THIS PROJECT EXPLORES THE EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT NATURE OF POLICY AND CODES IN DESIGN. OUR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES ARE GOVERNED BY A COMPLEX SYSTEM OF RULES, CODES, AND ORDINANCES, WITHIN JURISDICTIONAL STRUCTURES AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY SCALES. IN SPATIALIZING THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (BY CODE) OF THE USE OR CAPACITY OF OUR PARK SPACES, CAN WE BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND (FROM A CODIFIED PERSPECTIVE) HOW WELCOME, OR UNWELCOME, OUR PUBLIC SPACES ARE FOR UNHOUSED COMMUNITIES? TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, OUR PARKS AND PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS ARE GOVERNED TO PROMOTE SAFETY, BUT THESE SEEMINGLY MUNDANE PUBLIC SPACES CAN ALSO BE THE TERRAIN OF QUITE BRUTAL LANDSCAPES. I DO NOT INTEND FOR BRUTAL LANDSCAPES TO BE [NECESSARILY] DEFINED BY A TYPOLOGY OR STYLE OF DESIGN, BUT RATHER [DISTINCTLY] BY THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY GOVERN AND CRIMINALIZE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN SPACE (CODIFIED BOTH POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY). BY OUTLINING AND UNDERSTANDING THE SPATIALITY OF OUR CODIFIED SPACES AS “UNSAFE,” OR RESTRICTIVE, CAN WE BEGIN TO IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY ZONES FOR PROGRAMS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS THAT CAN TRANSFORM HOW WE ADDRESS “PARK SAFETY” IN LOS ANGELES IN A WAY THAT DOES NOT INTENTIONALLY TARGET VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, LIKE THE UNHOUSED COMMUNITY, BUT RATHER LOOKS BEYOND THE REGULATION OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN BEHAVIORS TO PROVIDE FOR ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND RESOURCES WITHIN A PARK’S INFRASTRUCTURE?
PARK TYPOLOGIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY + JURISDICTIONS:

1. National Park/Recreation Area
   - National Park Service, Federal Government

2. National Forests (Forest Service)
   - United States Department of Agriculture

25. California State Parks
   - California Department of Parks and Recreation

181. LA County Parks
   - LA County Department of Parks and Recreation

~2,814. City Parks
   - In 88 Cities in LA County with City Park Systems/Departments
     Including: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

~3,023. Total (inventoried) Parks in LA County

LA COUNTY POPULATION = 10.04M (2019, US CENSUS BUREAU)

1M People live in Unincorporated Areas
   - LA County Area = ~4,000 square miles

65% of LA County is Unincorporated
   - Governed by County Departments

Reporting Districts
   - Basis of Law Enforcement
   - Crime Reporting

INCORPORATED CITIES AND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES
   - CITIES FALL UNDER LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION
     REPORTING DISTRICTS (RDs) OF LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

UNINCORPORATED AREAS AND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES
   - LA COUNTY’S UNINCORPORATED AREAS ARE UNDER THE
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## State Policies

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## City of LA Policies

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THE SPATIAL POLITICS OF HOMELESSNESS

POLICY + CREATE SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN DEFINE THE CYCLICAL AND SYSTEMIC INEQUITABLE PRACTICE OF OUR MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES? WHAT IF OUR CODES SOUGHT TO RESOLVE, FIND OPPORTUNITIES AND SAFE INJECTION SITES? WHY ARE TENTS CODIFIED AS PROHIBITED WHEN THEY OFFER SHELTER FOR ACCESSIBLE RESTROOM FACILITIES? WHY DO WE RESTRICT DRUG USE INSTEAD OF OFFERING SERVICES WHY IS THE PROTAGONIST THE INDIVIDUAL AND NOT THE SINK, OR THE FENCED OFF PARK, OR THE LACK PRESENTLY RESTRICTED AND CONDITIONED OUR CURRENT RESPONSE.

FOUNDATIONS IN UNDERSTANDING THE CODES AND ORDINANCES THAT HAVE HISTORICALLY, AND I HAVE NOT YET FOUND THE ANSWER, BUT I AM INTENTIONALLY "SITTING AND LAYING" THE INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR VERY ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS?

