in rats suggest that SHS can exert similar adverse cardiovascular effects regardless of whether it is from tobacco or marijuana.^{xiv}
- Secondhand marijuana smoke and secondhand tobacco smoke is similar in many ways. More research is needed, but the current body of science shows that both tobacco and marijuana smoke have similar chemical composition and suggests that they may have harmful cardiovascular health effects, such as atherosclerosis (partially blocked arteries), heart attack, and stroke.^{xv}
- Particle concentrations from dabbing and vaporizing cannabis can create levels of indoor air pollution similar as those seen in extreme air pollution events like wildfires and severe industrial pollution. Exposure at these concentrations can cause cardiovascular and respiratory disease.^{xvi}

- People who are exposed to secondhand marijuana smoke can have detectable levels of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) in their blood and urine.^{xvii}
- Marijuana also can be contaminated with mold, insecticides or other chemicals that may be released in secondhand smoke.^{xviii}

Including Marijuana Smoking in Smokefree Public Place and Workplace Laws:

- Everyone has the right to breathe smokefree air. Smokefree policies are designed to protect the public and all workers from exposure to the health hazards caused by exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. The same should be true for secondhand marijuana smoke.
- The percent of U.S. adults who use marijuana more than doubled from 4.1% to 9.5% between 2001-2002 and 2012-2013,^{xix} which may also indicate an increase in exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke.
- The American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineering (ASHRAE) is the organization that develops engineering standards for building ventilation systems. ASHRAE now bases its ventilation standard for acceptable indoor air quality on an environment that is completely free from secondhand tobacco smoke, secondhand marijuana smoke, and emissions from electronic smoking devices.^{xx}
- To protect public health, improve consistency, and aid enforcement, smokefree laws for public places and workplaces should include tobacco as well as marijuana, whether it is smoked or aerosolized. Allowing marijuana smoking in places where smoking is now prohibited could undermine laws that protect the public from exposure to secondhand smoke. The Tobacco Control Legal Consortium issued an informative brief on Lessons from Tobacco Control for Marijuana Regulation.^{xxi}
- Smokefree policies provide incentives to quit smoking, help denormalize smoking behavior, and are particularly effective among youth and young adults who are vulnerable to visual cues and social norms of smoking. It is likely that smokefree policies for marijuana will have a similar effect.
- As of October 2022, 876 localities and 38 states/territories/commonwealths restrict marijuana use in some or all smokefree spaces. Of these, 468 localities and 23 states/territories/commonwealths prohibit smoking and vaping of recreational and medical marijuana in one or more of the following venues: non-hospitality workplaces, restaurants, bars, and/or gambling facilities.

Maintaining the Smokefree Gain from Industry Interference:

- The tobacco industry is setting its sights on the commercialization of marijuana and pushing for on-site consumption to once again normalize smoking and vaping in public, undermining decades of smokefree protections. Creating transparency about the relationships between the cannabis industry, related industries, and policymakers is essential to ensure appropriate regulation of cannabis products.

- An observational study found that nearly **half of lobbyists did not disclose that they represented the cannabis industry or interests**, which makes it difficult for people to track the industry's activity and spending. As the study notes, "The cannabis industry has an interest in creating a regulatory environment which maximizes profits at the cost of public health, similar to the tobacco, alcohol, and food industries." It is imperative for public health advocates to educate policymakers and the public about the cannabis industry's well-funded lobbying activities that aim to promote their profits over the public's wellbeing.

In the interest of public health, the use of combustible or aerosolized marijuana should be prohibited wherever tobacco smoking is prohibited.

ANR Foundation's Position on Exposure to Secondhand Marijuana Smoke:

Marijuana smoke is a form of indoor air pollution. Therefore, ANR, our lobbying organization, includes marijuana within the definition of smoking, and all of our model laws and policies include a prohibition on smoking marijuana wherever smoking of tobacco products is not allowed. Our organization does not have a position on whether marijuana should be legalized; we are committed to smokefree protections from secondhand smoke from tobacco products, marijuana and aerosol from electronic smoking devices.

Nobody should have to breathe secondhand marijuana smoke at work, in public, or where they live. We want healthy, smokefree air for workers and the public, products like marijuana and electronic smoking devices (which can be used to "vape" a wide range of substances, including marijuana and hash oil) must not be used in smokefree environments where others are forced to breathe the secondhand emissions.

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2022-11 [FS-45]

therefore overruled.

Armando Herman
13635 Dempster Ave.
Downey, CA 90242

Reversed.

[Footnote 1]

The significant portions that could be understood were:

"How far is the nigger going to -- yeah."

"This is what we are going to do to the niggers."

