Agenda Item: File ID17-1060 (4:00P.M.)

Date: 8/17/2017

# FRESNO CITY COUNCIL





### **Supplemental Information Packet**

Agenda Related Item(s) - File ID17-1060 (4:00P.M.)

**Contents of Supplement:** 5 Documents received during the Meeting

### Item(s)

Actions pertaining BILL-(For introduction) Adding Article 17 to Chapter10 of the Fresno Municipal Code relating to Unlawful Camping (Citywide)

### Supplemental Information:

Any agenda related public documents received and distributed to a majority of the City Council after the Agenda Packet is printed are included in Supplemental Packets. Supplemental Packets are produced as needed. The Supplemental Packet is available for public inspection in the City Clerk's Office, 2600 Fresno Street, during normal business hours (main location pursuant to the Brown Act, G.C. 54957.5(2). In addition, Supplemental Packets are available for public review at the City Council meeting in the City Council Chambers, 2600 Fresno Street. Supplemental Packets are also available on-line on the City Clerk's website.

### Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):

The meeting room is accessible to the physically disabled, and the services of a translator can be made available. Requests for additional accommodations for the disabled, sign language interpreters, assistive listening devices, or translators should be made one week prior to the meeting. Please call City Clerk's Office at 621-7650. Please keep the doorways, aisles and wheelchair seating areas open and accessible. If you need assistance with seating because of a disability, please see Security.





Fresno City Council Members,

My name is Natalie Robertson, and I am a Career and Family Navigator (a case manager) for Reading and Beyond. My job is to help Fresno County recipients of CalFresh receive training and find employment, and work to resolve any barriers in their lives that prevent them from achieving stable employment. We have 51 people working full time to do this. My colleague and I are here to voice our strong concerns about Article 17; my colleague Nanette will present alternatives to Article 17.

One unfortunately common barrier we encounter every day is homelessness. We are not experts on homelessness, which is a complex social issue, and a true problem in Fresno. But we do make every attempt to help our clients to find stable housing. Part of the way we do that is by utilizing resources for the homeless in Fresno County.

I understand that this ordinance carefully avoids mentioning the word "homeless." Nevertheless, we at Reading and Beyond foresee that this ordinance would adversely impact our homeless clients, based on our experiences with the strapped resources that exist in Fresno.

The single most referred to resource is called MAP (Multi-Agency Access Program), whose individual participating agencies are called MAP points. It's the central hub for homelessness resources in Fresho, especially for those who are not disabled, nor the victims of domestic abuse or addiction. Presently, those in several of these other circumstances—as well as those needing short-term stays—are out of luck. As usual, most of the Fresho shelters are at capacity, and have been for months.

As one example of our experiences with MAP, I spent Monday morning there with a client who has health problems and an underage child. After the client explained their situation to the case workers at MAP, we all hit a point of anguish when we realized that they do not qualify for any of the services offered. This situation is not unique. My coworkers all have multiple similar stories, for all the agencies in Fresno. Unfortunately, because of the terms of the funding presently available, not everyone who seeks help is eligible to receive it. Despite the best efforts of the existing agencies, Fresno's homeless are direly underserved.

Furthermore, if Article 17 were adopted and approved, it would become more difficult for people who are attempting to get off the street to receive currently existing services. Right now, one of the criteria at MAP (which, the information I gathered on Monday, is tied to the grants and funding they receive) for people to get help at all is to be on the street for a period of 7 consecutive days, 4 separate times over one calendar year. Yet Section 10-1703 of the proposed Article 17 states that staying in one place for more than 2 days would be a misdemeanor punishable "with fines of up to \$1,000 per violation," "plus payment for the...costs of transporting and storing the property of the violator." It also could come with jail time.

Regardless of the intent of this ordinance, it would effectively criminalize even those who aren't part of Article 17's claimed target. Even those who would be dropped off at MAPpoints to get help may not be eligible for it, in a system that is already flooded.

Members of the Council, I urge you to vote no on Article 17: Article 17 would harm our clients, who are making serious efforts to improve their lives. It would harm the people who are patiently anticipating our services on our waitlists. It would harm those who have been unable to receive services with us, to say nothing of the people beyond the scope of Reading and Beyond's programs. Instead of voting yes on Article 17, we propose that you allocate funding to enhance the organizations that serve the homeless.

Please reach out to us with any questions, suggestions, or comments you may have for us at Reading and Beyond about this issue. For the past 18 years, our mission has been "to empower children and families to achieve productive, self-reliant lives," and we look forward to continuing to work with the city of Fresno to improve the welfare of all the residents of Fresno, homeless or otherwise. Thank you for your time, your careful consideration, and your service.



AUG 17 2017
BY: Fig.

My name is Lydia Alvarez a Career and Family Navigator at the Reading and Beyond Fresno Bridge

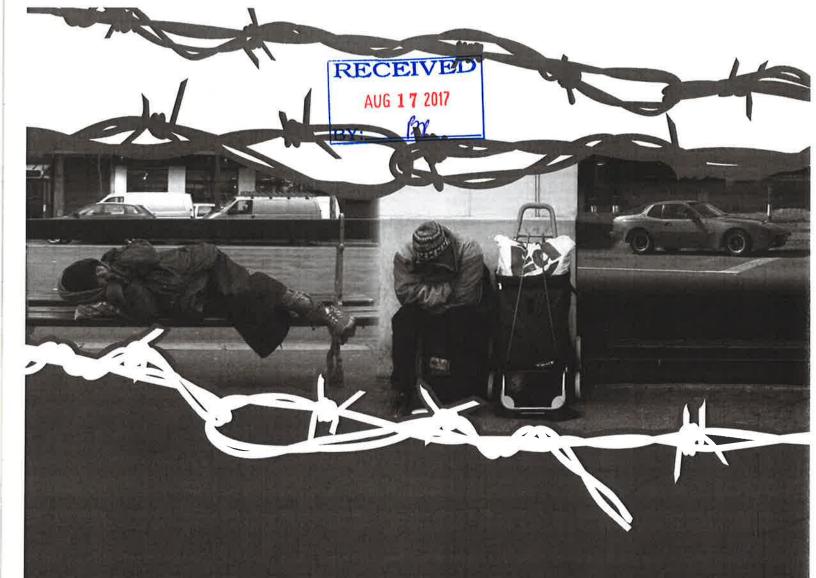
Academy. We operate a variety of programs in collaboration with the Fresno Department of Social

Services and other organizations to empower low income, underrepresented families and their children
to build a culture of educational achievement. One of the most difficult barriers our clients face is
affordable housing especially our homeless clients. I have referred several clients to the Poverello

House, they shelter our clients for up to 30 days, our women clients to Naomi's House, Evangel Home,
The Holy Cross for women, Rescue the Children, and for those who qualify EOC transitional living. Many
of our clients are not able to find shelter in cases of emergency. Shelters are often booked and our
clients often do not meet the age, gender and other requirements for some of these programs. I have
had the most success with placements through the Poverello House which allows for a 30-day stay
maximum. A month is not enough time for anyone to find employment.

Our clients who are successful in obtaining full time employment also face this problem as renters require a history of employment and credit checks that disqualify most of them. This is another challenge when it comes to job retention. We help build clients up with resumes, transportation, soft-skills and expungements to help them become employable. I feel this ban will undue our efforts to keep our client's records clean and create more barriers when it comes to employment. We have all three types of homeless clients in our program who struggle to find shelter and employment. I know from firsthand experience it is not about the capability of receiving help and more about not having enough services and partners to address the issue. The services are overwhelmed. I agree that our homeless population need help and we ask you to reconsider putting in place a ban without first considering Fresno's capacity to help.

f . a



# NO SAFE PLACE

The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities

A Report by the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty

# ABOUT THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER ON HOMELESSNESS & POVERTY

The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty is committed to solutions that address the causes of homelessness, not just the symptoms, and works to place and address homelessness in the larger context of poverty.

To this end, we employ three main strategies: impact litigation, policy advocacy, and public education. We are a persistent voice on behalf of homeless Americans, speaking effectively to federal, state, and local policy makers. We also produce investigative reports and provide legal and policy support to local organizations.

For more information about the Law Center and to access publications such as this report, please visit our website at www.nlchp.org.

Photography Credits
Piotr Ciuchta
Peter Alexander Robb
Emiliano Spada

## LAW CENTER BOARD OF DIRECTORS\*

**Edward McNicholas,** Chair Sidley Austin LLP

Bruce Rosenblum, Vice-Chair
The Carlyle Group

**Kirsten Johnson-Obey,** Secretary NeighborWorks

Robert C. Ryan, Treasurer
Ports America

**Eric Bensky** Schulte, Roth & Zabel

**Peter H. Bresnan**Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett LLP

**Bruce Casino**Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP

**Dennis Dorgan**Fundraising Consultant

Maria Foscarinis Executive Director NLCHP **Father Alexander Karloutsos**Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America

**Georgia Kazakis**Covington & Burling LLP

**Pamela Malester**Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (retired)

**Tashena Middleton Moore** Second Chances Home Buyers LLC

> Margaret Pfeiffer Sullivan & Cromwell LLP

> > **G.W. Rolle**Missio Dei Church

**Erin Sermeus**Harpo Productions

**Jeffrey Simes**Goodwin Procter LLP

**Vasiliki Tsaganos** U.S. Dept. of Transportation

\*Affiliations for identification purposes only

### LAW CENTER STAFF

**Diane Aten** 

**Director of Development and Communications** 

**Tristia Bauman**Senior Attorney

**Lisa Coleman** Attorney

**Janelle Fernandez** Law & Policy Program Associate

**Louise Weissman**Director of Operations

Maria Foscarinis
Executive Director

**LaTissia Mitchell**Executive and Administrative Assistant

**Jeremy Rosen**Director of Advocacy

**Eric Tars**Senior Attorney

# AKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Law Center thanks Tristia Bauman (primary author), Jeremy Rosen, Eric Tars, Maria Foscarinis, Janelle Fernandez, Christian Robin, Eugene Sowa, Michael Maskin, Cheryl Cortemeglia, and Hannah Nicholes for their contributions to this report.

Special thanks to the law firms Manatt Phelps & Phillips LLP and Latham & Watkins LLP for their pro bono support and assistance in creating the Prohibited Conduct Chart.

We are grateful to the funders whose support enables us to carry out our critical work, including Ford Foundation, Bank of America Foundation, Deer Creek Foundation, Oakwood Foundation, The Sunrise Initiative, and W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

We thank the 2014 members of our Lawyers Executive Advisory partners (LEAP) program for their generous support of our organization: Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP; Covington & Burling LLP; Dechert LLP; DLA Piper; Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP; Hogan Lovells US LLP; Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP; Latham & Watkins LLP; Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, LLP; Microsoft Corporation; Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP; Sidley Austin LLP; Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP; Sullivan & Cromwell LLP; and WilmerHale.

The Law Center would also like to thank Megan Godbey for the report design.

The Law Center is solely responsible for the views expressed in this report.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 7 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
- 12 INTRODUCTION
- 12 Homelessness is an Ongoing Crisis
- 14 A Lack of Affordable Housing Causes Homelessness
- 14 There Are Fewer Shelter Beds Than Homeless People in Many American Cities
- 16 THE CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS
- 16 Criminalization Causes Homeless People to Suffer
- 16 The Criminalization of Homelessness in Increasing
- 18 Camping in Public
- 19 Sleeping in Public
- 20 Begging in Public
- 21 Loitering, Loafing, and Vagrancy Laws
- 22 Sitting or Lying Down in Public
- 22 Living in Vehicles
- 24 Food Sharing
- 26 Storing Personal Belongings in Public
- 27 Criminalization Laws Violate International Human Rights Law
- 30 CRIMINALIZATION LAWS HARM THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY
- 30 Criminalization Laws Are Expensive to Taxpayers
- 32 Criminalization Laws Do Not Work to End Homelessness
- 32 Employment
- 33 Housing
- 33 Public Benefits
- 33 Access to Justice
- 35 THERE ARE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINALIZATION
- 35 Governments Should Invest in More Affordable Housing
- 35 Increase the Stock and Availability of Federally Subsidized Housing
- 35 National Housing Trust Fund
- 36 Local Governments Must Dedicate Resources to Ending Homelessness
- 36 Local Governments Should Adopt Innovative Solutions to Create New Affordable Housing

nlchp org

- 37 Communities Should Adopt a Housing First Model
- 38 Communities Should Coordinate to Improve Efficient and Effective Service Delivery
- 38 Communities Should Improve Police Training and Practices
- 39 Communities Should Use Public Libraries to Help Homeless People
- 39 Communities Should Improve Transition Planning for Homeless People Being Released from Jails and Hospitals
- 40 Discharge from Jails
- 40 Discharge from Hospitals
- 40 States Should Enact Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation
- 41 International Examples of Constructive Alternatives
- 41 South Africa
- 42 Scotland
- 43 THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE
- 43 Federal Responsibility to Combat the Criminalization of Homelessness
- 43 Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD")
- 43 Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ")
- 43 Recommendations to the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness ("USICH")
- 43 Recommendations to the Federal Housing Finance Administration ("FHFA")
- 43 Recommendations to the U.S. Congress
- 43 Recommendations to State Governments
- 44 Recommendations to Local Governments
- 45 CONCLUSION
- 46 APPENDIX
- 47 Prohibited Conduct Chart

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Imagine a world where it is illegal to sit down. Could you survive if there were no place you were allowed to fall asleep, to store your belongings, or to stand still? For most of us, these scenarios seem unrealistic to the point of being ludicrous. But, for homeless people across America, these circumstances are an ordinary part of daily life.

Homelessness continues to be a national crisis, affecting millions of people each year, including a rising number of families. Homeless people, like all people, must engage in activities such as sleeping or sitting down in order to survive. Yet, in communities across the nation, these harmless, unavoidable behaviors are treated as criminal activity under laws that criminalize homelessness.

This report provides an overview of criminalization measures in effect across the nation and looks at trends in the criminalization of homelessness, based on an analysis of the laws in 187 cities that the Law Center has tracked since 2009. The report further describes why these laws are ineffective in addressing the underlying causes of homelessness, how they are expensive to taxpayers, and how they often violate homeless persons' constitutional and human rights. Finally, we offer constructive alternatives to criminalization, making recommendations to federal, state, and local governments on how to best address the problem of visible homelessness in a sensible, humane, and legal way.

### Key Finding: Homeless People are Criminally Punished for Being in Public Even When They Have No Other Alternatives

Homelessness is caused by a severe shortage of affordable housing. Over 12.8% of the nation's supply of low income housing has been permanently lost since 2001, resulting in large part, from a decrease in funding for federally subsidized housing since the 1970s. The shortage of affordable housing is particularly difficult for extremely low-income renters who, in the wake of the foreclosure crisis, are competing for fewer and fewer affordable units.

In many American cities there are fewer emergency shelter beds than homeless people. There are fewer available shelter beds than homeless people in major cities across the nation. In some places, the gap between available space and human need is significant, leaving hundreds or, in some cases, thousands of people with no choice but to struggle for survival in outdoor, public places.

Despite a lack of affordable housing and shelter space, many cities have chosen to criminally punish people living on the street for doing what any human being must do to survive. The Law Center surveyed 187 cities and assessed the number and type of municipal codes that criminalize the life-sustaining behaviors of homeless people. The results of our research show that the criminalization of necessary human activities is all too common in cities across the country.

#### Prevalence of laws that criminalize homelessness:

### Laws prohibiting "camping" in public

- 34% of cities impose city-wide bans on camping in public.
- 57% of cities prohibit camping in particular public places.

#### Laws prohibiting sleeping in public

- 18% of cities impose city-wide bans on sleeping in public.
- 27% of cities prohibit sleeping in particular public places, such as in public parks.
- Laws that criminalize camping in public are written broadly to include an array of living arrangements, including simply sleeping outdoors. See, e.g., Orlando, Fla., Code of the City of Orlando, Fla., tit. II, ch. 43, § 43.52(1)(b) (1999), https://library.municode.com/HTML/13349/level2/TITIICICO\_CH43MIOF. html#TITIICICO\_CH43MIOF\_S43.52CAPREX ("For the purposes of this section, 'camping' is defined [in part] as . . . [s]leeping out-of-doors.").

#### Laws prohibiting begging in public

- 24% of cities impose city-wide bans on begging in public.
- 76% of cities prohibit begging in particular public places.

#### Laws prohibiting loitering, loafing, and vagrancy

- 33% of cities make it illegal to loiter in public throughout an entire city.
- 65% of cities prohibit the activity in particular public places.

### Laws prohibiting sitting or lying down in public

 53% of cities prohibit sitting or lying down in particular public places.

### Laws prohibiting sleeping in vehicles

o 43% of cities prohibit sleeping in vehicles.

#### Laws prohibiting food sharing

 9% of cities prohibit sharing food with homeless people.

### Examples of cities with bad criminalization policies:

- Clearwater, Florida. Although 2013 data from the local Continuum of Care reveals that nearly 42% of homeless people in the area are without access to affordable housing and emergency shelter, the City of Clearwater criminalizes camping in public, sitting or lying down in public, begging in public, and sleeping in vehicles.
- Santa Cruz, California. A whopping 83% of homeless people in the Santa Cruz area are without housing or shelter options, yet the city criminalizes camping in public, sitting or lying down on public sidewalks, and sleeping in vehicles.
- Manchester, New Hampshire. 12% of homeless people in the City of Manchester are without housing or shelter options, yet the city criminalizes sleeping, lying down, sitting down, and camping in parks and other public places throughout the city.
- Virginia Beach, Virginia. Approximately 19% of homeless people in Virginia Beach have no option

but to perform all of their daily functions outside due to a lack of access to housing and shelter, yet the City of Virginia Beach makes it illegal to sit, lie down, beg, or sleep in vehicles anywhere within the city.

- Colorado Springs, Colorado. 13% of homeless people in the Colorado Springs area are without housing or shelter options, yet the city criminalizes sleeping in public, camping in public, and begging.
- El Cajon, California. Nearly 52% of homeless people in the El Cajon area are without access to shelter, yet El Cajon restricts or bans sleeping in public, camping in public, begging in public, and sleeping in vehicles.
- Orlando, Florida. 34% of homeless people in the Orlando area are without shelter beds, yet the city restricts or prohibits camping, sleeping, begging, and food sharing.

# Key Finding: The Criminalization of Homelessness is Increasing Across the Country

There has been an increase in laws criminalizing homelessness since our last report in 2011. While the increase is seen for nearly every surveyed category of criminalization law, the most dramatic uptick has been in city-wide bans on fundamental human activities. This increase in city-wide bans shows that the nature of criminalization is changing and that cities are moving toward prohibiting unavoidable, life sustaining activities throughout entire communities rather than in specific areas, effectively criminalizing a homeless person's very existence.

#### **Change in Criminalization Laws since 2011:**

#### Camping in Public

- o City-wide bans on camping in public have increased by 60%.
- Bans on camping in particular public places have increased by 16%.

### Sleeping in Public

- o City-wide bans on sleeping in public have not changed since 2011.
- Bans on sleeping in particular public places have decreased by 34%.

### Begging in Public

- City-wide bans on begging in public have increased by 25%.
- Bans on begging in particular public places have increased 20%,

### Loitering, Loafing, or Vagrancy Laws

- City-wide bans on loitering, loafing, and vagrancy have increased by 35%.
- Bans on sitting or lying down in particular places have decreased by 3%.

#### · Sitting or Lying Down in Public

 City-wide bans on sitting or lying down in particular public places have increased by 43%.

#### Sleeping in Vehicles

 Bans on sleeping in vehicles have increased by 119%.

# Key Conclusion: Criminalization Laws Violate the Civil and Human Rights of Homeless People

Criminalization laws raise important constitutional concerns, and courts across the country have found that many such laws violate the rights of homeless people. Courts have invalidated or enjoined enforcement of criminalization laws on the grounds that they violate constitutional protections such as the right to freedom of speech under the First Amendment, freedom from cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment, and the right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Moreover, the criminalization of homelessness violates international human rights treaties to which the U.S. is a party. In March, the U.N. Human Rights Committee, reviewing U.S. compliance under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, found that the criminalization of homelessness in the U.S. violated the treaty.

# Key Conclusion: Criminalization Laws Are Costly to Taxpayers

Criminalization is the most expensive and least effective way of addressing homelessness. A growing body of research comparing the cost of homelessness (including the cost of criminalization) with the cost of providing housing to homeless people shows that housing is the most affordable option. With state and local budgets stretched to their limit, rational, cost-effective policies are needed – not ineffective measures that waste precious taxpayer dollars.

#### **Examples of Cost Savings Studies:**

- In its 2013 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness, the Utah Housing and Community Development Division reported that the annual cost of emergency room visits and jail stays for an average homeless person was \$16,670, while providing an apartment and a social worker cost only \$11,000.
- A 2013 analysis by the University of New Mexico Institute for Social Research of the Heading Home Initiative in Albuquerque, New Mexico showed that, by providing housing, the city reduced spending on homelessness-related jail costs by 64%.
- A 2014 economic-impact analysis by Creative Housing Solutions evaluating the cost of homelessness in Central Florida found that providing chronically homeless people with permanent housing and case managers would save taxpayers \$149 million in reduced law enforcement and medical care costs over the next decade.

### **Key Conclusion: Criminalization Laws Are Ineffective**

Criminalization measures do nothing to address the underlying causes of homelessness and, instead, only worsen the problem. Misusing police power to arrest homeless people is only a temporary intervention, as most people are arrested and incarcerated for short periods of time. Ultimately, arrested homeless people return to their communities, still with nowhere to live and now laden with financial obligations, such as court fees, that they cannot pay. Moreover, criminal convictions – even for minor crimes – can create barriers to obtaining critical public benefits, employment, or housing, thus making homelessness more difficult to escape.

### Key Recommendation: Criminalization Laws Should Be Replaced with Constructive Solutions to Ending Homelessness

Criminalization is not the answer to meeting the needs of cities that are concerned about homelessness. There are sensible, cost-effective, and humane solutions to homelessness, which a number of cities have pursued.

The following examples represent important steps in the right direction, and these practices should be widely replicated. It is important to note, however, that the best and most enduring solution to ending homelessness is increased investment in affordable housing. Without additional investment in housing at the level needed to end current and prevent future homelessness, even the best models will be unable to solve the problem.

# Examples of constructive alternatives to criminalization:

- Miami-Dade County, Florida. Miami-Dade County has dedicated funding for homeless services through its Homeless and Domestic Violence Tax. The 1% tax is collected on all food and beverage sales by establishments licensed by the state to serve alcohol on the premises, excluding hotels and motels. 85% of the tax receipts go to the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust which was created in 1993 by the Board of County Commissioners to implement the local continuum of care plan and to monitor agencies contracted with by the County to provide housing and services for homeless people.
- Salt Lake City, Utah. The State of Utah has reduced chronic homelessness by an impressive 74% since Utah's State Homeless Coordinating Committee adopted its 10 Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in 2005. The plan utilizes a highly successful Housing First model that, among other things, sets aside hundreds of permanent supportive housing units, primarily in the Salt Lake City area. The model also creates a streamlined process for assessing a homeless person's need and eligibility for existing housing opportunities in a timely manner, reducing the amount of time one must wait for the services he or she needs.
- Houston, Texas. In January of 2011, the Houston Police Department launched its Homeless Outreach Team with the mission of helping chronically homeless people obtain housing. The team, comprised of police officers and a mental health professional, collaborates with area service

providers to help homeless people access available resources in the community rather than simply cycling them through the criminal justice system.

### **Policy Recommendations**

- The federal government should invest in affordable housing at the scale necessary to end and prevent homelessness.
  - The federal government should fund the National Housing Trust Fund ("NHTF"). To achieve this, the Federal Housing Finance Administration ("FHFA") should immediately release profits from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to the NHTF that have instead been given to the US Treasury. In addition, Congress should pass housing finance reform legislation that would provide at least \$3.5 billion per year for the NHTF.
  - Congress should provide renewal funding for all Section 8 vouchers currently in use and provide additional vouchers to assist homeless individuals and families, domestic violence survivors, and people with disabilities.
- The federal government should play a leadership role in combatting the criminalization of homelessness by local governments and promote constructive alternatives.
  - O HUD should ensure that fewer McKinney-Vento homeless assistance grant dollars go to communities that criminalize homelessness. HUD should better structure its funding by including specific questions about criminalization in the annual Notice of Funding Availability, and by giving points to applicants who create constructive alternatives to homelessness while subtracting points from applicants who continue to criminalize homelessness.
  - The Department of Justice ("DOJ") should ensure that its community policing grants are not funding criminalization practices.
     In addition, DOJ should write its guidance documents to actively discourage criminalization, and it should take a more active role in investigating police departments that violate the civil rights of homeless people.

- USICH should publicly oppose specific local criminalization measures, as well as inform local governments of their obligations to respect the civil and human rights of homeless persons.
- State governments should enact and enforce
  Homeless Bill of Rights legislation that explicitly
  prohibits the criminalization of homelessness.
  These laws should be written to ensure that
  homeless people are granted the right to engage
  in basic, life-sustaining activities without being
  subject to harassment, discrimination, or criminal
  punishment.
- Local governments should stop criminalizing homelessness.
  - Local governments should stop passing laws that criminalize homelessness. In addition, local governments should immediately cease enforcing existing criminalization laws and take steps to repeal them.
  - Local governments should dedicate sources
     of funding to increase the availability of
     affordable housing, but continue to fund
     needed homeless services, such as emergency
     shelter, while there is not enough housing for
     all those who need it.
  - Local governments should pursue sensible and cost-effective constructive alternatives to criminalization such as improving coordination of existing services and improving police training and practices related to homelessness.

# INTRODUCTION

There are some activities so fundamental to human existence that it defies common sense that they might be treated as crimes. Falling asleep, standing still, and sitting down, are all necessary actions for any human being's survival. While these activities are unquestionably legal when performed indoors, more and more communities across the country are treating these life-sustaining behaviors as criminal acts when performed in public places by people with nowhere else to go.

Nationwide, homeless people are targeted, arrested, and jailed under laws that criminalize homelessness by making illegal those basic acts that are necessary for life. These laws, designed to move visibly homeless people out of commercial and tourist districts or, increasingly, out of entire cities, are often justified as necessary public health and public safety measures. The evidence shows, however, that these laws are ineffective, expensive, and often violate homeless persons' civil and human rights.

This report, the Law Center's eleventh such publication on the criminalization of homelessness,<sup>2</sup> discusses trends in laws criminalizing homelessness since our last report in 2011 and describes why these laws harm both individuals and communities. This report also sets forth constructive alternatives to criminalization and makes policy recommendations that will guide federal,

NLCHP, Go Directly to Jail: A report analyzing local anti-homeless ordinances (1991) (nine cities); The Right to Remain Nowhere: A report on anti-homeless laws and litigation in 16 U.S. cities (1993); No Homeless People Allowed: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 49 U.S. cities (1994); Mean Sweeps: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. cities (1996); Out of Sight, Out of Mind: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. Cities; National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) and National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty (NLCHP), Illegal to Be Homeless: The criminalization of homelessness in the U.S. (2002); Punishing Poverty: The Criminalization of

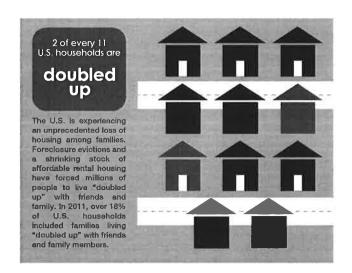
Homelessness, Litigation, and Recommendations for Solutions (2003); NCH and NLCHP, A Dream Denied: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2006); National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) and National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty (NLCHP), Illegal to be Homeless: The Criminalization of Homelessness in the United States (2002); NCH and NLCHP, A Dream Denied: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2006); NLCHP and NCH, Homes Not Handcuffs: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2009); NLCHP, Criminalizing Crisis: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2011).

state, and local governments to solutions for ending homelessness.

### **Homelessness is an Ongoing National Crisis**

Homelessness remains a national crisis. While the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development ("HUD") 2013 Point-in-Time count reported that 610,042 people were homeless on a given night in 2013,3 this count does not adequately capture the full picture of homelessness. The Point-in-Time count looks at people who are in shelters, transitional housing, or in observable public places on a single night. Not included, however, are people who are doubled up4 or couch surfing because they cannot afford their own places to live. Also excluded from the count are people in hospitals, mental health or substance abuse centers, jails or prisons with nowhere to go upon release. 5 This, along with problems related to the execution of the count,6 result in an underreporting of the problem of homelessness.

- Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress Part I: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness 1 (2013), available at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/ AHAR-2013-Part1.pdf.
- 4 Homeless Research Inst., Nat'l Alliance to End Homelessness, The State of Homelessness in America 2013, at 26 (2013) [herein after State of Homelessness in America], available at http:// b.3cdn.net/naeh/bb34a7e4cd84ee985c\_3vm6r7cjh.pdf.
- 5 Maria Foscarinis, Homeless Problem Bigger Than Our Leaders Think, USA Today (Jan. 16, 2014), http://www.usatoday.com/ story/opinion/2014/01/16/homeless-problem-obama-americarecession-column/4539917/
- 6 See id ("The problem isn't just the count's narrow scope; its methods are flawed... HUD sets the guidelines, but communities have discretion in how they count. A few use sophisticated statistical methods. Most simply organize volunteers to fan out and make judgments about who is homeless, avoiding locations where they feel unsafe. How even the best prepared volunteers can cover large expanses in a few hours is anyone's guess.").



Data on homelessness from other sources suggests that the problem is much larger – particularly among children and families. Family homelessness has been on the rise since the inception of the foreclosure crisis in 2007.<sup>7</sup> The U.S. States Conference of Mayors found that family homelessness increased an average of 4% between 2012 and 2013 in its survey of 25 major American cities.<sup>8</sup> In some areas of the country, the numbers are even higher.<sup>9</sup>

People in families comprised 36% of the sheltered homeless population nationwide in 2012, an increase of 4% from 2011.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress Volume I Estimates of Homelessness in the United States, at 3-7, available at https://www.koneeptd.info/resources/documents/2012-AMRA Volume-2.pdf

The impact of homelessness is felt particularly sharply among young children. Over 1.6 million children, or one in every 45, were found to be homeless every year - an increase of 38% from 2007 to 2010. More recent data shows that the problem continues to grow. From 2011 to 2012, the number of unaccompanied children in shelter increased by 28%. And the U.S. Department of Education reported that America's public schools served over 1.1 million homeless children and youth during the 2011-2012 academic year. This number represents an increase of 10% over the previous year and the highest number on record.

- 7 See Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, Criminalizing Crisis: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities 25 (2011) [hereinafter Criminalizing Crisis], available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Criminalizing\_Crisis ("However, the percentage of family homelessness has been on the rise; family homelessness increased from 131,000 families in 2007 to 170,000 families in 2009, a 20 percent increase.").
- U.S. Conference of Mayors, Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities at 30 (2013), http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/ uploads/2013/1210-report-HH.pdf.
- 9 The District of Columbia witnessed an unprecedented rise in family homelessness during the unusually long and cold winter of 2013-14. This increase cost over \$20 million more than the city had anticipated due to lengthy shelter and temporary hotel stays. This cost could result in some seasonal closures of shelters that are normally available all year. Brigid Schulte, Homelessness Among DC Families called 'catastrophic,' Wash. Post (Feb. 3, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/winter-homelessness-among-dc-families-called-catastrophic/2014/02/03/de58a346-8d21-11e3-833c-33098f9e5267\_story.html.
- 10 The Nat'l Ctr. on Family Homelessness, State Report Card on Homelessness: America's Youngest Outcasts 2010, at 6 (2011), available at http://www.homelesschildrenamerica.org/media/ NCFH AmericaOutcast2010 web.pdf
- Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress Volume II: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States, at 3-7 (2013), available at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/ documents/2012-AHAR-Volume-2.pdf.
- 12 Of those students identified as homeless, 75% were living "doubled-up" with family/friends; 15% were living in shelters; 6% were living in hotels/motels; and 4% were living in some type of unsheltered location. Nat'l Ctr. for Homeless Educ., U.S. Dep't. of Educ., Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary 15 (2013), available at http://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/data-comp-0910-1112.pdf.



### A Lack of Affordable Housing Causes Homelessness

A lack of affordable housing in America lies at the heart of our ongoing homeless crisis. Research from the National Low Income Housing Coalition shows that there is no state in the country where someone earning the minimum wage can afford a one or two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rent. This problem is worsening as the rental market, in the wake of the foreclosure crisis, has seen increased competition and, therefore, higher rental prices. 14

Without major new expenditures, this situation will not improve. Over 12.8% of the nation's supply of low income housing has been permanently lost since 2001,<sup>15</sup> and investment in the development of new affordable housing has been insufficient to meet the need. The United States has lost 10,000 units of federally subsidized housing each year since the 1970's.<sup>16</sup> For those subsidies that do remain, waiting lists are long. In some cities, the waiting lists for subsidized

13 Nat'l Low Income Hous. Coal., Out of Reach 2014: Twenty-five years later, the Affordable Housing Crisis Continues at 4 (2014) [hereinafter Out of Reach '14], available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2014OOR.pdf.

14 See id ("With the demand for rental housing growing, the U.S. vacancy rate, which hit 8% in the aftermath of the financial crisis, fell to 4.1% in the fourth quarter of 2013. Landlords continued to raise rents in reaction to this trend, with an average price increase of 3.2% over 2013. Rent increases surpass the average inflation rate and translate to higher cost burdens and housing instability for millions of Americans.").

15 Id.

16 Id.

housing numbers in the tens of thousands,<sup>17</sup> leaving most people with no realistic chance of obtaining the housing support that they need.

6677

What led up to my becoming homeless was that I was laid off from a job which I had had for several years and... my house burned down... What I realized was that my skills had become less relevant and I wasn't all that employable...I had 20th century work skills... I was a purchasing agent... The world's changed. Anyone with an apartment number and an internet connection can basically find what they need. It's just not relevant anymore... I didn't have a relevant, marketable skill.