DESIGNS THAT TREAT UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS WITH DIGNITY WHEN OUR VERY CODES AND POLICIES WE DRAW INHUMANE COMPARISONS WHEN WE LIMIT ONE'S PERSONAL BELONGINGS TO THE SCALE OF A SUBJECT INDIVIDUALS TO A GOVERNANCE SYSTEM THAT ULTIMATELY REGULATES THE INFRASTRUCTURE WE CRIMINALIZE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS, BUT IN THE CODIFICATION OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, WE PROVIDE RESOURCES TO A SURVIVAL KIT FOR THE UNHOUSED COMMUNITY THAT SPOTLIGHTS PROJECTS THAT SKIRK THE CODE TO PROVIDE MORE ACCESSIBLE RESOURCES (DESPITE THE CODE).

The role of the sign is to counteract, in very accessible and easy to consume terms, a form of communication that is legible for the unhoused community, providing resources or a critique of the inaccessibility of the codes. Learning from this spatialization, the sign delivers a tool that does not restrict, but allows. While the codes are dense, and impenetrable, they affect everyone, especially the unhoused, in life and death ways. The sign thus serves as a tactical, guerrilla-style, communication, born of the mappings to define zones of containment as opportunities for innovative design solutions that partner with local organizations already doing work to provide access to them.

In the City of Los Angeles’s Municipal Code, ordinances and regulations that affect unhoused communities are found across numerous chapters, articles, and sections of the code, further increasing the complexity of regulations that can target specific individuals for the simple fact that they do not have another option for shelter. Through my reading of the codes, I started to define categories within which the regulations might be organized in order to better understand the spatial implications associated with the regulations of one’s access to basic needs. The 5 categories I filtered the codes into include:

1) POLICY X SHELTER, DIRECTIONS + “PUBLIC HAZARDS”
2) POLICY X SITTING, SLEEPING + DISPLACEMENT
3) FIRE, WATER + PERSONAL HYGIENE
4) DRUGS, SOLICITATION + PUBLIC HEALTH
5) TRASH + PERSONAL STORAGE

In defining and spatializing areas at the human body scale, or as allotted by code, we can depict what that actually looks like if we try to draw the code into the plans of parks and define the zones where social behaviors and actions are the most highly regulated to then find zones of opportunity in either the in-between spaces, or in the most densely regulated zones of our parks and rights of way that extend from our park spaces and provide access to them? The two park plans to the right represent a compacted layering of my spatial understanding of the codes in each of these five sections, whereby every inch of the park and sidewalk have legal implications (by code) that restrict the use, or capacity, of certain types of behaviors in these spaces. In understanding these spatial implications, the codes could be identified as spaces where we begin to understand how welcome, or unwelcome, our public spaces are for the unhoused.

We live in a society dictated by rules, but these rules be allowed to target specific populations, especially those without access to basic needs, but rather than restricting, can our parks begin to promote behaviors and activities that are allowed, including access to basic needs? Instead of a sign telling someone what they can’t do, can they begin to tell people about the resources they can take advantage of, and what they can do in our public spaces?

JARED EDGAR McKNIGHT  |  FALL 2020  |  ARCH698a

DESIGN(?): UNHOUSED ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS

3) FIRE, WATER + PERSONAL HYGIENE
4) DRUGS, SOLICITATION + PUBLIC HEALTH
5) TRASH + PERSONAL STORAGE

Framed on the physical manifestation of the code in our public spaces, the “park rules sign,” this policy analysis seeks to understand the interconnectedness between design and policy. While public parks are intended to welcome all populations, in Los Angeles, when we are “welcomed” to a park, we are often greeted with a list of the rules of what we CANNOT do there, and often, the Municipal Code is written next to the park rule “for the safety of everyone,” but ultimately to make it easier to reference for the LAPD to write citations. If this is what we see when we approach a space, how are we inclined to use that space, and what is our perception of our ability to use that space?

WE CRIMINALIZE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS, BUT IN THE CODIFICATION OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, WE SUBJECT INDIVIDUALS TO A GOVERNANCE SYSTEM THAT ULTIMATELY REGULATES THE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT WE HAVE BUILT, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HOUSED AND UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS THAT INHABIT IT.