"A dirty nigger." Enjoy these Correspondence

"Send the Jews back to Israel."

"Let's give them back to the dark garden."

"Save America."

"Let's go back to constitutional betterment."

"Bury the niggers."

"We intend to do our part."

"Give us our state rights."

"Freedom for the whites."

Armando Herman
13635 Dempster Ave.
Downey, CA 90242

in a meeting agenda and given the public adequate opportunity to provide input.

"You are violating the public's trust," he told city

lawmakers. "We expect these things to be brought out into the daylight so we can all weigh in."

Once Preven's public comment period had expired, Councilwoman Nury Martinez declared that he was disrupting the meeting. Preven was approached by officers, who asked him to leave and warned he could be put in handcuffs, according to Preven. Preven said he left the chamber voluntarily and should not have been or-



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
SECURITY SERVICES DIVISION

#340214
SGT. Derek Brown

BY:

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WHY? Police Fuck cadets!

Jose Huizar agrees to plead guilty

BY MICHAEL FINNEGAN
AND DAVID ZAHNISER

Former Los Angeles City Councilmember Jose Huizar has agreed to plead guilty to racketeering and tax evasion, admitting that he extorted at least \$1.5 million in bribes from real estate developers.

In a plea agreement filed Thursday in federal court in Los Angeles, Huizar ac-

knowledgeed that sweeping corruption allegations that he has denied for years were actually true, saying he was "pleading guilty because I am guilty of the charges."

Huizar's unexpected capitulation caps a brutal downfall for a man who was born into poverty on a Mexican ranch, grew up in Boyle Heights, and went on to earn a master's at Princeton and a law degree at UCLA before serving 15 years on the L.A.

City Council.

It also confirmed that pervasive graft tainted the city's byzantine process for approving real estate projects in downtown Los Angeles in recent years.

Huizar's deal with prosecutors came after developers were convicted of bribing him at two consecutive trials, and an array of other players at City Hall pleaded guilty to felonies.

The last major defendant

in the scandal to face charges is former Deputy Mayor Raymond Chan, whose racketeering trial is set to start Feb. 21.

"He's innocent, so we're going to go to trial," Chan's attorney Harland Braun said.

Had he gone to trial alongside Chan, Huizar was sure to face a daunting arsenal of evidence that prosecutors have amassed, in-

[See Huizar, A9]

tory five years in prison, because the alleged crime involved the use of a firearm.

The film's assistant director, David Halls, who in vestigators said gave the loaded revolver to Baldwin just before a rehearsal in an old wooden church at Bonanza Creek Ranch near Santa Fe, reached a plea

[See 'Rust,' A6]

The prosecutors 'wrestled' with it

The D.A. and special prosecutor sit for a Q&A. Also, a look at Baldwin's career arc. CALENDAR, E1

film "Rust." Is he responsible for her death?

Under New Mexico's involuntary manslaughter laws, Baldwin could face up to five years in prison if a jury finds criminal negligence in his accidental firing of a vintage Colt revolver during the setup of a camera angle in October 2021.

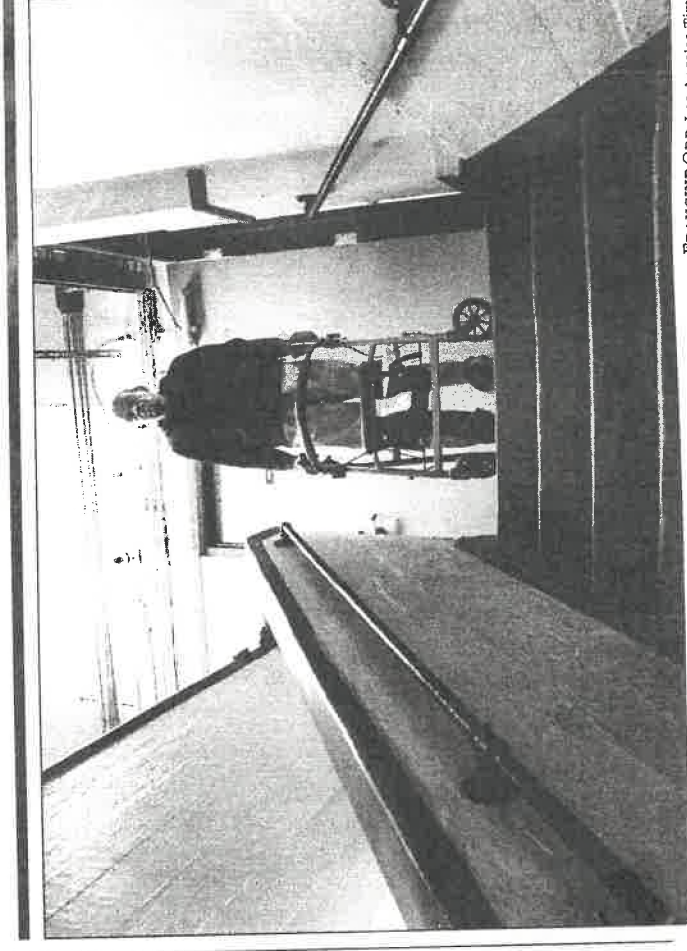
Jurors will have to weigh whether he "should have known of the danger involved" when he pointed a loaded gun at Hutchins or "acted with a willful disregard for the safety of others."

