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February 3, 2026

BPC #26-015

The Honorable City Council
City of Los Angeles, Room 395
c/o City Clerk's Office
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Honorable Members:

RE: ILLEGAL FIREWORKS – DRONE PILOT PROGRAM – CITY COUNCIL FILE NO.
25-0839

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on Tuesday, January 27, 2026, the Board APPROVED the Department's report regarding the above-referenced matter.

Accordingly, this report is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS


REBECCA MUNOZ

Commission Executive Assistant

Attachment

c: Chief of Police

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

83 1/20/26
2-015

December 29, 2025
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TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: ILLEGAL FIREWORKS – DRONE PILOT PROGRAM

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

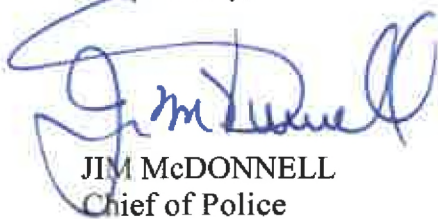
1. That the Board of Police Commissioners (Board) REVIEW and APPROVE the attached report responding to the Los Angeles City Council's request regarding the Fireworks Buy-back Program Funding.
2. That the Board TRANSMITS this report to the Los Angeles City Council.

DISCUSSION

Attached is the Los Angeles Police Department's analysis of the feasibility of implementing a drone pilot program specific to illegal fireworks enforcement.

If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact Assistant Chief Emada E. Tingirides, Director, Office of Operations, at (213) 486-0111.

Respectfully,



JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

Attachment

**BOARD OF
POLICE COMMISSIONERS**
Approved January 27, 2026
Secretary Rebeca Muñoz

FACT SHEET
ILLEGAL FIREWORKS – DRONE PILOT PROGRAM
December 29, 2025

Purpose.

The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to provide the City Council’s Public Safety Committee with insight into the feasibility and cost of implementing a drone pilot program during high-firework-use periods, such as the July 4th holiday, that would allow for real-time identification and administrative fines to be issued to homes and individuals responsible for the use of illegal fireworks.

Background.

On September 10, 2025, the City Council adopted City Council Motion 26A (File No. 25-0839), which tasked the Department to report back on the following:

- The feasibility of implementing an automatic citation system based on video evidence;
- The feasibility of increasing fines for confirmed violations to create a sufficient deterrent;
- The number of online fireworks complaints submitted through the City’s complaint portal over the last three years, disaggregated by year, Council District, and timeframe;
- The process by which online complaints are reviewed, prioritized, and dispatched to field units or investigative teams;
- The number of complaints that resulted in enforcement action; and,
- Any public education, outreach, or follow-up actions LAPD undertakes in neighborhoods with high volumes of fireworks complaints.

On July 16, 2025, the Office of Operations (OO) launched the Drone as First Responder (DFR) Pilot Program. The original Pilot Program was for a 90-day trial ending on October 6, 2025, but has been extended by an additional 90 days, now ending on January 4, 2026. It is anticipated that the Pilot Program will be established and will no longer be in the pilot phase.

Note: The Information Technology Bureau has received a quote for the purchase of drones, docks, and the needed equipment. The quote provided an estimated cost of \$3,780,735.44 for 36 months. This investment would provide 24 drone docks and drones, along with two mobile DFR drones for the Department’s Citywide use. This will allow for the expansion of the DFR Program as it transitions out of its pilot phase.

Methodology.

The OO worked in collaboration with Department and City entities to complete this report. These included the Department Operations Center (DOC) and the Information Technology Agency to assist with the illegal firework complaint information. The Major Crimes Division, Criminal Conspiracy Section, which serves as the Department’s subject matter expert for major enforcement and investigations of illegal fireworks incidents, provided operational knowledge. The City Attorney’s Office contributed to the report by providing details of the enforced code provisions and insight into different legal considerations and approaches for enforcement.

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Findings.

The feasibility of implementing an automatic citation system based on video evidence.

