

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

NOTICE

11.3

October 27, 2022

TO: All Sworn Personnel

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: TRESPASS ENFORCEMENT AT A BRIDGE HOME, PROJECT ROOM KEY,
AND TINY HOME VILLAGE LOCATIONS

The purpose of this Notice is to provide clarity and instruction to Department personnel regarding certain calls for service at: A Bridge Home, Project Room Key, and Tiny Home Village locations. Recently, there has been some confusion regarding these specific locations and their relation to the Transitional Housing Participant Misconduct Act (THPMA) (Civil Code section 1954.10, *et seq.*). To clarify, these locations do not meet the criteria needed to qualify as “transitional housing,” as defined by the THPMA. Therefore, operators of these specific programs or their agents **can** affect a Private Person’s Arrest (PPA), LAPD Form 05.02.10, of participants refusing to leave the program site for California Penal Code (PC) Section 602 – Trespass.

Background

On January 1, 2017, the California Legislature enacted the THPMA, which outlines the transitional housing programs and operators from which participants are protected from immediate removal. Program operators must seek and be granted a restraining order from a court against a program participant alleged to have engaged in program misconduct or abuse for that person to be removed if their respective program falls under the THPMA.

The following definitions apply to this section as defined in the attached THPMA:

- **Program Operator:** Individual or organization that runs a transitional housing program.
- **Participant:** Someone who lives in housing run by program operators, and who has a contract with the operators. The participant must have been a person experiencing homelessness before entering the program.

The THPMA applies only to a housing program which meets all the following criteria as defined in the attached THPMA:

- Is run by a government agency, a private nonprofit corporation that receives program funds from a government agency, or an operator hired by one of the above to run the program;
- Helps homeless persons to obtain the skills necessary for independent living in permanent housing;
- Includes regular individualized case management services;
- Provides a structured living environment and requires compliance with program rules; and,
- Restricts the occupancy period to not less than 30 days but not more than 24 months.

Note: A Bridge Home, Project Room Key, and Tiny Home Village locations do not meet all the above criteria.

Enforcement at A Bridge Home, Project Room Key, and Tiny Home Village locations

A program participant's violation of the terms of their agreement or contract with the program operator may serve as the basis for the operator's removal of the participant from the program.

Department personnel may accept a PPA by the program operator or an agent of the operator, for a participant who refuses to leave the location without the operator/agent first obtaining a temporary restraining order or injunction issued by a court.

A participant's refusal to leave may result in a call for service being generated at the location. When responding to trespass calls for service at these locations, officers shall take the following steps to ensure the success of the call:

- Upon arrival, officers shall meet with the operator/agent to confirm that the site is A Bridge Home, Project Room Key, or Tiny Home Village location.
- Officers shall advise the operator/agent that if the participant refuses to leave the location after being warned for Trespass, the operator/agent can sign a PPA.
- Officers shall meet with the participant and provide a warning that failure to leave the location can result in an arrest for Trespass.
- If the participant refuses to leave the location after receiving a warning and a reasonable amount of time to gather their belongings, officers shall advise the operator/agent that in

order to remove the participant, the operator/agent must place the participant under a PPA for Trespass.

- Once the operator/agent has been advised of the procedures and has signed a PPA, officers may complete a custodial arrest of the participant on behalf of the operator/agent.

Body Worn Video (BWV)

Department personnel are reminded that BWV cameras shall be activated prior to the initiation of any investigative or enforcement activity with any member of the public. Accordingly, officers shall record the contact, warning, and enforcement action taken against participants of all A Bridge Home, Project Room Key, and Tiny Home Village locations.

Should additional information be needed, please contact the Department Homeless Coordinator's Office, at (213) 486-6633.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Moore', is positioned above the printed name.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

Attachment

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

LAWSUITS TO PROHIBIT ABUSE OR PROGRAM MISCONDUCT

(Transitional Housing Misconduct Act)

(Civil Code section 1954.10 et seq.)

Read the "General Instructions" first. Then read the *special instructions* for participants on page three.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

WHO CAN GET ORDERS PROHIBITING ABUSE OR MISCONDUCT?