Baldwin's attorney, Luke Nikas, said the actor "relied on the professionals with whom he worked, who assured him the gun did not have live rounds."

Baldwin has long proclaimed his innocence. It was not his duty as an actor, he said, to ensure the pistol was not loaded with live ammunition, which is generally banned on movie sets.

Assistant director Dave Halls — who has agreed to plead guilty to negligent use of a deadly weapon — had told Baldwin that it was a "cold gun," meaning its cylinder had been checked to ensure it was safe to use, according to the actor.

It was Hutchins, Baldwin said, who told him to point the gun at her as she was plotting a camera angle in a [See Charges, A6]



FRANCINE ORR / Los Angeles Times
IN 2018, Kenneth Owens fell down the shaft of the elevator at the Madison Hotel. He and 17 others sued the building's owner, the AIDS Healthcare Foundation.

A bad story for every floor

Why is this building's elevator always broken?

Dever hunched on the edge other tenants said.

DAVID CROSBY, 1941 - 2023

The man with an angel's voice and a host of demons

BY STEVE CHAWKINS

1 USA CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COURT
MARTIN CALDERON

MARTIN CALDERON
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CROSSROADS PARKWAY, SUITE 160
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SACRAMENTO, CA 95834
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FAX (916) 319-2157
MARTIN.CALDERON@NSM.CA.GOV
...of Santa Bar...
...aced a surprising burst
...four albums along with con...
...are country.
...er surprise, though, was that he had any later
...ers at all. He suffered from diabetes and arterial dis-



Who leaked draft opinion on abortion?

Supreme Court says its internal investigation has failed to identify who released the controversial ruling last year. NATION, A5

U.S. moves to avoid debt crisis

START YOUR DAY HERE

Good morning!

Cool fact: Sloths can hold their breath for up to 40 minutes.

TODAY IN HISTORY

1429

Joan of Arc entered the besieged city of Orleans lead a French victory over the English.

1945

During World War II, American soldiers liberate the Dachau concentration camp.

1967

Aretha Franklin's cover of Otis Redding's "Respect" was released as a single by Atlantic Records.

1992

A jury in Simi Valley acquitted four Los Angeles police officers of almost all state charges in the videotaped beating of motorist Rodney King the verdicts were followed by rioting in Los Angeles resulting in 5 deaths.

LOTTERY

WINNING NUMBERS

Daily 3 Afternoon: 5, 9

Daily 3 Evening: 8, 1, 1

Daily 4: 3, 4, 6, 8

Fantasy 5: 2, 17, 19, 35, 37

DAILY DERBY

1st: 4, Big Ben

2nd: 7, Eureka

3rd: 1, Gold Rush

Race time: 1:42.65

SUPER LOTTO PLUS

Star report

Smokey Robinson kisses and tells about Diana Ross

Smokey Robinson is singing like a bird about an old-school romance with Diana Ross.

The Grammy Award-winning singer-songwriter, known for Motown hits such as "Tracks of My Tears" and The Temptations classic "My Girl," has revealed he had an extramarital affair with the Supremes frontwoman in the early 1960s.



Robinson



Ross

"I was married at the time," he told The Guardian in an article published Thursday. "We were working together and it just happened. But it was beautiful. She's a beautiful lady, and I love her right till today."

"She's one of my closest people," Robinson continued. "She was young and trying to get her career together. I was trying to help her. I brought her to Motown, in fact. I wasn't going after her and she wasn't going after me. It just happened."

He said the Ross affair ended after about a year.

In final show, Corden has plea for a divided America

James Corden used part of his farewell speech on Thursday's



Corden

the host. He implored his audi-

Obama, then Trump and a global pandemic. I've watched America change a lot. I've watched divisions grow and I've felt a sense of negativity boil over," said

them bad or evil. ... Look for the light, look for the joy, if you do, it's out there. That's all this show has ever been about," he said.

