

Current-Day Obnoxious or Contradictory Legislation (Public Policy) in the USA

“Submit yourself to every ordinance of man” (1 Peter 2:13).

Federal

Driving rules: (1) Left turn on red (LTOR) light from a 1-way road into a 1-way road is permitted after stop in 42 states and Puerto Rico. There is no left turn on red light in South Dakota unless authorized by a municipal ordinance, in Connecticut, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, or Guam. (2) Right turn on red (RTOR) light is permitted after stop in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam, except in New York City and in New York State for school buses while carrying pupils. (3) Left turn on red light from a 2-way road into a 1-way road is permitted after stop in Alaska, Idaho, Michigan, Oregon and Washington only, but this maneuver requires extra caution. (4) After stop on red arrow lights, 12 states (Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) permit right turn as well as left turn from a 1-way road into a 1-way road. (Michigan, Oregon and Washington also permit left turn on red arrow after stop from a 2-way road into a 1-way road. New Hampshire prohibits left turn on red arrow.) There is no turn on red arrow in 8 states (Alaska, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota and New York), the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico. Other state laws do not specify red arrows.

Employers must provide reasonable accommodations required for disabled persons under the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C.) acquiring or modifying equipment or devices, job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, adjusting or modifying examinations, training materials or policies, providing readers and interpreters, and making the workplace readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This latter provision requires that wheelchair ramps, handicapped parking spaces, and elevators be installed in many businesses.

The 1973 [Endangered Species Act](#) (16 U.S.C. 1544) also mandates many expensive and awkward impositions on businesses and individuals.

HIPPA legislation of 2003: Doctors should call patients by number not name, never talk about a patient's condition with others (even if his name is not mentioned), should never have a chart facing out in the hallway so that a passer-by can see whose chart it is, must allow the patient to modify anything he does not like in his medical record. See 45 CFR 164.502(a)(1)(iii). An incidental use or disclosure of a person's medical information is a secondary use or disclosure that cannot reasonably be prevented, is limited in nature, and that occurs as a result of another use or disclosure that is permitted by the Rule. However, an incidental use or disclosure is not permitted if it is a by-product of an underlying use or disclosure which violates the Privacy Rule. [Reasonable Safeguards](#). A covered entity must have in place appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that protect against uses and disclosures not permitted by the Privacy Rule, as well as that limit incidental uses or disclosures. See 45 CFR 164.530(c). It is not expected that a covered entity's safeguards guarantee the privacy of protected health information from any and all potential risks. Reasonable safeguards will vary from covered entity to covered entity depending on factors, such as the size of the covered entity and the nature of its business. In implementing reasonable safeguards, covered entities should analyze their own needs and circumstances, such as the nature of the protected health information it holds, and assess the potential risks to patients' privacy. Covered entities should also take into account the potential effects on patient care and may consider other issues, such as the financial and administrative burden of implementing particular safeguards. Many health care providers and professionals have long made it a practice to ensure reasonable safeguards for individuals' health information — for instance: By speaking quietly when discussing a patient's condition with family members in a waiting room or other public area; By avoiding using patients' names in public hallways and elevators, and posting signs to remind employees to protect patient confidentiality; By isolating or locking file cabinets or records rooms; or By providing additional security, such as passwords, on computers maintaining personal information. Protection of patient confidentiality is an important practice for many health care and health information management professionals; covered entities can build upon those codes of conduct to develop the reasonable safeguards required by the Privacy Rule.

If your grandfather was a postal worker and you dress up in his postal service uniform and go trick-or-treating, you could get six months in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1730

If you wear a military ribbon, button, or rosette which you are not authorized to wear, you could get six months in jail. 18 U.S.C. 704

If you reuse a canceled postage stamp, you could get one year in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1720

If you solicit political contributions from a person who is on unemployment, you could get one year in jail. 18 U.S.C. 604

If you throw mud, sand, or ashes into New York harbor, you could get one year in jail. 33 U.S.C. 441

If you copy a friend's computer game instead of buying one for yourself, you could get one year in jail. 18 U.S.C. 2319

If you take your grandmother's false teeth to another state without the authorization of a local dentist, you could get one year in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1821

If you "willfully" break a branch or commit any other vegetation offense in a national military park, you could get one year in jail. 16 U.S.C. 413

If you ask a member of the armed forces - as part of a poll - whom he or she plans to vote for, you could get one year in jail. 18 U.S.C. 596

If you eavesdrop on a neighbor's cordless phone conversation and then gossip about what you heard, you could get five years in jail. 18 U.S.C. 2511

If you exaggerate symptoms to your doctor so that your insurance company will pay for a checkup it wouldn't otherwise cover, you could get five years in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1347

If you take a confidential list of your firm's clients and their phone numbers with you to a new job, you could get ten years in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1832

If you list on a mortgage application that your parents are giving you a gift for the down payment but it is really a loan, you could get thirty years in jail. 18 U.S.C. 1014

South Carolina

A railroad may not remove itself from a town of more than five hundred people. Title 58 - Public Utilities, Services and Carriers chapter 17. The general railroad law article 1. General provisions section 58-17-160. Railroads shall not remove from towns of more than 500. In the exercise of the powers and rights conferred in this chapter no railroad shall remove its line of railway from any incorporated town of more than five hundred inhabitants through which it now runs.

