

Key events since George Floyd's arrest and death

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — A timeline of key events that began with George Floyd's arrest on May 25, 2020, by four police officers in Minneapolis:

May 25 — Minneapolis police officers respond to a call shortly after 8 p.m. about a possible forgery at a corner grocery and encounter a Black man later identified as George Floyd, who struggles and ends up handcuffed and face-down in the street. Officer Derek Chauvin uses his knee to pin Floyd's neck for about nine minutes while bystanders shout at him to stop. Bystander video shows Floyd crying "I can't breathe" multiple times before going limp. He's pronounced dead at a hospital.

May 26 — Police issue a statement saying Floyd died after a "medical incident," and that he physically resisted and appeared to be in medical distress. Minutes later, bystander video is posted online. Police release another state-

ment saying the FBI will help investigate. Chauvin and three other officers — Thomas Lane, J. Kueng and Tou Thao — are fired. Protests begin.

May 27 — Mayor Jacob Frey calls for criminal charges against Chauvin. Protests lead to unrest in Minneapolis, with some people looting and starting fires. Protests spread to other cities.

May 28 — Gov. Tim Walz activates the Minnesota National Guard. That night, police abandon the 3rd Precinct station as protesters overtake it and set it on fire.

May 29 — Chauvin is arrested and charged with third-degree murder and manslaughter. President Donald Trump tweets about "thugs" in Minneapolis protests and warns: "When the looting starts, the shooting starts." Protests turn violent again in Minneapolis and some other cities.

May 30 — Trump tries to walk back his tweet.

Protests continue around the country and sometimes turn violent.

May 31 — Walz says Attorney General Keith Ellison will lead prosecutions in Floyd's death and the nationwide protests continue.

June 1 — The county medical examiner finds that Floyd's heart stopped as police restrained him and compressed his neck, noting Floyd had underlying health issue and listing fentanyl and methamphetamine use as "other significant conditions."

June 2 — Minnesota's Department of Human Rights launches a civil rights investigation into the Minneapolis Police Department.

June 3 — Ellison files a tougher second-degree murder charge against Chauvin and charges the other three officers who were involved in Floyd's arrest.

June 4 — The first of multiple funeral services for Floyd is held in Min-

neapolis.

June 5 — Minneapolis bans chokeholds by police,

the first of many changes to be announced in coming months, including an overhaul of the police department's use-of-force policy.

June 6 — Massive, peaceful protests happen nationwide to demand police reform. Services are held for Floyd in Raeford, North Carolina, near his birthplace.

June 7 — A majority of Minneapolis City Council members say they support dismantling the police department. The idea later stalls but sparks a national debate over police reform.

June 8 — Thousands pay their respects to Floyd in Houston, where he grew

up. He's buried the next day.

June 10 — Floyd's brother testifies before the House Judiciary Committee for changes in holding police officers accountable.

June 16 — Trump signs an executive order to encourage better police practices and establish a database to track officers with a history of excessive use-of-force complaints.

July 15 — Floyd's family sues Minneapolis and the four former officers.

July 21 — The Minnesota Legislature passes a broad slate of police accountability measures that includes bans on neck restraints, chokeholds and so-called warrior-style training.

Oct. 7 — Chauvin posts \$1 million bond and is released from prison, sparking more protests.

Nov. 5 — Judge Peter Cahill rejects defense requests to move the officers' trials; takes rare step of allowing cameras in a Minnesota courtroom, citing the coronavirus pandemic.

Jan. 12 — Cahill rules Chauvin will be tried alone due to courtroom capacity issues. The other officers will be tried in August.

Feb. 12 — City leaders say George Floyd Square, the intersection blocked by barricades since Floyd's death, will reopen to traffic after Chauvin's trial.

March 8 — Jury selection is scheduled to begin in Chauvin's trial.

Courts wrestle with whether manslaughter is always violent

NEW YORK (AP) — Once annually, sometimes less, the full federal appeals court in New York meets to confront a perplexing legal question. Most recently, it was to decide whether shooting somebody point-blank in the face and stabbing somebody to death are violent acts.

The 14 judges of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan who heard arguments in U.S. v. Gerald Scott were left to decide how to label the 1998 killings that they agreed were "undoubtedly brutal."

Ultimately, the full court voted 9-to-5 this week to conclude that Scott's crimes were indeed violent. But their votes came with a robust debate over a legal puzzle that has vexed multiple federal courts — even if, they agreed, the answer might seem like common sense.

A lower-court judge had decided that Scott's convictions — on manslaughter charges — meant he had not been convicted of a violent crime. He was freed after serving just over 11 years of a 22-year sentence.

The decision did not shock judges who considered the appeal in November in a unique gathering known as an "en banc" meeting of the full 2nd Circuit.

That's because two laws at stake — the Armed Career Criminal Act and the Career Offender Sentencing Guideline — do not define a violent crime by what the defendant actually did. Instead, the crime is defined by the minimum acts someone might have committed and still been convicted of the offense.

In Scott's case, the lower court judge concluded that manslaughter can be a crime of omission in which no force is used — if somebody fails to feed someone who dies of starvation or fails to tell someone that their food is poisoned, for example.

A three-judge 2nd Circuit panel later agreed, prompting federal prosecutors to seek the rare full-court proceeding to try to overturn the appeals finding.

