



**IF EVERYONE CAN'T
AFFORD THE RENT**



**THEY SHOULDN'T
FUCKING TAKE
OUR TENT**

Poster
syndicate



**KNOW YOUR RIGHTS
DENVER, COLORADO**

Know Your Rights: Denver

Access to Spaces:

What are my rights related to public property?

The park is open but the police asked me to leave, what are my rights?

Rights in Denver Downtown Business Improvement District (BID)?

I got a camping citation, can I challenge it?

Can I be forced to go to a shelter?

Cars:

What do I do if I think my car has been towed or impounded?

What do I do if my car is towed or impounded?

Encampments:

Can the City take my stuff?

The City took my stuff, now what?

Searches:

When can the police search me?

When can the police search my property?

Police Interactions:

What are my rights if an officer approaches me?

What is an investigatory stop/detention?

What are my rights during an investigatory stop/detention?

When can the police arrest me?

What are my rights if I am arrested?

What if the officers take my property?

The Right to Free Speech:

Can I record the police?

What's the deal with panhandling?

What's the deal with loitering?

Protecting Your Rights:

Get Involved and Fight Back with Denver Homeless Out Loud (DHOL):

Access to Spaces:

You have a right to access public property that is open to the general public

What are my rights related to public property?

- ★ If the property is open to the public or there is no sign prohibiting entrance, then you have the right to be there, as long as you are not blocking or interfering with the normal use or entrance of the public place, or breaking any other law.
 - Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-115
 - Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-86
- ★ If you are on the strip between the sidewalk and the street, this is called the public right-of-way. This is public property!
 - Caveat: They can still pull the camping ban on you for covering yourself. More on this later.
 - Caveat: If you are on property that is open to the public but privately controlled, then you may have to leave if someone with lawful control of property ((the owner, occupant, employee, manager, etc.) asks you to leave the property asks you.
- You have the right to travel! The United States Constitution, the Colorado Constitution and Case Law recognize this right.
 - All persons have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.
 - The Colorado Constitution: Art. II, Section 3
 - "In interpreting constitutional provisions providing for the right to enjoy life and liberty, the right of personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion -- to go where one pleases, and when, and to do that which may lead to one's business or pleasure, only so far restrained as the rights of others may make it necessary for the welfare of all other citizens. One may travel along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting themselves in a decent and orderly manner, disturbing no other and interfering with the rights of no other citizens, there they will be protected under the law, not only in their persons, but in their safe conduct.
 - Dominguez v. City & County of Denver, 147 Colo. 233, 363 P.2d 661 (1961)
 - Every citizen has an inalienable right to make use of the public highways of the state; every citizen has full freedom to travel from place to place in the enjoyment of life and liberty.
 - Colorado Case Law: People v. Nothaus, 147 Colo. 210, 363 P.2d 180 (1961)

The park is open but the police asked me to leave, what are my rights?

- ★ You have the right to be in the park equally with any member of the general public.
- ★ The park does not close until 11pm and opens back up at 5 am, so you have the right to be there as long as it is open and you are not breaking any rules!
 - Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 39-3

Rights in Denver Downtown Business Improvement District (BID)?

- ★ In the Downtown BID, you have the right to sit on a chair or bench furnished by any public agency and the right to sit on the sidewalk at a transit stop while waiting for public transportation (except for any transit stop on the 16th Street Mall)
 - Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-86.1(d)(6))
- ★ The restriction against sitting or lying upon any public-right-of way only applies between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. At any other time, it is lawful to sit or lie down on a public right-of-way so long as you are not obstructing other pedestrians.
- Caveat: Remember, if you cover yourself, they can call it camping.
- ★ Before an officer issues you a citation or arrests you for violating this restriction, the officer must notify you that you are violating Denver Ordinance Sec. 38-86.1. and ask you to stop.
 - The officer must tell you they want you to refrain from the alleged violation;
 - If you refuse, the officer must give you a written request warning that if the you fail to comply then you may be cited or arrested;
 - If you refuse, the officer must attempt to determine if you need medical/human services assistance. If they determine you do, they should attempt to contact a human service outreach worker before citing or arresting you.

I got a camping citation, can I challenge it?

- ★ A judge ruled that the Denver camping ban is unconstitutional, amounting to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment and the Colorado Constitution's cruel-and-unusual-punishment clause (Article II, Section 20).
 - People of the City and County of Denver v. Burton, No. 19GS004399 (December 27, 2019).
- ★ The judge quoted Martin v. Boise, 920 F.3d 617 (9th Cir. 2019): "As long as there is no option of sleeping indoors, the government cannot criminalize indigent, homeless people for sleeping outdoors, on public property, on the false premise they had a choice in the matter."