WE DRAW INHUMANE COMPARISONS WHEN WE LIMIT ONE’S PERSONAL BELONGINGS TO THE SCALE OF A “TRASH” CAN, AND GOVERN THROUGH A CODE THAT HAS INFLUENCED EVEN OUR SOCIETY’S POPULAR IMAGINATION OF HOMELESSNESS – THE SHOPPING CART AS BOTH AN IMAGE AND A PUNISHABLE OFFENSE – SO HOW CAN WE CREATE SPACE FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE, AND ASPIRE FOR EMPATHETIC DESIGNS THAT TREAT UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS WITH DIGNITY WHEN OUR VERY CODES AND POLICIES INFRINGE ON THEIR VERY ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS?

I HAVE NOT YET FOUND THE ANSWER, BUT I AM INTENTIONALLY “SITTING AND LAYING” THE FOUNDATIONS IN UNDERSTANDING THE CODES AND ORDINANCES THAT HAVE HISTORICALLY, AND PRESENTLY RESTRICTED AND CONDITIONED OUR CURRENT RESPONSE.


AND CAN THE SPATIALIZATION OF OUR CODES BE A DRIVER OF CHANGE?

5) TRASH + PERSONAL STORAGE

Increased density of hatch correlatesto a higherregulated zone, by both the #of prohibitive codes and implications

Trash Can
Water Fountain
Lighting
Temporary Hand Washing
Needle Drop
Restroom Facilities

North
Scale: 1" = 40’
Skid Row | Top: Gladys Park | Bottom: San Julian Park
While the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code does not specifically state that sections of the codes were created to address the homelessness crisis, the Code specifically targets an unhoused individual’s ability to seek shelter on the streets or in park spaces in a number of Sections regulating “obstructions” and “personal property.” While Chapters on “Public Welfare” and “Public Safety and Protection” primarily serve to regulate obstructions in public ways, like sidewalks, and long-term encampments in public parks, (including a “ban on erection of Tent during Certain Daytime Hours”), the Chapter on “Public Works and Property,” with “Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas,” provides a detailed Section on “Bulky Items, Tents and Storage of Personal Property in Parks” that unabashedly targets unhoused populations. Currently, a plan under consideration at City Hall would install stigmas that would ban all sleeping on sidewalks and streets within 500’ of schools, parks, day-care facilities, and other venues. When we defensively line park spaces with fences that alter circulation and increase the surface area of highly controlled/codified spatial structures, with regulations that link unhoused populations to “obstructions,” how can we find spatial opportunities within LA’s Municipal Code to provide shelter or reconsider notions of public welfare/safety?

Chapter X

POLICY X

SHELTER, OBSTRUCTIONS + “PUBLIC HAZARDS”

The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code does not specifically state that sections of the codes were created to address the homelessness crisis, the Code specifically targets an unhoused individual’s ability to seek shelter on the streets or in park spaces in a number of Sections regulating “obstructions” and “personal property.” While Chapters on “Public Welfare” and “Public Safety and Protection” primarily serve to regulate obstructions in public ways, like sidewalks, and long-term encampments in public parks, (including a “ban on erection of Tent during Certain Daytime Hours”), the Chapter on “Public Works and Property,” with “Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas,” provides a detailed Section on “Bulky Items, Tents and Storage of Personal Property in Parks” that unabashedly targets unhoused populations. Currently, a plan under consideration at City Hall would install stigmas that would ban all sleeping on sidewalks and streets within 500’ of schools, parks, day-care facilities, and other venues. When we defensively line park spaces with fences that alter circulation and increase the surface area of highly controlled/codified spatial structures, with regulations that link unhoused populations to “obstructions,” how can we find spatial opportunities within LA’s Municipal Code to provide shelter or reconsider notions of public welfare/safety?