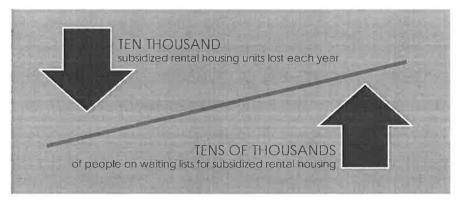
- John Harrison, Formerly Homeless Person

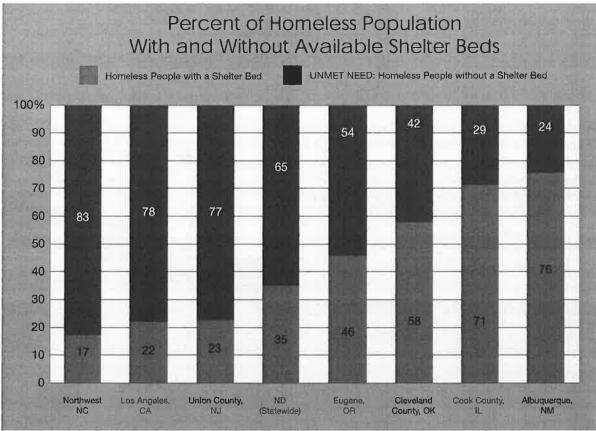
# There Are Fewer Shelter Beds Than Homeless People in Many American Cities

Homelessness carries risks of death and bodily injury from the natural elements, violence, and increased health risks caused or worsened by lack of shelter. Despite this, there are far fewer available shelter beds than homeless people in many American cities. In some places, the gap between available space and human need is significant, leaving thousands of people with no choice but to live outdoors in public places.

Continuums of Care ("CoCs"), the local bodies that coordinate funding for housing and other services to homeless people, are responsible for tracking local homeless populations and the total number of available shelter beds through Point-in-Time counts, conducted every two years. Information gathered from the 2013 CoC Point-in-Time Count reveals that there are homeless people without any shelter options in most areas across the country, as 62% of CoCs reported more homeless persons than shelter beds.

<sup>17</sup> See, e.g., Petula Dvorak, *D.C. Public Housing Waiting List to Close;*No New Applicants After April 12, Wash. Post (Apr. 3, 2013), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/dc-politics/dc-public-housing-waiting-list-to-close-no-new-applicants-after-april-12/2013/04/03/9cf7abe4-9c96-11e2-a941-a19bce7af755\_story. html ("The closure of the list, which stretches to more than 70,000 names, has been contemplated for months as officials acknowledge that demand for public housing units and rental vouchers far outstrips the city's supply.").





The Los Angeles City and County CoC, for example, estimates that there are only 11,933 shelter beds to serve its homeless population of 53,798. This leaves 41,865 people – or 77% of its total homeless population – with nowhere to live but in public places. Las Vegas/Clark County similarly shows that the number of homeless people far outstrips the number of shelter beds, leaving 4,457 people - 60% of its total homeless population – outside with nowhere to else to live.

The eight CoCs in this chart were chosen because they represent a diverse cross-section of the United States and highlight the point that providing adequate shelter to homeless people is not a challenge isolated to large metropolitan areas or the most populous states.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The Northwest North Carolina CoC encompasses seven counties located where North Carolina borders Tennessee and Virginia. The Los Angeles CoC encompasses LA County excluding the cities of Glendale, Pasadena and Long Beach. The Union County CoC encompasses all of Union County, which is southwest of Newark, NJ. The Eugene CoC encompasses all of Lane County, the city of Eugene, and the city of Springfield. The Cleveland County CoC encompasses all of Cleveland County and the city of Norman, which is 20 miles southeast of downtown Oklahoma City. The Cook County CoC, encompasses suburban Cook County excluding the city of Chicago. The Albuquerque CoC extends only as far as the city limits of Albuquerque, NM.

## THE CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS

With inadequate housing or shelter options, many homeless people are forced to live out of doors and in public places. Despite this fact, many local governments have chosen to remove visibly homeless people from our shared streets, parks, and other public places by treating the performance of basic human behaviors - like sitting down, sleeping, and bathing – as criminal activities.

These laws are often justified under the dubious theory that they are necessary to protect the public interest. Laws prohibiting sitting down on public sidewalks, for example, are allegedly warranted by the public's interest in unobstructed walkways. Sometimes, these laws are premised on the idea that criminalization is a necessary solution to homelessness because it makes it less likely that homeless persons will "choose" to live on the streets. Most often, however, these laws are passed under the erroneous belief that using the criminal justice system to remove homeless persons from a city's commercial and tourist districts is the best method for improving the economic health of those areas.

The evidence reveals, however, that criminalization laws are ineffective, expensive, and violate the civil rights of homeless people. Moreover, both the federal government and international human rights monitors have recognized criminalization of homelessness as a violation of the United States' human rights obligations.

### 6677

The men and women out here, they don't want to be homeless. I don't know a single soul who wants to be homeless...I don't care how broken down you are, not one person out on the street wants to be homeless. And to be penalized for being homeless? That's ludicrous. We're already being penalized. You got to go to the back of the bus, you can't come into certain restaurants, you can't go to the bathroom, you can't do this without buying something – it's already a system that needs a lot of work

- Cynthia Mewborn, Homeless Person

### Criminalization Causes Homeless People to Suffer

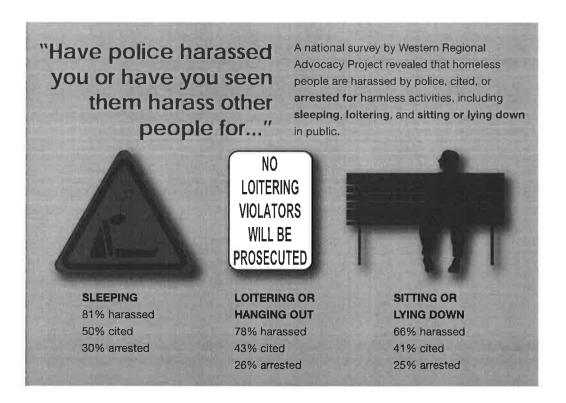


Beginning in September 2010, the Western Regional Advocacy Project ("WRAP") and their partners have collected nationwide data from homeless people to document their experiences related to criminalization. <sup>19</sup> The results of WRAP's research show that homeless people continue to suffer harassment and arrests. Of over 1,600 homeless people interviewed, only 26% stated that they were aware of a safe and legal place where they could sleep, yet 80% reported being harassed by police for sleeping in public. <sup>20</sup>

### The Criminalization of Homelessness in Increasing

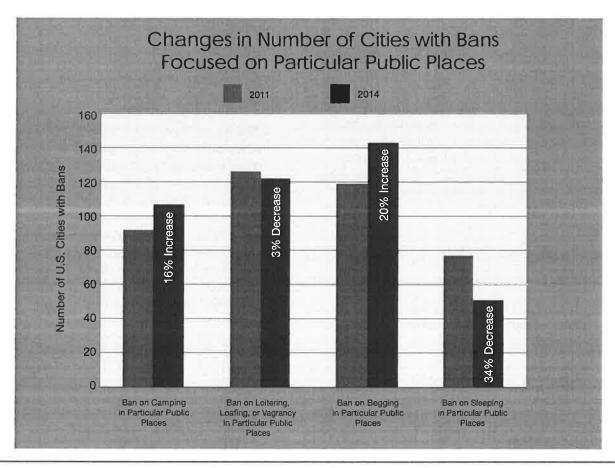
In both 2011 and 2014, data was collected from 187 U.S. cities<sup>21</sup> assessing the number of municipal ordinances that criminalize the life-sustaining behaviors of homeless people. The results of that research are set forth in the Prohibited Conduct Chart included in the Appendix of this report.

- 19 National Civil Rights Outreach Fact Sheet, W. Reg'l Advocacy Project (April 5, 2013), http://wraphome.org/images/stories/ pdffolder/NationalCivilRightsFactSheetMarch2013.pdf
- 20 Id
- 21 The Law Center has tracked a core group of 187 cities, selected for their geographic and demographic diversity, since 2009. The data comparison made in this report is between the criminalization laws in those cities, as studied in 2011 and again in 2014.

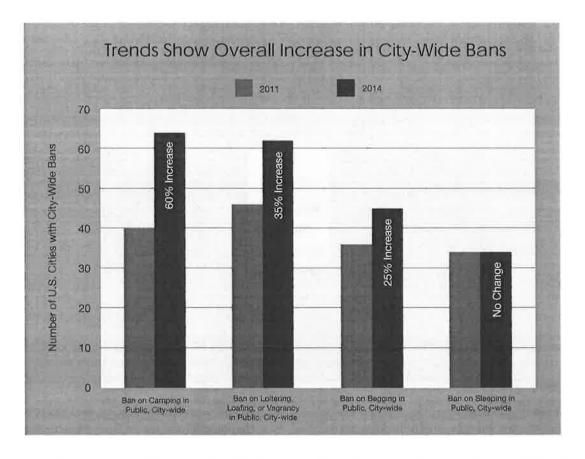


In our 2011 report, *Criminalizing Crisis*, the Law Center reported that the criminalization of homelessness was on the rise. Unfortunately, this trend persists. Data collected for this report reveals that, since 2011, there has been a marked increase in laws criminalizing homelessness.

The nature of criminalization also appears to be changing for the worse. Our research reveals that there has been a disturbing rise in laws that impose city-wide bans on the basic human actions of homeless people. City-wide bans, by leaving no place for homeless people to do what they must do to survive, criminalize



nlchp.org



homeless persons' very existence. Under constant threat of arrest for performing actions necessary for survival, homeless people are forced out of entire communities.

#### **Camping in Public**

One common form of criminalization measure is to prohibit "camping" in public. These laws are often written broadly to encompass a wide range of living arrangements, prohibiting homeless people from using any resource that might be their only option for shelter. In Minneapolis, for example, it is illegal for a homeless person to use a "camp car, house trailer, automobile, tent or other temporary structure" as temporary housing anywhere in the city. <sup>22</sup> Other laws go even further, defining camping to include the simple act of "sleeping out-of-doors." <sup>23</sup>

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

- o 34% of cities have city-wide bans on camping. This represents a 60% increase in such laws since 2011.
- o 57% of cities ban camping in particular public places, a 16% increase.

City-wide bans against camping are distinguishable from other forms of criminalization in that these laws are enforced not only against homeless people who "camp" in public places, but also against those who do so on private property, even with the express consent of the property owners. Indeed, these laws may subject consenting private property owners to fines and other legal penalties for allowing homeless people to camp on their property.<sup>24</sup>

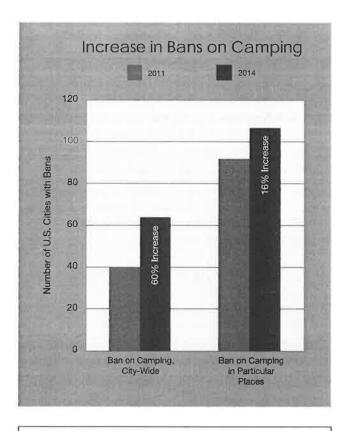
By leaving no single place where homeless people can lawfully camp, these bans transform entire communities into "no homeless zones" where homeless people are left with the choice of facing constant threat of arrest or leaving town. These laws may be illegal, however, where there are insufficient housing or shelter options. When cities impose criminal penalties on homeless people for performing necessary, life-sustaining activities in public places when there are no sheltered alternatives, such actions may violate the cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Minneapolis, Minn., Code of Ordinances § 244.60(a)(2013).

Orlando, Fla., Code of the City of Orlando, Fla., tit. II, ch. 43, § 43.52(1)(b) (1999).

<sup>24</sup> Placerville, Cal., Placerville City Code, tit. 6, ch. 19, § 6-19-3 (2014) available at http://sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book\_id=509&section\_id=931131 (subjecting any private property owner that allows someone to camp on their property for more than five consecutive days to the same punishment as someone who violates California's public nuisance statute).

<sup>25</sup> Pottinger v. City of Miami, 810 F. Supp. 1551, 1571-1572 (S.D. Fla. 1992).



### The Story of Lawrence Lee Smith

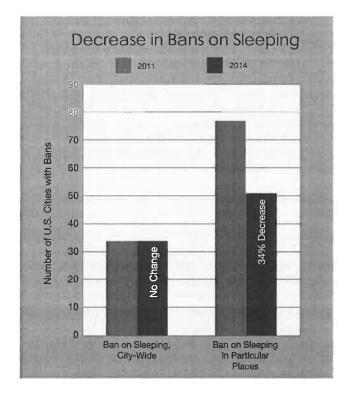
Mr. Smith became homeless after his degenerative joint disease made him no longer able to work in construction. He lived in a camper van for years until it was towed. He couldn't afford to retrieve it, leaving him with nowhere to reside but in public places in Boise, Idaho, due to frequent overcrowding of area homeless shelters. Mr. Smith was cited for illegal camping and was jailed for a total of 100 days. Due to the arrest, he lost his tent, his stove, and the fishing equipment he relied upon to live.

#### Sleeping in Public

It is impossible for a human being to forego sleep for a lengthy period of time, yet many cities have chosen to outlaw sleeping in public spaces. In Manchester, New Hampshire, for example, it is illegal to for a person to, "lounge or sleep in or upon any of the commons or squares of the city." <sup>26</sup>

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

- 18% of cities have city-wide bans on sleeping in public. This number has remained constant.
- o 27% of cities ban sleeping in particular public places, a 34% decline in such laws.



In contrast with other criminalization laws that the Law Center has been tracking over time, there has been a decrease in laws prohibiting sleeping in public. This decline is likely attributable to the dramatic increase in anti-camping laws which, given their broad definitions, capture much of the same conduct. As cities move to anti-camping laws that ban sleeping in both public and private locations, the overall problem of cities making it illegal to sleep outdoors is getting worse.

As with laws prohibiting camping in public, laws that ban sleeping outdoors when there are no sheltered alternatives may violate constitutional protections against cruel and unusual punishment.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Manchester, N.H., Code of Ordinances of the City of Manchester, tit. XIII, ch. 130, § 130.01(A) (2013), available at http://www. manchesternh.gov/portals/2/departments/city\_clerk/ Ordinances%20Title%20XIII%20General%20Offenses.pdf.

Pottinger, 810 F. Supp. at 1571-1572.

### 6677

The cops give us no rest. I mean, we can't even sleep at the park anymore because it's against the [law] to camp. Even if we sleep [on the streets] we get ticketed. There was one night I couldn't even get a full eight hours of sleep because I was getting woken up by cops and told to go from place to place. And I would just go lay down and get woken up an hour later. Go lay down another place, and get woken up. I got five tickets that night." "[Last night] I [slept] in a park right over there, where I'm at risk of getting a ticket every night. I can sleep on the sidewalk and get a ticket. I can sleep [across the street] and get a ticket. No matter where I go I get a ticket."

- Jacob

I sleep on the sidewalk, in a sleeping bag, [because I can't sleep in my car]. And I'm trying to... I don't use drugs. I don't use alcohol. I don't really do anything wrong. . . . I've got a warrant right now for sleeping outside; basically it's a trespassing warrant. I was trying to get away from people who were, um, because of various reasons; drugs or whatever. . . . But I have to get away from them. And some nights you literally have to hide. It's not safe for women, especially older women.

The police gave me a ticket one morning when I woke up. I had to hide from a crowd that was, whatever, I don't know what they were doing. But, you know, I just basically wanted to get in a little bit safer situation so I hid . . . in this church. And they gave me a ticket and now I can't pay for this ticket; it's four-hundred bucks! You know, I can't pay \$80 dollars. I have no income whatsoever.

- Sandy

#### **Begging in Public**

Laws restricting or prohibiting begging (also known as panhandling) are common. Some laws prohibit the activity outright, while others place strict limitations on how the action is performed. In Springfield, Illinois, for example, it is unlawful to make "any vocal appeal in which a person requests an immediate donation of money or other gratuity." That law, currently the subject of litigation as an unconstitutional violation of First Amendment rights, permits only the silent use of signs or other written communication to request donations of food or money.

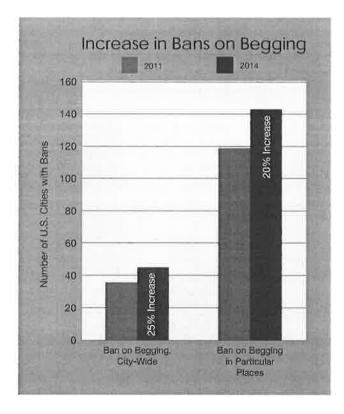
Other laws prohibiting "aggressive panhandling", although purportedly aimed at curbing threatening or intimidating behavior that may accompany begging, are sometimes designed to be enforced against people who are engaged in harmless activities when requesting a donation. In Mobile, Alabama, for example, a person would be in violation of municipal code 55-101 for "aggressive panhandling" if he or she simply requests a donation from a person standing in line to enter a commercial establishment – no matter how mildly the request was made. <sup>29</sup>

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

- 24% of cities have city-wide bans on begging in public. This represents a 25% increase in such laws since 2011.
- 76% of cities ban begging in particular public places, a 20% increase in such laws.

29 Mobile, Ala., Mobile City Code, ch. 55, § 55-101 (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/11265/level3/CICO\_CH55SOCA\_ARTVPA\_S55-101DE.

Springfield, Ill., Springfield Code of Ordinances, tit. XIII, ch. 131, § 131.06(a) (2013), https://library.municode.com/ HTML/12414/level2/TITXIIIGEOF\_CH1310FAGPUOR. html#TITXIIIGEOF\_CH1310FAGPUOR\_S131.06PA. This law is currently being challenged and is on appeal in the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit. Don Norton et. al. v. City of Springfield, et. al., No. 13-3581 (7th Cir. filed Nov. 5, 2013).



This data shows that bans on begging, both city-wide and in particular places, have significantly increased since 2011. Even where cities have chosen to limit their prohibition of panhandling to particular places, the impact can be as great as that of a city-wide ban. This is because commercial and tourist districts, the areas where panhandling is most likely to be prohibited, are often the only places where homeless people have regular access to passersby and potential donors.

In the absence of employment opportunities or when homeless people are unable to access needed public benefits, panhandling may be a person's only option for obtaining money. Many people fail to recognize that, even in an area with a relatively robust homeless services network, homeless people still need access to cash to pay for their stays in certain emergency shelters.<sup>30</sup> In addition, homeless people, like anyone else, need cash to purchase food, clothing, and personal hygiene products, and to access transportation. Laws restricting or penalizing begging, which is constitutionally protected speech, may infringe upon

the right to free speech guaranteed under the First Amendment, when those laws target speech based on content or fail to provide adequate alternate channels of communication.<sup>31</sup>

### 6677

It's embarrassing for me. It's embarrassing: one, to have to beg; two, it's even more embarrassing that I don't have a criminal background and I'm being harassed by the police. A dollar an hour is really bad, but if you don't have an address, a phone number or something, how are you going to fill out a job application and get a job?

 "Sarah", a homeless panhandler in Yakima, WA

### Loitering, Loafing, and Vagrancy Laws

Laws prohibiting loitering, loafing, or vagrancy, although often alleged to target suspicious behavior, are used to criminalize innocuous activities of homeless people, including sitting, standing still, or lying down. In Newport, Rhode Island, "loitering" is defined to mean "remaining idly in essentially one location, including the concepts of spending time idly, loafing or standing about aimlessly, and also including the colloquial expression 'hanging around." Because homeless people do not have the luxury of a private place where they might rest, laws like that in Newport subject a homeless person to criminal penalties anytime they choose to remain in one place for too long.

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

- 33% of cities have city-wide bans on loitering in public. This represents a 35% increase in such laws since 2011.
- o 65% of cities ban loitering in particular public places, a 3% decrease in such laws.
- See Loper v. New York City Police Dep't, 999 F.2d 699 (2nd Cir. 1993); Blair v. Shanahan, 775 F. Supp. 1315 (N.D. Cal. 1991), vacated on other grounds, 919 F. Supp. 1361 (N.D. Cal. 1996); Benefit v. Cambridge, 679 N.E.2d 184 (Mass. 1997).
- 32 Newport, R.I., Newport Mun. Code, tit. 9, ch. 9.04, § 9.04.060(A) (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/16524/level3/COOR\_TIT9PUPEWE\_CH9.04OFAGPUPEDE.html#COOR\_TIT9PUPEWE\_CH9.04OFAGPUPEDE\_9.04.060LO.

<sup>30</sup> In 2011, the L.A. Union Rescue Mission stopped giving homeless individuals the option of staying long term in the shelter, free of charge. While homeless individuals have the option of staying for 5 days without charge, a \$7 per night fee applies after that. Our History, Union Rescue Mission, http://urm.org/about/history (last accessed July 1, 2014). Similarly, the Salvation Army of Orlando Men's Emergency Shelter allows individuals to stay in the shelter for three nights each year for free, but after that they charge \$9 per night. Salvation Army of Orlando Men's Emergency Shelter, Shelter Listings, http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36329 (last accessed July 1, 2014).

Enforcement of anti-loitering laws often overlaps with enforcement of municipal or state trespass laws, as a citation or arrest for loitering will often be accompanied by a warning that a return to the same area may result in an arrest for trespass. In Charleston, SC, for example, a person who violates the anti-loitering statute may be punished with a stay away order banning them from a certain location, and if they violate that stay away order they can be arrested for criminal trespass.<sup>33</sup> Although laws prohibiting trespass are separate and distinct from laws prohibiting loitering, the combined effect of such laws may result in lengthy or even indefinite bans from public areas, such as local parks and public libraries, frequented by homeless people.

### Sitting or Lying Down in Public

Bans on sitting or lying down in public, often called "sit/lie" laws, are another common form of criminalization law. Although every human being must occasionally rest, sit/lie laws make it a crime for a homeless person to rest in places ordinarily available to the public, such as in parks or on sidewalks.

In Virginia Beach, for example, it is a misdemeanor for a person to, "sit, recline or lie down on any street, sidewalk, alley, curb or entrance to any store or other place of business."<sup>34</sup>

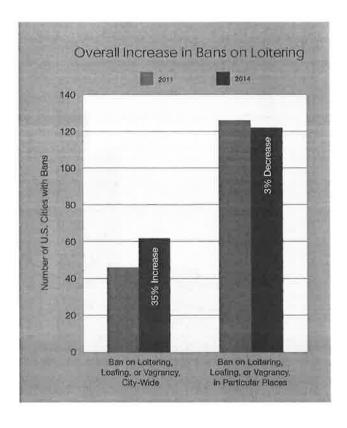
Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

 53% of cities have laws prohibiting sitting or lying down in public. This represents a 43% increase in such laws since 2011.

Proponents of sit/lie laws argue that such laws are necessary to improve the economic activity in commercial districts where visibly homeless people are present. However, there is no empirical evidence of such an effect.<sup>35</sup> To the contrary, these laws impose law



<sup>34</sup> Virginia Beach, Va., Virginia Beach City Code, ch. 33, art. I, § 33-10 (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/10122/level3/ CO\_CH33STSI\_ARTIINGE.html#CO\_CH33STSI\_ARTIINGE\_S33-10SIRELYDOSTSI.



enforcement and other criminal justice costs on jurisdictions.<sup>36</sup>

### **Living in Vehicles**

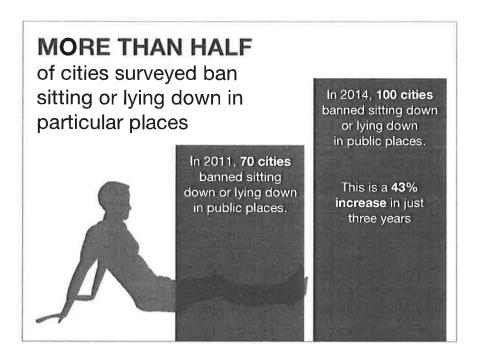
Sleeping in one's own vehicle is often a last resort for people who would otherwise be forced to sleep on the streets. Cities across the nation, however, have chosen to criminalize the act. The number of laws prohibiting sleeping in vehicles has exploded across the country since 2011, increasing to a greater degree than any other form of criminalization law.

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

 43% of cities have laws prohibiting sitting or lying down in public. This represents a 119% increase in such laws since 2011.

<sup>35</sup> See Joseph Cooter, et al., Berkley Law Policy Advocacy Clinic, University of California, Does Sit-Lie Work: Will Berkeley's "Measures" Increase Economic Activity and Improve Services to Homeless People? 2 (2012), available at http://www.law. berkeley.edu/files/1023sit-lie2.pdf ("Our literature review did not reveal any evidence of Sit-Lie's efficacy in other jurisdictions, and of the fifteen survey responses we received, none directed us to any evidence in support of their views about the positive or negative impacts of Sit-Lie.").

<sup>36</sup> Id. at 3,



These laws make it a crime to seek shelter in a homeless person's private property, even where there is no other option for shelter.<sup>37</sup> The effect of these laws is to force homeless people from what may be their only option for safe refuge onto the public streets – where it may similarly be illegal for them to sleep.

One place with such a law is Palo Alto, California. Although Palo Alto has only 15 shelter beds to accommodate roughly 150 homeless persons residing in the area, and the average cost of rent is 2 ½ times the national average, the city has chosen to make sleeping in one's own private vehicle a crime punishable by a \$1,000 fine or up to six months in jail.<sup>38</sup>

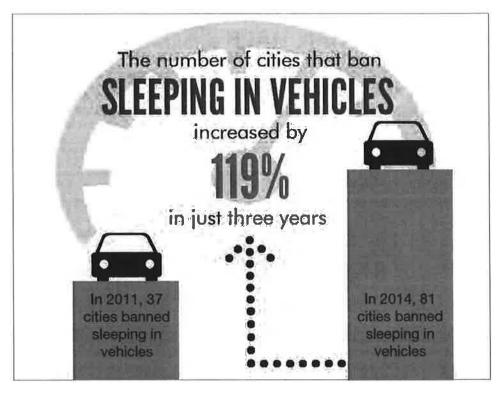
At least one court has found that prohibiting living in vehicles violates the rights of homeless people, when the law is written so broadly as to be unconstitutionally vague.<sup>39</sup> In *Desertrain v. City of Los Angeles*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidated a Los Angeles ban on living in vehicles that provided insufficient notice of the conduct it penalizes and promoted arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement. Advocates are hopeful that this decision will help to reverse the growing trend of laws criminalizing sleeping in vehicles.<sup>40</sup>

These laws ignore the inherent dangers of living outside where exposure to the elements can be a matter of life and death. Without some form of shelter, homeless people may freeze to death during the winter months, Recently, the decomposed body of a homeless man seeking refuge inside a portable toilet was discovered in an area outside of Detroit. The man, who succumbed to hypothermia, became homeless after losing his home to tax foreclosure in 2010. Gordie Wilczynski, Homeless Man Found in St. Clair Shores Porta-Potty Identified, Macomb Daily (Apr. 23, 2014), http://www.macombdaily.com/general-news/20140424/ homeless-man-found-in-st-clair-shores-porta-pottyidentified. This year's brutal and prolonged winter weather in Washington, DC also claimed the lives of two men due to hypothermia. Rachel Weiner & Petula Dvorak, Bodies of Two Men Found Near I-295, Wash. Post (Apr. 16, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/crime/bodiesof-two-men-found-under-i-295/2014/04/16/95844454c57a-11e3-9f37-7ce307c56815\_story.html.

Jason Green, Palo Alto Passes Vehicle Dwelling Ban, San Jose Mercury News Peninsula (Aug. 6, 2013), http://www. mercurynews.com/peninsula/ci\_23803353/palo-altopasses-vehicle-dwelling-ban.

<sup>39</sup> Desertrain v. City of Los Angeles, No. 11-56957, 2014 WL 2766541 (9th Cir. June 19, 2014)

<sup>40</sup> Sue Dremann, Los Angeles Ruling Could Jeopardize Palo Alto Vehicle-Dwelling Law, Palo Alto Weekly (June 20, 2014), http:// www.paloaltoonline.com/news/2014/06/20/los-angeles-rulingcould-jeopardize-palo-alto-vehicle-dwelling-law.



6677

Me and my son live in a car and we're not bad people. I'm so afraid what will happen if we lose that.

 <u>Diane Jones</u>, homeless mother, regarding the ban on sleeping in vehicles in Palo Alto, California.

When you criminalize people who have no place to go, they end up getting pushed out of your community...These are Palo Altans. These are people who have jobs in the community; people who would love to stay here if possible but can't; people who are staying in their cars because they live in Tracy, they have jobs out here and they can't afford a daily commute back to Tracy. These are people who are contributing to your community who deserve something more humane.

 James Han, homeless advocate, regarding the Palo Alto ban on sleeping in cars

### Food Sharing

Eating is essential to life. We cannot survive without food. Yet, many cities have chosen to restrict homeless persons' access to food under the flawed premise that providing homeless persons with free food encourages them to remain homeless. Moreover, there is unfounded concern that access to free food services attracts homeless people to the service area, increasing crime and negatively affecting the aesthetic of a neighborhood.<sup>41</sup>

Of the cities surveyed for this report, our research reveals that:

 9% of cities have laws that criminalize sharing food with homeless people.

These laws are sometimes premised on the erroneous belief that homeless people have existing access to food resources. However, this is not always the case. In 2012, it was estimated that more than half of people who are homeless do not receive SNAP benefits.<sup>42</sup> Even where free food services are present

<sup>41</sup> U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, Searching Out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to the Criminalization of Homelessness (2012) [hereinafter Searching Out Solutions], available at http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset\_library/ RPT SoS March2012.pdf.

<sup>42</sup> Campaign to End Child Homelessness, The Nat'l Cntr. on Family Homelessness, Improving Access to Mainstream Programs for Families Experiencing Homelessness, (2012), available at http://www.familyhomelessness.org/media/364.pdf.

### NO SHARING ALLOWED



17 of the cities surveyed have ordinances that

# restrict individuals & private organizations

from sharing food with homeless people

in a community, increased demand for these services since the onset of the foreclosure crisis has left many food service providers with inadequate supply to meet the growing need.<sup>43</sup> Also, some food banks are limited in their ability to help homeless people; a food pantry that provides canned or packaged goods may be of no practical use to a homeless person who has no place to cook or store the food.<sup>44</sup>

The theories surrounding food sharing restrictions are not supported by evidence of the feared harms. Indeed, they are not supported by common sense. Restricting access to safe, healthy food sources by individuals and faith-based organizations will not provide an incentive for a person to stop "choosing" a life on the streets. Instead, it will force hungry people to search for food in unsanitary places, such as garbage cans.<sup>45</sup>

More than limiting food availability to homeless people, food sharing laws also expose individuals or organizations, often faith-based organizations, to fines or criminal liability for feeding poor and

- 43 See The Impact of Food Stamp Benefits on Family Homelessness in New York City, Inst. for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, http://www.icphusa.org/index.asp?page=16&report=93&pg=52 (last visited Jun. 24, 2014) ("Nearly one-third (30%) of New York City families with children received SNAP benefits in 2010, an increase of 50% since the recession began in 2007.").
- 44 See Bob Erlenbusch et al., Sacramento Hunger Coal., Cmty. Serv. Planning Council, Hunger and Homelessness in Sacramento 2010 Hunger & Food Insecurity Report 2 (2010), available at http://www.sachousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/2010-Homeless-Hunger-Report-FINAL.pdf ("Nearly 60% [of the homeless] have no access to food storage facilities while between 56%-84% have no access to any kind of cooking facilities.").
- 45 See Jerry Nelson, Homeless in Washington: What Happened to the American Dream? (Video), Guardian Liberty Voice (Mar. 5, 2014), http://guardianlv.com/2014/03/homeless-in-washingtonwhat-happened-to-the-american-dream-video/ ("Speaking at the opening of the meeting were several individuals who have left the streets thanks to the help from advocates. Alan Banks, 53, talked about his days of eating out of trash cans because he was hungry.").

hungry persons. In so doing, these laws may represent an unconstitutional restraint on religious expression. In *Big Hart Ministries v. City of Dallas*, the Law Center, along with law firm Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, brought litigation on behalf of two religious organizations in Dallas, Texas, challenging the city's anti-food sharing law. The court found that food sharing activities were religious expression protected under the Texas Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and that the city had failed to articulate a compelling interest justifying them.<sup>46</sup>

### 6677

We believe we should be able to continue feeding people in the park because we're not hurting anybody," <u>Debbie Jimenez</u> said. "That's our calling in life."

Pastor Rick Wood of Birmingham, Alabama was ordered by police to stop providing hotdogs and bottled water to homeless people in a city park. "This makes me so mad," Wood told a local news station. "These people are hungry, they're starving. They need help from people. They can't afford to buy something from a food truck."<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Big Hart Ministries Ass'n Inc. v. City of Dallas, 2011 WL 5346109 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 4, 2011).

<sup>47</sup> Cities Prohibit Feeding Homeless, My Fox NY (Apr. 22, 2014), http://www.myfoxny.com/story/25309897/city-prohibits-feeding-homeless.

