

Exhibit A

to August 9, 2023 SDWA Emergency Petition regarding
Jackson, MS

Declaration of
Danyelle Holmes

I, Danyelle Holmes, hereby affirm and state:

I. Introduction

1. My legal name is Morlettra Danyelle Holmes, but I go by Danyelle Holmes. I am over eighteen years of age and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration. I am a National Social Justice Organizer with the Mississippi Poor People's Campaign: A National Call for Moral Revival (MS-PPC) and serve on the steering committee of the Mississippi Rapid Response Coalition (the MRRC or "the Coalition"), alongside the People's Advocacy Institute (PAI) and other partner organizations, including Alternate ROOTS, Immigrant Alliance for Justice and Equity (IAJE), Strong Arms of Mississippi, and the Mississippi Black Women's Roundtable. I make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and in support of MS-PPC's and PAI's Petition for Emergency Action under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300i, to Abate the Imminent and Substantial Endangerment to Jackson, Mississippi Residents from Lead and Microbial Contamination in Drinking Water.

2. I was born and raised in Greenwood, Mississippi. I moved to Jackson in 1991 to attend Tougaloo College, which I attended from 1991-1993.

3. I have lived in the northeast area of Jackson since 1991 and have lived in the Briarwood Addition Subdivision since 2019.

4. For decades, my personal and professional endeavors have been committed to uplifting the voices of those disproportionately affected by society's systemic ills, such as environmental racism and climate injustice, inequitable labor practices, discriminatory policing, and educational disparities in my home state of Mississippi.

5. I have worked with MS-PPC since approximately 2018. MS-PPC is the state chapter of the national Poor People's campaign, which is a campaign of the organization Repairers of the Breach. In my position as National Social Justice Organizer, I am a field team member organizing communities in fifteen states, including in Mississippi. In my role, I go into states to organize and assist different PPC state chapters with their campaigns under the PPC umbrella.

6. Specifically, in working with people from state campaigns, I oversee and facilitate the campaigns to ensure they are moving according to the principles and guidelines of PPC. My job is never just one isolated task; it requires me to help with protests, rallies, state campaign meetings, and national campaign meetings.

7. My role at its core is a community organizer, helping PPC chapters in various states build out membership and partnership bases by providing instructions on how to best organize, mobilize, and bring people together to achieve their state campaign goals, including providing political education and developing strategies with state campaigns.

8. A lot of my work also entails working alongside the MRRC, which is a coalition of over thirty organizations that provide rapid response support in times of crisis. Founded in

2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Coalition has responded to crises related to both climate change and failing infrastructure in the State of Mississippi.

9. During the COVID-19 crisis, other MRRC members and I assisted with on-the-ground organizing to ensure that students had hot meals and transportation to school. We also set up COVID-19 testing through MS-PPC and ensured that our residents, schools, poll and campaign workers, and workers at other local institutions had access to personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect against COVID-19. We took it upon ourselves to educate folks about COVID-19 and make sure that they had access to PPE that they could not afford or easily find.

10. Additionally, MRRC provided rapid response to residents in the aftermath of Hurricane Ida and the 2022 tornados that devastated the Mississippi Delta. In the wake of the 2020 winter storms and widespread pipe freezing and loss of water, MRRC also formed a rapid response team to supply water to residents and to provide cash assistance to locals who had missed work because of the storms or struggled to replace groceries that spoiled when the electricity went out.

11. In my role with MS-PPC, I have worked with MRRC to advocate for clean and safe drinking water and organized ground distribution of bottled water and water testing supplies and filters.

12. I have led, organized, and participated in numerous rallies and community meetings through MS-PPC, including three days of action called “Moral Mondays.” I also have participated in over twenty weekly town halls, hosted by the Jackson’s People’s Assembly, in various Jackson neighborhoods.

13. I am also the Director of the Mississippi Prison Reform Coalition Pathway Program, which started as a campaign of MS-PPC. The Pathway Program connects people who are transitioning from incarceration or who have otherwise been impacted by the criminal legal system to job training and support services. The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism and improve employment outcomes for people reentering the community after incarceration or convictions.