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Where do we begin to draw the line between regulating “safety” and regulating social behaviors that restrict specific (unhoused) populations’ access to basic needs? Los Angeles Municipal Code § 41.18 (1968) dictates: “No person shall sit, lie or sleep in or upon any street sidewalk or public way.” A violation punishable by a fine of up to $100 and/or imprisonment of up to six months. And while this Section restricts an ability to lie or sleep in public ways, other Sections further displace unhoused individuals from our public realm, regulating one’s ability to “enter, remain, stay or loiter in any park between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. of the following day.” Individuals are also unable to use vehicles for dwelling, an act that is restricted on City of Los Angeles streets. These codes and ordinances have less influence on housed individuals, but drastically impact the possibilities of the unhoused communities to exist, or find a safe space for even the simplest of basic needs: a place to sleep. Codifying our public spaces creates a hostile environment for unhoused individuals in the very realm that they inhabit. With State Codes of Regulations governing pedestrian movement, we need not look further than the lack of crosswalks to the main entrance of a park in Skid Row to understand systemic inequities.

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**Policing + Regulating**

**Sitting, Sleeping + Displacement**

**Policy X**

**The Spatial Politics of Homelessness**

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE:**

**CHAPTER IV - PUBLIC WORKS AND PROPERTY** - ARTICLES - PUBLIC PARKS, PLAYFIELDS, BEACHES AND OTHER PROPERTY

**§ 5.46. Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas.**

No person shall remain, stay or loiter in any public parking lot or public park, or place any vehicle on any public parking lot or public park, between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. of the following day, except in a crosswalk. The provisions of this subsection shall be deemed to be supplemental to and not in derogation of any other public parking lot or public park regulations.

**CHAPTER VII - TRAFFIC + DIVISION “Q”**

**§ 5.45. Regulating the Use of Vehicles for Dwelling.**

No person shall use a vehicle for dwelling purposes, or allow any person who has been convicted of a violation of any traffic law to use any vehicle for dwelling purposes, within the City of Los Angeles. A violation of this Section shall be deemed a public nuisance and shall be punishable as a public nuisance by a fine of up to $100.

**California State Code of Regulations:**

**VEHICLE CODE - DEM - DIVISION II, RULES OF THE ROAD (21000-21955) + CHAPTER 5, Pedestrian Rights and Duties (1940-2079)**

**§ 21955.** Between adjacent intersections controlled by traffic control signal devices or by police officers, pedestrians shall not cross the roadway at any place except on a crosswalk. (Amended Stat., 1923, p. 3.)

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**Navigating Brutal Landscapes**

**L.A. MUNICIPAL CODE: § 41.18**

**Here, you can’t:**

- Sit, lie or sleep in or on a street, sidewalk, public way, or in a vehicle; enter, remain or stay in the park (10:30 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.)

**But, here you can:**

- Find resources, outreach, and supportive services.

**Provided by:**

- LAWFOP

**How do you find shelter in the public way?**

- Trash can
- Water fountain
- Lights
- Temporary hand washing
- Needle drop
- Restroom facilities

---

**Skid Row | Top: Gladys Park | Bottom: San Julian Park**

**Jared Edgơ McKnight | Fall 2020 | Arch98a**
FIRE, WATER + PERSONAL HYGIENE

Some of the most restrictive codes and ordinances in the Los Angeles Municipal Code dictate the use of fire or water to meet the basic needs of nourishment and personal hygiene. Across the state of California, varying scales of Codes, Ordinances and Regulations stipulate the ability of any individual to cook food, wash/clean/bathe themselves (and their dishes/belongings), and urinate/defecate in public. A 2017 Special Project of Los Angeles County Providers Collaborative and Partners found that during overnight hours, there are only 9 public toilets for the unsheltered, unhoused individuals on Skid Row, and they are largely inaccessible (No Place to Go: An Audit of the Public Toilet Crisis in Skid Row, 2017). With, quite literally, no place to go, and highly regulated punishable violations in the Code, how can infrastructure in the public realm provide specific to meet one’s basic needs? Numerous organizations, agencies and non-profits have succeeded in bringing immensely valuable resources to meet the basic needs of unhoused individuals in Skid Row and beyond. However, we can begin to rethink the spatial limitations of the LA Municipal Code and design for opportunities to enhance equitable access to basic needs in public areas (despite, or responsive to, the code)?