No work may be done on Sunday with some exceptions. Title 53 - Sundays, Holidays and Other Special Days chapter 1. section 53-1-40. unlawful to work on Sunday. On the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in worldly work, labor, business of his ordinary calling or the selling or offering to sell, publicly or privately or by telephone, at retail or at wholesale to the consumer any goods, wares or merchandise or to employ others to engage in work, labor, business or selling or offering to sell any goods, wares or merchandise, excepting work of necessity or charity. Provided, that in Charleston County the foregoing shall not apply to any person who conscientiously believes, because of his religion, that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath and who actually refrains from secular business or labor on that day. Title 53 - Sundays, Holidays and Other Special Days chapter 1. section 53-1-50. Exceptions to prohibition on Sunday work. Section 53-1-40 does not apply to the following: (1) The sale of food needs, ice, or soft drinks. (2) The sale of tobacco and related products. (3) The operation of radio or television stations nor to the printing, publication, and distribution of newspapers or weekly magazines, nor to the sale of newspapers, books, and magazines. (4) The operation of public utilities or sales usual or incidental thereto. (5) The transportation by air, land, or water of persons or property, nor to the sale or delivery of heating, cooling, refrigerating, or motor fuels, oils, or gases, or the purchase or installation of repair parts or accessories for immediate use in cases of emergency in connection with motor vehicles, boats, bicycles, aircrafts, or heating, cooling, or refrigerating systems, nor to the cleaning of motor vehicles. (6) The providing of medical services and supplies, nor to the sale of drugs, medicine, hygienic supplies, surgical supplies, and all other services and supplies related thereto. (7) The operation of public lodging or eating places, including food caterers. (8) Janitorial, custodial, and like services. (9) Funeral homes and cemeteries. (10) The sale of novelties, souvenirs, paper products, educational supplies, cameras, film, flash bulbs and cubes, batteries, baby supplies, hosiery and undergarments, flowers, plants, seeds, and shrubs. (11) The sale of art and craft objects at arts or craft exhibitions held pursuant to SECTION 53-1-10 provided that each art or craft object shown or sold has been designed by and is the original work of artisans present at the exhibition. (12) Exhibition of noncommercial real property and mobile homes. (13) The providing of any service, product, or other thing by means of a mechanical device not requiring the labor of any person. (14) The sale or rental of swimming, fishing, and boating equipment. (15) Any farming operations necessary for the preservation of agricultural commodities. (16) Light bulbs or fluorescent tubes.

A person must be eighteen years old to play a pinball machine. section 20-7-8915. Playing pinball machines. It is unlawful for a minor under the age of eighteen to play a pinball machine.

Vicious Dogs may not be kept within the Clemson city limits. Sec. 4-20. Vicious dogs. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any vicious or ferocious dog within the corporate limits of the city. (b) In the event any person or property is injured or damaged by any such dog, the owner of such dog shall be prima facie guilty of a violation of this section. Code 1979. § 6-3021.

North Carolina

A three-dollar tax must be paid on all white goods sold. § 105-187.21. Tax imposed. A privilege tax is imposed on a white goods retailer at a flat rate for each new white good that is sold by the retailer. An excise tax is imposed on a new white good purchased outside the State for storage, use, or consumption in this State. The rate of the privilege tax and the excise tax is three dollars (\$3.00). These taxes are in addition to all other taxes. 1993, c. 471, s. 3; 1998-24, ss. 1, 7; 2000-109, s. 9(a).

Organizations may not hold their meetings while the members present are in costume. § 14-12.10. Holding meetings or demonstrations while wearing masks, hoods, etc. No person or persons at least 16 years of age shall while wearing a mask, hood or device whereby the person, face or voice is disguised so as to conceal the identity of the wearer, hold any manner of meeting, or make any demonstration upon the private property of another unless such person or persons shall first obtain from the owner or occupier of the property his or her written permission to do so, which said written permission shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said property is located before the beginning of such meeting or demonstration. 1953, c. 1193, s. 9; 1983, c. 175, ss. 3, 10; c. 720, s. 4.

A marriage can be declared void if either of the two persons is physically impotent. Chapter 51. Marriage article 1. General Provisions. §51-3. Want of capacity; void and voidable marriages. All marriages between any two persons nearer of kin than first cousins, or between double first cousins, or between a male person under 16 years of age and any female, or between a female person under 16 years of age and any male, or between persons either of whom has a husband or wife living at the time of such marriage, or between persons either of whom is at the time physically impotent, or between persons either of whom is at the time incapable of contracting from want of will or understanding, shall be void. No marriage followed by cohabitation and the birth of issue shall

be declared void after the death of either of the parties for any of the causes stated in this section except for bigamy. No marriage by persons either of whom may be under 16 years of age, and otherwise competent to marry, shall be declared void when the girl shall be pregnant, or when a child shall have been born to the parties unless such child at the time of the action to annul shall be dead. A marriage contracted under are presentation and belief that the female partner to the marriage is pregnant, followed by the separation of the parties within 45 days of the marriage which separation has been continuous for a period of one year, shall be voidable unless a child shall have been born to the parties within 10 lunar months of the date of separation. R.C., c. 68, ss. 7, 8, 9; 1871-2, c. 193, s. 2; Code, s. 1810; 1887, c. 245; Rev., s. 2083; 1911, c. 215, s. 2; 1913, c. 123; 1917, c. 135; C.S., s. 2495; 1947, c. 383, s. 3; 1949, c. 1022; 1953, c. 1105; 1961, c. 367; 1977, c. 107, s. 1.

