

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD  
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING REPORT  
August 21, 2013, 2:00 p.m.  
Stephen P. Clark Government Center, 111 NW 1st Street, Miami, FL 33128  
Board of County Commission Chambers**

**Attendance:**

CRB Members: See Roll Call attached

CRB Staff: Amy Carswell, Edward Harris

Guests: Lorena Ashoka; Carol Brown; William Armbrister; Renita Holmes; Ruth Jeann Noel; Cedric McMinn; Marcus Dixon; Mary Cowart; Sean Nixon.

The CRB General Membership Meeting was called to order by the chair, Dr. Watler Richardson.

The Roll Call was taken. Fourteen members were present. A quorum was achieved later in the meeting when twenty members were present.

**1. Welcome and Introductions**

Dr. Richardson, CRB Chair stated:. It is my pleasure to welcome you to one of the most important sessions that we have had, and perhaps will have, as we talk about issues that concern not only our community, but communities across this nation. Let us begin with a Moment of Silence, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

Dr. Richardson described the CRB responsibilities, mission and membership. We represent most of the different constituencies in the County, including the LGBT community. We will continue to have that kind of diversity in order to adequately address inter-group conflicts.

**2. Opening Remarks:**

Dr. Richardson said: All of us are aware of the fact that last year the tragic death of Trayvon Martin raised questions about how communities respond to issues involving black teens. The CRB has been working for over a year to bring community groups and leaders together to implement plans to address the concerns raised as a result of the killing of Trayvon Martin. With the support of the BCC, most particularly Commissioners Barbara Jordan and Xavier Suarez, the CRB has been working to implement an action plan to promote non-violence and community empowerment in response to the Trayvon Martin case. The high level of public interest generated by the case and the verdict has presented us an opportunity to engage the community around some of the issues that are of major concern. People have indicated that they would like to be involved in issues of bigotry, inequity and profiling that are pervasive community relations tensions that need to be addressed. The CRB is working pro-actively to engage the community in discussions about actions that may be undertaken to address these problems. We believe that the CRB can help to inspire inter-group conversations and dialogue needed to inform, empower and protect our community going forward.

**3. Proposed Next Steps for Community Action**

**Proposed U.S. End Racial Profiling Act and Voting Rights Act**

Dr. Richardson introduced the Honorable Frederica Wilson, U.S. House of Representatives Florida District 24

Congresswoman Frederica Wilson said: I see so many role models in the audience. I am so happy to see Ms. Sabrina Fulton, who is such a wonderful role model for this nation, as it relates to mothers of murdered children. Ms. Fulton, you stand as a textbook example as the mother of a murdered child; your poise, what you say, how you say it. When you speak, it is as if God is speaking for you. Our State Representative, Cynthia Stafford is also here. She is doing her part in Tallahassee to help us deal with these issues. As Dr. Richardson was speaking, I said to myself, if we do not as a nation understand that the African-American boy is different from any other species in human kind, we are just spinning our wheels. We must treat them differently; we must invest our resources in them and lift them up; because through all of the adversity we have crushed their spirits. They cannot feel good about themselves.

Children who cannot envision their future do not value their lives, and if they do not value their lives, they do not value other people's lives. The federal government has not given up on the Trayvon Martin case. Tips are coming in every day, as it relates to the trial, racial profiling, and previous calls that Mr. Zimmerman made to the police, the fact that the jury was supposed to be sequestered, but members of the jury were receiving visits from friends and family, and two of the ladies' husbands were attorneys. Sanford is one of the last vestiges of racism. In a small southern town like Sanford, you have a small clique of people working for the judiciary, and Mr. Zimmerman's father was a judge. Also, there is a video of Mr. Zimmerman speaking with the police after he killed Trayvon, which shows that his face was intact, and moments later, his nose was busted. The Justice Department is reviewing this case to determine how Trayvon Martin's civil rights were abridged. We are also working on a bill to address racial profiling. The people who are racially profiled more than anyone else are African-American boys and men. This bill addresses police and racial profiling. My suggestion for African-American teens is to lift them up through programs like the 5000 role models of excellence. I am asking each pastor, and rabbi to give us four members from their congregation to participate in mentoring these boys. When you say to a young black boy you can be somebody, it is like magic. But the resources of the school system are limited. We need to ensure that every boy in this community participates. I am calling a meeting with the superintendents of schools, and we will see what we can do to change the perception that these young men have of themselves. We made them think that it is acceptable to wear their pants around their hips, and that it is acceptable to want to be a thug. We've got to change that perception. We are afraid of them. We do not need to be afraid of them; we need to lift them up. When the President said "I could have been Trayvon Martin 35 years ago", I started jumping up and down because I was so happy.