#### **Storing Personal Belongings in Public**

The possessions of homeless people often include items necessary for survival, like clothing or medication. Yet, many cities have chosen to make it a crime for homeless people to store their belongings in public places, even if they have no other place to put them. In Charlotte, for example, a person violates §15-26 of the municipal code for "camping" if they store their personal belongings in a public place. 48

It is impractical for homeless people to remain with their personal property at all moments of every day. Homeless people, just like those with access to permanent housing, must conduct a series of daily activities – using the bathroom, bathing, or working – that make it impossible to remain in actual possession of their belongings at all times. Still, homeless people reasonably expect to retain ownership of their personal belongings when they are stored for safekeeping. Despite this reality, many cities treat the belongings of homeless people as abandoned when unattended. This is reflected in the practice of "homeless sweeps" engaged in by cities across the country.<sup>49</sup>

A homeless "sweep" is a practice designed to remove homeless people and their belongings from a given area, often based on the stated rationale that doing so is necessary to protect public health. Sweeps often involve law enforcement officials and other government employees, like sanitation workers, who clear out an area by throwing away or destroying all personal possessions in the area regardless of the condition or value of the property or the apparent care with which someone used to store the items. In many cases, homeless people are given no notice that the sweep will occur, and they are given no opportunity to protect their belongings or retrieve them once the sweep has been completed.<sup>50</sup>

The destruction of highly valuable or very difficult to replace items, such as birth certificates, social security cards, or photo identification, causes considerable harm to homeless people. Worse yet, the loss of medicine or medical equipment can become a matter of life and death

In the case of *Kincaid v. City of Fresno*, for example, a City of Fresno police officer destroyed the asthma medication and nebulizer machine which a homeless plaintiff, Jeannine Nelson, needed to breathe.<sup>51</sup> The destruction of this property landed Ms. Nelson in the emergency room, a costly medical intervention, and required her to eventually replace her medications and breathing machine – all at taxpayer expense.

When a city moves, confiscates, or destroys the property of homeless people during "homeless sweeps," the action may violate the Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. While cities are permitted to clean public areas, courts have found that the practice may violate the Fourth Amendment rights of homeless people when the city fails to follow constitutionally adequate procedures, such as providing reasonable notice before the clean-up takes place.<sup>52</sup>

### 6677

The officer told us we were too late. They took my wife's wheelchair, her medicines, and our wedding pictures.

Alphonso Williams

I lost my ID, my grandmother's diamond wedding ring, Social Security paperwork, clothes, and blankets. I had no place to sleep, no blankets, and I caught pneumonia.

Sandra Thomas

<sup>48</sup> Charlotte, N.C., Charlotte Code, pt. 2, ch. 15, art. I, § 15-26 (2014), available at https://library.municode.com/HTML/19970/level3/PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_CH15OFMIPR\_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR\_

<sup>49</sup> See, e.g., Cam Tran, City Plans on Homeless Sweeps 3 Times a Week: Cleanups Cost the City \$330,000, KITV 4 Hawaii (Jan. 10, 2014), http://www.kitv.com/news/hawaii/city-plans-on-homeless-sweeps-3-times-a-week/23876950#!bakPln.

<sup>50</sup> See, e.g., Kincaid v. Fresno, 2006 WL 3542732 at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2006) ("[T]he City's policy is that any property that is not physically attended to by its owner is considered abandoned and is defined by the City as "trash." All such property will be destroyed with no chance for the owner to reclaim it.").

Kincaid v. Fresno, 244 F.R.D. 597 (E.D. Cal. 2007).

<sup>52</sup> See Lehr v. Sacramento, 624 F. Supp. 2d 1218 (E.D. Ca. 2009); Pottinger, 810 F. Supp. at 1571-1572; Kincaid v. Fresno, 2006 WL 3542732 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2006) (order granting preliminary injunction); Justin v. City of Los Angeles, 2000 WL 1808426 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2000) (order granting preliminary injunction).

### 6677

A number of us [homeless] would leave our possessions in these hedges that were in a median along New York Avenue so that we didn't have to carry everything we had with us. There was a metropolitan police officer who took it upon himself to take what amounted to, basically, our worldly possessions. He one time came with his police car with a garbage truck following him, rooting through the bushes, to get our stuff and throw it away... Our belongings were so obviously those of someone just barely scraping by. And it went further. The city also re-landscaped that whole stretch of New York Avenue to entirely eliminate the hedges in which we could conceal our things. And now if you walk by there, the plants are about 8 inches tall.

– John Harrison, Formerly Homeless Person

# Criminalization Laws Violate International Human Rights Law

Criminalizing homelessness violates basic human rights as well as treaties that our country has signed and ratified.<sup>53</sup> In 2012, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) agreed, in a major joint report, Searching out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to the Criminalization of Homelessness. The agencies noted that, in addition to raising constitutional issues, criminalization of homelessness may "violate international human rights law, specifically the Convention Against Torture and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."54 Since then, the USICH has repeatedly addressed criminalization as not only a domestic civil rights violation, but as a human rights violation.55 USICH sets forth these three key reasons why it is important to address criminalization from a human rights perspective:

1. **Housing is a human right**, and remembering that keeps stakeholders focused on helping

53 See Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, Simply Unacceptable: Homelessness & the Human Right to Housing in the U.S. (2011), available at http://nlchp.org/Simply\_ Unacceptable.

54 Searching Out Solutions, supra note 41, at 8.

Human Rights and Alternatives to Criminalization, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, http://usich.gov/issue/humanrights (last visited Jun. 13, 2014); see also Amy Sawyer, Criminalizing Homelessness is Costly, Ineffective, and Infringes on Human Rights, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Blog (Apr. 15, 2014), http://usich.gov/blog/criminalizinghomelessness. people who experience homelessness achieve permanent housing, rather than on services that—may be well-intentioned, but—do not ultimately help people exit homelessness into housing stability. Permanent housing is the primary solution to preventing and ending homelessness and the overarching strategy of Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.

- 2. **Human rights put people first**. Good strategies start from understanding the unique needs of individuals, families, youth, and Veterans. A human rights approach keeps people and their needs at the forefront of our work.
- 3. Homelessness has a human cost. Yes, ending homelessness is cost-effective for the taxpayer (doing nothing can actually costs taxpayers more money). But dollars are not the only cost of homelessness; humans experience homelessness at a horrific expense to the health and well-being of themselves and their communities. When we make the case that safe and stable housing is a human right, our cause is strengthened. We can tap into the passions, relationships, and experiences that cut across sectors--and budget sheets--to create new partnerships and solutions.<sup>56</sup>

The use of human rights standards in court have been most effective as persuasive authority, particularly as sources of "evolving standards of decency"<sup>57</sup> in interpreting the Eighth Amendment, where there is a clear and consistent affirmation of principle, across numerous human rights sources.<sup>58</sup> For this reason, advocates have been working to develop this clear and consistent record.<sup>59</sup>

59 See Eric Tars & Kirsten Blume, Changing the Paradigm: Addressing the Criminalization of Homelessness in the United States through the UN Human Rights Committee Review, Hous. Rights Watch Newsletter, Issue 6 (Oct. 2013), http://housingrightswatch.org/ sites/default/files/2013-10-16%20HRW%20newsletter%20 EN%20Issue%206.pdf.

<sup>56</sup> Liz Osborn, 3 Reasons to Address Homelessness as a Human Rights Issue, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (Apr. 14, 2014), http://usich.gov/blog/3-reasons-to-address-homelessness-as-a-human-rights-issue (last visited Jun. 13, 2014).

<sup>57</sup> Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551, 587 (2005) (Stevens, J., concurring).

<sup>58</sup> See id at 578 ("The opinion of the world community, while not controlling our outcome, does provide respected and significant confirmation for our own conclusions."); see also Lawrence v. Texas, 539 U.S. 558 (2003) ("The right the petitioners seek in this case has been accepted as an integral part of human freedom in many other countries. There has been no showing that in this country the governmental interest in circumscribing personal choice is somehow more legitimate or urgent.").

The most recent, and perhaps most significant, affirmation of principle came in March 2014 by the U.N. Human Rights Committee, which stated in its Concluding Observations on the review of the U.S. government's record of implementation of the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights:

While appreciating the steps taken by federal and some state and local authorities to address homelessness, the Committee is concerned about reports of criminalization of people living on the street for everyday activities such as eating, sleeping, sitting in particular areas etc. The Committee notes that such criminalization raises concerns of discrimination and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (arts. 2, 7, 9, 17, and 26 [of the treaty]).

The State party should engage with state and local authorities to: (a) abolish criminalization of homelessness laws and policies at state and local levels; (b) ensure close cooperation between all relevant stakeholders including social, health, law enforcement and justice professionals at all levels to intensify efforts to find solutions for the homeless in accordance with human rights standards; and (c) offer incentives for decriminalization and implementation of such solutions, including by providing continued financial support to local authorities implementing alternatives to criminalization and withdrawing funding for local authorities criminalizing the homeless.

The significance of this statement rests on multiple grounds. First, its source, in the Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, is the official interpretation of a treaty the U.S. has ratified and is "supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby" under Art. VI of the Constitution. 60 Second, it specifically addresses criminalization as "cruel, inhuman and degrading" - language parallel to, and potentially useful in interpreting, our own Eighth Amendment, as well as being powerful moral language. And finally, it calls on the federal government to take specific steps to "abolish" criminalization - language that recalls previous abolition movements, and ties that language to concrete policy changes for which U.S. domestic advocates can hold the government accountable.

### 6677

I'm just simply baffled by the idea that people can be without shelter in a country, and then be treated as criminals for being without shelter. The idea of criminalizing people who don't have shelter is something that I think many of my colleagues might find as difficult as I do to even begin to comprehend.

- Sir Nigel Rodley, Chair of the Human Rights Committee, in closing comments on the 2014 U.S. review.<sup>61</sup>

The Committee's Concluding Observations build on statements from numerous other human rights monitors, including the Special Rapporteurs on the Rights to Water and Sanitation,<sup>62</sup> Adequate Housing,<sup>63</sup> Extreme Poverty,<sup>64</sup> and Racism.<sup>65</sup> Each of these have been powerful statements in their own right, and have been used by advocates in opposing criminalization measures at the local level.<sup>66</sup>

- 61 See Press Release, Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, U.N. Human Rights Committee Calls U.S. Criminalization of Homelessness "Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading" (Mar.27, 2014), http://nlchp.org/U.N.\_Human\_Rights\_Committee\_ Calls\_U.S.\_Criminalization\_of\_Homelessness\_Cruel,\_Inhuman, and\_Degrading.pdf.
- 62 Catarina de Albuquerque, UN Independent Expert on the right to water and sanitation: Mission to the United States of America from 22 February to 4 March 2011, (Mar. 4, 2011), available at http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10807&LangID=E, (last visited Dec. 4, 2012)
- 63 U.N. Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Raquel Rolnik, mission to the United States of America, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/13/20/Add. 4 (Feb. 12, 2010).
- 64 U.N. Human Rights Council, Final draft of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, submitted by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, ¶¶ 65,66, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/21/39 (July 18, 2012); see also U.N. Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, ¶¶ 48-50, 75, U.N. Doc. A/67/278 (August 9, 2012).
- 65 U.N. Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Doudou Diéne, Mission to the United States of America, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/11/36/Add.3 (Apr. 28, 2009).
- 66 See Sacramento's Homeless People Being Heard Loud and Clear, Homelessness Law Blog (Feb. 8, 2012), http://homelessnesslaw. org/2012/02/sacramentos-homeless-people-being-heard-loudand-clear/; see also More than a Roof: A Grassroots Documentary, Nat'l Econ. & Soc. Rights Initiative (2010), http://www.nesri.org/ programs/more-than-a-roof-a-grassroots-documentary.

<sup>60</sup> U.S. Const. art. VI, § 2; see also Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, Housing Rights for All: Promoting and Defending Housing Rights in the United States, Fifth Edition, 113 (2011), http://nlchp.org/Human\_Right\_to\_Housing\_Manual (providing more information on how international human rights treaties can be used to interpret domestic law).

Key domestic organizations have adopted policies opposing criminalization. The American Bar Association and International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies (the association of state and local human rights commissions), and the U.S. Conference of Mayors have all passed resolutions opposing criminalization and/or endorsing local implementation of human rights policies.<sup>67</sup>

These resolutions in combination with the international standards have served as persuasive authority to help overturn local criminalization laws. For example, Columbia, South Carolina's city council introduced a disturbing plan to ban homeless persons from the downtown area of Columbia and force their relocation

to a remote shelter, with police preventing their return to downtown without a reason that the police deemed legitimate. Lawyers at the South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center, working with the Law Center, used Columbia Mayor Steve Benjamin's sponsorship of the resolution at the U.S. Conference of Mayors, together with the threat of international condemnation by the UN Human Rights Committee, to successfully pressure the mayor to withdraw support from the proposal, killing the plan.<sup>68</sup> Similarly, advocates in Eugene, Oregon have worked with their local Human Rights Commission to change the dialogue around local homeless encampments, creating several "safe camping" sites as they work toward more permanent solutions.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>67</sup> See House of Delegates Resolution, American Bar Association Annual Meeting 2013, Resolution 117 (Aug. 12-13, 2013), http:// bit.ly/lhheEL; Resolution, In'tl Assoc. of Off. Hum. Rts. Ag. Res. 1 (2013); Resolution, U.S Conference of Mayors 81st Annual Meeting, Resolution No. 57: Promoting and Encouraging International Human Rights (June 21-24, 2013), http://www. usmayors.org/resolutions/81st\_conference/resolutions-adopted. pdf.

<sup>68</sup> See Tars & Blume, supra note 59, at 6.

See Edward Russo, More Opportunity: Advocates plan to develop a new village for the homeless in Eugene, Register-Guard (May 30, 2014), http://registerguard.com/rg/news/local/31650634-75/ village-eugene-opportunity-homeless-residents.html.csp; Catherine Siskron, Sleep Deprivation: Eugene violates basic human rights, Eugene Weekly (Jan. 31, 2013), http://www.eugeneweekly. com/article/sleep-deprivation. However, recent incidents of criminalization approaches show this progress remains tenuous. See, Josephine Woolington, Unauthorized camp for homeless shut down, Register-Guard (Apr. 5, 2014), http://registerguard. com/rg/news/local/31389667-75/whoville-residents-homelesssite-police.html.csp#.U0B6kVrlGB8.email.

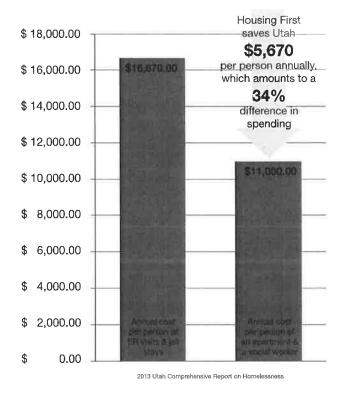
# ORIMINALIZATION LAWS HARM THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

### **Criminalization Laws Are Expensive to Taxpayers**

Criminalization measures waste limited state and local resources. Rather than addressing the causes of homelessness and helping people escape life on the streets, criminalization "creates a costly revolving door that circulates individuals experiencing homelessness from the street to the criminal justice system and back." A growing body of research comparing the cost of homelessness to the cost of providing housing to homeless people consistently shows that housing, rather than jailing, homeless people is the much more successful and cost-effective option.

The Utah Housing and Community Development Division found that the annual cost of emergency room visits and jail stays for an average homeless person was

### Housing First in Utah



<sup>70</sup> Cities spend, on average, \$87 per day to jail a person, compared with \$28 per day to provide them with shelter. U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, Opening doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness 18 (2010), available at http://usich.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors\_2010\_FSPPreventEndHomeless.pdf.

\$16,670, while providing an apartment and a social worker cost only \$11,000.<sup>72</sup> By providing housing to its homeless population, Utah has been able to reduce its rate of chronic homelessness by 74% since the adoption of its 10 year plan to end homelessness in 2005.<sup>73</sup>

A 2013 analysis of a comparable housing program in Albuquerque, New Mexico, similarly demonstrated the economic benefit of providing housing over employing criminalization strategies.<sup>74</sup> After only one year of operating a housing program, the City of Albuquerque realized a savings of \$615,920.49 – a 31.6% reduction in spending from the previous year.<sup>75</sup> These savings resulted, in large part, from a dramatic reduction in expensive emergency health care costs<sup>76</sup> and criminal justice expenses - the city saw a 64% reduction in jail costs.<sup>77</sup>

Earlier this year, an independent economic-impact analysis by Creative Housing Solutions evaluated the cost of homelessness in Central Florida and found that providing chronically homeless people with permanent housing and case managers would cost approximately \$10,000 per year; \$21,000 less than the region currently spends on law enforcement and medical costs for each chronically homeless person.<sup>78</sup> The savings from providing housing would save taxpayers \$149 million over the next decade.<sup>79</sup>

- 72 See Kerry Drake, Wyoming Can Give Homeless a Place to Live, And Save Money, WyoFile.com (Dec. 3, 2013), http://wyofile.com/kerrydrake/wyoming-homelessness-place-live-save-money/ ("In 2005, Utah did a study that found the average annual cost for emergency services and jail time for each chronically homeless person was \$16,670. The cost to house them and provide case management services was only \$11,000 per person.").
- 73 Id.
- 74 Paul Guerin et al., City of Albuquerque Heading Home Initiative Cost study Report Phase 1 (2013), available at http://isr.unm.edu/ reports/2013/city-of-abq-heading-home-initiative-cost-studyphase-1.pdf.
- 75 ld.
- 76 Emergency room visits, for example, decreased by 36% and inpatient hospitalization costs decreased by 84%. See id.
- 77 Id.
- 78 Gregory A. Shinn, The Cost of Long-Term Homelessness in Central Florida: The Current Crisis and the Economic Impact of Providing Sustainable Housing Solutions 13 (2014), http://www.impacthomelessness.org/resources/docs/eis/Eco-Impact-Report-LOW-RES.pdf; see also Kate Santich, Cost of Homelessness in Central Florid? \$31k Per Person, Orlando Sentinel (May 21, 2014), http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2014-05-21/news/os-cost-of-homelessness-orlando-20140521\_1\_homeless-individuals-central-florida-commission-tulsa.
- 79 Shinn, supra note 78 at 30.

<sup>71</sup> Searching Out Solutions, supra note 41.

	One Year <u>Before</u> Housing first Program Cost	One Year <u>Affer</u> Housing first Program Cost
Hospital Inpatient	\$946,874.22	\$153,003.48
Emergency Room	\$208,439.74	\$181,272.62
Medical Outpatient	\$524,568.17	\$319,711.58
Mental Health Inpatient	\$21,732,62	\$54,089.00
Mental Health Outpatient	\$47,391.66	\$31,790.87
Shelter	\$117,948.92	\$0.00
Social Services Costs	\$27,272.36	\$155,264.74
Jail	\$51,540.30	\$18,448.89
Jail-Based Treatment	\$3,844.79	\$4,133.67
Housing First Program Housing Costs	\$0.00	\$309,706.37
Housing First Program Services Costs	\$0.00	\$106,473.07
Total	\$1,949,814.78	\$1,333,894.29

### Housing First in Central Florida



Implementing constructive alternatives to criminalization also saves cities money in other ways. Criminalization laws expose local governments to protracted and expensive litigation for violating homeless persons' civil and human rights. Positive solutions to homelessness avoid this expense while also reducing the numbers of homeless people living outdoors.

At a time when government budgets are shrinking, expensive and ineffective strategies should be avoided. The human and financial toll of cycling people through jails, crisis centers, emergency rooms, and emergency shelters back to the streets is substantial – and the cycle is extremely difficult for homeless people to break. Investing in strategies that work to prevent and end homelessness is a smart use of taxpayer money and should be the strategy of choice for any city seeking to resolve the problem of visible homelessness to the benefit of the entire community.

31

### 6677

This is only money that we could document for the individuals we studied — and it's money that is simply being wasted. The law-enforcement costs alone are ridiculous. They're out of control."

"The numbers are stunning," said the homeless commission's CEO, Andrae Bailey. "Our community will spend nearly half a billion dollars [on the chronically homeless], and at the end of the decade, these people will still be homeless. It doesn't make moral sense, and now we know it doesn't make financial sense.

## Criminalization Laws Do Not Work to End Homelessness

Criminalization strategies not only cost cities millions in wasted resources, they also fail to address the root causes of homelessness. Arrests, incarceration, fines, and convictions prolong homelessness by creating new, sometimes nearly insurmountable barriers to obtaining employment and stable housing.

#### **Employment**

A common misconception is that homeless people do not work. However, the National Coalition for the Homeless estimates that 44% of all homeless people are employed on a temporary or full-time basis.<sup>80</sup> In New York City's emergency shelters, 28% of homeless families include a working adult,<sup>81</sup> and 16% percent of adults are employed.<sup>82</sup>

When a homeless person is arrested and jailed for harmless behavior like sleeping in a public park, he or she will often miss work – perhaps for an extended period of time – creating a strong risk that the job will be lost.<sup>83</sup> Even where there is not a prolonged period

- 80 Employment and Homelessness, Nat'l Coal. for the Homeless, http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/employment.html (last visited Jun. 18, 2014) (citing Martha R. Burt Et Al., Urban Inst., Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve (1999), available at http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/homelessness.pdf).
- 81 Mireya Navarro, in New York, *Having a Job, or 2, Doesn't Mean Having a Home*, N.Y Times (Sept. 17, 2013), http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/18/nyregion/in-new-york-having-a-job-or-2-doesnt-mean-having-a-home.html?pagewanted=1&\_r=2&hp&
- 82 ld
- 3 Homeless Man Jailed, Loses Job, After Charging Cell Phone, My Fox Tampa Bay (Jan. 8, 2013), http://www.myfoxtampabay.com/ story/20079522/2012/11/13/homeless-man-jailed-aftercharging-cell-phone.

of incarceration associated with the arrest, homeless defendants who wish to exercise their constitutional right to due process and defend against the charge may be required to attend multiple court hearings, missing additional time at work, before the cases are finally resolved. Finally, court and probation fees associated with resolving a criminal case can amount to hundreds, or even thousands, of dollars.<sup>84</sup> Without the resources to pay, homeless people may be subject to additional jail time, interrupting employment even after a criminal case has been closed.<sup>85</sup>

Employment seekers are often required to disclose any arrests or criminal convictions on job application forms. <sup>86</sup> Moreover, potential employers frequently run criminal background checks and choose not to hire anyone with a criminal past, even where the facts of the underlying crime have no bearing on the person's ability to perform the job. In this way, an arrest or conviction can create a lifelong barrier to obtaining employment, preventing homeless persons from earning the income necessary to afford stable housing.

### Housing

Given the lack of housing affordable to the lowest income Americans, subsidized housing programs, such as the Section 8 voucher program and public housing, are a critical means of preventing and ending homelessness. Homeless people may find, however, that having a criminal record has made them ineligible for federal housing subsidies.

Applicants for federally subsidized housing are required to disclose any criminal convictions on their records, even those for minor and non-violent crimes. Under federal law, only two types of people must be permanently barred: 1) people found to have manufactured or produced methamphetamine on the

- 84 Fee Schedule, Miami-Dade Clerk, http://www.miami-dadeclerk. com/service\_fee\_schedule.asp (last visited Jun. 25, 2014).
- Joseph Shapiro, As Court Fees Rise, The Poor Are Paying the Price, npr.org (May 19, 2014), http://www.npr.org/2014/05/19/312158516/increasing-court-fees-punish-the-poor ("Stephen Papa was sentenced to 22 days in jail, not because of his original offense destruction of property and resisting arrest after he got drunk with friends one day but because he couldn't pay the fines and court fees. At his hearing, the judge asked for a \$50 first installment on his \$2,600 in court debt, but Papa, who was homeless and on the verge of starting a new job, had only
- Nebraska Joins the States That No Longer Allow Employers to Ask Job Applicants About Criminal Record, Daily Kos (Apr. 18, 2014), http://www.dailykos.com/story/2014/04/18/1292950/-Nebraskajoins-the-states-that-no-longer-allow-employers-to-ask-jobapplicants-about-criminal-record ("Gov. Dave Heineman signed a bill Wednesday making Nebraska the 11th state that bars employers from asking prospective employees if they have a criminal record.").

### 6677

One time I was one check away from getting off the streets in Las Vegas and somebody stole all my money. I was staying in a winter shelter at night and they stole my purse with all my money in it. I raised 'Cain' about it so [the shelter] threw me out. And when the cops came . . . they . . . handcuff[ed] me and told me I was trespassing. So I went to jail for 45 days. I lost that job.

Kathryn

premises of federally assisted housing,<sup>87</sup> and 2) sex offenders subject to a lifetime registration requirement.<sup>88</sup>

Otherwise, Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), the local administrators of federally subsidized housing programs, are given broad discretion to determine their own policies regarding the eligibility of people with criminal records. Many PHAs utilize overly exclusive policies when determining applicant eligibility. For example, some PHAs prohibit anyone with a criminal record – even for minor offenses – from receiving assistance.<sup>89</sup>

In June 2011, HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan issued a memorandum to PHAs encouraging them to consider the seriousness and age of offenses when determining eligibility for assistance. HUD further urged PHAs to consider evidence of rehabilitation. While this was a positive step, it was not mandatory – and many PHAs across the country still deny housing assistance to those who need it the most, based solely on their criminal records.

### 6695

Well I've been homeless since I been out of prison two years now . . . and now my past is catching up with me. I can't get into an apartment. I'm on social security, but everywhere I go my criminal record comes up and I'm denied housing.

- Donald

#### **Public Benefits**

While a disabled individual is incarcerated, federal benefits that they rely upon to pay for housing, such as Supplemental Security Income ("SSI"), are suspended. And, if the period of incarceration extends beyond one year, benefits are terminated and the recipient must submit a new application.<sup>91</sup> A new application does not guarantee that benefits will be re-awarded,<sup>92</sup> and even when they are, the new application may take months or even years to get approved. As a result, many exoffenders have no ability to pay for housing, leaving them prone to homelessness.<sup>93</sup>

#### **Access to Justice**

Navigating the criminal justice system can be difficult for anyone. These problems can be particularly difficult, however, for people without a permanent address, regular access to transportation, a safe place to store personal records, and few to no financial resources.

The lack of a permanent address and financial resources create access to justice barriers for homeless defendants at every level of the criminal justice system. From being targeted by ordinances criminalizing basic survival needs, to a faulty system of excessively high fines, bail, and fees, to limited access to probation, homeless persons often find themselves incarcerated more often, and for longer, than a just system should allow.

<sup>87 24</sup> C.F.R. § 960.204(a)(3) (2014).

<sup>88 24</sup> C.F.R. § 960.553(a)(2)(i) (2014).

The New York City Housing Authority has an "ineligibility timetable" describing the amount of time one is ineligible to apply for housing after serving a sentence (parole must also be completed). A two year minimum wait period is assigned for violations or DUIs, while Class B Misdemeanors can result in 3 to 4 years. Class A, B, or C felonies all result in 6 years of ineligibility after sentencing is complete. Each public housing authority [in the state of New York], and each agency that manages Section 8 vouchers, has its own 'ineligibility timetable. Know your Rights: Housing and Arrests or Criminal Convictions, The Bronx Defenders (Oct. 2, 2010), http://www.bronxdefenders.org/housing-and-arrests-or-criminal-convictions/#sthash.oFDZDa26.dpuf.

<sup>90</sup> Letter from Shaun Donovan, Sec'y, U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., to Pub. Hous. Auth. Exec. Dir. (June 17, 2011), available at http://nhlp.org/files/Rentry%20letter%20from%20Donovan%20 to%20PHAs%206-17-11.pdf.

<sup>91</sup> What Prisoners Need to Know, Soc. Sec. Admin. 3 (March 2010), available at http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10133.pdf.

<sup>92</sup> See id (outlining that those who reapply for SSI benefits will only be approved if they meet the requirements of the program).

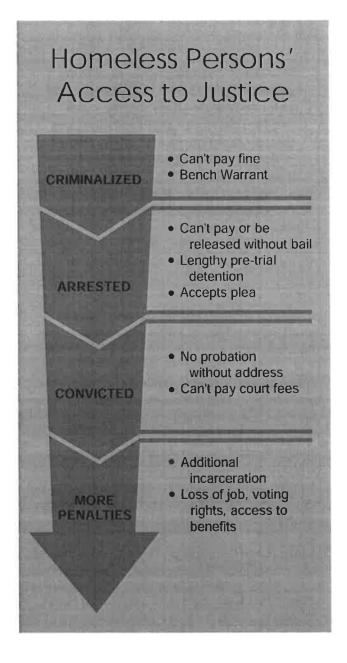
See Dazara Ware & Deborah Dennis, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin., Best Practices for Increasing Access to SSI/SSDI Upon Exiting Criminal Justice Settings (2013), available at http://www.prainc.com/soar/cms-assets/documents/Best\_Practices\_Exiting\_CJ\_Systems030413.pdf ("Unfortunately, people who are newly released often wait months before their benefits are reinstituted or initiated.... Consequently, the approximately 125,000 people with mental illness who are released each year are at increased risk for experiencing symptoms of mental illness, substance abuse, homelessness, and recidivism.").

Once arrested, unaffordable bail means that homeless persons will be incarcerated until their trials. In 87% of cases with a bail of \$1,000 or less in New York City in 2008, defendants were not able to post bail and were incarcerated pending trial. The average length of pretrial detention was 15.7 days.

Pretrial confinement leads to a higher likelihood of conviction. Confinement, or the threat of confinement, prompts defendants to plead guilty and give up their right to a trial. This creates additional problems, as the consequences for convictions can be severe - creating barriers to obtaining employment, housing, and other public assistance necessary for escaping homelessness.

Even when released from jail or prison, the effects of the unequal justice system continue to haunt homeless persons. Court costs resulting from criminalization measures provide a good example. Fees are present at multiple stages of the criminal justice process, including pretrial detention, applying for a court-appointed attorney, resolving a case, and performing any courtordered probation. These fees are often well beyond a homeless person's ability to pay. Moreover, these fees, often set by statute, may not be subject to a reduction even upon a judicial finding that the defendant cannot afford them. Many people fail to pay these fees, which can result in various consequences including additional periods of incarceration.94 Other consequences include driver's license suspensions, making finding or maintaining employment considerably more difficult, and poor credit.

On February 15, 2014, a homeless veteran, Jerome Murdough, died of dehydration in an overheated jail cell on Rikers Island in New York City. Arrested for trespassing in a public housing stairwell where he sought shelter from sub-freezing temperatures, he was still in jail five days after his arrest for the "crime" of simply trying to survive.



<sup>94</sup> According to a year-long investigation and state-by-state survey by National Public Radio, an increasing number of people are sentenced to jail time not for the underlying crimes, but for failing to pay the exorbitant fees associated with resolving their cases. Joseph Shapiro, As Court Fees Rise, the Poor are Paying the Price, NPR.org (May 19, 2014), http://www.npr.org/2014/05/19/312158516/increasing-court-fees-punish-the-poor.

# THERE ARE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINALIZATION

Criminalization is not successful at reducing homelessness. As discussed above, criminalization measures are expensive, ineffective, and may be unconstitutional. Instead of criminalizing the life-sustaining conduct of people who are involuntarily homeless, cities should institute constructive alternatives to criminalization that reduce homelessness while also meeting the goals of the local business community, service providers, government, and taxpayers.

# Governments Should Invest in More Affordable Housing

The most important way to address homelessness is to increase the availability of affordable housing. While there are an increasing number of good models to maximize the use of existing housing resources, without a substantial new investment in housing, even the best models will be unsuccessful.

Over 12.8% of the nation's supply of low income housing has been permanently lost since 2001, 95 and investment in the development of new affordable housing has been insufficient to meet the need. 96 The lack of affordable housing is felt most acutely by low-income renters. Research from the National Low Income Housing Coalition shows that there is no state in the country where someone earning the minimum wage can afford a one or two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rent. 97 With increased housing costs, low-income households are forced to cut back spending on other necessities, like food. 98

# Increase the stock and availability of federally subsidized housing

Federal rental subsidies can make a big difference for low-income renters; however, the number of assisted housing units has not kept pace with the need. Since the 1970s, the HUD budget has been cut by more than 56%, leading to reductions of approximately 10,000

units per year in the stock of publicly assisted housing.99

Due largely to this reduction, over 75% of low-income households that are income-eligible for federal housing assistance are unable to obtain it. This leaves 11.5 million extremely low-income renters to compete in the private market for a mere 3.2 million units. 100

### **National Housing Trust Fund**

The National Housing Trust Fund ("NHTF"), enacted as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008,<sup>101</sup> is intended to increase the supply of housing available to the lowest income Americans.<sup>102</sup>

The NHTF is a block grant to states, administered by HUD. Distribution at the state level is based on priority housing needs. The NHTF requires that 90% of the funds

- 99 The 1978 HUD budget authority was \$95,700,000 in constant 2013 dollars (\$33,818,000 in 1978 dollars), the 2014 HUD budget authority estimate is \$41,518,000. White House, Office of Management & Budget, Historical Tables, Table 5.2 Budget Authority by Agency: 1976-2019 (2014), http://www.whitehouse. gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/hist05z2.xls; See also, Western Regional Advocacy Project, Without Housing: Decades of Federal Housing Cutbacks, Massive Homelessness, and Policy Failures 20 (2010); Out of Reach '14 supra note 13. Constant dollar calculations based on Samuel H. Williamson, Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present, Measuring Worth, 2014, www.measuringworth. com/uscompare/.
- 100 Joint Ctr. for Hous. Studies, Harvard Univ., The State of the Nation's Housing 5 (2014), *available at* http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/sonhr14-color-full.pdf
- 101 Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), P.L. 110 289 (July 30, 2008).
- 102 See National Housing Trust Fund, Nat'l Alliance to End Homelessness, http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/national\_housing\_trust\_fund (last visited July 3, 2014) ("HUD estimates that \$1 billion would create 16,000 affordable units for extremely low and very low income households.").

<sup>95</sup> Out of Reach '14, supra note 13, at 4.

<sup>96</sup> See id ("Only 34% of new units in 2011 were affordable to the median income renter.").

<sup>97</sup> Id.

<sup>98</sup> Id.

be used to preserve, rehabilitate, or operate rental housing for very low-income<sup>103</sup> and extremely lowincome households<sup>104</sup>, with the remaining 10% available to assist first time homebuyers.<sup>105</sup>

To date, the NHTF has received no funding. Federal law requires Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to contribute a percentage of its revenue to finance the NHTF. Before any initial contributions were made, however, Fannie and Freddie indefinitely suspended their required contributions after they began losing money in 2008.<sup>106</sup>

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are again profitable. 107 Rather than all of those profits going into the Federal Treasury, Fannie and Freddie should make their required contributions to the NHTF. Indeed, failure to do so violates the law creating the NHTF, according to a suit filed in July 2013 by the National Low Income Housing Coalition against the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the regulator of Fannie and Freddie, when Edward DeMarco was Acting Director. 108 The lawsuit is now pending against current Director Mel Watt. Recognizing that the new Director may be more sympathetic than his predecessor to providing resources for the Trust Fund, advocates are also trying to persuade Director Watt to reverse DeMarco's decision on his own initiative.