The mere possession of a lottery ticket is illegal in North Carolina and may result in a \$2,000 fine. § 14-290. Dealing in lotteries. Except in connection with a lawful raffle as provided in Part 2 of this Article, if any person shall open, set on foot, carry on, promote, make or draw, publicly or privately, a lottery, by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known; or if any person shall, by such way and means, expose or set to sale any house, real estate, goods, chattels, cash, written evidence of debt, certificates of claims or any other thing of value whatsoever, every person so offending shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor which may include a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Any person who engages in disposing of any species of property whatsoever, including money and evidences of debt, or in any manner distributes gifts or prizes upon tickets, bottle crowns, bottle caps, seals on containers, other devices or certificates sold for that purpose, shall be held liable to prosecution under this section. Any person who shall have in his possession any tickets, certificates or orders used in the operation of any lottery shall be held liable under this section, and the mere possession of such tickets shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section. 1834, c. 19, s. 1; R.C., c. 34, s. 69; 1874-5, c. 96; Code, s. 1047; Rev., s. 3726; C.S., s. 4428; 1933, c. 434; 1937, c. 157; 1979, c. 893, s. 4; 1983, c. 896, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 200; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).

In the city of Dunn, it is illegal to drive cars through city cemeteries for pleasure, or to enter cemeteries between midnight and 6am. Sec. 5-8. Use of vehicles. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter the city cemeteries with a vehicle, except for the purposes of carrying material to make graves, building monuments, carrying tombstones or other material for ornamental purposes, transporting a dead body for interment, conveying there from a dead body exhumed, or other legitimate business related to the city cemeteries. Code 1974, § 5-11; Ord. of 1-5-89(1) Sec. 5-13. Prohibited hours for entry. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or remain upon the premises of city cemeteries, whether on foot, by means of a vehicle, or otherwise, between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m. each and every day, except for law enforcement personnel and other city employees while on official business. Code 1974, § 5-11; Ord. of 1-5-89(1)

In the city of Dunn, no person shall spit on a city street or sidewalk. Sec. 19-8. Spitting. It shall be unlawful for any person to spit on any street or sidewalk within the corporate limits. Code 1974, § 20-10

In the city of Zebulon, no person may walk on top of a water tank or the roof of a business without permission or a lawful purpose. § 130.05 CLIMBING ON ROOFS AND WATER TANKS. (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to climb or tramp on any of the roofs of any business houses in the Town without a lawful purpose. (B) It shall be unlawful for any person to climb or go on the ladder or any part of any water tank owned by the Town without the permission of the Town Manager or the Chief of Police.

Tennessee

Skunks may not be carried into the state. 70-4-208. Unlawful importation of skunks - Penalty. (a) It is unlawful for any person to import, possess, or cause to be imported into this state any type of live skunk, or to sell, barter, exchange or otherwise transfer any live skunk, except that the prohibitions of this section shall not apply to bona fide zoological parks and research institutions. (b) A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor. Acts 1974, ch. 622, § 1; 1982, ch. 738, § 31; T.C.A., § 51-514; Acts 1989, ch. 591, § 113.

Ministers are to be dedicated to God and therefore are not eligible to hold a seat in either House of the Legislature. Constitution of the State of Tennessee, Article IX Disqualifications, Section 1 Ineligibility of ministers and priests to seats in legislature. Whereas Ministers of the Gospel are by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no Minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

Religious people may not be required to work on their designated days of rest. Constitution of the State of Tennessee, Article XI Miscellaneous Provisions, Sec. 15. Religious holidays. No person shall in time of peace be required to perform any service to the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest.

In Nashville, no person may roller skate and listen to a personal CD player at the same time. 12.58.060 Helmets, lamps, other required equipment and prohibited equipment. A. Operators of scooters, in-line skates or roller skates shall wear helmets approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the Snell Memorial Foundation, or the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), wrist guards, elbow pads and kneepads. B. Whenever an operator of a scooter, in-line skates or roller skates utilizes the sidewalk or permitted public roadway areas at nighttime, the operator shall be equipped with either (1) a lamp which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front, and with a red reflector of a type which shall be visible from all distances from fifty feet to three hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle; or (2) a lamp emitting a red light visible from the distance of five hundred feet to the rear together with clearly visible reflectorized clothing. C. No person shall operate scooters, roller skates or in-line skates on a permitted public roadway area or sidewalk while listening to a portable radio, compact disc (CD) or tape player. Ord. BL2001-696 § 1 (part), 2001; Ord. 98-1352 § 6 (part), 1998

