

Amy Johnson

From: AnneMarie DuFault <AnneMarieD@dpwcpas.com>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 3:41 PM
To: CityRecorder
Subject: 5.a.

Dear City Councilors,

I am writing you in support of the council passing the sit/lay sidewalk ordinance. I run one of our downtown businesses and it is difficult to argue with clients that raise concerns about coming downtown and feeling safe. The homeless issue in downtown is getting worse and not better. I wish I could give you a solution, I am keenly aware there is not an easy answer. However, those of us that have invested in our downtown need to have a safe downtown, where our clients and patrons feel safe to come. I know that there are many things in the works but some are two and three years out. You must pass this ordinance and not allow the lawlessness that is taking place on our downtown streets to continue.

The drug use and unsanitary conditions are not acceptable.

Thank you,

AnneMarie DuFault



AnneMarie DuFault

Chief Operations Officer

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Amy Johnson

From: Cindy Francis <cindyfrancis50@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 10:04 AM
To: Chuck Bennett; cara.kaser@gmail.com; Tom Andersen; Jim Lewis; CityRecorder; citycouncil; Jackie Leung; Vanessa Nordyke; Chris Hoy; Matthew Ausec; Brad Nanke
Subject: Sit-lie ordinance and camping ban
Attachments: No_Safe_Place.pdf

I'm attaching this PDF for your consideration. This document should be read before the vote, if any, on Monday evening.

Thank you all.

--

Peace, Cindy



NO SAFE PLACE

The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities

A Report by the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty

ABOUT THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER ON HOMELESSNESS & POVERTY

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

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

In many American cities there are fewer emergency shelter beds than homeless people. There are fewer available shelter beds than homeless people in major cities across the nation. In some places, the gap

between available space and human need is significant, leaving hundreds or, in some cases, thousands of people with no choice but to struggle for survival in outdoor, public places.

Despite a lack of affordable housing and shelter space, many cities have chosen to criminally punish people living on the street for doing what any human being must do to survive.

The Law Center surveyed 187 cities and assessed the number and type of municipal codes that criminalize the life-sustaining behaviors of homeless people. The results of our research show that the criminalization of necessary human activities is all too common in cities across the country.

Prevalence of laws that criminalize homelessness:

- **Laws prohibiting “camping”¹ in public**
 - 34% of cities impose city-wide bans on camping in public.
 - 57% of cities prohibit camping in particular public places.
- **Laws prohibiting sleeping in public**
 - 18% of cities impose city-wide bans on sleeping in public.
 - 27% of cities prohibit sleeping in particular public places, such as in public parks.

¹ Laws that criminalize camping in public are written broadly to include an array of living arrangements, including simply sleeping outdoors. See, e.g., Orlando, Fla., Code of the City of Orlando, Fla., tit. II, ch. 43, § 43.52(1)(b) (1999), https://library.municode.com/HTML/13349/level2/TITICICO_CH43MIOF.html#TITICICO_CH43MIOF_S43.52CAPREX (“For the purposes of this section, ‘camping’ is defined [in part] as . . . [s]leeping out-of-doors.”).

- **Laws prohibiting begging in public**
 - 24% of cities impose city-wide bans on begging in public.
 - 76% of cities prohibit begging in particular public places.
- **Laws prohibiting loitering, loafing, and vagrancy**
 - 33% of cities make it illegal to loiter in public throughout an entire city.
 - 65% of cities prohibit the activity in particular public places.
- **Laws prohibiting sitting or lying down in public**
 - 53% of cities prohibit sitting or lying down in particular public places.
- **Laws prohibiting sleeping in vehicles**
 - 43% of cities prohibit sleeping in vehicles.
- **Laws prohibiting food sharing**
 - 9% of cities prohibit sharing food with homeless people.

Examples of cities with bad criminalization policies:

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

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

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

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

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

Change in Criminalization Laws since 2011:

- **Camping in Public**
 - City-wide bans on camping in public have increased by 60%.
 - Bans on camping in particular public places have increased by 16%.
- **Sleeping in Public**
 - City-wide bans on sleeping in public have not changed since 2011.
 - Bans on sleeping in particular public places have decreased by 34%.

- **Begging in Public**
 - City-wide bans on begging in public have increased by 25%.
 - Bans on begging in particular public places have increased 20%.
- **Loitering, Loafing, or Vagrancy Laws**
 - City-wide bans on loitering, loafing, and vagrancy have increased by 35%.
 - Bans on sitting or lying down in particular places have decreased by 3%.
- **Sitting or Lying Down in Public**
 - City-wide bans on sitting or lying down in particular public places have increased by 43%.
- **Sleeping in Vehicles**
 - Bans on sleeping in vehicles have increased by 119%.

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

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

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

Key Conclusion: Criminalization Laws Are Costly to Taxpayers

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

Examples of Cost Savings Studies:

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

Key Conclusion: Criminalization Laws Are Ineffective

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

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

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

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

Examples of constructive alternatives to criminalization:

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

Policy Recommendations

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

- USICH should publicly oppose specific local criminalization measures, as well as inform local governments of their obligations to respect the civil and human rights of homeless persons.
- **State governments should enact and enforce Homeless Bill of Rights legislation that explicitly prohibits the criminalization of homelessness.**

These laws should be written to ensure that homeless people are granted the right to engage in basic, life-sustaining activities without being subject to harassment, discrimination, or criminal punishment.
- **Local governments should stop criminalizing homelessness.**
 - Local governments should stop passing laws that criminalize homelessness. In addition, local governments should immediately cease enforcing existing criminalization laws and take steps to repeal them.
 - Local governments should dedicate sources of funding to increase the availability of affordable housing, but continue to fund needed homeless services, such as emergency shelter, while there is not enough housing for all those who need it.
 - Local governments should pursue sensible and cost-effective constructive alternatives to criminalization such as improving coordination of existing services and improving police training and practices related to homelessness.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

state, and local governments to solutions for ending homelessness.

Homelessness is an Ongoing National Crisis

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

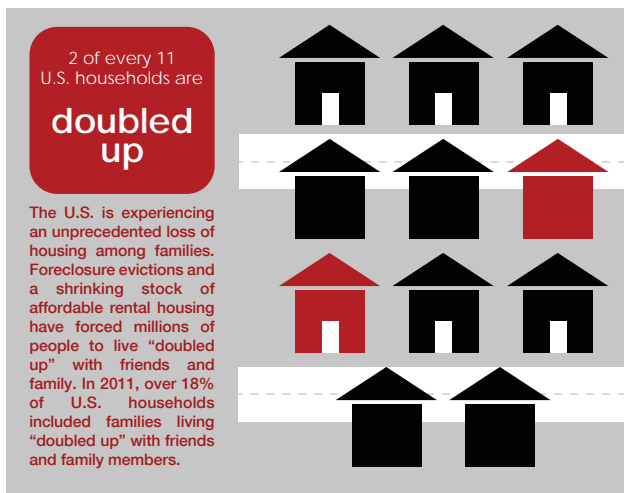
2 NLCHP, *Go Directly to Jail: A report analyzing local anti-homeless ordinances (1991) (nine cities); The Right to Remain Nowhere: A report on anti-homeless laws and litigation in 16 U.S. cities (1993); No Homeless People Allowed: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 49 U.S. cities (1994); Mean Sweeps: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. cities (1996); Out of Sight, Out of Mind: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. Cities; National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) and National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty (NLCHP), *Illegal to Be Homeless: The criminalization of homelessness in the U.S. (2002); Punishing Poverty: The Criminalization of Homelessness, Litigation, and Recommendations for Solutions (2003); NCH and NLCHP, A Dream Denied: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2006); National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) and National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty (NLCHP), *Illegal to Be Homeless: The Criminalization of Homelessness in the United States (2002); NCH and NLCHP, A Dream Denied: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2006); NLCHP and NCH, Homes Not Handcuffs: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2009); NLCHP, *Criminalizing Crisis: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities (2011).****

3 Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev., *The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress Part I: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness 1 (2013)*, available at <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2013-Part1.pdf>.

4 Homeless Research Inst., Nat'l Alliance to End Homelessness, *The State of Homelessness in America 2013*, at 26 (2013) [herein after *State of Homelessness in America*], available at http://b3cdn.net/naeh/bb34a7e4cd84ee985c_3vm6r7cjh.pdf.

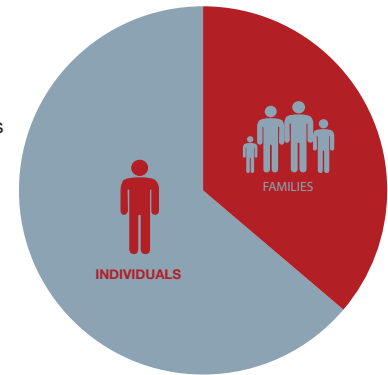
5 Maria Foscarinis, *Homeless Problem Bigger Than Our Leaders Think*, USA Today (Jan. 16, 2014), <http://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2014/01/16/homeless-problem-obama-america-recession-column/4539917/>

6 *See id.* ("The problem isn't just the count's narrow scope; its methods are flawed... HUD sets the guidelines, but communities have discretion in how they count. A few use sophisticated statistical methods. Most simply organize volunteers to fan out and make judgments about who is homeless, avoiding locations where they feel unsafe. How even the best prepared volunteers can cover large expanses in a few hours is anyone's guess.")



Data on homelessness from other sources suggests that the problem is much larger – particularly among children and families. Family homelessness has been on the rise since the inception of the foreclosure crisis in 2007.⁷ The U.S. States Conference of Mayors found that family homelessness increased an average of 4% between 2012 and 2013 in its survey of 25 major American cities.⁸ In some areas of the country, the numbers are even higher.⁹

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



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

The impact of homelessness is felt particularly sharply among young children. Over 1.6 million children, or one in every 45, were found to be homeless every year - an increase of 38% from 2007 to 2010.¹⁰ More recent data shows that the problem continues to grow. From 2011 to 2012, the number of unaccompanied children in shelter increased by 28%.¹¹ And the U.S. Department of Education reported that America’s public schools served over 1.1 million homeless children and youth during the 2011-2012 academic year. This number represents an increase of 10% over the previous year and the highest number on record.¹²

7 See Nat’l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, *Criminalizing Crisis: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities* 25 (2011) [hereinafter *Criminalizing Crisis*], available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Criminalizing_Crisis (“However, the percentage of family homelessness has been on the rise; family homelessness increased from 131,000 families in 2007 to 170,000 families in 2009, a 20 percent increase.”).

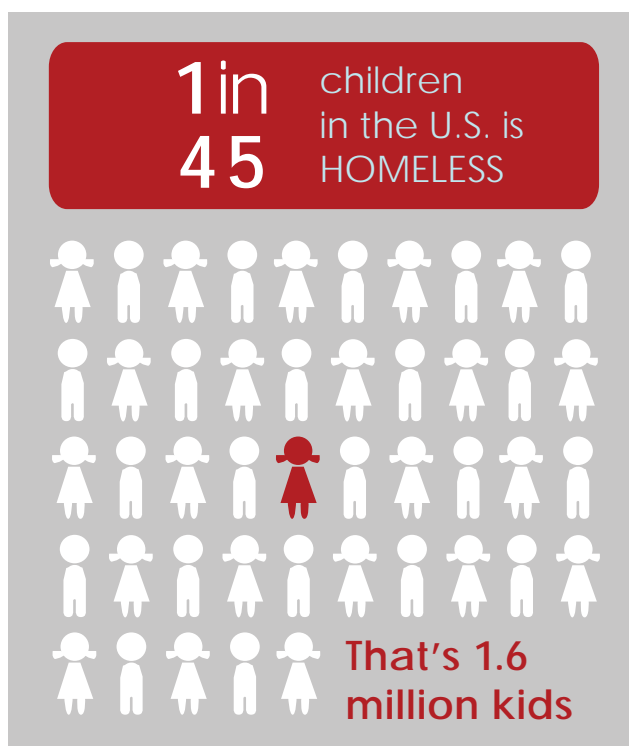
8 U.S. Conference of Mayors, *Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status on Hunger and Homelessness in America’s Cities* at 30 (2013), <http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/2013/1210-report-HH.pdf>.

9 The District of Columbia witnessed an unprecedented rise in family homelessness during the unusually long and cold winter of 2013-14. This increase cost over \$20 million more than the city had anticipated due to lengthy shelter and temporary hotel stays. This cost could result in some seasonal closures of shelters that are normally available all year. Brigid Schulte, *Homelessness Among DC Families called ‘catastrophic,’* Wash. Post (Feb. 3, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/winter-homelessness-among-dc-families-called-catastrophic/2014/02/03/de58a346-8d21-11e3-833c-33098f9e5267_story.html.

10 The Nat’l Ctr. on Family Homelessness, *State Report Card on Homelessness: America’s Youngest Outcasts 2010*, at 6 (2011), available at http://www.homelesschildrenamerica.org/media/NCFH_AmericaOutcast2010_web.pdf

11 Office of Cmty. Planning & Dev., U.S. Dep’t of Hous. & Urban Dev., *The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress Volume II: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States*, at 3-7 (2013), available at <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2012-AHAR-Volume-2.pdf>.

12 Of those students identified as homeless, 75% were living “doubled-up” with family/friends; 15% were living in shelters; 6% were living in hotels/motels; and 4% were living in some type of unsheltered location. Nat’l Ctr. for Homeless Educ., U.S. Dep’t. of Educ., *Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary 15* (2013), available at <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/data-comp-0910-1112.pdf>.



A Lack of Affordable Housing Causes Homelessness

A lack of affordable housing in America lies at the heart of our ongoing homeless crisis. Research from the National Low Income Housing Coalition shows that there is no state in the country where someone earning the minimum wage can afford a one or two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rent.¹³ This problem is worsening as the rental market, in the wake of the foreclosure crisis, has seen increased competition and, therefore, higher rental prices.¹⁴

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

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

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

15 *Id.*

16 *Id.*

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



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

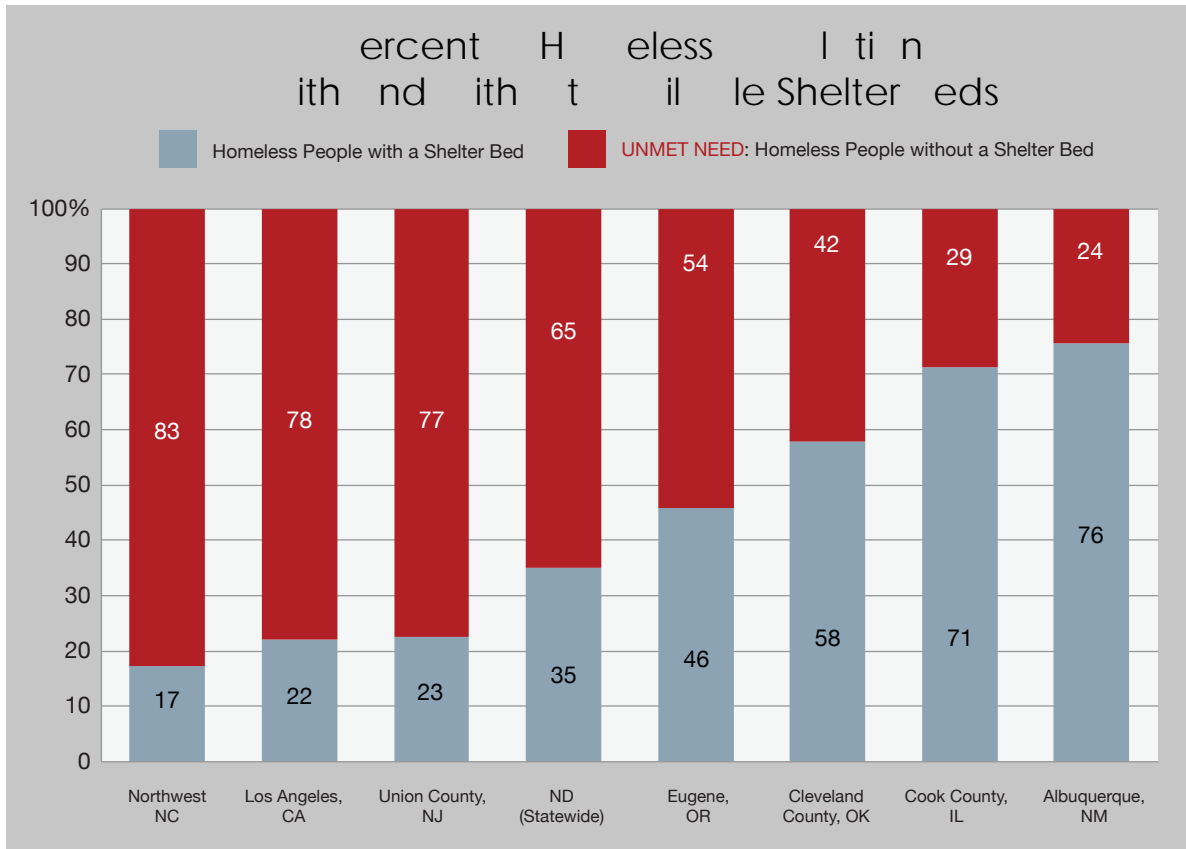
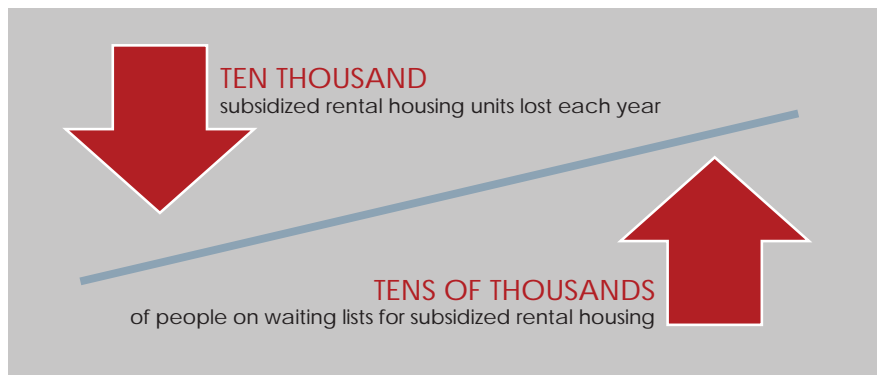
– John Harrison, Formerly Homeless Person

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

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

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

17 See, e.g., Petula Dvorak, *D.C. Public Housing Waiting List to Close; No New Applicants After April 12*, Wash. Post (Apr. 3, 2013), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/dc-politics/dc-public-housing-waiting-list-to-close-no-new-applicants-after-april-12/2013/04/03/9cf7abe4-9c96-11e2-a941-a19bce7af755_story.html ("The closure of the list, which stretches to more than 70,000 names, has been contemplated for months as officials acknowledge that demand for public housing units and rental vouchers far outstrips the city's supply.")



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

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

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

THE CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS

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

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

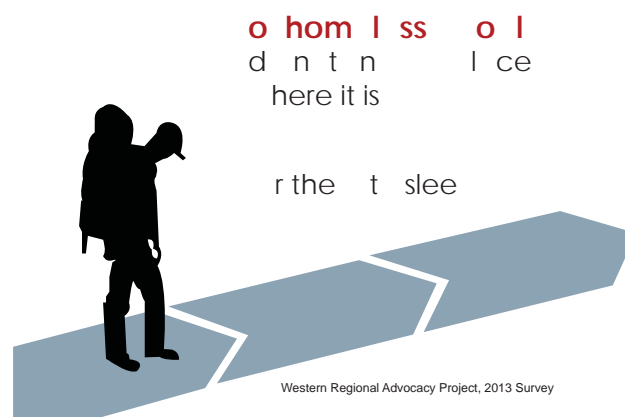
The evidence reveals, however, that criminalization laws are ineffective, expensive, and violate the civil rights of homeless people. Moreover, both the federal government and international human rights monitors have recognized criminalization of homelessness as a violation of the United States' human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



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

– Cynthia Mewborn, Homeless Person

Criminalization Causes Homeless People to Suffer



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

The Criminalization of Homelessness is Increasing

In both 2011 and 2014, data was collected from 187 U.S. cities²¹ assessing the number of municipal ordinances that criminalize the life-sustaining behaviors of homeless people. The results of that research are set forth in the Prohibited Conduct Chart included in the Appendix of this report.

¹⁹ *National Civil Rights Outreach Fact Sheet*, W. Reg'l Advocacy Project (April 5, 2013), <http://wraphome.org/images/stories/pdf/NationalCivilRightsFactSheetMarch2013.pdf>

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ The Law Center has tracked a core group of 187 cities, selected for their geographic and demographic diversity, since 2009. The data comparison made in this report is between the criminalization laws in those cities, as studied in 2011 and again in 2014.

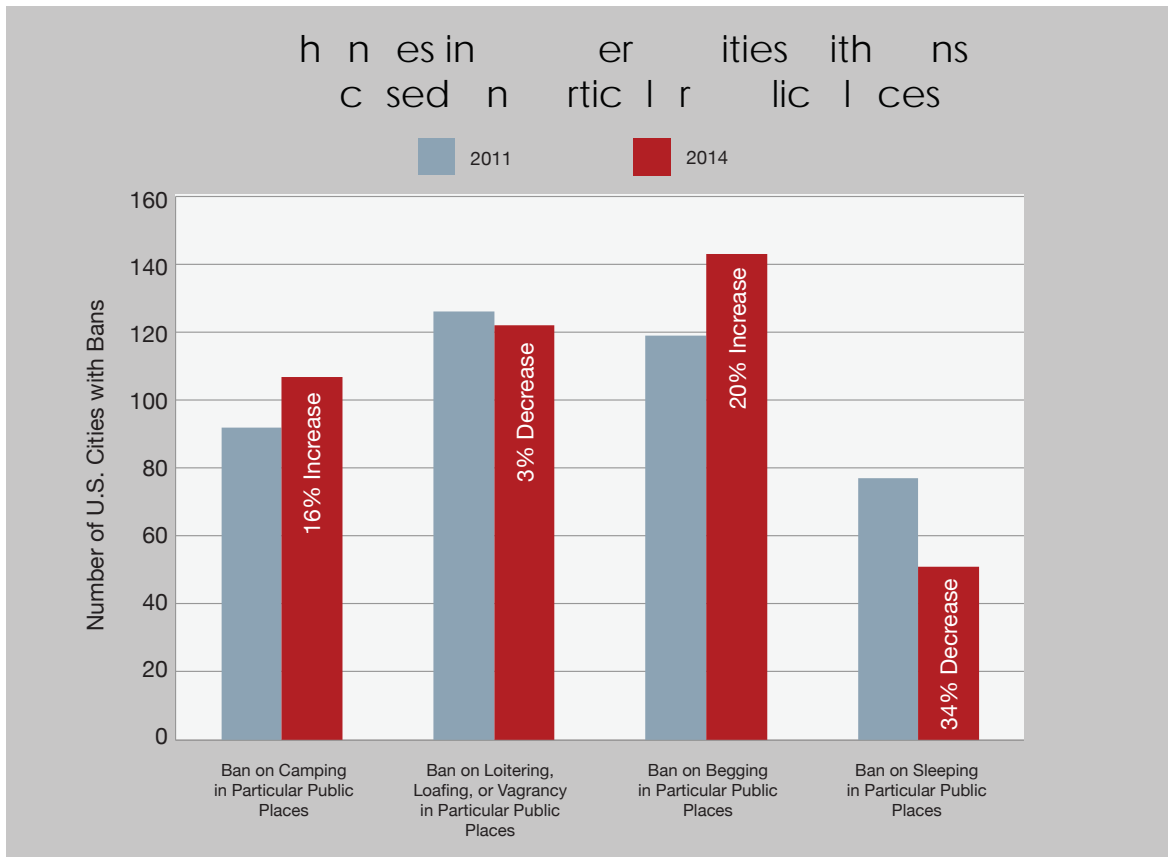
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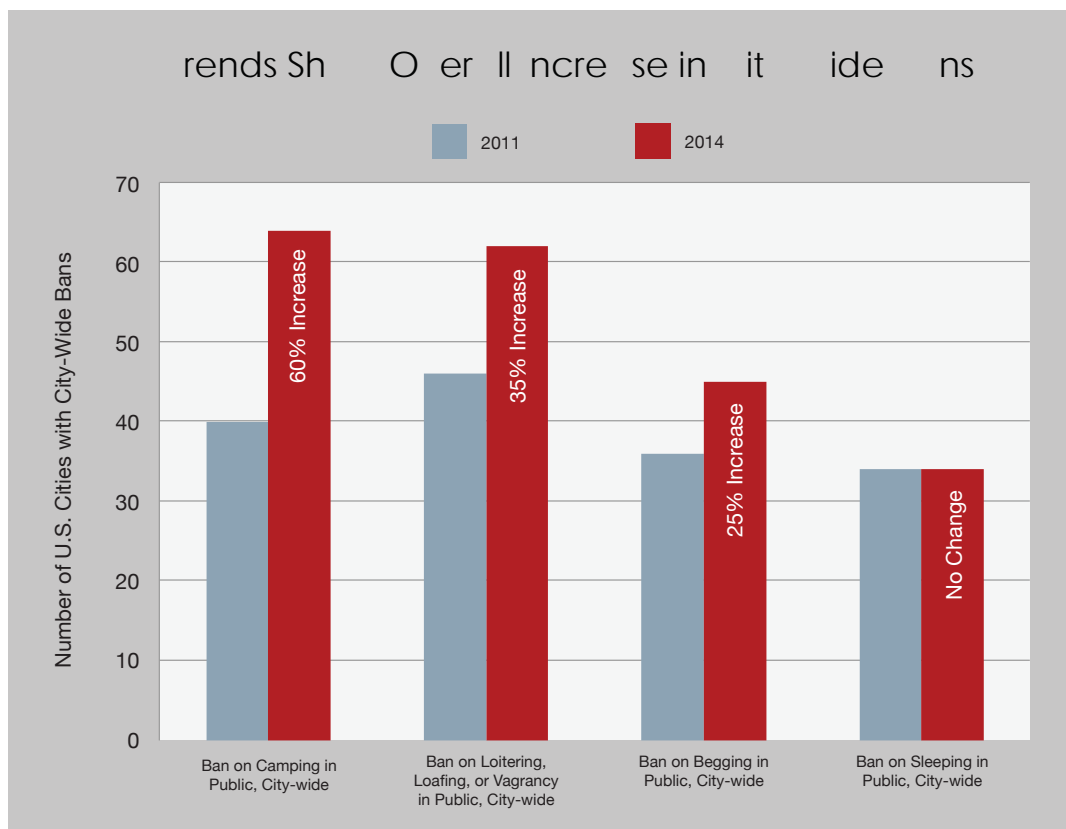
A national survey by Western Regional Advocacy Project revealed that homeless people are harassed by police, cited, or **arrested for** harmless activities, including **sleeping, loitering,** and **sitting or lying down** in public.