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CODE OF ORDINANCES:

CHAPTER 17.04 - PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS - > PART 2 - GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 17.04.480. Nudity and Displaying of the Private Parts of the Body. (a) No person shall appear nude, whether male, female, in any open space area, public park, playground, beach or the waters, or any other place, whether public or private, other than beaches designated for persons of the opposite sex, unless such child is accompanied by a person of not less than sixteen (16) years of age.

No person shall cause, permit or allow such child to enter or visit any beach, other than beaches designated for persons of the opposite sex, unless such child is accompanied by a person of not less than sixteen (16) years of age.

No person shall appear nude while in any unit except in authorized areas set aside for that purpose by the Department. The word “nude” as used herein means unclothed or in such a state of undress as to expose any portion of the body that is exposed to public view, except in those portions of a comfort station, if provided by the Department, where employees are engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Increased density of hatch correlating to a higher regulated zone, by both the # of prohibitive codes and implications could begin to introduce capital projects that provide alternative resources to the code’s restrictions, like stations for bathing/shaving.

WHERE TO ACCESS RESTRICTED RESOURCES?

Trash Can
Water Fountain
Lighting
Temporary Hand Washing
Needle Drop
Restroom Facilities
DRUGS, SOLICITATION + PUBLIC HEALTH

The use of drugs and the act of soliciting represent two of the most prevalent stereotypes that plague the social imagination when it comes to unhoused populations. While these stereotypes and traits may exist within unhoused populations, they also exist in the regulations and codes that govern social behaviors and public welfare. Restrictions around intoxication, including the use of narcotic and dangerous drugs, are the most stringent in the context of parks and highly trafficked public places. Intoxication is codified in a very clear way that prohibits many public spaces, like parks, as “drug-free zones” pursuant to the California State Health and Safety Code. Solicitation includes “using spoken, written, or printed word, or bodily gestures, signs or other means with the purpose of obtaining an immediate donation...” COVID-19 has further restricted social behaviors, with much restriction on public health and the regulation of public places. How can we make services and resources more accessible and available to communities experiencing homelessness, especially when some populations might rely on drugs or alcohol as “basic needs”? And what is the role of mental health in the public health conversation (with no regulations, let alone mention, around mental health in the Los Angeles Municipal Code)?

CONTENTS

1.4.2. Prohibition of Certain Forms of Aggressive Solicitation
§ 63.46. Designation of Drug-Free Zones.
1.4.5. Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas.

CURRENT PROVISIONS

§ 63.46. Designation of Drug-Free Zones.
(a) Definitions. For purposes of this section:
(1) “Solicit, ask or beg” shall include using the spoken, written, or printed word, or bodily gestures, signs or other means with the purpose of obtaining an immediate donation of money or anything of value, including money, goods, property or personal property; (2) “intimidation” shall include any physical contact with another person or any other act or threat of physical contact with another person, and shall include any act or threat that is intended to cause a reasonable person to believe that the person committing the act or threat does not have the power or ability to carry out the act or threat;
(b) The City Council is hereby authorized to designate any park, any portion of a park, any business establishment, any apartment house, any hotel, any place of amusement or entertainment, any transportation facility, any school or any other public place as a drug-free zone.
(c) The City shall post notices at each entrance to a drug-free zone indicating that the drug-free zone has been designated.

1.4.5. Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas.

STATE LAW

California Health and Safety Code - HSC (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_display- muncipalcode?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:losangeles_ca_m); Charter of the County of Los Angeles

LOCATIONS

Skid Row | Top: Gladys Park | Bottom: San Julian Park

JARED EDGAR McKNIGHT  |  FALL 2020  |  ARCH698a
CHAPTER VI - PUBLIC WORKS AND PROPERTY > ARTICLE 3 - PUBLIC PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, BEACHES AND OTHER PROPERTY

§ 63.44. Regulations Affecting Parks and Recreation Areas.

(a) No person shall place, deposit, leave or store in, any Public Area, (i) any shopping cart, (ii) any shopping basket, or (iii) any other similar device, whether owned or operated by a business establishment, for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (b) An owner of a shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device, which has been temporarily removed from the premises of a business establishment, or any person other than the owner of such device who has possession of such device, may not store such device in a Public Area without the written consent of the owner of such device. (c) No person shall obstruct a City employee from deconstructing, taking down, moving, removing, impounding or discarding the barrier, string, wire, rope, chain or other attachment, including by refusing to vacate or retreat from an obscured City employee. (d) No person shall alter, convert or tamper with any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device or remove any part thereof without the owner's written consent. (e) Alteration. No person shall alter, convert or tamper with any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device or remove any part thereof without the owner's written consent. (f) Alteration. No person shall alter, convert or tamper with any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device or remove any part thereof without the owner's written consent.