In Nashville, throwing stones near government offices is prohibited as it might break a window. 11.24.090 Throwing stones. No person shall throw stones or other missiles likely to cause breakage of windows of glass or the destruction of property in the area of the metropolitan government. Prior code § 29-1-61

In Nashville, to play pinball, one must be 18 years old. 11.28.060 Operation of pinball machines. A. It is unlawful for any person having custody or charge of any pinball machine where the same may be operated to permit any minor under the age of eighteen years to play, operate or use any such machine or to loiter about the same. B. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this section, the burden of proof shall be upon any person having control or custody of such machine to establish the age of minors using such machine, and for this purpose the possession of a selective service registration card shall be prima facie evidence of the age of such minor. C. For the purpose of this section, a "pinball machine" shall be defined as a coin-operated gaming device as defined in Title 26, Section 2462, United States Code Annotated. All such gaming devices shall be separated from other coin-operated devices by a partition to insure minors are not allowed nearer than ten feet to the gaming devices. Further, all such machines, as defined herein, shall have a sign placed on the upper right-hand corner of said machine, no less than five inches by eight inches in size, stating that said machine can not be operated by a person under eighteen years of age. For the purpose of this subsection, a "partition" shall be defined as a solid nontransparent wall or similar structure designed to prevent persons from entering or exiting, except through a door. Prior code § 29-1-41

In Nashville, all persons riding scooters must ride in single file. 12.58.030 Skating single file. Persons operating scooters, in-line skates or roller skates shall operate such scooters and skates in a single file. Ord. BL2001-696 § 1 (part), 2001; Ord. 98-1352 § 6 (part), 1998

Georgia

In Dublin, nothing may be thrown or fired at birds, nor may any nests be robbed. Sec. 5-1. Molesting birds. The city is hereby declared a bird sanctuary and no person shall hunt, kill, trap or decoy birds or rob their nests of eggs or young in the city. It shall also be unlawful for any person to shoot at or shoot birds with a gun, pistol, "BB" gun, air rifle, slingshot, or other instrument of like kind, or strike, or throw any object at a bird. Code 1964, § 4-1

In Dublin, it is illegal to play catch in any city street. Sec. 14-6. Ballplaying. It shall be unlawful for any person to play ball by throwing, catching, pitching or batting a ball on any public street, alley or sidewalk of the city.

Florida

One may not commit any "unnatural acts" with another person. 800.02 Unnatural and lascivious act. A person who commits any unnatural and lascivious act with another person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A mother's breastfeeding of her baby does not under any circumstance violate this section.

Corrupting the public morals is defined as a nuisance, and is declared a misdemeanor offense. 823.01 Nuisances; penalty. All nuisances that tend to annoy the community, injure the health of the citizens in general, or corrupt the public morals are misdemeanors of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.083, except that a violation of s. 823.10 is a felony of the third degree.

Doors of all public events buildings must open outwards. 823.06 Doors of public buildings to open outward. All buildings erected in this state for theatrical, operatic, or other public entertainments of whatsoever kind shall be so constructed that the shutters to all entrances to said building shall open outwardly and be so arranged as to readily allow any person inside said building to escape therefrom in case of fire or other accident. Any owner, manager, lessee, or other person having charge of any public building for the use expressed herein who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

In Daytona Beach, owning anything with stagnant water is considered a public nuisance. Sec. 18-2. Weeds, trash, etc., as a public nuisance; removal by property owner or by city at owner's expense; notice and hearing; lien for expenses. (a) The existence of weeds, trash, undergrowth, brush, filth, garbage or other refuse on any lot, tract or parcel of land within the city which has caused the property to become, or which may reasonably cause the property to become infested, or inhabited by rodents, vermin or wild animals, or may furnish a breeding place for mosquitoes or threatens the public health, safety or welfare, or may reasonably cause disease or adversely affects and impairs the economic welfare of the adjacent property, is declared to constitute a public nuisance and is hereby prohibited.

In Palm Bay, persons may not tow a sled, wagon, or a skater behind their bicycles. § 72.45 towing. No operator of a bicycle shall tow or draw any coaster, sled, person on roller skates, wagon, toy vehicle or other similar vehicle on any public road, sidewalk or public place. '74 Code, § 6-16) (Ord. 70-3, passed 4-2-70

California

In Cathedral City, it is prohibited to sleep in a parked vehicle. 11.04.030 Sleeping in vehicles--Prohibited in public places. No person shall sleep in any automobile or other vehicle parked on any sidewalk, street, alley, or other public place, including any approved private street or right-of-way, within the corporate limits of the city. Ord. 15 § 1 (part), 1982

In Chico, one must obtain a permit from the city to throw hay or trash in a cesspool. 9.22.010. Prohibitions. It shall be unlawful for any person in the city, to throw into or deposit upon any public street, highway or grounds or any private premises, any garbage or filth; also to empty or throw or deposit in any cesspool or manhole or flushing hole of any sewer within the city, any glass, broken wares, hay, straw, dirt, rubbish, garbage, waste matter, filth, butcher's offal, or branches of trees; or to contract or obstruct the channel of any creek in the city, except by permit of the city council.