14. Prior to my work with MS-PPC, I worked with United Auto Workers as the State Lead Interfaith Organizer from 2015-2017, working to organize clergy across the state in support of the workers attempting to organize unions at Canton Nissan.

II. MS-PPC represents community interests

15. MS-PPC is a grassroots Mississippi mobilization and sponsored advocacy campaign of the Poor People’s Campaign: A National Call for Moral Revival. In continuing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s charge to unite the poor and dispossessed from across the nation, MS-PPC is dedicated to uniting people across Mississippi to challenge the evils of systemic racism, poverty, the war economy, ecological devastation, and Christian nationalism.

16. MS-PPC is composed of individuals who sign on to support MS-PPC’s campaign. We have a volunteer coordinating committee consisting of about twenty-six members that meets

biweekly. People become supporters of the campaign by signing pledge cards or signing up online. We have about 2,600 supporters in Mississippi.

17. Through the Coalition, MS-PPC has been a lead rapid response provider throughout the Jackson water crisis since 2020, providing drinking water and water quality information across Jackson's seven wards and consistently stepping up to support Jackson residents when government entities have abdicated their responsibilities to do so. We do wellness checks on residents, inform residents of boil water notices, and distribute water to people in need. Whether residents are experiencing brown water, lack running water, or just plain do not trust the water, we want to provide them with the water that they need.

18. MS-PPC and other MRRC members have also updated community members about boil water notices and recommended that they do not consume or use the water without following proper safety measures. Because we have received fewer boil water notices in 2023, we tend to find out about dirty water issues in different neighborhoods when people call us or post issues on social media, or we hear through word of mouth. We also have notified residents of boil water notices by notifying local media outlets, using word of mouth, and going door-to-door in the neighborhoods affected by the boil water notice.

19. MS-PPC, along with other Coalition members, distributes water door-to-door in the affected neighborhoods. For elderly and disabled people, we will personally deliver their water. And if the affected area is extremely large, we will set up water distribution sites for residents to drive through. I have personally gone door-to-door notifying residents, many of whom did not know that their neighborhood was yet again under a boil water notice.

20. In 2023, we established a resource call center to provide information to residents as well as to receive calls about issues with the water system.

21. The Coalition's work to notify residents of boil water notices is necessary because the local, state, or federal government entities involved in the water crisis have not been providing consistent, adequate notice to residents. In addition, since the Interim Third-Party Manager's (ITPM) takeover of the water system, we find that many residents are unaware of JXN Water—the private company set up by the ITPM to manage Jackson's water—and do not know whom in the City or State governments to call when they have a water issue.

22. When we go door-to-door to inform residents of boil water notices and water quality issues, we give them the opportunity to sign up at that time to get their water tested and to receive a filter for their home. We have a database that we input this information into. Over the last nine months, MS-PPC and other organizations within the Coalition have distributed over two million bottles of water, over 2,000 filters, and numerous testing kits certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

23. We often go door-to-door in lower income neighborhoods and to senior centers to distribute water and filters. We start with senior facilities to see if residents would like to have a water filter or for their water to be tested. We demonstrate to residents how to properly use and install their filters. We also educate residents about how to test their water.

24. As grassroots organizations working daily to ensure that Jackson residents' immediate and long-term needs are met, MS-PPC has valuable information about the pressing health, safety, and economic needs of Jackson's community and about what will work best to meet those needs.

III. Grave concerns about Jackson's water quality

25. As a long-time Jackson resident, I am deeply concerned by the state of the Jackson water system and its impact on my and other residents' health. The tap water in my Northeastern Jackson home runs brown and smells like eggs every few months, which lasts for about a week before going away. I have been without running water approximately four times this year, and I have had low water pressure in my home approximately two to three times a month. This disturbs me because of a fear that my water is contaminated with unsafe levels of PFAS (harmful polyfluoroalkyl substances also known as "forever chemicals"), lead, or bacteria such as E. Coli (which may cause diarrhea, stomach cramps, and fever) and is therefore dangerous to consume. I had a stomach infection in January of this year which I believe was due to consuming Jackson's water.

