



**PUBLIC REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
HOLLY J. MITCHELL
LINDSEY P. HORVATH
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
			The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:	
Public Comment		Favor	Aline Ketefian	Please provide funding for lead and other toxin testing of the soil and indoor surfaces for those of us with standing structures in the burn zone.
			Alysa Gould	Marine mammal care center needs your support!!
			Audrey Garcia	
			Bettina Rohan	Please consider us, the surviving families, and our collective health, by granting us this reallocation request.
			Briana I Gonzales	
			Chelsey Page	Industrial hygiene at testing inside homes
			Chief Marcella fain-sims	may publish marcellas comments for public announcement
			Christine A Garcia	Hygentist testing Eaton Canyon resident
			Cindy Logan	Please help the Marina Mammals!
			Claudia Fucigna	Please allocate \$3 million in funding for Lead testing in Altadena and Pasadena to keep residents, children and vulnerable populations safe. Our house is full of lead and it cost us \$1500 to do the minimum amount of testing. This service should be offered so residents can make informed decisions that affect their Health and longevity.
			Courtney Kaghazi	Marine mammal
			Crystal Seeley	Provide funds for the outstanding service MMCC provides to surrounding cities and the animals in need.
			Enrique Morales	
George M Bell	LA County Board of Supervisors I support the LA Homeless Housing Services. As a service provider cuts in the Budget would exascerbate the homeless problem in our city, leaving thousands on the streets. I vote yes on maintaining or increasing the Budget so funding for critical services won't be delayed.The Los Angeles Homeless Count denotes 8% of people experiencing homelessness became homeless as a result of violence, while 49% of unsheltered adult women and 60% of unsheltered transgender individuals reported having a lifetime history of domestic violence, intimate partner, or other sexual violence. We pray that the budget for 2025 will allow for sustainable services throughout Los Angeles County until Federal, State, County, and city "count the cost" housing vulnerable segments of Los Angeles.			



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Public Comment		Favor	Jessica B Redish	You must allocate funds for testing! I live in Eagle Rock and paid out of pocket and I have asbestos and lead! I'm 8.8 miles from the burn zone. You must test for lead outside the burn zone and encourage Karen Bass to do so as well! This is crucial.
			John Chamberlin	There is an emergency request for \$3m today on the county agenda to be allocated to intact homes for soil testing. Please pay special attention to homes surrounding the Altadena golf course and consider testing indoors. Our houses survived by the grace of the Golf course now the golf course is polluting our area and we demand testing now and after so that some accountability will exist. There is a cause and effect of work being done at the golf course and no one can guarantee our safety while we are forced to live in very close proximity to the hazardous site. For almost a year. Please test our properties now and after their work is completed and please out into place a safeguard that stops the work if it's is deemed unhealthy for all and go to another location. Farther away from standing homes
			Julie McKune	I support funding for lead testing.
			Kori Joneson	Dear Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, I am writing to thank Supervisors Barger and Mitchell for their motion, which avoids further cuts to LA:RISE in this budget. While we recognize the difficult budget decisions before you, employment through LA:RISE is a proven pathway out of homelessness and must remain a priority. The 78% cut to LA:RISE already passed means fewer jobs, fewer pathways to long-term stability, and a weakened safety net for thousands of Angelenos working toward economic independence. Since its inception, LA:RISE has helped over 9,500 individuals gain the support they need to secure long-term employment. In 2024 alone, LA:RISE provided over 1,200 individuals with paid transitional jobs and career pathways. Cutting this funding would eliminate 600 job opportunities next year, severely limiting access to stable employment for those working to overcome homelessness. LA:RISE is so much more than transitional employment. At the Downtown Women's Center, LA:RISE powers our social enterprise, MADE by DWC, providing paid employment for women exiting homelessness - offering stability, confidence, and the opportunity to reclaim their futures. Without this investment, fewer women will have access to the economic opportunities they need to rebuild their lives, find housing, and access the services they need. Housing alone is not enough - employment must be part of the solution. We urge the Board of Supervisors to find a way to restore funding for LA:RISE and invest in economic opportunity and stability for all. Thank you for your time and consideration. Sincerely, Kori Joneson [Social Enterprise Committee Member, Downtown Women's Center]



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Public Comment		Favor	Leah Slemmons	We absolutely need funds for those in the Eaton Fire area to have their entire property, (soil and inside the home) tested for possible toxic chemicals. It just makes sense.n
			Marilyn Avina	The Marine Mammal Care Center could really make a significant difference with the \$700k for the animals.
			mia s torres	save the SEAALSSSS!
			Michelle Constantine Hibbs	Use \$3 million to test for lead in standing homes in Altadena post Eaton fire.
			Nancy Gancos	It is absolutely atrocious what is happening to innocent animals in both the city and county shelter is using his ation is at an all-time high instead of expanding facilities and involving correct individuals to promote POSITIVE resolution. ALL of the city and county shelters are (just) putting animals to death. AT RECORD NUMBERS. This is NOT humane nor acceptable. Programs must be in place as well as expansion in. There is absolutely room for it up in the Santa Clarita area and north of their as population grows, and as the financial crisis continues to hit Los Angeles, more and more animals are flowing into the shelters, the answer CANNOT be euthanasia with only sub par medical care whilst " sheltered". These places in individuals need to evolve with the time. It's downright shameful and unacceptable to not value all of these innocent animals lives and HELP them thrive.
			Nancy C Inguanzo	The EPA is not planning to do any debris or soil removal from hoes that are inside the burn area but are still standing. I hope this will apply to those homes. I'd like the EPA to do debris removal from standing homes as well.
			Naomi Uyeda	Marine Mammal
			Olivia Gleason	In support of immediate release and protection of Measure J funds



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			The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:	
Public Comment		Favor	Paula J Bilovsky	Standing homes need more support from the county so we can ensure our spaces are livable. We need funds to test inside standing homes. Pre remediation test are needed as the results impact how homes are remediated. Post remediation test are needed to ensure homes are inhabitable. Testing is expensive and not always covered by insurance. This is one of the most stressful, expensive, and under supported aspects of getting people back into their standing homes. Many do not want to move back because we fear long term health impacts. I have heard the argument that the county does not want to test inside private property. You successfully implemented ROEs for destroyed structures, why can't you implement a similar right of entry for testing within standing homes? The term intact is not correct. Intact is defined as not damaged or impaired in any way. Our comes have smoke and soot damage. We are trying to determine if they also have lead or asbestos. We need help! We need to be supported! The answer cannot continue to be for each individual homeowner to hire experts to test and remediate. There are common solutions that the county should be championing. Our houses may be standing but they are not intact and we need assistance to make them so. Help get us back in our homes, please.
			Robert S Hassebrock	
			Roberto Flores	
			Ruth Craft	Why does the County of Los Angeles discriminate against the Human and Civil Rights of the county's disabled senior citizens, who should have the same accessibility to the representation of OMBUDSMAN, as everyone else for In-Home Supportive Services Issues especially when the IHSS staff seldom answers their phones ???
			Sharon Wang	To the LA County Board of Supervisors, There is so much at stake—not just here in Los Angeles, but across our country and our world. I'm writing as a concerned resident who is tired of seeing leaders stay silent or neutral during moments of crisis. You are elected to represent us—not just manage budgets or issue symbolic gestures, but to lead with moral clarity and bold action. First, I urge the Board to take an official stance in support of global human rights. In Gaza, we are witnessing the indiscriminate targeting of civilians, the destruction of entire families, and a humanitarian crisis of catastrophic scale. At the very least, Los Angeles County should provide spaces for education, public forums, and truth-telling about what is happening to Palestinians. Silence is complicity. We need public condemnation of genocide and protections for those who speak up, especially in a time when free expression is under attack. In Ukraine, the war continues. It's not over. Support for civilians, displaced