In March 2014, Senate Banking Committee Chair Tim Johnson (D-SD) and Ranking Member Mike Crapo (R-ID) released a bipartisan housing finance reform proposal that could provide over \$3.5 billion dollars per year for the NHTF. "Once funded to scale, the National Housing Trust Fund is the solution to ending homelessness in the United States and assuring housing stability for low wage earners and poor people who are elderly or who have a disability," said Sheila Crowley, Executive Director of the National Low Income Housing Coalition. "The Johnson-Crapo bill offers real hope to some of our nation's most vulnerable and underserved citizens."

- 103 See National Housing Trust Fund: Frequently Asked Questions, Nat'l Low Income Hous. Coal. (Apr. 12, 2013) [hereinafter NHTF FAQ], http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/NHTF\_FAQ\_4-12-13.pdf. ("[H]ouseholds[] with incomes of 30% of area median or less.").
- 104 Id ("[H]ouseholds[] with incomes of 50% of area median or
- 105 Housing Trust Fund, U.S. Dep't of Hous. and Urban Dev., http:// portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\_offices/comm\_ planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/htf (last visited July 7, 2014).
- 106 NHTF FAQ, supra note 104.
- 107 Clea Benson, U.S. Projects \$179 Billion Profit from Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Bloomberg News (Mar. 10, 2014), http://www. bloomberg.com/news/2014-03-10/u-s-projects-179-billionprofit-from-fannie-mae-freddie-mac.html.
- 108 Press Release, Nat't Low Income Hous. Coal., Press Call: NLIHC Files Suit Against Federal Housing Finance Agency for Failing to Fund Affordable Housing (July. 9, 2013), available at http://nlihc. org/press/releases/2706.

### Local governments must dedicate resources to ending homelessness

Local governments must also commit financial resources to help prevent and end homelessness. One example of such an investment is Miami-Dade County's Homeless and Domestic Violence Tax. The tax, designed as a dedicated revenue stream to fund homeless services, imposes a 1% tax on all food and beverage sales by establishments licensed by the state to serve alcohol on the premises, excluding hotels and motels. 109 85% of the tax receipts go to the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, which coordinates the County's efforts to end homelessness. The food and beverage tax raises almost \$20 million a year, helping to fund emergency, supportive and transitional housing, and other homeless services within Miami-Dade County. 110

### **Local Governments Should Adopt Innovative** Solutions to Create New Affordable Housing

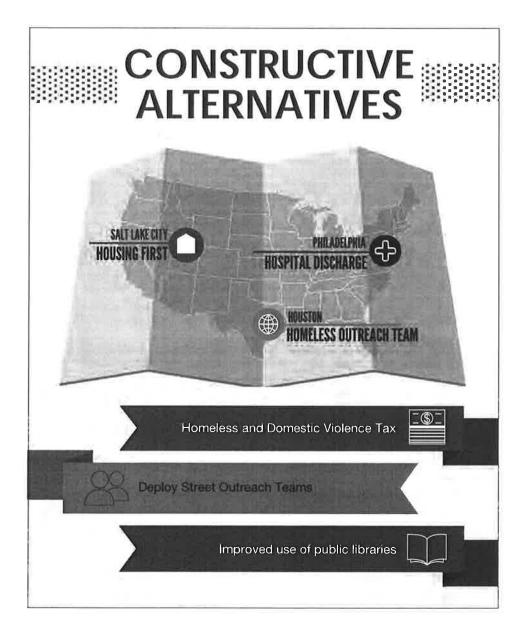
Local governments should make use of new and innovative housing sources to increase the supply of affordable housing. One example is the development of a "micro-housing" community in Olympia, Washington.

In Olympia, a "micro-housing" community on 2.1 acres is composed of small, single homes of 144 square feet with covered porches that cost \$19,000 each, including labor. Each insulated house has a bedroom and half bath. At the center of this community of micro-houses is a community center that has showers, laundry facilities, and a shared kitchen, dining area, living room, and office and meeting space. Including the cost of site preparation and the community center, the total cost for each micro-house is \$88,000, less than one-half of the cost of a studio apartment in western Washington. Funding for the development came from the state's housing trust fund, the Federal Community Development Block Grant program, state document recording fees, and community and individual donors.

110 Interview with Barbara A. Ibarra, Exec. Dir., Miami Coal. for the

Homeless (July 2, 2014).

<sup>109</sup> The tax is a 1% tax on all food and beverage sales, by places licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, except for hotels and motels, and establishments making less than \$400,000 in gross receipts annually. It is collected throughout Miami-Dade County, except for the cities of Miami Beach, Surfside and Bal Harbour. Tourist and Convention Development Taxes, Miami-Dade County Tax Collector, available at http://www.miamidade.gov/taxcollector/tourist-taxes.asp.



The county has provided a 41-year lease for the community at \$1 per year. Residents are expected to pay 30 percent of their income toward rent. Twentynine homeless individuals moved into these homes in December, 2013.

The \$3.05 million real estate development presents a model that other communities can follow. The community has hosted representatives from Santa Cruz, California, Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington and fielded inquiries from homeless advocates in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Prince George's County, Maryland. When communities plan micro-housing developments, they should consider locating them in areas close to employment and services.

### **Communities Should Adopt a Housing First Model**

Increased resource investment in affordable housing is the most critical step toward ending homelessness, and the most effective constructive alternative to criminalization. As additional funding is being sought, however, there are important steps that communities can take today to maximize use of existing resources.

One proven method for reducing long-term street homelessness is the Housing First model.

The Housing First approach is premised on the idea that pairing homeless people with immediate access to their own apartments is the best way to end their homelessness. Under this model, homeless people are quickly placed into permanent housing supplemented by any supportive services necessary to help them maintain housing stability. Housing First, "can be provided through three primary strategies: 1) pairing

a rental subsidy with committed services; 2) building new or rehabilitate units at a single site and providing a rental subsidy and on-site services; or 3) setting aside units within an affordable housing community and providing a rental subsidy with on-site supportive services."<sup>111</sup>

The Housing First model has proven to be highly effective in reducing homelessness. Moreover, the model results in tremendous cost savings to communities. Salt Lake City, Utah developed a highly successful Housing First model, utilizing three primary elements for ending chronic homelessness, including creating a centralized tenant selection process that can pair people in need with available housing resources in a timely manner.<sup>112</sup> As a result, Utah has reduced chronic homelessness by 74% since 2005.<sup>113</sup>

# Communities Should Coordinate to Improve Efficient and Effective Service Delivery

Through improved coordination, communities can increase the efficiency of service delivery to homeless people. One example of this model is the now complete 100,000 Homes Campaign, described in the Law Center's last report on the criminalization of homelessness.<sup>114</sup> An initiative of Community Solutions, the 100,000 Homes Campaign was a national campaign involving more than 235 communities, working together to house 100,000 individuals and families characterized as "vulnerable and chronically homeless" - before July 2014. 115 Starting in 2010, the campaign worked with communities to: (1) identify all of their homeless neighbors by name; (2) track and measure the local housing placement progress; and (3) adopt methods of housing homeless people more quickly, using process improvements and evidence-based best practices.<sup>116</sup> The 100,000 Homes Campaign successfully completed its goal a month early: by June 10, 2014 the organization had housed 101,628 people and families, including 31,171 homeless veterans.<sup>117</sup>

A similar model is the new 25 Cities Initiative, launched as a partnership between Community Solutions, HUD, the VA, and USICH. The program, designed to end

111 Searching Out Solutions, supra note 41.

112 2013 Utah Annual Report, supra note 72.

113 *Id*.

114 Criminalizing Crisis, supra note 7, at 11.

115 Projects: The 100,000 Houses Campaign, Cmty. Solutions, http://cmtysolutions.org/projects/100000-homes-campaign (last accessed July 1, 2014).

116 *ld*.

117 Jake Maguire, Campaign Reaches Goal as 100,000<sup>th</sup> Homeless American Housed, 100,000 Homes Blog (June 10, 2014), http://100khomes.org/blog/campaign-reaches-goal-as-100000th-homeless-american-housed. veteran and chronic homelessness, builds or enhances existing coordinated entry systems that allow homeless people to be quickly matched with the existing resources they need. The Initiative will help eliminate the need for homeless people to jump through multiple bureaucratic hoops before receiving services. This pilot will be extended to 75 cities, as part of an effort to eliminate chronic and veteran homelessness in participating communities by 2016.

# Communities Should Improve Police Training and Practices

Criminalization measures breed distrust and animosity between law enforcement and homeless people. This is a misuse of police power, not only because it diverts limited police resources away from true threats to public safety, but also because it turns police officers into part of the problem, rather than a critical part of the solution. Police officers are uniquely situated to have contact with homeless people on the streets, in parks, and in other public areas that are patrolled. Officers who are properly trained to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness, rather than merely cycling them repeatedly through the criminal justice system, can be a key connector between homeless people and the services that they need. 118

One successful model for constructively using law enforcement resources is the deployment of street homeless outreach teams. Police officers can play a key role in the outreach team model, either as core members or by working in close collaboration with teams comprised of local homeless service providers and health care professionals. These teams, by engaging homeless people on their terms, build trust between the parties and help to eliminate barriers to homeless services. 119 Building relationships with local housing providers increases the ability of outreach workers to refer homeless people directly to available housing. 120 This is a particularly important intervention for homeless individuals whose physical and mental health conditions make it difficult for them to access shelter and services through regular channels.

- 118 Ashley Luthern, Specially Trained Milwaukee Officer's Work to Help Homeless, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (Dec. 23, 2013), http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/specially-trained-milwaukee-officers-work-to-help-homelessb99167574z1-237110131.html.
- 119 See Ctr. for Problem-Oriented Policing, Homeless Outreach
  Team (HOT) Colorado Springs Police Department (2010), http://
  www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2010/10-37(W),
  pdf ("This trust was formed after repeated contacts with the
  same individuals who were able to see that the HOT was not
  there to harass them, but to help them.").
- 120 Rebecca Bowe, *Inside the Homeless Outreach Team*, S.F. Bay Guardian Online (Mar. 27, 2014), http://www.sfbg.com/politics/2014/03/27/inside-homeless-outreach-team.

One successful example of the outreach model is in Houston, Texas. The Houston Police Department launched their Homeless Outreach Team ("HOT") in January 2011 with the goal of helping chronically homeless people obtain housing. The team, led by Sergeant Stephen Wick, is additionally comprised of two police officers and one mental health professional. HOT collaborates with area service providers to help homeless people access needed resources from housing to bus fare.<sup>121</sup>

The Police-Homelessness Outreach Program ("P-HOP") in Ramsey County, Minnesota provides another good example of a coordinated effort between police and outreach workers. The P-HOP program has a social worker (from a nonprofit with expertise in serving homeless clients with mental health and chemical dependency issues) placed in the local police station. That person has a relationship with law enforcement while also serving as a liaison to the homeless community.<sup>122</sup>

The success of the outreach team model depends on good law enforcement training. Police officers often have no formal training on how to meet the needs of the homeless people they are sworn to protect and serve. Police officers can benefit from specialized and regular trainings to help familiarize them with homelessness, its causes, and its solutions. Officers can be trained, for example, on how to identify and respond to homeless people suffering from mental health crises. This training can help police officers know when to divert homeless people from jail when the situation more appropriately calls for mental health treatment. Cross-training of police officers and homeless service providers can be especially helpful as it enhances information sharing, collaboration, and trust. 123

# Communities Should Use Public Libraries to Help Homeless People

Public libraries often serve as a central gathering place for homeless people because libraries offer free access to computers and to the internet, allowing people to set up an email account, look for social services, search for jobs, and connect with the outside world. Libraries, therefore, are prime locations for making contact with homeless people and helping them to connect with the services that they need.

6677

So, we have worked with Sergeant Schnell for many, many years. He has this great bond with lots of people that have been on the streets for years and years. He relates to them very well. He's able to work in a gentle manner and help get them the care they need.

- David Folsom, St. Vincent de Paul Family Health Center

Why do we need police officers doing this? Because a lot of times police officers are the first ones called. There's an angry property owner downtown, who says, 'Somebody is sleeping on my front steps. Do something!' or 'Someone is urinating on my building. Do something!' These people don't belong in jail, they need assistance.

- Houston Mayor Annise Parker

We address not just the homeless issue, but the why they are homeless, whether it's mental issues or substance abuse. We have providers we can plug them into, and we've been pretty successful.'

- Police Officer <u>Jaime Giraldo</u> of Houston's Homeless Outreach Team.

In recognition of this, the San Francisco Public Library hired a full-time social worker to serve the library's homeless patrons. The social worker, a trained and licensed therapist, develops relationships with homeless library visitors and helps them to access stable housing. The program served as a model for similar programs in Salt Lake City, Philadelphia, the District of Columbia, and Sacramento.<sup>124</sup>

# Communities Should Improve Transition Planning for Homeless People Being Released From Jails and Hospitals

Helping people plan a successful transition from institutions like hospitals and jails is critical to preventing and ending homelessness. Following a period of hospitalization or incarceration, people may not be able to locate or secure safe and stable housing.

<sup>121</sup> Homeless Outreach Team, Houston Police Dep't: Mental Health Div., http://www.houstoncit.org/test/ (last accessed July 8, 2014).

<sup>122</sup> Searching Out Solutions, supra note 41, at 25.

<sup>123</sup> Id at 4

<sup>124</sup> Scott Schafer, Urban Libraries Become De Facto Homeless Shelters, NPR.org (Apr. 23, 2014), http://www.npr. org/2014/04/23/306102523/san-francisco-library-hires-social-worker-to-help-homeless-patrons.

Without adequate planning and support, people who are released from these institutions onto the streets are often doomed to prolonged homelessness or, in many cases, a return to the very institutions from which they were released.

### **Discharge from Jails**

The National Alliance to End Homelessness ("NAEH") estimates that the odds of experiencing homelessness in a year are 1 in 200 for the general population. <sup>125</sup> For those being released from prison, however, the odds increase dramatically to 1 in 11. <sup>126</sup>

Transition planning from jails and prisons, including connecting people with housing and social services, can help reduce recidivism and maintain healthy communities. To be most effective, the process must begin while people are still incarcerated, allowing them to connect to services tailored to their unique needs (such as case management, health care, employment services, and reentry housing) – rather than having them be released with no place to go.<sup>127</sup>

### **Discharge from Hospitals**

According to recent survey results reported in the Journal of General Internal Medicine, 67% of homeless patients spent their first night after discharge in a shelter, and 11% spent it on the streets. Due to lack of food and rest, lack of medication storage, and potential exposure to the elements, or to unsanitary and unsafe conditions, this complicates and undermines medical recovery. As a result, many people relapse and end up back in the hospital, resulting in increased costs for taxpayers and health care providers. 129

- 125 State of Homelessness in America, supra note 4.
- 126 Incarceration and Homelessness Rates Linked, Durham Opening Doors Homeless Prevention & Services, http://www.durhamopeningdoors.org/?p=1898 (last visited Jun. 18, 2014),.
- 127 Dep. of Health and Human Services, Helping Inmates Return to the Community (2001), available at http://www.cdc.gov/idu/ facts/cj-transition.pdf
- 128 See S. Ryan Greyson et al., Understanding Transitions in Care from Hospital to Homeless Shelter: a Mixed-methods, Community-based Participatory Approach, 27(11) J. Gen. Internal Med. 1484 (2012), available at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3475815/ ("Sixty-seven percent of (66/98) participants stayed at a shelter on the night of their discharge, 17 % (17/98) stayed with friends, family, or had another arrangement, and 11 % (11/98) stayed on streets the first night after discharge.").
- 129 See id ("At the level of the healthcare system, many studies have shown that a small number of high-utilizers of acute care account for a disproportionate share of overall costs for programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Targeted interventions to improve the coordination of care for these most vulnerable, high-use patients can both improve patient outcomes and reduce overall costs of care.").

Under current federal law, hospitals are generally required to treat indigent patients until they are deemed "stabilized." Moreover, they must have written discharge planning policies in place. 130 However, these requirements are often violated or poorly implemented. The National Health Care for the Homeless Council reports that its member clinics routinely see clients who have been discharged by hospitals to streets or shelters. Despite its prevalence nationally, hospital dumping has received little sustained national attention and no significant national advocacy for systemic reform to prevent this egregious problem is underway.

Some local communities, however, have initiated programs designed to combat the problem. A pilot program in Philadelphia, for example, provides homeless men with a place to recover from serious illness and injury following their discharge from area hospitals. The program, operated by DePaul House and the Public Health Management Corporation, is designed to provide a safe place where homeless people can regain their health, thereby reducing return visits to the emergency room and, consequently, reducing costs. The program has an innovative funding model - hospitals pay a per diem rate for each patient in the program, recognizing that by reducing returns to emergency rooms, they will save money.

# States Should Enact Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation

States should enact and enforce Homeless Bill of Rights legislation that prohibits the criminalization of homelessness. Homeless people experience various forms of discrimination preventing them from realizing rights that many of us take for granted, such as the right to move freely in public places. Homeless bill of rights laws, enacted in Rhode Island, Illinois, Connecticut, and the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico and proposed in several additional states and cities across the country, can directly combat that discrimination. 133

Moreover, these laws have the ability to protect homeless people from common forms of police

- 130 See 42 C.F.R. § 482.43 (requiring hospitals to have discharge policies in writing before they can participate in Medicare and Medicaid).
- 131 Jennifer Lynn, Northwest Philly Respite Center Gives Homeless Men a Place to Get Better, News Works (May 28, 2014), http:// www.newsworks.org/index.php/homepage-feature/item/67557northwest-philly-respite-center-gives-homeless-men-a-place-toget-better?linktype=dse\_share.
- 132 Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, From Wrongs to Rights: The Case for Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation (2014), available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Wrongs\_to\_Rights\_ HBOR.
- 133 Id.

harassment. The Homeless Bill of Rights introduced in the California legislature last year would have provided several such protections. Homeless Californians would have been granted the right to engage in basic, lifesustaining activities on public property, such as the right to move, eat, rest, and solicit donations, without being subject to police harassment.134 The bill would have also guaranteed a right to counsel if a homeless person is arrested for engaging in those protected activities. 135 Most importantly, the bill would have helped curb harassment of homeless persons by requiring local law enforcement to track "citations, arrests, and other enforcement activities" related to laws that have historically been used to criminalize homelessness. 136 Armed with hard data, advocates would have been able to more effectively argue that homeless bills of rights are necessary to stop the criminalization of homelessness. The California bill has served as a model for other states' homeless bill of rights legislation. 137

### **International Examples of Constructive Alternatives**

### **South Africa**

South Africa's constitution recognizes a fundamental right to adequate housing, requiring progressive realization of the right and prohibiting arbitrary evictions. <sup>138</sup> While much work remains, significant progress in implementing this right has been made both in legislation and through the courts. <sup>139</sup> The 1998 Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act dictates that evictions of unlawful occupiers (squatters, equivalent to homeless persons in encampments or sheltering in unoccupied

134 A.B. 5, 2013-2014 Reg. Sess. §53.2(a)(1)-(11)(Ca. 2012).

- 138 See S. Afr. Const. 1996 § 26, "(1)Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. (2)The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve a progressive realization of this right. (3) No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions."
- 139 See Michael Clark, Socio-Econ. Rights Inst., Evictions and Alternative Accommodation in South Africa: An Analysis of the Jurisprudence and Implications for Local Government at 3 (Jackie Dugard ed., 2013) ("The sheer volume of litigation has meant that the law in relation to the right to housing, evictions and alternative accommodation is continuously changing and adapting.").

buildings in the U.S.) must be "just and equitable." <sup>140</sup>
South African courts have come to interpret the Act as protecting the right of occupiers to be treated with "dignity and respect." <sup>141</sup> If the occupiers cannot find alternative accommodation, then the State must take "reasonable measures" to find such accommodation; even private landowners are required to wait until the state has the opportunity to fulfill its obligations to ensure people are not evicted into homelessness. <sup>142</sup>
Although municipalities have resisted fulfilling their duties under the Constitution and the Act, these laws have been regularly invoked by South African courts and have allowed the courts to develop and expand the legal protection of the right to adequate housing. <sup>143</sup>

### South Africa's Right to Housing in Action

Early in the morning of Friday March 31, 2006, representatives from three governmental agencies raided and destroyed temporary structures constructed by a group of homeless people on a vacant plot of land. In a case brought by non-profit organization Twselopele, the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa found that the that government had violated not only the housing provisions of the Constitution, but also various other provisions of the Bill of Rights that ensure personal security, dignity, and privacy. The judge crafted a common sense remedy for the homeless people that nonetheless would be shocking to see in U.S. courts. He noted that, "Placing them on the list for emergency [housing] assistance will not attain the simultaneously constitutional and individual objectives that re-construction of their shelters will achieve. The respondents should, jointly and severally, be ordered to reconstruct them. And, since the materials belonging to the occupiers have been destroyed, they should be replaced with materials that afford habitable shelters."144 Lower courts have followed this guidance in subsequent cases, ordering police to restore shelters they had destroyed - under threat of contempt. These decisions exemplify the practical importance of the legal recognition of the right to housing.

<sup>135</sup> Id. at §53.2(a)(12)(A).

<sup>136</sup> See id at §53.5(a)(1)-(17) (listing laws that criminalize loitering, trespassing, sitting, lying down, sleeping in public, living in a vehicle, and others).

<sup>137</sup> Nat'l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, From Wrongs to Rights: The Case for Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation (2014), available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Wrongs\_to\_Rights\_ HROR

<sup>140</sup> Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998.

<sup>141</sup> Clark, supra note 134, at 14.

<sup>142</sup> Id. at 19.

<sup>143</sup> Id. at 3-4.

<sup>144</sup> See Tswelopele Non-Profit Organisation v. City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality 2007 (6) SA 551 (SCA) at 22 para. 28 (S.Afr.)

### Scotland

Scotland's comprehensive Homelessness, Etc. (Scotland) Act of 2003 recognizes a judicially-enforceable right to immediate housing for all homeless persons and the right to long-term, supportive housing as long as is needed. 145 The Scottish law's inclusive definition of homelessness protects not only those who are literally without shelter but also those living in intolerable conditions and those at risk of homelessness. 146 It was progressively widened over the period from 2003-2012 so that now it encompasses all persons with inadequate accommodations, broadly defined to include those who cannot safely access their accommodation such as domestic violence victims, those with unreasonable accommodation - including overcrowded housing, and those residing in accommodations that are unsuitable for long-term housing. 147 Homeless individuals have the right to immediate housing while their application for long-term housing is being considered and have the option to sue for enforcement when that right is violated.148

Preventative policies include requirements for landlords and mortgage lenders to notify local housing authorities of potential homelessness, 149 and for local governments to create comprehensive plans to create affordable housing – along with an individual right to sell one's house to the government to avoid foreclosure, but rent it back to allow one to maintain one's residence through financial difficulty, perhaps ultimately repurchasing the home. 150

Though the Scottish laws are not perfectly implemented, homelessness in Scotland has largely been reduced to a rare and brief occurrence. The Scottish model could be used in the U.S. to expand the definition of homelessness to protect more individuals, require adequate planning for the housing needs of people at all income levels, promote preventative policies, and create a legally enforceable duty for the government to meet the housing needs of all residents. Scotland demonstrates how the right to housing for all individuals is not merely aspirational, but can be implemented and enforced in practice.

<sup>145</sup> Eric S. Tars & Caitlin Egleson, Great Scot!: The Scottish Plan to End Homelessness and Lessons for the Housing Rights Movement in the United States, 16 Geo. J. on Poverty L. & Pol'y 187, 190-1 (2009).

<sup>146</sup> Id. at 191-4.

<sup>147</sup> Housing (Scotland) Act, 1987, c. 26. Part II, § 24.

<sup>148</sup> Tars & Egleson, supra note 140, at 192, 215.

<sup>149</sup> Id.

<sup>150</sup> Id.

<sup>151</sup> See National Statistics, Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland, 2013-14 (June 24, 2014), http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0045/00453960.pdf.

<sup>152</sup> Tars & Egleson, supra note 140, at 191.

<sup>153</sup> Id. at 216.

# THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE

# Federal Responsibility to Combat the Criminalization of Homelessness

The federal government can and should play an active role in combatting the criminalization of homelessness and in promoting constructive alternatives. Several important first steps have been taken since our last report, most notably the release of a report on constructive alternatives by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), entitled "Searching Out Solutions." 54 Still, more must be done.

# Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD")

- HUD should ensure that fewer McKinney-Vento homeless assistance grant dollars go to communities that criminalize homelessness. HUD should better structure its funding by including specific questions about criminalization in the annual Notice of Funding Availability, and by giving points to applicants who create constructive alternatives to homelessness while subtracting points from applicants who continue to criminalize homelessness.
- HUD should take additional steps to ensure that PHAs use their discretion to accept people with criminal histories unless federal law requires their exclusion.

# Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ")

- DOJ should ensure that its community policing grants are not funding criminalization practices.
   In addition, DOJ should fund positive community policing practices that address homelessness in a more productive way.
- DOJ should investigate police departments for civil rights violations connected with the criminalization of homeless people.
- DOJ should identify opportunities for filing
   Statement of Interest briefs where evidence of
- 154 The report, following from a 2010 summit between USICH, HUD, and DOJ, local government officials, and advocacy groups, including the Law Center, where several successful strategies for reducing criminalization were identified, makes several recommendations to communities.

- civil and human rights violations related to the criminalization of homelessness is present.
- DOJ should ensure that its guidance documents discourage criminalization of homelessness and instead recommend the positive police practices noted in this report.

# Recommendations to the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness ("USICH")

- USICH should publicly oppose specific local criminalization measures, as well as inform local governments of their obligations to respect the rights of homeless individuals.
- USICH should continue to talk about housing as a human right and to promote constructive alternatives to criminalization.

# Recommendations to the Federal Housing Finance Administration ("FHFA")

 FHFA should immediately fund the National Housing Trust Fund, by releasing profits from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac that have instead been given to the US Treasury, in violation of the law.

### **Recommendations to the U.S. Congress**

- Congress should pass housing finance reform legislation that would provide \$3.5 billion per year for the National Housing Trust Fund.
- Congress should provide renewal funding for all Section 8 vouchers currently in use and then provide an additional 40,000 vouchers – 30,000 for individuals and families who are homeless, 5,000 so Public Housing Authorities can use the Violence Against Women Act to promptly transfer survivors of domestic violence, and 5,000 for people with disabilities to support deinstitutionalization.

### **Recommendations to State Governments**

 States should enact and enforce Homeless Bill of Rights legislation that prohibits the criminalization of homelessness.

43

nlchp.org

### **Recommendations to Local Governments**

- Local governments should cease enforcement of existing criminalization laws, and stop passing new ones.
- Local governments should dedicate sources of funding to provide needed housing and supportive services.
- Local governments should improve coordination of existing services for homeless persons.
- Local governments should improve police training and practices related to homelessness.

## CONCLUSION

Homelessness continues to affect Americans across the country, including a rising number of families and children. Despite the need, there is insufficient affordable housing and shelter availability across the country, leaving people with no choice but to struggle for survival on the streets. Although homeless people have no choice but to perform life-sustaining conduct in public places, cities continue to treat these activities as criminal.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in criminalization laws, continuing the unfortunate trend last reported on by the Law Center in our 2011 report, *Criminalizing Crisis*. The increase in criminalization laws has been most prevalent in city-wide bans on activities like camping, resting, and begging. There has also been a dramatic rise in laws prohibiting living in vehicles.

Criminalization measures, rather than solving the underlying causes of homelessness, create additional barriers to accessing employment, housing, and public benefits needed to escape life on the streets. Moreover, these laws waste precious and limited community resources by temporarily cycling homeless people through the costly criminal justice system at great taxpayer expense. Finally, these laws are often illegal, violating homeless persons' constitutional and human rights.

Instead of relying upon ineffective, expensive, and potentially illegal criminalization laws to address homelessness, communities should pursue constructive alternatives. Most importantly, federal, state, and local governments should invest in affordable housing at the level necessary to prevent and end homelessness. In addition, governments should make better use of currently available resources dedicated to homelessness.

We can end homelessness in America and, in doing so, improve the quality of life for everyone. This will not happen, however, as long as communities continue to rely upon misguided criminalization policies that punish people for being homeless, without offering real solutions to the problem.

nlchp.org 45

# APPENDIX

### **Prohibited Conduct Chart**

The following chart provides data regarding prohibited conduct in cities around the country. With the assistance of Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips LLP and Latham & Watkins LLP, the Law Center gathered the data by reviewing the municipal codes of the cities listed in the chart and identifying laws that either target or are likely to have a particularly negative impact on homeless individuals. The Law Center carefully evaluated the language and

definitions used in various codes to avoid including laws that appeared directly aimed at preventing other illegal acts unrelated to homeless individuals, such as loitering with the intent to solicit prostitution or general trespass laws. Also, the chart does include laws that, while not facially discriminatory, could be or have been enforced in a manner that disproportionately affects homeless individuals.

Although the chart reviews the laws in existence in different cities, enforcement of these laws varies widely.