As for the voting rights act, we are working on legislation in Congress to replace what the Supreme Court removed. However, we have the Tea Party members in Congress who are opposed to this. Last year, I started a movement as Vice Chair of the Democratic Party for people to vote absentee. When they started saying that people needed a special ID card to vote absentee, I gave the example of Florida, which is one of the few states that allows people to vote absentee without a special reason. Prior to 1998, in order to vote absentee in Florida, you had to have a justification. Some people say that they do not want to vote absentee, because others can steal their vote. When you vote absentee, they put your name on a website, and you can track your ballot. Why stand in line, when you can vote absentee? When the President ran the first time, the lines were just as long as when he ran the second time; we had 12 voting days prior to the election, but the lines were still long. My suggestion is when you have early voting, have all of the voting booths open, and all of the precincts open. I also suggested that suggested that they separate the ballots by language.

#### **Florida "Stand Your Ground" Legislation**

Dr. Richardson introduced the Honorable Cynthia Stafford, Florida House of Representatives District 109.

Representative Stafford said: We have a problem in this State, and in this nation. Our young black boys do not feel like citizens but like targets, particularly in light of what happened to Trayvon. Black parents have to teach their boys that they have to be careful and conscious when they are around the police and other people. That is no way to live. We have to let our black boys know that we value them and that they matter. It makes you wonder have we really come that far; has the dream been realized or has it been deferred. In Tallahassee last year, Senator Dwight Bullard and I sponsored a bill that says you cannot be the initial aggressor and invoke the "Stand your Ground" law. Right now "Stand your Ground" is based on a reasonable belief; and that is a dangerous basis to ground a law. In a nutshell the bill provides that you cannot start a fight, and then invoke "Stand your Ground". Thank you, Dr. Richardson, for inviting me to this important meeting, and any guidance you can give us will be appreciated.

Dr. Richardson introduced Sean Nixon, from the Office of Florida State Senator Dwight Bullard, District 39.

Shawn Nixon said: I am here on behalf of Senator Dwight Bullard who is currently out of town. I have a brief statement with respect to the "Stand your Ground" law. The Senator has received a lot of attention with respect to this law, but there has not been enough momentum to move this in Tallahassee. "Thank you for the opportunity to address you today. We have seen in our local, State and national headlines the

chilling reaction that many people had to the Zimmerman trial and its verdict. It has served as a lightning rod to people throughout this country and as a wake-up call for all of those who want to see a more just and equal criminal justice system. For those who may be frustrated by the current state of the "Stand our Ground" law and its impact on our society, I want to ask you to please continue to channel that energy into positive action. We are making significant strides and must continue the fight so that Trayvon Martin's story and others like his can be heard through our collective efforts to create solutions and not new dilemmas or frustrations." To that end, Senator Bullard is pleased to announce that in collaboration with the Democratic Black Caucus of Florida, the ACLU, the Florida Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, they will be touring the State on a Florida Speaks tour, from September 2013 to February 2014. The purpose of doing this is to allow people, in person, or by submitting documentation, to present their grievances and concerns with respect to racial profiling, the "Stand your Ground" law, the school-to-prison pipeline, and lack of equal access to healthcare. The purpose of this tour is to gather information to present to the legislature and the Governor to agree on actionable goals to remedy some of these concerns. In addition, Senator Bullard is re-introducing legislation to reform the "Stand your Ground" law. He is also working with the Dream Defenders on zero-tolerance policies in schools. It is his hope that through our collective efforts we can reach positive solutions to address some of these very challenging circumstances.