Activity	Harassed	Cited	Arrested
SLEEPING	81%	50%	30%
LOITERING OR HANGING OUT	78%	43%	26%
SITTING OR LYING DOWN	66%	41%	25%

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

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





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

Camping in Public

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

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

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

²² Minneapolis, Minn., Code of Ordinances § 244.60(a)(2013).

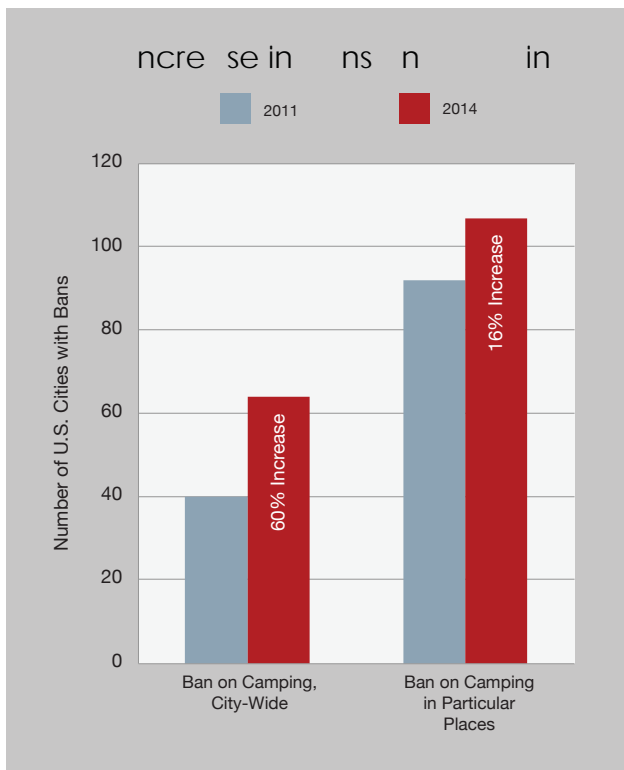
²³ Orlando, Fla., Code of the City of Orlando, Fla., tit. II, ch. 43, § 43.52(1)(b) (1999).

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

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

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

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



The Story of Lawrence Lee Smith

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

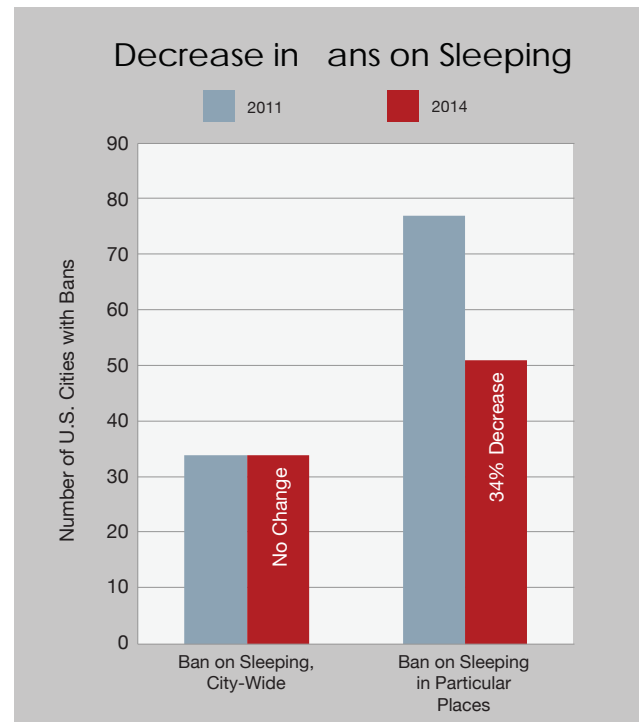
Sleeping in Public

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

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

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

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



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

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

²⁷ *Pottinger*, 810 F. Supp. at 1571-1572.



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

- [Jacob](#)

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

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

- [Sandy](#)

Begging in Public

Laws restricting or prohibiting begging (also known as panhandling) are common. Some laws prohibit the activity outright, while others place strict limitations on how the action is performed. In Springfield, Illinois, for example, it is unlawful to make "any vocal appeal in which a person requests an immediate donation of money or other gratuity."²⁸ That law, currently the subject of litigation as an unconstitutional violation of First Amendment rights, permits only the silent use of signs or other written communication to request donations of food or money.

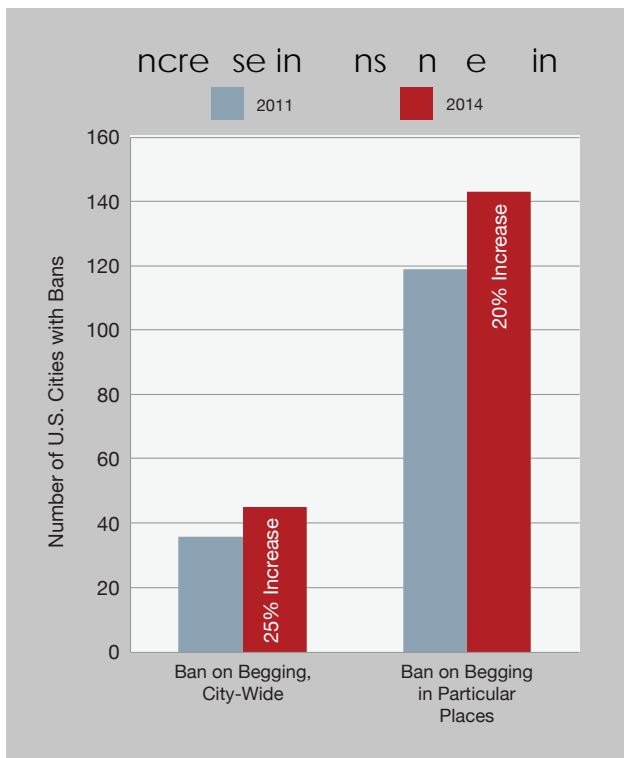
Other laws prohibiting "aggressive panhandling", although purportedly aimed at curbing threatening or intimidating behavior that may accompany begging, are sometimes designed to be enforced against people who are engaged in harmless activities when requesting a donation. In Mobile, Alabama, for example,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

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

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

28 Springfield, Ill., Springfield Code of Ordinances, tit. XIII, ch. 131, § 131.06(a) (2013), https://library.municode.com/HTML/12414/level2/TITXIIIIEOF_CH131OFAGPUOR.html#TITXIIIIEOF_CH131OFAGPUOR_S131.06PA. This law is currently being challenged and is on appeal in the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit. *Don Norton et. al. v. City of Springfield*, et. al., No. 13-3581 (7th Cir. filed Nov. 5, 2013).

29 Mobile, Ala., Mobile City Code, ch. 55, § 55-101 (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/11265/level3/CICO_CH55SOCA_ARTVPA.html#CICO_CH55SOCA_ARTVPA_S55-101DE.



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

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

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

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



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

– “Sarah”, a homeless panhandler in Yakima, WA

Loitering, Loafing, and Vagrancy Laws

Laws prohibiting loitering, loafing, or vagrancy, although often alleged to target suspicious behavior, are used to criminalize innocuous activities of homeless people, including sitting, standing still, or lying down. In Newport, Rhode Island, “loitering” is defined to mean “remaining idly in essentially one location, including the concepts of spending time idly, loafing or standing about aimlessly, and also including the colloquial expression ‘hanging around.’”³² Because homeless people do not have the luxury of a private place where they might rest, laws like that in Newport subject a homeless person to criminal penalties anytime they choose to remain in one place for too long.

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

- 33% of cities have city-wide bans on loitering in public. This represents a 35% increase in such laws since 2011.
- 65% of cities ban loitering in particular public places, a 3% decrease in such laws.

31 See *Loper v. New York City Police Dep't*, 999 F.2d 699 (2nd Cir. 1993); *Blair v. Shanahan*, 775 F. Supp. 1315 (N.D. Cal. 1991), vacated on other grounds, 919 F. Supp. 1361 (N.D. Cal. 1996); *Benefit v. Cambridge*, 679 N.E.2d 184 (Mass. 1997).

32 Newport, R.I., Newport Mun. Code, tit. 9, ch. 9.04, § 9.04.060(A) (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/16524/level3/COOR_TIT9PUPEWE_CH9.04OFAGPPEDE.html#COOR_TIT9PUPEWE_CH9.04OFAGPPEDE_9.04.060LO.

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

Sitting or Lying Down in Public

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

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

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

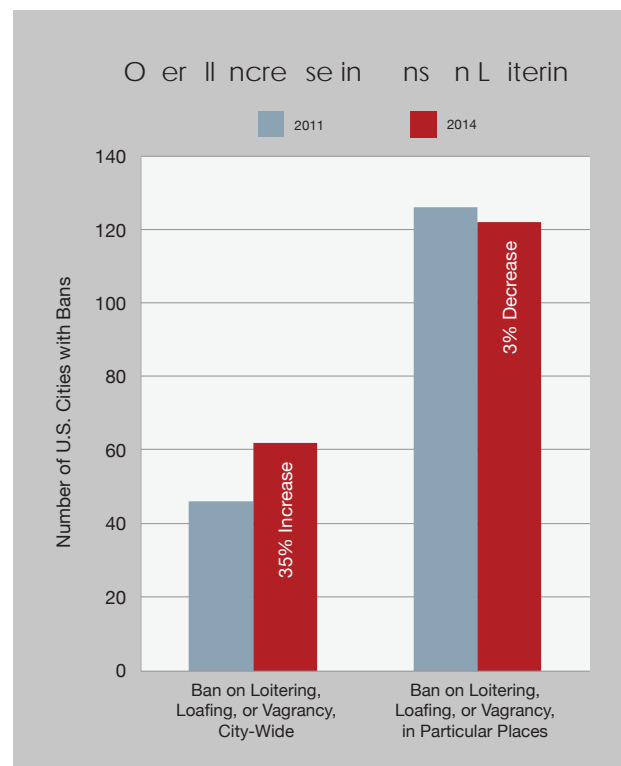
- 53% of cities have laws prohibiting sitting or lying down in public. This represents a 43% increase in such laws since 2011.

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

33 Charleston, S.C., Charleston City Code, ch. 21, art. V, § 21-208(k) (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/10245/level3/CICO_CH21OF_ARTVOFAGPUPE.html#CICO_CH21OF_ARTVOFAGPUPE_S21-108LO.

34 Virginia Beach, Va., Virginia Beach City Code, ch. 33, art. I, § 33-10 (2014), https://library.municode.com/HTML/10122/level3/CO_CH33STSI_ARTIINGE.html#CO_CH33STSI_ARTIINGE_S33-10SIRELYDOSTSI.

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



enforcement and other criminal justice costs on jurisdictions.³⁶

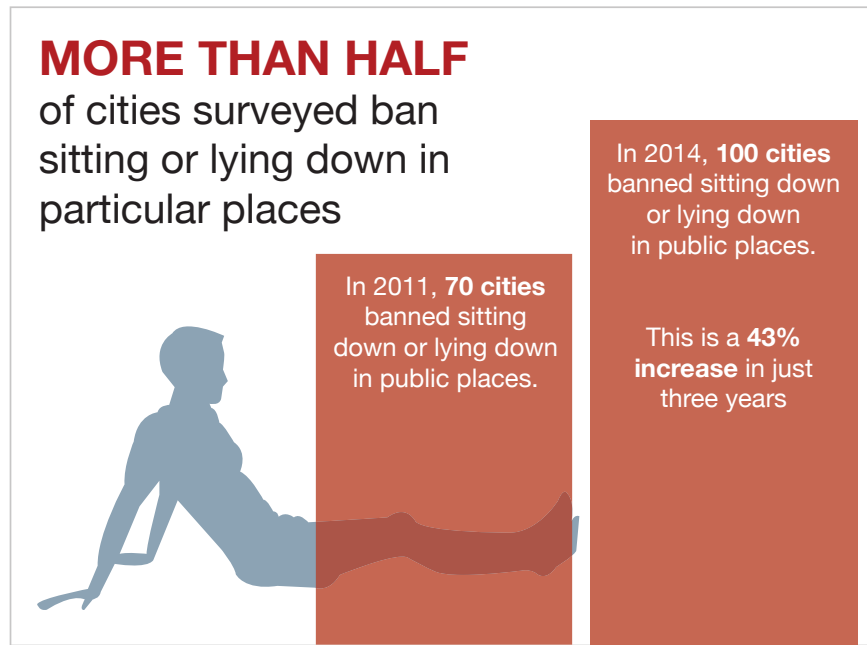
Living in Vehicles

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

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

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

36 *Id.* at 3.



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

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

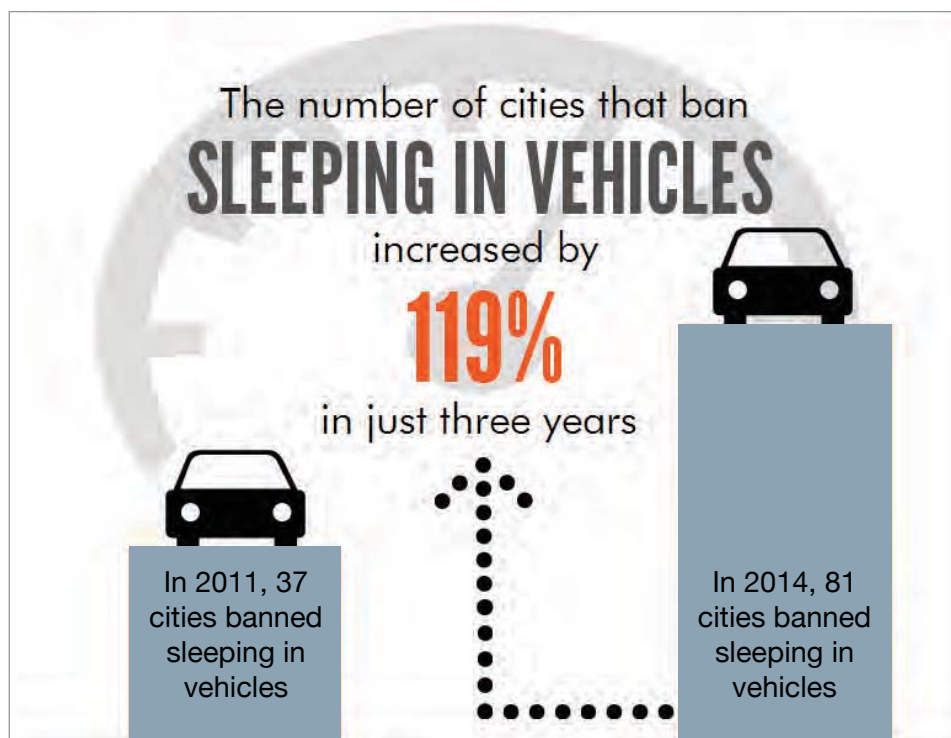
At least one court has found that prohibiting living in vehicles violates the rights of homeless people, when the law is written so broadly as to be unconstitutionally vague.³⁹ In *Desertrain v. City of Los Angeles*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidated a Los Angeles ban on living in vehicles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

37 These laws ignore the inherent dangers of living outside where exposure to the elements can be a matter of life and death. Without some form of shelter, homeless people may freeze to death during the winter months. Recently, the decomposed body of a homeless man seeking refuge inside a portable toilet was discovered in an area outside of Detroit. The man, who succumbed to hypothermia, became homeless after losing his home to tax foreclosure in 2010. Gordie Wilczynski, *Homeless Man Found in St. Clair Shores Porta-Potty Identified*, *Macomb Daily* (Apr. 23, 2014), <http://www.macombdaily.com/general-news/20140424/homeless-man-found-in-st-clair-shores-porta-potty-identified>. This year's brutal and prolonged winter weather in Washington, DC also claimed the lives of two men due to hypothermia. Rachel Weiner & Petula Dvorak, *Bodies of Two Men Found Near I-295*, *Wash. Post* (Apr. 16, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/crime/bodies-of-two-men-found-under-i-295/2014/04/16/95844454-c57a-11e3-9f37-7ce307c56815_story.html.

38 Jason Green, *Palo Alto Passes Vehicle Dwelling Ban*, *San Jose Mercury News Peninsula* (Aug. 6, 2013), http://www.mercurynews.com/peninsula/ci_23803353/palo-alto-passes-vehicle-dwelling-ban.

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

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



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

– Diane Jones, homeless mother, regarding the ban on sleeping in vehicles in Palo Alto, California.

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

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

Food Sharing

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

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

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

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

41 U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, *Searching Out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to the Criminalization of Homelessness* (2012) [hereinafter *Searching Out Solutions*], available at http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/RPT_SoS_March2012.pdf.

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



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

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

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

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



We believe we should be able to continue feeding people in the park because we’re not hurting anybody,” Debbie Jimenez said. “That’s our calling in life.”

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

43 See *The Impact of Food Stamp Benefits on Family Homelessness in New York City*, Inst. for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, <http://www.icphusa.org/index.asp?page=16&report=93&pg=52> (last visited Jun. 24, 2014) (“Nearly one-third (30%) of New York City families with children received SNAP benefits in 2010, an increase of 50% since the recession began in 2007.”).

44 See Bob Erlenbusch et al., Sacramento Hunger Coal., Cmty. Serv. Planning Council, *Hunger and Homelessness in Sacramento 2010 Hunger & Food Insecurity Report 2 (2010)*, available at <http://www.sachousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/2010-Homeless-Hunger-Report-FINAL.pdf> (“Nearly 60% [of the homeless] have no access to food storage facilities while between 56%-84% have no access to any kind of cooking facilities.”).

45 See Jerry Nelson, *Homeless in Washington: What Happened to the American Dream? (Video)*, Guardian Liberty Voice (Mar. 5, 2014), <http://guardianlv.com/2014/03/homeless-in-washington-what-happened-to-the-american-dream-video/> (“Speaking at the opening of the meeting were several individuals who have left the streets thanks to the help from advocates. Alan Banks, 53, talked about his days of eating out of trash cans because he was hungry.”).

46 *Big Hart Ministries Ass’n Inc. v. City of Dallas*, 2011 WL 5346109 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 4, 2011).

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

Storing Personal Belongings in Public

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

- [Alphonso Williams](#)

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

- [Sandra Thomas](#)

48 Charlotte, N.C., Charlotte Code, pt. 2, ch. 15, art. I, § 15-26 (2014), available at https://library.municode.com/HTML/19970/level3/PTIICOOR_CH15OFMIPR_ARTIINGE.html#PTIICOOR_CH15OFMIPR_ARTIINGE_S15-26CAOTACRPUPR.

49 See, e.g., Cam Tran, *City Plans on Homeless Sweeps 3 Times a Week: Cleanups Cost the City \$330,000*, KITV 4 Hawaii (Jan. 10, 2014), <http://www.kitv.com/news/hawaii/city-plans-on-homeless-sweeps-3-times-a-week/23876950#1bakPln>.

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

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

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



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

– John Harrison, Formerly Homeless Person

Criminalization Laws Violate International Human Rights Law

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

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

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

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

55 *Human Rights and Alternatives to Criminalization*, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, <http://usich.gov/issue/human-rights> (last visited Jun. 13, 2014); see also Amy Sawyer, *Criminalizing Homelessness is Costly, Ineffective, and Infringes on Human Rights*, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Blog (Apr. 15, 2014), <http://usich.gov/blog/criminalizing-homelessness>.

people who experience homelessness achieve permanent housing, rather than on services that—may be well-intentioned, but—do not ultimately help people exit homelessness into housing stability. Permanent housing is the primary solution to preventing and ending homelessness and the overarching strategy of *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*.

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

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

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

57 *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551, 587 (2005) (Stevens, J., concurring).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68 See Tars & Blume, *supra* note 59, at 6.

69 See Edward Russo, *More Opportunity: Advocates plan to develop a new village for the homeless in Eugene*, Register-Guard (May 30, 2014), <http://registerguard.com/rg/news/local/31650634-75/village-eugene-opportunity-homeless-residents.html.csp>; Catherine Siskron, *Sleep Deprivation: Eugene violates basic human rights*, Eugene Weekly (Jan. 31, 2013), <http://www.eugeneweekly.com/article/sleep-deprivation>. However, recent incidents of criminalization approaches show this progress remains tenuous. See, Josephine Woolington, *Unauthorized camp for homeless shut down*, Register-Guard (Apr. 5, 2014), <http://registerguard.com/rg/news/local/31389667-75/whoville-residents-homeless-site-police.html.csp#.UOB6kVrIGB8.email>.

CRIMINALIZATION LAWS HARM THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Criminalization Laws Are Expensive to Taxpayers

Criminalization measures waste limited state and local resources.⁷⁰ Rather than addressing the causes of homelessness and helping people escape life on the streets, criminalization “creates a costly revolving door that circulates individuals experiencing homelessness from the street to the criminal justice system and back.”⁷¹ A growing body of research comparing the cost of homelessness to the cost of providing housing to homeless people consistently shows that housing, rather than jailing, homeless people is the much more successful and cost-effective option.

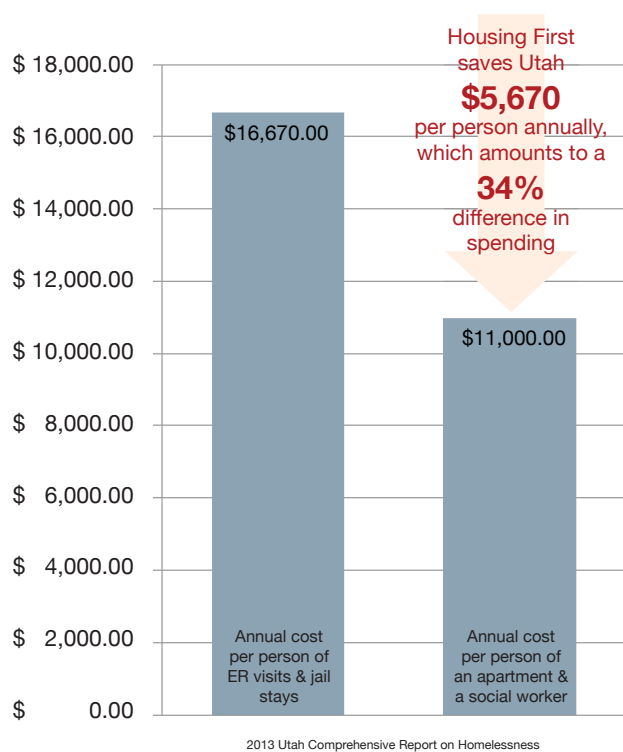
The Utah Housing and Community Development Division found that the annual cost of emergency room visits and jail stays for an average homeless person was

\$16,670, while providing an apartment and a social worker cost only \$11,000.⁷² By providing housing to its homeless population, Utah has been able to reduce its rate of chronic homelessness by 74% since the adoption of its 10 year plan to end homelessness in 2005.⁷³

A 2013 analysis of a comparable housing program in Albuquerque, New Mexico, similarly demonstrated the economic benefit of providing housing over employing criminalization strategies.⁷⁴ After only one year of operating a housing program, the City of Albuquerque realized a savings of \$615,920.49 – a 31.6% reduction in spending from the previous year.⁷⁵ These savings resulted, in large part, from a dramatic reduction in expensive emergency health care costs⁷⁶ and criminal justice expenses - the city saw a 64% reduction in jail costs.⁷⁷

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

Housing First in Utah



70 Cities spend, on average, \$87 per day to jail a person, compared with \$28 per day to provide them with shelter. U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, *Opening doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* 18 (2010), available at http://usch.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors_2010_FSPPreventEndHomeless.pdf.