26. I have become familiar with these common water contaminants and their potential presence in the Jackson water system through the Environmental Working Group website's information on tap water, which I regularly and closely review and study, and which can be found at this webpage: <https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=MS0250008>. I have rashes and dry patches of eczema on my ankles, feet, and face that I believe are due to my exposure to the water in Jackson. It's hard on my daughter and grandbabies when they visit Jackson because their eczema will flare up due to their use of the Jackson water.

27. Because of my role as a community leader and advocate in MS-PPC and MRRC, other Jackson residents often come to me with their concerns about the water quality. Community members have my contact information and contact me daily about the water crisis. Residents tag me on social media two to three times a week to inform me that their water comes out of the faucet oily and brown and that they experience eczema and other health condition flare-ups after being forced to bathe in and drink the water. I track these communications in a database.

28. In one example, a resident tagged me in an image of a basin full of brown tap water. In another post, an exasperated resident shared that she was on her fifth day with brown water. A true and correct redacted copy of these and other social media posts is attached here as Exhibit A.

29. We have also had residents report that their wounds have gotten infected or that their children have gotten sick because of the Jackson water. According to one person, a diabetic resident's leg almost had to be amputated because of a wound infection.

30. I have personally visited the water facilities in Jackson and taken photographs during those visits because I was curious to understand how our water system works. I even visited some of the work sites for the water main breaks. According to contractors, at one site there was a water main break and the explosion was so powerful that it caused the sewer line to

burst as well. The sewer line break compromised the water, but this was never explained to residents. The contractors showed me how the pipes run underground by doing a demonstration above ground. On one of my visits, a worker showed me a pipe that was corroded and full of gunk. It disturbs me that our city's drinking water flows through these corroded pipes. True and correct copies of all photos from my visit are attached as Exhibit B.

31. On March 1, 2023, I testified virtually before the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council regarding the Jackson water crisis and the conditions that Jackson residents are forced to live in and pleaded that Jackson residents receive emergency assistance.

IV. MS-PPC's participation at public and private meetings and court status conference hearings to address the water crisis

32. I learned about the EPA's filing of the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") case at the end of November 2022 soon after it was filed in the federal court. I was hopeful that the unprecedented amount of federal attention coming into the City of Jackson through this suit to fix the water system would provide safe drinking water while the system was being fixed and residents would be routinely updated about the changes to the water system.

33. At that time, I learned that the court had appointed the ITPM and that he was given broad powers to manage Jackson's water system as a short-term method to stabilize the water system. I also learned that the case would remain stayed to allow the parties time to get to a settlement. I understood that although it could take up to ten years to fix the infrastructure, the ITPM's role would last no longer than a few months. My understanding was that the ITPM's role would be to stabilize the system so that we would not have such frequent boil water notices and outages but that his role would end when we received the funding to overhaul and fix structural issues. Also, I had heard the ITPM mention that he was ready to complete his Jackson assignment as soon as possible so he could return to retirement.

34. Despite this understanding, the timeframe of the ITPM's position kept being extended. I then learned that the ITPM had signed a contract with Jacobs for the next ten years.

35. After initial discussions with the ITPM, the EPA, and the City of Jackson government (the "City") at Jackson's People's Assemblies (community meetings) and at meetings hosted by the EPA, Jackson City Council, or local churches or schools, I thought we would be collaborating with the ITPM to ensure residents' access to clean drinking water.

36. Through my role at MS-PPC, I have therefore worked to ensure the community's representation and co-leadership in the solutions to the water crisis through all channels that the EPA, the City of Jackson, and the ITPM had set up for such input during the initial months of the lawsuit. Over the last nine months, I, alongside other MRRC members, have attended more than ten public meetings with government officials regarding the Jackson water crisis. MS-PPC and MRRC leadership, including myself, have hosted over ten People's Assemblies community meetings and have attended over twenty town halls to learn about Jackson residents' perspectives on the water crisis and to bring those perspectives to public meetings with government officials. This is to ensure that the voices of those most impacted by the crisis—Jackson residents—have their voices heard and interests represented in these meetings.