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persons, and global peace efforts should remain a priority in how this County engages internationally and locally through partnerships, grants, and refugee support.

Domestically, the direction of our country is deeply troubling. The recent SAVE Act, which just passed in the House, is a voter suppression tactic disguised as security. It disproportionately affects married women, Americans abroad, the elderly, low-income voters, and citizens without passports or secondary IDs. This is not about election integrity—it's about making it harder for certain people to vote.

Even worse, we are seeing activists with green cards, visas, and (I imagine soon) citizens targeted for daring to speak up. Surveillance and intimidation of dissenting voices are happening right here in the U.S.—in our own neighborhoods. Legal residents should never live under threat of deportation simply because their views differ from the administration's. We need LA County to publicly defend constitutional rights and protect immigrant and refugee communities—not just with words, but with policy and legal backing.

All this comes while budgets are being slashed in the areas we need the most—healthcare, housing, education, community development—while insider trading scandals go unpunished and the rich get richer. Where is the justice?

We don't feel safe anymore—not physically, not politically, not economically. If we cannot trust our own governments to uphold safety, who do we turn to?

That brings me to the local level.

LA County needs to lead where others have failed. One of the most visible, fixable failures is in public transit. Why, in 2025, are we still afraid to take the train or bus after dark? Why are there parts of this city where transit is so unreliable that people can't get to work on time, let alone get home safely?

I recently visited Washington state and was amazed by:

Frequent, clean, and connected public buses and light rail
An airport rail line that gets you into the city quickly and affordably
A system that clearly invests in its riders' dignity and safety
Even countries like China, Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan have subway and rail systems that are clean, fast, and secure. Why is LA—one of the most iconic cities in the world—so far behind?

I urge LA County to:

Prioritize safety and staffing for public transit, especially at night
Ensure stations are well-lit and consistently patrolled
Connect LAX to the rest of LA through accessible rail options
Push for state and federal momentum on high-speed rail, both to San



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		<p>Francisco and Las Vegas Explore reviving old red car and trolley routes, not as nostalgia, but as a practical solution to traffic congestion Expand bus rapid transit lanes and electrify the fleet Engage directly with riders to rebuild trust in Metro Let's stop playing catch-up. Let's build a public transportation system worthy of this city's future.</p> <p>We must also talk about education. Higher education and financial aid are being systematically eroded at the federal level. Students are graduating with insurmountable debt, community colleges are underfunded, and the burden of access is only growing. What is LA County doing to increase funding to public schools, support teachers, and expand scholarships and financial aid? We need strong investments in K-12, adult education, and higher ed. Education is a right, not a privilege for the few. If we want a thriving LA, it starts with informed, empowered learners at every age.</p> <p>Finally, I urge the Board to continue investing in mental health infrastructure, housing-first solutions, and community development—not more policing, surveillance, or carceral responses to poverty and instability. The people of LA deserve stability, dignity, and hope—not more punishment.</p> <p>Please don't let this moment pass without bold action. LA can lead. But only if you do.</p> <p>Sincerely, A concerned LA County resident April 15, 2025</p>
	Tara Crimin	Please support Marine Mammal Center with 700k in emergency funding to respond to our domeic acid emergency. Thank uoj
	Tara Milch	Please save the marine mammals. The marine mammal organization needs funding to combat the algae bloom.
	Taylor K Pacheco	
	Yessenia Rosales	Help marine mammals
Oppose	Lakell White	
	Michae De La Cuadra	I opposed the Current County Budget as presented.
Other	Bob Nathan	2024-2025 LA County Civil Grand Jury Concerns
	ChiChi Navarro	
	Chris Tickner	
	Daria Brooks	How many more times and more ways does Supervisor Mitchell have to be SHAMED into doing something about the RV dwelling situation in her district? How many more shacks have to be built IN THE MIDDLE OF REDONDO BEACH BLVD before she takes this mental health crisis seriously? How many



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	more thousands of RATS have to flood her 2nd District before she demands action by Public Health? HOW MANY MORE YEARS MUST WE RESIDENTS and BUSINESS OWNERS TOLERATE HER INACTION?!
Derek Steele	
Dominick Dusseau	
Dominick Dusseau	Safe Clean Water Program Reform
First Last	<p>los angeles department of transportation is not doing their job</p> <p>on 4-10-25 i called and the operator did not submit my parking violation. i think its because he recognized the violation location and wasn't going to notify traffic officers that his buddy was in violation. the operator did not identify himself so i cannot give you his name (sounded like a black man).</p> <p>since la dot records calls this will be easy to find out</p> <p>i asked to speak to his supervisor and he refused and he hung up on me</p> <p>operators have to identify themselves but they don't. they don't because they can get away with not doing their job nor being held accountable.</p> <p>i called again and spoke to operator # 101. he also refused to let me speak to a supervisor. there should always be a supervisor available to speak with. otherwise there is no accountability.</p> <p>for 25 minutes he was trying to frustrate me by not transferring me to the supervisor's voicemail nor providing supervisors email address.</p> <p>i found out that the supervisor is operator #130. she refused to give me an opportunity to explain the above problems. she gave me a wrong phone number to somebody whose voicemail was full. she did this intentionally because she did not want to do her job nor be held accountable</p> <p>ladot is corrupt and doesn't do their job. they can get away with not doing their job (operators, supervisors, etc..) because they hung up on taxpayers and don't allow us to speak to supervisors.</p> <p>taxpayers are entitled to know who the operator is</p> <p>taxpayers are entitled to speak to supervisors</p> <p>818-374-4823 ladotparking.org/parking-enforcement/</p>
Gabriela Vazquez	
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Karen Walker	I suggesting you pay special attention to homes surrounding the Altadena golf