# PROHIBITED CONDUCT CHART

Food Sharing	d Sharing Shy and go're build paint, plants fin.	E															
200	The state of the s	9.			Acchonage, Marks, Cook of Colores vs. 7112 6, 16746, COOK vs. Compare 8 ft. WOLATIONS, Gestion 8, 15, 170 Exhibited parkwellers.			Type for the determ Code of Ordernoon So TILE VIII.  Ordernoon So TILE VIII.  Ordernoon So TILE VIII.  EROSTIMANO SO	CONTINUE NO CENTRAL PROGRAMMENTE NO CENTRAL PROGRAMMENTE NO CENTRAL PROGRAMMENTE NO CONTINUE NO CONTIN	Park Received Charter Africa A			MAR SCIENCE 104 Paris R. Vendossollettaton Within A Park And RECREATION FACILITY	Field Airport, Section 9-9-7:	VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC > Sedion 25-131,01 Soliciting employment, business or		
1	Regity is public places city	Mobile Albama Code of					Juneau, Blanke, Codn el Serfinieren v. 1847 el CODI O, CORTILINOS El CIBILIO POTRI LOS CALIBRIES I SER CETTORIES ALLENS TESSE SPEDES Sention 42,20,000 Panhandina pretidiori						Mesa Code, CHAPTER 8. Marchants, Section 58-11. UNILAWEU, ACTS. Soliciling/Peddling				
Magnesy	Latering Leading to particular public plane	B)		Monitorium, Albaina, Cade of Controvante no. 45005, 600 CONTROVANCE no. 60005, 600 CONTROL AND CONTROL OF No. 48776, 600, 600, 600, 600 CONTROL NO. 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600			Juneau, Alacia, Code of Officers as PARI La COO OF DEPARTMENT TO THE TO THE ROAD >> RAITMENT SATER >> RAITME			Life Stock Colomens, Chanter Life Acide B. Offinion brobbing Life France and Cortec Section 14-55 Parkins of Lingston treat classed businessess after change						VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >	
Listering and Veginney		Mobble Address, Goods of Controllers of Land Science of Land S	Mechanica Code of Cottonora Code of Cottonora - CTT COGE >>> Cottonora - CTT COGE >>> Cottonora - CTT COGE >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	MINISTER OF THE STREET OF THE	Archorate Alaska, Code of TITE THE CODE >> Chabler 8,45 TRESPASS >> 8,45,010 Trespass										MORALS AND CONDUCT > Section 23-6 Latering.		
		4		Monitorina Abbara Cole of Cole			demini, Banka Codo of Collection as a COLON of Julie Collection of the City And Backetter of the City And Backetter of the Collection of The Property on Consultant Residential part of the Collection Residential part of the Collection					Glendale, Arizona, Code el Carriodore el Carriodore el Carriodore el Carriodore el Presenta el Carriodore el Carriodore el 2º 8-80, Carriodore el Carriodore			MORALS AND CONDUCT > Section 13-30 Camping		Scottsdale, Arzona, Code of Ordinances >> ARTICLE V. STOPPING, STANDING AND PAR VIT C. I Pres
	wheel by the same	<b>3</b> .		Optioners Asset Color of Color	Anthorate, Alaska, Code of TITLE CHAIR CODE >> Challet & Sife.  CODE >> Challet & Sife.  Sifting or bridge down on public sidewolks in downlown improvement district,		James, Marka, Colle of, Collegates, va. CONFILE, RENDERING OF JUE SEL ALKAL, YOUNG 11- TITLE SEL SELECTION OF JUE SEL SELECTION OF JUE SEL SELECTION OF JUE SEL TITLE AND SECRETARY SELECTION OF SERVICE SELECTION OF SELECTION OF SELECTION SELECTION OF SERVICE SELECTION OF SERVICE SELECTION OF SERVICE SELECTION OF SERVICE SELECTION OF	Exettenia desentação de Codenceaso III. É Ex General Activação de Codenceaso III. É Ex General Activação de Codenceaso de Codenc					Mess Cools Chidates 1. General Comment Section 4-111. PROMITTED USE OF PARKE. BREATS AND AND SEC.		MORALS AND CONDUCT > 01 Feet and the public right-of-way		
ming, wild Vehicle Restrictions	State of grade of	7						RECREATIONAL STREET OF THE CONTROL OF T		Affairs, Aricle III, Park Rules, Section 22-30, Camping			Per Registron Company URBAN CAMPING		1000		
Stephing Camping Lying and Sa		2			Anchorace, Aleske, Code of Ordinaces as TILE 15. Ordinaces as TILE 15. Section of the Anchorace as Companies					Ottowers Code OF Officers School OF Officers And Covers 1905, Blocking generally,		Glendale Arizona, Code of Control			MORALS AND CONDUCT > Section 23-30 Camping.		Scottsdale, Attorna, Code of Control of the Code of Control of the Code of Code of the Code of Code of the Code of the Code of Code of the
	A Park	Meth. Aktorn Cote of Colored C								Affair, Affair, Park Roles, Sadion 22-30, Cambing		0.10 (44) (50,000)			, Th.		
	Resping to public city wide.												Mess Cody, CHARTER 1 General Officers, Earlies S. L.I.T. PHOMITTED LISE OF PLESS. SEGIT-OF-MAX.		MORALS AND CONDUCT > 0 public right-of-way		
	- 1	A. Modes				Acc Factories	-1-	1		and the fire	Age vertices	1	2		1	931	1

Feet Bearing	perturble public primes for tames																
Proging	- J	Truth Code 1			Topico Cote Charter 11 Cimes, and Chintae. Acids 1 in General, Section 11-24. Exed and division establishment. Science a: amounts and provides.	Terror code, Chable 11 Crees, and Olessan, Arida I in Conson Section 11-23, I Prehibbed acts.				Eligian Carlo Tes a Public Perce to 2000 A Mill Will Late Down 14 COMMINE RECTICON STATE AS A GORGERIE ELIGITATION SECTION OF A GORGERIE A MICRORIAN SECTION OF A GORGERIE Specified betters.						Section 5-thm street (1995)  Figure 1997 (1995)  Figure 1997 (1995)  Figure 1997 (1995)  Section 5.35,020 Prohibited  Evaluation	
alesses.	1 0	The Market Angle N. Control of														Market Company	
Colleting and Vaprancy	public planes								Serkeley Code, Chapter 13, Section 13,94,030 Prohibiled activity on Cify parking Jols.	olel i		Transa California, California del Corrosso de Arrivoldo Corros de California de Berlia, Altono Bicaldonia Berlia, Altono Bicaldonia Comparto de California Comparto de Arrivoldo Comparto de Arrivoldo Comparto de California California de California California de California California de California California de California Actual de Califor	FIFTING, CARLOININ, COSE of Criminares >> -MANICPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESING >> -CHAPTER 14 - VEHICLE S AND TRAFFIC >> -SEC, 14-281.  PROPERTY >> -SEC, 14-281.  ON MEDIAN UTHOUT A PERMIT OF INTERPRETATION OF SEC, 14-281.	Figure Colors,	Firsto. California. Code of Ordinanes »- M.MICIPA. CODE OF THE CITY OF FACHLIES »- ARTICLE S FACHLIES »- ARTICLE S FACHS AND PLYSROUND. SEL ANTICONING.	Acros Fasch, California, Monteche Poppless, MCMMI 15, 7716-9, Poppless, MCMMI 15, 7716-9, Poppless, MCMMI 15, 7716-9, TRESPASSINGS - Section 1, 8, 4, 755, Identity and Society Brown's probabilistic.	
Colleting	c c									B. Colon Code, The 13 STREETS AND STREETS, School 13 on Section 13 STREETS AND STREET Exercise 13 STREETS AND STREETS Benefith.							
		Terris Coop, Chapter 22 Press Revealers, Article IV Union Gamping, Seellon 22-81, Prohibited Acts					Bakersfield Code, Article IV			El Caion Code, Tifle 10 VEHICLES AND INTERFEC. Chargerer 10, 28, 81 CPPPNIG. ST TANDING AND PARKING. Cere 10, 28, 30, 11, 21, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 3						Varieties Avi Teatres Aries (1974) Varieties Avi Teatres (1974) CHAZTER 10.18 VEHICLES  SHATTER 10.18 VEHICLES  VARIETIES (1974) VEHICLES (197	Control Colomina Manager  Control Colomina Manager  Control Colomina Manager  Experimental Manager  Experiment
	on poddle phone	Annue Code Commer 25 Streets and Seconds. Commer Section 29-70, Prohibited Section 29-70, Prohibited Conduct exceptions	and Sidewales, Article II. Encroachments and other. Encroachments and other. Sec. 29-24. Produled use of	Miscelanecus, Article I. In General, Snotion, 22-4.	in Control Comments and Control Comments of Control Co				Berkeley Code, Chapter 13, Section 13,36,015 Creation of accessibility on commercial.						U		
Hilly and Validia Resolutions	the state of the s	2			and Recreation, Article I.  Operation and Requisition of requirement in the 112 in terms required may be a considered to the 112 in terms and in a park use	Trees See Acile IX 2-16-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-			Corte Control 2000 Community Control and areas prohibited	El Cours Coste Title I Public PERSONA AND VICTORIAN AND VI		Freeno, Calfornia, Code of College Services Serv	Erearo, California. Code of Ordinances >> -IMANGPAL, CODE OF THE GITY OF FRESNO >> Chante G. SGITA FACL ITES >> ARTICLE S. PARKS AND PLANGECUND. SECULATIONS TEC. SCOT PROCEEDINGS SECULATIONS SECULATIONS			VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SA VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SA PARKING LOTS SA Section 10.20, 100 Special Human — Evidence	
Stageng, Camping, Lying shid S		Terror C. Charle 23.5 Art - 7. Utto Camping, Section 23-91. Prohibited Acts					Bates and Colle Artist KWas Office a Chapter 9 70 florida - Profes Places acres 9 10 010 Signoping in public places.	Bakerrfield Code, Artide IV.		Train Cost Tat 8 Page Cost Tat 8 Page Cost Tat 1 Page Cost Tat						CALLET IN THE STATE OF THE STAT	
					and Recreation, Article I., Speration and Recultion of Particles II. Recently See See See See See See See See See Se	The Artes B.			notice chapter	El Grant Code, Tite 9 D. B. L. PEGE, MANARAL A. M. VAT ALIE CONNECT D. B.	PERSONNEL Chapter 2.56 PARKS AND RECREATION OVER DESIGNATION					too pourt Cattries Married Land Control of the Cont	
	Strender in profes objective	Terror CA. Chapter 20 Streets and Schemeter. Acris II. Expressionates and crimal Schillers in public critical control. Sec. 27-24. Embedded use of					Office of the Control of Control			El Cirier Code Tre POSIBLE SELECE AROSAIGA AND VELLARE Christial OFFICERS CAMPIT TAIRLE DECENT. CHRIST 23, SLEEPING Sentine 23, SLEEPING Sentine 23, AROSAIGA SENTINE 23, AROSAIG							
		g 22			- 22 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24		1		Ca Barbay	2011		Ch. Thesis				2	

		Shepting Camping Lying and Sittle	Lying and Stilling, and Vahillia Postmetions			Committee and Vagoriery	d Vagourey	â	0-p0app	Food Starling
	Number of parties of parties	STATES OF STATES	and of England	maked appearance in European		A THE STREET	sempt appd reproped to Buyer (Bujerpe)	day entered appeal on Buildings	Pagging is particular public	Food Sharing rity-mide as in perfection public phases (i.e., heart
663	×	*	100	100	4	0	10.	10	16	The state of the s
II THE WORLD						Los Antoles Manicipal Codo, Octorer Paradie, Mersafe, ARTDS 1 Defortes N. C. CODOLCE TO ACTE AND PARADINOS, R. C. ST. M. PARADINOS, R. C. ST. M. SERVALIOS, R. C. ST. M. M. SERVALIOS, R. C. ST. M. M. SERVALIOS, R. C. ST. M.	Los Anodes Municipal Codo. CHADTER M. P. Les L. WELLEAGE. ANTIGAT EN LOS LANG. COMMUNIT SACES AND PARE LANDON. SEC. 41.33 LOTTERNO. SEC. 41.33 LOTTERNO. SEC. 41.33		Los Anados Municipal Code.  1016 - Los CITINA - A M.  1017 - Los CITIN	
1		Voterno, Conformio, Contrario Conformio, Contrario (1998) Will Labor Comment, In Comment,	Constant benefits Casterinis Cortes of Casterinis Casterini	Modelsio, California, Code of Confession S. P. IIII 4 & J. A. P. III 4 & J. A. P. IIII 4 & J. A. P. II	Workels, California, Gode of California as III.14 (10. Calestic SEGILATIONIE as Calestic 1. AND (100) English Andreas as address as a Service, Level Lab Recognision as a Service, Level Lab Recognision as a Service, Level Lab Recognision as a Caustice.		Makeshin, Cashirmin, Code and Optimizers on TITE & LOSBAC, NEL 246E, FAREY AND, IELATOR & CASSILL AND MACCELLA AND AND AND AND AND EACH ACTION TO A MACCELLA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		WELFARE SAFETY AND WELFARE SAFETY AND HEALTH NA CHARGE 2 234 - Localions Where Solicitation Is Protibilited	
					Medicale, Code of Medicale, STITE FRIET WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 12. HEALTH >> Chapter 12. Private Property 2.5 Section 4.					

Food Staning Food Staning Edwards to be performed pages (i.e., Speed	11														
flegging in patricine picko.	100		Too, 2 Origing, 545 pt. 17. Chaeses 7. Touring, April 16, Goldenberg, Goldenberg, Him Stockh, Erelfon 27, 160; Goldenberg, Goldenberg, Goldenberg, Goldenberg, Stockholmer, St		STREETS STOCKARGE AND PUBLIC STOCKARGE AND PUBLIC STOCKARGE AND	Sacramonic Chr. Code, Title 5 BUSINESS LECTESSES AND BUSINESS CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL PORTANGE AND CONTROL PORTANGE AND CONTROL PORTANGE AND CONTROL C	Fig. Part (ANSE) 1. ANSE 1. AN							Solicitation from Specified.	Chapter Office Winness Con- Chapter & M. Prichell Tron. Ox. Roder & M. W. Schaller on Aggressive soliciteting
Deposits patter please any	#		Medical Application (March 2014) Compared Medical Application (March 2014) Control (March 201												
Collecting and Vappanety  Collecting for particular  public ground	111	Quatart California, Code of Contractors of Title 2, 2001.00. VICLOBE 2-4, 5000.00. VICLO	The 4 Polls is WEL 248E.  Chaine 25 SERIS AND.  Figure 25 SERIS AND.  PER IS NOT FACE ITEE.								San Francisco Polico Code. ARTIGLE 2: DISORDERLY CONDUCT: SEC. 174.2. LOTTERING PROHIBITEO.			Ser Lish Others Message Cele- Casser 1.2.2.CHEES. TREO/TAIRES ARE REMAINED CORRECTOR RESULT. TOWN. Cetters 12.2.2.00 Dissibled. School Services and confilters.	
Lehining a	p	Opidant, Collineira, Code al Springerera v. Tife 2 - Fall III, 28 dell MORALI AND VICENSE v. COhnell AND PERCES ACAMENT 2 - PERCES 2							San Diego Municipal Code.						
	The second second	Oakland, Caffornia, Code of street of the Caffornia Code of street of the Caffornia Ca	Title 19 III I CAPETY CASSIN THAT CASSIN ALL OFFICIAL OF THAT CASSIN ALL TOO CASS	Title 4 PUBLIC WELFARE. MORALS, AND CONDUCT CONTROL CONTROL MORAL CONTROL MOR MORAL CONTROL MORAL CONTROL MORAL CONTROL MORAL CONTROL MORAL CO			NIESANCES, CHARLES OF THE SINGLES CHARLES OF NIESANCES ENAMERATED. See, S.G.A.KSD Duble. Infrarred.—Premises.	San Berno Mercinos (2006, 1704 4 LIGENSES AND RECULA ATOMICS CHARGES AND STRAILERS AND TORRERS COUNTS, Senten 451, 110, Use of mosty embeller, etc. 50; Munual inhibitation. probbined.		See Deep Mentional Code.  Consect. In Traffic and Verbries, Jacobe 1, Stooms  Streem. Porline of Verbries, and Human Droston of Verbries. and General Povins on Verbries. and Human Droston on Verbries. and Jacobe 1, Stooms Jacobs 1, Stooms	San Francisco Police Codo. ATTLE EL VESCUATURO DE LA POLICE CARACAMON DE LA POLICE CARACAMON DE LA POLICE CON PROPIETED. HABITATION PROPIETED.	Son Jose, CA Cole III  Solitorer, The E MultiPle 105  LP ESSES AND REGILL ATRECT  AND MANUAL AND EACHORE  AND MOUNT AND	San Jacob CA Code of Control of Code o	Series Occasional Con- Strate (S.M. Series (S.M. 00) Centralli smisses product as cer three and chosen pathol	
and potent pleases	-	Cablend, California, Code of Control of Cont			STREETS SECRETARY AND STREETS SECRETARY AND		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O		San Diego Municipal Codu.  I W. P.			Season Ca Code at Occasion The 10 Public PE 422 Months AND WELF ARE: Commer 20.18 PECSETTRAN EACH CATOR CHICKNESS Server 10.10.00019 CHICKNESS Server 10.10.00019 CHICKNESS SERVER 10.10.00019 CHICKNESS SERVER 10.10.00019		on Lon Corpos Marris and Conference of All Section 1 40,000 billionism.	
Miles, and Vehicle Restrictions Sequence in partie	281		Title 4 PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS, AND CONJUST Charler 35 PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES TO A 4-35 11 CONTROLLY		PHETE STATE THE TANK AND THE TA				San Dieso Municipal Code. Chapter & Public Works and Present, Letter 1 Divisor to 53 20.11 Camping. Sleeping Overnicht Prohibites		San Francisco Dort Code. ARTICLE 2: REGULATIONS. SEC. 2.8. CAMPING. PROHIBITED.	San Jose, C.A. Code of Construction of the Construction of the P.M. E. Construction of the Construction of the HALL B. V.S. Exploration of the Construction of the Con		Chapter 12.73 CREEKS. TITULAGES, NO. REPAIRM, CARRING RECULATIONS. Section 12.73.030 Prohibited activities and conditions.	
Straping, Comping Lying and S	187		Trip 4 PUBLIC WELFARE. MAPPALS, AND CONDUCT CHARGE & EAMPRIC SERVE 34.02 Urbavill empires.		TREET SCANALL AND VISE TO THE TE SCANALL AND VISE TO THE TE SCANALL AND VISE TO THE TE SCANAL AND VISE TO THE TE SCAN										
	C CONTRACTOR										Sectionine Pal Cole Affice 3. Regulations SEC. 3.13. SLEEPING PROHBITED DURING CERTAIN HOURS.	San Jose, CA Code of Critishee, Tita 13 THEET, SISPEMARK AND PUBLIC PLACES, CENTER 13 AS OFF MALL PLACE Service 13 23 300 Producted to a few hell place.			
Steeping In public copywish	x	Ordenot Ceffornia Code of Percelos Intelligence and Territoria Code of Percelos Centrological Code of Centrological Centrological Code of Centrological Centr													
	Main Cry	Daniel	11		8		5		3		2]	1 5		11	

		Stading, Camping, Lying and Birgh	d Sittling, and Vehicle Restrictions			- British	Lobaring and Vagamery	ž	Pagging	Food Sharing
	spin day appeal of Consess.	TO THE PARTY NAMED IN	stated of Employed	method is indulcated bright blesses			( Jahanga sajing in perticular)	Age record topped to Dudding	Bagony is particular public	Freed Staring of praids on a performal parts please (a.
15	x	1	* *	-	-	9	12		10	U.
5	AMERICA BARRIERA WANDIA, CONCE CAMBERTO IN BRILLIA PREAZEST AND TARGET BARRIERA IS 16 000 Shorol Areas to	SANTA BARGORA WASHINDE VON SEPONDES MATDARSKOLA 15. 16.170: Unbergial Areas in	ANTA BARBARA NATIONAL COST Charter 15 to Barble. 18 Extrist Anno Partie Land 15 to Anno Partie Land 15 to Anno Partie Land Unland Davis to Univ.	MATA BARGARA MAGASHI COCK TITL TO PARK IN ANY AND SAKETY CHARGE SUF SITTING ON SIGNAL WIS ON SIGNAL WAS AND PASSEGS. ANY AS EXPERITED TO SERVE WIS TREET SERVE WIS TREET DOWNGOW ACRES OF SING DOWNGOW ACRES OF SING				OODE. Chahre 5.50 PROHEITON OF ABUSIVE PANHANDLING	PACA RADIAN WAS CODE CODE CHARLEN FOR CHAR	
		2 AVIT RADIBERO AMERICADA. 2000: Charlet St. 16 Delli P. 16.000: Limpul America. 15.16.00: Limpul America. 28en.	المراجعة الم						ACTA BARANA M. CODE Chapter 5 SO PROHIBITION OF ASUSINE Use of Public Barches and Active Penhanding.	
5	Serta Crut Mercinal Contr. Chapter & M. Sertine & M. Dio. CAMPINE PROCEEDING	Sanh Criz Municipal Code, CAMPING PROHIBITED	24	Sama Cruz Municipal Code. Charter A.M. Samon S. 2011 LYNG DOWN ON PUBLIC THE DOWN ON PUBLIC TO SERVATED CITY ZONES.	Santa Cruz Municipal Code. Chiling 7 Tertile 700 CAMPING PROHIBITED	Santa Cruz Minicipal Code,	Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapler 9.50 CONDUCT ON PUBLIC PROPERTY Section		Santa Cruz Municipal Codo. Chapter 9.10 AGGRESSIVE THATON PLACE OF SOLICITATION.	
				Santa Cruz Municipal Code. Charles 100 Sifting down on sidewalks in demand rity.						
				State Crit Manipol Code, Shatter 9.50 Englas 950.013 Strenglast at selds bending it depressed on relies bending it						

Food Shalling Food Shalling Food Shalling and a be postered poods present &c.	ti											Demont, Colondo, Code of Colonesce 2 - TILE   1. SMEST, DARREPOR, GOGG - COLONESCE AND GOGG - DARRES AND GOGG - DARRES AND STERBOARD REMAIL ES- STERBOARD REMAIL - 1.					
Soling.	¥		Trees, Carlmann, Cooks at Chemistry, Childham Cooks, Childham	City of Ukiah Code, Chapter 1, Cries A Arliel 9 Panhandling, E. 6261 UNICAMPUL. PANALI CLIKC.	10 CENTRE AND TRAFFIC Scalar 10 21 PECS STRANG Scalar 10 22 550 Leterals			Cru of Boshler Color, Jille S. Genoral Chemen, Chapter S.J. Ollman, Animal the Process, Senten S.J.Y. Bengers in Certain Staces, Pubblished.	City of Boulder Code, Title 5. Offeness Against the Percen. Populitied	Comparing Street Section (Section Street Section Secti			9.50.130 Begging in certain.	Putt Putt 9.50,120 Agaressive bensing, prohibited	Abulton Consultation Date of Control of Cont	Chief Heart Connection Code of Defensions as TILE B. CODE OF GENERAL CENTRAMESTS *** ECCHEMIC TO SERVICE AND ECCHEMIC THESE AS See. IN 13 - Lightness Trees.	
Light massed impired in Endlands	7									PRO-HISTED (Mote: This article in a string							
Calculating to premise the premise of premis	South Lake Tahoe City Code Chapter Tak PARKS AND ACHE Timeron ILLI Parks and beacher regulated		Then, California, Coth of Control	PARKS AND RECREATION	Line Control of Contro	Union Clip Marical Cook Tris- 10 VIII et III S. AND TRATTS. Chapter 10.12 PEDE STRANS. Section 10.13.000 Lebering in modes of the within a City sheet.	12 PUBLIC MPROVEMENTS. Chapler 12.28 PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION AREAS. PUBLIC MARKET 11.11 MILL OMNIN						Public Poace and Salotroffil. and Salotro Sacioto 5.82.070. Hours of use				
( Ketherland	D				A CONTRACT TO THE CONTRACT TO					Colonado Sprints City Coda. Crester Platen City and Parts City Coda. Cristere Laterto Parts Caterial		Dennar, Calones, Coria of Colonea - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -			Ordinaces >> PART II.  >> Sec. 25.5 Lotering.	Members Geometric Code of Generators and III at a COOR OF COMMING CONTROL Comment II a CONTROL CONTROL BOOKING SALEST COMMENTS AND CONTROL II AND CONTROL CONTROL II AND CONTROL MAN LANGE AND CONTROL	
	Sourt Lake Taine City Code, Chapter 32 PLAN AREA STATEMENTS AND OTHER LAND USE REGULATIONS Section 32-28 Mobile home and	South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 18 OFFENSES	Tany Chillenia Codn of Odnicas as III il	Giny of Uktah Gode, Chapter 1 Cor Allahito Uso Of Vahicles For Human H. M.	Con Marcold Code Type Control III, seed Todaling Control III, seed Todaling SITATION OF VIHIGE SEED CARCOLD III, seeden 10.72000 Life of vitroling Inchesion.			City of Boulder Code, Title 5 offer Residence,									
net bodge biggere	8				PECCE ANTICALDANGER  VALUES CANANTH  DISTURBING THE PEACE.  OSTUBLING							Drown, Cabristic Code of Codenous - 2 Miles. Codenous - 2 Miles. Elifosto Managoda, Codenous - 2 Connect. Simed. La - CETTASE. Managoda, La - CETTASE. ANAMATO DARA LA - CODENOUS. ANAMATO DA - CODENOUS. ANAMATO DA - CODENOUS. ANAMATO DA - CODENOUS. ANAMAT	Laternaced Manicipal Codes, Tale 9.  Bubble Present and Sattern V.  Chemistra Assembly Bubble Present. Sention 2,500,000 Settlement. Institute of other passements.			New Vision Corrected Code of Continuous ATTLE II LOGG CORRECTE ATTLE II LOGG COMMENT ATTLE II LOGG COMMENT ATTLE II LOGG DESCRIPTION AND UNITED WAY PARTICLE IN MICHARITORS AND CONTINUOUS AND PARTICLE IN MICHARITORS AND CONTINUOUS	
eling kenjida Randkejon	South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 184 PARKS AND, CASA PARKS AND, CASA SAC BARCH 184-11 Use parts and baches regulated.			Ch. 4 Linit Cor. Charles 12. Parts and Recommendation Inc. 1967. Camping in Gilv Parks.				City of Builder Code, Title 8. Part. Co. Plets With City 6.1 Press. Intil Texts and Nets Prohibited		Colembia Spirites Cri. Colembia Spirites Cri. Colembia Spirites Colembia Spirites Sp		Dermet, Colouzelo, Coste of Colouzeros = TITLE F. Charles 19 - PARKS AND CENTRE IN A TITLE F. THE TITLE	Public Poace and Saleholli.			Dente Committee	
Steeping, Camping, Lying and St	South Lake Tahoe City Code. Chapter 18 OFTENSES – WCTLL WEGUE. Certine 11	pros.	Teer, California, Code of Odfarray St. Phys. Code of Odfarray and Diega, The St. Participant and Diega, The St. Participant and Diega, The St. Participant and Diega, Phys. Phys. B 112, 200 (1997). The efficiency of the efficienc	Chy of Unith Seeks, CHARTER 1 CREACE ACADAST FURILE. PEACE AND ORDER, ARTICLE 1 A. CAMPROS, 4 SON UNICAMPLE. CAMPROS 1 SON UNICAMPLE.				City of Boulder Code, Trile 5 General Offenses. Chapter 5-6 E. 10 Camping of Leading on Property Without Consenil,		COMMENT OF COME COMMENT OF COME COMMENT OF COME I General Comment Of Comment Set 10: CAMPANION PROPERTY PROHIBITED		Charac Codensis Code of Character Charac					
								21		** #							
Appendix spice of English	South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 16 OFFENSES	Buds.								Colorado Sotinza Cibr Codo.	Colondo Springs City Code.						
	4 4 5 C		3	4	do min of			3		124	org st	1	3		To the same of	September 25	

		100 ms	Sleeping. Campleg, Lying and Sching	d String, and Valvice Restrictions			or Expenses	Lettering and Virginity	1	c <sub>u</sub> de <sub>a</sub>	Food Sharing
	seems too paped of Contract		W. S. Y.	ereich begend zeprostatel us Buisteneg	der pediticyleten			Lathering Loading in perfection	- Unapper in public places oft-	Supplied in particular parties	Sout Besting of practice art to particular public passes (i.e., function
ð	x	# #	- 14		110	10	10.	100	14	(10)	0
1000				PARKS AND RECREATION. Article VI, Camping in Public Berral for ownmight camping			Cerretton Cerretton Zak Panendours And Continuo Cerretton Cerretto			City of Norvelk Ordinances. Chapter 72A, PANHANDLING. AND LOTTERNG. 5. 72A-3. Solicitation restricted.	
- Company					41/		Carling Constant Coops Ordinates 25 - CODE OF COMMANCE 25 - COOPE OF LOTTERING 25 - COOPE OF COFFIEM ON COFFIEM SP Sec. (582 Prohibided activity	Ordinaners >> - CODE OF  VIVINE -LOTTERING >> ARTOLE IV  LOTTERING ON POSITED PROPERTY OURING  8 Prohibited activity.			
Moderate											
										DETRICT OF COLUMBIA CENTRAL LAND AND PROCEDURE AND PROCESS. THE & CONTRAL OF FELLER THE & CONTRAL OF FELLER THE & CONTRAL OF FELLER	

Food Sharing Food Sharing chapmake to be particular public please (i.e.												
Pegging  Bugging in pattech public  phone	Down Debum Color of Origination - MAT F. 6905. Or Original as Chaire to CHESSES as Chaire WITTLANDOL PROMISED TO See TO CAMPONICAL TO CAMPONICAL TO SEE TO CAMPONICAL TO SEE TO CAMPONICAL TO CAMPONICAL TO SEE TO CAMPONICAL TO CAMPONICAL TO CAMPONICAL TO CAMPONIC	Withouth, Detects, Code of Operations 2: PMT 1.  When 20 of 12 of	Witningen, Delision Code of Co			Comment of Parkin, Code of Comment of Commen	Clearwaler Floide, Code of Ordinares vs. Silvani A., SENREAL, ORDINANCES vs. SENREAL, ORDINANCES vs. S.	Common Dear Tools of Control Control Control Common Tools of Common Control Co	PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR	PRILE MITTER A CONTROL OF THE CONTRO		Egot Mem. Tracis, Cole at Contensor, 2-5 fillent Ca. Contensor, 2-5 fillent Ca. Contensor, 2-5 fillent Ca. Contensor, 2-5 fillent Ca. Contensor, 2-5 fillent Ca. Articulty of Security Ca. Security after.
	•			Will repeat Chesters Code at Ordinators >> PARTI II Washington (TTY CODE ) Chapter 2 - WEGEL LANGON >> ARTICLE III. OFFERSES. NOON WAS TO SEE THAT AND DEDUCE >> See ARTICLE III.		Clearvaler, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subbart A Portinances >> Charles A. Ordinances >> Charles A. Ordinances >> Charles A. Ordinance 21. OFFENSES >> Charles 21. OFFE						
Lattering and Maganicy (Lattering to promite public groups	Omer Chapter Cook of Chapter Cook of Cook Market Cook of Cook Market Cook of C											Forl Mun. Parità. Colt of Ordensor as Supart A. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE as Charles PARKS AND E. A. L. A. C.
- 1000		Whenever, Deliner, Cotto, Coffendence, S.P. ERTT. I.  WINNSOLVENCETT. COCK S.  CHERGE M. AND PROVIDENCE.  S. ANTOCKI, J. OFFENSE, NOOLWING M. M. C. PELST M.  DEPTINES. T. S. S. S. LEMMING.  P. M. C. PELST M.  DEPTINES. S. S. S. S. LEMMING.  DEPTINES. S. S				Clearwater Florids, Code of Ordensteen 2-Singust A - Gallegue, Cosphawices 3-Singust A - Chapter 25 - Singust A - Singust A - Singust A - Singust		Definition Field Complete Comp		FATE-ments Break Cohe of Control	First Learning Text Cock of Communication Services of Communication Se	
	-		1.			Obsavalor, Florida, Code of Company Company Co	Clearwator, Elonian, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A. SENERAL CONTONNANCES >> Charter 21. OPERNES >> 21.11. Desorbeth contact: phintelin of public phenes.			Extraordistile Texets Copies ( Contractinist Thrests Copies) Contractinist Copies ( Contractinist Copies) Computers 2 - Copies C		
sein public phones	4				Bradestee, Pletica Gode et Ordensteen se PART II - GODE SE GERMAN SES SE DANS AND SE GERMAN SES SE DANS SE GERMAN SE SE SE SE SE GERMAN SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SESSONAL SE	Cleanwaller, Florida, Code of Ordinanes, so Sulpard A. GENERAL, ORDINALGES S. Charler, 11 OFFENSES S. PRIZZE II. (OFFENSES S. PRIZZE III. (OFFENSES S.		PARTICIONE CONTROL CON		Confinences 25 - CODE OF Confinences 25 - CODE OF CONFINENCES 25 - CODE OF WASTEL AND CONFINENCES AND COSTANTA TO SERVICE OF CONFINENCES AND CONFINENCES OF THE ZLAND CONFINENCES OF THE		First Naves. Florida. Code of Ortherapes > Subsets A. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE > ADMINISTRATIVE CODE > ADMINISTRATIVE CODE > ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROPERTY AND OTHER PROPERT
stand in Burthery .	Down Deliment, Octobal Deliment to MRT 1 (2005) Or Computed 3 to Online M. Pobes And Design Control of ARTICLE IN OCKNIT ALL TO 1453, Chemical					Clearvaler Florida Code of Ordinarces > Superior A General CRODAMNCES > Sec. The Comment of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment 22.33 - Camping						For them, Taries Code of Ordinarys - Standard A. Achtiststractiff Code is objected to the property of the prop
Simprog Camping, Lyng and S					Bradenton, Florida, Code of Co	Channaler, Florids, Code of Ordinances so Saboard A. GENIERAL ORDINANCES >> AUTOCE I. NOTINEBAL SEE 2121 - United Seems overla- dions prohibited.		Debons Evenis, Figures, Color of Confession and Colored State of Colored S				
	2											Fort Mours, Florida, Code of Ordinators as Subsett A. ADMINIST TRATING CODE as Closede et a PARISE AND PROPERTY AND TRATING AND COMPANY AN
Abberger Spiret is Business	x							Particular I Proist Code Optioners to Particular For opportunities of Code of the Code of				49
	5 3	a de la companya de l			7. Seemen			4 M		4		T. Palaban