Currently, the Department does not retain an automated citation system. These systems involve both software and hardware costs, with pricing structures that include one-time licensing fees or subscription models. For an average-sized law enforcement agency, which tends to be a much smaller department, the system typically has a one-time software license cost of around \$40,000; which covers mobile and desktop applications along with integration features. Some vendors, like Saltus Technologies, offer subscription-based models that require little to no upfront initial costs. In addition to the initial software costs, ongoing annual support and maintenance fees average around \$3,000 per year for an average-sized agency.

Hardware costs are separate from software expenses and include compatible devices such as rugged tablets or laptops, printers like the Zebra ZQ521, and docking cradles. These hardware requirements can vary significantly from one agency to another, depending on their specific needs. Additionally, initial training and implementation fees may also apply to ensure smooth integration and adoption of the system by personnel.

The feasibility of increasing fines for confirmed violations to create a sufficient deterrent.

Currently, Department-issued citations for fireworks enforcement can utilize the relevant Health and Safety (H&S) code, which are generally charged as misdemeanors and follow the California H&S Code, Section 12700. This allows a fine of up to \$1,000 to \$2,000 for the first violation and at least \$2,000 for subsequent violations. In addition, imprisonment in the county jail can be imposed.

The largest penalty falls under California H&S Code Section 12700(B) for a person in possession of unaltered dangerous fireworks, in violation of the State Fireworks Law, is punishable as a misdemeanor, or a public offense with fines ranging from \$500 to more than \$50,000, depending on the gross weight of unaltered dangerous fireworks in possession.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 57.5608.1.2 is considered a “general ordinance,” and if used on the citation, the violator can be charged with either an infraction or misdemeanor. Under LAMC Section 57.5608.1.2, it is unlawful for “any person to use, give, possess, sell, or discharge any fireworks in the City of Los Angeles.” As an infraction, the penalty amount cannot exceed \$100 and increases with each subsequent violation if it occurs within a year of the initial violation.

Several cities in California, including Riverside, Sacramento, Stanton, Brea, Hemet, and Elk Grove, are utilizing drones to enforce laws against illegal fireworks. These cities use drones to document violations and subsequently mail citations to property owners. All of these cities include a host/social host liability portion in their city ordinance, meaning property owners can be fined for not preventing illegal fireworks on their property. Fines for these violations average around \$1,000, with incrementally larger fines for additional violations in a one-year period.

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Below are additional details regarding the enforcement of these violations. The table below breaks down key attributes for fireworks enforcement from other cities.

City	Use of Drones for Enforcement	Fine Structure	Property Owner Responsibility	Enforcement Outcomes and Notes
Riverside	Yes	Administrative fines up to \$1,500 per violation; \$1,500 fine for illegal fireworks use	Yes	During the 2025 holiday season, 65 citations were issued, resulting in \$97,500 in fines. The Riverside Police Department reports a decrease in illegal fireworks since drone enforcement began.
Sacramento	Yes	\$1,000 for first violation; \$2,500 for second violation within one year; \$5,000 for subsequent violations; up to \$10,000 per device on city-owned property	Yes, under the Social Host Ordinance	Enforcement is year-round through a dedicated task force. Fines may be assessed per firework. Failure to pay fines may result in a lien on the property.
Stanton	Yes	\$1,000 per illegal firework explosion	Yes	A resident received a \$300,000 fine for 300 illegal fireworks. In July 2025, 18 citations were issued, totaling nearly \$1 million in fines. Property owners may appeal citations.
Brea	Yes	\$500 for first offense; \$1,000 for second offense within 12 months	Yes	All fireworks, including "Safe and Sane," are prohibited. Drones are used to identify offenders, and citations may be mailed to property owners.
Elk Grove	Yes	\$1,000 per firework, capped at \$10,000 per household	Yes	One resident was fined \$100,000 for launching over 100 fireworks. In

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City	Use of Drones for Enforcement	Fine Structure	Property Owner Responsibility	Enforcement Outcomes and Notes
				July 2025, total fines reached \$330,000. Unpaid fines are sent to collections.
Huntington Park	No	\$1,000 for possession or sale; \$500 for misuse of “Safe and Sane” fireworks	Yes	Zero-tolerance enforcement includes seizure of fireworks and issuance of citations. Serious violations may result in misdemeanor or felony charges.
San Fernando	No	Administrative fines up to \$3,000	Yes	The City enforces a zero-tolerance policy, relies on community reporting, and conducts undercover enforcement operations during holiday periods.
San Luis Obispo	Yes	Administrative fines up to \$2,000 per violation	Yes, under the Social Host Ordinance	Drones are used for real-time identification of violators. Responsible parties may be billed for emergency response costs.