37. For example, on March 22, 2023, I participated in a meeting hosted by the EPA for leaders of community groups in Jackson. Meeting participants included an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, EPA staff, and community leaders. In that meeting, the EPA explained that it would collect comments from the community and talked about the EPA and the Department of Justice's (DOJ) ongoing Safe Drinking Water lawsuit with the City. However, I have no idea how or whether those comments are being addressed or incorporated into the lawsuit.

38. In that meeting, I heard community members describe their concerns about the water system and water quality and their need for a publicly controlled water system.

39. I heard community members report that they do not trust the water and that they believe the water to be unsafe. They stated that, as of that time, kids were still going to school without being able to bathe, the elderly would not drink the water, and that people still could not cook with or drink the water.

40. At that meeting, I also raised concerns with the accountability of the ITPM based on several issues: the ITPM scheduling several meetings with community members but then canceling without explanation; residents' ongoing but unfilled need for the government—and not community organizations or residents themselves—to provide them with clean, safe water; the lack of systems for residents to be alerted to unsafe water or for them to report incidences of discolored, foul-smelling, or disconnected water; and the lack of transparency as to distribution and use of federal funds to and within the City to fix the water system and to whom the ITPM is granting contracts to address the water crisis.

41. Along with PAI and MRRC volunteer Makani Themba, I met with the ITPM around May 2023 to ask questions about the changes the ITPM was implementing in connection with the water system. I left the meeting feeling unsure as to when Jackson's water would be fixed and whether it would involve the community's leadership and input. I also was concerned that the ITPM's process to fix the water would be similar to the malfunctioning water meters with Siemens where Jackson residents were made to believe that the process will center on community residents' needs.

42. I have also attended several status conference hearings in the SDWA case to observe the proceedings. Each time I have attended, I note that the EPA and the City of Jackson representatives rarely speak in court to share updates about the quality of the water or progress towards fixing the water system. Instead, the proceedings I have observed consist mostly of the ITPM sharing reports about the quality of the water from his sole perspective and progress towards projects he is responsible for completing.

43. Shortly after one of these proceedings in February in the SDWA case, I learned that there was a confidentiality order entered in the SDWA case that keeps private the discussions between the parties and the State of Mississippi about possible settlement terms in this case.

44. On July 7, 2023, on behalf of PPC-MC, I, along with PAI Executive Director Rukia Lumumba and our organizations' legal counsel, met with Jackson Mayor Lumumba, City

Attorney Catoria Martin, and other members of the Mayor's administration and members of the City Council to address the community's concerns around transparency and the lack of community engagement in resolving the water crisis.

45. On July 12 and 13, 2023, I attended a status conference in the SDWA lawsuit to express my views on the water crisis. On July 12, in open court, I raised my concerns regarding the lack of transparency from JXN Water, its failure to hire minority contractors and staff dedicated to interfacing with the community, and ongoing concerns about the appearance and safety of the water, as described in this Declaration.

V. Limited public meetings with EPA

46. I am aware that Administrator Regan visited Jackson on September 7, 2022, and Administrator Regan and Assistant Attorney General Kim visited Jackson on September 26, 2022. I became aware of these meetings because the EPA emailed me to inform me of the meetings. To my knowledge, these meetings were not open to the general public.

47. I do not believe that the EPA should have meetings with select community groups behind closed doors and exclude others. Instead, I think that all members of the public should be invited to these meetings because the water crisis affects all residents' lives.

48. I am aware that the EPA held a roundtable meeting on November 15, 2022, at Jackson State University with Administrator Regan, Assistant Administrator Radhika Fox, and Mayor Lumumba. I became aware of this meeting by word of mouth from other concerned citizens. To my knowledge, this meeting was not open to the general public.

49. I am aware that the EPA held a meeting on March 23, 2023, regarding Jackson's water. I became aware of this meeting because the EPA emailed me to inform me of the meeting. To my knowledge, this meeting was not open to the general public or media.

