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BY MAV TREPUNTY

Scared, the legislature ~~was~~ passing, under the cover of darkness, the hasty and flawed SBX2 11 with retroactive immunity for all sitting judges.

By November 9, 2011 Plaintiff had established ✓ tenancy "at will" in City Hall Park. No proper eviction notices or proper eviction process were under consideration or being discussed with Plaintiff. Plaintiffs feared state and federal officials would be negligent in defending their tent/home rights just as Carmen Trutanich, Kamala Harris and Eric Holder had been negligent in defending homeowner rights, or eliminating the unconstitutional payments to Los Angeles Judges.

Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief from the Superior Court. However, no declaratory relief is possible from the Superior Court of Los Angeles. The Superior Courts are under a cloud of massive judicial corruption where most judgments are void due to unconstitutional payments to ~~the~~ ^{most} county judges by the County of Los Angeles. RICO charges are known to be in preparation against the Superior Court of Los Angeles, ^{of} the California Attorney General, ^{of} the California Judges Association and the California State Bar. Plaintiffs intended to join those efforts or initiate their own claim. Plaintiffs expected the Federal Courts and officials to vigorously prosecute the RICO allegations to guarantee and enforce the citizens and the protesters' rights.

J.T.R.O

Potential

Plaintiff sought a Temporary Restraining Order against LAPD and Charlie Beck for clandestine attempts to terminate "said

D info and belief - cro Dennis Etlin

occupation" without the required notice. The Mayor and the City Attorney would hold out the "threat of force" during their good-faith discussions with Occupy Los Angeles. Plaintiffs sought a permanent injunction against such force by LAPD.

Plaintiff sought protection from the California courts because they would nominally have jurisdiction. However, Plaintiff believed that Federal injunctions and protections were necessary because no relief, civil or criminal, was likely in State Court due to the illegal and unconstitutional judicial payments to ^{MOA} Superior Court Judges. Further, Eric Holder was named as one of the Federal Defendants due to his violation of Misprision of Felony statutes, ^{ok} his refusal to stop the unconstitutional county payments in California, ^{ok} his refusal to order the California Attorney General to investigate said payments and ^{ok} his own subsequent denial of due process rights to all Californians.

Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment rights were at risk as well as the destruction of property that would likely result from any forcible removal of the First Amendment protesters in City Hall Park. Those rights were, indeed, subsequently violated.

The Courts have determined that the tents used by the homeless and others are subject to the same protections as homes. The threatened use of force by the LAPD as directed by other officials seriously threatened the protesters' tent/homes, as well as violating the Jones Agreement which further protected the tent/homes of the homeless in Los Angeles (*Jones v. City of Los Angeles*, 444

F:3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2006)). Any violation of the Jones Agreement also made the actions a Federal issue. The Mayor and the LAPD did in fact ignore the Jones Agreement and removed the tent/homes of homeless Plaintiffs, C.R. Legal and Mario Nitrini III, from the sidewalk.

The Federal Courts, in *Metropolitan Council, Inc. v. Safir*, also determined that a complete ban of sleeping on a sidewalk is prohibited. The City of Los Angeles ignored all these precedents in order to pursue an illegal eviction of the Occupy Los Angeles protesters.

Plaintiffs in the extant case filed on November 9, 2011 in Los Angeles Superior Court at the first hint of illegal actions by the Defendants. They were not the only protesters to seek protection from the courts. On November 28, 2011, illegal actions had been announced and were imminent prompting two other groups of protesters associated with Occupy Los Angeles to file additional civil suits in Federal Court. *Katherine Knox-Davies et al v. City of Los Angeles et al*, case number CV11-9792-GHK-(JCx) only addressed 1st amendment violations and sought no damages. *Geneva Reese et al v. City of Los Angeles et al*, case number CV11-9790-GHK-(JC), sought protections for 1st, 4th, 8th, and 14th Amendment rights. Plaintiff's case, *Occupy Los Angeles v. City of Los Angeles et al*, case number CV12-0297 GHK-(JCx) seeks protections for 1st, 4th, 5th, and 14th Amendment rights but adds charges of racketeering and negligence among city and state Defendants and racketeering and negligence among Federal Defendants.

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HELD AT

PLUMMER PARK

(IN THE COMMUNITY BUILDING)

7377 SANTA MONICA BLVD.

(BETWEEN FAIRFAX AVE & LA BREA AT MARTEL AVE.)

*ONE-ON-ONE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING
NO CHARGE, BUT A DONATION IS REQUESTED*

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

COALITION FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL (CES)

PHONE: (213) 252-4411 - EMAIL: CONTACTCES@EARTHLINK.NET

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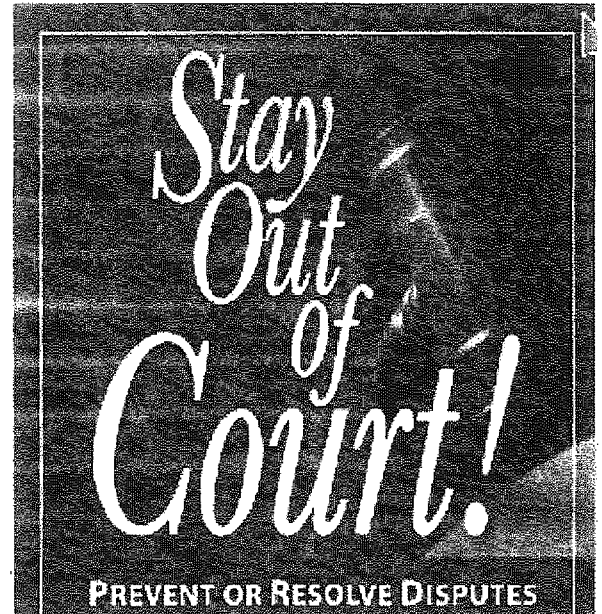
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This is pretty much a local sports fan's team, providing said fan can manage to set for both basketball teams. The fact that the Dodgers have surpassed expectations and are in first place in their division, with two of the best players in baseball (Matt Kemp and Clayton Kershaw), gives another reason to lift a giant foam finger while knocking back a drink.