Based on the City Council’s policy goals and practical considerations for fireworks enforcement, it may wish to explore the following examples from municipalities that have implemented similar initiatives.

Pure Strict Liability

Under a strict liability system, the recorded property owner could be fined even if they did not approve of or were unaware of the fireworks usage. One advantage of having a strict liability ordinance is that it allows for the issuance of a large number of citations based on where Department drones have detected fireworks activity. However, this type of ordinance may raise fairness concerns if the property is rented out or currently controlled by others who are actually responsible for the fireworks violation. A strict liability standard could face legal challenges on these grounds.

Examples: Some municipalities that have a form of strict liability in their fireworks ordinances include the City of Riverside (which punishes an owner of the residence or

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other private property where a fireworks violation occurs), the City of Grover Beach, and the County of San Luis Obispo.

The Riverside City Attorney's Office has indicated that their fireworks statute is not enforced against apartment building owners or residents, nor is it applied to people launching fireworks from streets, sidewalks, or other public spaces. This policy is designed to avoid the problems of proof described above and allow the City to rely on public ownership records to direct who should receive administrative fines.

Strict Liability with Rebuttable Presumption

Rather than implement a pure strict liability ordinance, Council could consider passing an ordinance that includes a rebuttable presumption that the property owner is aware of the fireworks violation. The property owner could rebut their awareness of the fireworks violation upon proof of specified facts, such as that the property owner was not present and/or had rented out the property to a tenant.

Example: The City of San Fernando's fireworks ordinance includes a rebuttable presumption that the record owner of a residential parcel and the lessee of a residential parcel have notice of any violation existing on said property. Upon witnessing a violation, the City can send an administrative citation, but the property owner can contest it by making the required showing.

Compared to strict liability, this kind of rule may be less effective in deterring fireworks violations. Because Los Angeles has many renters, this rebuttable presumption may lead to a large number of successful challenges to citations and reduced deterrence for the people who are actually committing the violations.

Knowing or Willful Violation

The City's existing ordinance already requires prosecutors to prove willful conduct, because a willfulness element is part of each prohibited act under LAMC Section 57.5608.1.2. Alternatively, the City could pass an ordinance that imposes liability on property owners when it is shown they knew of and allowed the fireworks violation. Such an ordinance would be similar to existing nuisance property ordinances, likely requiring proof that the property owner was put on notice before the citation. It would be challenging to enforce these using drones alone, as it likely will not be possible for a drone operator to establish the property owner's knowledge or willful intent, unless they are physically present and identifiable during the fireworks violation. Thus, if a property owner shows that the property was rented to someone else, the Department will be in the same predicament, trying to identify the perpetrators with aerial intelligence.

Examples: The City of Huntington Park allows fireworks on July 4th between 10 am and 10 pm, but bans fireworks on City property, parking lots, or in City parks. The City of Huntington Park also distinguishes between "dangerous fireworks" and "safe and sane" fireworks under the Health and Safety Code. Similar to Los Angeles, Huntington Park punishes the knowing possession, sale, or use of illegal fireworks, or permitting another to do the same.

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Special Category: Spectator Liability

In addition, the City could pass an ordinance that punishes spectators who are knowingly present at unlawful, unpermitted fireworks shows. Similar to the above, the enforcement challenges will be determining the identity of the spectators, how to serve them with the citation, and how to overcome a blanket denial with no evidence other than the drone video.

Example: The County of San Luis Obispo’s municipal code includes a spectator liability provision for those “knowingly present during an unpermitted firework discharge for the purpose of viewing, observing, watching, or witnessing the event.” A person is “present” if they are within 200 feet of the location of the fireworks discharge. (See 6.32.086(f); 6.32.088(c).)