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	<p>course and consider testing the indoors. We are being recontaminated daily and will need ongoing testing in our homes. Home meters were going high yesterday and it was hard to breathe indoors with air filters running.</p> <p>Can you get insurance commissioner to extend ALE or give compensation to residents around the golf course so they can stay away and safe until the Army Corp is finished?</p>
Keegan Gulati	
Linda Marais	Y
Margaret M Hatfield	CNJ8X
Megan Castillo	
Natalie Smalley	<p>New to this forum but am commenting on the need for hygienist testing post the fires that devastated those of us who live in Altadena. Our home is standing but even with a mild amount of ash and soot in foyer, our sills, carpet, and furniture top areas close to windows have residue that remains. We await final feedback from our Fair Plan insurance company but the process has been tough. We moved forward with Ductal cleaning today and what continues to concern me as a 2-time breast cancer Thriver is what we can't see and don't know. I left my home after Ductal service, as we remain displaced but are trying to get restored, am am itching, my throat and sinuses are challenged. 6 daughters grew up in this house, my sisters, before my husband and I purchased it from my parents: A legacy home. 4 of us who lived there longest all have had cancer that is not genetic. Now with feedback of lead and asbestos to homes built before 1975 I am truly concerned post fires. My home is listed as no damage. But the tree on the back side of property burned a few feet up as well as flames within 3 feet of our home. The winds broke 2 huge branch extensions on this 30-40 foot pine tree that is dying. Flames on property, ash/soot in foyer, health concerns already... we need help to know what we are up against. 17 dead, over 9000 buildings gone. Is that remain need care and concern as well.</p>
Nathan Sudeep	<p>Hello, my name is Nathan Sudeep, and I am a volunteer caseworker with Project HCV Connect.</p> <p>Today, I am here to ask the Board to expand the LA County Department of Public Health's Hepatitis C budget to fund 2 full-time staff positions focused on linkage to cure.</p> <p>Right now, more than 2 out of every 3 people in LA County who are living with Hepatitis C have not been treated, even though the condition is curable. I work with many of them, including people who are unhoused, living with HIV, or struggling with substance use. Some are ready to start treatment but fall through the cracks because we do not have the staff or tools to help them stay connected to care.</p> <p>I have seen how our team spends hours calling clinics to track down lab results, managing outdated spreadsheets, and trying to support patients who</p>

			<p>are left with high out-of-pocket costs by their insurance.</p> <p>That is why I support the motion passed back in June 2024, which directed the Department of Public Health and the Chief Executive Office to explore building an HCV registry and expanding staffing. These steps are essential, but we need dedicated County funding to move forward now.</p> <p>We have the cure. But without staffing, infrastructure, and consistent support, too many people with Hepatitis C will continue to be left behind.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and continued commitment to public health.</p>
		Olivia Shields	
		Reba Stevens	
		Sonya A Guerra	<p>Hello. Sonya Guerra. Dir of ops for the sidewalk project. Instead of prioritizing the wellbeing of its unhoused residents, departments choose to ignore the families with young children living on the streets of skid row. Our team does not. Our Community ambassador team is in the street daily offering support and services to these families. This can include anything from safe passage to opening our drop in center for children's mental health events. This is the same team that helped push a non operational rv with their bare hands when someone called to have it towed because the sight of an unhoused family was inconvenient for their business. It's very clear that our federal government does not care about its people. Now more than ever we need the \$325 million care first dollars to be released and protected for our communities to survive this era.</p>
		Victor H Lesley	2024-2025 Los Angeles county Civil Grand Jury Concerns
		Item Total	58
Grand Total			58

los angeles department of transportation is not doing their job

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818-374-4823

<https://ladotparking.org/parking-enforcement/>

Presentation to the Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2025

Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury

2024-25 Jury request to honor promised retroactive pay

Background

- The 23 members of the 2024-2025 Civil Grand Jury started service on July 1, 2024. The jury meets daily from 9am-4pm in downtown Los Angeles. The jury daily reimbursement is \$60 a day with mileage being reimbursed by the County. *This amount has not changed since 2007.*
- The 2022-2023 Jury recommended that the daily stipend should be increased from \$60-\$100 a day. The Board of Supervisors responded that the request would need further review.
- On January 7, 2025, the County CEO sent an ordinance change letter to the BOS (Section 4.76.020) approving an increase from the daily stipend from \$60 to \$80 a day. This increase also applies to the Los Angeles County Criminal Grand Jury.
- During our orientation in July 2024, the Civil Grand Jury were promised by the Court Approved Director of Jury Service that a \$20 increase in the daily reimbursement allowance.
 - We were further told that upon approval, we would receive retroactive pay
 - A Civil Grand Jury Administrator accordingly tracked the hours during our term to provide accurate payroll information for retroactive pay.
- On April 2, 2025, the County Appointed Attorneys to the Civil Grand Jury informed the jury that we would likely receive the increase in late April (please note that our annual service ends on May June 30,2025) **Additionally, we would not receive retroactive pay**
- The Jury served in good faith for the last nine months expecting an increase. Many of our jurors are on fixed income and most of us are retired. Some members commute 90 minutes each way to attend service in Downtown Los Angeles. The jury does not receive a meal allowance (most lunches in downtown cost close to \$20).

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Dominick Dusseau
dominickdusseau@gmail.com
Van Nuys, CA
April 15, 2025

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street, Room 383
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: LA County is Failing to Collect \$37 Million in Revenue for the Safe Clean Water Program

Dear Members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors,

My name is Dominick Dusseau, and I am a resident of Van Nuys and a Research Associate at the Woodwell Climate Research Center based in Falmouth, MA. I am writing to share my perspective on current deficiencies of the Safe Clean Water Program and reforms to remedy those deficiencies.

First and foremost, I want to thank you for your continued service and leadership in representing the diverse communities of Los Angeles County. The decisions you make have a direct impact on the lives of millions of residents, and I appreciate the opportunity to provide public input.

Created in 2018, the Safe Clean Water (SCW) program allocates funding for stormwater initiatives that strengthen local water supplies, create green spaces, and improve water quality with the underlying goal of cleaning and preventing billions of gallons of stormwater from running off into the ocean. The SCW program's \$285 million annual budget is funded by collecting a 2.5 cent tax on each square foot of impervious surface in LA County. Impervious surfaces, defined as land covered by buildings, driveways, pavers, and artificial turf, prevent rainfall from percolating through the soil and recharging aquifers.

Identifying every single square foot of impervious surface in each of LA County's 2.4 million parcels and, subsequently, how much SCW tax each property should pay is a unique problem. It would be unrealistic to do this manually so LA County relies on a computer model to determine impervious pixels from satellite data. Unfortunately, not only does LA County use outdated satellite imagery from 2016,¹ but the computer program fails to fully capture the impervious surface area of parcels resulting in an under collection of tax revenue.

When compared to an impervious cover dataset from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), it is evident that the LA County dataset is not detecting impervious areas beneath tree canopies and generally underestimates impervious

¹ New satellite data was gathered in 2023 but has yet to be processed into an impervious cover layer.

cover in parcels (Figure 1).² This is despite the LA County dataset being of a higher resolution than the NOAA dataset. Overall, an estimated \$37 million going uncollected due to incomplete representation of impervious cover countywide.