Food Sharing Food Shallog with mide as in particular points present its.	1	Geiemmille, Placia, Gole, of Christman, v., cottoff, of perpendacion of the Christman Christman, Dis. Admin. Electron, Dis. Admin. Perpendacion of the Christman Cop precision, Neconstructura (1973 v. dec. 241). Present different presentation.	Caisemelle Pavola, Code of Definitions as a CODE of Definition as a CODE of De		JACKHOWSKE Finith, Code of Orthodox vs. TILE VI. BURNESSER, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS 2- Closure 550. REGILLARIORS 2- Closure 550. REGILLARIORS 2- Closure 550. REGILLARIORS 2- CLOSURE REGILLARIORS REGILLARIORS 2- CLOSURE 1. From the control of the c	Alexandria Flenia, Gade at Orinance v. TILE VI. RILLINGSEE, TRADE AND CONTRACT STORY AND							
Page of persons pasts	For them. Floring Code of Ordinary 2-Subset A. Description of the Code of Code	Colometria - Parcia Color of Colometria - Territo Color of Color o		Hallmente Boenh Fronts, Code  of Condisoners to PADPT I, CCDD  of Code State of Code State of Code  TRAFFICE, LOCTOR STATE OF THE STATE OF CODE STATE OF COD		Jacksonfile Florida Code of Ordinances 27 TITE XVI. JUDICIAL CODE 25 Chapter 614 EVILL CODE 25 C	Kew West, Forida, Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A. SCHERAL, DORINANCES >> SCHERAL, DORINANCES >> COPPENSES >> SEC. 4.4.1. A. DOPPENSES >> SEC. 4.4.1. A.			Miami. Fortia. Code ol. Ondinances >> PART IITHE CODE >> Chapter 37 OFF >> Chapter	Marri, Florida, Code ol. Ordinance, SP - PART III. THE CODE => Clobatural, MECI >>> Sec. 37-6. Agentystive or. obstructive pantending		
depressed upded up budden	=	Colorential Process Colored Co											
American Statement of the Company of	ø								LAND YOUR TOOLS CAN ALL SOURCE AND CONTROL OF THE COORD CAN ALL SOURCE AND CONTROL OF THE COORD CAN ALL ALL SOURCE AND DEVELOR	Minmi-Elorida Costa of Ordinances >> PART    -THE OOCE = Chapter    -SARKY AND RECHALISMS = RELICA 1.15 F FO. 17KA		Naples, Florita, Code of Confinence, 22 DRRT II, CODE COT OFF NAMES 23 Sec. 28.2.2.  Disorderly, Conduct,	
Especial Company	o,			المارية المارية	210 a				odla v	Anami. Fonda. Coda ol. Codaneses >> PART IITHE COC. COC. COMM. PART IITHE AND SIE WILKS >> AITTEET IN GENERAL >> Sec. 54-2. Committee in the management			
	. =	Gainwalle, Deride, Code of Commentary Code of		Hillmoote Bean, Paris, Cocke SC Callegores, S. BART, L. COCK OFFENSES AND MACKET IN SECOND RECOVERY STATEMENT IN SECOND RECOVERY	Jacksonville, Floride, Code of Coffenence, 2-TITE XVI., AMENICA COG. 19-CHERT 18- PUBL COGIN 18-CHERT 18- ES \$14.13. CERTA INTERES. ES \$14.13. CERTA INTERES.		Kew Week, Jebrita, Code of Ordinances >> SUPDERIX Act SENERAL ORDINANCES >> Claimed TO - ITRAFFIC AND ORTHOGES >> ARTICLE IN. STANDING >> DIVISION I. STANDING >> DIVISION I. No Adding in vehicle.		Lake Worth, Florida, Code of Control of Code of Communication Code of	Miami, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II. THE CODE >> Chaeter 37 FF. F.			
seast topped top	3	Gainesvillo, Florida, Code of Delineses -> Politi B., COOR of Political B., COOR of Political B., Coordinate V. See, 17-4, Diecodority conduct.			Jecteornille, Fordis Code of Jecteornille, Portis Code of Ordinareses > TITE XVI.  Ordinareses > TITE XVI.  Deligio Code Code of Deligio Code Code of TITE XVI.  Page 100 Code Code of Tite XVI.  Est \$11.18. Communities and Section Code of Tite XVI.  Est \$11.18. Communities and Section Code Code Ordinare subilities.  Est \$11.18. Communities and Section Code Ordinare subilities.		Kew West, Fletida, Code of Ordinances >> SuBPARTA GENERAL ORDINANCES >> GIRREAL ORDINANCES >> GIRREAL ORDINANCES >> GIRREAL SAND GENERAL >> SANTEE IS AND GENERAL >> SANTEE IN SANTEE I			Mann, Florida, Codo of Code and Santa II. THE COSE and Complete A STREET NO SEWNERS A MITTER IN GENERAL 29 Sec. 54-2. Common of the service of Complete A Street			
Professional Assession of the Professional Strategies (Special Strategies)	5	Gairmolle, Elvide, Code of Control of Contro		Hellmorte Bess, Epitris, Coh. of Collemons as PAPI 1. COOL GE COSTINATES as Constant is SMECH LANGER AS A SMECH LANGER SHOW SMECH LANGER SHOW SMECH LANGER SHOW SMECH LANGER SHOW SEE THE, COMMET OF IMPROVE	Jackson/lie, Florida, Code of Ordinances > TITE Z/1. AAGER, COGE - STREET Y- Perio, COGE AND PAFFETY - Perio, COGE AND PAFFETY - Perio, SAL IN - Coming activities, prohibited; definitions,		Kw. West. Ferita. Code of Codinaces as SUBPRRT A. GENERAL ORDINANCES as Commerce of March Commerce of	New West, Florida, Code of Orlances >> SUBPARTA - Orlances >> SUBPARTA - ORDINANCES >> OFFENSES >> Sec. 42-14 Bridle path and swales no.		Mani, Flerida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE ORDINAL SHORT II - THE MARKET II - THE MARKET II - Camping, 33 38-71 Camping,			
Mesping Camping Cong antif	2			Tollinenes - PART L COS CONTRACTOR - PART L COS CONTRACTOR - COS -			Kev.West. Florids, Code of Coffensees > SUBPARTA. A. GENERAL, CRDINANGES > CREATE S. SUBPARTA. GENERAL OF S. STREETS, AND GENERAL S. S. SEC., TOTAL S. SE		Lake Worth Florian Costs of Confinements to EMPT a carbot of P Coffiching to Committee of Table 1 to Committee to Table 1 to Committee to Committee to Table 1 deserted in under 2 ross of the admittee to the Costs of the Costs of the Costs of the Costs of the Costs	Miami, Florida, Coda of Ordinances, sp. PART II. THE AND COMMAN STATE OF IN GENERAL Sp. Sec. 54-2.			
	S.			Minchie Besch, Conformation of	Jacksonville, Floride, Code of Ordinances of TITE XVI – From Code of August 114 Period Code of August 114 Period Code of August 114 Period Code of August 114 Prohibited: definitions.							Naubes, Florida, Code of Code of Chicago, Philips 1, 100 Chicago, Philips 1, 1	Naples, Florida, Code of  Conyland Edition  Environment in Africa  NUJSANCES >> Sec, 22-34,  Habitation of undeveloped
mandate regard in Englance	*			Helenan Touris Code  Commission on March 1999  March Lawron Storens And March 1999  Mar						Mami, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chalter 37 OFF - E - MI CT II AM OUT >> Sec, 37.3, - Steepins on Streets, sidewalks, etc.			
	65	N. Sainte		11			F. Lay Physic		-	l e		- E	

			Shaping, Cariping, Lying and	Shaping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Velicia Heatstittims.			Political and Properties and Propert	Collecting and Vagrancy	Beg	Maping	Food Sharing
	Stepping in public organia	1		sold capital agreement of Supering	operate place.			Saleshoy undry in partitions	The parties person of printed	Sound semicines of Backley	Post District of President in performing public phones (i.e., benefit
Ear	The same of the sa	15/2		24	-	11	p	175	4	(0)	41
1	Olendo, Perida, Code of Orienzos TITRE, efft COOE >> Displant 43.— MACELLANGO, EFFT 1818 >> Sec. 43.22, Camping Prohibited, Evesprione.	Othersto, Pacies, Ocea at Otherston, Pacies, Self-V, CODE to Constant 144 - 1847-5. AND CATTOCOM PACIES. ASSEMBLE 1 - 1846-114, M. A. D.	Orlando, Porida, Coda of Constantin IIII (E. LUT CODE se Chapter (3).  M. C. L. Mic Oli Correlate se State, d. S.S. Cambin Prohibited, Exceptions.	Orlando, Porida, Coste of  S. S. F. Life Coste of  C. S. S. F. Life Coste of  AND OUTDOOR PUBLIC  Controlled by the Cifty  Controlled by the Cifty	Orlando, Florida, Coste el TITA E. LITT SE CONTROLLE ANTE AND OUTDOOR PUBLIC ASSENGIJES > >560. 184.00. Pobiblind, confidire in Paris and Recomplete by the City. Controlled by the City.		Offunds, Plorida, Code of Coopers, Thirt, Cott CODE as Cinglet 43. VESTI Lasce, Corneral Province Peniblises.			Olendo Floride, Code of COGESSO Selbalental. COGESSO Selbalental. COLLANION CONTRACTOR 22 Sec. 43.86 Panhandling.	Opinion, Drivers Does of Opinions and Market School Copinions of the Does of t
					Orando Florido, Code od Constantino de Code od					Orlando, Foritida Code of Control	

Food Sharing Food Cashing (1) policy beautiful	This By Cos of Coppers  CHAPTER SE: PRING AND  RECEEPING BY BY THE PERSON  OBSECT AND USE					Tampa, Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCE => CODE OF OF ORDINANCE => CODE OF ORD							
Spirit annual projections (Spirite	TITE II AOM TRAIN'S CHAPTER SE PARKS AND RECREADIN S. S.Z.Z. BEGOINS, S.O.CTINA AND	37T 34T	Samuela Plorida Code al Oddinanices >> PARTI II. THE CODE >> CODE >> CODE   SAMINE REALING CANADAM   >> SEGE 23-2, Places of parhianding.	Sanacla, Perida, Code of Ordinance > PART II - THE CODE > Chapter 23 - PROSER MATCH THE CASE A STREET IN 1900	R. Hanners Burth, Code of December 1, 2006 of December 1, 2007 of	Tampa, Florida, Code af Ordinances >> - CODE OF OFFENSE >> STATICLE    - OFFENSE >> STATICLE    - MSCELLANEOUS OFFENSE S >> Sec, 14-46 Solicitation Requisition			Albenta, Generala, Gode at Childreness - Parit I, a Gode of Controlled - Gode State I and Official Association of the More Controlled - Gode State More Controlled - Gode State More Controlled - Gode State And Controlled - Gode State And Controlled - Gode State And Controlled - Gode State And Controlled - Gode State State State Controlled - Gode State State State Controlled - Gode State S			AUDULTA PICHACY, COUNTY CODE 777 E 2 DUBLIC BASETY - 15 TO PICATE TO 2-16 Discretely conduct—Duffned	ALICLE TABLE AND COLUMN COCK.  TOTALE SINGH COCK.
Age every legal of dubbing	Palm Bar. Title Str.				The American Source of Cookies of	Tampa. Florida. Code of Codinneses >> - CODE OF COMPANSES >> RATCLE II. OFFERSES >> RATCLE II. IVI CR. PARE SALINIA >>> SEC. 1445 Solulation Regulation	Albany Georgia, Code of Communication of	Conset Consequence as DART in a second consequence as DART in a consequ					
g and Vagorosy (analysis professional)	EMIL IN COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	PAGNETROLINESS  PART OF THE			St. signation Planta, Code of Codesian Code of Computer St. S. Codesian Code of Codesian Cod	Tampa, Florida, Code ol. Ordinances ass. CODE OF CODILLAGOS ass. Chapter 14. Parks, AND REGREATION as AND TELL M. GENERAL asset 15-9. Lolleding.	9 4		Allumin Sessoin Code of Commonwealth Code of Commonwealth Code of Code	Afferta Georgia Code of Conference and Afferta Georgia Code of Company of Com	Allanta Goorgia, Code of Control	60545 TARES DARKE EARTY-COOK THE STRUKES SAFETY-CONTROL TO THE STRUKES SAFETY-CONTROL TO THE STRUKES SAFETY	AUTH TAR FEMENC COUNTY CODE TITLE 2 PUBLIC SACETY COMMITTEE TO THE COMMITT
Busher .	¥						Albani, Georgia, Coda of Georgia, Coda of Georgia, Local Coda of Georgia, Local Coda of Georgia, Coda of C	Element Christ Court, Greening Court of			30	Annus Trace works Cocult. Coc. Intl. 2 Full Carety Talfin Disorderly conduct—Defined	ANOUNTABLESMOND COLUMN COOK TIME 3 PURIOR SAFETY. Chapter 7 OFFENIES — See 3-3-4. Z.M. Falter in day in offeni
	•		Strength Physics Deals at Octobers and NAME 1. THE COOK as Cheefer Mr. COOK as Cheefer Mr. DATE R. THAN EST as Se- March R. L. Than EST as Se- March R. Than EST as Se- March R. Than EST as March From careful code in an encoded in land.	Sanada, Perida, Code of Ordinances >> PARTI = THE CODE >> Chaffer 34 - TRALLERS, TENIS, ETC, >> ARTICLE = THALERS >> CO		Tampa, Florida, Code of Codinances > CODE OF PRIVATES > CODE OF PRIVATES > CODE OF PRIVATES > CODE OF ACTIVITIES > Sec. 16-39. Steeping, camping, or lodging,			Allenta. Greenia. Cocie cui Orinnance se se fanti e 10000 Orinnance se se fanti e 10000 Orinnance se se camenta 1110- Orinnance s				
ment plant plant	=						Alterni Goode of Colore of					CODE, TILE 1 GENERAL COURTING TE ABTULE COURTING TE ABTULE Camping, etc., on banks,	
Miles and Vanich Registricing	THE BY CASE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SEPARATION, ESS. 16 CAMPING CAMPING		Semesta, Davino, Cole at Color son to Addit a Time CODE so Coulett to Backsig AMO, WAITERWAY To Addition, La Modified to rose of the Color and additional problems secret in detained to texts.			Tampa, Florida, Code of Ordinances of Section 18 PARKS AND RECREATION >> ACTURED AND ACT		Const. Commission Commission Commission Const. Const. Commission C	Albitin Georgia Colo al Desconera de Partir a COOT SE COSTINUEZCE—GENTRAL GEORGIA DE CONTROL SENDE AND SECRETARIA DE PARTIE III — SENDE MARIE DE DIGISSA L. GENERALLE DE SENTE III — SENDE MARIE DE BONTON L. GENERALLE DE SENTETTOR DE LA CONTROL DE SENTETTOR DE	Administration Code of Communication Code of Communication Code of Communication Code of Code	Allers General Code of Concession as a part 1 code of Concession as a part 1 code of C	CODE THE LIGHTS AND COUNTY A CODE THE LIGHTS AND COUNTY AND LIGHT CONTY OF THE LIGHT CONT	ACCUSTA RECOMMENT OCCUPATOR OCCUPATO
Steeping, Camping, Lying and I	3.		Sarakola, Fordes, Code of Ordinances >> PART if "THE CODE >> C	Sameola Figura Code of Ordinances >> PART 1 - 114 CODE >> CERSIGH 34 - TRAILERS, TENTS ETC, >> ARTCH ETC >> A	D. Anaminion Fronts, Code of Codesate September 1990 (Codesate September 1990) (Codesate Septemb		Albaris, Goode of Section 11 and 12 a		Administration Colonial Coloni				
	CHAPTER SON STATE OF CHRONSES THE TOTAL STATE OF T	BUB I EKUNSKESS	Sensoria Photols, Code of Confinences, so PART E, THE CODE so Constant So. ARTICL RO WATERWAYS so ARTICL LAN GRADERA, TONE, TO-DI Colorina concellences, fremished sensorial or described areas.			Tames, Florida, Code of Ordinances, >= CODE, OF ORDINANCES >= CASER IS OF CONTREE >= CASER IS SECURITY							
open day opped of Business	×		Sameda, Porda, Codo ol Ordinacea 2-2 PART IITHE CODE 2-2 Absters 31. TABLERS, TENTS, ETC, 2-2 ARTICLY LICOTORS OUT OF		B. Antonico, Periola, Code et Dietascoa o parte el code de Dietascoa o parte el code de Code d	Tampa. Florida. Code of Ordinances > CODE OF OFFICE II.  OFFICE SEA ANTICLE II.  S. Estanda in we can the right but.	Alterna, Goorina, Coda ed Collegenera, 19 Est. 1, a CODA CONTRACTOR SEALO POPER SEALO POPE		Alteris Georgia, Colon al Colomonia e a DALT I, GONG ST. CHILDRANGE — ADDITOR ST. CHILDRANGE — ADDITOR MARCIL LEGACIO, BENGARIO 2. ARTIDOL II. AN EDVINERA, s. Sec. 100-12 Libra, composure mixtone, enn al guida, afteria,				
	45 E	12 m	1		The second secon	1		3	1	Vol.		10	

			Susping, Camping Lying and Sitting, and Vahida Heartrickins	ing, and Vahida Hastrictions			Collecting and Vagnericy	(Vagrancy	Steal	Pegging	Food Shuring:
	Manage space is Restrict			Manginery in particular public phines	an participation			Callering Carling In pertinder public present	Regging to positio places oby:	Ropping in posterious putals:	From Dearing a Symbols on Ju- particular public planes (La bares)
New Cay	A	一年 一年	7	40	3	-		11	10	199	O.
1	1	Commence of the Control of Contro	finances George Cost of Octaves as PART 1 - COST Control of Cost of Cost MSSELAMBOR PROVIDED SARTICE L IN OPPERAL SS Sec. 15-3, - Camping.				Brunsvick, Georgie, Code of Consession States and Consession of Trendent States and Consession of Trendent States and Consession of Trendent		PART CONTROL OF THE STAND OF TH		
							Brunswick, Georgie, Code of Control of the Control				
8			Colomas, General, Coloris, Col			Collision Course Cols of Collision C	Columbia Georgia, Code of Columbia Georgia Park II - ODE ODE OFFICE S A COLUMBIA GEORGIA DE COLUMBIA DE COLUMBIA GEORGIA DE COLUMBIA DE COLUMBIA GEORGIA DE COLUMBIA DE COLUMBIA GEORGIA DE COLUMBIA DE COLUMB				
1						Element & Chemilia, Cobh of Christown as DMIDION I. COCON OF GENERAL COCON OF GENERAL COCON OF CHRISTIN I. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN I. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN II. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN III. S. COCON OF CHRISTIN II. S. COCO		Strannah, Georgia, Code of Ordinaren 22 DVISIONI - CODE OF GENERAL DRIVANTES - P. Int a DIE SERVICES 22 PCHAPTER 4 - PARE AND PAYCHOLNE 2256-6-44002, Hunr of DBIRTINGS - CONTROLLED OF DBIRTINGS - CONTRO	Senamnh, Georgia, Code of Ordinances >> Division i CODE OF SERREAL ORDINANCES >> EART 9- FERENCES >> EART 9- PERCONN CONCINT >> Sen 1001, Benefing		

Feed Sharing	Market police places in a	2													CHAPTER 10: PARKS AND PURJUE ELECTE TO TRAIN
P	Begging is perticular public. piecas	g							REASED ORDINANCES OF PROMERLY IN THE COMMENT OF THE CHARLES AND THE CHARLES AN		Mes Count, brond, Code of Distinction to Tife 12, \$TREETS, BICKWASS AND, PARIS, FACE 2, 42.50.	Definition of a Maniguia Code. COMPUTE 22. STREETS, SECUNDAS, AND DEBUG. GROUNDS, SETTLE, V. SOLICITUME 21. AND SETTLE VI. STREETS, See, 77.153. ENGRIPH 2. AND SETTLE VI. STREETS, See, 77.153. IN SECUNDAS, MANIGUE 24. SHOW, SAND IN SECUNDAS, MANIGUE 24. SHOW, SAND IN SECUNDAS, SAND	SIDEWARKS AND PUBLIC SIDEWARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: ARTICLE VII. SOLICITING FUNDS IN CITY STREETS - Sec. 27-150 STREETS COLOTA TON	CHAPTER 27.8 TREETS. SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS. ARTICLE VII. SOCICITING PUNDS IN CITY STREETS See, 27-151.	
·香	Degging in pathic places 19-	•	Statustern Georgie, Code of Commerce of Code o	Silvinistro Cecurio Code de Silvinistro Georgio Code de Composito Code de Composito Code de Co											
Lithering and Vegrency	Latering Leafing in particular public phone	Swentah, Garola, Code of Ordenteeses > Divisional Code of Ordentee		Statesbero Georgia, Code of Phrinten Shares COC COC COC COC COC COC COC COC COC CO	Statesbero, Georgia, Code of Contractors of PAUT 1 CODE OF CONTRACTORS AND CON	Silvinetoro, Georgio Code of Coffinence in Supplies (1997) O'CONTRACTO IN COMMUNICATION OFFICIAL AND CONTRACTOR IN CONTRACTOR FROM PROPERTY IN CONTRACTOR FROM PROPERTY OF OFFICIAL PROPERTY			REVISED ORDINANCES OF CONTINUES						
a pierwist.		v		Sinkeboro, Georgia, Code of Contraction Code of Contraction Code of Co			Phys. Meetrs (Corp.) (200).  Original as Channel 1.  OFFINE E AUT.  METRICAL SHIPPERS.  **APTROL FOURTHINGS.  See, 17-101, Generally.	Whether Committee of Control C							
							Open Accounts   Comparis   Code								
	der public plotes	3													
othig, and Vehicle Restrictions	Basping in partie	Day.							REVISED ORDINANCES OF  HINNING IN 1900 - Emers 20  Research Child Parts and  Recention Children and  Recention Children Andre 1,  Nav of Discher Back Release  Benton and Control Back Release  and receils	REVISED ORDINANCES OF LYNCH WAS A COMMON TO CO	Maul Courty, Havaii, Code of Control of the State of Courty of the State of Court of the State of Court	CHAPTER 20: DARKS AND SCHAPTER 20: DARKS AND BC-REATH = See . DAR RULES GENERALLY RULES GENERALLY	GEORGE AND SON CONTROL		
Statelog, Compling, Lying and So												CHAPTER 27: STREETS. STREATS AND USING STREATS AND USING SARCENS. ARTICLE. In SARCENS. ARTICLE. In SENERAL—SEC. 27:1. Obstruction stress, allows or sidowalk, caute consistenting			
		3													
	Special opposite funders						Silone Muntain, Carray, Code at Optiminare vi PNN 1 + 1000C OPTIMINATES v. COMMUNICATION OPTIMINATES VI PNN 1 + 1000C MECEL LARGOLI PROVINCINS V. M. M. C. L. I. N. BERRINA, 2564 L. T. S. Sterens in police places, an private premium.								
	1			TA Innésites			1	-			Marchania	1			\$ \$ \$

Freed Shatting Freed Street, principle in particular public (burner) (b.)	Devember, IA Municipal Code, 18 Constitution of the Constitution o											Indiamachis - Metion Counth,  - Marine Cele De concessor  - Marine E - Elegan Hat The Act  - WELFARE > Chantus SI  - Marine E - Chantus SI  - Marine E - Marine SI  - Marine SI  - Marine E - Marine SI  - Marine SI  - Marine E - Marine SI  - Marine E - Marine SI  - Marine			
David Targette in partitions public passes	9							BUSINESS UCENSES AND ROOM MIGHT ROUTION WITH PEONE LICENSES — SEC. 5.52.130 GENERAL RESTRICTIONS		Everyon Illinois Code of Difference of Difference of Cherca Conference of Cherca Conference of Cherca Cherca Conference of Cherca					South Band, Indana, Code of Oriences - a gradual Left VI Left Code of
-chi sevent (Schol.) Vi pringing.	2								Sezion 8-4025, Agrossico pura proposito 8-4 Sezion 8-4025, Agrossico pura proposito 8-4025, Agrossico pura proposito 8-4025, Agrossico pura profine.			Indianacsia - Marion County,  TITE   Corp. 10  SAFETY 2- SCHOOL 407  SAFETY 2- SCHOOL 407  SAFETY 2- SCHOOL 407  SAFETY 2- SCHOOL 407  ACTION L. N. OKEN RW 22  407-102. Panhandina	Indianapolis – Marion Ceanth.  1771. £ 1. A. C.		South Boad Indiama. Codo of Control of Contr
Litering and Vagining  Controlling Larving in particular public prices	Ti.		Den Messer, hern Cohe of Coldin or AMANGERA, Coldin or Collision To. Collision of Collision To. Collision of Collision of Collision March Collision of Collision Collision of Collision of Collision of Collision To M. Lebenson on March Transfer.	Set Moore, Jimin, Code of Cofficience vo. 140/1872, A. Cofficience vo. 140/1872, A. Cofficience vo. 140/1872, A. Set LANGON, PROPORTION ACADEMY TORS, E. PARTONION ACADEMY TORS, E. PARTONION TORS, AND TORS, AND	Note ID Cay Dode - Ten 1  Print Rough Car - Covering 1  GENERAL, OF DISORDERLY  CONDUCT	Boise, ID City Code - Tille 9.  Diff Therity - The STREET OBSTRUCTIONS - Section 9-10-05 LOAFING:  LOTER WAS		EXCAVATIONS, STREET ABUTHENTS AND PUBLIC General Use of Cometory Leftering		Continue Mona Code of Colored				Juliusanulle IN Code of Color TITE FOR Code Color Code of the Part of A Villa Part andor variatemalier lacillates	South Earth Indiana, Code of Control of Cont
telering as	Devemport, M. Municipial Codo.  Ann. Viti. Fatt. — Crear of Business of State of Sta		Dee Moines, Jone, Codo of Ordinates, s-, MANGDAL, CODE, s-, CANAGES AND OFFICES AND AND CONTRACT SPONYELY AND CONTRACT SPONYELY S		Bose ID City Code - Title 9.							Indianasolis Akiron Countx, and Colonia Akiron Countx, and and a Scheller Action of All and All and a Scheller Action of All and All a			
	Tree 110 ET CW/VIII N. P. III. P. P. C.	Devenpent, IA Municipal Code, The THE Comments of the Comments of the Code of			Paise D Ch Cole - Title 9.  D Mb Propert - Clause 5.10  \$116.1 Only RACIONS - Annow 9.10.2 Public P LACES  CAMPRO N.									Accessional N Code of Accession A Code of A Code of Accession A Code of A Code of Accession A Code of Accession A Code of A Co	
- Indiana	B				Person Controls 17th 9 27 PERSON CONTROLS 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th										South Bend Indiana, Code of Differences — Silved Letters 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
thing, and Volkies Materialina	The 11 TEST COMMAN AND DEST COMMAN STATE COMMAN EAST COMMAN TO THE COMMEN EAST COMMAN TO THE COMMEN EAST COMMAN TO THE COMMEN EAST COMMAN TO THE COMMENT EAST COMMENT TO THE COMMENT EAST COMMENT TO THE COMMENT TO THE COMM		Des Moires, kww. Code of Ordinatores >> MAN(SPA), CODE => Chrote 34.19 Amed AMD RICEBATION >> AMD ATTACH N. 1744 (TEE 2005 74.01%). Commont use of gates by second		bote DCn Cost - The S. Cost - State S. I. Cost - Cost - Cost - S. I. Cost - Cost - Cost - S. I. Cost - Cost	Boise, ID City Code - Trile 13.  19.10. B					Eborninston, Indiana, Code of No. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18				South Bend, Indiana, Code of Centroen No. 2, Poly Institution of The First Ann Moort Tree Mariotte S. and S. Daniel Mariotte S. and S. Daniel Mariotte S. and S. Danielon
Shaping Camping 13/ng and 6					Brite & Gt. Cote. Trite & STREE Printer. Public STREET CONTRACTIONS. AND ALTON PUBLIC PLACES. GAMPRO N.		Obs. of Name Palls. This 6 - Public (others and Property - Chapter I.) Use of Public Edmontin - Sec. 2.								Committee being Code of Committee Code of Code
	PARKE Section 12.72 CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PARKES Section 12.72 CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PARKES Section 12.72 0.09 Misuse of park property				PW B CN CAC TITLE FW BILLING S CONTROL GANDAGE DEORDERLY CONDUCT				RADDESSE OCCUPATIONS AND CONDUCE RESIDENT CHARTER AS RESIDENT BUTHER TARRESSE GARLE SERVICE GARLE SE	Evanston Efinis, Code of Ordinances 20 TILE E - FLAI THENG SAMETHER OF CONTROL HOLD SAMETHER OF SAME		Editoracolis - Marion Courth.  Territori - Societa Commune WELPER - Societa Commune WELPER - Societa Silver META			<b>PP</b> 107 107
open date spejel of Nusberg	3.				el el .				€ 8						
	45 a		W Deathers				O section	1	e comp	Į				and a	1

Fred Shering (red Employed) (Specific professional promotes)	21		1	Covington, KY Code of Covington TITLE ACCORDING TO CHARLES AND SECRETAIN SEQUENCES.  94.12. PERMITS REQUIRES.										
	LEWRENCE KA CIPICOGE - CHAPTER KALL PUBLIC OFFENSES - ARTICLE 4_ OFFENSES - ARTICLE 4_ AND GOOD OFFER - Ferming 418 AGG RESSIFE PANHANDLING			Covington, KY Code of Offices - ChAPTER 131: OFFERSES AGAINST. PROPERTY - Section 131.16 PEODLING; BEGGING,	Controller, NY Code of Orderson, TITLE XII ORNERS, CONTROLLE, CHAPTER, TO OFFINESS ACREAT PUBLIC PERSELL 12,09 PARMICH PERSELL		Government Code - Tille VIII. 132: OFFERSES ACAINST PUBLIC PERGES - \$ 132.03 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.			Actional Localization Colon of	PerroChemen Lencines Colo al Dolestown w RAFT & GOOG STANDARD MA LONGERS AND	May Scheme, Leubinea, Code, at Commons, a Pad II e. CODE, a r. Chapter, de. Celebrich, CODE, a r. SOTICIE, M. CEPELSER, D. SETTER, T. R. C. Side, G. GURBALX v. P. CONSTON, a. PERSE AND ORDER V. C. C. S. C. S. 4.11. Assentation partentilling	Nov. Chemical Legislation Cocke. Cockerson v. 2011 C. CODE 2. Chemical C. OFFENSES. 2. Chemical C. OFFENSES. AFFECTION TO THE PUBLIC. GENERALLY SCHOOL CONTROL PRACE AND COPPER. 2017 C. CONTROL 213. Aggression solicitation.	Contract Linearin Code 2 Codestructure 100 ACT 100 CODE MINISTRUCTURE 2 MINISTRUCTURE 2 MINISTRUCTURE 2 MINISTRUCTURE 3 MINIST
The second control of the second	Lewrence, KA Cliv Code - CHAPTER XIV, PUBLIC OFFENSES - ARTICLE 4, OFFENSES - ARTICLE 4, TIP RELIGIOUS - ARTICLE 4, ALB AGGRESSIVE PANHANDING.		Wiehle Kanus, Code of SAFETY AND MORALS >> CHETY AND MORALS >> CHETY E S. E. LOTTERN Sec. 548,040, Begaing.			Lechelon-English County, Lechelon-County, Cook of Ord National Cook of Corol National Cook								
or of tagents   Language and of persons	A CALLED ON THE STATE OF THE ST	Two XACH, Co. Charles 102 Part mid Rects	Witchia Kansas, Code of Sakery Milk. SARETY SAN WARALS SAVINGER SALE OF SAVINGER SAV						Parish, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances >> Title (12 - TRESPASS >> PARTY (1). TRESPASS >> PARTY (1). TRESPASS >> PARTY (1).		Very Chem. Localists - Cold. of Contracts to FAMT 1, COOK TO CHEMICAL - LOCAL - LOCAL TO CHEMICAL - LOCAL - LOCAL CALL COLD TO A MITTING IL. A. LOCAL - COLD			Oderance Learner Cook,
Colonia de la Co	2		Within Kanasa, Code of Anterior and Anterior											
	¥.	Factorial Code - Ariely V.  Statistical Code - Ariely V.  more Ariely Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill Fi	Witches, Roman Corie of Optionson 3-1 The Mail TRAETES AND THE SIA TRAETES AND THE SIA MACHEE THE TENES AND							Leftweite Louisans Ocea of Sections in 2004 of				Stresson to seeing Cole of Christon Cole of Cole of Christon Cole of Cole of Christon Cole of Christon Cole of Christon Cole of Cole of Christon Cole of Cole of Christon Cole of Christon Christon Cole of Christon Christon Christon Cole of Christon
west special	#									Lidewile, Louisina Octo of December 1, 2020; Specimen as PART 1, 2020; Specimen 1, 2	Heav Operat. Lesisions. Code of Colimans. Code of Colimans. To PARR Les COM.  2. Charlet ID - Rebot My. GIT PARR Les A. MITTER. W., GIT PARR Les Sac. Altrice II. W., COI D'ARREST COLONIO.  Problèmen of certain activilies.	Wire Orleans, Lemblace, Code, of Commerce, as Part 11, CODE 12, Charles, C.CODE 12, ACTIVILE VI. OFFENSES, 22, ACTIVILE VI. OFFENSES, 23, ACTIVILE VI. OFFENSES, 24, ACTIVILE VI. ACTIVILE CONTRACT CONTROL 12, ACTIVILE CONTROL 12, ACTIVILE CONTROL 13, ACTIVILE CO		
eding and Vahica Resolutions	Lawrence, KA City Code - CHAPTER SAXIN PUBLIC OFFERES - ARTICLE 4.  COFFERES - ARTICLE 4.  AND GOOD CHITTER - SAMINIC ATTALLEGAL CAMPINIC		Wichin Kanes, Code of Colones St. Tile - EASIN ARPORTS AND PUBLC PROPERTY s. PLATER 90 PARK RULES AND SEGULATIONS SEGULATIONS SEGULATIONS CONTRIBUTIONS SEGULATIONS SEGULATION	Covington, KY Code of Ordinances - Title IX General Readullions - CHAPTER 94; PARK, AND RECERTATION - A. X. CANDENG PEQUENTED EXCEPTIONS.							New October Assistance Collection	Sea Clear. Luteline Cott et Control Co		Chimment, Longuan, Cohe J. Chimment, Johnson, S. Add II, COSE CONTRACTOR IN CONTROL SERVING TO PROSE SERVING TO PROSE SERVING TO PROSE SERVING TO PROSE SERVING TO SERVING SERVING SERVING TO SERVING SER
Sheeping Camples, Lying and S			Wichita Kanuta Code of Lances and SAPETT AND MORALS >> CHARTER 5.2 CAMPING ON US. P. PROPERTY WITH SURFACE AND S											
	Lawence, KA Chy Code - ChAPTER XXI, Drulle, OFFRISES - ARTOLE 4, OFFRISES - ARTOLE 4, AND SOON OFFRE 8, Fortun 14, ATTALEGAL CAMPING	on the American V. Commercan and American Sep. 54-130. Sep. 1991. The first relative to the commercant of the commercant	-	Covington KY Code of Officines — CHAPTER 131: OFFENSES AGAINST SPECTRET STEEPING IN VACANT STEEPING IN VACANT STRUCTURES		Leathoffend Brettle Courts, Seminich, Code at Oxfortunces as Croster 14. OXFORTISE AND MICELLA-MICOS DROCKINDAS. vs See, 1442. 7 Petts.					Sint Others Leaders Code of Codemons or SART LOCK.  String Code of Cod			Chemistra Loya, of Colonian Loya, of Colonian Loya, of Colonian Colonia Colo
Simple plate of rest	x						Government Code - Tifle VIII 132: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE - 8 132.03 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.			21				
	B 12	XX Topics	and the same of th			TY Lineague	1	1		1	11/8			