50. Although the EPA sends emails to me regarding non-public meetings, the EPA constantly tells me and others at MS-PPC that we will hear more from them and they will follow up, and then they fail to do so.

VI. Lack of ongoing, consistent communication, transparency, and community engagement from the Interim Third-Party Manager, the City, and the EPA

51. As the stay in the federal case has continued—first for six months, then another six months—it has become increasingly clear to me, MS-PPC, and other MRRC members that the ITPM will remain in his role for an extended period of time. It is also clear that residents' demands for inclusion in the resolutions to fix the water are not being heard or acted upon by the parties in the case or the ITPM, despite MS-PPC's, PAI's, and other MRRC members' demands and extensive efforts for inclusion and transparency.

52. For example, JXN Water fails to consistently and adequately notify residents about the status of the City's public water quality, including failure to provide boil water advisories that reach the entirety of Jackson's affected community.

53. From reading guidance provided on the Mississippi Department of Health’s website, I know that if a water system loses pressure, a boil water notice will be issued. I also know from the State Department of Health’s website that the City continues to experience water pressure issues and residents continue to observe water main breaks. However, from my own experience of searching for and observing boil water notices on the JXN Water website and social media pages and from speaking with countless residents each week, I know that residents are not receiving boil water notices; there are no social media updates, and no boil water notices are posted on the JXN Water website.

54. Since the ITPM gained control of the water system, I have noticed a decrease in communication and transparency between JXN Water and the community. Prior to JXN Water taking over the public water system, the City would issue information to affected residents regarding issues with the water system and generally held more open and continuous communication with the community regarding boil water notices.

55. Specifically, Jackson City officials would contact and inform the MRRC of areas where residents needed to boil water. Coalition members went directly to the residents, provided additional notice, and brought resources such as clean bottled water.

56. This level of transparency and community collaboration stopped under the current ITPM without explanation. Under the current ITPM, there is still not an alert system to report boil water notices as broadly as possible throughout Jackson. Residents still cannot consistently and reliably report discoloration and water main breaks, and no one is taking responsibility for getting the word out about water quality issues that could make residents seriously ill. Residents are scared to use the water without appropriate notification from officials.

57. JXN Water ceasing communicating these efforts—especially when there is an influx of federal funding that was not available to the City—is a step backward for building community trust. In fact, many residents do not even know who JXN Water is, what their work is supposed to be, or how they can get into touch with JXN Water for help.

58. MS-PPC and MRRC as volunteers should not have to do the job of JXN Water.

59. I would like to see the ITPM restore the City’s practice of contacting the MRRC team, and to use all available methods (going door to door, social media posts, text notifications, phone calls, notices on local TV and radio, etc.) to get the word out about boil water notices and issues to be aware of within the system that may impact residents and their health.

60. Even the ITPM himself has admitted to these transparency concerns: in one recent article he is quoted, in connection with Jackson’s water issues, that “[o]n the customer side, we’ve got a lot of work to do. . . . We’ve been hard to access. We don’t provide a lot of follow-up.” Anthony Warren, *What’s a chief experience officer? Jackson water manager’s leadership team takes shape*, WLBT (Jan. 7, 2023), available at <https://bit.ly/3DEJxdV>.

61. And because of the lack of transparency and communication from the ITPM, Jackson residents continue to share their concerns about the water quality with me and other leaders in MRRC, like PAI.

62. I understand that under the current Interim Stipulated Order (ISO)—the agreement between the parties in the SDWA case that appointed the ITPM and granted him his authority—the ITPM is not required to engage with or explain his decisions to the community or keep them updated on more than a quarterly basis through public progress reports. For example, he is not subject to Mississippi’s open records or contract procurement laws. Nor is the ITPM required to give first opportunity to Jackson contractors or workers to work on the infrastructure fixes or to conduct outreach to local workers about prospective work. The ISO also does not require the ITPM to send regular monitoring data to community groups or liaisons to distribute to residents or to meet with community. These provisions raise significant concerns for impacted community members and the MS-PPC, MRRC, and their partnering organizations, including PAI.