71 Searching Out Solutions, *supra* note 41.

72 See Kerry Drake, *Wyoming Can Give Homeless a Place to Live, And Save Money*, WyoFile.com (Dec. 3, 2013), <http://wyofile.com/kerrydrake/wyoming-homelessness-place-live-save-money/> (“In 2005, Utah did a study that found the average annual cost for emergency services and jail time for each chronically homeless person was \$16,670. The cost to house them and provide case management services was only \$11,000 per person.”).

73 *Id.*

74 Paul Guerin et al., *City of Albuquerque Heading Home Initiative Cost Study Report Phase 1* (2013), available at <http://isr.unm.edu/reports/2013/city-of-abq-heading-home-initiative-cost-study-phase-1.pdf>.

75 *Id.*

76 Emergency room visits, for example, decreased by 36% and inpatient hospitalization costs decreased by 84%. *See id.*

77 *Id.*

78 Gregory A. Shinn, *The Cost of Long-Term Homelessness in Central Florida: The Current Crisis and the Economic Impact of Providing Sustainable Housing Solutions* 13 (2014), <http://www.impacthomelessness.org/resources/docs/eis/Eco-Impact-Report-LOW-RES.pdf>; see also Kate Santich, *Cost of Homelessness in Central Florida? \$31k Per Person*, Orlando Sentinel (May 21, 2014), http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2014-05-21/news/os-cost-of-homelessness-orlando-20140521_1_homeless-individuals-central-florida-commission-tulsa.

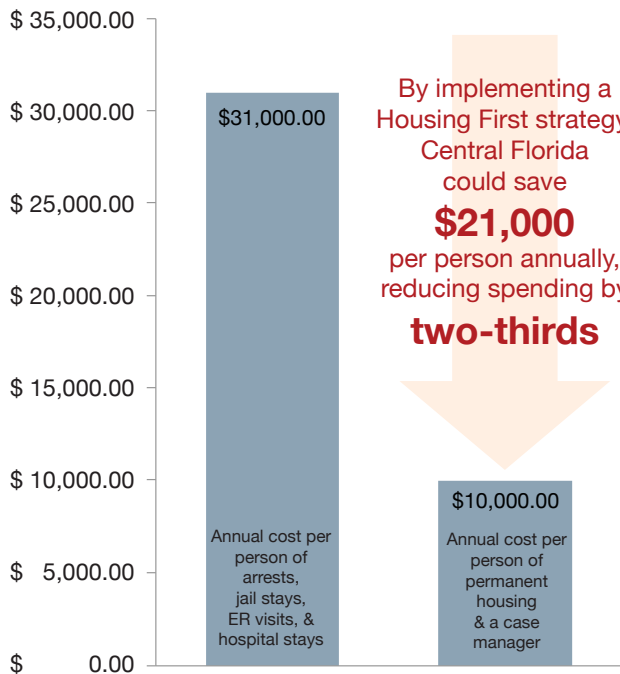
79 Shinn, *supra* note 78 at 30.

	One Year <i>Before</i> Housing First Program Cost	One Year <i>After</i> Housing First Program Cost
Hospital Inpatient	\$946,874.22	\$153,003.48
Emergency Room	\$208,439.74	\$181,272.62
Medical Outpatient	\$524,568.17	\$319,711.58
Mental Health Inpatient	\$21,732.62	\$54,089.00
Mental Health Outpatient	\$47,391.66	\$31,790.87
Shelter	\$117,948.92	\$0.00
Social Services Costs	\$27,272.36	\$155,264.74
Jail	\$51,540.30	\$18,448.89
Jail-Based Treatment	\$3,844.79	\$4,133.67
Housing First Program Housing Costs	\$0.00	\$309,706.37
Housing First Program Services Costs	\$0.00	\$106,473.07
Total	\$1,949,814.78	\$1,333,894.29

Annual savings with homelessness 615 .4

City of Albuquerque Heading Home Initiative Cost Study Report Phase I

Homelessness intervention trial



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

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



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

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

Criminalization Laws Do Not Work to End Homelessness

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

Employment

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

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

80 *Employment and Homelessness*, Nat'l Coal. for the Homeless, <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/employment.html> (last visited Jun. 18, 2014) (citing Martha R. Burt Et Al., Urban Inst., *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve* (1999), available at <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/homelessness.pdf>).

81 Mireya Navarro, In New York, *Having a Job, or 2, Doesn't Mean Having a Home*, N.Y Times (Sept. 17, 2013), http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/18/nyregion/in-new-york-having-a-job-or-2-doesnt-mean-having-a-home.html?pagewanted=1&_r=2&hp&ld.

83 *Homeless Man Jailed, Loses Job, After Charging Cell Phone*, My Fox Tampa Bay (Jan. 8, 2013), <http://www.myfoxtampabay.com/story/20079522/2012/11/13/homeless-man-jailed-after-charging-cell-phone>.

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

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

Housing

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

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

84 *Fee Schedule*, Miami-Dade Clerk, http://www.miami-dadeclerk.com/service_fee_schedule.asp (last visited Jun. 25, 2014).

85 Joseph Shapiro, *As Court Fees Rise, The Poor Are Paying the Price*, npr.org (May 19, 2014), <http://www.npr.org/2014/05/19/312158516/increasing-court-fees-punish-the-poor> ("Stephen Papa was sentenced to 22 days in jail, not because of his original offense — destruction of property and resisting arrest after he got drunk with friends one day — but because he couldn't pay the fines and court fees. At his hearing, the judge asked for a \$50 first installment on his \$2,600 in court debt, but Papa, who was homeless and on the verge of starting a new job, had only \$25.").

86 *Nebraska Joins the States That No Longer Allow Employers to Ask Job Applicants About Criminal Record*, Daily Kos (Apr. 18, 2014), <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2014/04/18/1292950/-Nebraska-joins-the-states-that-no-longer-allow-employers-to-ask-job-applicants-about-criminal-record> ("Gov. Dave Heineman signed a bill Wednesday making Nebraska the 11th state that bars employers from asking prospective employees if they have a criminal record.").



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

- Kathryn

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

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

In June 2011, HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan issued a memorandum to PHAs encouraging them to consider the seriousness and age of offenses when determining eligibility for assistance. HUD further urged PHAs to consider evidence of rehabilitation.⁹⁰ While this was a positive step, it was not mandatory – and many PHAs across the country still deny housing assistance to those who need it the most, based solely on their criminal records.

87 24 C.F.R. § 960.204(a)(3) (2014).

88 24 C.F.R. § 960.553(a)(2)(i) (2014).

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

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



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

- Donald

Public Benefits

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

Access to Justice

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

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

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

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

93 *See* Dazara Ware & Deborah Dennis, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin., *Best Practices for Increasing Access to SSI/SSDI Upon Exiting Criminal Justice Settings* (2013), *available at* http://www.prainc.com/soar/cms-assets/documents/Best_Practices_Exiting_CJ_Systems030413.pdf (“Unfortunately, people who are newly released often wait months before their benefits are reinstated or initiated. . . . Consequently, the approximately 125,000 people with mental illness who are released each year are at increased risk for experiencing symptoms of mental illness, substance abuse, homelessness, and recidivism.”).

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

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

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

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



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

THERE ARE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINALIZATION

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

Governments Should Invest in More Affordable Housing

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

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

Increase the stock and availability of federally subsidized housing

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

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

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

National Housing Trust Fund

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

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

99 The 1978 HUD budget authority was \$95,700,000 in constant 2013 dollars (\$33,818,000 in 1978 dollars), the 2014 HUD budget authority estimate is \$41,518,000. White House, Office of Management & Budget, Historical Tables, Table 5.2 – Budget Authority by Agency: 1976-2019 (2014), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/hist05z2.xls>; See also, Western Regional Advocacy Project, *Without Housing: Decades of Federal Housing Cutbacks, Massive Homelessness, and Policy Failures 20* (2010); Out of Reach '14 *supra* note 13. Constant dollar calculations based on Samuel H. Williamson, *Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present*, Measuring Worth, 2014, www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/.

100 Joint Ctr. for Hous. Studies, Harvard Univ., *The State of the Nation's Housing 5* (2014), available at <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/sonhr14-color-full.pdf>

101 Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), P.L. 110 289 (July 30, 2008).

102 See *National Housing Trust Fund*, Nat'l Alliance to End Homelessness, http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/national_housing_trust_fund (last visited July 3, 2014) ("HUD estimates that \$1 billion would create 16,000 affordable units for extremely low and very low income households.").

95 Out of Reach '14, *supra* note 13, at 4.

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

97 *Id.*

98 *Id.*

be used to preserve, rehabilitate, or operate rental housing for very low-income¹⁰³ and extremely low-income households¹⁰⁴, with the remaining 10% available to assist first time homebuyers.¹⁰⁵

To date, the NHTF has received no funding. Federal law requires Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to contribute a percentage of its revenue to finance the NHTF. Before any initial contributions were made, however, Fannie and Freddie indefinitely suspended their required contributions after they began losing money in 2008.¹⁰⁶

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

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

103 See *National Housing Trust Fund: Frequently Asked Questions*, Nat'l Low Income Hous. Coal. (Apr. 12, 2013) [hereinafter *NHTF FAQ*], http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/NHTF_FAQ_4-12-13.pdf. ("[H]ouseholds[] with incomes of 30% of area median or less.")

104 *Id.* ("[H]ouseholds[] with incomes of 50% of area median or less.")

105 *Housing Trust Fund*, U.S. Dep't of Hous. and Urban Dev., http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/htf (last visited July 7, 2014).

106 *NHTF FAQ*, *supra* note 104.

107 Clea Benson, *U.S. Projects \$179 Billion Profit from Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac*, Bloomberg News (Mar. 10, 2014), <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-03-10/u-s-projects-179-billion-profit-from-fannie-mae-freddie-mac.html>.

108 Press Release, Nat'l Low Income Hous. Coal., Press Call: NLIHC Files Suit Against Federal Housing Finance Agency for Failing to Fund Affordable Housing (July. 9, 2013), *available at* <http://nlihc.org/press/releases/2706>.

Local governments must dedicate resources to ending homelessness

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

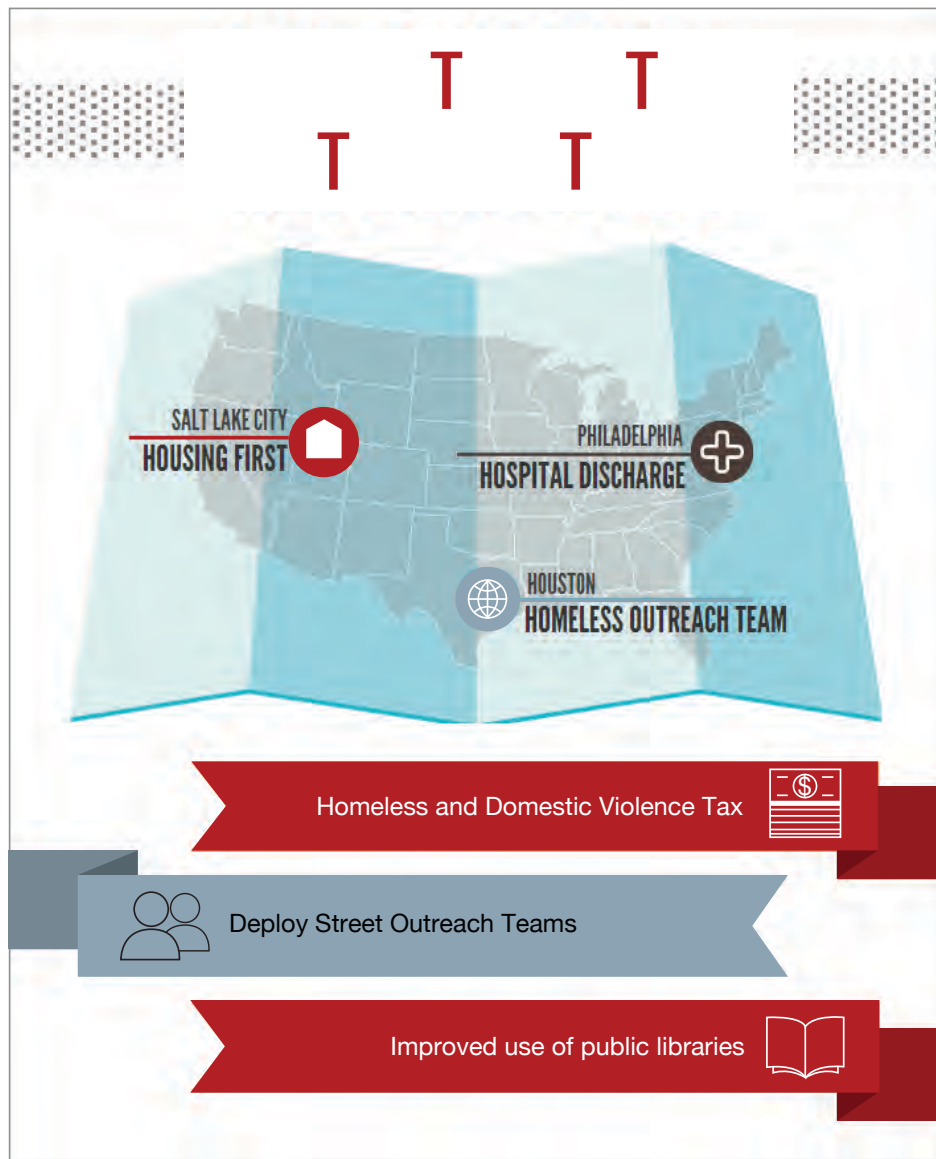
Local Governments Should Adopt Innovative Solutions to Create New Affordable Housing

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

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

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

110 Interview with Barbara A. Ibarra, Exec. Dir., Miami Coal. for the Homeless (July 2, 2014).



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

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

Communities Should Adopt a Housing First Model

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

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

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

The Housing First model has proven to be highly effective in reducing homelessness. Moreover, the model results in tremendous cost savings to communities. Salt Lake City, Utah developed a highly successful Housing First model, utilizing three primary elements for ending chronic homelessness, including creating a centralized tenant selection process that can pair people in need with available housing resources in a timely manner.¹¹² As a result, Utah has reduced chronic homelessness by 74% since 2005.¹¹³

Communities Should Coordinate to Improve Efficient and Effective Service Delivery

Through improved coordination, communities can increase the efficiency of service delivery to homeless people. One example of this model is the now complete 100,000 Homes Campaign, described in the Law Center’s last report on the criminalization of homelessness.¹¹⁴ An initiative of Community Solutions, the 100,000 Homes Campaign was a national campaign involving more than 235 communities, working together to house 100,000 individuals and families characterized as “vulnerable and chronically homeless” - before July 2014.¹¹⁵ Starting in 2010, the campaign worked with communities to: (1) identify all of their homeless neighbors by name; (2) track and measure the local housing placement progress; and (3) adopt methods of housing homeless people more quickly, using process improvements and evidence-based best practices.¹¹⁶ The 100,000 Homes Campaign successfully completed its goal a month early: by June 10, 2014 the organization had housed 101,628 people and families, including 31,171 homeless veterans.¹¹⁷

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

veteran and chronic homelessness, builds or enhances existing coordinated entry systems that allow homeless people to be quickly matched with the existing resources they need. The Initiative will help eliminate the need for homeless people to jump through multiple bureaucratic hoops before receiving services. This pilot will be extended to 75 cities, as part of an effort to eliminate chronic and veteran homelessness in participating communities by 2016.

Communities Should Improve Police Training and Practices

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

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

111 Searching Out Solutions, *supra* note 41.

112 2013 Utah Annual Report, *supra* note 72.

113 *Id.*

114 Criminalizing Crisis, *supra* note 7, at 11.

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

116 *Id.*

117 Jake Maguire, *Campaign Reaches Goal as 100,000th Homeless American Housed*, 100,000 Homes Blog (June 10, 2014), <http://100khomes.org/blog/campaign-reaches-goal-as-100000th-homeless-american-housed>.

118 Ashley Luthern, *Specially Trained Milwaukee Officer’s Work to Help Homeless*, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (Dec. 23, 2013), <http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/specially-trained-milwaukee-officers-work-to-help-homeless-b99167574z1-237110131.html>.

119 See Ctr. for Problem-Oriented Policing, *Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) Colorado Springs Police Department* (2010), [http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2010/10-37\(W\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2010/10-37(W).pdf) (“This trust was formed after repeated contacts with the same individuals who were able to see that the HOT was not there to harass them, but to help them.”).

120 Rebecca Bowe, *Inside the Homeless Outreach Team*, S.F. Bay Guardian Online (Mar. 27, 2014), <http://www.sfbg.com/politics/2014/03/27/inside-homeless-outreach-team>.

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

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

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

Communities Should Use Public Libraries to Help Homeless People

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

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

122 *Searching Out Solutions*, *supra* note 41, at 25.

123 *Id.* at 4.



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

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

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

- Houston Mayor Annise Parker

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

- Police Officer Jaime Giraldo of Houston’s Homeless Outreach Team.

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

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

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

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

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

Discharge from Jails

The National Alliance to End Homelessness (“NAEH”) estimates that the odds of experiencing homelessness in a year are 1 in 200 for the general population.¹²⁵ For those being released from prison, however, the odds increase dramatically to 1 in 11.¹²⁶

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

Discharge from Hospitals

According to recent survey results reported in the *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 67% of homeless patients spent their first night after discharge in a shelter, and 11% spent it on the streets. Due to lack of food and rest, lack of medication storage, and potential exposure to the elements, or to unsanitary and unsafe conditions, this complicates and undermines medical recovery.¹²⁸ As a result, many people relapse and end up back in the hospital, resulting in increased costs for taxpayers and health care providers.¹²⁹

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

Some local communities, however, have initiated programs designed to combat the problem. A pilot program in Philadelphia, for example, provides homeless men with a place to recover from serious illness and injury following their discharge from area hospitals.¹³¹ The program, operated by DePaul House and the Public Health Management Corporation, is designed to provide a safe place where homeless people can regain their health, thereby reducing return visits to the emergency room and, consequently, reducing costs. The program has an innovative funding model - hospitals pay a per diem rate for each patient in the program, recognizing that by reducing returns to emergency rooms, they will save money.

States Should Enact Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation

States should enact and enforce Homeless Bill of Rights legislation that prohibits the criminalization of homelessness. Homeless people experience various forms of discrimination preventing them from realizing rights that many of us take for granted, such as the right to move freely in public places.¹³² Homeless bill of rights laws, enacted in Rhode Island, Illinois, Connecticut, and the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico and proposed in several additional states and cities across the country, can directly combat that discrimination.¹³³

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

125 State of Homelessness in America, *supra* note 4.

126 *Incarceration and Homelessness Rates Linked*, Durham Opening Doors Homeless Prevention & Services, <http://www.durhamopeningdoors.org/?p=1898> (last visited Jun. 18, 2014).

127 Dep. of Health and Human Services, *Helping Inmates Return to the Community* (2001), available at <http://www.cdc.gov/odu/facts/cj-transition.pdf>

128 See S. Ryan Greyson et al., *Understanding Transitions in Care from Hospital to Homeless Shelter: a Mixed-methods, Community-based Participatory Approach*, 27(11) *J. Gen. Internal Med.* 1484 (2012), available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3475815/> (“Sixty-seven percent of (66/98) participants stayed at a shelter on the night of their discharge, 17 % (17/98) stayed with friends, family, or had another arrangement, and 11 % (11/98) stayed on streets the first night after discharge.”).

129 See *id.* (“At the level of the healthcare system, many studies have shown that a small number of high-utilizers of acute care account for a disproportionate share of overall costs for programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Targeted interventions to improve the coordination of care for these most vulnerable, high-use patients can both improve patient outcomes and reduce overall costs of care.”).

130 See 42 C.F.R. § 482.43 (requiring hospitals to have discharge policies in writing before they can participate in Medicare and Medicaid).

131 Jennifer Lynn, *Northwest Philly Respite Center Gives Homeless Men a Place to Get Better*, News Works (May 28, 2014), http://www.newsworks.org/index.php/homepage-feature/item/67557-northwest-philly-respice-center-gives-homeless-men-a-place-to-get-better?linktype=dse_share.

132 Nat’l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, *From Wrongs to Rights: The Case for Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation* (2014), available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Wrongs_to_Rights_HBOR.

133 *Id.*

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

International Examples of Constructive Alternatives

South Africa

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

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

South Africa’s Right to Housing in Action

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

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

135 *Id.* at §53.2(a)(12)(A).

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

137 Nat’l Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, *From Wrongs to Rights: The Case for Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation* (2014), available at http://nlchp.org/documents/Wrongs_to_Rights_HBOR.

138 See S. Afr. Const. 1996 § 26, “(1)Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. (2)The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve a progressive realization of this right. (3) No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions.”

139 See Michael Clark, *Socio-Econ. Rights Inst., Evictions and Alternative Accommodation in South Africa: An Analysis of the Jurisprudence and Implications for Local Government* at 3 (Jackie Dugard ed., 2013) (“The sheer volume of litigation has meant that the law in relation to the right to housing, evictions and alternative accommodation is continuously changing and adapting.”).

140 Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998.

141 Clark, *supra* note 134, at 14.

142 *Id.* at 19.

143 *Id.* at 3-4.

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

Scotland

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

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

Though the Scottish laws are not perfectly implemented, homelessness in Scotland has largely been reduced to a rare and brief occurrence.¹⁵¹ The Scottish model could be used in the U.S. to expand the definition of homelessness to protect more individuals, require adequate planning for the housing needs of people at all income levels, promote preventative policies, and create a legally enforceable duty for the government to meet the housing needs of all residents.¹⁵² Scotland demonstrates how the right to housing for all individuals is not merely aspirational, but can be implemented and enforced in practice.¹⁵³

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

146 *Id.* at 191-4.

147 Housing (Scotland) Act, 1987, c. 26. Part II, § 24.

148 Tars & Egleson, *supra* note 140, at 192, 215.

149 *Id.*

150 *Id.*

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

152 Tars & Egleson, *supra* note 140, at 191.

153 *Id.* at 216.

THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE

Federal Responsibility to Combat the Criminalization of Homelessness

The federal government can and should play an active role in combatting the criminalization of homelessness and in promoting constructive alternatives. Several important first steps have been taken since our last report, most notably the release of a report on constructive alternatives by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), entitled “Searching Out Solutions.”¹⁵⁴ Still, more must be done.

Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”)

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

Recommendations to the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”)

- DOJ should ensure that its community policing grants are not funding criminalization practices. In addition, DOJ should fund positive community policing practices that address homelessness in a more productive way.
- DOJ should investigate police departments for civil rights violations connected with the criminalization of homeless people.
- DOJ should identify opportunities for filing Statement of Interest briefs where evidence of

civil and human rights violations related to the criminalization of homelessness is present.

- DOJ should ensure that its guidance documents discourage criminalization of homelessness and instead recommend the positive police practices noted in this report.

Recommendations to the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (“USICH”)

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

Recommendations to the Federal Housing Finance Administration (“FHFA”)

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

Recommendations to the U.S. Congress

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

Recommendations to State Governments

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

¹⁵⁴ The report, following from a 2010 summit between USICH, HUD, and DOJ, local government officials, and advocacy groups, including the Law Center, where several successful strategies for reducing criminalization were identified, makes several recommendations to communities.