Figure 1. A comparison of impervious area between the NOAA impervious dataset (center) and the LA County impervious dataset (right). The satellite imagery of the area is shown for reference (left).

However, there are subtle but consequential spatial patterns that deserve attention which are shown in Figure 2. The leftmost map shows the percentage of each census tract that is covered by trees. The middle map shows the ratio between how much a neighborhood currently pays in SCW tax and how much it should be paying (True SCW Tax). In the SCW tax map, red areas are underpaying while blue areas are overpaying. The rightmost map shows the average median household income for each census tract.

Tree cover is associated with the relative affluence and desirability of a neighborhood. Trees lower temperatures, improve air quality, and increase property values. Generally, LA County's more affluent neighborhoods have greater tree cover: the green areas in the left map match the black and blue areas of the right map. But what is most interesting is how the well-off, tree-dense neighborhoods overlap with neighborhoods that are underpaying the SCW tax the most.

Brentwood, Pasadena, and Palos Verdes, are some of the lucky areas that are getting a tax break. This relationship between the SCW tax and tree canopy suggests the computer model used by LA County does not identify impervious surfaces under the branches and leaves of trees. It is an understandable error given the technology currently in use, but it has significant financial implications for Angelinos.

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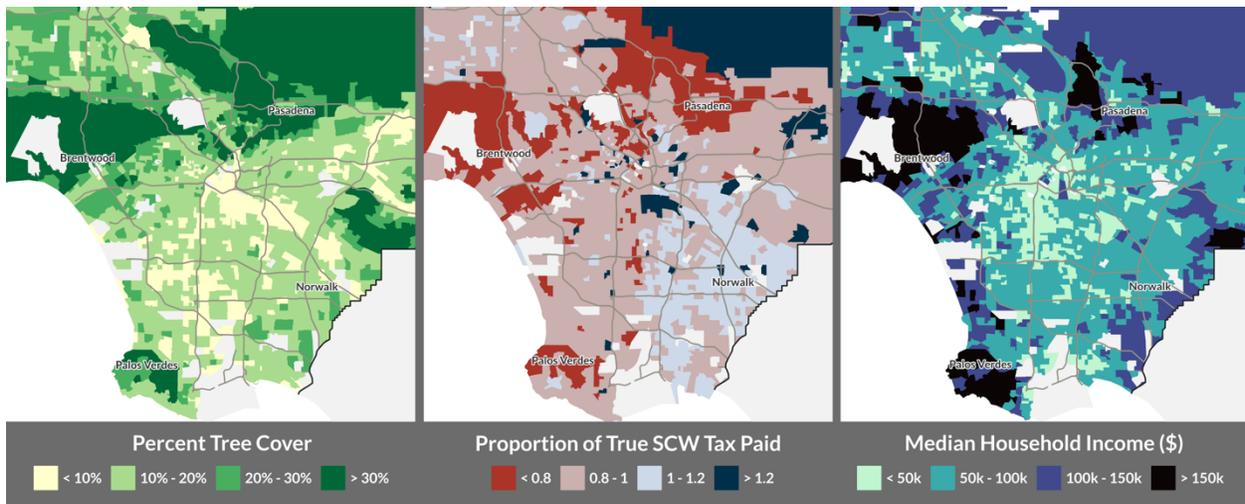


Figure 2. Percent tree cover by census tract (left), proportion of true SCW tax paid by neighborhood (center), and median household income by census tract (right).

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Angelenos are all too aware of the dramatic changes that climate change has brought and will continue to bring to the region. The SCW program is crucial for ensuring future water resilience in LA County – during drought years 23% of our water supply comes from aquifers.³ By using the best available science, LA County will not only build our climate resilience but also ensure a more equitable tax burden for everyone. I simply ask that LA County fulfill the mandate of the SCW program as approved by a majority of LA County voters.

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Thank you again for your time, service, and commitment to our county. I hope you will take these concerns into serious consideration. The views in this public comment are solely my own and do not reflect the views of the Woodwell Climate Research Center. All errors are our own. Below you will find the methodology used for this analysis.

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building area estimated by each dataset was divided by the actual building area for each parcel and then those ratios were averaged across parcels.

**Sincerely,
Dominick Dusseau**

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors for Los Angeles County:

My name is Keegan Gulati. I am a law student at Loyola Law School currently participating in the Pretrial Justice Practicum, where I have learned about the best practices in bail, pretrial detention and services, and the legal principles behind them. I am also a long-time resident of Los Angeles County, have interned with the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, and currently live in District 5. I strictly oppose LA County funds being allocated to keep Men's Central Jail open and advocate for greater funding to diversion programs and pretrial services.

Men's Central Jail has [actively harmed individuals](#) and [violated human rights](#) under the guise of public safety and contributes to the victimization of [poor](#) and [minority populations](#); continuing to support its operation would be an injustice. While I recognize this topic was a recent point of discussion, the continued existence of Men's Central Jail makes it clear that Los Angeles County needs to provide greater funding to community programs and pre-trial services. Not only would funding these types of programs ensure individuals in LA County have a safety net, it would also reduce the need for space in jails: [52% of the people incarcerated at Men's Central Jail are pre-trial](#). Further, it would reduce the need to allocate funds to maintaining a facility that is in an [abysmal condition](#).

The implementation of the Pre-Arrest Release Protocol (PARP) has been a step in the right direction for LA, considering [recent data published by the Superior Court of California](#) has indicated public safety has increased in its first year of operation: the rate of new criminal activity under PARP is at 12%, a 3% reduction; further support of community programs and an expansion of programs such as the Justice, Care and Opportunities Department (JCOD) and the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) would ensure this trend continues by providing individuals with a safety net. ODR Housing, for example, has been a successful program since starting in 2019; ODR data indicates that, [in 2023, there was only a 14.1% rate of rearrests six months after ODR enrollment](#).

I understand that, logistically, closing Men's Central Jail and diverting people incarcerated there is a time-consuming process, but the growth of PARP and support of community programs has and will continue to meaningfully reduce the jail population. The pace at which the County has moved on the closure is unacceptable. Not only will this prevent further harm to those incarcerated in Men's Central Jail, it will also save money for more important programs and developments throughout LA County. At this point in time, the only funds that should be allocated to Men's Central Jail are those needed to assist in winding down operation and ensuring the safety and security of the individuals incarcerated there.

Dominick Dusseau
dominickdusseau@gmail.com
Van Nuys, CA
April 15, 2025

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street, Room 383
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: LA County is Failing to Collect \$37 Million in Revenue for the Safe Clean Water Program

Dear Members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors,

My name is Dominick Dusseau, and I am a resident of Van Nuys and a Research Associate at the Woodwell Climate Research Center based in Falmouth, MA. I am writing to share my perspective on current deficiencies of the Safe Clean Water Program and reforms to remedy those deficiencies.