Escalating Fines

Imposing escalating fines for recidivism is a well-established legislative strategy for punishing repeat offenders and those determined to violate the law. Some cities, such as San Fernando and Santa Paula, use escalating fines for fireworks violations, while others have fixed fines. One consideration related to escalating fines is what timeframe is reasonable before the violation is considered a separate occurrence. For example, if officers observe someone launch three fireworks over the course of two hours, should all three be considered one launching and fined as one first offense, or should those each be fined as ‘first offenses’ since they happened on the same night, or would the second and third be subject to higher fines, even if the Department has not provided a warning in the interim? If each night is only deemed a single violation, then the escalating fines will only apply over a long timeframe, since the main fireworks nights are New Year’s Eve and the 4th of July. One advantage of fixed fines is that every use of fireworks can be treated the same. The City of Grover Beach provides that fines are fixed at \$1,000 per firework, and there is no limit on the total fines that can be imposed. Even without an escalating schedule of punishment, a fine structure like this one can still result in significant administrative fines that create a strong deterrent.

The number of online fireworks complaints submitted through the City’s complaint portal over the last three years, disaggregated by year, Council District, and timeframe.

The chart below was provided by the DOC, which is the entity that oversees the Illegal Fireworks Complaint Portal for the City. The chart depicts the total number of fireworks-related emails received through the portal for the New Year’s and Fourth of July holidays from December 2021 through September 2025. The DOC was unable to determine the number of emails by Council District.

Timeframe	New Year's Day	Total
December 1, 2021 - February 1, 2022		269
November 1, 2022 - March 1, 2023		569
November 15, 2023 - March 4, 2024		930
November 1, 2024 - March 1, 2025		983

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Timeframe	Fourth of July	Total
June 1, 2022 - July 10, 2022		4,462
May 4, 2023 - September 4, 2023		4,783
May 4, 2024 – September 4, 2024		5,446
May 4, 2025 – September 4, 2025		3,407

Note: The timeframes listed above are based on the period the Illegal Fireworks Complaint Portal was active for each year. The Portal is not active year-round.

The process by which online complaints are reviewed, prioritized, and dispatched to field units or investigative teams.

All online fireworks reports are delivered to the Communications Division Auxiliary Telephone Operator email account. A Police Service Representative (PSR) assigned to the DOC is responsible for monitoring this inbox.

Note: During the week of the 4th of July and New Year's Day holidays, if no PSR is available at the DOC to monitor the fireworks email inbox, the responsibility will be assigned to the PSR working the Auxiliary Telephone Operator position at either the Valley Communications Dispatch Center or the Metro Communications Dispatch Center.

The PSRs review incoming emails from oldest to newest, in accordance with Communications Division Manual Section 3/432.02.05, *Fireworks*. Based on the information provided by the Person Reporting (PR), an incident is created and either dispatched for service or broadcast for information and subsequently filed/closed. These incidents are typically non-coded but may be classified as Priority II/Code 2 when the location is a high-fire-risk area. Code 2 incidents are considered urgent but not life-threatening.

If the PR reports anticipated or future fireworks activity, the email is forwarded to the appropriate Area Watch Commander (WC). Emails regarding locations outside of the Department's jurisdiction are handled by contacting the corresponding agency and relaying the information. All emails are then categorized by the action taken, which are dispatched, broadcast/closed, forwarded to WC, outside jurisdiction, or late/no action. Completed emails are moved to the appropriate event/year-specific folder (e.g., *New Year's 2026*). The date, complaint number/incident number, and disposition are documented on a fireworks tracker maintained by the DOC.

Incidents created for dispatch are queued to the appropriate Area's pending call stack. The PSR assigned to the Radio Telephone Operator position for that Area is responsible for dispatching the incident to an available unit.

Note: Incidents are dispatched according to their priority/code. All PSRs are trained to be assertive in dispatching incidents to ensure these time requirements are met.

- Priority I/Code 3: Immediate dispatch;
- Priority II/Code 2: Dispatch within 15 minutes; and,

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- Priority III/Non-coded: Dispatch within 60 minutes.

The number of complaints that resulted in enforcement action.