Food Sharing Food Strong Colleges (co.	c					8 Food Service Facilities -	Darin Kara								
Parjoing Toolong in particular putting	Promote Linning, Color of Colo	Apple 18 At Month of Education			City of Worcester Revised  Sec. 16 Agareseive Beading.  Soleding and Panhandling	47 SOLGTING AND	A Annual Section of the Land Description of the Land					Chr of Benger, MF - Chapter 251, 2020/04/55 - 1,2515. Unespecially solicitation.	Gity of Portland Ordinancys. Chabler 17 Offenses. The	Dottoli, Michiean, Code of Ordensors - Parill II, CITY CODE - Charter 31 - Warther To >> Sep. 311,123 - Destina of Sep. 31	Chinic Marigine Code (C. Chinical Marigine) Code (C. Chinica
Per distance of production of the second college.	4								Frederick Marking, Code of Overnances >> PART I - THE CODE >> Chapter 15.						
ing and Vapramer  Transversor Leading Inspermitting	2	Chr of Bessen Meetin Cole. Ch. 19 meeting. Frankling and Berning. 16-12 Life of S. Section 16-12. STREETS. Section 16-12. Lottering.	Fell Rev. Manathments.  Persent Gode of Collamoners.  2047 E. Berlysele.  20470 MARCES or Coses.  E. MANGO MARCES or Coses.  MANGO MARCES or Coses.	Fall River, Messachusente, R. vin di Cod in Vordin eus. PARTII - REVISEO. On MAX. M. PARTII - REVISEO. M. PARTII - MENTIL				Code of Yapan of Editors - Title 12 Street, Schooling and Bride, Places - Chapter (2.20 Bride, Park Breaddings - Editor (2.2002) Merca of Operation. Personia Probilling After Heart	Frederick Mandand, Code of Ordinances, 22 PARTI II - THE CODE 22 - Chandre B. PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY 22 ARTICLE III. OPERATION OF PARKS 22 Sec. 6-7, Hours.				Schraf Pathent Gefrances. Cooker, II. Parks. Bertreathen and Public Beliches and Graunts. Sec. 16.18 Lobaring parks.	Cortos, Verisina, Code ed Oritissers – Par III - (ITV COCE – » Chates fil. – ARTIGLE AND RICCESANDE » – ARTIGLE II. – IN GERGES – » – Sear de Lind Marting, des "nichte zu Marting, des "nichte zu Marting, des "nichte zu	
(uitering as						Baltimore City Code - SUBITLE LOTTENCE CENERAL			Ereterick, Mandand, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE, CODE >> Chapter 15 OF H. WEE - MY 21 WAY OF 15 O			Con al Record Mc Chatcher 174, LOTESTIC - 5 1741, Protection	City of Portland Ordenances - Chapter IT Offenses.	Detroit Michigan, Code of Ordinances >> Part II - CITY CODE >> Chooler & B- COME >> Chooler & B- COME >> CHOOLE >> C	
			For Peter Associations A. Peter School Companies and Peter I. SPECIFED.  PROFILE J. SPECIFED.  PROFINED. S. PARTICLE J. S. PROFINED. TO LINEAR TO THE PETER SCHOOL SPECIFED STATES STATE							Augustin Maine, Code of Control of Code of Cod	Colombia Maint Code of Colombia II and Colombi		City of Poolland Ordinances. Chapter 28 Treffic and Motor. In the Autor of Pools of the Control	Datroit, Michiean, Cooke of Dodrineres, Pabrilla, Cally COCE = S. Chaister, M. WORL HOMES AND THE IESS = S. ANTE: E. HOW IEST IRM IES CAMPES >= DAVISION 2 ICENSE: S. S. S. 34-33 Resulted.	
m policie phones	8	Permits - 16-16 Public Permits - 16-16 Public Permits - 16-19 Public of Public Grounds.				So strikely beginned to a suffittive of some solutions of		Streets, Sictovales and Public Streets, Sidovale Lee Requisitors - Sidovale Lee Requisitors - Section 12,08,000 Permit Required to Oberand Required to Oberand Street of Street of Street of Street of Street of Street of St							
Hing, wid Vehicle Hamblidson	₽		Pail Res. Assembletts.  Beat I Gost of Octomes >> DART I GRUIED.  CORDAMAGE >> CARREST >> CARDAMAGE >> CARREST >> CARDAMAGE >>> CARDAMAGE >>> CARDAMAGE >>> CARDAMAGE >>> CARDAMAGE >>>> CARDAMAGE >>>> CARDAMAGE >>>> CARDAMAGE >>>>>>> CARDAMAGE >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> CARDAMAGE >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>						Erederick, Manyland, Cocde of Oxfanances 22 PARTI I - THE COODE 22 CHARGE 6 - PARKE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY 22 ARTICLE II. OPERATION OF ARTICLE II. OPERATION OF CARRES 22 CHARGE 22			PUBLIC PARKS - § 231-6.			
Susping, Campling, Lying sout 6	*									Auguste Maine Code of Organism School Code of Control Code of					
	5	Secret Booken Memorinal Consumers of Management of Parameter Secretaria (1982) Consumers of Public Grounds.													
Standard States of States	2	or of													
	5	1	an earlier		SS. Reproduc	MD Baltimer		į.	E Passer	Si select		5	ž į	a a	

Feed Sharing														
Bagging	photo Di	Explanate Christian Confidence Christian (Calenator Confidence Christian Christian Christian Christian (Calenator Christian Ch			Pooles Mchien, Code of Ordinanses 2- Chapter 86 of Ordinanses 2- Chapter 86 of Chapter 85 of Chapter	Memorphic Memorphic Code of Orienteen vs. Tife 15. PETERSEE, AND CILLARGO, 2 vs. CARTTER MA. AN GOUGHAL 2 vs. Station 2005, 66. Agreemble Addressing		21. Pad. Memorica. Code of Originates and Pade Tag. Company and Pade Tag. Carrier Code of Carr			SI. Louis, Missouri, Code of Control of the Control of			Billion Mexico, Code of Defension and Code of Comment of Code
									4					
Lobering and Vagrancy	The state of the s		Millimskop Cherlet Tombhing Chilemson Co. L. Michaele, Campite Cherlet (Collection of the Con- tract of the cash 144 (2002) PARCET, GROQUEDS AND PARCET, GROQUEDS AND A Campite Library of the Collection of the C	Mallaman of Charles I Terrorial (Kalamano Co.), Mahlaman (Kalamano Co.), Mahlamano Co.), Mahlamano Co., Mahlama	Penitse Michinan, Code of Odinancia > Chapter 50. Editor Anna Service of Serv			SI. Paul Menoscola Code of Odinacone so PARTI II. COSTANTO CODE = Trip. CTT MANAGER FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CONT	Si. Paul. Minnesola. Code of Ordinances > P. PART II. Configuration of Configuration		SI, Leuis Mrssouti, Code of Christopher Carlot Activities and Confession of Christopher Ch	Richardson Code of Colonial Colonials of Colonial Code of Colonial Code of Colonial Code of Co		
East-Ing.	2 2							St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II. LEGISLATINE GODE >> Trile XXVIII - MSCELLANEOUS Corrain Missallaneous Corrain Missallaneous Leftering after midminhi, etc.		Definition of March 1 Cooks OFFINIS AND SERVICE A COFFINES AGAINST PUBLIC FEACE 25 See, 50-181, Lottoma.	SI. Louit. Missouni. Code of Till 1 = 18 H. PEACE. MORALIS AND. WEIFARE > PONSION IV. FINAL 2 AND FINAL PEACE > STORIES TO FINAL LOTENIS > 15.48.010 - PRONIES STORIES	Olderen vo. GOD OF Olderen vo. GOD OF OFFINES AND APPERS AND APPERS I M. STANDARS APPERS I M. STANDARS See J. J. L. M. S. SOMORE.		Billiams, Maniera, Coop of Christopes, 2017; SOCE 23- Christopes, 2017; SOCK 23- 22-ARTICLE, ELDOL. LOTTERMS, PROMISOR. LOTTERMS, PROMISOR. MODITION 25-26-15-701.
						CODE >> CHAIR CODE >> CHAPTER 478 PARKINES, STOPPING AND STANDING >> ARTICLE I TRICK TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TRICK TOTAL TO	Ordinanes » Tifle 12. Ordinanes » Tifle 12. Ordinanes » Charter ett MAINTENANCE CODE » » ANTICLE 1. «GENERALI Y » » Section 2446 32 mmeerint hunsting problibilet «verenficie	Si, Paul Mirnescia, Code of Ordinances >> PART II. 144 ATTE PARANGS >> Chapter 187. III. 14 The Territory of the Con- traction of the Con- prohibited in certain phaces.				Bikeri, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> - CODE OF DETANACES >> CODE OF STANDING STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.3-11. Parking Imp Emit generally.		
	an jackes yieles				Proving Mechanic Code of Commerces 20, MIMIEPS, CODE 20, COMERCE 30, OCTOBER 20, MO COTTER 20, M. P. LAGES 20, COTTER 20, M. P. LAGES 20, COTTER 20, C. P. LESSES 20, COTTER 20, C. P. LESSES 20, COTTER 20, C. P. LESSES 20, CONTRACTOR 20, CONTRACTOR 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,			Control Section 11 Sec		CHIEFLE CALL MARTINE CONTROL C		Biltoni, Mississippii, Code of Cognitingers as - CODE OF CONTRACTS as - CODE OF CONTRACTS AND OF CONTRACTS A	Blen Mestsinni, Code of Ordinares - CODE OF OFFICIER AND FIDEWALK >> ARTICLE L IN GENERAL >> Sec. 1749 Costuding	
ring, and Vehicle Restrictions	Outed in England	Addition of Chairs (Teasing) (Colomboo Co.), Michalan, Carlon Co. Michalan, Carlon Carlon Co. Michalan, Carlon Carlon Co. Michalan, Co. County marks and Ital Tolkes.	Editionacco Co., Michigan.  Complex Agents 10  Part 10  P			Ordinates 2-5-PARK AND Ordinates 2-5-PARK AND ORDINATES 2-5-Chapter 4- BOATHOS 2-6-PART OLE 10,1- BOATHOS 3-PART OLE 10,1-		SI. Paul. Winnessia. Codin of Odinances > P. PART. I. F. CHRISTON S. Chanter 157 PARKING > Chanter 157 PART SERVICE & PARTIES SERVIC						
Sweppig, Camping, Lying snd 3						More scriptures and Control of Co				Sanna Ch. Money. Code of Coffmens. S. 24 MT 1. CODE OF COMPANIES. 2. COM				
	K													
	A Sentence of Sentence													
	page City	1			1			Î Î		9	1	1		3

Food Swings  Took Darwing Disputals a m  Swindson and persons a m  Took Darwing Disputal a m  Took Darwing Disputal a m  Don't Disputal  Don't				
No. 10 Year State of the Control of	COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE COUNT	Count Feet, With Dates, Coop.  Section 2018  AND MOTOR PRINCIPAL AS A SECTION OF SECTION	Cercuit best throughs, Cot- ci (Cottones as TITLE). A SURPLEA CONT - CHETTLE AS SURPLEA CONTACT & SURPLEA CONTACT & A SULES AND SECULATION. FOR PORTER 2- SEC. 5-13. CONTACT PORTER 2-13. Best Sules S	Aboute Ch. M.Ch. Cob Shake S. P. P. E. R. Sh. 2000 (1875). A HER. M. P. Sh. 2000 (1875). A HER. M. P. Sh. 2000 (1875). A HER. M. P. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh. Sh
of the second district in the second of the	SASTER AND COMMENT COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF	reit ist die des Glimm 2000 mars sections 2000 mars sections		
top and Vogermy  The state of t	Same tem Comba Const.  Second Establish  Second	Lescel, NS. Cot. Coce. Content. Total Statement, Cot. Total Statem	Optimizes a Pairtial, Code of Optimizes a Pairtial, Code optimizes a Pairtial, Co	SECURITION CONTROL OF THE SECURITIES CONTROL
Covering  Coveri			p-	
Billica Motion Code of			Mandanue, 191 Goos d. CollenesceTTL-201, 4540.	MATRIX SECURITY OF THE SECURIT
Percent Bern Cooks Cooks  Construction Cooks  Percent Bern Cooks	, di meson	Control Low, Ison Dakes, Cook  Gooden as Martin effective to Cook  COOK STATE AS A COOK  MINISTER AS A COOK  DESCRIPTION OF THE AS A COOK  DESCRIPTION OF THE AS A COOK  MINISTER AS A COOK  DESCRIPTION OF THE AS A COOK  MINISTER AS A COOK  MINISTE	Coccol the throughing Colored Coccol the throughing Colored Co	AND
ting, and Vehicle Restriction		Chemistry Company Comp	Heardway M. Dels of a	SECONDA CANADA C
Asserting Company, (April per 8 m)  Asserting high Company, (April per 8 m)  Particle Company, Company,			Score than timestim. Gois Retails, Good 20 countries, Retails, Good 20 countries, Reta	
The state of the s	Delege Num Creifes, Code of Colleges of Co		Mentchester, her Code of	Allerite City, NL City Code.  Allerite City City City Code.  Allerite City City City City City City City City
About the Coulon Code of Code				Allanis Cov. NJ Civ. Cov. Cov. Cov. Cov. Cov. Cov. Cov. Co
5 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 6

Freed Sharing	Found Shaddon (1) public to its perfective public pleases file forms.	4						Las Vanas. Narodo, Code ol Ordinariose y Tife 13. STREETS SIDEVIALS AND IN F. F. C.	Las Venas Nevada, Code of Code							
-	Stagging in personal public	ā	Memory N. Chr. Cine - TITLE XX. OFFERSES, MACHILAMERIZAR OFFERSES, MACHILAMERIZAR COMPATITO TO CONTROL	Charge I treates NJ Chy Code. Charges NJ PERCE AND GOOD ONDER - Arrival V. Thombron and Distribution and Distribution Act.		Shister the Colorid Officers Orbites II. Chantel, CODE 34 - USAN, SMETY IN PUBLIC PLACES.	Sania Fe NM Chy Code Cuth the XX His to GAFT V REGULATIONS 88.c. 20.2. 20.2.3 Regulations.	Las Yorker, Words, Code of Ordinances >> Title 10 - DUBLIC PEAGE, MORALS, AND WELFAGE, AND WELFAGE, SOUSION V. CHARLES STATE THE REAGE STATE OF T					Revo. Vevenela. Administritivo. Codo s. P. DART Z. ERENO. M. M. P. M. COOS. — The s. M. M. COOS. — The s. M. M. M. C. M. C. M. M. T. M.			
	Pegging in public places sity- sales	*	Heart, M.Car.Cox. TITLE AS PERVESS, Mercell AMEQUIS CHAPTER X DISORDERING CONDUCT. See, 202-150. Disorderly Conduct, Generally									Ontones 25 - COOL OF CONTANCES 25 - COUR OF COURTAINES 25 - COURTE IN CONTENSES 25 - COURTE IN CONTENSES 25 - COURTE IN CONTENSES 25 - COURTE IN Problement				
Complete and Vagnery	Lattering Lasting in perturba- patric places	Adiante City, M. City, Code - Chapter 22, BEACHES, BOARDWALK AND M. POWNT - AFFILE TO M. POWNT - AFFILE M. POWNT -	PERPER YOUR CALL HILL YOUR CHAPTER YOU RULE AND REGULATIONS FOR PARKS AND REGULATIONS FOR PARKS AND REGULATIONS FOR PARKS AND REGEATIONAL FOR PARKS AND REGEATIONAL FOR PARKS AND REGEATIONAL FOR PARKS AND REGEATIONAL FACILITIES.			Ahimmen Code Opposer CHAPTER 10 MC REVIE RESEATOR CALTURE 10 1-10 PARK OPERATING					Marth, Les Victor, Nameda Cross of Antoniones as Tiles 12. STREETE SCOVINGE AND TRIBLES AND SECTOR AND ASSESS OF COMMENT ASSESS OF SECTOR ATTORNS OF Sec. LES GOOD CAMBRIDE Prolifiched In City Carros Prolifiched II City Carros		Perch Kremin demonstration Colors of 2017 LERIO MARIORI COLOR CONTROL MARIORI COLOR CONTROL MARIORI COLOR CONTROL MARIORI COLOR CONTROL MARIORI COLOR COLOR MARIORI COLOR MARIORI COLOR MARIORI MARIORI COLOR MARIORI			CALAL BETAL MT Code - Chapter ON PARKS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES - Sec. 309-25,-Pours
e Supergraft	1000	¥										Shiuma, Mendia, Gode, II.  Quintenera, ve., GGGE, QE.  QUINTANCES ex-Construct 11.  GENERAL ex-Sec. Ust.  GENERAL ex-Sec. Ust.  Divisions sec.				
		=					Santa Fo. NM. City Code - CHAPTER, XXIB. STREETS, SCHAPLES, AND PUBLIC SCHAPLES, THE STREETS, SUBJECT THE STREETS, Sec. 324-12-Camping R Free Try Preserved.	Les Voges, Neveda, Code of PEACE, MORALIS AND PEACE, PEACE, PEACE PEACE, PEACE, PEACE, PEACE PEACE, PEACE				Palmina, Monata, Cole of, Commons 22 - CNSE OF, CORDANICES 22 Chapter 19 - CHESCHES 22 Set 184 SENERAL 22 Set 184 Problem on.				
	dar jedike placen	100		Chapter 193, PARKS AND Q CREATON AREA 7, Misuse of Appurenance	Charlet 257, STREETS AND SIDEMALKS - Aridle VI. Obstructions - Sec. 257, 44- Obstructions Providing					Confessors This 5 LPB. Confessors 1 This 5 LPB. WELEAREN Charles 3.08 ORDER 18 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		Partura, Nemala, Colta of Origination 25 - COSE DE SCHEMACES 35 - Chigher 11 - SCHEMBES 25 - Sen 18-1. Departure 27 - Sen 18-1. Problems 27-1	Remaining Administration Addition of Administration Remaining Control of Administration Control of Administration FEGGES See 0 42 (3) (2) FEGGES SEE	A STANDARD REV.2  CHILD FACE SETT AND  CHER ES ACCOUNT FOR EXPERIENCE  FRACE SES ACCOUNT FOR EXPERIENCE  FRA	Rano, Iverato, Administrativo, Cocko, es pergi 2, RENO, MINISTRA, CONS. THE SERVICE AND SERVICE AND SERVICE BALL. MORALS Service Servi	Christ British, NY Cooks - Changes at a girbter of a And Scientifications - - Arise L. Certerial Pleasances and Passances.
dring, and Vahicle Restrictions	opini il faritrisi		PRESENTE & RULES AND RECULATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECULATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL RECULATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.			CHARLES CONTROLLEY CHARLES AND IANES SEC. Prohibited Activities		Las Veras. Nevada, Code of Codinances >> Tifes 11.  Codinances >> Tifes 11.  VEHCLES AND TRAFFC >> A		CHESCHOLD STREET COOK OF THE CHESCHOLD STREET STREE			Renco, Necosido, Administrativo, Code a- poetita - Estro Mandratura, Code a- a- ille a presenta a presenta del apertor Acco Mandratura, Code a presenta a			
Shaping Compiles Lyndrand Si	ALC: FEE	2					Santa Fa, NM Cay Code - CHAPTER XXIII STREETS, SIDNAMUS AND PUBLIC ACE - I Short I'll Sing, 23-4, 12-4, comping R millston to-Chy Presenty									
	THE REAL PROPERTY.	*						Les Varas, Navada, Code of Perces, Nordan, Code of Perces, Nordan, San Director, Nordan, San Director, Nordan, San Director, And Perces, 10,74,000 GND San Garage Code of the San Director, Nordan, Sa	Las Vieras, Nevada, Code of Ordinance, sor Tile 11.a. VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC 2>	PEACE MARKET AND PEACE MARKET AND WELFARE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CALL THE TEACH MILITED CALL THE THE TEACH MILITED CALL THE TEACH MILIT						Toy a Bath, MY Core - Courter 200, Prices and Others OPEN 200, Charles - 20015, Shenting in Public Parks
	Mesping in public sty mide	7		Clit.of Treates NJ Clit. Code Chapter 20, PEACE AND GOOD SPORT - Article V. Benearing in Streets - 2015 Streets and Streets in Streets.								Painume, Newada, Code of Ordinances >> - CODE OF OPFENSES >> - Consult 1 OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-1.				
		5 1	j	, m	X X	Tree Advances	2	the contract		To Make Co		-	1			-

Food Sharing.	D											S. CHARTER S. C. CHARTER S. C. CHARTER S. C. CHARTER S. C. C. CHARTER S. C.						
Property in particular publications and pro-	100		Test Designation of the University Section of Schoolshop in Parks	New York City Administrative 10 to the Pro- Certain Kinds of Aganassive Section City	F. m. Carrier of the first of the first of the send requisitions.	Chapter 44, CONDUCT. Chapter 44, CONDUCT. Chapter 44, CONDUCT.		Concernati Dain, Code or Code or Code or Code or Code of Code or Code	FOLTA CHAN UNITED AND SERVICES CODE - ITLE IX. MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 559 - PARKS - § 559.01 Use of Parks	Columbus, Ohio, Code of Ordinances, 29 Title 23 - Calegory, Options Color Colo		Parties Charles Communication Control of Con			Otherms Co. Otherms Ed.  Corresponding Conf. 2015  G. T. Manyalda Conf. 2015  G. T. Taranga Conf. 2015  G. T. Taranga Conf. 2015  G. T. Taranga Conf. 2015  Redelium Solidium Editor.  Prefer imm. Solidium Editor.  Prefer imm. Solidium Editor.	Comment of the commen		Tidas Obietora. Cote of Ottomera va. TUAA COO. Ottomera va. TUAA COO. Ottomera va. TUAA COO. Ottomera va. TUAA COO. Ottomera va. TUAA REVEETER 1.1. COO. OTTO. O. O
day money deposit a fieldford		317, AGGRESSIVE DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPLE	Navy York City Aktninistrature Sec. 21-1111-Soletling of Contribution = P. b.					Spreament Otto Code at Determine the TULL IX. EDISTREAMENT TO COMPERED TO THE EDISTREAMENT TO COMPERED TO THE EDISTREAMENT TO COMPERED TO THE T						ONE - Business Regulation Generally - CHAPTER 757.				
Assistant (a Mineral Durater):	D.				City of Rochester, NY Code - Chapter 111, VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC - Article IV, Parking	1. P. In WRIGHT	79 F. RV. use of paths and walks; hours		CHAPTER SED PARKS . CHAPTER SED CHAPTER SED PARKS . CHAPTER SED PA		Columbus, Ohlo, Code of Ordinances >> Title 15 - MARKETS CODE >> Charler 150? REGULATIONS GOLFFINITO MARKET 1507.55.1 okaning		Toledo Municipal Code – CHAPTER 509 – Disordefti Propilined in Bridge Areas		Ottoma Cr. Chings & Coll. Cr. Chings & Coll. Cr. Chings & Coll. Cr. Chings & Coll. Saltond Property	Changes 2 - Activities 2- Activities 2 - Activities	Publishment Car California Code Officer and Car California Chapter 39 - DaRica RESPECTATION CALL TUBBL FOR THE TANK THE TANK SERVICE AND CALL TO THE TA	Tutes, Okishoma, Cocks of Ordinances, Full Salt AcODE of Ordinances, Full Salt AcODE of Ordinances or Entitle 18 11 RAIL (POLOS) = 2 Sept. 1103. Leilening al a Railroad Leilening al a Railroad
in Scotler).													Toledo Municipal Code. CHAPTER 509 - Disordelfir E F F C Dillul Sec, 509,08-1 ollering					
																		Toles, Otehoma, Ocele of Continues and Conti
a public place	1		File 3d Department of Trite 3d Department of Trite 3d Department of Transportation - Sec. 1-02(a), Prohibided Uses - Jying in the Prohibided Uses - Jying in the	Tifle 34 Department of Tifle 34 Department of Tifle 34 Department of Tifle Annual Control of Tifle Annual Control of Tifle Traffic				Committed, Only Code of Discussion by TITLE RV of MIDGRANDE are Chapter 310 PARIO ORDER 20 Sec. (910.12) Mandress with Experiments Vehicles Traffic	Final March 1987 MANACHA SERVICES COR MANACHA SERVICES - CHAPTER 559 DARKS -6, 559,45 Behavior in Parks	Columbus, Ohlo, Code of Ordinances >> Title 23 - SNESA, OFFERS FORE Cheer 233 FORESTRIAN CO. WHEN IS RETERED.		2> - CHARTER 2> Tile XII.  2> - CHARTER 2> Tile XII.  2> - CHARTER 2> Tile XII.  2> Sec. 137 QT-Chainefon of  2> Sec. 137 QT-Chainefon of  Public Ways and Pinees	Takes Manipal Core - PART The - OFIGER, OFTHISTS, CORE - CHEFTIS SO Example Contint and Press Orthobacte See, 599,33 Shootschirt Contact	Toledo Municipal Code CHAPTER 509 - Disorderby CHAPTER 509 - Disorderby Sep. 509.08 - Lodering				
ding, and Vehicle Restrictions.	an an		Brief of the Christian Your Title St Construction of Parks and Because of the Parks of the Land of the Construction of the Con		City of Rechestre, AV - Chapter 79 PARKEL - Lee, 79 11 Dermit required for camping					Collumna, Chin, Cott, 24. Collumna, Chin, Cott, 24. STREETS, PASSES, AMD Pulling, 1990, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1982, 1982, 1983, 19					Christian C.A. Chilehem C.A. Chandra S. P. CARLS. BEGERATON CAI LURAL A FIRST C. A. RITT C. F. LAKE RESERVATIONS IN GENERAL S-DARSON T. CARRINGS S-SO. 28-296. Restitists of lows for camprile			Table Obborn, Gele of Observer 20. 4 (P.O. DeCor)  MITGOT TABLE 20. TILL 1.4.C.  ANTEONORIS AND STANDARD AND
Steepling, Camping, Lying and 30	17																	Tiles Otherms, Code of College of
	100				City of Rochester, NY Code - Chapter 111, VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC - Article IV, Parking Art 123 J. Infering				Cleveland, OH City Code - PART  14 14 - PAI UT THE ASS  ERRYCES CODE - TITLE IX:  MUNICIPAL SERVICES.  CHAPTER 559 - PARKS. 5  ESS 45 Behavior in Parks						Others Cv. Chicken, Con- formation and an angle of  Conservation and angle of  England and angle of  England and  England and  England and  England and  England and  England and  England angle of  England angle			4
Manager of the column of	3				- 138				OIEI						- OI 20 H2			
	10		and the same		2			16	O Dominio	00 Co-10		ā	3 3		<b>§</b> 5			4

Food Sharing	Will have been been been been been been been be															
One Control of the party	1 9	Tyles, Odehome, Code of Ordinances >> -TULSA CODE CONDANANCES = TTO TEST ESTAN, CODE >> CHAPTIFE ACCOUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T		Carvallis, Oragen, Code of Ordinances >> TILE 5 OFFENSES >> Chapter 5,03 OFFENSES >> Section 5,03,080,150 Augressive parhandling				PART SEVEN GENERAL OFFENSES CONE ADTHUR THE DISTURBING THE FRACE	PART NINE STREETS. UTILITIES AND PUBLIC FEMALE ACTUAL VI PARK HTM SOLICITATION			Deficient Democratic Cote of Contracting Cotton of Contracting Con			Continuos, Elinois labras, Costo, Cos	
DON THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE THE RESE	4 4															
ng and Vingmany Communicating in personal	public places	Tulsa, Okahoma, Code of Ordinances >> - SuppleMent 108 - Mark - 171 E RARE - Mark - 171 E 194 Curfavy	Beaverton, OR City Code. Cortain City Property - Sec. 9 & 100 - City Comment		Eugene Code, Chapler 4	Parties of Code Title 23 Parts. Classes 20.13 Particles of Sections Section 20.13 For Textures and And Areas Others In the Partie	Fortierd Code Title 20 Parts. Chapter 20,12 Problems Conduct Section 20,12,210 Hours of Park Chapter.	PART NINE STREETS. UTLITIES AND PUBLIC STRING & ACTION OF MAIN BEGGIVEN TO MAIN CLOSINS HOURS		TO THE HEAVY CONTINUE TO INDIVIDUAL CONDUCT AND ACTIVITY AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE TOWN THE TOW	The Physiological Code - TIDE 15 Deletica And Practical Code 1-Code/PER 15-And Parket And Practical And Plantage And Practical Press And Physiological Codesides Codesides			Demonst. Blooks bloods. Code at Octioners as a CODE. CODEMANCES as The 32- CODEMANCES as The 32- CODEMANCES as COMMISS. PURILE FACES as COMMISS. 12.02. DARK AND REGISTRICE. 12.02. DARK AND REGISTRICE. 12.02. DARK AND REGISTRICE. 12.02. DARK AND REGISTRICE.	Control of the contro	Dissipator Shade Libras, Cache of Colorana Shade Libras, Cache of Colorana Shade Libras, Cache of Colorana Shade Libras Sh
Lobaring as	4							A HINNA CONTRACTOR PART SEVEN GENERAL CONTRACTOR CONTRA						Action of Research Control of Con		
	1		Beaverlon, OR City Code - Contine Distriction of Dead Contain City Property - Sec. 7.6-100-4.min	Constitution Control C												
N. and Co.			Beaverton, OR City Code -	Convalle, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 5. OPTENSES >> Chalder 5.03	Eugene Code, Chapter 4 Offenses, Section 4,707	Portland Code, Title 14 Public, Orange, 14 Apr. Control of Proceedings of Procedings of Procedings of Procedings of Procedings of Procedings of Procedings of Proceedings of Procedings of	Title 14 Public Order, Chapter 144,50 Conduct Prohibited on Public Property, Section	Allowan Cathat Cities PART SEVEN GENERAL PERSINGS COVE ARTHOLE TAX DISTURBING THE PEAGE. Section 700.04 LOITERING. Section 700.04 LOITERING.		The Phileses Control of Indiana Paragraph of Indiana Control and Activity Control of Indiana Paragraph of Indiana Control of In				Ordinaces - Rock bland Colle or Ordinaces	Contracts as PART II - CODE CONTRACTS as CAREE CONTRACTS as CAREE DAYS AND RECORDANT Sec. 18-14. Living on or contribution park seed	Definement, Process blass, Code of Originates, as 5487 II. CODE OF DRIVES AND MISSELANGORIE PROVINCIAL TO ACTUAL IN 19 COMPRESS AND TO ACTUAL IN 19 COMPRESS AND THE TO ACTUAL PROVINCIAL THE TO ACTUAL THE TO ACTUAL PROVINCIAL THE TO ACTUAL PROV
Milita, and Vehicle Restrictions	III.	Tubs. Ottahoms. Code of Culmines >> supply freety est Cody (FBL => TITLE N- PAGE = NATURE   STATE (ADVIET) = NATURE   STAT		Schools Others Cole of Orleans School of Orleans		Portand Code, Tille 16 Vebicles Mill'13 Charles 16.20 Public Both of NIW Perlin, Section 15.20 B10 Rules of Corduit.		Abertone Coding Ordensess PART MASS STREETS SERVICES AND PURIS SERVICES ANTICE ON PARK BECAL ATTACK OF SERVICES MISSELANGOUS CONDUCT 9				Collection Demonstrain Cole of Collection or a stock to a 20 September of the Collection of 20 September of the Collection of the	Problems, Fronthonie Code al. Collimates 25. HANG ROLE COMMISSION STREET, OR FILLS ROLE STREET, OR 2. THE FORM - BREEK, 2. THE FORM - BREEK, 2. HANG ROPERETT ** RETELEN - BREEK AND RETERETOR - LANGE AND RECORDER TO RETERETOR - LANGE AND RETERETOR - LANGE AND RETERETOR - LANGE AND R			
Shaping, Camping, Lyling and Si	7				Eugene Code, Chapter 4 Offenses, Section 4,815 Promod Code	Perdired Code. Title 14 Public Octor, Chineter 144, RS Cooders Problemit in Pelifer Property. Eaction 144, 20, RS Competer Public Makes of Way.										
				Scrattle, Orano, Cote at Officiona 22 TITLE 5. OFFICES 22 Clapter 5.01 GTV PARK PSQLA.170 Value of CTV ROT 100 Must at the Manney and compete	Eugene Code, Chapter 4 Overnor Stateme	Partner Code Tre 14 Verboles and Tre Constituted 20 Public Signal of Wave Perions, Combined 16 20,310 Rules of Condust,									Continues Those blant Cope as Sciences as PART 1 - COCC OF ORDANICET > Chiefe 11. PART CLE 1 - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-14. Livin on or contuning park see	
Parente of public drawners	×			Correllia, Oregon, Code of Ordinancies >> TITLE 5. OFFENSES >> Chapter 5.03 OFFENSES >> 5.00,000.000 Filtering in the control of the control										Oxidiations >> CODE OF OXIDIATION OF STANDARD SINCE OXIDIATION OXIDIATIONO	361 - 377	
	Sale Cay		8	***	0	Of Females		1		The Property of		1		1		41.50