First and foremost, I want to thank you for your continued service and leadership in representing the diverse communities of Los Angeles County. The decisions you make have a direct impact on the lives of millions of residents, and I appreciate the opportunity to provide public input.

Created in 2018, the Safe Clean Water (SCW) program allocates funding for stormwater initiatives that strengthen local water supplies, create green spaces, and improve water quality with the underlying goal of cleaning and preventing billions of gallons of stormwater from running off into the ocean. The SCW program's \$285 million annual budget is funded by collecting a 2.5 cent tax on each square foot of impervious surface in LA County. Impervious surfaces, defined as land covered by buildings, driveways, pavers, and artificial turf, prevent rainfall from percolating through the soil and recharging aquifers.

Identifying every single square foot of impervious surface in each of LA County's 2.4 million parcels and, subsequently, how much SCW tax each property should pay is a unique problem. It would be unrealistic to do this manually so LA County relies on a computer model to determine impervious pixels from satellite data. Unfortunately, not only does LA County use outdated satellite imagery from 2016,¹ but the computer program fails to fully capture the impervious surface area of parcels resulting in an under collection of tax revenue.

When compared to an impervious cover dataset from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), it is evident that the LA County dataset is not detecting impervious areas beneath tree canopies and generally underestimates impervious

¹ New satellite data was gathered in 2023 but has yet to be processed into an impervious cover layer.

cover in parcels (Figure 1).² This is despite the LA County dataset being of a higher resolution than the NOAA dataset. Overall, an estimated \$37 million going uncollected due to incomplete representation of impervious cover countywide.



Figure 1. A comparison of impervious area between the NOAA impervious dataset (center) and the LA County impervious dataset (right). The satellite imagery of the area is shown for reference (left).

However, there are subtle but consequential spatial patterns that deserve attention which are shown in Figure 2. The leftmost map shows the percentage of each census tract that is covered by trees. The middle map shows the ratio between how much a neighborhood currently pays in SCW tax and how much it should be paying (True SCW Tax). In the SCW tax map, red areas are underpaying while blue areas are overpaying. The rightmost map shows the average median household income for each census tract.

Tree cover is associated with the relative affluence and desirability of a neighborhood. Trees lower temperatures, improve air quality, and increase property values. Generally, LA County's more affluent neighborhoods have greater tree cover: the green areas in the left map match the black and blue areas of the right map. But what is most interesting is how the well-off, tree-dense neighborhoods overlap with neighborhoods that are underpaying the SCW tax the most.

Brentwood, Pasadena, and Palos Verdes, are some of the lucky areas that are getting a tax break. This relationship between the SCW tax and tree canopy suggests the computer model used by LA County does not identify impervious surfaces under the branches and leaves of trees. It is an understandable error given the technology currently in use, but it has significant financial implications for Angelinos.

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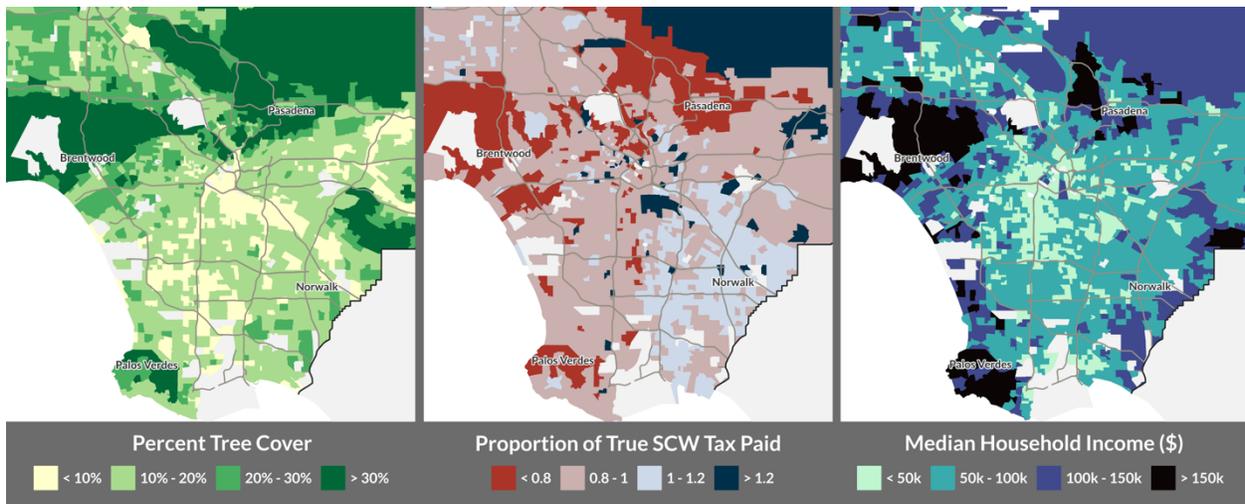


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building area estimated by each dataset was divided by the actual building area for each parcel and then those ratios were averaged across parcels.

**Sincerely,
Dominick Dusseau**

Subject: Urgent Request to Expand Motion for Lead Testing and Remediation After the Eaton Fire

Dear Supervisors,

In the wake of the Eaton Fire, residents of Altadena, Pasadena, and Sierra Madre with unburned homes near the burn zone have been raising urgent concerns about contamination from toxic ash—particularly **lead and other heavy metals**. Despite repeated outreach, these concerns have gone largely unacknowledged by local officials.

Over **90% of homes in Altadena were built before 1975**, when lead and asbestos were common in paint and building materials. When **9,418 structures burned**, those toxins spread into nearby neighborhoods—confirmed by **CalTech data showing ash travel up to 7 miles** from the burn site. On February 11, the Department of Public Health issued an advisory citing risks from hazardous ash, yet residents have received no guidance, support, or remediation.

In the absence of official response, **Eaton Fire Residents United (EFRU)** and scientists from **Caltech, UCLA, USC, and LMU** have stepped in. Their findings, along with recent testing by the Department of Public Health, confirm elevated lead levels in **soil and home interiors** across the fire-affected area. EFRU's contamination map, based on over 100 professional tests, found **100% of homes tested had lead inside**, with **75% above the EPA's safe threshold** for windowsills.

The threat is not abstract. **Lead exposure in children can cause irreversible harm**, including kidney damage, developmental delays, and death. It also endangers pregnant women and older adults. Without urgent intervention, this is shaping into a **silent public health crisis**.

Supervisor Barger's recent motion to allocate **\$3 million from the Lead Paint Hazard Mitigation Program for soil testing** is a welcome first step—but it does not go far enough.

We respectfully request the Board of Supervisors to **amend this motion** to include:

1. An **additional \$3 million** to fund **testing and remediation of interior contamination** in unburned homes and schools within 1 mile of the burn zone.
2. **Reimbursement for uninsured renters and homeowners** who have already paid out-of-pocket—between \$3,000 and \$20,000—for professional testing due to necessity or insurer refusal.