- Even if shelters do have open beds, the judge acknowledged the limitations of this accessibility (curfews, “men with children, individuals with serious mental illnesses, persons banned from shelters, unaccompanied homeless youth, individuals with pets, LGBT individuals, and same sex partners.”)
- The judge reasoned that, because of such shelter restrictions, sleeping on the streets cannot be considered a voluntary act.
- ★ However, the City is appealing this ruling and while the appeal is pending, the camping ban can still be enforced.
- ★ Although not binding law in Colorado, federal courts around the country have found that laws punishing resting in public are unconstitutional cruel and unusual punishment when enforced against people without access to adequate shelter.
 - See e.g. *Martin v. Boise*, 920 F.3d 617 (9th Cir. 2019)
 - Held that Boise’s camping ban unconstitutionally criminalized involuntary conduct, violating the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear the case, thus the 9th Circuit Court of Appeal’s 2017 ruling stands.
 - See e.g. *Pottinger v. Miami*, 810 F.Supp. 1551 (Fla. 1992)
 - Held that it is cruel and unusual punishment to arrest people experiencing homelessness “for the involuntary, harmless acts they are forced to perform in public.”
- ★ What the camping ban means:
 - The “Camping Ban” (Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-86.2) makes it illegal to “reside or dwell temporarily in a place”, with “any form of cover or protection from the elements other than clothing.”
 - Tents, blankets, sleeping bags, tarps, cardboard, etc. are all included in the city’s definition of “shelter.”
 - “Reside or dwell” includes eating, sleeping, or storing personal possessions.
 - This applies to both private and public property, unless in an area in which camping is expressly permitted.
- ★ Before an officer issues you a citation or arrests you for violating this restriction, the officer must notify you that you are violating Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-86.2 and ask you to stop.
 - The officer must tell you they want you to refrain from the alleged violation;
 - If you refuse, the officer must give you a written request warning that if the you fail to comply then you may be cited or arrested;
 - If you refuse, the officer must attempt to determine if you need medical/human services assistance. If they determine you do, they should attempt to contact a human service outreach worker before citing or arresting you.



MR ROGERS WOULDN'T CALL THE COPS

Can I be forced to go to a shelter?

- ★ You cannot be forced to go to a shelter. Period.
- ★ However, if you want to go to a shelter and you qualify under the ADA, you have the right to request reasonable accommodations.
 - Request accommodations directly through the shelter
 - For Disability Access Assistance:
 - Email: DisabilityAccess@denvergov.org
 - TTY: (720) 913-8475

Cars:

You have the right to sleep in your car! But if parking laws are violated, you may end up in a situation where your car is booted, towed, or impounded.

- ★ Some parking laws/procedures to be aware of:
 - Sec. 54-419(a): Do not park in private driveways or on private property.
 - Sec. 54-460: Do not park or block the movement of traffic in alleys.
 - Sec. 54-465: Move your vehicle at least 100 feet every three days when parked on the street to avoid violation of this 72-hour restriction
 - If you have 3 or more outstanding citations (a citation is outstanding if it is not paid or contested within 20 days of the ticket issue date), a seizure warning notice will be issued and a boot may be placed on your car. To get the boot removed, you have to pay all outstanding fines.
 - If your vehicle is booted for 72 hours, it will be towed to impound.
 - C.R.S. 42-4-1804 and D.R.M.C. 54-814 require that vehicles are secured for a minimum of 30 days before disposition, unless held for police investigation.
 - From April through November, Denver does sweeping in residential neighborhoods throughout the city. Cars cannot be parked on a street on the day they will sweep that side. There are permanent metal signs on major residential streets that inform you of the day of the month when that side of the street will be swept. If you leave your car parked there on that day, the fine is currently \$50. You can get a reminder of street sweeping days by registering with pocketgov - <https://www.denvergov.org/pocketgov/#/mySchedules/sweeping>

What do I do if I think my car has been towed or impounded?

- ★ Denver doesn't automatically impound towed vehicles, so it is possible that your car has just been moved to a nearby location. To find out, call the Denver Police Non-Emergency Line at 720-913-2000. The operator can tell you if your car has been impounded or towed and where to find it.
- ★ The impound lot can be contacted at 720-865-0470.