The chart below illustrates the total number of fireworks incidents reported and their dispositions, including a combination of calls for service and complaints via the Illegal Fireworks Complaint Portal. These totals have been compiled from Goldmine, a database that includes all information related to incidents, and are organized by the specified time period. The figures are categorized by disposition code, with the “OCC/GOA” column representing incidents that were dispatched and handled by responding officers. To understand what the responding officers observed or what actions were taken, each incident would have to be reviewed individually. The following are descriptions of each category:

- Total: The total number of incidents created during the timeframe;
- INF: Incidents that were dispositioned as an information broadcast;
- CLO: Incidents that were created and immediately closed (e.g., no address/not enough information);
- CTR: Documentation of a caller transferred to another agency;
- CPR: Incidents that were cancelled by the person who initially reported;
- CCB: Incidents cancelled after a call back to the reporting person; and,
- OCC/GOA: Officers completed the call, or the suspect was gone upon the arrival of officers.

December 1, 2021 – February 1, 2022

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
625	401	15	4	3	9	193

June 1, 2022 – July 10, 2022

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
4,582	2,608	347	44	6	22	1,555

November 1, 2022 – March 1, 2023 (incidents stop 1/1/2023)

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
783	438	26	2	0	3	314

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May 4, 2023 – September 4, 2023

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
5,750	3,363	429	80	11	28	1,839

November 15, 2023 – March 4, 2024

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
1,059	746	14	2	1	3	293

May 4, 2024 – September 4, 2024

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
5,723	3,450	640	18	11	19	1,585

November 1, 2024 – March 1, 2025

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
987	584	46	2	4	4	347

May 4, 2025 – September 4, 2025

TOTAL	INF	CLO	CTR	CPR	CCB	OCC/GOA
3,858	2,136	850	12	8	17	835

Any public education, outreach, or follow-up actions LAPD undertakes in neighborhoods with high volumes of fireworks complaints.

The Department participates in the Fireworks Reduction Program working group, which focuses on education and awareness as a primary objective each year. The Department continues to play a key role in the unified anti-fireworks messaging and education campaign to the constituents of the City.

In collaboration with the non-profit organization MySafe:LA, a series of educational materials are developed and distributed annually. The Media Relations Division is primarily responsible for all public-facing and social media messaging.

In 2024, the Department received 10,000 flyers from MySafe:LA, printed on both sides in English and Spanish, promoting the message to “leave fireworks use to the professionals.” By mid-June of 2025, the Department had received 10,000 flyers with the messaging “think about

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your neighbor.” These flyers were distributed by the Office of Operations to the 21 geographic Area and Traffic Divisions for distribution to community members.

Fireworks education and reduction efforts are coordinated within the geographic Areas, typically initiated by a Senior Lead Officer (SLO). These SLOs also formulate safety plans in collaboration with the communities they represent and utilize Department cadets to assist in providing education in their respective Areas. Educational strategies include social media campaigns in partnership with the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) and MySafe:LA.

In addition to the above-listed public education initiatives, the resources below have been utilized:

- Banners – 11’x5’ full color banners, which are prominently displayed in front of all Area stations and read “FIREWORKS ARE DANGEROUS AND ILLEGAL.”
- Social Media – MySafe:LA designed and developed social media messages, art, and content for use via X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, and related social media outlets. These materials were distributed to the Department, LAFD, LA City Attorney, Office of the Mayor, and City Council offices.
- Websites – The City of Los Angeles’ fireworks complaint website: complaint.lacity.org/fireworks, the Department’s public-facing website lapdonline.org/fireworks-complaints, and the MySafe:LA website at mysafela.org/fireworks, or the free MySafe:LA smartphone app, “F/X Reporter” available at mysafela.org/fireworks.

Conclusion.

The City does not presently have the technological capability to initiate an automatic citation system. The Department’s drone systems are operated by officers, rather than autonomously. Using the Department’s current drone systems to detect illegal fireworks activity will require significant Department resources, including additional trained drone operators.

Moreover, the Department’s ongoing public education and outreach initiatives play a vital role in mitigating illegal fireworks activity. Collaborating with MySafe:LA, LAFD, the City Attorney’s Office, and community stakeholders ensures consistent messaging across neighborhoods troubled by high complaints of illegal fireworks.