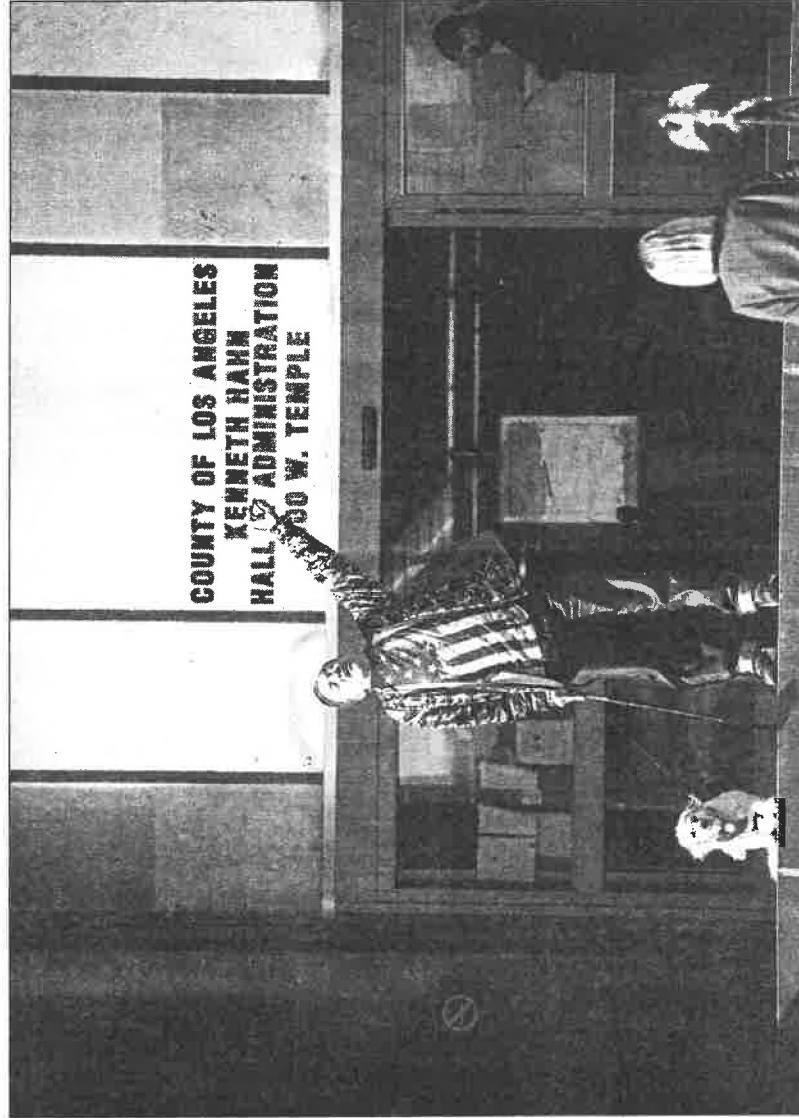
Sheeran sings and plays guitar on witness stand

Musician Ed Sheeran played guitar and sang on the stand Thursday as part of his testimony in

attempt to rebut the testimony of plaintiff's witness Alexander Stewart, a music expert.

Sheeran denied he played the chords in the way Stewart described, and played the two versions to show the difference. "It helps his argument, obviously," Sheeran said. "It works very, very, well for him, but it's

Hot shot



SARAH REINGEWIRTZ — STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

One voice: Herman Herman holds a solo protest outside the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration where the L.A. County Supervisors meet recently.

5-30-23 HHH "A DIRTY NISSER"



4
A Nigger

AGENDA

FOR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2022

Board of Supervisors

Agenda

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2022

- 52. Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds to Finance the Development of Housing for Homeless

HOLLY J. MITCHELL

Chair

Supervisor, 2nd District

HILDA L. SOLIS

Supervisor, 1st District

SHEILA KUEHL

Chair Pro Tem

Supervisor, 3rd District

JANICE HAHN

Supervisor, 4th District

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ROWLAND HEIGHTS TO LOS ANGELES
ROWLAND HEIGHTS HACIA LOS ANGELES**

5-30-2023

Speaker(s) Called:

Arnold Sachs

David Vela

Donald Harlan

Herman Herman

Karla Gonzalez

Korie Schmidt

Red Chief Hunt

Sean Starkey

Victor Franco

Pending Item(s):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 4

essor Gloria
Park to
elenos,
rts Center
a

Ridley-Thomas convicted on 7 counts in corruption case

In stunning downfall, the veteran L.A. politician is found guilty of conspiracy, bribery and fraud, and could face years in prison