In Chico, it is illegal to play ball on the street or sidewalk. 9.26.010 Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person in the city, to play baseball or any other game upon any street, sidewalk, lane or alley.

In Dana Point, one may not go to the bathroom where others can see him doing so. 11.40.050 Urination and Human Waste. No person shall urinate or defecate on private property in any area exposed to the public view, or on any public street, sidewalk, alley, park, or other public place, except in a public or private restroom. Added by Ord. No. 89-18, 7/11/89

In Indian Wells, crushing rocks by machine in the city limits is forbidden. 9.44.010 Operation of Machinery Unlawful. It is declared to be a nuisance and it is unlawful for any person to operate any rock or stone crusher or rock or stone crushing machinery within the City. Ord. 46 §9, 1968.

In Lodi, it is illegal to shoot "silly string" at parade participants. 9.14.020 Interference with Special Event Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, disrupt or impede a permitted special event as specified herein. The following acts are prohibited by this section when done for the purpose of or with knowledge that an effect thereof is to interfere with or disrupt the ability of the permittee to carry on the special event. A. To block, obstruct or impede the passage of participants, vehicles or animals in the special event along the special event route; B. When not participating in the special event with the permission of the permittee holder, to walk, run, operate a skateboard, ride any wheeled vehicle or roller-skate through, between, with or among the participants, vehicles or animals in the special event, except in cases of bona fide emergency; C. To drop, roll, throw, toss, squirt or propel any gaseous, liquid semi-solid or solid substance or object toward or among the participants, vehicles or animals in the special event; D. To grab, take hold of, strike, hit, pull or push any participant, vehicle or animal in the special event, or to mount any vehicle in the special event, except with the permission of the permittee or in cases of bona fide emergency

In Norco, growing oleander flowers is illegal. Section 6.08.010 Prohibition. No person, corporation or public agency shall plant or cultivate the oleander plant at any place in the city for any purpose whatsoever. Ord. 722, 1997, Ord. 304 Sec. 2 (part) , 1974

In Norco, it is unlawful to use or give another fireworks. Section 9.20.020 Unlawful uses. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have in his or its possession, or to keep, store, use, shoot, discharge, set off ignite, manufacture, sell, give, or transport, any fireworks, pursuant to a permit obtained under the provisions of Sections 12509, 12511, 12413, 12600 et seq. and 12650 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. Ord. 32, Sec. 2, 1965

In San Luis Obsipo, using things that make a lot of noise, including a gas-powered blower, between 7pm and 7am is prohibited. 9.12.050 Prohibited acts. A. Noise Disturbances Prohibited. No person shall make, continue or cause to be made or continued, or permit or allow to be made or continued, any noise disturbance in such a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of fifty feet from the noisemaker; provided, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any noise which does not penetrate beyond the boundaries of the noisemaker's own premises or does not constitute an unreasonable disturbance to people lawfully on said premises. B. Specific Prohibitions. The acts, as set forth in this section, and the causing or permitting thereof, are declared to be in violation of this chapter. 1. Radios, Television Sets, Musical Instruments and Similar Devices. Operating, playing or permitting the operation or playing of any radio, television set, phonograph, drum, musical instrument, or similar device which produces or reproduces sound: 2. Loudspeakers (Amplified Sound). Using or operating for any purpose any loudspeaker, loudspeaker system or similar device between the hours of ten p.m. and seven a.m., such that the sound therefrom creates a noise disturbance across a residential real property line, or at any time violates the provisions of Section 9.12.060 of this chapter, except for any noncommercial public speaking, public assembly or other activity for which an exception has been issued by the noise control office. 3. Street Sales. Offering for sale, selling anything or advertising by shouting or outcry within any residential or commercial area of the city except by exception issued by the noise control office. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the selling by outcry of merchandise, food and beverages at licensed sporting events, parades, fairs, circuses or other similar licensed or permitted public entertainment events. 4. Animals and Birds. Owning, possessing or harboring any animal or bird which frequently or for long duration, howls, barks' meows, squawks or makes other sounds which create a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real property line or within a noise sensitive zone. 5. Loading and Unloading. Loading, unloading, opening, closing or other handling of boxes, crates, containers, building materials or similar objects between the hours of ten p.m. and seven a.m. in such a manner as to cause a noise disturbance across a residential real property line or at any time to violate the provisions of Section 9.12.060 of this chapter. 6. Construction/Demolition. 7. Vibration. Operating or permitting the operation of any device that creates a vibration which is above the vibration perception threshold of an individual at or beyond the property boundary of the source if on private property or at one hundred fifty feet (forty-six meters) from the source if on a public space or public right-of-way. 8. Powered Model Vehicles. Operating or permitting the operation of powered model vehicles: 9. Emergency Signaling Devices. 10. Domestic Power Tools, Machinery. a. Operating or permitting the operation of any mechanically powered saw, sander, drill, grinder, lawn or garden tool or similar tool between ten p.m. and seven a.m., so as to create a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real property line. b. Operating a power blower in a residential zone or within two hundred feet of a residential zone between six p.m. and eight a.m., seven days a week. c. Operating a power blower in any nonresidential zone between six p.m. and seven a.m., Monday through Saturday, or between six p.m. and eight a.m. Sunday. d. Operating a power blower in such a manner as to exceed the following standard: MeasurementMaximum Noise Location Level, dBA 50 feet from the blower70dB e. Operating a gasoline-fueled blower any time on a Sunday. f. Any motor, machinery, or pump, such as swimming pool equipment, etc., shall be sufficiently enclosed or muffled and maintained so as not to create a noise disturbance in accordance with Section 9.12.060 of this chapter. 11. Residential Air-Conditioning or Air-Handling Equipment. Operating or permitting the operation of any air-conditioning or air-handling equipment in such a manner as to exceed any of the following sound levels: Units Installed Before on or After 1-1-01 Measurement LocationdB(A)dB(A) Any point on neighboring property line, five feet above grade level, no closer than three feet from any wall. Outside the neighboring living area window nearest the equipment location, not more than three feet from the window opening, but at least three feet from any other surface. Ord. 1327 § 2, 1997; Ord. 1273 § 2, 1994; Ord. 1261 § 2, 1994; Ord. 1159 § 5, 1990; Ord. 1032 § 2 (part), 1985