There are a couple other reasons to cheer: The attention lavished on the teams means that Downtown Los Angeles gets another extended run in the spotlight. Television cameras will spend plenty of time in the community and all those overhead blimp shots will show off the area to viewers across the country.

Perhaps more importantly, these games mean additional patrons for local businesses, which in turn creates sales tax revenue for city coffers. By Sunday, May 20, the three teams had played a total of 17 postseason home games. If each one drew about 19,000 people (roughly Staples' capacity), then more than 320,000 fans will have filtered through the area in and around L.A. Live.

Not only do the fans purchase game tickets, once inside the arena they spring for snacks, drinks and souvenirs. Many will arrive early or linger late and visit local restaurants and bars. Parking lots fill up. It's -ching! all around.

This is all very good for Downtown. It's even better considering that the NBA lockout last fall caused the Lakers and Clippers to play eight fewer regular season games than normal.

Only time will tell if any squad can keep it going long enough so that Downtown hosts another championship parade. For now, however, we're pleased and excited by how well the Kings, Clippers and Lakers are faring. Go teams!

Trouble on Skid Row Sidewalks

Nearly a year has passed since a U.S. District Court judge issued a ruling that would become the first in a distressing string of dominos to fall in Skid Row. Although there is no quick or simple solution to the worsening situation, some area business owners are complaining that their requests for help, along with their offer of a temporary solution, are generating little response from City Hall.

It's a troubling situation, and should be drawing more resources than it has to date. Although the city has not ignored the matter—the recent deployment of up to 50 LAPD officers to Downtown Los Angeles was a responsible and important step—the problems in the community cannot be rectified by law enforcement alone.

Nor can the people who live and do business in the area continue to wait while elected officials and others try to solve the problem via the judicial system. Yes, that path needs to be pursued aggressively, especially considering that the decision hurt many more people than it helped. However, while legal avenues are explored, Skid Row is in danger of tripping into crisis mode. Some say the crisis has already arrived.

Los Angeles Downtown News last week reported once again on some of the fallout from a June 2011 decision by Judge Philip Gutierrez in favor of a group of homeless individuals who sued, claiming that their personal property was being trashed by police and other city workers while the homeless accessed services such as showers inside area shelters. Gutierrez's ruling prevented any items from being removed unless they could be stored for 90 days.

The city immediately stopped taking apparently abandoned items from the streets, even if they looked like trash. It is easy for Skid Row inhabitants to claim that what appears to be detritus is instead personal property.

Almost immediately the sidewalks grew cluttered. The number of encampments has increased and some of the progress that had been achieved in the neighborhood in recent years has started to reverse. There has also been a scary rise in disease, including two cases in which police officers were diagnosed with MRSA, a drug-resistant strain of staph infection.

With the situation deteriorating, a group of stakeholders has

tried to find a solution. Last week's *Downtown News* story reported how the Weingart Center, which provides an array of services to the homeless, is offering a parking lot that it owns for use as a storage facility. The effort would involve getting the Port of Los Angeles to loan shipping containers so that items would not be left out in the open.

This is a reasonable offer, and even if it does not solve every long-term problem, it is a creative move to regain some of the ground that has been lost. Local LAPD officials say that their greatest challenge in clearing sidewalks is that they don't have a place to take seized items. This step would help.

The problem is, the city has yet to respond to the offer. Calls from an area business group have been made to the offices of Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, City Councilman Jose Huizar and City Attorney Carmen Trutanich. The closest thing to a response doesn't come close to addressing the situation on the streets. A statement from Villaraigosa's office said, in part, "We acknowledge that this is a contentious and complicated issue, which we must resolve in a thoughtful and responsible manner."

Everyone wants to be thoughtful and responsible, but sometimes expedience—remember, Gutierrez's decision was issued 11 months ago—takes precedent. This seems like one of those occasions.

Perhaps a slow approach would be tolerable if the judicial ruling was the only big stone producing ripples in the water. It's not. The recently enacted state prison realignment plan, which is shifting additional responsibilities for inmates to the counties, is heightening the challenge. People are being released from lockups earlier than before, and some of those who come out without a safety net are landing in Skid Row. This is partly why the number of people sleeping on the streets in the area is increasing.

The dedication of more police officers to Downtown was the right step at the right time. However, the community cannot afford to wait while trash piles higher and more people wind up on the streets. We need action by the city and a greater level of cooperation with the private sector leaders who are trying to improve the area. Skid Row needs help now. Further delays are bad for business and the residents, including those on the streets.

Name & Address:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CASE NUMBER

PLAINTIFF(S)

v.

SUMMONS

DEFENDANT(S)

TO: DEFENDANT(S):

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within _____ days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it), you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint _____ amended complaint counterclaim cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, _____, whose address is _____ . If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Clerk, U.S. District Court

Dated: _____

By: _____

Deputy Clerk

(Seal of the Court)

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].