Fred Puring Continued and Section 1	0													
The second second	#	Challeton, Fore Cerebra, Cook at Celebra, 22, 487, 400, 400, 22, 5mm 22, 487, 400, 400, 30, 400, 400, 400, 400, 400, 400, 400, 4	of Ordinances See CODE OF ORDINANCES See The OFFI OFFI OFFI OFFI OFFI OFFI OFFI OFFI				Code of Ordinances of Sisua 10. The THI THI THE RAIL OFFERSES. CHAPTER 130: GENERAL PROVISIONS - 8, 130.007 PROVISION OF CERTAIN FORMS OF SOLICITATION		Memoria Terrester Coc. Ordinances >> Title 6 BUSINESS LICENSES AND REAL ATTORIA >> CHARTER S. PANFANDLING.	Mohin Communist of Helicidists and Communist of Helicidists of Control of Con			Ausin Cir Core - III.E 9. PROHISTID ACTIVITIES CHAPTER 4. ROHISTID. SOLIGITATION BETWEEN STAN INQUES PROHISTID.	Auslin Cilv Code – TITLE 9. PROMBUTED ACTIVITIES CHAPTER 9-4, PROMBITED ACTIVITIES \$ 9-4-13 COLCITATION PROMBITED
decreased injust a finishing	4			8 - MORALS AND CONDUCT. 8 - MORALS AND CONDUCT. ARTICLE - LOFFENESS ACANUST PUBLIC OFFERES.  ACANUST PUBLIC OFFERES.							100			
Comming and Vagrancy	8	AND RESERVED TO THE TOTAL OF TH			Rapid City, SD Conin of Ordinance - TIT, E 72. STREETS SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHANTER 15 A FAIR USE SEGAL MANY AND COMMISSION OF COMMIS	Rapid City, SD Code of Ordinances - TILE 12: STREETS, SDPSWARKS AND PUBLIC IN SPECIAL TOWNS. Section 12, 24,010 Hours,	Codo of Ordinances of Sloux OFFENSES. CHAPTER 131. PAGE 112.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.	Cody Ord es Signs The Control of States The Cody of th	Ordinances > Tile 12. STREETS SIDEWALKS AND STREETS SIDEWALKS ST		White Constitution (Christian Constitution C	America Crees Code of Christian Code of Christians - CODE = The Christian Code of Christian Chri	Ausin Cir Code - ITILE 8. PRESENTATION OF GENERALITY. CHARTER BL. PERKS LANGTERATION - 1 = 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Committee a	a	A Original Communication of the Communication of th	Colombio, South Carelon, Code d Colombio, South Carelon at Computation to a code of Department as a co											
	H. I	Company A. Capital Company Com		Parts Color										
or public plants	1		of Ordinances 25, COOR OF CONTRACTOR SE STAND CONTRACTOR SE STAND OFFERES AND WILLIAM SE STAND SET LALL BROWN INFORMATION SET LALL BROWN INFORMATION PRODUCTION OF WHICH CONTRACTOR	8 - MORALS AND CONDUCT. 8 - MORALS AND CONDUCT. ANTIGE TO SPERSES. AGAINST PUBLIC CHORES.  TO TABLE CHORES.	Panid CIN. SD Code of Ordinates - TILE 12: STREETS. SIDENALIVES AND PUBLIC PLACES. CHARTER 12.12.5 STREET USE TO STREET USE STREET U		Code of Ordinances of Sloux 50 - TIT E XIII - FEREN 131: OFFENSES - CHAPTER 131: OFFENSES - CHAPTER 131: OFFENSE - AND TOWN I						PROJECT OF CORE - TITLE 9.  PROJECT OF CORE - TITLE 9.  CHAPTER 3-4. PROPIBITED.  COMMITTORING AUSTRAL  COMMITTORING A	
fing, and Vehicle Restrictions.	int.	Christian Locales Coce of Compress 25, CITT (2005) 25 Channer 75, ERC (2005) AND RANGES 25, AND TOTAL IN AND RANGES 25, AND TOTAL IN EAST (1782) 12 Feb. 2005, AND TOTAL IN PROSEDED AND TOTAL IN SERVICE AND TOTAL I								Mean Comment of Matter and Designation of Comments and Columns of Comments and Columns of Comments and Comments of		Amailto Trans. Cools of Cools		
Singaling, Camping, Umg and Si			Sources, Junit Continu. Code.  (Common St. CODE D.  OPERATOR S. COMMON ST.  OPERATOR S. COMMON ST.  OPERATOR S. COMMON ST.  OPERATOR ST.  OPER	8 - WORLS AND CONDICT. ARTICLE 1 - OFFENSES. AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. unanhoized tax of property.								Amarillo, Torra, Code of a control of the code of a code	Arelin Chr. Code - TILE 9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES ACHITIES A. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES H. RUNG A. R. R. A. R	
	- W				Rapid City, SD Code of Ordinance, TITLE 12. Ordinance, TITLE 12. Ordinance, LOHATTE 13. A PARK USE.  SEQUATION - Personal Company of							VIII - MYSSER PEL	Auslin Chr. Codd - TITLE 9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES. CHAPTER 94-19 TITLING CHAPTER 94-19 TITLING CHAPTER 94-19 TITLING CHAPTER 95-19 TITLING CHAPTER 95-19 TITLING COMMITTOWN AUSTIN COMMITTOWN AUSTIN COMMITTOWN AUSTIN COMMITTOWN AUSTIN	
nyam day separt of humana	36				141								40	
	Water City	1	St.	j	1		1 1		- A	1		1	#	

Food Sharing			CHAPTER 17 EGOD SERVINENT FE. DEFENSES FOR CRETAIN TYPES OF ACTIVITIES										
manual or Backers - Ga	Corne Corne Trees Corne of Cor			CHADTER & STREETS AND CHADTER & STREETS AND COMPACTANTEE AND COMPACTANTEE AND COMPACTANTEE AND COMPACTANTEE AND COMPACTANTEE AND COMPACTANTEE AND REUNION ARENA AND REUNION ARENA			Houston Torse, Code of Oxforences >> CODE OF WASSELLANED to COMPANY TO PROPERTY OF PROPERTY SHOWN THE PROPERTY SHOWN TO SHOW THE PROPERTY SHOWN TO SHOW THE PROPERTY SHOWN THE PROPERTY		Sain Antonio, Tenta, Cobe at Coffeening to a Safety (1900) 20 Content 19, MOTIVE 20 Cont	San Antonio, Teves, Code of Commerce as Part II, a COG of Commerce as Commerce as Commerce as Commerce as Code of Code			North Vicinie Code of Control Code of
Age second control of finishing					El Paro, Terras, Code ol Ordinances >> Tife 12. VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >>	For Worth, TX Code of Stringer 20.							
Leading and Vapoury, Leading to Section	an)	Stepes Cheld, Tryes, Code of Options to PART II. THE CODE OF OPTIONS SEE CHELDER THE ACTUATION AND LEGULAR THE ACTUATION AND LEGULAR THE ACTUATION AND SET OF CHELDER AND ACTUATION AND SET OF CHERCAST AND ACTUATION AND ACT							See Address Code of Definences as 20 Ref. 1, COGE 20 Care of Sec. 77 CASE 1, See TRACE CONTROL AND SEC. 1, See ARTING 12, SAMPRET COUNTRY (COMPRET IT SEACE CONTROL AND SEC. 1, SEE SEC. 2) 12 Sec. 32.22, Loboring, and	Ear Antonio Trens, Cotte of Confessors 2- PART II - COOL 25 CANNER II - TOTARIST AND 17 PART CRATTER APREST SOCIARIST (CONTEST PART CANTER NO. 11 -> DOSPORT A CANTER NO. 11 -> DOSPORT A CANTER NO.			
Personal Property of the Personal Property of	*										THE CASE OF CASE OF THE TOTAL CASE OF THE ASSET OF THE AS		Netfolk Vitalia Cede of CETY > CENTRAL CETY > CENTRAL CETY > CENTRAL NA > Sec. 28-73, Leletron and providing so as, to threaten the safety of persons or property.
	2								Size Autonia Terras, Codo at Definition to DEPH LGGS, 2-2 Contact 21 - OFFERSES, AND PRINCES, Lib CORPORATION 2-4 ANTICAL OFFERSES, AND 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE DESCRIPTION 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE DESCRIPTION DE 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE DESCRIPTION DE 2-4 ANTICAL DE CONTROL DE DESCRIPTION DE DESCRIPTION DE LA CONTROL DE DESCRIPTION DE LA CONTROL DE LA		VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC. CHAPTER 12.65 STOPPING. STAUNING AND PARKING. Sedien Tab. 62.620. USING. STREETS FOR STOPPING. PROPIBITED:		Notice Victinia Coda of Coda
de politiplesis.	2						Voluntaria (1828.) Opinio del Coffendores ao a COCOS COS CONTRANS AS AS ACTAGAS AND ASSA AS ACTAGAS AND AS AC		San Antonio, Texas, Cote of,  1. OFFERIES, AN  1. OFFERIE			PRINCE SANGER PORT FACE CHARTE 14.20 SIDEMALK USE RESTRACTIONS. SAGION 14.20 LOCK COTTENIGON	
Minny, and Vanica Radiocesia. Newpoling in purity	Constitution Ten Conference of		The Diese Ciry Code, Voluse 1 - CHAPTER 32 PARKS AND WATER RESERVIORS - REC 33- TE CAMPING PROFESTED IN CERTAIN AREAS.		El Paso, Teras, Code of Ordinareas > Tile 13 - TITHE 13 - THE 14 - THE 15 -	Fort Worth, TX Code of COMM AIT SERVICES - 22-14, - Februaria, baston a services - 24-14, - Februaria, - 24-14	Housen, Texas, Code of Codonaces >> - CODE OF COMMISTS = - CODE OF MAC LOS TOWN => ARTHOL N. GENERAL >> Sec. 25-11, Camping only in Gestmand Beatlons.	Housion, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> - CODE OF ORDINALS STATES SA MARS AT RECES DESCENDENTS SA FITCE CAMPING.	Sto Actomic Leass, Corts of Ordermore, v. PRRT L. CAGGE 22. Chapter 22. PARSES, AND REGIETATIVE AND CAGGE IN REGIETATIVE AS SEAS. Demonstration Seas.		PARSE AND RECENTION CHAPTER 15.08 PARK AND PARTER SAMPLES AND RECENT OF THE SAMPLES	17.06 CONTROL ADDITION OF PROHIBITED;	
Sleeping, Certificas, Chicamie I	2								Endottin, Iren. Cott af, Odfiniter v. Pater I. cott 20. Christian A. Cott (1978) AN MIGILLA COLD PROVIDES 2. APTOLI I. M. CENTRAL 2. APTOLI I. M. CENTRAL Sec. 2148. Gregory in pilot.		THE TIS CONNELS AND DAILY OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSPO	SAR LIME CRV, CRV CANG, This 11 TO THE CRUE AND	
	z.												
Stepping in public allysides	×.		The Data C. C. C. UZLIMIT CHAPTER 31 OFFENSES. WEGGLANGOVES SEC 31.17									TREETS SEVALUATION OF THE SEVALU	
	5 §8		200		TK files	1X President	1		1		# 8 E		1

Food Entering Food Steam party wides on the party state public patron it do.													
Regging  Regging in patterner public  plants	Patricol Virgin Cole of Cole o	Returned, Vergins, Code of Conference of Part 1, 4777  SORIE or Cheese of Code	Sciences Code at Communication Code at Communication Code at C		Surfalk, Virginia, Code of Codeniese Part 1 Code of Section 1 April 1 Code of Section 1 Code of Section 1 Code of Advisor in Particular 37, Benging/panhandifina		Burlindon, Vormon, Cocle of Comment of Comme						
	7					Ordinance 2>> COOE 2> Ordinance 2>> COOE 2> Ordinance 2>> COOE 2> ORDIngin 32 OFFENSE 2> ARTICLE I, MSCELLANOUS OFFENSE 2>> Sac, 23-15. Pesting in 1914 of 1		Criv of Monteelier Code ol. Ordinances CAPATTER 11 POLICE REGULATIONS AND OFFENSES ARTICLE VIL MORALS AND CONDUCT See, 11-708, BEGGENG,	Welfare - Chapter 3, 15. Welfare - Chapter 3, 15. PEAGE 5.15, 100 Pedestrian.		CODE >> Chapter 12 A.12. FTP-15 to ACALLEL IN PART OF CORES >> 12 A.12.015. Endostrian Inferference	Special Medical Control Contro	
Ing. and Vagnericy  Lemming Califorg by particular politics present	ā												Woodinville Municipa) Cada Puble Plesca - Charlet 17 & St. REC I. CHITTES F. I. E. F. P. RECULATIONS 12, 50, 410 Leilering,
Long	Historia Viscoli Coled C						Budinsten, Verment, Code of Comment Code of Comment Code of Comment Code of Comment Code of Co						
				Remedie, Vorzin, Carle al Christoses v. A. COOL OF THE ITY v. C. ANGER SA. A. COOR OF THE COURT OF THE SECONDARY SAME SECONDARY SECONDARY SECONDARY SECONDARY OF SECONDARY SECONDARY OF PRICE AND SECONDARY OF PRICE AND SECONDARY OF PRICE AND SECONDARY OF THE SECONDARY OF PRICE AND SECONDARY SECONDARY OF THE SECON		Ordinances >> CODB >> Ordinances >> CODB >> Ordinances >> CODB >> ARTICLE / MSCELLANCOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 23-54. Shepirg in automobiles,					Speak Washington Mexicol.  Govern The A. Stringer and Government Mexicol.  SECONDAN OF Society and Control of Secondary a		Westernite Municipal Code - Title 12 Street - 12.50 Public Places - Chapter 12.50 Vahirles
territori septe de	Stemment, Varior, Corte of Colleges as PART 1, effort Colleges as PART 1, effort Colleges as PART 1, effort Colleges as PART 2, e	Personnel Ventre Cote of Communication of Cote of Communication of Cote of Cot				Variation Central Cen			Volence Charles 3.16 CHERGES ALEST TO BUILD FOR STREET FOR STREET FOR STREET FOR STREET FOR STREET FOR STR		Core at the Secretary of Core and Core of	Section Multisted Cote - Title 10 Reculation of Authorises Debter 1 Ferdinal Cote - Chapter 15, 12 Chemon Assisted Process Center - Entire 10, 10, 205 Section 1, Myles as Cotemb in Bertal Zone	
Harry, and Validity Respections	3						Burlinden, Vermont, Code of, Commerce, Philips of Code Of CATDEWICE 3 to Commerce PARTS and Code of Co		Che of Chemina Name and Chemina 12 a	The Protect Could by Could be a c	Senife Washington, Manipal Cockers Tell 11 (2013) And Secretarian Cockers (10 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13	Section Musicine Code - 17th   Dockman Musicine Code - 17th	Woodstrille Manufact Code The LT Street, Schoolsh and Debte Brien Commercial Public Code III as No. 16 and Richard Local III as Section 12.56.070 Operator's commercial
Stepling, Centiling, Cyling and B	Referenced Applies Code of Orleanments as Refer 11, office of Orleanments as Refer 12,				Surface Votation Corte of Collisions > PAGT 1 - COCC COCC COUNTY AND COLUMN VIOLENCE OF COCC COCC COCC COCC COCC COCC COCC	Ordinances > CODE >> Codinances > CODE >> Codinances > CODE >> Chapter 23 - OFFENSES >> RATIOLE, I MISCRI, LANOUS OFFENSES >> - See, 22-56. Coffenses >> Code, 22-56. While on public property.						10 Resultation of Activities - 10 Resultation of United Section (Section of Activities of A	
	2					Ordinances >> CODE >> Ordinances >> Ordinances >> CODE >> Ordinances >> Ordinances >> CODE >> Ordinances >> Ordinances >> CODE >> Ordinances >> Ordinances >> Ordinances >> Ordi							
Special in policy on seek	3					Ordinances >>- CODE >>- Chapter 23 - CFENSES >>- Chapter 23 - CFENSES >>- Chapter 25 - CFENSES >>- ARTICLE INSCRIPTIONOUS OFFENSES >>- Sec. 22-25.			Moltra-Change the East Con- Tife Build Frence, November Welfers Changes In Figure CHENGE A. 15, 190 Pedestrian Interference			Spaints Managed Code - Tife 10 Boshiboso of Antonies - Chaste. 19,000 Numeless Ercanomods	
- 1	5 a			VA femanos	3	11	to Indiage	4			ă.	A 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1 2

				Steeping, Camping, kying and Smin	Sming, and Vehicle Restrictions			Loilering en	Collecting and Vagrancy	PP-	Begging	Food Sharing
		Statemay in position copy within		THE REAL PROPERTY.	persylvation of security of Security	or public plants	THE PARTY NAMED IN	The state of the s	Latterhight celting in particular soldin players	Stagging to packle process stry-	Reggest by particular public	Free Sharing of position to be performed to the
Mark	CH	*	16	1	300	No.	300	11	122		(0)	12
18	Test Opele			East Chine Code of Ordinaness. TITLS 2 Particle PESCE. MCMALS MICHAEL FORE . Charatter 34 Section 9.74 (2020) Company on city property	fin Chin Cote of Orleaness.  TITLE & Public Select. MCRALS AND WILLEAD. Challes V. Lectors I. 15.120. Parter V. Lectors I. 15.120.			Fail Chir TITLE 9 PUBLIC PEACE. MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter V. Sedion 9.55.050.	En. Cherr Cook of Outstands.  This 9 Parties PRACE.  MORRAL AND WILLIAMS.  Chapter M. Section 9, 15,000  Laborer And Wood Section.			
8	1		Wester WI Cett of Official  Commercial One - 1-tree 3.00  Obstruction of Buildings.		- Charles Public Property -					Orac Confinent		
3	1								Monthles Cov Challes and Cov of Orfersores Challes 106 MOPALS AND WELFARE - Swellon 106-31 Lothering or		of Ordinances > CHAPTER 106 MORALS AND WELFARE - Section 105-1 1 Agreeches	
									Prowling		Panhandling	
1	-						Construction Wash Verming, Code of Continuous to PRATI = COCE OF CROWNING = Counter To NAME = 4-11 MISSION SAME AND THAIR SESS TO ARTHUR III. THAIR SESS TO ARTHUR III.		Chaltestee, West Vermin Code of Consonerses PART 1 - CODE OF CITIZON SESSION S	미설탕이치		
							THE ES CAMPS THE CAMPS		FAGULES - Service 82-172. Hen, of a pic service in the parts; pendien.	Section 26,2 Unauthoized.		
w	Onto the						Chevenne, Wycening, Code of Ordinances >> Title 10 STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING GENERALLY >> NEW YORK OF CHARMAN CONTRACTORS	Cheyenne, Wyoming, Code of				
							permitted in certain places,	_				

ECEIVED

iewed as a vast, barracks-like crash pad that reflected

# One size doesn't fit all: In Salt Lake City, a AUG 17 2017 community rethinks how it helps its homeless



A worker cleans beds in the men's section of the Road Home shelter in Salt Lake City. The shelter serves as many as 1,100 homeless people on busy nights. (George Frey / For The Times)



By Doug Smith

JULY 6, 2017, 12:25 PM | REPORTING FROM SALT LAKE CITY

or decades, the Road Home has served the city's neediest population, providing beds, meals, showers and laundry service for hundreds of people a night, mostly single men.

Then, as demand began to explode five years ago with homeless families showing up in growing numbers, the Road Home found itself in a fatal spiral.

ilding was falling out of sync with its surroundings shbors now include a high-end outdoor mall one block the south, and closer still, a hip restaurant in the

imunity center across the street from it had become eless population, the drug addicted and the dealers who

ve become a mini skid row, with men and women and walk, some using intravenous drugs with indifference

te elected officials have decided to shut down the Road ilic and private funds.

-size-fits-all crisis center to something that is tailored to ity's director of special programs and partnerships.

in the homeless services and other county systems, such

about 1,000 people on busy nights. Cots are squeezed dequately provide services that can help get people off

ohol treatment, health screening and employment able facilities, rather than squeezed into spaces that

d Home since 1988 has been retooled as a quasi-county complete within two years.

Qne size doesn't fit all: In Salt Lake City, a community rethinks how it helps its homeless - LA Times

8/17/17, 8:57 AM

The effort started with a committee convened by county Mayor Ben McAdams in response to community pressure to move the Road Home, an idea he opposed.

"If the shelter is not working in one location and, if you pick up and move the same model, it's not going to work," McAdams said.

He assembled a committee of civic leaders to examine the homeless services system from top to bottom. The group concluded that an overhaul was needed.

The Road Home "is not serving anyone well who was on our committee, from business owners to residents to shelter providers to other service providers," McAdams said.

The Legislature appropriated \$20 million to buy land and build new shelters, threw in some operating money and also passed a bill that gave the mayors of the city and county the power to designate sites and override zoning restrictions. A \$4-million donation from a real estate investor primed a campaign that already has reached \$15 million of its goal to fund the \$52-million project.

But the program has encountered both political and humanitarian obstacles.

Facing intense opposition, Salt Lake City Mayor Jackie Biskupski backed off a proposed site in a residential neighborhood, and four shelters became three, with two in the city and one in the county.

McAdams, seeing opposition to every location he considered, finally chose a semi-rural site near a county jail in the suburb of South Salt Lake, provoking its mayor to accuse him of delivering a "lethal blow" to the community.

Acknowledging that the squalor on the streets around the Road Home fuels opposition to the new shelters, McAdams said the city and county are launching a new effort to clean the area. Police will begin targeting drug dealers, and the county will pay for jail space in other states to relieve the overcrowded corrections system.

Even if the political storm passes, the plan faces skepticism from homeless service providers over a key requirement imposed by the Legislature in funding the bill.

The Road Home must close by June 2019, eliminating 1,100 beds. The new shelters, two slated to have 200 beds each and one 300, will replace only 700 of those beds.

Glenn Bailey, executive director of an advocacy group called Crossroads Urban Center, calls the Road

http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-utah-shelters-20170707-story.html

Page 3 of 5

1	
)	

Home's closure a politically motivated move that will force hundreds more people onto the streets.

"It's going to fail," Bailey said. "As we get closer to that deadline, we will agitate for a better solution."

McAdams initially favored a slow transition, allowing the Road Home to remain open as long as homeless people showed up at its doors.

Now he says he is confident that intense services with an emphasis on housing, coupled with the city's plans to spur affordable housing construction, will allow for fewer beds to get more people off the streets.

"Our goal is to reduce the demand for shelter by focusing on the pipeline," McAdams said.

One part of the pipeline is the jail system.

"We found over a third of people who are homeless who are using our shelter today will spend on average three months or more in the Salt Lake County jail," McAdams said.

The county has received a grant to start a rapid rehousing program for homeless people leaving the jails. The University of Utah is picking clients for the program to conduct a random trial, the first of its kind in the country, McAdams said.

Few doubt that the new shelters will be more effective than the Road Home.

Despite efforts to provide services tailored to each homeless person's needs, the Road Home has had to impose military-like order to serve so many people. Each morning, men file out of dorms that hold 12 to 120 bunks. Cleaning crews go through, filling plastic bags with trash and sponging the mattresses and steel shell bunks with disinfectant.

As each dorm is ready, the men congregating outside come back through intake processing, each swiping the plastic bar code that identifies them in the Homeless Management Information System.

Executive Director Matt Minkevitch already is focused on the first phase of decommissioning his shelter -a July 15 deadline to obtain housing for 34 families squeezed into the Road Home after the agency's 300-bed family shelter on the outskirts of town filled up last year.

"It's more than just solving for 34," Minkevitch said. "Beyond that, we have to take into account the number of families that are coming to us and the flow out of our other facility. We've serviced about 500 families here in the last year and a half."

http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-utah-shelters-20170707-story.html

One size doesn't fit all: In Salt Lake City, a community rethinks how it helps its homeless - LA Times

8/17/17, 8:57 AM

Once over that hurdle, Minkevitch will have just two years to shepherd hundreds more men and women out of the shelter to avoid a massive eviction.

He acknowledged being apprehensive, but offered one insight that could work in his favor.

An analysis of the Road Home's clientele over a five-year period showed that 60% of its beds were occupied by only 13% of its residents.

The new shelters will offer more in-depth services aimed at getting long-term residents — those who stay six months or more — into housing. Those efforts, he hopes, will free up shelter beds for people who are able to quickly get back on their feet.

"That person, by vacating the shelter if they've been in the shelter 180 nights," Minkevitch said, "we're going to serve anywhere between five to 15 people with that bed."

doug.smith@latimes.com

@LATDoug

**ALSO** 

Kids in pro-Trump rural areas have a lot to lose if GOP rolls back Medicaid

Now involving Reddit and neo-Nazis, the spiraling Trump-CNN feud is 2017 in a nutshell

Here's why a growing number of states are pushing back against Trump's voter fraud commission

Copyright © 2017, Los Angeles Times

This article is related to: Drug Trafficking

http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-utah-shelters-20170707-story.html

Page 5 of 5

ļ	





- Home
- About Us
- Partner With Us
- Add A New Listing
- Contact Us
- Feedback
- Homeless Veterans

Home » California » Fresno

# **Homeless Shelters and Supportive Housing**

Fresno, CA list of housing resources we have uncovered: Homeless Shelters, Supportive Housing, Halfway Housing, Transitional Housing, Day Shelters, Low Income Housing, Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers.

Shelter Listings is dedicated to serving the homeless and low-income. We have listed out the shelters and low cost housing services we have in Fresno, CA below. This list has homeless shelters, halfway houses, affordable housing, etc. The database consists of over 3,000 listings and includes emergency shelters, homeless shelters, day shelters, transitional housing, shared housing, residential drug alcohol rehabilitation programs and permanent affordable housing.

Fresno is in Fresno County, CA. Search listings by Fresno County.

Estimate

24 resources

5 25 per resource

5 600 Bed.

(maybe 800)

**Decision Home of Fresno** 

Fresno, CA 93728



559-498-0381

#### View Full Listing Details



Holy Cross Center for Women - Day Shelter
Fresno, CA 93706
(559) 237-3379
Day shelter for women or women with children.
View Full Listing Details



Lion of Judah Group Home Fresno, CA 93706 559-228-9553 Group home View Full Listing Details



Turning Point TLC Transitional Housing
Fresno, CA 93721
(559)233-2663
Transitional housing, substance abuse assistance for single adults
View Full Listing Details



Fresno Rescue Mission - Emergency Family Shelter Fresno, CA 93706 559-237-4118

View Full Listing Details



Marjaree Mason Center - Domestic Violence Shelter
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 237-4706
Domestic violence shelter and transitional housing.
View Full Listing Details



Angels of Grace Safe Haven Transitional Housing
Fresno, CA 93728
559-268-0000
Transitional Housing 18 - 24 year old women.
View Full Listing Details



Salvation Army ARC Halfway House
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 490-7020
Halfway house. Residential alcoholism treatment programfor men and/or women.

#### View Full Listing Details

View Full Listing Details

Poverello House Fresno



New Life for Girls Halfway House for Women
Fresno, CA 93701
(559) 486-2515
Substance abuse recovery residential program for women.



Housing Authorities Of The City And County Of Fresno Fresno
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 443-8400
Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing, Public Housing
View Full Listing Details



United Cerebral Palsy Association Of Central California, Inc.

Fresno
Fresno, CA 93726
(559)221-8272
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance
View Full Listing Details



Veterans Crisis Programs Fresno
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 486-5701
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance
View Full Listing Details



Fresno, CA 93777

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance View Full Listing Details



Hope For Future Victory, Inc. Fresno Fresno, CA 93702

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance View Full Listing Details



Clearpoint Financial Solutions Inc. Fresno
Fresno, CA 93727
800-750-2227
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs
View Full Listing Details



Community Housing Council Of Fresno Fresno
Fresno, CA 93726
559-221-6919
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs
View Full Listing Details



Housing Authority Of The City Of Fresno Fresno
Fresno, CA 93721
559-443-8408
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs
View Full Listing Details



Springboard Fresno Fresno
Fresno, CA 93704
800-947-3752
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs
View Full Listing Details



Fresno Halfway House Fresno, CA 93728 (559) 266-1227 Halfway house View Full Listing Details



Naomi's House Safe Have for Women Without Children
Fresno, CA 93706
559-498-6988
shelter for homeless women without children.
View Full Listing Details



Fresno Rescue Mission - Men's Overnight Shelter (for Men)
Fresno, CA 93706
(559) 268-0839
Shelter and meals for homeless men.
View Full Listing Details



Evangel Home - Crisis Home (for Women And Children)
Fresno, CA 93701
559-264-4714
Emergency Shelter women, children
View Full Listing Details

# Evangel Home - Cross Roads



Fresno, CA 93701 559-264-4714

View Full Listing Details



Safe Place Youth Shelter - Sanctuary Youth Shelter
Fresno, CA 93721
559-498-8543
Youth Shelter
View Full Listing Details



Sanctuary Transitional Living Centers for people 18-24
Fresno, CA 93721
559-268-1045
Transitional housing
View Full Listing Details

# Types of Shelters and Services we provide

We provide many categories of shelter for those in need and in need of services. They include:

Day Shelters supplement homeless and low-income people when the shelter their staying in only offers shelter on an overnight basis. Case management is often provided and sometimes there are laundry and shower facilities. Meals and basic hygiene may also be offered. Almost all day shelters provide their services free of charge. Any emergency or homeless shelter that allows clients to stay during the day is also classified under this category.

**Emergency Homeless Shelters** both provide short term relief for the homeless & low-income. Usually there is a maximum stay of 3 months or less. Many of these shelters ask their clients to leave during the day. Meals and other supportive services are often offered. 3 times out of 5 these shelters offer their services free of charge.

**Halfway Housing** helps transition individuals and families from shelters or homelessness to permanent housing. Length of stay is usually anywhere from 6 months to 2 years. Residents are often required to pay at least 30% of their income toward program fees. Sometimes the money they pay in fees is returned to them when they leave. Any emergency or homeless shelter that allows their clients to stay more then 6 months is also classified under this category.

**Permanent Affordable Housing** is a long-term solution for housing. Residents are often allowed to stay as long as they remain in the low-income bracket but is sometimes limited 3 - 5 years. Residents pay no more than 30% of their income toward rent. Emergency shelters, homeless shelters and transitional housing programs that allow their clients to stay without a maximum stay is also classified under this category.

**Drug And Alcohol Rehab** programs are intended to treat alcohol and/or drug dependency. The cost of participating in one of these programs and the method of treatment range significantly. The database operated on this website only includes residential rehab programs (not outpatient programs). We also provide Access to Recovery (ATR) Grant programs for substance abuse treatment.

Supportive Housing Programs that provide an alternative living arrangement for individuals who, because of age, disability, substance abuse, mental illness, chronic homelessness or other circumstances, are unable to live independently without care, supervision and/or support to help them in the activities of daily living; or who need access to case management, housing support, vocational, employment and other services to transition to independent living.

**Shared Housing** Programs helps bring low income persons together and helps prevent homelessness by providing affordable housing options. This service is good for families, disabled persons, and others wanted more companionship. ShelterListings.org finds these shared housing locations and lists them throughout our website.

Rooming House or Boarding House A rooming house is a building in which renters occupy single rooms and share kitchens, bathrooms, and common areas. The location may be a converted single family home, a converted hotel, or a purpose built structure. Rooming houses are low cost housing and may have as few as three rooms for rent, or more than a hundred. The same goes for boarding houses. We list these types of residences throughout ShelterListings.org.

**Transitional housing** is affordable low cost supportive housing designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to persons who are homeless or who are close to homelessness. The transition is to help them be more self sufficient to move toward independent living on their own. Services provided at transitional housing facilities varies from substance abuse treatment, to psychological assistanc, job training, domestic violence assistance, etc. The assistance provided varies, but it is generally affordable and low cost housing. Read the descriptions of each of the transitional living locations for more detailed information.



Find Closest Shelters to An Address

Enter Address (Shelters Near):

Enter City:



Search



Try our sister website Financial Help Resources

# Need a rehab or sober living facility?

Call **800-780-2294**, speak with a counselor



# **Mission Statement**

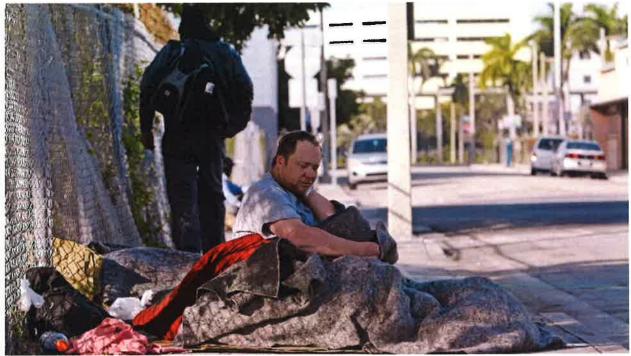
To help the needy find shelter and assistance. This nation is going through tough times and providing a helping hand can help make the world a better place.

Copyright © 2017 · ShelterListings.org · All Rights Reserved

# Leaving Homeless Person On The Streets: \$31,065. Giving Them Housing: \$10,051.

SCOTT KEYES

MAY 27, 2014, 4:58 PM



A HOMELESS MAN SITS ON A SIDEWALK IN MIAMI, FL CREDIT: AP PHOTO/ALAN DIAZ

Even if you don't think society has a moral obligation to care for the least among us, a new study underscores that we have a financial obligation to do so.

Late last week, the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness <u>released</u> a new study showing that, when accounting for a variety of public expenses, Florida residents pay \$31,065 per chronically homeless person every year they live on the streets.

The study, conducted by Creative Housing Solutions, an Oklahoma-based consultant group, tracked public expenses accrued by 107 chronically homeless individuals in central Florida. These ranged from criminalization and incarceration costs to medical treatment and emergency room intakes that the patient was unable to afford.

Andrae Bailey, CEO of the commission that released the study, noted to the Orlando Sentinel that most chronically homeless people have a physical or mental disability, such as post-traumatic stress disorder. "These are not people who are just going to pull themselves up by their bootstraps and get a job," he said. "They're never going to get off the streets on their own."

The most recent count found 1,577 chronically homeless individuals living in three central Florida counties—Osceola, Seminole, and Orange, which includes Orlando.

Leaving Homeless Person On The Streets: \$31,065. Giving Them Housing: \$10,051. - ThinkProgress

As a result, the region is paying nearly \$50 million annually to let homeless people languish on the streets.

There is a far cheaper option though: giving homeless people housing and supportive services. The study found that it would cost taxpayers just \$10,051 per homeless person to give them a permanent place to live and services like job training and health care. That figure is 68 percent less than the public currently spends by allowing homeless people to remain on the streets. If central Florida took the permanent supportive housing approach, it could save \$350 million over the next decade.

This is just the latest study showing how fiscally irresponsible it is for society to allow homelessness to continue. A study in Charlotte earlier this year found a new apartment complex oriented towards homeless people saved taxpayers \$1.8 million in the first year alone. Similarly, the Centennial State will save millions by giving homeless people in southeast Colorado a place to live. And in Osceola County, Florida, researchers earlier this year found that taxpayers had spent \$5,081,680 over the past decade in incarceration expenses to repeatedly jail just 37 chronically homeless people.

#ECONOMY, #FLORIDA, #HOMELESSNESS, #INEQUALITY, #POVERTY

## **Sponsored Content**



Trump Supporters Leave Powerful Message for D.C. Waitress

Post Popular - Cash me Online



Traci Lords was a Superstar in the 80s, But Where She Ended Up Today?

Worldation



The Most Important Map of America You Will Ever See (See Map)

Banyan Hill Publishing



Kate Middleton's Exotic Outfit Just Went Viral Online StyleBistro

\*\*

Pictures Displaying What's Truly Going On In North Korea Today

Frank151



Obama's Post Presidency Style is Infuriating to Republicans

Travelwhip - Travel Tastefully

Recommended by

### **More From ThinkProgress**