Recommendations to Local Governments

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

Prohibited Conduct Chart

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

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

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

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		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places				Loitering/loafing in particular public places	Loitering/loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
AL	Mobile		Mobile, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I >> IN GENERAL, Sec. 37-3. Wrecking, removal and storage of etc. wrecked buses, parts, automobiles, railroad cars, vacant lots, etc.					Mobile, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 48 - PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES >> ARTICLE I >> IN GENERAL >> Sec. 48-2. Refusal to move on after request by police officer to do so.		Mobile, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 55 - SOLICITORS AND PANHANDLERS >> ARTICLE V - PANHANDLING >> Sec. 55-102. Prohibited acts.		
AL	Montgomery					Montgomery, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 11 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> DIVISION I - GENERAL >> Sec. 18-152 - Section of section without penalty	Montgomery, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 11 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> DIVISION I - GENERAL >> Sec. 18-152 - Section of section without penalty	Montgomery, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 11 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> DIVISION I - GENERAL >> Sec. 18-152 - Section of section without penalty	Montgomery, Alabama Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 11 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> DIVISION I - GENERAL >> Sec. 18-152 - Section of section without penalty			
AK	Anchorage		Anchorage, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 14 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION >> Chapter 15.20 - PUBLIC NUISANCES, Section 15.20.010. Public nuisance prohibited, enumeration.			Anchorage, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 8 - ZONING >> Chapter 8.15 - VIOLATIONS >> Section 8.15.180. Signs or signs down on public interests, or down from improvement district.		Anchorage, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 8 - ZONING >> Chapter 8.15 - VIOLATIONS >> 8.15.010. Trespass.		Anchorage, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 8 - ZONING >> Chapter 8.15 - VIOLATIONS, Section 8.15.170. Prohibited activities.		
AK	Fairbanks											
AK	Juneau					Juneau, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> COMPLETE MAPS OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA, VOLUME 1 >> TITLE 85 - PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTIES >> Chapter 85.10 - STREET AND SEWERLICK CONSTRUCTION >> 85.10.020. Obstructions prohibited.	Juneau, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> COMPLETE MAPS OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA, VOLUME 1 >> TITLE 74 - TRAFFIC >> Chapter 74.14 - PARKING >> 74.14.080. Bicycles use of, where prohibited.		Juneau, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> PART 4 - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> TITLE 72 - TRAFFIC >> Chapter 72.04 - RULES OF THE ROAD >> ARTICLE IV - PEDESTRIANS, Section 72.04.175. Pedestrians on sidewalks.	Juneau, Alaska Code of Ordinances >> PART 4 - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> TITLE 72 - TRAFFIC >> Chapter 72.04 - RULES OF THE ROAD >> ARTICLE IV - PEDESTRIANS, Section 72.04.200. Pedestrian exceptions.		
AR	Fayetteville				Fayetteville, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> TITLE IX - GENERAL REGULATIONS >> CHAPTER 97 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE V - RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES >> 97.008. Camping, tenting.	Fayetteville, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> TITLE IX - GENERAL REGULATIONS >> CHAPTER 97 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE V - RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES >> 97.008. Camping, tenting.				Fayetteville, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> TITLE IX - GENERAL REGULATIONS >> CHAPTER 97 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE V - RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES >> 97.008. Camping, tenting.		
AR	Fayetteville									Fayetteville, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> TITLE IX - GENERAL REGULATIONS >> CHAPTER 97 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE V - RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES >> 97.008. Camping, tenting.		
AR	Little Rock		Little Rock, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 22 - PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, Article II, Park Rules, Section 22-30. Camping.	Little Rock, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 22 - PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, Article II, Park Rules, Section 22-30. Camping.	Little Rock, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 22 - PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, Article II, Park Rules, Section 22-30. Camping.			Little Rock, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 18 - PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER, Section 18-5B. Parking or stopping near closed businesses after closing.		Little Rock, Arkansas Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 22 - PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, Article II, Park Rules, Section 22-30. Camping, tenting or contributions.		
AR	North Little Rock											
AZ	Glendale		Glendale, Arizona Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 24 - NUISANCES >> ARTICLE VIII - MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES >> Sec. 25-90 - Camping, prohibited, exceptions.				Glendale, Arizona Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 24 - NUISANCES >> ARTICLE VIII - MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES >> Sec. 25-90 - Camping, prohibited, exceptions.					
AZ	Mesa	Mesa Code, CHAPTER 1 - General Offenses, Section 6-1.17. PROHIBITED USE OF PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.			Mesa Code, CHAPTER 10 - Public Park Regulations, Section 8-10.6. VERGIN CAMPER.	Mesa Code, CHAPTER 1 - General Offenses, Section 6-1.17 - PROHIBITED USE OF PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.			Mesa Code, CHAPTER 8 - Public Parks, Solitaires and Transients, Section 8-8.1.1. SOLITAIRE, Section 8-8.1.1. SOLITAIRE.	Mesa Code, CHAPTER 10 - Public Park Regulations, Section 6-10.6. VERGIN SOLICITATION, WITHIN A CITY PARK, BEHIND A PARK ENTRANCE.		
AZ	Phoenix	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-48.01. Prohibited use of public right-of-way.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-30. Camping.		Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-48.01. Prohibited use of public right-of-way.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-30. Camping.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-30. Camping.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 23 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT >> Section 23-8. Loitering.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 36 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >> Section 36-01. Transit parking and boarding.	Phoenix City Code >> Chapter 36 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >> Section 36-11.01. Soliciting, employment, business or participation.		
AZ	Scottsdale		Scottsdale, Arizona Code of Ordinances >> ARTICLE I >> IN GENERAL, Chapter 18, Public Places, Sec. 18.21. Camping in public places.				Scottsdale, Arizona Code of Ordinances >> ARTICLE IV - STREET, SIDEWALK AND PARKING, City Parks, Sec. 11.140. City parks.					

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions							Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	34	Sleeping in particular public places					62	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)		
AZ	Tempe	Tempe Code, Chapter 23, Streets and Sidewalks Article II, Encroachments and other activities in public rights-of-way. Sec. 23-24. Prohibited use of public rights-of-way.	Tempe Code, Chapter 23 Parks and Recreation, Article IV Urban Campsite, Section 23-51. Prohibited Act.				Tempe Code, Chapter 23 Streets and Sidewalks, Article II, Encroachments and other activities in public rights-of-way. Sec. 23-24. Prohibited use of public rights-of-way.	Tempe Code, Chapter 23 Parks and Recreation, Article IV Urban Campsite, Section 23-51. Prohibited Act.		Tempe Code, Pedestrians Solicitors and Report Merchants, Article IV Charitable Solicitations, Sec. 24-158. Requested authorization.	Tempe Code, Pedestrians Solicitors and Report Merchants, Article IV Aggressive Solicitations, Section 24-116 Prohibited Act.		
							Tempe Code, Chapter 23 Streets and Sidewalks, Article II, Encroachments and other activities in public rights-of-way. Sec. 23-24. Prohibited use of public rights-of-way.						
							Tempe Code, Chapter 22 Offense, Miscellaneous, Article III, General, Section 22-4. Disobeying interference with use of public places.						
AZ	Tucson		Tucson Code, Chapter 21 Parks and Recreation, Article I, Creation and Regulation of Parks, Section 21-3 Regulations regarding park use.				Tucson Code, Chapter 11 Crimes and Offenses, Article I, in General, Section 11-36. Lying and Lying Down on public sidewalks in downtown and neighborhood commercial zones.				Tucson Code, Chapter 11 Crimes and Offenses, Article I, in General, Section 11-33. Prohibited acts.		
			Tucson Code, Article IX, Section 11-160. Regulations regarding, Urban animals.								Tucson Code, Chapter 11 Crimes and Offenses, Article I, in General, Section 11-33. Prohibited acts.		
CA	Bakersfield	Bakersfield Code, Article IX Miscellaneous, Chapter 9.70 Sleeping in Public Places, Section 9.70.100 Sleeping in public places.	Bakersfield Code, Article IX Miscellaneous, Chapter 9.70 Sleeping in Public Places, Section 9.70.100 Sleeping in public places.					Bakersfield Code, Article IV, Offenses Against Public Peace, Chapter 9.20 Disorderly Conduct, Section 9.20.020 Unlawful acts.					
								Bakersfield Code, Article IV, Offenses Against Public Peace, Chapter 9.20 Disorderly Conduct, Section 9.20.020 Unlawful acts.					
CA	Berkeley	Berkeley Code, Chapter 6, Section 6.20.020 Overnight camping in parks and areas prohibited.		Berkeley Code, Chapter 6, Section 6.20.020 Overnight camping in parks and areas prohibited.			Berkeley Code, Chapter 13, Section 13.35.010 Creation of accessibility on commercial sidewalks. Limited exceptions.		Berkeley Code, Chapter 13, Section 13.48.030 Prohibited activities on city streets/ways.				
CA	El Cajon	El Cajon Code, Title 9 PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE, Division II, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY, Chapter 9.36, SLEEPING, Section 9.36.010. Sleeping prohibited - Streetwalk. Supervisor, Civic Center, Johnson Park and Fresno Boulevard.	El Cajon Code, Title 9 PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE, Division II, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY, Chapter 9.36, SLEEPING, Section 9.36.020. Camping prohibited - City property.				El Cajon Code, Title 10, VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC, Chapter 10.28.010, UNLAWFUL PARKING AND OBSTRUCTION, Section 10.28.050 Use of signs for vehicles prohibited.		El Cajon Code, Title 12 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, Chapter 12.02 CONSTRUCTION, LOITERING, Section 12.02.010 Loitering, generally.		El Cajon Code, Title 9 PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE, Division VI, COMMUNITY PROTECTION, Chapter 9.38, AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION, Section 9.38.040. All activities prohibited at specified locations.		
			Title 26 ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL, Chapter 2.66, PARKS AND RECREATION, Section 2.66.020 Prohibited acts.										
CA	Fresno			Fresno, California, Code of Ordinances -- MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESNO -- CHAPTER 10, REGULATIONS REGARDING PUBLIC PLACES AND REAL PROPERTY CONTACT AND USE -- ARTICLE 10.15 SANITATION, CLEANLINESS AND LIFE PROTECTION INITIATIVE -- SEC. 10.1507 PR.					Fresno, California, Code of Ordinances -- MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESNO -- CHAPTER 10, REGULATIONS REGARDING BUSINESS AND PERSONAL CONDUCT -- ARTICLE 20, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY AND GOOD MORALS -- SEC. 20.11 LOITERING, ABOUT PLACES OF P				
									Fresno, California, Code of Ordinances -- MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESNO -- CHAPTER 10, REGULATIONS REGARDING PUBLIC PLACES AND REAL PROPERTY CONTACT AND USE -- ARTICLE 10.15 SANITATION, CLEANLINESS AND LIFE PROTECTION INITIATIVE -- SEC. 10.1507, PSA.				
									Fresno, California, Code of Ordinances -- MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESNO -- CHAPTER 10, REGULATIONS REGARDING PUBLIC PLACES AND REAL PROPERTY CONTACT AND USE -- ARTICLE 10.15 SANITATION, CLEANLINESS AND LIFE PROTECTION INITIATIVE -- SEC. 10.1507, PSA.				
									Fresno, California, Code of Ordinances -- MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRESNO -- CHAPTER 10, REGULATIONS REGARDING BUSINESS AND PERSONAL CONDUCT -- ARTICLE 20, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY AND GOOD MORALS -- SEC. 20.11 LOITERING, PROHIBITED ACTS IN PARKS.				
CA	Long Beach	Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME II -- Title 16, PUBLIC FACILITIES AND HISTORICAL LANDMARKS -- CHAPTER 16.18 PARKS AND BEACHES -- Section 16.18.010. Prohibited acts all.	Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME II -- Title 9, PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE -- CHAPTER 9.42, TRAMPING -- Section 9.42.110 Camping prohibited in certain areas - if equipped.	Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME II -- Title 10, VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -- CHAPTER 10.18 BEACHS, PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS -- Section 10.18.110 Special regulations - Prohibition against camping.			Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME I -- Title 10, VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -- CHAPTER 10.18 VEHICLES RESTRICTED PROPERTIES -- Section 10.18.040 Lying in vehicles prohibited.		Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME I -- Title 9, PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE -- CHAPTER 9.42, TRAMPING -- Section 9.42.080 Loitering near public places prohibited.		Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME II -- Title 9, PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE -- CHAPTER 9.35, AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION -- Section 9.35.020 Prohibited locations.		
							Long Beach, California, Municipal Code -- VOLUME I -- Title 21, PARKING AND TRAFFIC -- DIVISION II, PARKING REGULATIONS -- Section 21.41.47B Recreational vehicles, trailers and storage - Nonresidential d						

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
		34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143
CA	Los Angeles							Los Angeles Municipal Code, CHAPTER IV PUBLIC WELFARE, ARTICLE I DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PLACES AND SUBWAY STATIONS, SEC. 41.18, SUBWAYS - PROHIBITED SUBWAYS - LOITERING.	Los Angeles Municipal Code, CHAPTER IV PUBLIC WELFARE, ARTICLE I DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PLACES AND SUBWAY STATIONS, SEC. 41.22, LOITERING - DOWN-BELL.	Los Angeles Municipal Code, CHAPTER IV PUBLIC WELFARE, ARTICLE I DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PLACES AND SUBWAY STATIONS, SEC. 41.22, ADVANCE OF CUSTOMERS - EMBROIDER.	
CA	Modesto		Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 12 - CAMPGROUND REGULATIONS >> Article 7 - Camping on Public Property >> Section 4 - 12.703 - Unlawful Camping.	Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 12 - PARKS, RECREATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS >> Chapter 4 - Regulation Governs Use of Parks	Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 14 - MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS >> Article 15 - Acts Constituting Disorderly Conduct >> Section 4 - 12.701 - Prohibition of Obstructive Any Street Sidewalk	Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 10 - ZONING REGULATIONS >> Chapter 3 - LAND USE REGULATIONS >> Article 7 - Section 10.3.211 - Mobile Living Quarters	Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 7 - MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS >> Article 15 - Acts Constituting Disorderly Conduct >> Section 4 - 12.701 - Prohibition of Obstructive Any Location in a No-Grate Zone - Prohibited.		Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 2 - MISDEMEANORS >> Section 4 - 2.34 - Locations Where Solicitation is Prohibited.		
						Modesto, California, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, SAFETY AND HEALTH >> Chapter 14 - MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS >> Article 7 - Section 10.3.211 - Mobile Living Quarters					

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in public city-wide		Sleeping in particular public places						Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17	
CA	Oakland	Oakland California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> Section 9.06.010 Sleeping on lying on streets.				Oakland California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> Section 9.06.010 Sleeping or lying on streets.	Oakland California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> Section 9.06.010 Sleeping or lying on streets.	Oakland California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> Section 9.06.010 Sleeping or lying on streets.	Oakland California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> Section 9.06.010 Sleeping or lying on streets.				
CA	Redondo Beach		Title 4 PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS AND CONDUCT Chapter 34 CAMPING Section 4.34.02 Unlawful camping.	Title 4 PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS AND CONDUCT Chapter 34 CAMPING Section 4.34.02 Unlawful camping.			Title 3 PUBLIC SAFETY Chapter 7 TRAFFIC Article 21 - Obstructed Vehicle Section 3.7.21.06 Overnight parking permit conditions.		Title 4 PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS AND CONDUCT Chapter 15 REGISTRATION OF UNLICENSED SOLICITORS, ITINERANT MERCHANTS, SALESMEN AND PEDESTALERS Section 4.15.02 Registration. Unlawful.		Title 3 PUBLIC SAFETY Chapter 7 TRAFFIC Article 16. Solicitation of Employment and/or Business from Streets Section 3.7.1601. Solicitation of employment from streets.		
CA	Sacramento		Sacramento City Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES Chapter 12.08 CAMPING Section 12.08.030 Unlawful camping.	Sacramento City Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES Chapter 12.08 CAMPING Section 12.08.030 Unlawful camping.		Sacramento City Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES Chapter 12.08 CAMPING Section 12.08.030 Unlawful camping.					Sacramento City Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES Chapter 12.08 CAMPING Section 12.08.030 Unlawful camping.		
CA	San Bruno					San Bruno Municipal Code, Title 6 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE Title 6 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 6.05 NUISANCE'S UNMERCATED Use of unlicensed motor vehicles in designated zones, prohibited.	San Bruno Municipal Code, Title 6 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Chapter 6.05 NUISANCE'S UNMERCATED Use of unlicensed motor vehicles in designated zones, prohibited.				San Bruno Municipal Code, Title 6 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE Chapter 6.13.02 All solicitations, established at specified locations.		
CA	San Diego				San Diego Municipal Code, Chapter 6 Public Works and Property Article 3, Division 00, 1, 63.20.11 Camping, Sleeping, Overnight Prohibited.	San Diego Municipal Code, Chapter 6 Public Safety, Morals and Welfare Article 2 Police - Police Regulations - Offenses Against Government 602.20 Obstructing Public Places - Prohibited.	San Diego Municipal Code, Chapter 6 Public Safety, Morals and Welfare Article 2 Police - Police Regulations - Offenses Against Government 602.20 Obstructing Public Places - Prohibited.	San Diego Municipal Code, Chapter 6 Public Safety, Morals and Welfare Article 2 Police - Police Regulations - Offenses Against Government 602.20 Obstructing Public Places - Prohibited.					
CA	San Francisco	San Francisco Park Code, Article 8, Provisions, Sec. 8.18 - SLEEPING PROHIBITED DURING CERTAIN HOURS.			San Francisco Park Code, Article 8, Provisions, SEC. 8.18 CAMPING PROHIBITED.		San Francisco Police Code, ARTICLE 11. REGULATING THE USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION, SEC. 07 USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION PROHIBITED.	San Francisco Police Code, ARTICLE 11. REGULATING THE USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION, SEC. 07 USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION PROHIBITED.	San Francisco Police Code, ARTICLE 11. REGULATING THE USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION, SEC. 07 USE OF VEHICLES FOR HUMAN HABITATION PROHIBITED.				
CA	San Jose	San Jose, CA Code of Ordinances, Title 13.01 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, Chapter 13.03 CITY HALL PLAZA Section 13.03.300 Restricted use of city hall plaza.			San Jose, CA Code of Ordinances, Title 13.01 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, Chapter 13.03 CITY HALL PLAZA Section 13.03.300 Restricted use of city hall plaza.	San Jose, CA Code of Ordinances, Title 13.01 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, Chapter 13.03 CITY HALL PLAZA Section 13.03.300 Restricted use of city hall plaza.	San Jose, CA Code of Ordinances, Title 13.01 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, Chapter 13.03 CITY HALL PLAZA Section 13.03.300 Restricted use of city hall plaza.	San Jose, CA Code of Ordinances, Title 13.01 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, Chapter 13.03 CITY HALL PLAZA Section 13.03.300 Restricted use of city hall plaza.					
CA	San Luis Obispo				San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 12.23 CURE ETC. HARBORERS AND SUPPLIES CORRIDOR REGULATIONS Section 12.23.030 Prohibited activities and conditions.	San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 9.06 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE Section 9.06.010 Infringement, solicitation.	San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 9.06 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE Section 9.06.010 Infringement, solicitation.	San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 12.23 CURE ETC. HARBORERS AND SUPPLIES CORRIDOR REGULATIONS Section 12.23.030 Prohibited activities and conditions.	San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 12.23 CURE ETC. HARBORERS AND SUPPLIES CORRIDOR REGULATIONS Section 12.23.030 Prohibited activities and conditions.		San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, Chapter 9.06 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE Section 9.06.010 Prohibition of Solicitation from specified locations.		

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
		34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
CA	Santa Barbara	SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 14.16 PUBLIC BEACHES AND PARKS, Section 14.16.005 Unlawful Areas to Sleep.		SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 14.16 PUBLIC BEACHES AND PARKS, Section 14.16.070 Unlawful Areas to Sleep.	SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 14.16 PUBLIC BEACHES AND PARKS, Section 14.16.080 Recreational Vehicles Unlawful Areas to Sleep.	SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 8 PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY, Chapter 8.07, SITTING OR LYING ON SIDEWALKS AND PARKS, ALONG PERSON DOWNTOWN PORTLAND, OR STATE STREET, Section 8.07.010 Sitting or Lying on Public Sidewalks in Certain Downtown Areas of SBM.				SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 8.00, PROHIBITION OF ABUSIVE PANHANDLING, Section 8.00.030 Abusive Panhandling Prohibited, Section 8.00.040 Where Actual Panhandling is Restricted.		
				SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 14.16 PUBLIC BEACHES AND PARKS, Section 14.16.055 Unlawful Areas to Sleep.							SANTA BARBARA MUNICIPAL CODE, Chapter 8.00, PROHIBITION OF ABUSIVE PANHANDLING, Section 8.00.040 Use of Public Benches and Canteens as Well as Areas for Actual Panhandling.	
CA	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.36, Section 8.36.010 CAMPING PROHIBITED.		Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.36, Section 8.36.010 CAMPING PROHIBITED.		Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.50, Section 8.50.011 LYING DOWN ON PUBLIC SIDEWALKS IN DESIGNATED CITY AREAS.	Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.36, Section 8.36.010 CAMPING PROHIBITED.	Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.30, Section 8.30.011, Prohibition of Movement in Public Areas.	Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.50, Section 8.50.011, Prohibition of Lying on Public Sidewalks, Parks, and Lawns.		Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.10, AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION, Section 8.10.020, PLACING OF SOLICITATION.	
						Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.50, Section 8.50.012, Sitting Down on Sidewalks in Designated City Areas.						
						Santa Cruz Municipal Code, Chapter 8.50, Section 8.50.013, Sitting Down on Public Benches in Designated City Areas.						