Dr. Richardson introduced Sabrina Fulton, mother of Trayvon Martin and representative of the Martin/Fulton Family:

Ms. Fulton said: I always feel right at home when I come back to the County. As you know I am a County employee. It is easy for me to come home and speak about my community. Even though I am travelling around the country, it is very important for me to represent my community. Regarding "Stand your Ground", if you do not learn anything else through my experience, I would like for you to learn this: Don't wait until it is at your front door. Don't wait until your son does not come home from the store. Don't wait until you are unable to see your son go to the prom, go to college, get married, have children. I want to touch your heart; I want you to feel my heart. I want you to understand what I am saying so that you don't make the same mistake. Because I feel like it was a mistake for me as a parent not to know anything about the "Stand your Ground" law. I learned about the "Stand your Ground" law the hard way. That's why I am adamant about speaking to groups about this law, and I am speaking to everyone who has a heart beating within their chest. It's a horrible lesson to learn. I cannot bring February 26, 2012 back, which means that I cannot bring my son back, and that I am going to miss out on a great deal from his life. He was only 17 years old. At that age, you think like a teenager. Trayvon had no knowledge of what was going on around him. He did not know anything about racial profiling. He grew up in Miami around African-Americans, Latinos, and this is what he was a product of. I just want to make you understand that this law does not benefit anyone. When you are able to shoot someone and justify it, because it is all about perception; it has to do with what is in someone's head. Today it was my son; tomorrow it may be yours. Thank you.

### **Questions and Answers**

Dr. Richardson asked the CRB members if they have any questions for the speakers?

Edward Shohat, CRB member said: Ms. Fulton, I want to tell you that we are not waiting, and we are working very hard on the "Stand your Ground" laws. Representative Stafford, I listened carefully to what you had to say. I am a Criminal Defense Lawyer, and Ms. Jackson and I are the co-chairs of the Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Committee. Your bill focuses on the initiator of the events that lead to the assertion of the "Stand your Ground" law; however, it seems to me that there needs to be a component in the legislation that prohibits an individual who leaves a position of safety, from asserting the benefits of the "Stand your Ground" law. My personal belief is that this law should be taken off the books.

Representative Stafford said: Actually you have helped me craft some language for this bill. I am still open to assistance to craft the best law possible. I will also need your help to get this bill on the agenda of the Criminal Justice sub-committee. Thank you for offering your assistance.

Congresswoman Wilson said: It was clear to me that Ms. Corey, the State Attorney who prosecuted this case, would have modified the “Stand your Ground” law in a similar fashion to what Representative Stafford and Mr. Shohat are proposing. During the trial, the key issue was who was screaming for help. If you have a gun you don’t scream because that gun empowers you to shoot. The person who was screaming for help was Trayvon. Afterwards there was instant silence. However, the prosecution did not bring this point up. The case was lost when they selected the jury.

### **Youth Action and the School-to-Prison Pipeline**

Dr. Richardson introduced Ciara Taylor, Political Director, the Dream Defenders.

Ms. Taylor said: Across the state of Florida, youth of color, LGBT students and students with disabilities are being pushed from the schools at an alarming rate. Out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, arrests, and the inappropriate use of the Baker Act are keeping students from where they belong. These young people are fighting to have their voices heard and to contribute to a safer and more effective educational environment. The Miami-Dade School District has made serious improvements to their policies that should be commended, including reducing the use of suspensions for minor misbehavior and implementing positive behavioral interventions. But these practices have not reached our most valuable schools and communities. A handful of elementary, middle school, and high school students still make up more than half of the outdoor suspensions in the District. In the County, black students are three times more likely to have outdoor suspensions than their white peers, and studies have shown that these disparities are not due to differences in behavior, but rather to differences in responses by adults. Despite State and local laws prohibiting it, students are turned away from school when they can’t afford the right uniform, for being late to class, or for talking back to a teacher. Miami-Dade has seen significant decreases in school-based arrests; however, recent decisions to increase police presence and visibility in schools threaten to derail that progress. These tactics are not making students safer and are ineffective. There are proven alternatives, such as restorative justice, that at a fraction of the price could address the root causes of youth misbehavior.