Program operators can get orders. **Program operators** are individuals or organizations that run a transitional housing program. The Transitional Housing Misconduct Act applies only if the housing program

- (1) is run by a government agency, a private nonprofit corporation that receives program funds from a government agency, or an operator hired by one of the above to run the program;
- (2) helps homeless persons obtain the skills necessary for independent living in permanent housing;
- (3) includes regular individualized case management services;
- (4) provides a structured living environment and requires compliance with program rules; **and**
- (5) restricts the occupancy period to not less than 30 days but not more than 24 months.

Only the program operator can ask the court for orders against a participant. A program participant cannot ask the court for orders against a fellow participant, nor can program employees or neighbors of the program site ask for orders. The program operator can, however, petition on their behalf.

TO WHOM DO THESE ORDERS APPLY?

These orders apply to participants in transitional housing programs. A **participant** is someone who lives in housing run by a program operator and who has a contract with the operator. The participant must have been homeless before entering the program.

Someone is a homeless person if, before coming to the housing program, he or she lacked a regular and adequate nighttime residence or the most recent nighttime residence was

- (1) a supervised shelter designed to provide temporary housing; or
- (2) an institution that provides temporary housing for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- (3) a place not designed or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for humans.

Someone is a **participant** in a housing program if he or she signed a contract with the program as a condition to getting housing. The program operator can get orders only against a participant who has signed a contract that includes

- (1) the housing program's rules;
- (2) a statement of the program operator's right of control and access over the unit occupied by the participant; **and**
- (3) a restatement of the procedures and rights created by the Transitional Housing Misconduct Act.

The program operator can ask for orders against the participant and anyone living with the participant at the program site. The operator must prove program misconduct or abuse, however, for each individual against whom orders are granted.

Restraining orders issued under this act apply only to the persons named in the order. That means that if the court orders only one member of a family to move out of program housing, the rest of the family members may remain in the program (unless they are all minors).

WHEN CAN THE COURT MAKE ORDERS PROHIBITING ABUSE OR MISCONDUCT?

Program operators can ask the court for orders if the participant has engaged in program misconduct or abuse. The participant's conduct is program misconduct if

- (1) the participant intentionally broke the program rules;
 - (2) the participant's conduct substantially interferes with the program operator's ability to run the housing program;
- and**

(Continued on reverse)

When Can The Courts Make Orders Prohibiting Abuse or Misconduct? *continued*

- (3) the conduct relates to
 - (a) drunkenness, sale or use of drugs, theft, arson, or destruction of another person's property; or
 - (b) violence or threats of violence directed at, and harassment of, immediate neighbors of the program site, program employees, or other participants.

The participant's conduct is abuse if

- (1) the participant did or attempted to attack, strike, batter, or sexually assault other participants, program employees, or immediate neighbors of the program site; or
- (2) the participant threatened to attack, strike, batter, or sexually assault the above individuals.

WHAT KINDS OF ORDERS ARE AVAILABLE TO PREVENT ABUSE OR MISCONDUCT?

There are two kinds of orders a program operator can request--a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO") or a "permanent" order (Order After Hearing), or both. These both are court orders forbidding someone from engaging in the activity described in the order.

- (1) A Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO") is issued by a judge after a request for a permanent order has been filed, but before there has been a full hearing.
- (2) Permanent orders can be issued only after a full hearing before a judge, where both the participant and the program operator can be represented by attorneys and have the opportunity to present evidence.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS ("TRO") BEFORE THE HEARING

A TRO orders the participant to stop the abuse or misconduct and goes into effect immediately. The order lasts a maximum of five days. The court may not be able to grant a hearing within five days, in which case the order will last until the hearing. To get a TRO the program operator must prove that the participant has engaged in program misconduct or abuse and that great or irreparable harm will result before the hearing if the TRO is not granted.

In limited circumstances, the judge can use a TRO to order the participant to move out. The judge will do this only if it is necessary to protect another participant, a program employee, or an individual who lives within 100 feet of the program site from imminent serious bodily injury. To get a TRO excluding the participant from program housing, the program operator must provide clear and convincing evidence that the participant engaged in abuse and that great or irreparable injury will result before the hearing if the participant is not ordered to move out or stay away from the housing program, or both.