63. As an additional example of the concerns around communication, the ITPM unilaterally fired Tariq Abdul-Tawwab, one of the only trusted community liaisons in the JXN Water Department. Mr. Abdul-Tawwab is an advocate who is embedded in the Jackson advocacy community. Prior to his termination, the JXN Water website stated that Mr. Abdul-Tawwab served as the Chief Experience Officer and was slated to focus his efforts on improving the customer experience and providing updates about water to the community. I spoke to well over fifty Jackson residents who were outraged and demanded answers about this firing, which I then relayed to the ITPM on numerous occasions.

64. Mr. Abdul-Tawwab introduced a water debt relief program to the community, which the majority of residents were extremely excited about. Some residents are now having trouble getting the assistance they were promised under this program.

65. At the time of Mr. Abdul-Tawwab’s termination, the U.S. Water Alliance was acting as a liaison for the ITPM, so we reached out first to the U.S. Water Alliance. After they learned of our concerns, the U.S. Water Alliance became distant from the Coalition and was not returning any calls. Despite this, there was no explanation for his termination. Since the removal of Mr. Abdul-Tawwab, no one from, and trusted by, the community has been selected to replace him.

66. The ITPM also had scheduled four to six weekly community meetings across various neighborhoods in Jackson, but canceled all of those meetings one week after Mr. Abdul-Tawwab’s termination. They have yet to be rescheduled by the ITPM.

67. There is also a lack of transparency regarding the money that JXN Water has received to make necessary repairs to Jackson’s water infrastructure and whether the issues that led to the EPA filing the SDWA case are still present in the water system. Consequently, residents do not know whether the water is safe to drink and, without more information, do not trust the ITPM’s broad statements that it is safe to drink.

68. There is no way for the community to comment on the current negotiations towards a settlement of the SDWA case, despite the fact that everyday Jackson residents will be most affected by decisions made in the settlement. Waiting until a settlement has been reached to allow for public input is not a community-driven approach.

69. Due to the lack of communication and failure to commit to regular meetings with community stakeholders in co-designing a solution to the water crisis, MS-PPC and other MRRC member organizations have grave concerns that the proposed short- and long-term solutions to the crisis negotiated by the parties in the SDWA case are not adequately informed or driven by the community's needs.

VII. The community has informed solutions to the Jackson water crisis that must be addressed

70. In response to the EPA's request for community statements on the Jackson Water Crisis, MS-PPC and PAI submitted a Community Statement to the EPA on July 11, 2023, which outlined recommendations for short- and long-term solutions to the Jackson water crisis. A true and correct copy of the Community Statement from MS-PPC and PAI to the EPA is available at <https://bit.ly/47g2Yar>.

71. We also submitted this Community Statement to Judge Wingate at the July 13, 2023, status conference during which I spoke on behalf of MS-PPC and MRRC.

72. In our Community Statement, we gave numerous examples of what full transparency looks like to the community. This includes certain data points about the quality of the water, processes for collaborative input from and accountability to Jackson residents, immediate interim access to clean water, a plan for transitioning Jackson water back into a public water system controlled and maintained by the City of Jackson, and providing educational resources that inform Jackson residents of when their water is safe to drink and how to protect themselves when it is not.

73. Approximately a month-and-a-half before we submitted the Community Statement to the EPA, our legal counsel emailed EPA's representation at the DOJ to request a meeting to discuss our concerns about the Jackson water crisis on behalf of Jackson community members. Attorney Karl Fingerhood responded on June 5, 2023, to ask for specific concerns in writing.

74. On June 6, 2023, our attorneys responded with the requested information, including the lack of transparency regarding the ITPM's activities and the current status of drinking water quality in Jackson, opportunities for greater commitments to building local capacity relating to future management and operation of the water system, and opportunities for greater and deeper community engagement. I understand that our legal team has not yet received a response from EPA or DOJ.

75. On July 21, 2023, our legal counsel again reached out to Karl Fingerhood to follow up on the earlier message to again ask for a meeting and to notify them of the submitted Community Statement. After the EPA responded, Rukia Lumumba, Makani Themba, our legal counsel, and I met with the EPA to discuss our community concerns raised in the Community Statement. In the meeting, I shared my concerns about continued water quality issues and transparency issues with JXN Water. I was frustrated because the EPA has not responded to the problems raised by us and other community members since the ITPM took over.