In 2018, LA County received **\$134 million from a lead paint settlement**—funds explicitly intended to address lead hazards in homes built before 1951. Many homes near the Eaton

Fire meet that criterion, and contamination due to the fire qualifies as a public nuisance under the original legal definition. This is the exact kind of emergency the fund was designed to address.

Today, three months after the fire, many families remain displaced—not because their homes burned, but because they **cannot safely return**. Others have moved back in without knowing the risks. Local schools have reopened **without lead or asbestos testing**, placing children at risk of exposure that could mirror health disasters like post-9/11 NYC.

The time for action is now. We urge the Board to meet this moment with the leadership and care our community deserves.

Thank you for your service and immediate attention to this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

Chris Tickner



April 15, 2025

Kathryn Barger, Board President
Fifth District Supervisor

Hilda L. Solis
First District Supervisor

Holly J. Mitchell
Second District Supervisor

Janice Hahn
Fourth District Supervisor

Lindsey P. Horvath
Third District Supervisor

Dear Members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors:

The following Members of the Los Angeles County Legislative Delegation are writing to elevate the worsening conditions at Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) and to urge the Board of Supervisors to direct the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LACDPH) to take additional action to protect the health and safety of residents impacted.

Recent findings by the California Environmental Protection Agency found the reaction area has tripled in size from approximately 30 to 90 acres of burning trash and now is expected to burn for multiple decades. This massive expansion has led to additional enforcement action due to the increased risk posed by the growing disaster, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control issuing an “Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Order.” CalEPA also stated this is an “urgent environmental and public health crisis”. Assembly, Senate and Congressional representatives have been told by the County Health Officer that despite this massive expansion, additional action beyond monitoring air quality and logging community health symptoms will not be taken. This is unacceptable and a departure from past actions of the Department. For example, in the 2016 final report of a Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER) study, which was initiated in response to the Aliso Canyon disaster, LACDPH stated:

“Throughout the leak, methane levels in the community were elevated, but below those presenting a risk to health and safety. Measured benzene levels in the community fluctuated somewhat, with a maximum short-term reading of 5.6 parts per billion (ppb); however, average outdoor air levels were consistently less than 1 ppb, established by the Office of Environmental and Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) as the outdoor air threshold for long-term exposure in the state of California. Sulfur odorants, which are added to natural gas, were consistently below the instrument detection limits of field instruments but were presumed to be the cause of symptoms experienced by some residents in the community due to their low odor threshold. Symptoms of odorant exposure include nausea, abdominal discomfort, headaches, dizziness, light-headedness, eye discomfort and other mucous membrane irritation, and shortness of breath.”

There are similar circumstances around Chiquita Canyon Landfill, with numerous toxic air contaminants such as hydrogen sulfide, methane, and carcinogens such as benzene, acrolein, and more present. Air monitoring in the Val Verde community has shown benzene reaching above 6.12 ppb, nearing the 8 ppb recommended exposure limit for 8 hours, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) found exceedances of hydrogen sulfide above the one hour standard of 30 ppb. Remember, residents have been exposed 24 hours a day for three years with multiple decades to come - not one or eight hours.

However, in Aliso Canyon, despite air monitors being consistently below detection limits for various chemicals, LACDPH responded with the following actions:

“On November 19, 2015, DPH issued a directive to SCG to provide temporary relocation assistance to any resident affected by odors from the Aliso Canyon site. The purpose of this directive was to provide area residents with a mode of relief from odors and symptoms experienced in their homes...DPH also enlisted volunteers within the community to report on the continued presence of odors in the outdoor environment... DPH collaborated with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to develop a Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER) to further investigate the nature of the health complaints within the communities closest to the Aliso Canyon facility... On March 10-12, 2016, DPH conducted a CASPER in order to address the following objectives: 1) to assess the frequency and types of reported health symptoms from residents during the active gas leak and after the leaking well was sealed, 2) to determine the scope of reported odors and the appearance of oily residues on surfaces in the community, and 3) to develop recommendations to guide public health response.”

As a note, the order for SoCal Gas to provide temporary relocation assistance occurred 27 days after the discovery of the leak, before any lawsuit had been filed by either LA City or LA County, and this was coupled with an additional order directing SoCal Gas to assist LAUSD to relocate affected students to alternate school facilities. It is evident from the Department’s response to past incidents involving community poisoning with nearly identical gasses of concern (benzene, methane, sulfide compounds) that more action can and must be taken for the residents of Val Verde, Castaic, and Santa Clarita. The levels of gasses in both disasters do not accurately reflect the pain and suffering being felt by the community, and it is incumbent on us to let the magnitude of symptoms being experienced guide the health and safety response, as was the case in Aliso Canyon. It is important to note that the symptoms being experienced by those living near the Chiquita Canyon Landfill have gone on for longer (by years), and in many cases are much more severe, than those experienced by the community living near Aliso Canyon.

In the 2016 CASPER study on Aliso Canyon, it was noted that between Oct 28, 2015 and February 18, 2016, 700 complaints of symptoms associated with the odors were received by LACDPH. In a similar timeframe, between May 17, 2023 and Aug 15, 2023, the SCAQMD received over 1,200 odor complaints – almost double that of the Aliso complaints. In all of 2023, SCAQMD received 6,840 complaints, 19,788 in 2024, there have been 1,735 in 2025 already,

meaning a total of 28,341 complaints since April 2023. As a note, the November 19, 2015 order from LACDPH requiring SoCal Gas pay for relocation of individuals, students, and faculty occurred when there were just over 200 odor complaints. There are now over 20,000% more complaints submitted to SCAQMD in response to Chiquita Canyon than were present when LACDPH required SoCalGas to fund relocation.

Turning to the evaluation of health impacts, the CASPER studied a predetermined area of interest that approximates the entire population from which a CASPER sample is drawn in order to generalize the results. The sampling frame for the CASPER encompassed the communities closest to the Aliso Canyon facility, which reported the most frequent number of health complaints to LACDPH. This covered a 3-mile radius south of the gas release. A sample of 210 households were interviewed from a total of 7,755 housing units to provide an estimate of impact to the broader community. The current LACDPH’s health survey of those closest to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, initiated in October 2024, relies on self-reporting from community members.

As of April 2, there have been over 1178 respondents with 502 indicating that they smell odor every day. And not only do the chemicals that have an odor, such as hydrogen sulfide, benzene, and acrolein, have painful side effects of their own, but there is a cocktail of toxic chemicals that are odorless, such as methane, with significant impacts. Additionally, we know that toxic chemicals and extreme symptoms are also present in the absence of landfill odors or smell. While there are slight differences in specific symptoms that the data was aggregated between the two studies, below is a side-by-side comparison of symptoms for respondents for the CASPER study who smelled odors after the leak was sealed and for those who reported a smell at the time of reporting to the Chiquita Canyon Survey.