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in public city-wide		Sleeping in particular public places			Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)		
State	City	34	51	54	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17
CA	South Lake Tahoe	South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 18 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS- Section 18.14.2 Use of public or private lands.		South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 18 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS- Section 18.14.1 Use of public or private lands.	South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 18A PARKS AND BEACHES, Section 18A.11 Use of parks and beaches equipped.		South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 32 PLAN AREA, STATEMENTS AND OTHER LAND USE REGULATIONS- Section 32.28 Home home and recreation vehicles.		South Lake Tahoe City Code, Chapter 18A PARKS AND BEACHES, Section 18A.11 Use of parks and beaches equipped.			
CA	Tracy			Tracy, California, Code of Ordinances -> Title 4 - SANITATION AND HEALTH -> Chapter 5.12 CAMP CARS AND TRAILERS -> Section 5.12.200. Use of camp cars and/or trailers, or tents.			Tracy, California, Code of Ordinances -> Title 4 - SANITATION AND HEALTH -> Chapter 5.12 CAMP CARS AND TRAILERS -> Section 5.12.200. Use of camp cars and/or trailers, or tents.		Tracy, California, Code of Ordinances -> Title 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS AND CONDUCT -> Chapter 4.11 - MISCELLANEOUS, BEACHS AND TRAILS -> Article 11.4.12.1200 Trespassing, loitering, sitting, or occupying motor vehicles on posted p.		Tracy, California, Code of Ordinances -> Title 4 - PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS AND CONDUCT -> Chapter 4.11 - MISCELLANEOUS, BEACHS AND TRAILS -> Article 11.4.12.1200 Trespassing, loitering, sitting, or occupying motor vehicles on posted p.	
CA	Utah			City of Utah Code, CHAPTER 1 - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER, ARTICLE 6 - CAMPING, SECTION 10A.0001 - CAMPING	City of Utah Code, Chapter 12, Parks and Recreation Facilities, § 102 Camping in city parks		City of Utah Code, Chapter 1, Crimes Against Public Peace and Order, Article 6, Camps, § 6004. Use of vehicles for habitation.		City of Utah Code, CHAPTER 12 PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES, § 106A, Hours of Use		City of Utah Code, Chapter 1, Crimes Against Public Peace and Order, Article 6 Paragraphs 6.001 UNLAWFUL PANHANDLING	
CA	Union City			Union City Municipal Code, Title 9, BEACH, SAFETY AND MORALS, V. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE - Chapter 9.36, DISTURBING THE PEACE, Section 9.36.020 Loitering on or in contact.	Union City Municipal Code, Title 9, BEACH, SAFETY AND MORALS, V. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE - Chapter 9.36, DISTURBING THE PEACE, Section 9.36.020 Loitering on or in contact.		Union City Municipal Code, Title 9, BEACH, SAFETY AND MORALS, V. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE - Chapter 9.36, DISTURBING THE PEACE, Section 9.36.020 Loitering on or in contact.		Union City Municipal Code, Title 9, BEACH, SAFETY AND MORALS, V. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE - Chapter 9.36, DISTURBING THE PEACE, Section 9.36.020 Loitering on or in contact.		Union City Municipal Code, Title 9, BEACH, SAFETY AND MORALS, V. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE - Chapter 9.36, DISTURBING THE PEACE, Section 9.36.020 Loitering on or in contact.	
CO	Boulder			City of Boulder Code, Title 5, General Offenses, Chapter 5.6, Miscellaneous Offenses, Section 5.6.10 Camping or Loitering on Property Without Consent.	City of Boulder Code, Title 8, Parks, Open Space, Street and Public Ways, Chapter 8.3 Parks and Recreation, Section 8.3.1, Litter and Non-Profitable		City of Boulder Code, Title 6, General Offenses, Chapter 6.6, Miscellaneous Offenses, Section 6.6.3 Unlawful Use of Vehicles as Residence.		Union City Municipal Code, Title 12, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, Chapter 12.28 PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS, Section 12.28.160 Littering and Disturbances.		City of Boulder Code, Title 5, General Offenses, Chapter 5.6, Offenses Against the Person, Section 5.6.13 Begging in Certain Places Prohibited.	
CO	Colorado Springs	Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.104 OBSTRUCTING PASSAGE OR ASSEMBLY		Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.104 OBSTRUCTING PASSAGE OR ASSEMBLY	Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.104 OBSTRUCTING PASSAGE OR ASSEMBLY		Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.107 LOITERING		Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.111 SOLICITATION PROHIBITED. Note: this article is not yet codified because it is being replaced in a later		Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Section 9.111 SOLICITATION PROHIBITED. Note: this article is not yet codified because it is being replaced in a later	
CO	Denver	Colorado Springs City Code, Chapter 9 Public Offenses, Article 9 Offenses Affecting Property, Part 1 General Offenses, Section 9.6.110 CAMPING ON PUBLIC PROPERTY PROHIBITED		Denver, Colorado, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE II - REVISION MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> DIVISION 1 - GENERALLY -> Sec. 38.86.2 - Use of public property on public	Denver, Colorado, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE II - REVISION MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> DIVISION 1 - GENERALLY -> Sec. 38.86.1 - Sitting or lying down in the		Denver, Colorado, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE II - REVISION MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> DIVISION 1 - GENERALLY -> Sec. 38.86.0, Obstruction of streets or other p.		Denver, Colorado, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE II - REVISION MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> DIVISION 1 - GENERALLY -> Sec. 38.86.0, Obstruction of streets or other p.		Denver, Colorado, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE II - REVISION MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> DIVISION 2 - RESIDENTS -> Sec. 38.73. Issuance, limitations on scope	
CO	Lakewood			Lakewood Municipal Code Title 9, Public Peace and Safety, Offenses Against Public Peace and Safety, Section 9.32.250. Camping prohibited	Lakewood Municipal Code Title 9, Public Peace and Safety, Offenses Against Public Peace and Safety, Section 9.32.250. Obstruction of highway or other passageway		Lakewood Municipal Code Title 9, Public Peace and Safety, Offenses Against Public Peace and Safety, Section 9.32.070. Hours of use		Lakewood Municipal Code Title 9, Public Peace and Safety, Section 9.32.100 Begging in certain locations prohibited		Lakewood Municipal Code Title 9, Public Peace and Safety, Section 9.32.100 Begging in certain locations prohibited	
CT	Hartford						Hartford, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> PART II MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 28 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS -> Sec. 28 - 8 - Loitering		Hartford, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> PART II MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 28 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS -> Sec. 28-16 - Public order, pedestrian and vehicular traffic		Hartford, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> PART II MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 28 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS -> Sec. 28-16 - Public order, pedestrian and vehicular traffic	
CT	New Haven			New Haven, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE III - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19 - PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS -> Sec. 19.14 - Lighthouse Point Park	New Haven, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE III - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Chapter 27 - TRAILS, SERVICES AND PUBLIC WAYS -> ARTICLE 1 - NUISANCES, OBSTRUCTIONS AND HAZARDOUS OBSTRUCTIONS -> Sec. 27.31 Nuisances on streets		New Haven, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE III - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Chapter 18 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE 1 - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 18.17 - Signs - On public, semi-public, non-commercial, public buildings, churches		New Haven, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE III - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19 - PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS -> Sec. 19.14 - Lighthouse Point Park		New Haven, Connecticut, Code of Ordinances -> TITLE III - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19 - PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS -> Sec. 19.14 - Lighthouse Point Park	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing
		Sleeping in public city-wide		Sleeping in particular public places			Loitering/Loafing in particular public places			Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
CT	Norwalk				City of Norwalk Code, Chapter 24, PARKS AND RECREATION, Article VI, Loitering in Public Place, Section 24-36, Other uses: permit for overnight camping			City of Norwalk Code, Chapter 729, PANHANDLING AND LOITERING, § 729-4, Loitering, prohibited.			City of Norwalk Ordinances, Chapter 729, PANHANDLING AND LOITERING, § 729-3, Solicitation - prohibited.	
CT	Stamford						Stamford, Connecticut Code of Ordinances -> CODE OF ORDINANCES -> CHAPTER 168, LOITERING -> ARTICLE II, GENERAL PROVISIONS ON LOITERING -> Sec. 168-2 - Prohibited activity	Stamford, Connecticut Code of Ordinances -> CODE OF ORDINANCES -> CHAPTER 168, LOITERING -> ARTICLE II, LOITERING ON COLLECTED PROPERTY (BUSINESS), NIGHTTIME HOURS -> Sec. 168-8 - Prohibited activity.				
DC	Washington											
											DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OFFICIAL CODE, EMERSON IV, CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE AND PENALTIES, TITLE 27, CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND PENALTIES, SUBTITLE 1, CRIMINAL OFFENSES, CHAPTER 27, PANHANDLING, § 27-2306, Prohibited act...	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide		Sleeping in particular public places						Loitering/Loafing in particular public places		Begging in particular public places city-wide	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)
DE	Dover				Dover, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 74, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 74.23 - Camping				Dover, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 74, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 74.11 - Loitering		Dover, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 74, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 74.8 - Begging, panhandling, and solicitation		
DE	Wilmington							Wilmington, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, WILMINGTON CITY CODE >> Chapter 36, MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES AND PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 36.08 - Loitering			Wilmington, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, WILMINGTON CITY CODE >> Chapter 36, MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES AND PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE VI - OFFENSES INVOLVING REGULATIONS OF PANHANDLING AND SOLICITATION >> Sec. 36.221 - Place of panhand		
											Wilmington, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, WILMINGTON CITY CODE >> Chapter 36, MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES AND PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE VI - OFFENSES INVOLVING REGULATIONS OF PANHANDLING AND SOLICITATION >> Sec. 36.222 - Time of panhand		
											Wilmington, Delaware, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, WILMINGTON CITY CODE >> Chapter 36, MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES AND PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 36.08 - Loitering		
FL	Bradenton			Bradenton, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.19 - Unlawful lodging and doors prohibited		Bradenton, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.20 - Construction							
FL	Clearwater			Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.19 - Unlawful lodging and doors prohibited	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.20 - Camping	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.20 - Sitting or lying down upon the roadway, except right-of-way, sidewalks, stairs, docks, piers, etc.	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.10 - Loitering in vehicles	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.09 - Obstructing traffic on sidewalks	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.10 - Soliciting, begging or panhandling in public places, parking areas, and parking lots	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.18 - Soliciting, begging or panhandling in public places, parking areas, and parking lots	Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.18 - Soliciting, begging or panhandling in public places, parking areas, and parking lots		
						Clearwater, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21, OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.11 - Disorderly conduct obstruction of public places							
FL	Daytona Beach	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES >> ARTICLE II, PUBLIC BEHAVIOR GENERALLY >> DIVISION I, GENERALLY >> Sec. 62.02 - Sleeping		Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, PUBLIC BEHAVIOR GENERALLY >> DIVISION I, GENERALLY >> Sec. 62.02 - Camping, picnicking	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, PEDESTRIAN, SOLICITORS, CANVASERS, ITINERANT VENDORS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62.01 - According to individual and/or obstructing traffic		Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct	
											Daytona Beach, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 62.07 - Disorderly conduct		
FL	Fort Lauderdale				Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.79 - Loitering and sleeping	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.79 - Obstruction of public vehicles	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE IV, OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 16.71 - Disorderly conduct	
FL	Fort Myers	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior		Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	Fort Myers, Florida, Code of Ordinances >> Subpart A, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE >> Chapter 58, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE IV, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES >> DIVISION 4, REGULATIONS >> Sec. 58.154 - Prohibited behavior	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places						Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)
FL	Gainesville				Gainesville Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 17-4 - PARK REGULATIONS >> Sec. 18-20 - Prohibited activities		Gainesville Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 17 OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 17-4 - Disorderly conduct		Gainesville Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 30 BUSINESS, SOLICITORS AND CANVASSERS >> ARTICLE II - BEGGING, PANHANDLING AND SOLICITING >> ARTICLE I - BEGGING, PANHANDLING AND SOLICITING Sec. 19-80 - Begging.		Gainesville Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-1 - Sleeping out of doors in vehicles, temporary shelters, or property of another	Gainesville Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-1 - Sleeping out of doors in vehicles, temporary shelters, or property of another
FL	Hallandale Beach		Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-3 - Conduct on beaches, or property of another	Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-1 - Sleeping out of doors in vehicles, temporary shelters, or property of another	Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-3 - Conduct on beaches, or property of another		Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-3 - Conduct on beaches, or property of another		Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-1 - Sleeping out of doors in vehicles, temporary shelters, or property of another		Hallandale Beach Florida Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-1 - Sleeping out of doors in vehicles, temporary shelters, or property of another	
FL	Jacksonville		Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.		Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE XVI - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY >> Sec. 614.138 - Certain activities prohibited, definitions.		Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in
FL	Key West			Key West Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62-4 - No sleeping.	Key West Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62-4 - No sleeping.	Key West Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62-4 - No sleeping.	Key West Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62-4 - No sleeping.		Key West Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 62-4 - No sleeping.		Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in
FL	Lake Worth			Lake Worth Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-3 - Loitering in public areas or in parked vehicles in public areas.			Lake Worth Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 19 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 19-3 - Loitering in public areas or in parked vehicles in public areas.		Lake Worth Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 7 BEACHES, PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE III - MARINA, PIER AND BOAT-DOCK, ISLAND PIER AND FACILITY, AND BEYOND PIER, FISHING PIER >> Sec. 7-33 - Boats		Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in	Jacksonville Florida Code of Ordinances >> TITLE VI - BUSINESS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS >> Chapter 200 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS >> PART I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 200.171 - Food distribution, trash collection and access to restroom facilities in
FL	Miami			Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 34 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - USE REGULATIONS >> Sec. 34-24 - Camping, Obstruction of free passage on sidewalks, etc.	Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> SUBPART A - GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Chapter 62 - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 62-14 - Public urinals and public urination.		Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 34 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - USE REGULATIONS >> Sec. 34-24 - Camping, Obstruction of free passage on sidewalks, etc.		Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 38 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - USE REGULATIONS >> Sec. 38-48 - Restrooms.		Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 37 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS >> Sec. 37-8 - Panhandling, prohibitive merchandising, prohibited.	Miami Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 37 OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS >> Sec. 37-8 - Panhandling, prohibitive merchandising, prohibited.
FL	Naples			Naples Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 42 - WATERWAYS >> ARTICLE II - RECREATION AREAS >> DIVISION 2 - CITY PIER >> Sec. 42-51 - Conduct on fishing pier and parking area.			Naples Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 42 - WATERWAYS >> ARTICLE II - RECREATION AREAS >> DIVISION 2 - CITY PIER >> Sec. 42-51 - Conduct on fishing pier and parking area.		Naples Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 40 OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 40-7 - Disorderly conduct.		Naples Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 40 OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 40-7 - Disorderly conduct.	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing		
State	City	34	51	64	197	199	81	82	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide		Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places		Begging in particular public places		Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)
FL	Palm Bay		Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 36 PARKS AND RECREATION § 36.27 LOITERING AND BARTHOVENESS		Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 36 PARKS AND RECREATION § 36.26 CAMPING				Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 36 PARKS AND RECREATION § 36.27 LOITERING AND BARTHOVENESS		Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 36 PARKS AND RECREATION § 36.26 BIDDING, SOLICITING AND THE LIKE	Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 36 PARKS AND RECREATION § 36.14 ZONING AREAS AND USE	
FL	Sarasota	Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 24 - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> ARTICLE V - LOADING/OUT OF DOORS	Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 10 - BEACHES AND WATERWAYS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 10.10 Loading out of doors prohibited except in designated areas	Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 34 - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> ARTICLE V - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> Sec. 34.11 Unlawful loading out of doors prohibited except in designated areas	Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 34 - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> ARTICLE V - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> Sec. 34.11 Unlawful loading out of doors prohibited except in designated areas		Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 34 - TRAILERS, TENTS, ETC. >> ARTICLE II - TRAILERS >> Sec. 34.14 Parking - Time restricted		Palm Bay Code of Ordinances, TITLE II ADMINISTRATION - CHAPTER 131 - TRAVELING § 131.01 TRAVELING OR LOITERING IN OR AROUND UNDESIGNATED PROPERTY		Sarasota Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE >> Chapter 23 - PERMITTERS AND SOLUTIONS >> ARTICLE II - TRANSFERING >> Sec. 23.1 Places of parking		
FL	St. Augustine	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 22 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS, PARKS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PLACES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 22.3 Sleeping, camping, habitation or leaving human waste in public places	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 22 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS, PARKS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PLACES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 22.3 Sleeping, camping, habitation or leaving human waste in public places	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 22 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS, PARKS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PLACES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 22.3 Sleeping, camping, habitation or leaving human waste in public places				St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PLACES OR AREAS >> Sec. 18.21 Schools, health or loitering on campus	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18.81 Begging, solicitation and solicitation	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18.8 Begging, solicitation and solicitation	St. Augustine Florida Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 14.46 Solicitation, Solicitation		
FL	Tampa	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 14.51 Sleeping on or on the right of way	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES >> Sec. 16.36 Sleeping, camping, or sitting	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES >> Sec. 16.36 Sleeping, camping, or sitting			Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES >> Sec. 16.36 Sleeping, camping, or sitting		Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES >> Sec. 16.36 Sleeping, camping, or sitting	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 14.46 Solicitation, Solicitation	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 14.46 Solicitation, Solicitation	Tampa Florida Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES >> Sec. 16.33 Permit, Allow	
GA	Albany	Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 38 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES >> Sec. 38.192 Solicitation, Solicitation		Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 38 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES >> Sec. 38.192 Solicitation, Solicitation			Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 38 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES >> Sec. 38.192 Solicitation, Solicitation	Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 38 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES >> Sec. 38.192 Solicitation, Solicitation	Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 38 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES >> Sec. 38.192 Solicitation, Solicitation	Albany Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 16 - BUSINESS, TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL >> ARTICLE I - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> Sec. 16.86 Solicitation, Solicitation			
GA	Athens			Athens-Clarke County Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART III - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 3 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 110 - PARKS, RECREATION, ARTS AND ENVIRONMENT >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS >> Sec. 110.4 - Prohibited acts				Athens-Clarke County Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART III - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 3 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 110 - PARKS, RECREATION, ARTS AND ENVIRONMENT >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS >> Sec. 110.4 - Prohibited acts	Athens-Clarke County Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART III - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 3 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 110 - PARKS, RECREATION, ARTS AND ENVIRONMENT >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS >> Sec. 110.4 - Prohibited acts	Athens-Clarke County Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART III - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 3 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 110 - PARKS, RECREATION, ARTS AND ENVIRONMENT >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS >> Sec. 110.4 - Prohibited acts			
GA	Atlanta	Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.17 Unlawful conduct and improper use of public places	Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.17 Unlawful conduct and improper use of public places	Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.17 Unlawful conduct and improper use of public places			Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.17 Unlawful conduct and improper use of public places		Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.17 Unlawful conduct and improper use of public places	Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.85 Monetary Solicitation			
				Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.57 Unlawful conduct - Defiant					Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.57 Unlawful conduct - Defiant				
				Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.57 Unlawful conduct - Defiant					Atlanta Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 106 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 106.57 Unlawful conduct - Defiant				
GA	Augusta			AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.20 Occupancy of bank or right of way	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Camping, etc. on banks	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Camping, etc. on banks		AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Occupancy of bank or right of way	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Occupancy of bank or right of way	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.20 Occupancy of bank or right of way	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Occupancy of bank or right of way	AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY CODE TITLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT - ARTICLE 2 - Canal-Generally- Sec. 1.8.21 Occupancy of bank or right of way	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places				Loitering/Loafing in particular public places			Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
GA	Brunswick		Brunswick Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 16 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 16.7 - Prohibit use of public squares and public streets	Brunswick Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 16 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 16.3 - Camping				Brunswick Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 16 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 16.8 - Loitering or strolling		Brunswick Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 16 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 16.1 - Begging		
GA	Columbus			Columbus Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 14.3 - Camping with vehicles			Columbus Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 14.3 - Camping with vehicles	Columbus Georgia Code of Ordinances -> PART II CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 14.6 - Loitering, loitering, sitting				
GA	Savannah						Savannah Georgia Code of Ordinances -> DIVISION I - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Part 4 - OFFENSES -> CHAPTER 1 - PERSONAL CONDUCT -> Sec. 102 - Sleeping or sleeping in vehicular recreational equipment or public thoroughfares		Savannah Georgia Code of Ordinances -> DIVISION I - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Part 4 - OFFENSES -> CHAPTER 4 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> Sec. 4-000 - Hours of operation	Savannah Georgia Code of Ordinances -> DIVISION I - CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES -> Part 4 - OFFENSES -> CHAPTER 1 - PERSONAL CONDUCT -> Sec. 100 - Begging		

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17
									Savannah Georgia Code of Ordinances >> DIVISION II, CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES >> Part 6, Public Services >> CHAPTER 7 - UTILITIES, UTILITIES >> ARTICLE 11 - GENERAL PUBLIC AND TENANT USAGE >> Sec. 4-200. General conduct.			
										Statesboro Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 98, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >>Sec. 98-13. Begging and soliciting by accosting or forcing, ghost.		
GA	Statesboro							Statesboro Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 98, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >>Sec. 98-11. Loitering - Generally.	Statesboro Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 98, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >>Sec. 98-14. Same - Prohibition of loitering in public areas.	Statesboro Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 98, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >>Sec. 98-15. Same - Prohibition of loitering in public areas.		
									Statesboro Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 98, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >>Sec. 98-16. Same - Prohibition of loitering in abandoned or unoccupied lot or receptacle.			
GA	Stone Mountain	Stone Mountain Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 17, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 11 - IN GENERAL >>Sec. 17-8. Sleeping in public places on private premises.					Stone Mountain Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 17, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 11 - IN GENERAL >>Sec. 17-101. Generally.	Stone Mountain Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 17, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 11 - IN GENERAL >>Sec. 17-101. Generally.				
GA	Washington							Washington Georgia Code of Ordinances >> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 48, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 11 - IN GENERAL >>Sec. 48-8. Same - Intoxicated, jailings.				
HI	Honolulu				REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONOLULU 1990 - Chapter 15, Rules, Regulations, Charges and Fees for Public Parks and Recreation Facilities - Article 3, Use of Public Parks, Playgrounds, Beaches and Other Public Areas - Section 15.1, (a)(1) Park rules and rules.				REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONOLULU 1990 - Chapter 41, Regulated Activities Within the City Area 24, Loitering or Public School Dismissal - Section 41-34.1.		REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONOLULU 1990 - Chapter 25, Streets, Sidewalks, Mailboxes and Other Public Places - Art. 17, Aggressive Expanding - Sec. 25-172.	
					REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONOLULU 1990 - Chapter 10A, BOTANICAL GARDENS - Article 2, Use of Botanical Gardens - Section 10A.2, Regulations of botanical gardens.							
HI	Maui County				Maui County Hawaii Code of Ordinances >> Title 13, PARKS AND RECREATION >> Chapter 13.04, RECREATIONAL AREA REGULATIONS >> Article V - Camping >> Section 13.04.106, Camping areas.						Maui County Hawaii Code of Ordinances >> Title 12, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> Article 12.47, Regulation of same.	
IA	Bettendorf				Bettendorf IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 27, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, ARTICLE 11, IN GENERAL - Sec. 27-14, Obstructing streets, alleys or sidewalks, game construction, distraction.	Bettendorf IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 20, PARKS AND RECREATION, ARTICLE 11, IN GENERAL - Sec. 20-8, PARK RULES GENERALLY.					Bettendorf IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 27, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, ARTICLE 11, IN GENERAL - Sec. 27-14, Obstructing streets, alleys or sidewalks, game construction, distraction.	
					Bettendorf IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 26, 12, SCHOOL GROUNDS - Sec. 26-12, USES PROHIBITED.						Bettendorf IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 27, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, ARTICLE 11, IN GENERAL - Sec. 27-14, Obstructing streets, alleys or sidewalks, game construction, distraction.	
IA	Center Rapids										Center Rapids IA Municipal Code, CHAPTER 10, PARKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Sec. 10-103.	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)	
		34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17
IA	Davenport		Davenport IA Municipal Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Chapter 12.72 CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PARKS - Section 12.72.020. Misuse of park property		Davenport IA Municipal Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Chapter 12.72 CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PARKS - Section 12.72.020(a). Recreational activities		Davenport IA Municipal Code, Title 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter 9.08 DISORDERLY CONDUCT - Section 9.08.020 Loitering and loafing prohibited public conduct				Davenport IA Municipal Code, Title 12 STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Chapter 12.72 CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PARKS - Section 12.72.020(a)(1). From areas and use	
IA	Des Moines			Des Moines Iowa Code of Ordinances -> MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 70 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE 1 - W. FACILITIES -> Sec. 70.101.9. Allowed use of parks by general permit.			Des Moines Iowa Code of Ordinances -> MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 70 - OFFENSES AND MISDEMEANOR PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 70.37. Standing, loitering and loitering persons.	Des Moines Iowa Code of Ordinances -> MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 70 - OFFENSES AND MISDEMEANOR PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 70.38. Loitering on public property				
IA	Waterloo							Des Moines Iowa Code of Ordinances -> MUNICIPAL CODE -> Chapter 70 - OFFENSES AND MISDEMEANOR PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE II - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 70.39. Loitering near government buildings.				
ID	Boise	Boise, ID City Code - Title 6, Police Regulations - Chapter 6.01 GENERAL OFFENSES - Section 6.01.05 DISORDERLY CONDUCT	Boise, ID City Code - Title 9, Public Property - Chapter 9.10, STREET OBSTRUCTIONS - Section 9.10.02 PUBLIC PLACES, CAMPING IN	Boise, ID City Code - Title 6, Police Regulations - Chapter 6.01 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PERSONAL PROPERTY - Section 6.01.06 PROHIBITED ACTS ON THE BOISE RIVERS	Boise, ID City Code - Title 9, Public Property - Chapter 9.10, STREET OBSTRUCTIONS - Section 9.10.01 OBSTRUCTING STREETS	Boise, ID City Code - Title 9, Public Property - Chapter 9.10, STREET OBSTRUCTIONS - Section 9.10.02 PUBLIC PLACES, GAMING IN	Boise, ID City Code - Title 6, Police Regulations - Chapter 6.01 GENERAL OFFENSES - Section 6.01.05 LOAFING, LOITERING	Boise, ID City Code - Title 6, Police Regulations - Chapter 6.01 GENERAL OFFENSES - Section 6.01.05 DISORDERLY CONDUCT				
ID	Idaho Falls		City of Idaho Falls - Title 9 - Public Utilities and Property - Chapter 9, Use of Public Property - Sec. 9.1, 9.2									
ID	Pocatello							Pocatello, ID City Code - Title 12 - EXCAVATIONS, STREET ABUTMENTS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Chapter 12.25.090(a), General Use of Cemetery, Loitering		Pocatello, ID City Code - Title 9 - BUSINESS LICENSES AND REGULATIONS - Chapter 9.02, REGULATIONS AND PERMITS, LICENSES - Sec. 9.02.03, GENERAL RESTRICTIONS		
IL	Chicago	Chicago, IL City Code - TITLE 6 - BUSINESS OCCUPATIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION - CHAPTER 6-04 - REGULATORY BUSINESS LICENSES - Section 6-04.010, Laundry service.						Chicago, IL City Code - TITLE 6 - BUSINESS OCCUPATIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION - CHAPTER 6-04 - REGULATORY BUSINESS LICENSES - Section 6-04.010, Accessory subdivision.				
IL	Evanston	Evanston, Illinois Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - HEALTH AND SANITATION -> CHAPTER 10 FOUNDRIES -> Section 8-10.8 - HEALTH AND SANITATION PROVISIONS.						Evanston, Illinois Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY -> CHAPTER 11, MISDEMEANORS IN GENERAL -> SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS -> SEC. 8-11.3, UNLAWFUL LOITER AND TRESPASS		Evanston, Illinois Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY -> CHAPTER 10, PARADES AND RACES -> Section 8-10.2, PANHANDLING AND SOLICITING.		
IN	Boonington			Boonington, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> Title 81 - LAKES AND RESERVOIRS -> Chapter 11.08 - SPORT FISHING -> Article 1.1, Generally -> Section 11.08.040. Permitted activities.								
IN	Indianapolis	Indianapolis - Marion County, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE -> Chapter 811 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE II - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 811.13, Section 10 parks.				Indianapolis - Marion County, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY -> Chapter 407 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY -> ARTICLE II - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 407.03, General, Criminal Assemblies.	Indianapolis - Marion County, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY -> Chapter 407 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY -> ARTICLE II - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 407.03, Penetration.	Indianapolis - Marion County, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE -> Chapter 811 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE II - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 811.13, Parks.		Indianapolis - Marion County, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> TITLE 8 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE -> Chapter 811 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE II - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 811.13, Parks.		
IN	Jeffersonville					Jeffersonville, IN Code of Ordinances - TITLE XII GENERAL REGULATIONS - CHAPTER 95, PARKS AND RECREATION - 95.01, PARKS AND RECREATION VEHICLES AT ANY RECREATION FACILITY, HARBOR.		Jeffersonville, IN Code of Ordinances - Chapter 100, General Offense - Sec. 100.09, Unauthorized use of city drainage system, www.jeffersonville.in.gov				
IN	South Bend		South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 13 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE 6 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY -> Sec. 13.79. Loitering.	South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 13 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE 6 - PUBLIC PARKS -> Sec. 13.46, Camping.	South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 2 - ADMINISTRATION -> ARTICLE 12 - PUBLIC UTILITIES -> Sec. 2.141 - Rules consistent for city ordinances.		South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 15 - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION -> ARTICLE 6 - BUS OR RAILROAD DEPOTS OR STATIONS -> Sec. 15.59 - Loitering on premises.	South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 13 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE 7 - PANHANDLING AND SOLICITATION REGULATIONS -> Sec. 13.26. Prohibited act.	South Bend, Indiana Code of Ordinances -> SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY TABLE -> CHAPTER 13 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE 7 - PANHANDLING AND SOLICITATION REGULATIONS -> Sec. 13.26. Prohibited act.			