76. While MS-PPC have made the above efforts to ensure that the community is heard in the limited forums made available to us to participate in the processes to resolve the water crisis, the community's voices have been disregarded, and, based on the government's lack of meaningful inclusion of community in the solutions to date, we are concerned they will continue to be disregarded.

VIII. MS-PPC's interest in ensuring an institutionalized role for community and transparency in establishing long-term sustainability and equity in the water crisis

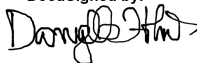
77. As a Jackson resident and community advocate, this public health water crisis is a matter of life or death. Unfortunately, it feels like Jackson is used as a political battleground for Mississippi's most powerful players. This has been a traumatizing experience. I live with constant anxiety, fearful for my own health and well-being within the walls of my own home because I do not know whether the water flowing through my pipes will harm my health now or in the long-term. I worry for my most vulnerable neighbors—my community's elders and children who are deprived of safe water to bathe in and drink. I worry that future generations of Jackson residents will live under this same burden of fear, induced by decades of environmental injustice and racially motivated disinvestment in our city. Our voices—as those most impacted by this crisis—are necessary in building a sustainable and just water infrastructure for the City of Jackson.

78. MS-PPC's interest in the Jackson water crisis, and in the EPA's involvement in the process to fix it, cannot be overstated: our interests as community members and community leaders have been adversely impacted for decades by the lack of access to clean water to drink, eat, bathe in, cook, clean, and flush toilets, among other daily tasks. Not only are our homes and properties affected by the lack of clean drinking water, but our economic interests, health, and mental well-being are directly affected as well.

79. The outcome of this petition will impact the Jackson community's access to safe drinking water for decades to come. MS-PPC's mission is to ensure that poor and low-income folks are no longer ignored, dismissed or pushed to the margins to overcome the legacy of systemic racism, poverty, and ecological devastation. It is critical that we are able to give community input and co-lead the development of solutions to this crisis throughout the process to fix the water infrastructure that is so central to our well-being.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed in Jackson, Mississippi on 8/5/2023.

DocuSigned by:

CE48663DC006480...

Danyelle Holmes

Exhibit A

Posts

Reels



7

6 comments

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 2d · 

City of Jackson - Government y'all need to get this dang on water crap fixed!!! This the 5th day of having BROWN WATER !!!!!




3


2 comments

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 2d · 

 
 Jun 26 · 

If I don't have to deal with it 🤔 I'M NOT !!!!! That's where I am in life 😊

1

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Comment

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Danyelle Holmes

Do you mind bottling some of this water for me so I can further prove to the judge Jackson's water isn't safe and residents are having grave concerns about their water!

23h Like Reply



Danyelle Holmes how many you need???

23h Like Reply



Danyelle Holmes

[Redacted] as many as you can get!!! Thank you so much! Please continue to pass the message to those you know and love not to drink Jackson's Water

23h Like Reply



Danyelle Holmes no problem at all

23h Like Reply



I know dat had a bad water main break on Woodrow Wilson dats causing a lot of low pressure and brown water for a lot of residents and businesses they was talkin about on the news

11h Like Reply



[Redacted] it must be affecting



Write a comment...



Posts

Reels



1d · 👥

This that bs right here!! My water is the exact same color! [Rukia Lumumba](#) tell your brother I need answers AND clean water ASAP!! I bet y'all ain't looking at no brown water FIX IT NOW!! [The city of Jackson,Ms](#) EXPLAIN THIS FILTH!!!



1d · 🌐

Dear city of jackson why do we have to bathe our residents in dirty brown water?????? Got to love being in the capitol. Rolls my eyes and contacts





Search Nextdoor



3h · 🌐

We have a huge leak coming out of our water meter. I tried calling the water department but I got an answering machine stating they can't take any calls due to technical problems!!! Any ideas? Help

📍 Jackson, MS

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Exhibit B