In Shasta Lake, one may not raffle off a dog or cat as a prize in any public place. 6.12.020 Selling, giving away or auctioning animals. It is a violation of this title to sell or give away unaltered dogs and cats in any public places or to auction off or raffle unaltered dogs and cats as prizes or gifts. No person in the city shall publish or advertise to city residents the availability of any unaltered cat or dog unless the publication or advertisement includes: the unaltered animal's license number, provided, however that nothing in this ordinance shall prohibit licensed breeders from advertising in national publications for sale of a planned litter or litter(s). Ord. 99-114 § 1.00.215

In thousand Oaks, before a business may have a "going out of business sale", they must obtain a special permit from the city manager. Sec. 5-4.01. Permits: Required. It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise, represent, or hold out that any sale of goods, wares, or merchandise is an insurance, bankruptcy, liquidation, mortgage, insolvent's, assignee's, executor's, administrator's, receiver's, removal, or closing-out sale, or any particular department of such stock of goods, wares, or merchandise, under the guise of discontinuing business or discontinuing that particular department, or a sale of goods, wares, or merchandise damaged by fire, smoke, water, or otherwise, or a sale of goods from the stock of a bankrupt, receiver, trustee, insurance company, receivership, or trusteeship, or to conduct such sale unless he shall have first obtained a permit to conduct such sale from the City Manager. § 1 (a), Ord. 65

In Walnut, kites may not be flown above 10 feet over the ground near electrical wires. 17-1 Kite flying restricted. It shall be unlawful for any person to fly, above an altitude of ten feet above the ground, or near any electrical conductive public utility wires or facilities, any kite or balloon which has a body or any parts, tail, string or ribbon made of any metallic or electrical conductive material. Code 1959, §§ 4211, 4211.1; Ord. No. 501, § 1

In Walnut, children may not wear a Halloween mask unless they get a special permit from the sheriff. 17-32 Mask or disguise--Wearing. No person shall wear a mask or disguise on a public street without a permit from the sheriff. Code 1959, § 4237.2

In Walnut, one may not leave sand in his driveway. 15-3 Depositing certain items on public or private property prohibited. No person shall place, deposit, throw or dump, or cause to be placed, deposited, thrown or dumped, any garbage, swill, cans, bottles, papers, ashes, dirt, sand, rock, cement, glass, metal, carcass of any dead animal, offal, refuse, plants, cuttings or trash or rubbish of any nature whatsoever, or any nauseous, offensive matter in or upon any public or private road, highway, street, alley, public way or any public or private property of any kind whatsoever. Code 1959, § 4230

In Walnut, males may not dress as a female unless a special permit is obtained from the sheriff. 17-31 Male dressing as female. No man or boy shall dress as a girl or woman without a permit from the sheriff, except for the purpose of amusement, show or drama. Code 1959, § 4237.1

Alabama

Most acts prohibited on Sunday with some exceptions. Section 13A-12-1 Certain acts prohibited on Sunday. Any person who compels his child, apprentice or servant to perform any labor on Sunday, except the customary domestic duties of daily necessity or comfort, or works of charity or who engages in shooting, hunting, gaming, card playing or racing on that day, or who, being a merchant or shopkeeper, druggist excepted, keeps open store on Sunday, shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00, and may also be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not more than three months. However, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the operation of railroads, airlines, bus lines, communications, public utilities or steamboats or other vessels navigating the waters of this state, or to any manufacturing establishment which is required to be kept in constant operation, or to the sale of gasoline or other motor fuels or motor oils. Nor shall this section prohibit the sale of newspapers, or the operation of newsstands, or automobile repair shops, florist shops, fruit stands, ice cream shops or parlors, lunch stands or restaurants, delicatessens or plants engaged in the manufacture or sale of ice; provided, that such busi-

ness establishments are not operated in conjunction with some other kind or type of business which is prohibited by this section. It shall also be lawful to engage in motorcycle and automobile racing on Sunday, whether admission is charged or not; except, that this proviso shall not be construed to prevent any municipality from passing ordinances prohibiting such racing on Sunday. Code 1852, §73; Code 1867, §3614; Code 1876, §4443; Code 1886, §4045; Code 1896, §5542; Code 1907, §7814; Acts 1923, No. 417, p. 559; Code 1923, §5539; Code 1940, T. 14, §420; Acts 1951, No. 433, p. 783, §1; Acts 1953, No. 230, p. 297; Code 1975, §13-6-1.