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing		
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide											
		Sleeping in particular public places											
		Loitering/Loafing in particular public places											
		Begging in public places city-wide											
		Begging in particular public places											
		Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)											
KA	Lawrence		Lawrence, KA City Code— CHAPTER XV, PUBLIC OFFENSES—ARTICLE 4, OFFENSES AGAINST PEACE AND GOOD ORDER—Section 14.471 ILLEGAL CAMPING		Lawrence, KA City Code— CHAPTER XV, PUBLIC OFFENSES—ARTICLE 4, OFFENSES AGAINST PEACE AND GOOD ORDER—Section 14.471 ILLEGAL CAMPING				Lawrence, KA City Code— Chapter 16— Streets, Sidewalks and Right of Way—Section 16.1001 PROHIBITED CONDUCT ON BARBORA PROPERTY	Lawrence, KA City Code— CHAPTER XV, PUBLIC OFFENSES—ARTICLE 4, OFFENSES AGAINST PEACE AND GOOD ORDER—Section 14.471 AGGRESSIVE PANHANDLING	Lawrence, KA City Code— CHAPTER XV, PUBLIC OFFENSES—ARTICLE 4, OFFENSES AGAINST PEACE AND GOOD ORDER—Section 14.471 AGGRESSIVE PANHANDLING		
KA	Topoka		Topoka, KA City Code—Article V, Offenses Against Public Peace and Order—Sec. 56.150, Prohibition of illegal structures, vehicles or lots.		Topoka, KA City Code— Chapter 54 Criminal Code—Article V, Offenses Against Public Peace and Order—Sec. 54.130, Prohibition of illegal structures, vehicles or lots.				Topoka, KA City Code— Chapter 100 Parks and Recreation—ARTICLE IV, Park Regulations—Sec. 100.81 Hours.				
KA	Wichita		Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS—> CHAPTER 9-10, CAMPING IN PUBLIC PROPERTY WITHOUT PERMIT—>Sec. 9-10-100, Unlawful camping.		Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PARKS, RECREATION AND PUBLIC PROPERTY—>CHAPTER 9-10, PARK RULES AND REGULATIONS—>Sec. 9-10-200, Overnight camping prohibited.			Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS—> CHAPTER 9-10, LOTTERY—> Sec. 9-10-000, Permits for individual manufactured homes and recreational vehicles located other than within	Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS—> CHAPTER 9-10, LOTTERY—> Sec. 9-10-000, Lotteries—Police, video in separate.	Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS—> CHAPTER 9-10, LOTTERY—> Sec. 9-10-000, Lotteries, general.	Wichita, Kansas, Code of Ordinances—> Title 9, PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS—> CHAPTER 9-10, LOTTERY—> Sec. 9-10-000, Lotteries, general.		
KY	Covington		Covington, KY Code of Ordinances—Title VII, General Offenses—CHAPTER 111, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE—Section 111.04, SLEEPING IN VACANT STRUCTURES		Covington, KY Code of Ordinances—Title IX, General Regulations—CHAPTER 93, PARKS AND RECREATION—> 93.27, CAMPING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN AREAS						Covington, KY Code of Ordinances—Title IX, General Regulations—CHAPTER 93, PARKS AND RECREATION—> 93.27, CAMPING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN AREAS	Covington, KY Code of Ordinances—Title IX, General Regulations—CHAPTER 93, PARKS AND RECREATION—> 93.27, CAMPING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN AREAS	
KY	Lexington		Lexington Fayette County, Kentucky, Code of Ordinances—> Chapter 14, OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—>Sec. 14.67.1 Parks.								Lexington Fayette County, Kentucky, Code of Ordinances—> CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 14, OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—> Sec. 14.6, Begging or soliciting alms or money prohibited, excessive.		
KY	Louisville		Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government Code—Title VIII, General Offenses—Chapter 130, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE—§ 132.03, DISORDERLY CONDUCT.								Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government Code—Title VIII, General Offenses—Chapter 130, OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE—§ 132.03, DISORDERLY CONDUCT.		
LA	Baton Rouge								Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> Title 12, NUISANCES—> CHAPTER 3, TRESPASS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—> Sec. 12.270, Prohibited.				
LA	Lafayette				Lafayette, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 70, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES—> ARTICLE I, GENERAL—> Sec. 70.3, Distribution of alcoholic beverages and other liquors of any kind.		Lafayette, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 70, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES—> ARTICLE I, GENERAL—> Sec. 70.3, Distribution of alcoholic beverages and other liquors of any kind.				Lafayette, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 70, STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES—> ARTICLE I, GENERAL—> Sec. 70.3, Distribution of alcoholic beverages and other liquors of any kind.		
LA	New Orleans		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VI, LOUISIANA NATURE AND SCIENCE CENTER—> Sec. 106.200, Prohibition of certain activities.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.301, Prohibition of certain activities.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		
LA	New Orleans				New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.301, Prohibition of certain activities.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		New Orleans, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 106, PARKS AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE VII, CITY PARK—> Sec. 106.300, Hours of operation.		
LA	Shreveport		Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 62, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE I, PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES—> DIVISION 1, GENERALLY—> Sec. 62.68, Sleeping on or near the same.		Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 62, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE I, PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES—> DIVISION 1, GENERALLY—> Sec. 62.31, Eviction of campers or tenters.		Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 62, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE I, PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES—> DIVISION 1, GENERALLY—> Sec. 62.107, Specifications for construction, maintenance and operation.		Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 62, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE I, PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES—> DIVISION 1, GENERALLY—> Sec. 62.75, Park closure time.		Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances—> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES—> Chapter 62, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION—> ARTICLE I, PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES—> DIVISION 1, GENERALLY—> Sec. 62.75, Park closure time.		

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
State	City	Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
		34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
											Shreveport Louisiana Code of Ordinances -> PART 8 - CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 62 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE 8 - PARK AND PLAYGROUND USES -> DIVISION 1 - GENERALLY -> Sec. 62-22 Soliciting	
MA	Boston		City of Boston Municipal Code - Ch. 18 Prohibitions, Penalties and Permits - 16-19 PUBLIC GROUNDS - Section 16-19.1 Use of Public Grounds.			City of Boston Municipal Code - Ch. 18 Prohibitions, Penalties and Permits - 16-19 PUBLIC GROUNDS - Section 16-19.1 Use of Public Grounds.			City of Boston Municipal Code - Ch. 18 Prohibitions, Penalties and Permits - 16-19 USE OF STREETS - Section 16-17.2 Loitering.		City of Boston Municipal Code - CHAPTER XVI PROHIBITIONS, PENALTIES AND PERMITS - 16-41 PROHIBITING AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION - Section 16-41.1 Regulating Manner and Place of Solicitation.	
MA	Fall River				Fall River, Massachusetts, Revised Code of Ordinances -> PART II, REVISED ORDINANCES -> Chapter 26 - ENVIRONMENT -> ARTICLE I - LITTER -> Sec. 26-42 Activities prohibited on public waterfront lands surrounding the Copcut Reservoir.		Fall River, Massachusetts, Revised Code of Ordinances -> PART II, REVISED ORDINANCES -> Chapter 70 - TRAFFIC -> ARTICLE V - STOPPING, STANDING AND IDLING -> Sec. 70-27 Parking prohibited during certain hours.		Fall River, Massachusetts, Revised Code of Ordinances -> PART II, REVISED ORDINANCES -> Chapter 26 - ENVIRONMENT -> ARTICLE I - LITTER -> Sec. 26-42 Activities prohibited on public waterfront lands surrounding the Copcut Reservoir.			
MA	Worcester								Fall River, Massachusetts, Revised Code of Ordinances -> PART II, REVISED ORDINANCES -> Chapter 24 - PUBLIC UTILITIES -> ARTICLE IV - PARKS -> Sec. 24-131 Hours.		City of Worcester Revised Ordinances - Ch. 9 Public Safety - Sec. 16 Aggressive Begging, Soliciting and Exploitation	
MD	Baltimore				Baltimore City Code - SUBTITLE 10 - STREET REGULATIONS - § 20-2 Obstruction Street, etc. or Sidewalk.		Baltimore City Code - SUBTITLE 10 - LOTTERIES, GAMES - § 20-4 Public places.		Baltimore City Code - SUBTITLE 10 - LOTTERIES, GAMES - § 20-4 Public places.		Baltimore City Code - SUBTITLE 6 - SOLICITING AND AGGRESSIVE SOLICITING - § 47 & Soliciting in certain areas and places prohibited.	Baltimore City Health Code - Title 6 Food Service Facilities - Section 1 Definitions, General Provisions, Subtitle 4 Licenses, Permits
MD	Elkton				Code of Town of Elkton - Title 12 Signs, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12-03 Street and Sidewalk Use Regulations - Section 12-03.03 Permit Required to Obstruct Street or Sidewalk.			Code of Town of Elkton - Title 12 Signs, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12-03 Public Park Regulations - Section 12-03.03 Hours of Operation - Permitted After Hours			Baltimore City Code - SUBTITLE 6 - SOLICITING AND AGGRESSIVE SOLICITING - § 47 & Aggressive soliciting in public places prohibited.	
MD	Frederick				Frederick, Maryland, Code of Ordinances -> PART II - THE CODE -> Chapter 6 - PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY -> ARTICLE III - OPERATION OF PARKS -> Sec. 6-7.1 Canopies at Carroll Creek Linear Park.		Frederick, Maryland, Code of Ordinances -> PART II - THE CODE -> Chapter 15 - OFFENSES -> MISCELLANEOUS -> Sec. 15-27.1 Loitering.	Frederick, Maryland, Code of Ordinances -> PART II - THE CODE -> Chapter 6 - PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY -> ARTICLE III - OPERATION OF PARKS -> Sec. 6-7.1 Hours.	Frederick, Maryland, Code of Ordinances -> PART II - THE CODE -> Chapter 15 - OFFENSES -> MISCELLANEOUS -> Sec. 15-27.2 Prohibitions.			
ME	Augusta		Augusta, Maine, Code of Ordinances -> PART 8 - CODE OF ORDINANCES -> APPENDIX A - LAND USE ORDINANCES -> § 2-3.1 - Campgrounds.			Augusta, Maine, Code of Ordinances -> PART 8 - CODE OF ORDINANCES -> APPENDIX A - LAND USE ORDINANCES -> § 2-3.1 - Campgrounds.		Augusta, Maine, Code of Ordinances -> PART 8 - CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 18 TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES -> ARTICLE III - STOPPING, STANDING AND IDLING -> ARTICLE I - GENERALLY -> Sec. 18-66 Parking in certain of heavily traveled areas.				
ME	Bangor				City of Bangor, ME - Chapter 241 PUBLIC UTILITIES - § 241.6 Recreational activities		City of Bangor, ME - Chapter 17.1 LOITERING - § 17.1.1 Prohibited acts	City of Bangor, ME - Chapter 17.1 LOITERING - § 17.1.1 Prohibited acts		City of Bangor, ME - Chapter 241 SUBUTILITIES - § 241.6 Unreasonable solicitation		
ME	Portland				City of Portland Ordinances -> Chapter 28 Traffic and Motor Vehicles - Sec. 28-28 Parking of trucks and certain other vehicles in residential zones prohibited		City of Portland Ordinances -> Chapter 17 Offenses, Miscellaneous Provisions - Sec. 17.1 Loitering.	City of Portland Ordinances -> Chapter 28 Parks, Recreation and Public Buildings and Grounds - Sec. 28-15 Loitering at parks.		City of Portland Ordinances -> Chapter 17 Offenses, Miscellaneous Provisions - Sec. 17.2 Prohibition against obscene solicitation		
MI	Detroit				Detroit, Michigan, Code of Ordinances -> Part III, CITY CODE -> Chapter 24 - MISDEMEANORS AND TRAFFIC -> ARTICLE III - MISCELLANEOUS -> GENERAL -> Sec. 24-133 - Request.		Detroit, Michigan, Code of Ordinances -> Part III, CITY CODE -> Chapter 25 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 25-1.3 - Loitering - General.	Detroit, Michigan, Code of Ordinances -> Part III, CITY CODE -> Chapter 40 - PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE 1 - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 40-1.9 - Loitering etc. in parks or playgrounds after closing.		Detroit, Michigan, Code of Ordinances -> Part III, CITY CODE -> Chapter 31 - MARKETTS -> Sec. 31-1.23 - Posting of attention seeking, handouts, etc. prohibited beggars, loitering etc. prohibited.		
											Detroit, Michigan, Code of Ordinances -> Part III, CITY CODE -> Chapter 38 - OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS -> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL -> Sec. 38-1.1 - Begging or soliciting money, food or other donations permitted except in specific manners and at certain locations.	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places						Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public place	Food sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
MI	Kalamazoo				Kalamazoo Charter Township, Kalamazoo Co. I Michigan, Compilation General Ordinances, >> Part 108 -> 108.000 - PARKS, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES USE REGULATIONS - Section 108.001 -> Kalamazoo, County Parks and Trail Rules.					Kalamazoo Charter Township, Kalamazoo Co. I Michigan, Compilation General Ordinances, >> Part 108 -> 108.000 - PARKS, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES USE REGULATIONS - Section 108.004 - Hours of operation.	Kalamazoo Charter Township, Kalamazoo Co. I Michigan, Compilation General Ordinances, >> Part 108 -> 108.000 - PARKS, GROUNDS AND FACILITIES USE REGULATIONS - Section 108.004 - Hours of operation.	
MI	Pontiac				Pontiac, Michigan, Code of Ordinances >> DIVISION 3 -> DIVISION 3 - OBSTRUCTIONS >> Sec. 106.01 -> Obstructions, trees, shrubs, or public signs prohibited, exceptions.				Pontiac, Michigan, Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 90 -> PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE II - USE OF PARKS >> Sec. 90.02 - Use of parks.		Pontiac, Michigan, Code of Ordinances >> Chapter 80 -> OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PLACES >> Sec. 80.146 - Solicit-Time and place.	
MN	Minneapolis			Minneapolis, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> Title 12 -> HOUSING >> CHAPTER 244 - MAINTENANCE CODE >> ARTICLE 1 - GENERAL >> Section 244.60, Temporary, Nuisance prohibited, exception.	Minneapolis, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 4 -> HOUSING >> ARTICLE 1 - LANDING AND ANCHORING ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER >> Section 4B.118, Block camera, etc.		Minneapolis, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> Title 18 -> TRAFFIC CODE >> CHAPTER 478 -> PARKING, STOPPING AND STANDING >> ARTICLE 1 - GENERAL >> Section 478.100, General time limits for parking.			Minneapolis, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> Title 15 -> OFFENSES - MISCELLANEOUS >> CHAPTER 360 - IN GENERAL >> Section 360.01, Aggressive solicitation.		
MN	St. Paul			St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title VI -> PARKING >> Chapter 107 -> General Parking Regulations >> Sec. 107.00, Sleeping at public places prohibited in certain places.	St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title VII -> STREETS, SIDEWALKS, BRIDGES, OTHER PUBLIC WAYS >> Chapter 111, Composting on Sidewalks >> Sec. 111.01, Restriction.	St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title VII -> PARKING >> Chapter 107 -> General Parking Regulations >> Sec. 107.00, Sleeping at public places prohibited in certain places.	St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title XXVI -> MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Chapter 296 -> Certain Miscellaneous Ordinances >> Sec. 296.01, Loitering after midnight, etc.		St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title VII -> CITY MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION >> Chapter 111 -> City Rules >> Sec. 111.0, Nuisances.		St. Paul, Minnesota, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title VII -> CITY MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION >> Chapter 111 -> City Rules >> Sec. 111.0, Nuisances.	
MO	Kansas City			Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 80 -> OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY >> Sec. 80.107, Trespass without consent of landowner.	Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 80 -> OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 80.181, Loitering.	Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 80 -> OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 80.181, Loitering.			Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - LEGISLATIVE CODE >> Title XXV -> PARKS AND PARKWAYS >> Chapter 100 -> Parks and Parkway Regulations >> Sec. 100.02, Hours and access.			
MO	St. Louis						St. Louis, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> Title 16 -> PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> DIVISION IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Chapter 148 -> INTERFERING >> 16.48.010 -> Nuisances.	St. Louis, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> Title 22 -> PARKS, RECREATION AND FORESTRY >> Chapter 22.18 -> CURETY BY PARKS >> 22.18.010 -> Persons prohibited in public areas, designated hours.		St. Louis, Missouri, Code of Ordinances >> Title 18 -> PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> DIVISION IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Chapter 144 -> AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION >> 18.14.000 -> Nuisances.		
MS	Biloxi				Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 13 -> OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 13.114 -> Loitering.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	Biloxi, Mississippi, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 20 -> TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE II -> STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> Sec. 20.5.11 -> Parking time limit generally.	
MT	Billings				Billings, Montana, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 17 -> STREETS AND HIGHWAYS >> Sec. 17.1.8 -> Obstruction, signpost.	Billings, Montana, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 -> OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 18.70 -> LOITERING, PROWLING AND PROSTITUTION >> Sec. 18.701, Loitering or prowling.	Billings, Montana, Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 18 -> OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 18.70 -> LOITERING, PROWLING AND PROSTITUTION >> Sec. 18.701, Loitering or prowling.		Billings, Montana, Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 18 -> OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 18.700 -> AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION >> Sec. 18.700 -> Aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation.	Billings, Montana, Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 18 -> OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 18.700 -> AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION >> Sec. 18.700 -> Aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation, aggressive solicitation.		

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing		
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)		
									Atlantic City, NJ City Code - Chapter 02 - BEACHES, BOARDWALK AND OCCASIONALLY - Article II Beach and Boardwalk Regulations - Sec. 12-2 Access under Boardwalk Restrictions				
NJ	Newark				Newark, NJ City Code - TITLE XX DEFENSES MISCELLANEOUS - CHAPTER 20 - PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - Section 20-2-1 REGULATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES				Newark, NJ City Code - TITLE XX DEFENSES MISCELLANEOUS - CHAPTER 20 - PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - Section 20-2-1 REGULATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	Newark, NJ City Code - TITLE XX DEFENSES MISCELLANEOUS - CHAPTER 2 DISORDERLY CONDUCT - Sec. 20-2-20 Prostitution Assault, Certain Forms of Aggravated Solicitation			
NJ	Trenton	City of Trenton, NJ City Code - Chapter 201 PEACE AND GOOD ORDER - Article V, Sections 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 10-17, 10-18, 10-19, 10-20, 10-21, 10-22, 10-23, 10-24, 10-25, 10-26, 10-27, 10-28, 10-29, 10-30, 10-31, 10-32, 10-33, 10-34, 10-35, 10-36, 10-37, 10-38, 10-39, 10-40, 10-41, 10-42, 10-43, 10-44, 10-45, 10-46, 10-47, 10-48, 10-49, 10-50, 10-51, 10-52, 10-53, 10-54, 10-55, 10-56, 10-57, 10-58, 10-59, 10-60, 10-61, 10-62, 10-63, 10-64, 10-65, 10-66, 10-67, 10-68, 10-69, 10-70, 10-71, 10-72, 10-73, 10-74, 10-75, 10-76, 10-77, 10-78, 10-79, 10-80, 10-81, 10-82, 10-83, 10-84, 10-85, 10-86, 10-87, 10-88, 10-89, 10-90, 10-91, 10-92, 10-93, 10-94, 10-95, 10-96, 10-97, 10-98, 10-99, 10-100			City of Trenton, NJ City Code - Chapter 193 PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS - Sec. 193-7 Abuse of Administration					City of Trenton, NJ City Code - Chapter 201 PEACE AND GOOD ORDER - Article VI, Prostitution and Gambling - Sec. 201-24 Prohibited Acts			
NM	Albuquerque				Albuquerque Code of Ordinances - CHAPTER 4 - CITY PROPERTIES - Article 4-10 Prohibited Activities				Albuquerque Code of Ordinances - CHAPTER 10 - AMUSEMENTS, RECREATION AND TOURISM - Article 10-10 PARK OPERATING POLICY		Albuquerque Code of Ordinances - CHAPTER 24 - CRIMINAL CODE - Sec. 24-2-28 SAFETY IN PUBLIC PLACES		
NM	Santa Fe			Santa Fe, NM City Code - CHAPTER XXIII STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Sec. 23-4 Special Uses of Streets, Sidewalks and Parks - Sec. 23-4-15 Common Regulations for City Property				Santa Fe, NM City Code - CHAPTER XXIII STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Sec. 23-4 Special Uses of Streets, Sidewalks and Parks - Sec. 23-4-15 Common Regulations for City Property			Santa Fe, NM City Code - CHAPTER XX PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS - Sec. 20-2-28 Prostitution on Public Property - Sec. 20-2-31 Prostitution		
NV	Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-1 LOITERING AND PROWLING -> Sec. 10-1A-000 - Sleeping in Doorways			Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 11 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -> CHAPTER 11-08 PEDESTRIAN MAIL -> Sec. 11-08-100 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall			Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-1 LOITERING AND PROWLING -> Sec. 10-1B-000 - Logging in Vehicles		Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-2 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-2-000 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall	Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 11 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -> CHAPTER 11-08 PEDESTRIAN MAIL -> Sec. 11-08-100 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall	Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 11 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -> CHAPTER 11-08 PEDESTRIAN MAIL -> Sec. 11-08-100 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall	
NV	North Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-1 LOITERING AND PROWLING -> Sec. 10-1A-000 - Sleeping in Doorways			North Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 11 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -> CHAPTER 11-08 PEDESTRIAN MAIL -> Sec. 11-08-100 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall	North Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 11 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -> CHAPTER 11-08 PEDESTRIAN MAIL -> Sec. 11-08-100 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall	North Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-1 LOITERING AND PROWLING -> Sec. 10-1B-000 - Logging in Vehicles		North Las Vegas, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> Title 10 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-2 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE -> DIVISION 10 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES -> CHAPTER 10-2-000 - Prohibited Activities in the Pedestrian Mall				
NV	Pahrump	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts			Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts	Pahrump, Nevada, Code of Ordinances -> CHAPTER 18 - OFFENSES -> ARTICLE 18-1 GENERAL -> Sec. 18-1-1 Prohibited acts			
NV	Reno				Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways	Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways	Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways	Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways	Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways	Reno, Nevada, Administrative Code -> PART 2 - REANO MUNICIPAL CODE -> Title 8 - PUBLIC PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS -> CHAPTER 8-12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE -> Sec. 8-12-015 Prohibition Against Sitting or Lying in Doorways			
NV	Buffalo	City of Buffalo, NY Code - Chapter 309 PARKS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES - Sec. 309-11 - Sleeping in Public Parks			City of Buffalo, NY Code - Chapter 313 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS - Article I General Provisions - Sec. 313-13 Obstruction of Streets and Passages			City of Buffalo, NY Code - Chapter 309 PARKS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES - Sec. 309-24 - Hours					