What do I do if my car is towed or impounded?

- ★ The tow fee for moving a car is \$100.
- ★ The towing fee for an impounded vehicle is \$120 plus a \$20/day storage fee.
- ★ To drive the vehicle out, you are required to produce:
 - Valid current registration
 - Valid and current insurance for the vehicle
 - Valid state issued driver's license
- ★ If the car is not properly insured, it must be towed out by a commercial towing service.
- ★ If you cannot pay the fee to retrieve your car right away, you have the right to retrieve your personal property from the car.
 - You must show a valid ID and valid registration or title.

Encampments:

The 4th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Article II, Section 7 of the Colorado Constitution protect you from unlawful searches and seizures. The 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Colorado Constitution Article II, Section 25 protects you from being deprived of your property without due process. Accordingly, you are entitled to advance notice before the City takes your property!

Can the City take my stuff?

- ★ Pursuant to The Denver Homeless Class Action Settlement (Lyll v. City and County of Denver), unless the City determines that a public health or safety risk exists...
 - You have the right to receive written notice at least 7 days before the City takes your property at a large encampment. These notices will be posted to fences or posts nearby.
 - You have the right to receive 48 hours written notice before the City takes possession of your property, if believed to be abandoned, in a small camp or by itself. These notices will be attached to your tent or property.
 - Note: "large" and "small" camp is not strictly defined, but generally more than 5 or 6 tents is viewed as a "large" encampment
 - Note: these rights only apply to public property
- ★ According to the settlement, the City determines whether personal property is a health or safety risk according to the following protocol:
 - Illegal drugs, used syringes, medical waste, and perishable food items
 - Any trash or litter, such as used napkins, dirty diapers, food wrappers or used food containers, empty cans, used Styrofoam containers or paper cups, cigarette butts

- Caveat: They may use the presence of these things to deem the whole encampment, or a whole tent, a “public health risk.”
- ★ The following Class was certified by the Court:
 - “All persons in the City and County of Denver whose personal belongings may in the future be taken or destroyed without due process on account of the City and County of Denver’s alleged custom or practice (written or unwritten) of sending ten or more employees or agents to clear away an encampment of multiple homeless persons by immediately seizing and discarding the property found there.”

The City took my stuff, now what?

- ★ You have the right to retrieve your seized property for 60 days, from the date of removal, for free and without threat of arrest.
- ★ You have the right to receive written instructions on when and where your property can be picked up, including:
 - Phone number to call for questions regarding getting your stuff back
 - The location and hours of the storage facility
 - Current Location: 1449 Galapago Street
 - Hours: 6am to 9am Mon, Tues, Wed, Fri and 12pm to 6pm Thursday.
- ★ Pursuant to the settlement, the City cannot throw away any form of identification, prescription medication, or health care documents!

Searches:

The 4th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Article II, Section 7 of the Colorado Constitution protect you from unreasonable searches and seizures. This right protects your privacy, protects your property, and protects your liberty. Occasionally, the Colorado courts have construed the state constitutional provision more broadly than the federal provision.

When can the police search me?

- ★ You have the right to not consent to a search!
- ★ If you are not under arrest, and you have not consented to being searched, an officer may only search you if they reasonably suspect that you are armed and dangerous.
 - This search may only be a limited pat-down of the outside of your clothes to feel for weapons.
 - Note: Needle Stick Prevention SB 15-116
 - Anyone in the state of Colorado can carry sterile or used syringes (not loaded) as long as they disclose to law enforcement before they are pat down (or disclose before a vehicle search).

When can the police search me?

- This law only exempts the syringe and residue in the syringe.

□ Caveats: see section on "police interactions"

When can the police search my property?