— Brandenburg v. Ohio :: 395 U.S. 444 (1969) :: Justia US Supreme Court
By

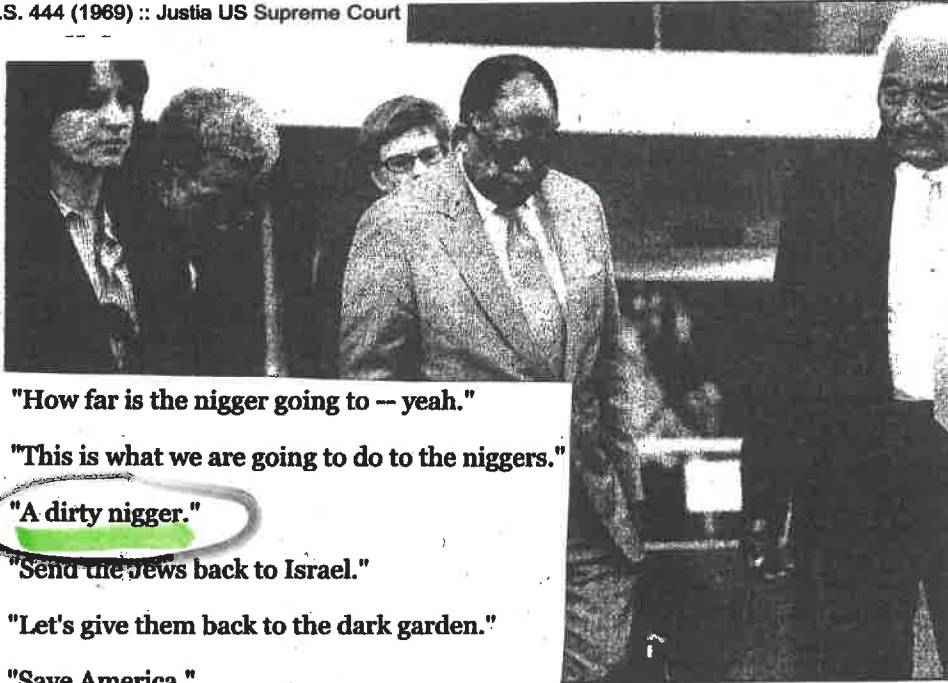
Mark Ridley-Thomas, one of Los Angeles County's most prominent politicians, was found guilty Thursday of federal corruption charges for extracting special benefits for his son from USC while voting in support of motions and a contract sought by the university.

The verdict, which jurors reached in their fifth day of deliberations, marks a devastating fall for a man who for more than 30 years was a power broker in L.A. politics and a staunch advocate for civil rights and racial justice.

Ridley-Thomas, 68, now faces the possibility of years in federal prison and the permanent loss of his seat on the L.A. City Council, from which he has been suspended for the last 17 months.

Of the 19 counts against Ridley-Thomas, jurors found him guilty of seven: conspiracy, bribery, honest services mail fraud and four counts of honest services wire fraud.

As U.S. District Judge [See Verdict, A12]