§ 63.45. Unauthorized Removal, Use or Possession of Shopping Carts.

(a) No person shall remove, use or possess any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device, which has been removed from the premises of a business establishment and which has permanently affixed to it a sign identifying it as belonging to a business establishment and notification to the effect that such cart, basket or device is not to be removed from the owner's premises. (b) Unauthorized removal. The possession of an abandoned or unattended shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device which has been removed from the owner's premises upon any public street, or other public place, is authorized only when the public interest requires that such cart, basket or device be removed for the public's health or safety. (c) Unauthorized possession. The possession of an abandoned or unattended shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device which has been removed from the owner's premises and which has permanently affixed to it a sign identifying it as belonging to a business establishment and notification to the effect that such cart, basket or device is not to be removed from the owner's premises. (d) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (e) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (f) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (g) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (h) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (i) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (j) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment.

§ 41.45. Unauthorized Removal, Use or Possession of Shopping Carts.

(a) No person shall remove, use or possess any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device, which has been removed from the premises of a business establishment and which has permanently affixed to it a sign identifying it as belonging to a business establishment and notification to the effect that such cart, basket or device is not to be removed from the owner's premises. (b) Unauthorized removal. The possession of an abandoned or unattended shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device which has been removed from the owner's premises upon any public street, or other public place, is authorized only when the public interest requires that such cart, basket or device be removed for the public's health or safety. (c) Unauthorized possession. The possession of an abandoned or unattended shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device which has been removed from the owner's premises and which has permanently affixed to it a sign identifying it as belonging to a business establishment and notification to the effect that such cart, basket or device is not to be removed from the owner's premises. (d) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (e) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (f) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (g) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (h) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (i) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment. (j) Use. No person shall use any shopping cart, shopping basket or other similar device for any purpose other than that originally intended by such business establishment.
POLICY
THE SPATIAL POLITICS OF HOMELESSNESS

ASSIGNMENT 4: DESIGN PROJECTS

REFERENCES:
“County of Los Angeles Open Data.” Reporting Districts (RDs), LA County Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB), 2018.
“LA County Parks and Open Space Data.” LA County Department of Parks and Recreation Parks and Open Space Data, USGS, County of Los Angeles Open Data.
“National Parks and Forests.” National Park Service and USDA Forest Service Data, County of Los Angeles Open Data.
OFFICIAL CITY OF LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE. City of Los Angeles, library.amlegal.com/mt/ndgateway/db/California/lamc/municipalcode/?f=templates%24f.
“Park Overview.” Los Angeles County - Parks & Recreation, parks.lacounty.gov/park-overview.
“Unincorporated Areas.” County of Los Angeles, LA County Department of Regional Planning, 29 Nov. 2016, lacounty.gov/government/about-la-county/unincorporated-areas.
“We All Need Parks!” Parks Needs Assessment, LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, 2016, lacountyparkneeds.org/.

DATA SOURCES:
LA County Department of Regional Planning, Unincorporated Los Angeles
County of Los Angeles Open Data: Reporting Districts (RDs) - LA County Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB)
LA Countywide Comprehensive Parks Recreation Needs Assessment (2016)
LA County Department of Parks and Recreation Parks and Open Space Data, USGS
National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, CA Dept of Parks and Rec

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS + AGENCIES:
Homeless Health Care Los Angeles (HHCLA) https://www.hhcla.org/>
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA), Homeless Advocacy https://lafla.org/get-help/housing-homelessness/homeless-advocacy/
Los Angeles Community Action Network (LA-CAN) https://cangress.org/
Los Angeles Homeless Outreach Portal (LA-HOP), Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) https://www.lahsa.org/portal/apps/la-hop/
Los Angeles Poverty Department (LAPD) https://www.lapovertydept.org/