- ★ You have the right not to consent to a search!
- ★ Absent a warrant, or absent any recognized exception, you have the right to not give consent to open your bag, empty your pockets, or otherwise "consent" to a search.
 - Exceptions:
 - Search Incident to Lawful Arrest
 - Plain View Exception
 - Consent
 - Stop & Frisk
 - Automobile Exception
 - Emergencies
- ★ The Colorado Supreme Court has affirmed the principle that the highest constitutional protection is afforded to one's residence, and that a search of a residence without a warrant is presumptively unreasonable. However, there are still exceptions.
 - Specifically, the Colorado Supreme Court has established that a "[p]erson camping on unimproved and apparently unused land that is not fenced or posted against trespassing, and in absence of personal notice against trespass, has reasonable expectation of privacy in tent used for habitation and personal effects therein, for purposes of Fourth Amendment and state constitutional provision prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures." (People v. Schafer, 946 P.2d 938 (Colo. 1997))
 - "A lack of legal rights to occupy public or private property has resulted in courts' finding lack of privacy. See Amezquita v. Hernandez-Colon, 518 F.2d, 8, 9 (1st Cir. 1975); United States v. Ruckman 806 F.2d 1471, 1472 (10th Cir. 1986); People v. Thomas 45 Cal.)
- ★ By keeping your tent, backpack, and other belongings zipped and/or locked, you are demonstrating that you have an expectation of privacy, which your rights protect.
- ★ If you refuse a search, and the officer says they will come back with a search warrant, you still have the right to deny consent!
- ★ If an officer says they have a warrant, you have the right to ask to see the warrant.
 - Colo. Crim. P. 41 (d) (5) (VI)
 - The officer can only search the area specified in the warrant. If the warrant is for your backpack, they can only search your backpack.
 - The warrant should contain your name, a judge's name, the date, the place to be searched, a description of items to be searched, and the name of the person conducting the search.

Police Interactions:

Police interactions can be categorized as follows: “consensual” interviews, investigatory stops/detentions, and arrests. (People v. Scheffer, App.2009, 224 P.3d 279). Your rights differ according to the type of interaction. Investigatory stops/detentions and arrests are considered “seizures” and therefore implicate your federal and state constitutional rights protecting you from unreasonable searches and seizures.

What are my rights if an officer approaches me?

- ★ Police can walk up to you and talk to you on the street without need for reasonable suspicion, but you do not have to talk to an officer. This is considered a consensual encounter.
- ★ You have the right to walk away, or stay there but not engage in conversation!
 - People v. Morales, 935 P.2d 936 (Colo. 1997).
- ★ You cannot be stopped, arrested, or told to move if you are not breaking the law.
- ★ You can ask “Am I free to leave?”
 - If the answer is no, then the officer is conducting an investigatory stop under Colorado’s “stop and identify” law (CO Rev Stat § 16-3-103 (2016) (see next section)

What is an investigatory stop/detention?

- ★ In order to lawfully detain you, an officer must have a “reasonable, articulable suspicion” that you are committing, have committed, or are about to commit a crime. You have the right to ask an officer “what is your reasonable suspicion?” and “what crime am I suspected of committing?”
 - An unarticulated hunch is not enough to support stopping you!
- ★ You have the right to ask “am I free to go?” and/or “am I being detained?”

What are my rights during an investigatory stop/detention?

- ★ Investigatory stops are seizures and implicate the guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures contained in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 7 of the Colorado Constitution.
 - People v. Morales, 935 P.2d 936 (Colo. 1997).
- ★ You have the right to not give information or answer questions, but may need to provide identification.
 - CO Rev Stat § 16-3-103 (2016)(1):
 - “A peace officer may stop any person who he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime and may require him to give his name and address, identification if available, and an explanation of his actions.

What are my rights during an investigatory stop/detention?

A peace officer shall not require any person who is stopped pursuant to this section to produce or divulge such person's social security number. The stopping shall not constitute an arrest."

- Note: If you refuse to identify yourself when asked, you may be seen as obstructing an officer.
 - *Dempsey v. People*, 2005, 117 P.3d 800
- ★ If the officer does not have probable cause to arrest you, then the detention must be brief!
- ★ You have the right to not consent to a search! Unless the officer believes that you are armed, they cannot search you or even conduct a "pat-down." Even if the officer does conduct a "pat-down," you have the right to refrain from consenting to any further search of yourself and your belongings.
 - CO Rev Stat § 16-3-103 (2016)(2):
 - "When a peace officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects that his personal safety requires it, he may conduct a pat-down search of that person for weapons."
- ★ If the officer conducts a "pat-down," the pat-down ends when they do not find a weapon! The police cannot return to something that was merely suspicious before!
 - "Right to "stop and frisk" is not an open invitation to conduct an unlimited search incident to arrest or a means to effect a search to provide grounds for an arrest. Rather, it is a right to conduct a limited search for weapons."
 - *People v. Navran*, 174 Colo. 222, 483 P.2d 228 (1971).

When can the police arrest me?

- ★ The police need probable cause, or a warrant based upon probable cause, to arrest you!
 - Probable cause: a reasonable belief that you have committed or are about to commit a crime
 - The probable cause has to be particularized and it has to be for a crime on the books
 - A hunch is not probable cause!