If the participant has been living in program housing under contract for six months or longer, the program operator cannot get a TRO unless an action is pending against the participant or a TRO is already in effect and is subject to further orders. The program operator may still use unlawful detainer procedures or file for a permanent order only.

You must give notice to the participant before asking for a TRO. Notice requires you to show the judge that

- (1) before applying for the TRO you told the participant or the participant's attorney when and where the application would be made; or
- (2) you made a good-faith effort to tell the participant or the participant's attorney; or
- (3) you should not have to give notice because great harm would result to a program operator, participant, or immediate neighbor of the program site before the hearing.

ORDER AFTER HEARING ("PERMANENT" ORDERS)

Temporary restraining orders last a maximum of five days or until the hearing. When the judge issues the TRO, he she will set a date for the hearing on the permanent order (also called the Order After Hearing or "injunction"). A "permanent" order issued after a hearing lasts up to one year.

The program operator seeking the order must have the following papers delivered (served) to the participant at least two days before the hearing

- (1) a copy of the Order to Show Cause (Transitional Housing Misconduct);
- (2) a copy of the Temporary Restraining Orders (if any);
- (3) a copy of the Petition for Order Prohibiting Abuse or Program Misconduct;
- (4) a blank Participant's Response (Transitional Housing Misconduct);
- (5) two copies of a blank Attached Declaration (form MC-031);
- (6) a blank Proof of Personal Service (Transitional Housing Misconduct);
- (7) a copy of these instructions; **and**
- (8) copies of all materials (affidavits and supporting memoranda) to be used in the hearing.

(Continued on next page)

Order After Hearing *continued*

The Order to Show Cause must contain the name and phone number of the Legal Services Office in the county where the petition was filed, and must inform the participant this office may be called for legal advice about responding to the request for court orders.

In limited circumstances the court will make a permanent order for the participant to move out of or keep away from the program site. To get this type of order, the program operator must provide clear and convincing evidence that the participant engaged in abuse and that great or irreparable injury will result if the order is not granted.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO GET THE COURT ORDERS OR TO OBJECT TO THEM?

1. Transitional Housing Misconduct forms, available from the superior court clerk's office or from legal publishers. The court clerk can tell you where to get the forms.
2. A typewriter with which to fill out the forms. The forms should be typed. Some volunteer legal service groups have typewriters you can use, and some libraries offer the use of typewriters for a small fee. If you cannot type, print clearly.
3. Money for a court filing fee, unless the court excuses you from paying. If you cannot afford to pay the court filing fee, ask the clerk for the Information Sheet on Waiver of Court Fees and Costs. If you are a participant objecting to the court orders, you do not have to pay to file your response.
4. Someone 18 years of age or older to deliver (serve) certain papers to the other party. This person must be someone other than yourself, and not an employee of the program.

WHAT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FOR OBTAINING OR OPPOSING AN ORDER?

1. **Petition for Order Prohibiting Abuse or Program Misconduct ["Petition"]**. This four-page form tells the judge the facts of the program operator's case and what orders the program operator wants the judge to make.
2. **Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order ["OSC/TRO"]**. The judge signs this order to tell the participant to come to court for the court hearing. It may contain court orders that take effect immediately and stay in effect for up to five days or until the hearing.
3. **Participant's Response ["Response"]**. The participant may file this form to object to the orders the program operator asked the court to make, and to give his or her side of the story.
4. **Order After Hearing ["Order"]**. This is the permanent order or injunction. This form is signed by the court following the hearing. It will expire in one year or less unless the court terminates, modifies, or extends it.
5. **Proof of Personal Service**. This form shows that a participant or program operator has been served with legal papers as required by law.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PARTICIPANT