Ruth Noel said: I am with Power U – Center for Social Change. A lot of the young people and students are criminalized; students are getting suspended for level 1 and 2 infractions, they are getting arrested and are getting pushed out. Since 2009 Power U has been trying to solve this issue. We’ve conducted research and have partnered with lawyers. In Philadelphia and Chicago, the school districts have used restorative justice. Instead of pushing students out, they bring students together to start a healing process. They have created Peace Circles with students, teachers and mentors. We want teachers and administrators to be trained on restorative justice practices. We have been working with the School Board to develop partnerships. Keep the students in schools, so that they do not end up in prisons.

Ciara Taylor said: We have two sets of recommendations. We have local recommendations to end the school-to-prison pipeline, and this should begin at the School Board or School Superintendent’s level. We are requesting a meaningful inclusion of youth to develop discipline policy; funding for training in restorative justice; and the enforcement of policies that would prohibit suspensions for minor category 1 and 2 behaviors in all of Miami-Dade public schools. We would like to reduce the police presence in schools, and train teachers and police who interact with students on age-appropriate discipline. For State-wide recommendations, we are requesting the passage of Trayvon’s law. At the Capitol, this past month, we asked for three issues to be addressed under Trayvon’s law: the “Stand your Ground” law, racial profiling, and the school-to-prison pipeline.

Dr. Richardson asked Ms. Taylor to consult with Edward Shohat and Vickie Smith Jackson, the co-chairs of the CRB Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Committee. We are working on restorative justice already. Please meet with them, so that we can make your agenda our agenda.

Ciera Taylor stated: We are also collaborating with Senator Bullard on our school-to-prison pipeline bill.

### **Federal Investigation of Civil Rights Violations and Hate Crimes**

Dr. Richardson introduced Robyn Roy from the United States Attorney’s Office, Department of Justice.

Robyn Roy said: I want to extend my gratitude to you and the members of the CRB for inviting me to this event. I also want to extend my thanks to Ms. Veronica Harold James who is an Assistant United States

Attorney here in Florida in the District Attorney's Office. I am on the Criminal Civil Rights Section, and was recently named the point of contact for civil rights violations and hate crimes. I wanted to share with you the office's commitment to promote and advocate justice when there is injustice. The Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, is taking a very close look at the Trayvon Martin case. The department is reviewing the case in conjunction with the Middle District of Florida, which is where the events occurred. There is much work to be done, not only in uplifting and educating our youth, but also to have effective legislation, and to enforce the laws that are already on the books. In my department, we look at every matter that comes in, within the confines of the law and the facts of the case.

### **Questions and Answers**

Dr. Richardson invited the CRB members to ask questions of the presenters.

Wilfredo Ruiz, CRB member said: A few weeks ago, the members of the Muslim community met with the Heads of the federal law enforcement departments operating in South Florida. There is a general perception that the Department of Justice and State Attorneys are reluctant to prosecute hate crimes, because there is a heavier burden of proof. How is the United States Department of Justice addressing this perception?

Robyn Roy said: I hope that we will be able to change that perception. Our US Attorney in Miami, Wilfredo Ferrer, is right now speaking with staff in connection with a violence reduction initiative, and that includes building a better, more effective community relationship, as well as acting pro-actively in the schools to educate students. As prosecutors we always have the burden to prove the case. There is no reluctance to prosecute cases of that nature if the facts so require, and the laws support it. We will work with the community to change that perception.