What are my rights if I am arrested?

- ★ Arrests are seizures and implicate the guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures contained in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 7 of the Colorado Constitution.
- ★ If the officer has an arrest warrant, and has the arrest warrant on hand, you have the right to see it.
 - Colo. Crim. P. 4 (c) (1) (III)

What are my rights if I am arrested?

- ★ If the officer has an arrest warrant, but does not have the arrest warrant on hand, you have the right to see the warrant as soon as possible.
 - Colo. Crim. P. 4 (c) (1) (III)
- ★ If the officer arrests you without a warrant, you have the right to “be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available county or district judge.”
 - Colo. Crim. P. 4.1(d)

Warrant or no warrant...

- ★ You have the right to ask why you are being arrested and have the right to be told.
- ★ Under the Fifth Amendment, you have the right to remain silent! If you choose to invoke your Fifth Amendment right to silence, you can do so simply by stating, “I am exercising my constitutional right to remain silent.”
 - Even if the officers do not stop questioning you after you tell them you are going to remain silent, you still have the right to remain silent.
- ★ You have the right to an attorney! You have the right to meet with an attorney at the earliest time possible in a private, confidential place. Even if you do not have a lawyer, you can still assert your right to remain silent until you speak to a lawyer!
 - Colorado Revised statutes §16-3-404
- ★ You may be appointed a public defender if you are charged with a crime punishable by jail:
 - Apply over the phone by calling 720-865-2840
 - Applications are online: <https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/office-of-themunicipal-public-defender.html>
 - and paper copies are outside Suite 500 office 3.
 - Email to: public.defender@denvergov.org
 - Fax to: 720-865-2859
 - Mail or bring to City & County Building, 1437 Bannock Street, Suite 500 (place in lockbox outside front door)
- ★ You have the right to refuse to sign anything!
- ★ You have the right to make a “reasonable number of telephone calls” at “the earliest time possible” to your attorney and a family member. (friend??)
 - Colorado Revised Statutes §16-3-402 (2)
- ★ If you are arrested, the officers can only search you and the area immediately around you. They can only search your car if you are within reaching distance of your car or if there is reason to believe the vehicle contains evidence of the alleged crime.
- ★ CO H.B. 1225 “prohibits a court from imposing a monetary condition of release for a defendant charged with a traffic offense, petty offense, or comparable municipal offense, except for a traffic offense involving death or bodily injury, eluding a police officer, circumventing an interlock device, or a municipal offense with substantially similar elements to a state misdemeanor offense.”
 - This means, even if you don’t pay bail, you should not be held in jail after you see the judge and have been processed for release.

What if the officers take my property?

- ★ If an officer takes your property, pursuant to a warrant, or during an arrest, you have a right to a receipt for the property.
 - Colo. Crim. P. 41 (d) (5) (VI)

The Right to Free Speech:

Under both the United States Constitution and the Colorado Constitution, you have the right to free speech, religion, press, assembly and to petition the government. Your right to free speech and free press is stronger in the Colorado Constitution, Article II, Section 10, than the federal provision: "No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; every person shall be free to speak, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact."

Can I record the police?

- ★ The First Amendment under the U.S. Constitution, and Article II, Section 10 of the Colorado Constitution give you the right to record the police in public places.
- ★ You have the right to record the police if you are in a private area, unless the owner of the property asks you to stop recording.
- ★ The police cannot look through or take your camera unless they have a warrant or you give them permission to.
- ★ Under CRS 13-21-128, You have the right to file a lawsuit if an officer:
 - Takes your camera
 - Breaks your camera
 - Deletes your photos or recording
 - Interferes with your attempt to record an incident involving another cop
 - Retaliates against you for recording, or even trying to record, another police officer, or
 - Refuses to return your camera or recording without reason
- Caveat: officers may try to charge you with obstruction if they think you are interfering, so be aware!
 - ◆ C.R.S. 18-8-104

What's the deal with panhandling?

- ★ In public spaces, you have the right to panhandle! This is protected speech under the First Amendment and the Colorado Constitution.
- ★ On private or residential property, as long as you have not been asked to stop by the owner/someone in possession of the property, then you have the right to panhandle there.

What's the deal with panhandling?

- Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-132: "No person shall panhandle on private or residential property after having been asked to leave or refrain from panhandling by the owner or other person lawfully in possession of such property."
- ★ You have the right to sit/stand with a sign or other indication that you are seeking donations. This is not panhandling!
 - "Panhandling does not include passively standing or sitting with a sign or other indication that one is seeking donations, without addressing any solicitation to any specific person other than in response to an inquiry by that person" Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-132
- ★ There is only an ordinance that covers aggressive panhandling, Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 38-132, and aggressive panhandling is defined as:
 - "Intentionally touching or causing physical contact with another, without that person's consent in the course of soliciting"
 - "Intentionally blocking or interfering with the safe or free passage of a pedestrian or vehicle by any means, including unreasonably causing a pedestrian or vehicle operator to take evasive action to avoid physical contact"
 - "Using violent or threatening gestures toward a person solicited"
 - "Using profane or abusive language which is likely to provoke an immediate violent reaction from the person being solicited"
 - "Approaching or following a person for solicitation as part of a group of two (2) or more persons, in a manner and with conduct, words, or gestures intended or likely to cause a reasonable person to fear imminent bodily harm or damage to or loss of property or otherwise to be intimidated into giving money or other thing of value."

What's the deal with loitering?

- ★ You have a right to loiter for general purposes, and the First Amendment protects your right to assemble!
- Caveat: But, the time, place, and manner can be regulated (just like with speech)
 - There is an exception related to loitering within 100 feet of a school, but this only applies if anyone under 18 is present at the school, you're interfering with the school program, and you've been asked to leave.
 - You are not loitering if you are responsible for a student!
 - C.R.S. 18-9-112
 - There is an exception that applies if you are intoxicated
 - Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 6-35.

What's the deal with loitering?

CDC guidelines are meaningless when we have abhorrent laws on the books.

- There is an exception that applies "in any tavern, cabaret, nightclub or other establishment where intoxicants are sold for the purpose of engaging in the practice of or with the purpose of soliciting another person to purchase drinks." Denver Code of Ordinances Sec. 6-105.

Protecting Your Rights:

If your rights are violated, there are steps you can take to seek justice.

- ★ If your property is taken without notice, or if the City throws away personal property of value as defined in the settlement:
 - The City is violating the agreement! Document this and file a complaint!
- ★ If you think you have been unlawfully detained, searched, or otherwise violated by an officer, you can take action to hold them accountable!
 - Ask for the officer's name or badge number:
 - "When a reasonable request is made for an officer's name, badge number or assignment, the officer shall provide a business card or the information in writing to any violator or person, unless such action is likely to jeopardize the successful completion of a police assignment."
 - Denver Police Department Operations Manual RR-129
 - Write down the badge number and all other information you can, and file a complaint!
- ★ **Put in a complaint with the Office of the Independent Monitor (the civilian oversight agency for the City and County of Denver Police and Sheriff Departments), preferably within 60 days.**
 - File online: <https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/office-of-the-independent-monitor/commendations-complaints/online-complaint-commendation-form.html>
 - Or you can download and print the form and hand-deliver, mail or fax the completed form to:
 - Office of the Independent Monitor, Denver Post Building, 101 W. Colfax Avenue, Suite 100, Denver, CO 80202
 - Fax: (720) 913-3305
 - Form in English: https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/374/documents/ComplaintCommendationFormEnglish_OIM.pdf
 - Form in Spanish: https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/374/documents/ComplaintCommendationFormSpanish_OIM.pdf

Stay
Cover your
Clean and dis frequently touched objects.
Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

Get Involved and Fight Back with Denver Homeless Out Loud (DHOL):

- ★ Denver Homeless Out Loud (DHOL) works with and for people who experience homelessness to help protect and advocate for dignity, rights, and choices for people experiencing homelessness. We commit our efforts toward goals affirmed and raised by homeless people, within our organization, and throughout the homeless community. We strive to add our strengths together to expose the root causes of homelessness and to create ways of living in which everyone has a safe place they can call home.
- ★ Come join our meetings!
 - Date and Time: Wednesdays, 4:30 pm – 7:00 pm
 - Location: Denver 2260 California St Denver CO, 80205
 - The cool purple building on Park Avenue and California
- ★ Contact Information:
 - Office hours: Monday-Friday 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm
 - Call anytime: 720-940-5291
 - Email: Info@denverhomelessoutloud.org
- ★ Stay up to date:
 - Like us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DenverHomelessOut-Loud/>
 - Follow us on Twitter: @homelessoutloud
 - Subscribe to our YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-mWjlgXGEEJF3NjJh_g8ZTA

Make your voice heard! Stand up for our Rights, Dignity, and Housing!