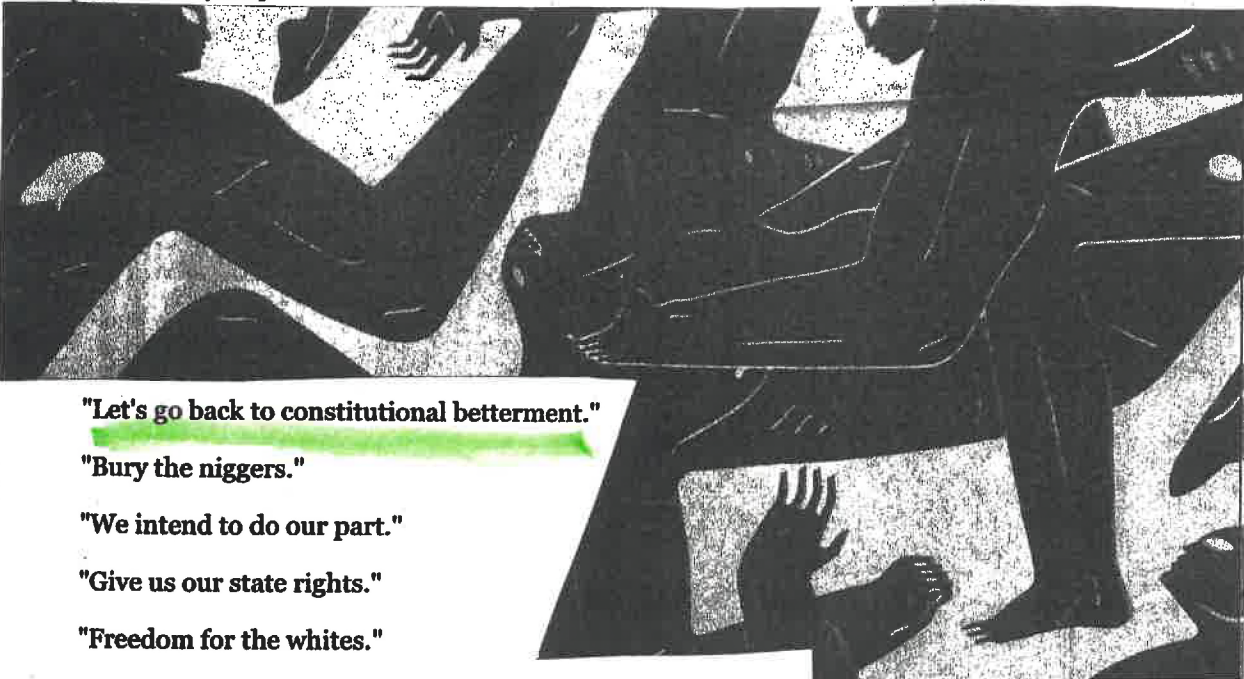


DANIA MAXWELL Los Angeles Times

THE CONVICTION of Mark Ridley-Thomas, shown leaving court Monday, is the most high-profile in a string of victories for federal prosecutors in L.A.

Was justice served?
Outcome of the trial doesn't feel that way to Black Angelenos, columnist Erika D. Smith writes. CALIFORNIA, B1

City Council seat opens
Fill-in Hutt could be reappointed; a special election is also possible to fill Ridley-Thomas' seat. CALIFORNIA, B1



"Let's go back to constitutional betterment."

"Bury the niggers."

"We intend to do our part."

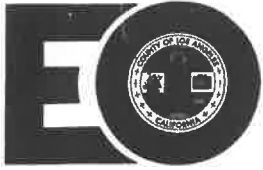
"Give us our state rights."

"Freedom for the whites."

MAY 30, 2023
FUCK YOU

LA = HHH

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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HOLLY J. MITCHELL

LINDSEY P. HORVATH

JANICE HAHN

EMRYN BARGER

January 27, 2023



Armando Herman
16310 Ladysmith St.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

Mr. Herman:

This is in response to your correspondence concerning use of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) ramp to enter the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration (KHHA) for attending meetings of the Board of Supervisors.

The ADA ramp and corresponding door can be used by anyone to enter the KHHA. Building security and staff have been instructed to let anyone into the building if they press the intercom or knock at the door. We conducted a review and found no one has been disallowed entry from that door.

Sincerely,

Joe M. Walcek
Interim Building Manager

With warm regards
from
Hilda L. Solis
Supervisor, First District

Swastika

FROM PAGE 1

after the damage to his 2004 Hyundai Elantra.

The swastika incident led to the discovery that some officers were engaging in racist and homophobic text messages, including jokes about having "gassed the Jews," urinating on a Black man and beating up a woman.

The texts featured several variations of the n-word and referred to detainees as "monkeys," "moon crickets" and "savages." So far, at least four officers have been terminated or resigned in the aftermath of the scandal. Fifteen officers had been placed on leave pending an investigation.

"I have been suing police officers for 39 years, and I have never seen anything like this," said Swaine's attorney, Jerry Steering of Newport Beach. "It never ceases to amaze me that quite often the very people entrusted by our citizens to protect us from dangerous criminals are more dangerous than the criminals."

Two former Torrance officers, Cody Weldin and Christopher Tomsic, have been charged with felony conspiracy and vandalism in the swastika incident. They are scheduled to appear in Los Angeles County Superior Court on March 29 and are awaiting a preliminary hearing.

Swaine's car was impounded, and he and two others were arrested in the early morning hours of Jan. 27, 2020, on suspicion of stealing mail from an apartment building. No charges were ever filed against Swaine.

At the time of his arrest, Swaine was with Torrance resident Robert Boman, an alleged member of a Southern California-based White

supremacist group who is facing federal charges for violent attacks at local political rallies.

Boman, an alleged member of the Rise Above Movement, is accused of attacking people at rallies in Huntington Beach and Berkeley.

Steering said Swaine, who is half-Jewish, knew Boman only as a co-worker at a South Bay restaurant. He said Swaine was not affiliated with the Rise Above Movement.

Before officers took Swaine and the two others to jail, they congratulated Boman on his political views and actions on behalf of the White supremacist cause, Steering said.

After his release from jail, Swaine picked up his

car from the tow yard and found the swastika painted on the back seat and a smiley face painted elsewhere on the car. Breakfast cereal and a protein powder had been dumped throughout the vehicle.

According to a police affidavit, the tow yard paid \$2,750 to repair the damage. But tow truck driver Christopher Dunn later told police interrogators that he witnessed Tomsic spray-painting the outside of the car. Dunn also received a text message from Weldin apologizing for the damage, according to court documents.