2016 Aliso CASPER Study		Chiquita Canyon Survey	
	Smelled Odors (85)		Reported Smell (701)
Headache	71 %	Headache	77 %
Eye/nose irritation	75 %	Eye/nose irritation	72 %
Nosebleeds	47 %	Runny/bloody nose	
Stress	55 %	Stress, difficulty sleeping	53 %
Light Headed, dizzy	58 %	Light-headed, dizzy	52 %
Difficulty breathing, coughing	68 %	Difficulty breathing, coughing	49 %
Chest tightness		Chest tightness, palpitations	31 %
Nausea/vomiting	52 %	Nausea, vomiting	44 %
Diarrhea	35 %	Diarrhea	
Irritated skin, rash	50 %	Irritated skin, rash	25 %
Fever	16 %		
		Other	15 %
		Tremors	12 %

It is clear, similar to Aliso, the vast majority of those reporting smells are experiencing medical impacts when the odor is present, just as they were during the Aliso Canyon leak. That being the case, and what we know of the response and action taken for those in the community near Aliso Canyon, the undersigned request that the Board of Supervisors direct the following actions from

LACDPH:

1. Provide notices to all healthcare providers, hospitals and clinics within north LA County alerting them to the incident at Chiquita Canyon, chemicals identified in the community, possible health impacts of those chemicals, symptoms of exposure to those chemicals, and websites or resources where additional information from LACDPH can be found.
2. Update the LACDPH website with prominently placed information where residents can find information about the disaster and pertinent information about the chemicals being released, possible side effects, and instruction on how to report side effects.
3. Hold a town hall for residents, parents and educators to overview the ongoing disaster, what symptoms to look out for that might be associated with landfill gasses, and how to best protect themselves and their children.
4. CASPER studies are a time-tested tool with guidance from the CDC that have been used not only in response to Aliso Canyon, but in multiple other health impact studies across LA County. We therefore urge a CASPER study be undertaken, modeled after the response to Aliso Canyon, that directly interviews residents across a broad geographic region to understand the scope of the impact of landfill gasses and identify regions of greatest concern.
5. Annual health studies to examine the longitudinal impact to the community throughout the anticipated decade or more that the reaction is anticipated to last.
6. As the lawsuit from LA County demonstrates, the County agrees that individuals should be provided assistance in leaving the areas impacted by the landfill. Therefore, LACDPH should reflect this through an order requiring Chiquita Canyon to pay for relocation of residents, schools, and home hardening to mitigate the impact of landfill gasses for the areas identified in #3.

Additionally, we urge the Board to declare a state of emergency (SOE). While statements from county representatives at local meetings have conveyed that LA County is responding as if a SOE is declared, we only have to look at the response to the Aliso Canyon gas leak or the LA fires this year, there is no comparison to the LACDPH public health response nor are other response and protections happening. So in the absence of an SOE, we request the LA BOS provide the below relief for residents.

1. A mechanism to reassess the tax base for homes and homeowners impacted by the landfill.
2. A letter that residents who have relocated may take to lending institutions to request mortgage forbearance.

If the Board will not take the above action, then the undersigned request written responses from the Board and LACDPH to the following questions.

1. Because community monitors during the Aliso Canyon emergency did not register levels of gasses above limits deemed dangerous to human health and safety, what specific differences exist for exposure in communities surrounding Chiquita Canyon that do not warrant a similar response?
2. In 2015, LACDPH made significant orders to support community relocation on odor complaints and complaints of symptoms to released gases. Why is LACDPH not responding with similar urgency for the communities surrounding Chiquita Canyon?

Reflective of the response of the Department in 2016 and of December 2024 discussions with LACDPH leadership, the symptoms being experienced by the people impacted by Chiquita Canyon Landfill should be our data and drive our response. We agree, and urge the Board of Supervisors to act accordingly and with urgency.

We appreciate your expedient response to this matter.

Sincerely,



PILAR SCHIAVO
Assemblymember, 40th District



TINA MCKINNOR
Assemblymember, 61st District
Chair, LA County Legislative Delegation



MARIA ELENA DURAZO
Senator, 26th District



LENA GONZALEZ
Senator, 33rd District
Senate Majority Leader



JESSE GABRIEL
Assemblymember, 46th District
Assembly Budget Chair



JOSH LOWENTHAL
Assemblymember, 69th District
Speaker ProTempore



JOHN HARABEDIAN
Assemblymember, 41st District



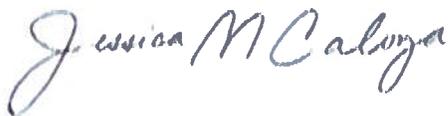
CELESTE RODRIGUEZ
Assemblymember, 43rd District



NICK SCHULTZ
Assemblymember, 44th District



MIKE FONG
Assemblymember, 49th District



JESSICA CALOZA
Assemblymember, 52nd District



MICHELLE RODRIGUEZ
Assemblymember, 53rd District



ISSAC BRYAN
Assemblymember, 55th District



LISA CALDERON
Assemblymember, 56th District



SADE ELHAWARY
Assemblymember, 57th District



JOSE LUIS SOLACHE
Assemblymember, 62nd District



MIKE GIPSON
Assemblymember, 65th District



AL MURATSUCHI
Assemblymember, 66th District



SHARON QUIRK-SILVA
Assemblymember, 67th District



CAROLINE MENJIVAR
Senator, 20th District



HENRY STERN
Senator, 27th District



LAURA RICHARDSON
Senator, 35th District

CC: Dr. Barbra Ferrer – Director, LACDPH
Dr. Muntu Davis – Los Angeles County Health Officer, LACDPH
Kevin McGowan – Director, Office of Emergency Management
Ana Melendez, Deputy Secretary for Legislative Affairs, CalEPA

Press Release

April 11, 2025

The Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury was promised a per-diem reimbursement increase from \$60-\$80 during their 2024-25 year of service. It was approved but delayed due to LA County and Superior Court Bureaucracy.

Background

The (23) members of the Civil Grand Jury represent the five Supervisorial Districts of Los Angeles County. The diverse members serve a one year term and meet Monday thru Friday from 9am-4pm. The jury acts as a civilian oversight agency for County of Los Angeles departments and agencies. The jury is mostly retired with some members on fixed income. A few members commute more than 90 minutes a day.

During Civil Grand Jury orientation in July 2024, the Los Angeles Superior Court's Director of Jury Service announced that our per-diem reimbursement would increase from \$60-\$80 per day. **The last increase was 2007.**

Several months went by with no increase in pay. The jury frequently requested updates. On April 2, 2025, the County appointed attorneys to the Civil Grand Jury informed us that we would NOT receive retroactive pay (from July 2024 to June 2025). This was primarily due to delays in processing by the Superior Court and Los Angeles County.