Prohibited to sell certain grades of nuts. Section 20-1-91 Sale or offer for sale of "blow-outs," "pops," "culls," etc. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or association to sell or offer for sale for any purpose pecans or any other nuts designated in Section 20-1-90 when such nuts are commonly known and designated at shelling, grading, cracking or cleaning plants as "blow-outs," "pops," "culls" or rejected nuts, unless such nuts are crushed or otherwise denatured to render the nuts unfit for human consumption. Acts 1965, No. 857, p. 1600, §2.

Virginia

No animal may be hunted for on Sunday with the exception of raccoons, which may be hunted until 2:00 AM. § 29.1-521.

Unlawful to hunt, trap, possess, sell or transport wild birds and wild animals except as permitted; exception; penalty. A. The following shall be unlawful: 1. To hunt or kill any wild bird or wild animal, including any nuisance species, with a gun, firearm or other weapon on Sunday, which is hereby declared a rest day for all species of wild bird and wild animal life, except raccoons, which may be hunted until 2:00 a.m. on Sunday mornings. Code 1950, § 29-143; 1962, c. 469; 1974, c. 302; 1979, c. 264; 1987, c. 488; 1988, c. 175; 1989, c. 421; 1990, c. 237; 1994, cc. 244, 436; 1997, c. 249; 1998, c. 415; 2000, c. 13; 2001, cc. 26, 60.

Illegal to work on Sunday, but most industries are exempted from the rule § 18.2-341. Working or transacting business on Sunday. A. On the first day of the week, commonly known and designated as Sunday, no person shall engage in work, labor or business or employ others to engage in work, labor or business except in the following industries and businesses: 1. Transportation by whatever means and supporting facilities; 2. Public services and utilities, manufacturing, processing and plant operation of all types; 3. Publishing, including the distribution and sale of the products thereof; 4. Servicing, fueling and repair of motor vehicles, boats and aircraft, and the selling of parts and supplies therefor; 5. Operation of motion picture theatres and the production of radio and television programs; 6. Medical services; and other services on an emergency basis; 7. Sports, athletic events and the operation of historic, entertainment and recreational facilities, and the sale or rental of boats, and swimming, fishing and boating equipment; 8. Agriculture, including the operation of nurseries and florist establishments; 9. Preparation and sale of prescription and nonprescription drugs and the sale of medical and hygienic supplies and baby supplies; 10. Wholesale food warehouses and ship chandleries; 11. Restaurants and delicatessens; 12. Janitorial, custodial and like services; 13. Operation of hotels and motels and funeral homes and cemeteries; 14. Mining and supporting facilities; 15. Sale of food, ice and beverages; 16. Sale of tobacco and related products; 17. A drugstore, a majority of the sales receipts of which consist of prescription and nonprescription drugs, health and beauty aids; 18. Sale of novelties, cameras, photographic supplies (including film and flash bulbs), antiques, pictures, paintings, art supplies, souvenirs, animals as pets, including tropical fish, and pet supplies; 19. Sale or leasing of noncommercial real property, mobile homes, and the sale of residential modular, panelized or other prefabricated houses, notwithstanding that such houses are not then erected or constructed on a site; 20. Providing of any service, product or other thing by means of a mechanical device not requiring the labor of any person; 21. Sale of any item, provided such sale takes place on publicly owned property or property designated by the governing body of any county, city or town, on a case-by-case basis, as the site of a festival, trade show, convention, festival market place or other type of public celebration or gathering. The governing body of a county, city or town may extend such a designation to nonpublicly owned property only when more than fifty percent of the area in which sales are made is used for otherwise exempt activities; and 22. Providing of any service or product by means of a mechanical device requiring only a telephone operator or answerer who may accept, but not process, orders. This section shall not be applicable to works of charity conducted solely for charitable purposes by any person or organization not organized or engaged in business for a profit. B. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. C. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to permit any fine or penalty against any employee or agent who has been caused, directed or authorized by his employer to violate any provision of this section, in which case the employer shall be subject to the sanctions prescribed by this section. Code 1950, § 18.1-363.1; 1974, c. 330; 1975, cc. 14, 15, 498; 1976, c. 569; 1978, c. 639; 1979, c. 400; 1982, c. 286; 1984, c. 369; 1988, c. 666.