State	City	Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places			
		34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17	
NY	New York				Rules of the City of New York -- Title 24 Department of Parks and Recreation - § 1.04 Prohibited Uses - Sec. 1.04(a) Camping in Parks Prohibited	Rules of the City of New York -- Title 24 Department of Transportation - Sec. 1.22(a) Prohibited Uses - Using the Lanes of or on Streets Prohibited			City of Buffalo, NY Code - Chapter 317 AGGRESSIVE PANHANDLING - Sec. 317.3 - Prohibited Prohibit	New York City Administrative Code -- Title 21 General Services - Sec. 21.111 Distribution of Contributions in Public	Rules of the City of New York -- Title 24 Department of Parks and Recreation - § 1.04 Prohibited Uses - Sec. 1.04(a) Camping in Parks		
NY	Rochester		City of Rochester, NY Code -- Chapter 111 VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC - Article IV Parking - Garage Ordinance - Sec. 111.122 Littering		City of Rochester, NY - Chapter 29 PARKS -- Sec. 79.11, items required for camping			City of Rochester, NY Code -- Chapter 81 PUBLIC MARKET - Sec. 81.14 - Rules and regulations	City of Rochester, NY - Chapter 81 PUBLIC MARKET - Sec. 81.14 - Rules and regulations	City of Rochester, NY - Chapter 81 PUBLIC MARKET - Sec. 81.14 - Rules and regulations	New York City Administrative Code -- Title 24 Public Safety - Sec. 24.126 Prohibition Against Certain Kinds of Aggressive Solicitation	City of Rochester, NY - Chapter 81 PUBLIC MARKET - Sec. 81.14 - Rules and regulations	
OH	Cincinnati					Domestic, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- Title 18, MISDEMEANORS -- Chapter 180 PUBLIC ORDERS -- Sec. 180.313 - Interference with Possession of Vehicle Traffic			Cincinnati, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- TITLE 18, MISDEMEANORS -- Chapter 180 PUBLIC ORDERS -- Sec. 180.317 - Incomplete Solicitation		Cincinnati, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- TITLE 18, MISDEMEANORS -- Chapter 180 PUBLIC ORDERS -- Sec. 180.317 - Provisions, Begging, Prohibited City Wide		
OH	Cleveland		Cleveland, OH City Code - PART FIVE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES CODE - TITLE 16, MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 359 - PARKS - § 359.03 Behavior in Parks		Cleveland, OH City Code - PART FIVE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES CODE - TITLE 16, MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 359 - PARKS - § 359.03 Behavior in Parks			Cleveland, OH City Code - PART FIVE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES CODE - TITLE 16, MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 359 - PARKS - § 359.03 - Use of Parks	Cleveland, OH City Code - PART FIVE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES CODE - TITLE 16, MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 359 - PARKS - § 359.03 - Use of Parks		Cleveland, OH City Code - PART FIVE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES CODE - TITLE 16, MUNICIPAL SERVICES - CHAPTER 359 - PARKS - § 359.03 - Use of Parks		
OH	Columbus				Columbus, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- Title 29, MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS - CHAPTER 2313 PRELIMINARY ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS -- Sec. 2313.12 - Camping	Columbus, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- Title 29 -- GENERAL OFFENSES CODE -- Chapter 2313 PRELIMINARY ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS -- Section 2313.09 Offense, infra		Columbus, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- Title 19, MUNICIPAL CODE -- Chapter 1507 REGULATIONS, SOLVING MANORS -- Sec. 1507.41 - Loitering			Columbus, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- Title 29 -- GENERAL OFFENSES CODE -- Chapter 2313 PRELIMINARY ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS -- Section 2313.09 Offense, infra		
OH	Dayton					Dayton, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- CHAPTER -- Title XII -- GENERAL OFFENSES CODE -- CHAPTER 137 - PUBLIC ORDERS -- Sec. 137.07 Distribution of Public Utility and Placards					Dayton, Ohio, Code of Ordinances -- CHAPTER 137 -- PUBLIC ORDERS -- Chapter 137 - Public Orders -- Sec. 137.16 - Place of Soliciting Within the Central Area of the City		
OH	Toledo					Toledo Municipal Code - PART FIVE - GENERAL OFFENSES CODE - CHAPTER 509 - Disorderly Conduct and Peace Disturbance - Sec. 509.03 - Disorderly Conduct		Toledo Municipal Code -- CHAPTER 509 - Disorderly Conduct and Peace Disturbance -- Sec. 509.03 - Disruptive Loitering Prohibited in Bridge Areas		Toledo Municipal Code - TITLE FIVE - Business Regulations, Generally - CHAPTER 747 - Solving Fairs - Sec. 747.02 - Incomplete Solicitation			
OK	Oklahoma City		Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- OKLAHOMA CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, 2010 -- Chapter 38 - PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, ETC. -- ARTICLE VI - ATOKA RESERVOIR RECREATION -- DIVISION I - GENERAL -- Sec. 38-205 - Offense, conduct		Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- OKLAHOMA CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, 2010 -- Chapter 38 - PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, ETC. -- ARTICLE V - LAKE PRESERVATION IN GENERAL -- DIVISION 7 - PARKING -- Sec. 38-206 - Restricted Areas for Camping			Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- OKLAHOMA CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, 2010 -- Chapter 38 - PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, ETC. -- ARTICLE VI - ATOKA RESERVOIR RECREATION -- DIVISION I - GENERAL -- Sec. 38-206 - Offense, conduct			Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- OKLAHOMA CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, 2010 -- Chapter 38 - MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC -- ARTICLE VIII - PROVISIONS -- Sec. 38-408 - Prohibits Soliciting Roles, Handouts, or Donations		
OK	Tulsa		Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- TITLE 6A, CODE OF ORDINANCES -- TITLE 6A, PENAL CODE -- CHAPTER 18 - PUBLIC PROPERTY -- Sec. 1800 - Public Property Restrictions		Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- SUPERSEDED HISTORY TABLE -- TITLE 11 - CIVIL RIGHTS AND REVENUE -- CHAPTER 4 - SEWAGE WATER DISTRICT -- Section 4.6 - Campfire			Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- TITLE 6A, CODE OF ORDINANCES -- TITLE 6A, PENAL CODE -- CHAPTER 18 - PUBLIC PROPERTY -- Sec. 1103 - Loitering at a Railroad			Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances -- TITLE 6A, CODE OF ORDINANCES -- TITLE 6A, PENAL CODE -- CHAPTER 18 - PUBLIC PROPERTY -- Sec. 1105 - Prohibits Soliciting Roles, Handouts, or Donations		

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
State	City	34	51	64	197	199	81	82	122	45	143	17
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
					Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances >> SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE >> TITLE 26 - PARKS, MAIL AND PLAZAS >> CHAPTER 1 - PARKS >> Section 100 - Prohibited Acts				Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances >> SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE >> TITLE 26 - PARKS, MAIL AND PLAZAS >> CHAPTER 1 - PARKS >> Section 100 - Prohibited Acts			
OR	Beaverton					Beaverton, OR City Code - Chapter 9.05 Nuisances - Sec. 9.05.115 - Obnoxious Public Restrooms	Beaverton, OR City Code - Chapter 9.08 Limitations of Use of Certain City Property - Sec. 9.08.100 - Limitations on Use of Certain City Property		Beaverton, OR City Code - Chapter 9.08 Limitations of Use of Certain City Property - Sec. 9.08.100 - City Property Hours of Use			Tulsa, Oklahoma, Code of Ordinances >> TULSA CODE OF ORDINANCES >> TITLE 27 - PENAL CODE >> CHAPTER 14 - DISTURBING THE PEACE >> Sec. 1407 - Aggressive Begging
OR	Corvallis	Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping	Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping		Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping	Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping	Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping		Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping			Corvallis, Oregon, Code of Ordinances >> TITLE 4 - OFFENSES >> Chapter 6.01 CITY PARK REGULATIONS >> Section 6.01.130 - Hours of use, sleeping and camping
OR	Eugene	Eugene Code, Chapter 4 - Offenses, Section 4.015 - Prohibited Conduct	Eugene Code, Chapter 4 - Offenses, Section 4.015 - Prohibited Conduct		Eugene Code, Chapter 4 - Offenses, Section 4.015 - Prohibited Conduct	Eugene Code, Chapter 4 - Offenses, Section 4.015 - Prohibited Conduct			Eugene Code, Chapter 4 - Offenses, Section 4.015 - Prohibited Conduct			
OR	Portland	Portland Code, Title 16 - Utilities and Trs., Chapter 16.30 Public Right-of-Way Parkers, Section 16.30.010 - Hours of conduct, Public Right of Way.	Portland Code, Title 16 - Utilities and Trs., Chapter 16.30 Public Right-of-Way Parkers, Section 16.30.010 - Hours of conduct, Public Right of Way.		Portland Code, Title 16 - Utilities and Trs., Chapter 16.30 Public Right-of-Way Parkers, Section 16.30.010 - Hours of conduct, Public Right of Way.	Portland Code, Title 16 - Utilities and Trs., Chapter 16.30 Public Right-of-Way Parkers, Section 16.30.010 - Hours of conduct, Public Right of Way.			Portland Code, Title 20 - Parks, Chapter 20.12 Prohibited Conduct, Section 20.12.001 - Trespassing and Areas Closed to the Public.			
						Title 14 Public Code, Chapter 14.02 Conduct Prohibited on Public Property, Section 14.02.001 - Prohibited Conduct			Portland Code, Title 20 - Parks, Chapter 20.12 Prohibited Conduct, Section 20.12.010 - Hours of Park Closure			
PA	Allentown				Allentown Codified Ordinances - PART NINE - STREETS, UTILITIES, AND PUBLIC SERVICES - ARTICLE 951 - PARK REGULATIONS - Section 951.19 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT	Allentown Codified Ordinances - PART SEVEN - GENERAL OFFENSES CODE - ARTICLE 730 - DISTURBING THE PEACE - Section 730.04 - LOITERING - OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PLACES		Allentown Codified Ordinances - PART SEVEN - GENERAL OFFENSES CODE - ARTICLE 730 - DISTURBING THE PEACE - Section 730.04 - LOITERING - OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PLACES	Allentown Codified Ordinances - PART NINE - STREETS, UTILITIES, AND PUBLIC SERVICES - ARTICLE 951 - PARK REGULATIONS - Section 951.19 - MISCELLANEOUS CONDUCT			Allentown Codified Ordinances - PART SEVEN - GENERAL OFFENSES CODE - ARTICLE 730 - DISTURBING THE PEACE - Section 730.04 - LOITERING - OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PLACES
PA	Philadelphia					The Philadelphia Code - TITLE 10 - REGULATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONDUCT AND ACTIVITY - CHAPTER 10-000 - PUBLIC PLACES - PROHIBITED CONDUCT & 10-011			The Philadelphia Code - TITLE 10 - REGULATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONDUCT AND ACTIVITY - CHAPTER 10-000 - PUBLIC PLACES - PROHIBITED CONDUCT & 10-011			
									The Philadelphia Code - Title 18 - Parks and Playgrounds - CHAPTER 18-000 - PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS - Section 18-010 - Hours of Operation			
PA	Pittsburgh				Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Code of Ordinances >> HOME RULE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA >> TITLE FOUR - PUBLIC PLACES AND PROPERTY >> ARTICLE 4 - PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS >> CHAPTER 474 - USE REGULATIONS & 474.04 - RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES							Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Code of Ordinances >> HOME RULE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA >> TITLE FOUR - PUBLIC PLACES AND PROPERTY >> ARTICLE 4 - PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS >> CHAPTER 474 - USE REGULATIONS & 474.01 - PARK PROPERTY
RI	Newport	Newport, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9-04 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> 9-04.100 - Sleeping in public, prohibited at certain times				Newport, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9-04 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> 9-04.070 - Obstructing free passage on sidewalks, streets and other use		Newport, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 9 - PUBLIC PEACE AND WELFARE >> Chapter 9-04 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY >> 9-04.080 - Loitering	Newport, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Title 12 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> Chapter 12-10 - PARK AND RECREATION AREAS >> 12-10.010 - Closing hours of parks and beaches generally			
RI	Providence		Providence, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-14 - Hours of operation of certain park areas		Providence, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-14 - Hours of operation of certain park areas	Providence, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-13 - Construction of public ways			Providence, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-20 - Loitering on bus line stops			Providence, Rhode Island, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 18 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I - IN GENERAL >> Sec. 18-20 - Prohibition against certain forms of aggressive solicitation

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy			Begging		Food Sharing
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public place	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
SC	Charleston			Charleston, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 22 - RECREATION AND PARKS >> ARTICLE 1 - PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES >> Sec. 22-10 - Prohibited activities in or upon a public park, park facility, recreational facility, or playground			Charleston, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 19 - MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >> ARTICLE VII - STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> DIVISION 4 - GENERAL >> Sec. 19-78 - (General) sleeping, sitting, etc. in parked motor vehicles, etc.	Charleston, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE 1 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 21-108 - Loitering	Charleston, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CITY CODE >> Chapter 22 - RECREATION AND PARKS >> ARTICLE 1 - PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES >> Sec. 22-10 - Prohibited activities in or upon a public park, park facility, recreational facility, or playground			
SC	Columbia		Columbia, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 14-106 - Miscellaneous and miscellaneous use of public places		Columbia, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 14-3 - Loitering, obstructing, possession of alcoholic traffic			Columbia, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 14-97 - Loitering			Columbia, South Carolina Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 14 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE IV - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 14-3 - Begging, obstructing, possession of alcoholic traffic	
SD	Pierre		Pierre, SD City Code - CHAPTER 8 - MISDEAMORS AND CONDUCT - ARTICLE 1 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER - Section 8-109. Intoxicated and unauthorized use of property prohibited		Pierre, SD City Code - CHAPTER 8 - MISDEAMORS AND CONDUCT - ARTICLE 1 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER - Section 8-109. Intoxicated and unauthorized use of public space	Pierre, SD City Code - CHAPTER 8 - MISDEAMORS AND CONDUCT - ARTICLE 4 - OBSTRUCTION ON STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Section 8-101 - Unlawful to obstruct streets and public places				Pierre, SD City Code - CHAPTER 8 - MISDEAMORS AND CONDUCT - ARTICLE 1 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER - Section 8-101. State begging prohibited		
SD	Rapid City	Rapid City, SD Code of Ordinances - TITLE 12 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHAPTER 12-24 PARK USE REGULATIONS - Section 12-24.040. Disciplinary conduct and loitering in parks			Rapid City, SD Code of Ordinances - TITLE 12 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHAPTER 12-12 STREET USE REGULATION - Section 12-12.020. Public rights of way - Unlawful obstruction - Evidence			Rapid City, SD Code of Ordinances - TITLE 12 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHAPTER 12-24 PARK USE REGULATIONS - Section 12-24.040. Disciplinary conduct and loitering in parks				
SD	Sioux Falls				Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD - TITLE VII - GENERAL OFFENSES - CHAPTER 131 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE - § 131.004 - LOITERING (PROHIBITED)			Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD - TITLE VII - GENERAL OFFENSES - CHAPTER 131 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE - § 131.004 - LOITERING (PROHIBITED)			Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD - TITLE XIII - GENERAL OFFENSES - CHAPTER 130 - GENERAL PROVISIONS - § 130.001 - PROHIBITION ON SOLICITATION	
TN	Memphis							Memphis, Tennessee Code of Ordinances >> Title 12 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> CHAPTER 12-24. PARK AND PARKWAY REGULATIONS >> Sec. 12-24.11. Applicable park hours			Memphis, Tennessee Code of Ordinances >> Title 8 - BUSINESS LICENSES AND REGULATIONS >> CHAPTER 8-26. PANHANDLING	
TN	Nashville			Metro Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee Code of Ordinances >> Title 33 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> Division 11 - General Regulations >> Chapter 12-24 - PARKS, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND GYMNASIUMS >> Article V. Unlawful Activities >> 12-24.410 Camping				Metro Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee Code of Ordinances >> Title 11 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> Division 11 - General Regulations >> Chapter 12-24 - PARKS, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND GYMNASIUMS >> Article III. Regulated Activities >> 12-24.400 Hours			Metro Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee Code of Ordinances >> Title 11 - PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE >> Division 1 - General Regulations >> Chapter 11-12 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE - 11-12.009 - Aggressive panhandling	
TX	Amarillo		Amarillo, Texas Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Title 9 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 10 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 10.1 - OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 10-1.04. Loitering on public property	Amarillo, Texas Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Title 10 - PARKS AND RECREATION - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> CHAPTER 12.7 - PARK RULES >> ARTICLE 1 - GENERAL >> Sec. 12.7.4 Behavior			Amarillo, Texas Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Title 9 - PUBLIC SAFETY >> CHAPTER 10 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE 10.1 - OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER >> Sec. 10-1.04. Loitering on public property					
TX	Austin	Austin City Code - TITLE 9 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES >> CHAPTER 9.4 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES - § 9.4.14 SITTING OR LYING DOWN ON PUBLIC SIDEWALKS OR BELTWAYS OUTDOORS IN THE DOWNTOWN AUSTIN COMMUNITY COURT AREA PROHIBITED	Austin City Code - TITLE 9 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES >> CHAPTER 9.4 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES - § 9.4.11 CAMPING IN PUBLIC AREA PROHIBITED		Austin City Code - TITLE 9 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES >> CHAPTER 9.4 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES - § 9.4.14 SITTING OR LYING DOWN ON PUBLIC SIDEWALKS OR BELTWAYS OUTDOORS IN THE DOWNTOWN AUSTIN COMMUNITY COURT AREA PROHIBITED			Austin City Code - TITLE 9 - PARKS AND RECREATION - CHAPTER 9.7 - PARKS ADMINISTRATION - § 9.7.4 USE OF PARKS DURING CERTAIN HOURS PROHIBITED			Austin City Code - TITLE 9 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES >> CHAPTER 9.4 - PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES - § 9.4.13 SOLICITATION PROHIBITED	

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions						Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	62	122	45	143	17	
		Sleeping in public city-wide	Sleeping in particular public places						Loitering/Loafing in particular public places	Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
TX	Corpus Christi				Corpus Christi, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 30 - PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURAL AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 30.8. Regulation of persons and other activities in certain parks and public areas.					Corpus Christi, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 30 - PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURAL AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 30.10. Certain electronic devices.		Corpus Christi, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - THE CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 30 - ACCESSIBLE VENDORS, ITINERANT MERCHANTS AND SELLERS >> ARTICLE II SOLICITATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES >> Sec. 30.46. Unlawful solicitation.	
TX	Dallas	The Dallas City Code, VOLUME I - CHAPTER 31 OFFENSES, MISCELLANEOUS, SEC. 31.17 - SLEEPING IN A PUBLIC PLACE.			The Dallas City Code, VOLUME I - CHAPTER 32 PARKS AND WATER RESERVOIRS, SEC. 32.70. CAMPING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN AREAS.							The Dallas City Code, VOLUME I - CHAPTER 37 FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS, SEC. 37.1.6. DEFINITION FOR CULINARY TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.	
TX	El Paso				El Paso, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> Title 17 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> Chapter 17.01 CITY PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS >> 17.01.001. Definitions.				El Paso, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> Title 17 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >> Chapter 17.04. PEDESTRIANS >> 17.04.063. Solicitation prohibitions.			The Dallas City Code, VOLUME I - CHAPTER 43 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, ARTICLE VI SALE OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE ON STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> Sec. 43.177. UNLAWFUL SOLICITATION AT THE CONVENTION CENTER AND REUNION ARENA.	
TX	Fort Worth				Fort Worth, TX Code of Ordinances - 1-24 - PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES - Sec. 24.14 - Certain swimming, loafing in designated areas.				Fort Worth, TX Code of Ordinances - Chapter 30 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS - Sec. 30.18 - Loitering by persons of beggars.				
TX	Houston				Houston, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21 - LAKE HOUSTON >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.11. Camping only in designated locations.	Houston, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 49 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE XVI SITTING AND LYING UPON PUBLIC SIDEWALKS >> Sec. 49.352. Sitting and lying down on sidewalks.						Houston, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF ORDINANCES >> Chapter 21 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.46. Access to parkland.	
TX	San Antonio				San Antonio, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE >> Chapter 22 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 22.26. Overnight camping fees.	San Antonio, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.26. Sleep or lying down in the right of way.	San Antonio, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.26. Camping in public.		San Antonio, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE >> Chapter 20 - TOURIST AND TRADE CENTER AREAS >> ARTICLE II - MARKET TOURIST TOURIST TRADE CENTER NO. 11 >> DIVISION B - MARKET >> Sec. 20.27. Loitering.			San Antonio, Texas, Code of Ordinances >> PART II - CODE >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 21.23. Aggression solicitation.	
UT	Salt Lake City			Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES >> CHAPTER 14.08 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE 14.08.001 - CAMPING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED.	Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> CHAPTER 14.08 PARK AND PLAYGROUND RULES, Section 14.08.001 - CAMPING PROHIBITED.		Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 12 - VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC >> CHAPTER 12.06 STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING >> SECTION 12.06.07 USES, THREE (3) FOR STORAGE, PROHIBITED.	Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, CHAPTER 14.20 SIDEWALK USE, RESTRICTIONS, Section 14.20.001. LOITERING ON SIDEWALK.				Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES, CHAPTER 14.20 SIDEWALK USE, RESTRICTIONS, Section 14.20.001. LOITERING ON SIDEWALK.	
VA	Norfolk	Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHAPTER 14.08 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS >> ARTICLE 14.08.001 - CAMPING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED.		Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 11 - PUBLIC PLACES, MORALS AND WELFARE - CHAPTER 11.12 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS, CLEAN, CAMPING AND SLEEPING ON PUBLIC SPOUNAGE.	Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 11 - PUBLIC SERVICES - CHAPTER 11.12 - ON-CAMPUS, Section 11.12.001 - CAMPING PROHIBITED.	Salt Lake City, City Code - Title 14 - STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - CHAPTER 14.20 SIDEWALK USE, RESTRICTIONS, Section 14.20.100. LOITERING ON SIDEWALK.	Norfolk, Virginia, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF THE CITY >> CHAPTER 20 - OFFENSES, MISDEAMOURS >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL >> Sec. 20.27. Loitering and sleeping in certain public places.	Norfolk, Virginia, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF THE CITY >> CHAPTER 20 - OFFENSES, MISDEAMOURS >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL >> Sec. 20.27. Loitering and sleeping in certain public places.		Norfolk, Virginia, Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF THE CITY >> CHAPTER 20 - OFFENSES, MISDEAMOURS >> ARTICLE I - GENERAL >> Sec. 20.40. Begging.			