The issue had been confronted before in at least two other "en banc" proceedings nationwide and by numerous judges in other court hearings. Still, in various opinions issued Tuesday, the judges in Scott's case allowed that the question might sound odd to a layperson.

"An affirmative answer might appear obvious to a man on the street aware of Scott's conduct," Circuit Judge Reena Raggi wrote.



This photo from 2011 shows the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse in Manhattan, N.Y., where the Second Circuit Court of Appeals is seated.

AP PHOTO/MARY ALTAFFER

Circuit Judge Michael H. Park noted the "absurdity of the exercise we have now completed. ... The question answers itself to any layperson with common sense."

He pointed to a similar en banc proceeding two years ago in Atlanta, where Judge William H. Pryor Jr. of the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals wondered in writing how the court had reached the point of having to debate "whether a carjacking in which an assailant struck a 13-year-old girl in the mouth with a baseball bat and a cohort fired an AK-47 at her family is a crime of violence?"

"It's nuts," Pryor wrote. "And Congress needs to act to end this ongoing judicial charade."

And in 2011, an en banc proceeding in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco led Judge Jay Scott Bybee to marvel that for at least two decades, judges have tried to address a categorical approach required by the Supreme Court to determine whether a crime results from violence.

"Indeed, over the past decade, perhaps no other area of the law has demanded more of our resources," Bybee wrote.

In New York, the full court found that a person can "act" to commit a crime by failing to perform a legal duty. It directed the lower-court judge to reinstate Scott's original sentence. Scott's attorney declined comment.

Raggi, writing for the majority, noted that even Scott's lawyers acknowledged that death amounting to first-degree manslaughter always results from violence.

"It may be possible for a defendant to cause death either by physical action or by omission, but, in either circumstance, the causation of that ultimate physical injury necessarily involves the use of violent force," she said.

Writing for five dissenting judges, Circuit Judge

Rosemary S. Pooler said "the law and logic dictate only one possible outcome: a crime committed by omission — definitionally, no action at all — cannot possibly be a crime involving physical, violent force."

In a separate dissenting opinion, Circuit Judge Pierre N. Leval wrote that the use of force "does not clearly apply to a crime that can be committed by doing nothing at all."

"Statutes making harsh sentences mandatory hardly ever serve a useful purpose, and inevitably guarantee instances of serious, needless injustice," Leval wrote.

Leval suggested that the 2nd Circuit might someday now have to impose a harsh 15-year prison sentence on someone who grants her 95-year-old paralyzed dying father's wish to escape an excruciatingly painful death by failing to put nutrients in his IV.

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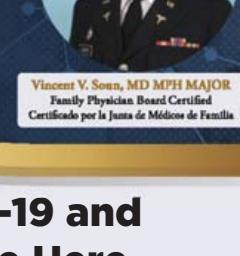
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- Covid-19 Vaccination Site
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- Immigration Medical Examination
- Laboratory Services/Blood Draws
- DOT/DMV Medical Examination
- Botox Cosmetic Injection
- Sports Physical
- Medicare Home Visit
- Comprehensive Vaccination Program for Children & Adults (VFC)
- FamilyPACT

PROCEDURES

- PAP Smear
- Trigger Point Injections
- IV Hydration
- Basic Wound Care & Sutures
- Ear Lavages
- Testosterone Replacement Therapy
- Basic Pain Medication Injection
- Antibiotic Injection
- Vitamin B12 Injection

Vacunación Covid-19 y Influenza Están Disponibles Aquí

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- Manejo integral de la diabetes
- Sitio de prueba de Covid-19
- Sitio de vacunación Covid-19
- Vacunación anual contra la influenza (septiembre a abril)
- Examen médico de inmigración
- Servicios de laboratorio / Extracciones de sangre
- Examen médico del DOT / DMV
- Inyección cosmética de Botox
- Físico deportivo
- Visita domiciliaria de Medicare
- Programa de vacunación integral para niños y adultos (VFC)
- FamilyPACT

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New Patients
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Aceptando
Pacientes Nuevos
Bienvenidos
sin cita previa



Community Zoom Forums Mental Health Services Act Innovation Project

ICBHS is inviting all residents of Imperial County to attend Zoom Community Forums to share ideas on how to develop and implement our new Innovation Project.

We are looking for new creative and ingenious ideas that will help us implement better practices or approaches to mental health.

The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) provides funding for the Innovation Project of Imperial County's MHSA Plan. This funding will be used to for innovative approaches that will:

- Increase access to Mental Health services to underserved groups, or
- Increase the quality of Mental Health services, including measurable outcomes, or
- Promote interagency and community collaboration related to Mental Health services or supports or outcomes, or
- Increase access to Mental Health services.

Our Community Zoom Forum will be held on the following date and time:

Date: March 11, 2021

Time: 11:00 a.m. Zoom: <https://zoom.us/j/94843893951>

6:00 p.m. Zoom: <https://zoom.us/j/98903280298>

For questions regarding the Innovation Project, please contact

Maria Wyatt, BH Manager at mariawyatt@co.imperial.ca.us or

Rene Felix, Program Supervisor at renefelix@co.imperial.ca.us

You can also call us at 442-265-7530

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