Oral or anal sex prohibited. § 18.2-361. Crimes against nature. A. If any person carnally knows in any manner any brute animal, or carnally knows any male or female person by the anus or by or with the mouth, or voluntarily submits to such carnal knowledge, he or she shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony, except as provided in subsection B. B. Any person who carnally knows by the anus or by or with the mouth his daughter or granddaughter, son or grandson, brother or sister, or father or mother shall be guilty of a Class 5 felony. However, if a parent or grandparent commits any such act with his child or grandchild and such child or grandchild is at least thirteen but less than eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, such parent or grandparent shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony. Code 1950, § 18.1-212; 1960, c. 358; 1968, c. 427; 1975, cc. 14, 15; 1977, c. 285; 1981, c. 397; 1993, c. 450.

In Frederick, any person who owns a pool risks a \$2500 fine for not closing the gate to the pool when they get done

swimming in it. § 152-3. Gates. All gates shall be self-closing and self-latching, with latches placed at least four (4) feet above the ground. It shall be unlawful for any such gate to be allowed to remain unfastened while the pool is not in use. Fences shall be constructed so as to come within two (2) inches of the ground at the bottom. § 152-5. Violations and penalties. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a maximum fine of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.) or by imprisonment for not more than twelve (12) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Illegal to sell items such as tableware and coins without a special license. § 130-1. License required. No person, firm or corporation, operating as either an itinerant or permanent dealer, as defined in § 130-2 herein, may purchase gold, silver, platinum, platinum-plated or pewter, including but not limited to such items as tableware or other household items, watches, jewelry or coins, without a license as provided for herein.

In Prince William County, it is forbidden to cuss or curse at another person. Sec. 16-10. Abusive Language. If any person shall, in the presence or hearing of another, curse or abuse such other person, or use any violent abusive language to such person concerning himself or any of his relations, or otherwise use such language, under circumstances reasonably calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. Code 1965, § 13.1-88 State law reference--Similar provisions, Code of Virginia, § 18.2-416.

In Prince William County, it is forbidden to have a pet skunk, poisonous snake, squirrel, panther, wolf, fox, or monkey. Sec. 4-69. Definitions. For purposes of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section: *Animal* shall include any live vertebrate creature, domestic or wild, not to include birds. *Pet* shall mean any animal kept for pleasure rather than utility. *Vicious animal* shall mean any animal or animals that constitute a physical threat to human beings or other animals but shall not include guard dogs. *Wild or exotic animal* shall mean any live monkey (nonhuman primate), raccoon, skunk, wolf, squirrel, fox, leopard, panther, tiger, lion, lynx or any other warm-blooded animal, poisonous snake or tarantula which can normally be found in the wild state or any other member of crocodylian, including but not limited to alligators, crocodiles, caimans, and gavials. Ferrets, nonpoisonous snakes, rabbits and laboratory rats which have been bred in captivity and which never have known the wild shall be excluded from this definition. No. 83-1006, 12-20-83 Sec. 4-71. Keeping as a pet. No person shall keep or permit to be kept any wild, exotic or vicious animal as a pet. No. 83-1006, 12-20-83

Mississippi

Illegal to teach others what polygamy is. § 97-29-43. Polygamy; teaching of. If any person shall teach another the doctrines, principles, or tenets, or any of them, of polygamy; or shall endeavor so to do; or shall induce or persuade another by words or acts, or otherwise, to embrace or adopt polygamy, or to emigrate to any other state, territory, district, or country for the purpose of embracing, adopting, or practicing polygamy, or shall endeavor so to do, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than twenty five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or both. Sources: Codes, 1892, § 1257; Laws, 1906, § 1333; Hemingway's 1917, § 1066; Laws, 1930, § 1097; Laws, 1942, § 2330.

One may be fined up to \$100 for using "profane language" or being drunk in public places. § 97-29-47. Profanity or drunkenness in public place. If any person shall profanely swear or curse, or use vulgar and indecent language, or be drunk in any public place, in the presence of two (2) or more persons, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty (30) days or both. Sources: Codes, Hutchinson's 1848, ch. 64, art. 4(1); 1857, ch. 64, art. 340; 1871, § 2833; 1880, § 2974; 1892, § 1219; Laws, 1906, § 1295; Hemingway's 1917, § 1028; Laws, 1930, § 1059; Laws, 1942, § 2291; Laws, 1912, ch. 212; Laws, 1971, ch. 448, § 2, eff from and after passage (approved March 25, 1971).

Unnatural intercourse results in a maximum sentence of 10 years and \$10,000. § 97-29-59. Unnatural intercourse. Every person who shall be convicted of the detestable and abominable crime against nature committed with mankind or with a beast, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than ten years. Sources: Codes, Hutchinson's 1848, ch. 64, art. 12, Title (20); 1857, ch. 64, art. 238; 1871, § 2701; 1880, § 2968; 1892, § 1321; Laws, 1906, § 1396; Hemingway's 1917, § 1139; Laws, 1930, § 1170; Laws, 1942, § 2413.

Internet sites for these policies:

State obnoxious policies: <http://dumblaws.com/>

Federal obnoxious policies: <http://roadtowealth.com/gestapo.htm>

Driving: <http://www.geocities.com/jusjih/signals.html#us>

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