Messages found on the officers' cellphones led to the discovery of other officers engaging in racist and homophobic texts.

Steering alleged that Torrance police and city officials knew of the officers' alleged vandalism long before it was publicly disclosed.

"Although most police officers are well-intentioned people, none of them will rat out their fellow cop none of them," he said. "That is apparently what happened at Torrance PD."

Steering added: "The Torrance Police Department ... concealed from Kiley Swaine the fact that Tomsic and Weldin, that Torrance police officers, were the persons who had vandalized his car, and for that they should be ashamed."

Torrance's city attorney, police chief, mayor and mayor pro tem did not return requests for comment.

TORRANCE

City pays \$750K over claim police painted swastika on man's car

By Tony Saavedra
tsaavedra@scng.com

The city of Torrance has paid \$750,000 to the owner of an impounded car that allegedly was spray-painted by police with a swastika in 2020.

The payment settles a \$6 million federal lawsuit by car owner Kiley Swaine, who did not learn of the alleged involvement of two former Torrance police officers until nearly two years

SWASTIKA » PAGE 4



LOS ANGELES POLICE

SERGEANT
ANDY GARCIA
SERIAL NO. 27045

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ANNADENNISE H. BRIZ
LIEUTENANT
UNIT COMMANDER

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
Alex Villanueva, Sheriff
County of Los Angeles

Valley Tribune

Thursday MARCH 16, 2023

AN EDITION OF THE REGISTER



the country's first black president. No less troubling is the defendant's second statement imploring others to "shoot the nig," lest the "country [be] fkd for another 4 years+" because "never in history" has a black person "done ANYTHING right." There are many unstable individuals in this nation to whom assault weapons and other firearms are readily available, some of whom might believe that they were doing the nation a service were they to follow Bagdasarian's commandment. There is nevertheless insufficient evidence that either statement constituted a threat or would be construed by a reasonable person as a genuine threat by Bagdasarian against Obama.

[5] When our law punishes words, we must examine the surrounding circumstances to discern the significance of those words' utterance, but must not distort or embellish their plain meaning so that the law may reach them. Here, the meaning of the words is absolutely plain. They do not constitute a threat and do not fall within the offense punished by the statute. In *Watts*, the Supreme Court reversed a conviction under a presidential threat statute. 394 U.S. at 705-06. The defendant there had said, "[a]nd now I have already received my draft classification as 1-A and I have got to report for my physical this Monday coming. I am not going. If they ever make me carry a rifle the first man I want to get in my sights is L.B.J." *Id.* at 706. The Court held that "we must interpret the language Congress chose 'against the background of a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wideopen, and that it may well include vehement, caustic, and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials'"; adding that "[t]he language of the political arena . . . is often vituperative, abusive, and inexact." *Id.* at 708 (citations omitted).

The Government argues that among the relevant elements of the factual context is that the defendant's messages were anonymous, posted only under the screen name "californ-



Opinion of the Court

form, and context, no factor is dispositive, and it is necessary to evaluate all the circumstances of the speech, including what was said, where it was said, and how it was said.

The “content” of Westboro’s signs plainly relates to broad issues of interest to society at large, rather than matters of “purely private concern.” *Dun & Bradstreet, supra*, at 759. The placards read “God Hates the USA/Thank God for 9/11,” “America is Doomed,” “Don’t Pray for the USA,” “Thank God for IEDs,” “Fag Troops,” “Semper Fi Fags,” “God Hates Fags,” “Maryland Taliban,” “Fags Doom Nations,” “Not Blessed Just Cursed,” “Thank God for Dead Soldiers,” “Pope in Hell,” “Priests Rape Boys,” “You’re Going to Hell,” and “God Hates You.” App. 3781–3787. While these messages may fall short of refined social or political commentary, the issues they highlight—the political and moral conduct of the United States and its citizens, the fate of our Nation, homosexuality in the military, and scandals involving the Catholic clergy—are matters of public import. The signs certainly convey Westboro’s position on those issues, in a manner designed, unlike the private speech in *Dun & Bradstreet*, to reach as broad a public audience as possible. And even if a few of the signs—such as “You’re Going to Hell” and “God Hates You”—were viewed as containing messages related to Matthew Snyder or the Snyders specifically, that would not change the fact that the overall thrust and dominant theme of Westboro’s demonstration spoke to broader public issues.