The combination of enhanced enforcement and strategic education aims to tackle illegal fireworks activity, improve community safety, and boost compliance. However, it’s essential to recognize that identifying the location where fireworks are lit is far simpler than pinpointing the individual responsible, especially at night. Enforcing citations against individuals other than property owners presents challenges, as it requires the Department to determine the responsible party from the air and obtain their mailing address for citation purposes. Current Department policy does not allow the drones to be equipped with facial recognition. Without an officer present to verify the individual’s identity, any citations could be subject to denial, relying solely

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on drone footage, which may suffer in quality, especially in low-light conditions. For these reasons, there are concerns regarding the effectiveness of drone-based citations for individuals, except in cases where they can be easily identified from the air.

Lastly, the City faces limitations in its current drone capabilities for fireworks enforcement. The Department's drones are operational from a limited number of locations currently, with a maximum effective range of about three miles. Given that the City covers over 500 square miles, equitable drone enforcement across all neighborhoods is currently impractical and would require significant expansion of the Department's drone fleet.

MOTION

I MOVE that the matter of the PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the costs of responding to illegal fireworks over the July 4th weekend and the feasibility of a drone pilot program for illegal firework use, Item No. 26 on today's Council Agenda (Council File No. 25-0839), BE AMENDED to adopt the following revised recommendations:

1. INSTRUCT the Los Angeles Fire Department to report to the Council on the costs incurred by the City in responding to fires and other emergency calls caused by illegal fireworks over the most recent July 4th holiday weekend, including personnel, equipment, and property damage estimates.
2. INSTRUCT the Los Angeles Police Department, with the assistance of the City Attorney and any other relevant departments, be instructed to report on the feasibility and cost of implementing a drone pilot program specifically during high-firework-use periods, such as the July 4th holiday, that would allow for real-time identification and administrative fines to be issued to homes and individuals responsible for the use of illegal fireworks. This report should include the following:
 - The feasibility of implementing an automatic citation system based on video evidence; and
 - The feasibility of increasing fines for confirmed violations to create a sufficient deterrent.
3. INSTRUCT the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) to report back on the following information:
 - The number of online fireworks complaints submitted through the City's complaint portal over the last three years, disaggregated by year, Council District, and timeframe (e.g., month, week of July 4th, etc.);
 - The process by which online complaints are reviewed, prioritized, and dispatched to field units or investigative teams;
 - The number of complaints that resulted in enforcement action (e.g., citations, arrests, or confiscation of fireworks); and
 - Any public education, outreach, or follow-up actions LAPD undertakes in neighborhoods with high volumes of fireworks complaints.

PRESENTED BY:


 MONICA RODRIGUEZ
 Councilwoman, 7th District

SECONDED BY:




 SEP 10 2025

ORIGINAL

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the costs of responding to illegal fireworks over the July 4th weekend and the feasibility of a drone pilot program to detect and fine illegal firework use.

Recommendations for Council action, pursuant to Motion (Lee – McOsker):

1. INSTRUCT the Los Angeles Fire Department to report to the Council on the costs incurred by the City in responding to fires and other emergency calls caused by illegal fireworks over the most recent July 4th holiday weekend, including personnel, equipment, and property damage estimates.
2. INSTRUCT the Los Angeles Police Department, with the assistance of the City Attorney and any other relevant departments, be instructed to report on the feasibility and cost of implementing a drone pilot program specifically during high-firework-use periods, such as the July 4th holiday, that would allow for real-time identification and administrative fines to be issued to homes and individuals responsible for the use of illegal fireworks.

Fiscal Impact Statement: Neither the City Administrative Officer nor the Chief Legislative Analyst has completed a financial analysis of this report.

Community Impact Statement: None submitted

Summary:

On August 20, 2025, your Public Safety Committee considered Motion (Lee - McOsker) relative to requesting reports on the costs of responding to illegal fireworks over the July 4th weekend, and the feasibility of a drone pilot program to detect and fine illegal firework use.

After providing an opportunity for public comment, the Public Safety Committee moved to approve the recommendations in the Motion. This matter is now forwarded to the Council for its consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
LEE	YES
PRICE	ABSENT
McOSKER	YES
SOTO-MARTÍNEZ	YES
PARK	YES

HVR 8-20-25

-NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL COUNCIL ACTS-