Dr. Larry Capp, CRB member said: Thank you Congresswoman Wilson for your leadership pertaining to this effort. I am pleased to hear that you are working with Congressman John Conyers on legislation to end racial profiling, because that is the most important thing that we can do at the national level to prevent these types of incidents from happening in the future. It is wonderful that the President has spoken out, but he is the exception; the experience of Trayvon Martin is the rule. My understanding is that the bill was introduced many years ago, after 9/11 initially, but it has never gotten out of committee. I've e-mailed our senator and yourself asking for support. Is the Caucus working with you to obtain more co-sponsors for this bill?

Congresswoman Wilson said: You are doing the right thing by e-mailing. The entire membership of the Congressional Black Caucus has signed on, and we are working on obtaining the support of the Democratic Caucus. The racial profiling bill has to pass in the Senate, which has no African-American members. I testified before the Senate, because this is one of the main causes of mistreatment and murders of black youth in our community. When most of us went to school, we had vocational classes for children who did not want to go to college. When our children graduated from high school, they had a trade. When we became integrated, the organizations began to accuse the federal government of tracking the children. The federal government then got rid of the vocational classes, and introduced high-stakes testing. As result, a lot of the kids who drop out of school do not have a trade, and you cannot go to the armed forces without a high school diploma. Then they begin hanging out with like-minded children, and get in trouble. This is what we did to our children. Now, we should go back and reinstitute in our schools vocational education so that when our children graduate they will have a trade.

Herman Martinez, CRB member, said: Representative Stafford, in my community of immigrants we were very disappointed with the verdict in the Trayvon Martin case. Zimmerman created the situation. It is painful. We would like to see our communities free of violence, but our government is spending so much money on war, and taking money from schools. The Hispanic and immigrant community is ready to work with you towards this goal. We do not want to see another person get killed just because someone perceived them as a threat. In Homestead, we made an effort to prove that the police had been chasing Latinos because of the way they looked. We proved it, but no one listened to us.

Representative Stafford said: Thank you for your commitment. It will take all of us to address this issue. Our black boys have to face so much just by being; they are automatically assumed to be criminal and violent. How do we dismantle that perception? Congresswoman Wilson, thank you for your comments. We have just passed a bill this past year to reinstitute the vocational educational track in schools.

Congresswoman Wilson said: Yes, but in this bill that you passed, the children still have to pass the FCAT. And the FCAT is the culprit; it has destroyed millions of black children. What they are now trying to do in Congress is to grade the schools from A through F, and I am fighting this every day. This does not apply to private schools, and it has destroyed a lot of young children.

Representative Stafford said: This bill de-emphasizes FCAT for the vocational track. I don't believe the testing should be punitive but diagnostic. Our children are suffering disproportionately. We all can play a role in ending these practices, and we will do it together.

Dr. Richardson said: The Office of Community Advocacy includes several boards. The Director of Black Affairs Board is here today.

Retha Boone, Director, Black Affairs Advisory Board, said: My Board Chair is out of town and could not be here today. I want to recognize the CRB, and thank Amy Carswell for organizing this meeting. I also want to thank Congresswoman Wilson, particularly for her remarks on vocational education, because when the children graduate, they do not have the skills to succeed. Minority children need to be bilingual in order to succeed in this economy. We are engaging in some self-examination and we are going to have a symposium next month to examine some of these issues.

Reinaldo Valdes, CRB Vice Chair, said: Thank you Congresswoman Wilson and Representative Stafford for your support, and the Dream Defenders for standing up for the rest of the children. We have to take responsibility for our children. Black children have always been at a disadvantage; they know that they are being profiled; they know that if they have a chance to graduate they will have a hard time getting a job, and raising their children. Our children need our support.

Dr. George Yap, CRB member, said: I have listened carefully to Congresswoman Wilson and to Representative Stafford, and I agree with them that vocational education is very important. I have the largest company in Liberty City, and I employ ex-convicts. People who are given a second chance can be the best employees. A lot of the children who do not graduate from school are very smart. We just need to give them the opportunity to learn skills.