The jury has worked in good faith for over nine months since the increased stipend was communicated to the jury. The loss of income (if all 23 members received the \$20 per day increase) is \$116,000.

Action

We serve the 10 million residents of the County and have fulfilled our commitment. This includes the jury member who lost her home in the Palisades fire. We expect the same commitment from the Superior Court and the County of Los Angeles.

We are escalating our concerns to the County Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2025 at 9:30am. Our Civil Grand Jury members will be available to speak to the media at the Board meeting. We have attached additional background information. Thank you for your consideration.

Media Contact: George Davis +1-310-877-0925 or davisgeorge352@gmail.com

Presentation to the Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2025

Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury

2024-25 Jury request to honor promised retroactive pay

Background

- The 23 members of the 2024-2025 Civil Grand Jury started service on July 1, 2024. The jury meets daily from 9am-4pm in downtown Los Angeles. The jury daily reimbursement is \$60 a day with mileage being reimbursed by the County. *This amount has not changed since 2007.*
- The 2022-2023 Jury recommended that the daily stipend should be increased from \$60-\$100 a day. The Board of Supervisors responded that the request would need further review.
- On January 7, 2025, the County CEO sent an ordinance change letter to the BOS (Section 4.76.020) approving an increase from the daily stipend from \$60 to \$80 a day. This increase also applies to the Los Angeles County Criminal Grand Jury.
- During our orientation in July 2024, the Civil Grand Jury were promised by the Court Approved Director of Jury Service that a \$20 increase in the daily reimbursement allowance.
 - We were further told that upon approval, we would receive retroactive pay
 - A Civil Grand Jury Administrator accordingly tracked the hours during our term to provide accurate payroll information for retroactive pay.
- On April 2, 2025, the County Appointed Attorneys to the Civil Grand Jury informed the jury that we would likely receive the increase in late April (please note that our annual service ends on May June 30,2025) **Additionally, we would not receive retroactive pay**
- The Jury served in good faith for the last nine months expecting an increase. Many of our jurors are on fixed income and most of us are retired. Some members commute 90 minutes each way to attend service in Downtown Los Angeles. The jury does not receive a meal allowance (most lunches in downtown cost close to \$20).

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FACT SHEET

(Please read carefully before completing the nomination form)

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE CIVIL GRAND JURY

The primary function of the Civil Grand Jury is to investigate county, city, and joint-power agencies. This is a significant civil function. The Civil Grand Jury acts in a “watch-dog” function by examining, carefully and completely, the operations of various government agencies within Los Angeles County. The Civil Grand Jury cannot investigate state or federal agencies as they lie outside their jurisdiction. Part of the investigation of governmental agencies includes the ability to audit operations, accounts, and records of officers and departments within the agency under investigation. The Civil Grand Jury is further charged with investigating individual complaints from citizens. By statute, the Civil Grand Jury is required to inquire regarding the conditions and management of all public prisons within the County of Los Angeles.

To carry out this function, the Civil Grand Jury is divided into committees, each of which concentrates on certain areas under investigation. These committees visit facilities, meet with officials, and develop recommendations for improving government operations. The Audit, Citizens Complaints, and Jail Committees are considered essential because of the Civil Grand Jury’s mandate to audit the county, examine complaints from individual citizens, and inspect the jails.

No later than the end of its term the Civil Grand Jury is required by law to submit a final report of its findings and recommendation to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles. Agencies to which these findings/recommendations are directed are required to respond within 90 days.

CIVIL GRAND JURY – FULL TIME FOR ONE YEAR

Twenty-three citizens of Los Angeles County are sworn each July to serve as Civil Grand Jurors for 12 months. Membership on this body is a full-time commitment, 5 days a week and approximately 30 – 40 hours each week. Los Angeles County, with its large population, its numerous facilities, and problems, is so big and so complex that the members of the Civil Grand Jury must be prepared to devote their time and energies almost totally to the needs and demands of the Civil Grand Jury.

It is essential that all Civil Grand Jurors be in attendance at every civil grand jury session. All jurors are required to be in attendance for productive discussion of issues and decision-making to take place. Therefore, only the most pressing emergency or illness is considered legitimate reasons for being absent.

A particular juror’s hours may vary depending on his/her committee assignment that needs to be completed on the Final Report. Some members of the civil grand jury may not be required to report during the later part of their civil grand jury’s term.

Anyone who is nominated to serve on the Civil Grand Jury must be fully cognizant of the time involved. Each prospective civil grand juror should sincerely and thoughtfully weigh any and all family, personal, and business obligations before accepting nomination to the Civil Grand Jury.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR CIVIL GRAND JURY NOMINATION?

By law, a person is eligible if that person is: a citizen, 18 years of age or older, a resident of the County for at least one year, of ordinary intelligence and good character, and has a working knowledge of English. A person is not eligible if the person: has served on a Grand Jury within the past 12 months, is an elected public official, or has been convicted of a felony.

HOW ARE CIVIL GRAND JURORS SELECTED?

Each year every Superior Court judge may nominate two persons that he/she deems qualified to serve as Civil Grand Jurors. Any interested citizen who wishes to be considered for nomination may submit an application before the deadline in November to the Civil Grand Jury, 222 South Hill Street, Suite 670, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Applicants will be interviewed by the Grand Jurors Committee to determine each person's qualifications. The applications of qualified individuals are then made available to all Superior Court judges for possible nomination. The First Drawing is held in April to randomly select 40 prospective Grand Jurors and 30 alternates from the pool of nominees. A thorough background investigation of the prospective civil grand jurors and alternates is conducted by the Sheriff's Department. In June a final drawing is conducted to select 23 Civil Grand Jurors and 17 Alternates.

The 23 Civil Grand Jurors and Alternates are required to complete financial disclosure forms in compliance with California Government Code Sections 81000 – 91015.

Swearing-In for the Civil Grand Jurors is July 1st of each year (or the earliest day thereafter if July 1st falls on a weekend). Jurors are required to be present for the Swearing-In Ceremony in July to receive the Charge to the Civil Grand Jury. In addition, all Civil Grand Jurors must be available during the month of July and August. These two months are dedicated to organization and training. Civil Grand Jurors unable to be present during these two months will be permanently replaced by Alternates.

CIVIL GRAND JURY FEES AND MILEAGE

Each member of the Civil Grand Jury is paid \$60.00 for either each day's attendance at sessions of the full Civil Grand Jury or each day's attendance as a member of any committee of the Civil Grand Jury, and for mileage at the current reimbursement rate of the County for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in attending meetings of the Civil Grand Jury, or any session of a Civil Grand Jury committee duly called by the Foreperson or Committee Chair.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE CIVIL GRAND JURY

If you have any questions about the nomination procedure, please contact:

Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
222 S. Hill Street, Suite 670
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Telephone: 213-893-0411
<http://www.grandjury.co.la.ca.us>