1. **Legal advice**. If you are served with an Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order ["OSC/TRO"] and a Petition, you should seek legal advice right away. The OSC/TRO should list the name, address, and phone number of the Legal Services Office in the county where the petition is filed. You may be able to get legal services by contacting this office. If you do not have an attorney, you can also call the attorney's referral service of your local bar association for help.
2. **Read the Instructions**. Whether or not you choose to talk to an attorney, you should read all of these instructions and the other papers you have received.
3. **Obey the Order**. Read the papers served on you very carefully. The Petition tells you what orders the program operator is asking the court to make. The OSC/TRO tells you when to appear in court and may contain a temporary order telling you that you cannot do certain things. **YOU HAVE TO OBEY THE ORDER. IF YOU DO NOT OBEY THE COURT'S ORDERS, CRIMINAL CHARGES MAY BE FILED AGAINST YOU. IF YOU ARE FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF COURT FOR NOT FOLLOWING THE COURT'S ORDERS, THE COURT CAN CHANGE THE ORDERS TO FORCE YOU TO MOVE OUT OF THE PROGRAM'S HOUSING.**
4. **Review the facts**. Read the description of the facts on the Petition very carefully. This is where the program operator tells the judge what he or she thinks happened. If you do not agree with the facts on the petition or you think it would not be fair for the court to grant orders against you, **GO TO THE HEARING**. The place and time of the hearing are on the first page of the form named "Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order."
5. **Respond to the court**. If you want to fight the petition you should file a Participant's Response. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PAY A FEE TO FILE THIS FORM**. A blank copy of the Response should have been given to you with the OSC/TRO.

(Continued on reverse)

Instructions For The Participant *continued*

You can also file and serve statements signed by people who have personal knowledge of the facts. These are called "declarations." You can type these declarations on form MC-031 and attach them to your Response. If you do not know how to prepare a declaration, you should see an attorney.

6. **Serve a copy on program operator.** After you have filed the Participant's Response with the superior court clerk, a copy must be delivered personally or by mail to the program operator or the program operator's attorney. You cannot serve the program operator yourself. Service may be made by a licensed process server, the sheriff's department, or any person 18 years of age or older, other than you. The person should complete and sign a Proof of Personal Service form. (A blank copy should have been given to you with the OSC/TRO.) You should take the completed form back to the court clerk or bring it with you to the hearing.
7. **Extensions.** If you need more time to find an attorney or to prepare your Response, you must ask the judge for a continuance (extension) by the hearing date shown on the OSC/TRO.
8. **Opposing the Petition.** If you wish to fight the lawsuit, you should file a Participant's Response and also go to the hearing. If you have any witnesses, they also must be present. If you do not attend the hearing, the court may make "permanent" orders against you that will last up to one year. If you can't file and serve a Response (or find an attorney who will), **SHOW UP AT THE HEARING ANYWAY.** At the hearing, explain your difficulties to the judge, and ask to be allowed to tell your side of the case.

**NOTE: See sample filled-in
Participant's Response on pages 5–6.**

(Continued on next page)

Make sure you copy boxes 2, 3, and 4 exactly as they are on the OSC/TRO forms you got from the housing program.

If you do not have an attorney, fill in your name, mailing address, and telephone number. If you have an attorney, the attorney will help you fill out this form. If you need help, call legal aid at the number on the form.

In Pro. Per. means you do not have an attorney.

You can find this number on the front page of the OSC/TRO forms that were given to you along with this form. Find the box that says "Case Number" and copy that number exactly into this box.

Address of the court where you are filing your response. If you are not sure of the correct address, call the county clerk.

Housing program name.

Your name.

You can find the hearing date, time, department number, and room number on the first page of the OSC/TRO forms you were given.

Read the Petition, especially item 7c, before you answer.

Mark the box that applies to your case. Do not mark both boxes a and b.

If you marked box b, use this space to explain which acts you did not do.

Mark each box that applies to your case. You can mark both boxes a and b if they both apply.

If you marked box b, use this space to explain why your acts did not violate the rules.

Do not fill in this box.

<p>ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name and Address)</p> <p>1. Danny Doe 200 Hill St., Apt. 16 Big City, California 9013</p> <p>(123) 456-7891</p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR (Name) In Pro. Per.</p> <p>SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF</p> <p>STREET ADDRESS: 200 Main Street MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4000 CITY AND ZIP CODE: Anytown, California 90134 BRANCH NAME:</p> <p>PROGRAM OPERATOR: Family First Transitional Housing Program</p> <p>3. PARTICIPANT: Danny Doe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSE to Petition For Order Prohibiting Abuse or Program Misconduct</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">4. HEARING DATE</td> <td style="width: 25%;">TIME</td> <td style="width: 10%;">DEPT.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">ROOM</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CASE NUMBER:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 3, 1992</td> <td>10:00 a.m.</td> <td>3</td> <td>765</td> <td>C-12345</td> </tr> </table>	4. HEARING DATE	TIME	DEPT.	ROOM	CASE NUMBER:	July 3, 1992	10:00 a.m.	3	765	C-12345	<p>FOR COURT USE ONLY</p>
4. HEARING DATE	TIME	DEPT.	ROOM	CASE NUMBER:							
July 3, 1992	10:00 a.m.	3	765	C-12345							