Apart from the content of Westboro’s signs, Snyder contends that the “context” of the speech—its connection with his son’s funeral—makes the speech a matter of private rather than public concern. The fact that Westboro spoke in connection with a funeral, however, cannot by itself transform the nature of Westboro’s speech. Westboro’s signs, displayed on public land next to a public

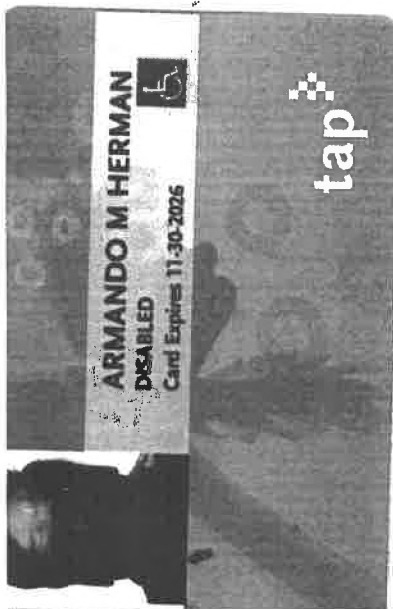
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Supervisor, First District

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SHEILA KUEHL
Supervisor, Third District

JANICE HAHN
Supervisor, Fourth District

KATHRYN BARGER
Supervisor, Fifth District



WIKIPEDIA

Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire

Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U.S. 568 (1942),^[1] is a United States Supreme Court case in which the Court articulated the fighting words doctrine, a limitation of the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech.

Contents

- Background
 - Alternate views
- Opinion of the Court
- Subsequent case law
- See also
- References
- Further reading
- External links

Background

On April 6, 1940,^[2] Walter Chaplinsky, a Jehovah's Witness, was using the public sidewalk as a pulpit in downtown Rochester, passing out pamphlets and calling organized religion a "racket." After a large crowd had begun blocking the roads and generally causing a scene, a police officer removed Chaplinsky to take him to police headquarters. Upon seeing the town marshal (who had returned to the scene after warning Chaplinsky earlier to keep it down and avoid causing a commotion), Chaplinsky attacked the marshal verbally. He was then arrested. The complaint against Chaplinsky stated that he shouted: "You are a God-damned racketeer" and "a damned Fascist". Chaplinsky admitted that he said the words charged in the complaint, with the exception of the name of the deity.

For this, he was charged and convicted under a New Hampshire statute forbidding intentionally offensive speech directed at others in a public place. Under New Hampshire's Offensive Conduct law (chap. 378, para. 2 of the NH. Public Laws) it is illegal for anyone to address "any offensive, derisive or annoying word to anyone who is lawfully in any street or public place ... or to call him by an offensive or derisive name."

Chaplinsky appealed the fine he was assessed, claiming that the law was "vague" and that it infringed upon his First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment rights to free speech.

Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire



Supreme Court of the United States

Argued February 5, 1942
Decided March 9, 1942

Full case name *Chaplinsky v. State of New Hampshire*

Citations 315 U.S. 568 (<https://supreme.justia.com/us/315/568/case.html>) (more)
62 S. Ct. 766; 86 L. Ed. 1031; 1942 U.S. LEXIS 851

Case history

Appeal from the New Hampshire Supreme Court

Holding

A criminal conviction for causing a breach of the peace through the use of "fighting words" does not violate the Free Speech guarantee of the First Amendment.

Court membership

Chief Justice
Harlan F. Stone

Associate Justices

Owen Roberts · Hugo Black
Stanley F. Reed · Felix Frankfurter

William O. Douglas · Frank Murphy

James F. Byrnes · Robert H. Jackson

Case opinion

Majority

BAUTISTA v. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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No. B219035.

- [View Case](#)
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190 Cal.App.4th 869 (2010)

EMIR BAUTISTA, Plaintiff and Appellant, v. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES et al., Defendants and Respondents.

Court of Appeals of California, Second District, Division Seven.

November 9, 2010.

Attorney(s) appearing for the Case
Lackie Dammeier & McGill, Russell M. Perry and Michael A. McGill,

Lawrence Beach Allen & Choi, Paul B. Beach and Scott E. Caron, for Respondents.

OPINION
PERLUSS, P. J.—

Emir Bautista was terminated as a sworn peace officer by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) for engaging in a personal relationship with a known prostitute and heroin addict in violation of the Department's prohibited-association policy. On appeal Bautista challenges the trial court's denial of his petition for writ of mandate seeking to reverse the decision of the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission (Commission) approving his discharge and the court's order granting summary judgment for the Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca on Bautista's federal civil rights claim (42 U.S.C. § 1983) (section 1983). Bautista contends the Department's prohibited-association policy, as applied to him, violated his right to freedom of association under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, as well as his statutorily protected federal civil rights. We affirm.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND



County of Los Angeles
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
Alex Villanueva, Sheriff

ANNADENNISE H. BRIZ
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from
Hilda L. Solis
Supervisor, First District*