### **Enhancing Public Trust in Police and the Criminal Justice System**

Dr. Richardson said: Our being here today is as a result of the Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Committee. They have been working on the Trayvon Martin case for the past year. This is part of a well thought-out plan. Our final two speakers are Ms. Jackson and Mr. Shohat.

Vickie Smith Jackson, CRB Secretary, said: The Committee has been working extensively to be proactive as it pertains to criminal justice and law enforcement in Miami-Dade and as it affects all residents of the County. Through outreach activities and input from youth, community and religious leaders, community-based organizations and government decision-makers, we have developed recommendations for reducing tensions and enhancing community relations. The recommendations include the following:

- Convene community dialogues to gather input and create consensus on actions that may be undertaken to reduce tensions, enhance police and community relations and prevent and reduce violence;
- Encourage County and city elected officials to issue statements delineating their unequivocal support for the safety and security of members of the public and of law enforcement personnel;
- Analyze the recent police shootings of unarmed civilians for the purpose of determining if lessons could be learned and possible policies and legislative change could be implemented;
- When police shoot an unarmed civilian, or when a police-involved shooting or other violent crime raises community tensions a community briefing should be convened to provide information and to allow leaders to share insights on what can be done to improve relations, and provide an opportunity for questions and comments from residents;

- Engage police leadership to improve the release of information to the public and to the media by Public Information Officers;
- Renew community involvement in violence suppression activities such as the gun buy-backs and Gun Bounty program, and the Hot Spot campaign, which calls for anonymous reporting of criminal and suspicious activities;
- Police departments should improve and expedite investigations of homicides and police-involved shootings, and should have command-level liaisons and area commanders who reach out to the community when violent events occur, to address community concerns, and to educate the community;
- Law enforcement agencies should create a concrete set of guidelines for cases where officers fire at unarmed civilians;
- Law enforcement agencies should educate the community about the process for lodging complaints about the activities of law enforcement, and to ensure that the process is fair and effective.

These are some of the recommendations that we have developed and implemented. They were taken from our Action Plan to promote non-violence, which was presented to the Board of County Commissioners in December 2012.

Edward Shohat, CRB member, said: For those of you who are new to the process, let me explain how our Committee works. We worked very hard following the killing of Trayvon Martin to reduce tensions in the community and to promote non-violence. Before that we were focused on racial profiling and police-involved shootings. The way we go about our business is to hold meetings at the Government Center, in which we invite the members of the public and constituent organizations to come and meet with us. The Department of Justice has recently released a report finding serious problems with the handling of police-involved shootings by the City of Miami Police Department, and calling for the City of Miami's investigatory process into police-involved shootings to be placed under the supervision of a federal judge. Our Committee believes that it is our responsibility to closely monitor these cases. We recently had a meeting with State Attorney Katherine Fernandez Rundle, in which it was decided that the Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Committee, and the CRB were the appropriate, on-going, countywide mechanism for focusing on resolution of the various issues inherent in police-involved shootings. Therefore, right now on our plate are the issues of police-involved shootings, racial profiling, and the "Stand your Ground" law.

### **Community Dialogue on Race**

Dr. Richardson introduced Dr. Helen McGuire, CRB member, who will read some comments on behalf of CRB member Ronald Fulton who had to leave the meeting.