Each participant should file a separate response. (A family may file one response.)

- If your printing is legible, you may handprint this form.
- Your response will be considered by the judge at the court hearing. No filing fee is required.
- You must still obey any orders already granted until the hearing.
- You have a right to ask the judge to postpone the hearing date.
- If you do not appear at the court hearing, the court may grant restraining orders against you that may last up to one year.
- Read the Instructions for Participants before completing this form.

I RESPOND to the Petition or Order Prohibiting Abuse or Misconduct as follows:

If you need additional space, attach form MC-031 (on the reverse side of MC-030). Also use form MC-031 for statements by witnesses. Reference each part on form MC-031 by a number from this form.

1. DENIAL

a. I deny doing all of the acts stated in item 7 of the petition.

b. I deny doing some of the acts stated in item 7 of the petition. (Specify acts you deny doing):
(Specify on attached form MC-031 if you need more room, and check this box:)

I did not yell loudly at my wife or disturb other residents. I did not hit my wife or try to push her down the stairs. I did not threaten the night manager.

2. DENIAL OF PROGRAM MISCONDUCT

a. My acts, if any, did not substantially interfere with the orderly operation of the transitional housing program.

b. My acts, if any, did not violate the rules and regulations of the transitional housing program (explain):
Specify on attached form MC-031 if you need more room, and check this box:)

If you need more space to write your answer, mark this box and use a separate sheet of paper or form MC-031. Attach any extra paper to this form.

(Continued on reverse)

PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSE
(Transitional Housing Misconduct)

Form Adopted by the Judicial Council of California
TH-120 [Rev. September 1, 2018] Civil Code, § 1954.13(c)

(Continued on reverse)

Your name.

Housing program name.

Use the same case number from page one of this form.

If you marked box 1.b. on page one of this form, you may want to explain here.

PROGRAM OPERATOR: Family First Transitional Housing Program	CASE NUMBER:
PARTICIPANT: Danny Doe	C-12345

Use this space to explain why your acts served a legitimate purpose (box a) or were constitutionally protected (box b).

3. JUSTIFICATION OR EXCUSE
 I have done some or all of the acts of which I am accused, but the actions are justified or excused for the following reasons:
- a. My acts served a legitimate purpose (specify):
 (Specify on attached form MC-031 if you need more room, and check this box:)
 On June 25, 1992, I did tell the night manager to mind his own business because he has been trying to interfere with my marriage to my wife.
- b. My acts were constitutionally protected (specify):
 (Specify on attached form MC-031 if you need more room, and check this box:)

Read the definition of "Transitional Housing Program" (see "Who Can Get Orders Prohibiting Abuse or Misconduct?" on page one of these Instructions). If your housing does not match the definition, mark this box. Don't forget to explain why in the space below.

4. WRONG PROGRAM. Program operator does not operate a "transitional housing program" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 50582(g) (explain):

If you need more space to write your answer, mark this box and use a separate sheet of paper or form MC-031. Attach any extra paper to this form.

When you moved in, the program should have given you a contract. Mark the boxes to show what you did not get.

5. PROGRAM CONTRACT
- a. I have no contract with the program operator.
- b. The contract does not include the program rules and regulations.
- c. The contract does not include a statement of program operator's right of control over and right of access to my dwelling unit.
- d. The contract does not contain a restatement or summary of the requirements and procedures of the Transitional Housing Participant Misconduct Act.

If you have any other reasons that justify your actions, mark this box and explain what they are.