Dr. McGuire read the following statement: "The CRB is working with the Miami Conference of Christians and Jews, the Museum of Science and others to facilitate community dialogues on the topic of race. Miami-Dade is a diverse County blessed with an exciting array of people and cultures. Yet, many believe that our diversity has separated us into divided and alienated communities. But, are we so different? Miami-Dade County residents have a unique opportunity to engage with each other around the award-winning museum exhibit: "Race. Are we so different?" The exhibit will open in Miami in December 2013. The Miami-Dade County Community Relations Board is working with other community partners to utilize the exhibit as a tool for awareness, education, and understanding. The CRB will bring together individuals and organizations that are committed to building bridges between the diverse populations in our community. The dialogues will involve people in a series of discussions that explore issues related to race. These Talking Circles will allow people to share their own experiences and explore the impact that our different cultures, nationalities, religions, languages and other attributes have had in our lives. The dialogues are intended to provide a safe space for people to come together to explore the ways that we define ourselves, and the characteristics that divide us, and those that unite us. The goal is to foster greater understanding of what makes us different and appreciation for the opportunities presented by those things that unite us. If you would like to get involved, please contact the CRB at (305) 375-5730.

### **Summary**

Dr. Richardson said: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have had a very lively discussion today. We have attempted to inform the community about issues that affect us gravely. As many of you may know, the

Trayvon Martin case is not the only case to have created tension in this community recently. We also have the tazing of a young man in Miami-Beach, who eventually passed away. There will be a community conversation tonight on this case, and I would like to invite members of our board and members of our community to participate. The event is called peace for REEFA. It will be held at 6:45 p.m. at the Performing Arts Exchange, 337 SW 8<sup>th</sup> St., Miami 33130. We encourage you to be there. I've been told that there has been some tension among some Latino communities, but I have not been able to verify that information.

#### 4. New Business

Dr. Richardson asked the CRB members if they have any other announcements to make?

Reinaldo Valdes said: The Downtown Bay Forum is having Carlos Migoya to address the issue of the request for funds for Jackson Hospital, at noon on August 28, 2013, at Temple Israel on 19<sup>th</sup> St, and NE 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.

Marjory York, CRB member, said: Please join us for "Diversity on the Federal Bench", a free event, to be held on Tuesday August 27<sup>th</sup> at 6 p.m. on the Wolfson Campus. The Peace Poll event has had to be cancelled.

Maritza Lopez, CRB member said: I am a Crimes Victims Advocate. We have a national day to remember victims of murder. This year it will be held at Tropical Park on September 25<sup>th</sup>. Everyone is invited.

Rev. Richardson: I would like to thank Ms. Amy Carswell for all the work she has done to organize this event. To all of our speakers, thank you for being here. I was very fortunate to be at the March on Washington in August of 1963. This reminds me of where the country was back then.

#### 5. Adjourn:

Dr. Richardson adjourned the meeting at 4:03 p.m.

	<b>MEMBERS</b>	<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>LATE</b>	<b>ABSENT</b>
2	<i>Dr. Larry Capp</i>	x		
3	<i>Lyse Cuellar-Vidal</i>			x
4	<i>Priscilla Dames-Blake</i>	x		
5	<i>Valerie Lynn Davis-Bailey</i>			x
6	<i>Michell Dunaj Lucking</i>			X
7	<i>Ronald Fulton</i>	x		
8	<i>Rev. Eddie Gervais</i>	x		
9	<i>Martha Gonzalez-Rovirosa</i>	x		
10	<i>Ahmed Kabani</i>	x		



11	<i>Harlene Kennedy</i>			X
12	<i>Maritza Lopez</i>	X		
13	<i>Herman Martinez</i>	X		
14	<i>Lovette McGill</i>			X
15	<i>Dr. Helen Lawrence McGuire</i>	X		
16	<i>Dr. Walter Richardson</i>	X		
17	<i>Wilfredo Ruiz</i>	X		
18	<i>Brian Siegal</i>	X		
19	<i>Rabbi Solomon Schiff</i>	X		
20	<i>Edward Shohat</i>	X		
21	<i>Vickie M. Smith Jackson</i>	X		
22	<i>Farzana M. Tapia</i>			X
23	<i>Adam Tavakoly</i>	X		
24	<i>Reinaldo Valdes</i>	X		
25	<i>Dr. Harold A. Vieux</i>	X		
26	<i>L. George Yap</i>	X		
27	<i>Marjorie York</i>	X		
28				