6. OTHER DEFENSES. I have other defenses or reasons a court order should not be granted (specify):
 (Specify on attached form MC-031 if you need more room, and check this box:)

I never got copies of the program rules. The program is not giving me the job training it promised. Also, I just got a new job that starts in a week that I may not be able to keep if I am homeless again.

After you are done, count the number of pages you are attaching to this form and put that number here. Do not include the two pages of this form in that number.

7. Number of pages attached: _____

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: July 2, 1992

VERY IMPORTANT:

1. The date you sign.
 2. Your signature.
- DO NOT FORGET THESE OR ALL YOUR WORK WILL BE WASTED.

Danny Doe (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) _____ Danny Doe (SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT)

TH-120 [Rev. September 1, 2018]

PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSE (Transitional Housing Misconduct)

Page 2

Keep a copy for your records. Make sure the court stamps your copy.

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

Print this form

Save this form

Clear this form

RESTATEMENT OF TRANSITIONAL HOUSING MISCONDUCT ACT

(Civil Code section 1954.10 et seq.)

YOU HAVE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE LAW

When you sign your housing contract, you agree to follow the program's rules. If you break those rules, the program operator can ask a court to order you to obey the rules or to move out of the program housing in some cases.

The program operator can get these orders if you abuse certain other people or engage in program misconduct. Abuse is attacking, striking, battering, or sexually assaulting another participant, a program employee, or an immediate neighbor of the program site, or threatening or attempting to do so. Program misconduct is intentional behavior that substantially interferes with the running of the program and involves drunkenness, unlawful use or sale of drugs, theft, arson, destruction of property, violence or threats of violence, or harassment.

The program operator must follow the procedures outlined below to get a court order.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS

A program operator can get orders that go into effect immediately without a court hearing. These temporary orders can forbid you from breaking the program rules or doing certain things.

The program operator must tell you or your attorney (if you have one) before asking the court for these orders, unless he or she has a good reason for not notifying you. The program operator cannot get a temporary order to make you move from housing unless he or she convinces the judge that you will cause serious bodily injury to another participant, a program employee, or an immediate neighbor of the program site before a full hearing can be held.

If you have lived in program housing for at least six months since signing your contract, the program operator cannot get a temporary restraining order against you unless another order is already in effect or an action is pending against you. He or she can still get a "permanent" order for up to one year.

"PERMANENT" ORDERS (Orders After a Hearing)

The program operator can get orders lasting up to one year that forbid you from breaking the program rules or engaging in abuse.

These orders are sometimes called "permanent" orders because they last longer than the temporary orders.

Before the program operator can get a permanent order, there must be a full hearing before a judge. At this hearing, both you and the program operator can be represented by attorneys and present evidence and testimony. If you do not attend the hearing, the court may make orders against you that last up to one year.

At least two days before the hearing, someone must give you a copy of the request for the orders, a notice of the hearing (called an "Order to Show Cause"), the instructions and legal forms you need to fight the orders, and any materials the program operator will use at the hearing to get the orders.

If the program operator proves you engaged in abuse or program misconduct, the court can order you to stop the behavior. If the program operator proves abuse by clear and convincing evidence and shows that you might do it again, the court can order you to move out of or stay away from program housing, or both.

YOU CAN FIGHT THE ORDERS

Read the papers you receive very carefully, especially the description of what the program operator said happened. If you disagree with the facts or you think it would be unfair for the court to grant orders against you, GO TO THE HEARING and tell the judge your side of the story. You can also fight the program operator's request for orders by filing a response telling your side of the story. You do not have to pay to file a response. Forms and instructions for filing a response are available from the county clerk's office. You also should receive these forms with the notice of the hearing.

The name, address, and phone number of the legal services office in your county must be on the notice of hearing. You may be able to get free legal advice from that office.

If you need more time to find an attorney or to prepare a response, you must ask the judge for a continuance (extension) on or before the hearing date shown on the notice of the hearing.

DISOBEYING THE ORDERS MAY MEAN YOU HAVE TO MOVE OUT

If you are found in contempt of court for disobeying the court's orders, the court can change the orders to force you to move out of the program housing.

I have read this restatement of the law. I understand it becomes part of my housing contract.

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT	DATE
SIGNATURE OF PROGRAM OPERATOR	DATE