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in public city-wide					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places		Begging in public places city-wide		Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bars)	
State	City	34	51	64	107	100	81	82	122	45	143	17
VA	Richmond			Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 26 CITY PUBLIC PEACE ARTICLE IX USE OF PUBLIC PLACES AND PLAYGROUNDS >> DIVISION I GENERAL >> Sec. 66-300 - Camping, loitering or lying on bench		Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 26 CITY PUBLIC PEACE ARTICLE IX USE OF PUBLIC PLACES AND PLAYGROUNDS >> DIVISION I GENERAL >> Sec. 66-300 - Camping, loitering or lying on bench		Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 66 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> SECTION I - GENERALLY >> Sec. 66-151 - Loitering, obstructing the passage of streets			Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 66 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> DIVISION II ACCIDENTAL SOLICITATION RESTRICTIONS >> Sec. 66-177 - Offense	
											Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 66 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> DIVISION II ACCIDENTAL SOLICITATION RESTRICTIONS >> Sec. 66-177 - Offense	
											Richmond Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART II CITY CODE >> Chapter 66 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS >> ARTICLE V OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> DIVISION I - GENERALLY >> Sec. 66-151 - Loitering, obstructing the passage of streets	
VA	Roanoke						Roanoke Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE OF THE CITY >> Chapter 57 - ZONING >> ARTICLE 4 SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS >> Sec. 57-4-20 - Prohibit storage of recreational vehicles, motor homes, boats, campers, etc. in alleys					
VA	Suffolk			Suffolk Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART I CODE, >> Chapter 14 - ARTISTS AND SHOWMAKS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 74-1 - Distribution of signs and sidewalks							Suffolk Virginia Code of Ordinances >> PART I CODE, >> Chapter 24 - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> ARTICLE 1 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS >> Sec. 24-27 - Begging on streets	
VA	Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 23 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 23-26 - Sleeping in public parks or other public property	Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 6 - BEACHES, BOATS AND WATERWAYS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 4-4 - Sleeping on beach	Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 23 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 23-26 - Sleeping on public property		Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 33 - STREET AND SIDEWAYS >> ARTICLE I IN GENERAL >> Sec. 33-10 - Signs, notices or lying down on streets or sidewalks	Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 23 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 23-26 - Sleeping on public property			Virginia Beach Virginia Code of Ordinances >> CODE >> Chapter 23 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 23-26 - Begging on streets or beaches		
VT	Burlington				Burlington Vermont Code of Ordinances >> PART II CODE, >> Chapter 22 - CAMPAIGN IN PUBLIC PLACES >> Sec. 22-7 - Campaign in public places			Burlington Vermont Code of Ordinances >> PART II CODE, >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 21-27 - Loitering prohibited			Burlington Vermont Code of Ordinances >> PART II CODE, >> Chapter 21 - OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> Sec. 21-8 - Begging, panhandling prohibited	
VT	Montpelier									City of Montpelier Code of Ordinances >> PART II CODE, >> Chapter 11 - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> ARTICLE I MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES >> CONDUCT >> Sec. 11-70B - BEGGING		
WA	Olympia	City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 9 Public Peace, Morals and Welfare - Chapter 9.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 9.16.180 Prostitution, interference		City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.04.00 - Property and City Facilities - Section 12.04.01 Commercial, Recreational, and City Facilities on City Property and City Facilities, prohibited	City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.04.00 - Property and City Facilities - Section 12.04.01 Commercial, Recreational, and City Facilities on City Property and City Facilities, prohibited	City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.04.00 - Property and City Facilities - Section 12.04.01 Commercial, Recreational, and City Facilities on City Property and City Facilities, prohibited				City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 9 Public Peace, Morals and Welfare - Chapter 9.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 9.16.180 Prostitution, interference		
				City of Olympia Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.04.00 - Property and City Facilities - Section 12.04.01 Commercial, Recreational, and City Facilities on City Property and City Facilities, prohibited								
WA	Seattle			Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> Chapter 16.12 PARKS CODE >> Section 16.12.010 Use of Facilities >> Sec. 16.12.010 - Camping	Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 16 - PARKS AND RECREATION >> Chapter 16.12 PARKS CODE >> Section 16.12.010 Use of Facilities >> Sec. 16.12.010 - Camping	Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 11 - STREET AND SIDEWALK USE >> Chapter 11.07 - MISCELLANEOUS ACTS >> Sec. 11.07.040 - Signs or Letters, Notices or Posters on Sidewalks in Downtown and Neighborhood Commercial Areas	Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 11 - STREET AND SIDEWALK USE >> Chapter 11.07 - MISCELLANEOUS ACTS >> Sec. 11.07.040 - Signs or Letters, Notices or Posters on Sidewalks in Downtown and Neighborhood Commercial Areas	Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 11 - STREET AND SIDEWALK USE >> Chapter 11.07 - MISCELLANEOUS ACTS >> Sec. 11.07.040 - Signs or Letters, Notices or Posters on Sidewalks in Downtown and Neighborhood Commercial Areas		Seattle Washington Municipal Code >> Title 12A - COMMERCIAL CODE >> Chapter 12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE >> Sec. 12A.12.020 - Pedestrian Interference		
WA	Spokane	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments	Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments		Spokane Municipal Code - Title 10 Regulation of Activities - Chapter 10.09C Business Encampments		
				Woodville Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.20 PUBLIC FACILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS - Section 12.20.020 Occupancy, campers,		Woodville Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.20 PUBLIC FACILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS - Section 12.20.020 - Parking of motor vehicles			Woodville Municipal Code - Title 12 Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places - Chapter 12.20 PUBLIC FACILITIES RULES AND REGULATIONS - Section 12.20.020 - Parking of motor vehicles			

		Sleeping, Camping, Lying and Sitting, and Vehicle Restrictions					Loitering and Vagrancy		Begging		Food Sharing	
		Sleeping in particular public places					Loitering/Loafing in particular public places		Begging in public places city-wide	Begging in particular public places	Food Sharing city-wide or in particular public places (i.e. bans)	
State	City	34	51	54	197	199	81	82	122	45	143	17
WI	Eau Claire			Eau Claire Code of Ordinances - TITLE 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter VI, Section 9.74.030 - <u>Prohibited in city streets</u>	Eau Claire Code of Ordinances - TITLE 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter VI, Section 9.76.130 - <u>Public places</u>			Eau Claire Code of Ordinances - TITLE 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter V, Section 9.66.050 - <u>Public wood yards</u>	Eau Claire Code of Ordinances - TITLE 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE - Chapter VI, Section 9.76.060 - <u>Loitering, loafing, loitering</u>			
WI	Madison		Madison WI Code Of Ordinances - Chapter 23 Offenses Against Public Order - Section 23.07, Obstruction of Buildings		Madison WI Code Of Ordinances - Chapter 8 Public Property - Section 8.202 Loitering in Parks Prohibited					Madison WI Code Of Ordinances - Chapter 23 Offenses Against Public Order - Section 23.07, Panhandling Prohibited		
WI	Milwaukee								Milwaukee City Charter and Code of Ordinances - CHAPTER 106 MORALS AND WELFARE - Section 106.31 Loitering or Proving		Milwaukee City Charter and Code of Ordinances - CHAPTER 106 MORALS AND WELFARE - Section 106.31 Aggressive Panhandling	
WV	Charleston					Charleston West Virginia Code of Ordinances -> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19, MANUFACTURED HOMES AND TRAILERS -> ARTICLE 1 -> TRAILERS AND TRAILER CAMPS -> DIVISION 2 -> AUTO TRAILER CAMPS -> Subdivision 1 In General -> Sec. 19A.3 -> Parking on the street		Charleston West Virginia Code of Ordinances -> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19, PARKS AND RECREATION -> ARTICLE 1 PUBLIC USE OF PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES -> Section 19.17, Hours of public access to city parks -> penalties		Charleston West Virginia Code of Ordinances -> PART II, CODE OF ORDINANCES -> Chapter 19, MANUFACTURED HOMES AND TRAILERS -> ARTICLE 1 IN GENERAL -> Section 19.1, Unpermitted, unregulated begging or solicitation prohibited		
WY	Cheyenne					Cheyenne Wyoming Code of Ordinances -> Title 10, STRUCTURES, UTILITIES AND PARKING GENERALLY -> Chapter 10.0200 -> Recreational Vehicle, Motor Vehicle, Truck, permitted in certain places		Cheyenne Wyoming Code of Ordinances -> Title 9, PUBLIC PEACE AND WELFARE -> Chapter 9.08 -> OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND DECENCY -> 9.08.010 -> Loitering				

Amy Johnson

From: Becky Gilliam <becky@saferoutespartnership.org>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 7:40 AM
To: citycouncil; CityRecorder
Cc: JAN FERREIRO-MONTES; Sandra Hernández-Lomelí; Pedro63814; Emily.McLain@ppaoregon.org; Levi Herrera-Lopez; Reyna Lopez; Estrada, Jessica
Subject: Please Vote NO on Sit-Lie
Attachments: salem_sidewalk_ordinance_Feb2020.pdf

Good morning,

Please accept the attached letter in opposition to a sit-lie ordinance, under reconsideration by City Council. Kindly circulate with Salem City Councilors and submit into the record for this evening's meeting.

Thank you,

Becky Gilliam (*she/her*)
Pacific Northwest Regional Policy Manager
503-949-0387
Salem-Keizer & Central Lane, Oregon
www.saferoutespartnership.org
[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)



February 24, 2020

Mayor Chuck Bennett & Salem City Council
555 Liberty St SE RM 220
Salem OR 97301

Dear Mayor Bennett and City Councilors,

As a group of non-profit and volunteer organizations working to support a safe and thriving community in Salem, we are once more submitting testimony to Salem City Council in opposition to the “sit-lie” ordinance. The increasing population of community members experiencing homelessness in Salem, is evidence of the current public safety and public health crisis we are facing. With the current state of lacking affordable housing, access to social services, use of restrooms or places to rest, we know that pushing people out of our public spaces and out of sight, is not a real solution.

Our agencies work to promote safe and healthy communities for people of all ages, races, disabilities and income-levels, starting with addressing basic needs like access to housing, education, social services and safe transportation options. This ordinance steepens the uphill battle that vulnerable communities already face in getting their basic needs met, and it pushes them further outside of the greater community. We submitted testimony in November 2019 in opposition to the original sit-lie ordinance, and we are still opposed to this type of action. We agree that City Council’s decision to ban camping has clearly worsened conditions in downtown, but we strongly disagree that a sit-lie ordinance would be a productive action towards addressing Salem’s homeless crisis.

We believe that public spaces are meant for all community members, including our most vulnerable who are living outdoors. We call on City Council to commit to finding real solutions for affordable housing and social services, and we look forward to supporting meaningful action. Thank you for your service to the Salem Community, and for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Becky Gilliam
Pacific NW Regional Policy Manager
Safe Routes Partnership
becky@saferoutespartnership.org

Levi Herrera-López
Executive Director
Mano a Mano
levi@manoamanofc.org

Emily McLain
Executive Director
Planned Parenthood Advocates of Oregon
Emily.McLain@ppaoregon.org

Sandra Hernandez-Lomeli
Program Director
Latinos Unidos Siempre
sandra@lusyouth.org

Pedro Sosa
Immigrant Rights Program Director
American Friends Service Committee
PSosa@afsc.org

Reyna Lopez
Executive Director
PCUN - Farmworkers + Latinx
Working Families United
reynalopez@pcun.org

Jan Ferreiro-Montes
Co-Chair
Racial Justice Organizing Committee
racialjusticeoc@gmail.com

Amy Johnson

From: noreply@cityofsalem.net on behalf of Tngraneto@comcast.net
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 7:28 PM
To: citycouncil
Subject: Contact City Council
Attachments: ATT00001.bin

Your Name	Nicole Graneto
Your Email	Tngraneto@comcast.net
Your Phone	5033048920
Street	7185 Meadowwod St Ne
City	Salem
State	OR
Zip	97303
Message	Dear City Council, please pass the sit/lie ordinance in Salem. I am downtown everyday for work and it is inhumane to have homeless people lying in piles of garbage on our city streets. Something needs to be done now! Please pass the sit/lie ordinance and open more shelters for these people. If they don't want to go to a shelter, then buy them a bus ticket out of Salem. Several of these people have told the media they want to go back to where they came (some people mentioned Arizona, California, Washington). Please pass the sit/lie ordinance and help clean up our community!!

This email was generated by the dynamic web forms contact us form on 2/23/2020.

Amy Johnson

From: Judy Gysin <judygysin@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 8:39 AM
To: citycouncil
Cc: Sarie Scott; ggysin1
Subject: Regulating the use of sidewalks

Good morning Members of Salem City Council. I am writing due to my concern of the situation with the houseless individuals living on sidewalks downtown. I like many Salem residents have compassion and concern for this group of people however it is clear that due to mental illness, substance abuse and other issues, most of this group is living on the sidewalks downtown change is unlikely without an intervention. There are beds available however many do not want to comply with rules and regulations the shelters have in place to keep people safe, so they choose to remain outdoors. Anymore I avoid shopping downtown due to feeling unsafe and fear of being harassed. Saturday I ventured downtown and was disgusted with liter/garbage that was spilling onto Liberty St and observed what appeared to be a lounging couch on High St with houseless individuals enjoying the comforts of the chair on our city sidewalk.

As a Real Estate Professional I have taken precautions over the years to keep myself safe when meeting clients for the first time. A few weeks ago I was out showing New Construction Homes with buyers I had met and vetted previously. While I was showing I ran ahead to turn lights on and when I opened the door to a walk in closet and switched on the light I noticed a blanket on the floor with bodies lying underneath it. I of course panicked and ran back to warn my clients and my husband who is also a real estate broker. We called 911. Turns out one of the individuals had a warrant out for her so she was transported to jail and the other individual was released because the property owner didn't want to press charges. Oh and by the way this incident took place in a very nice area in South Salem. One week later I was driving to my office and saw both of these individuals walking down Liberty Rd S yelling and screaming at each other. Obviously whatever the warrant was for it was not enough to hold her or get her the help she needs and poof she's back out on the streets looking for another place to camp. My office had an attempted break in the day before that and my next door neighbor Gunn and Gunn Law Firm was broken into that day.

There should not be more lenient rules/laws for this group of people. Theft is Theft and Breaking and Entering is Breaking and Entering. I do not care the value of items stolen theft is theft and our downtown business owners are not only being damaged by their presence on the city sidewalks harassing shoppers but also by theft of merchandise. The Downtown Association has been working on promoting and improving our downtown core for years and now all they efforts appear to have been for nothing.

We have always had houseless individuals in Salem. I remember as a young girl seeing them in the park downtown during the day but they disappeared at night whether they were camping on the Willamette or staying in shelters~not sure but they were not sleeping on our city sidewalks.

I know if the sidewalk ban is fully implemented it will force this group of people out of the downtown core and into residential neighborhoods, but maybe homeowners will have more rights to have them removed from their private property since the city is struggling with this. It seems like this mess is just getting worse and this group of people are being conditioned to the city continuing to clean up after them.

We do not want to become Seattle or San Fransisco

Best Regards, Judy Gysin



[Oregon Limited Disclosed Agency](#)

Please Remember: email is not secure or confidential: Gysin Realty Group, LLC will never request that you send funds or nonpublic personal information, such as credit card or debit card numbers or bank account and/or routing numbers, by email.

This message has been sent as a part of discussion between Judy Gysin with Gysin Realty Group, LLC and the addressee whose name is specified above. Should you receive this message by mistake, we would be most grateful if you informed Judy Gysin that the message has been sent to you. In this case, we also ask that you delete this message from your mailbox, and do not forward it or any part of it to anyone else. Thank you for your cooperation and understanding.

Amy Johnson

From: noreply@cityofsalem.net on behalf of accounting@santiambicycle.com
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 9:20 AM
To: citycouncil
Subject: Contact City Council
Attachments: ATT00001.bin

Your Name	Linda Hatley
Your Email	accounting@santiambicycle.com
Your Phone	503-551-4418
Street	388 Commercial St NE
City	Salem
State	OR
Zip	97301
Message	<p>I have worked in downtown Salem since 2012 at Santiam Bicycle on the corner of Commercial and Center Street. As I have seen the homeless camps change locations, from under the bridge, to West Salem by the river, to Commercial St across from the skate park and now to the actual sidewalks of downtown Salem, I have to admit that I can't understand how it's possible to allow this to go on and keep any businesses alive. Working downtown, I have enjoyed the springtime so much, walking to starbucks, to Bank of America, to Macys etc. This pleasure has been halted with the allowance of homeless to destroy the sidewalks that I love to walk on. Starbucks is gone, TJ Maxx is leaving, Salem Center Mall has lost many shops as well. I can't walk from Santiam Bicycle to Bank of America, there is not a sidewalk that I can walk on to directly end up at the bank. Santiam Bicycle itself is suffering, sales are down and it's not clear how we will stay in business.. Our building is owned by John Gross Interiors, and they are facing the same decisions if we can't recover the very sidewalks that bring in our customers. This is not new to the city council, but what is newsworthy is the lack action or a solid plan to help the situation. It's embarrassing, it's unsanitary, and you may end up with a ghost town in spite of all the building improvements made to keep the downtown looking good and thriving. This is my first letter EVER to anyone at the City of Salem. I sure hope I get an answer or at least am directed to where I can voice my dismay at having to consider closing a business that has existed in this location for 17 years. Thank you, Linda Hatley, bookkeeper for Santiam Bicycle</p>

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Amy Johnson

From: Susann Kaltwasser <susann@kaltwasser.com>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 3:10 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Chris Hoy; CityRecorder
Cc: citycouncil
Subject: Homeless aid is likely dead with Legislature walk out

With the Legislature closed down by the Republican walking out of the session, I am told by Brian Clem that all bills in Committees are likely dead. In light of this, any hope of getting help for the homeless is also likely dead. Without a hope of a navigation center or help from the State, how can you go forward with the no-sit-lie ordinance. I know that you are in a tough spot, but this is not the right answer.

Please reconsider!

Also, it makes more sense to convene a Citizen committee to look at ways to leverage the public support for the homeless rather than enforce laws that are more likely to push people into the neighborhoods. This is an election year and with the mayor's position and the request for fees on the ballot, you need to consider a better alternative than just pleasing the few at the expense of the few. There is good will in the community to help and it would be wiser to work to corral that good will rather than creating more ill will towards the City and the elected officials.

Thank you for your consideration of my thoughts

Susann Kaltwasser
Ward 8

Amy Johnson

From: Lora Meisner <lmgb@earthlink.net>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 2:48 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; citycouncil
Subject: re: A Sad Day for Salem
Attachments: Truth behind Trump's economy.docx

Expires: Thursday, May 21, 2020 12:00 AM

When I read this morning in the Statesman Journal that our Mayor (and probably some city councilors) are going to push for a “sit/lie” ordinance—I couldn’t stay silent. Has it really to come to this where we punish people for being poor and homeless? This is a disgrace and reflects so poorly on our community. When did we become so mean and judgmental? WHERE ARE THESE PEOPLE GOING TO GO? I know some of the downtown businesses are not happy—well, if you’re not part of the solution, you are part of the problem—why don’t they offer some assistance or solutions other than “we want them rendered invisible.” I’ve said it dozens of times, these people need to be accommodated in Marion Park—in some way—near Arches, UGM, Hope and various social services and places where they can get food.

I have a Master’s Degree in Community and Economic Development from The American University—I’m not touting this from ego—but to let you know that one of the first things we learned was that when you’re considering some sort of action regarding community development you need to ASK the people that you’re trying to help. You need to ask them what they need. Because I drive through the downtown area often, I stopped yesterday (Thursday) and talked to the people on the sidewalks near Rite Aid. (HOW MANY OF YOU HAVE TALKED TO THEM?) I asked them to show up Monday night—I hope some will. I also asked them where will they go? What do they need? Most replied that they will have to try and find other places to stay out of the weather—near Marion Parkade which has a nice overhang was a place I suggested ☺. What they need is some place near services, that’s relatively safe and dry where they can spend some time during the day. I asked them what they thought of being harassed by the police if the ordinance goes thru.....most said that “I guess we’ll just have to be jailed because we’re homeless.”

There is not enough shelter space available for many reasons (contrary to our Mayor’s delusions)—both UGM and Simonka Place proselytize constantly and to be perfectly frank, my interactions with Simoneka Place is that they are not very proactive in helping women find permanent housing. They concentrate primarily on women with alcohol or addiction issues. And for all shelters except the day room at Arches, anyone with a pet has NO place to go. Many homeless have pets—So where are they supposed to go? There are 1800 homeless-----and only a few hundred shelter beds. Many of the homeless have told me that they have been attacked in shelters, a lot of their meager belongings have been taken and those that have mental illness and are disruptive prevent them from getting sleep.

Since the city recently announced that it was going to talk to other cities in Oregon with regard to Salem’s Climate Action Plan—maybe they need to talking to cities like Olympia, another capitol that has found some interesting solutions and Eugene which seems to have some good programs for the homeless. There are certainly many cities including Columbus, Ohio and others that have been able to greatly decrease the number of homeless in their communities. It’s VERY obvious that Salem does not seem to have a clue on how to help the homeless or lessen their numbers, so why not see best practices that other cities have used and start implementing them here.

Why doesn’t Salem try to win kudos as the city that treats ALL people with kindness and respect, not meanness and un-Christian tactics.

I’ve attached an article from the BBC about how our economy is failing so many people.....feeds right into why we have so many homeless to begin with.

Lora Meisner
1347 Spyglass Court SE
Salem, OR 97306
503-588-6924

The complicated truth behind Trump's 'American comeback'

By Helier Cheung BBC News, Reno and Las Vegas
20 February 2020

Corin Kealoha and Shaun Karagory both work full time - but cannot afford food without the help of a food bank.

"We can't even live off our wages," says Corin, 46, who works as a hotel receptionist. "That's why we come here."

The couple are at St Vincent's Food Pantry, in Reno, Nevada, where they have picked up cardboard boxes containing cereals, bread, milk, peanut butter, and some meat.

And their story offers a glimpse into the complicated reality behind the economic recovery lauded by President Donald Trump.

In his January State of the Union, President Trump hailed the "great American comeback", stating: "Jobs are booming. Incomes are soaring. Poverty is plummeting... the years of economic decay are over."

It's a narrative he hopes will help him win November's presidential race - including in Nevada, a swing state that supported Hillary Clinton by a margin of just 2% in 2016.

The western state, home to Las Vegas, was one of the worst hit by the 2008 financial crisis. House prices dropped up to 60%, unemployment soared to 14%, and the state had the highest number of home foreclosures nationwide. More than a decade on, Nevada's home values have recovered, **the state came first for job growth** in the US in 2018, and unemployment now hovers at a 20-year low of 3.8%.

But to get a sense of some of the limits of the recovery, you only have to take a walk in downtown Reno.

Down North Virginia Street, there are glittery high-rise hotels and casinos, river walkways, and tourists taking selfies at the iconic Reno Arch, which proudly welcomes visitors to "the biggest little city in the world".

Yet if you take a different turn, and walk down East Fourth Street, the city looks very different. Instead of high-rises, there are smaller, weekly motels, and instead of tourists, you can see queues outside shelters and soup kitchens, and homeless people sitting, chatting, or doing push-ups near the railway tracks.

"Unemployment is low, but unfortunately unemployment is not a great indicator of how many people are hungry," says Jocelyn Lantrip, from the Food Bank of Northern Nevada, which supplies charities, including St Vincent's Food Pantry.

And often, those going hungry - or temporarily homeless - are people who already have jobs.

"We have anything from 350 to 450 new families per month," says Carlos Carrillo, program director at the St Vincent's food pantry, in between packing boxes with food.

"We used to have a lot of clients who were unemployed or on social security, but nowadays most of our clients are working families."

The food bank has even started offering dog and cat food to 1,500 families a month - a practical step after they realized that clients would often go hungry in order to feed their pets.

A majority of clients say they are forced to use the food bank because rents have soared.

"They take money out of their food budget to pay for rent, so that's where we come in, to provide a bit of the food that they're not buying anymore," Mr Carrillo says.

Elliott Parker, chair of economics at the University of Nevada, Reno, argues that "recovery is in the eye of the beholder".

The latest data from the Census Bureau suggests that median household income is still just below 2008 levels, he adds.

"We are finally at the end of a very long recovery - but wages have risen nowhere near as fast as housing and rental prices." Nevada has the nation's worst shortage of affordable housing for low-income families, **according to an advocacy group**, only 19 homes for every 100 low-income renter households.

There are various reasons for the house prices - including stalled construction from the 2008 financial crisis that has been slow to pick up.

And Reno residents complain about the "Tesla effect" - as tech workers and retirees from the more expensive neighboring state of California cross the border into Nevada, they push up rental prices for locals.

"Fifty percent of people in Nevada rent, and half of them are rent burdened - meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing," says state Senator Julia Ratti, whose district covers the Reno-Sparks area.

"This means they become very vulnerable to anything happening in their life - if you get a flat tire, or your child needs medical care, you'll be late on your rent."

It's something Corin and Shaun, 39, experienced last year, after Shaun, who works as a security guard, developed fibromyalgia and had to take some time off work.

"We became homeless because I couldn't afford to pay the rent," says Corin. "We basically ended up living in our car."

They have since moved into a studio apartment - although the rent, which is \$900 a month, takes a significant bite out of their wages - they both earn \$10 per hour.

"We're not stable yet - we're not even sure what's going to happen," Corin says with a laugh. "We just live day by day for now."

John Restrepo, an analyst at RCG Economics in Las Vegas, says it is both true that the economy overall has grown - and that many working families are still suffering.

Those with equities in the stock market and small businesses have come out as winners from the economic recovery, he says, but wage earners have lost out.

"About 60% of our households are not invested in the stock market - they depend on wages - and a large percentage of those folks, particularly lower-income workers, haven't benefited from the recovery at all," says Mr Restrepo. "The challenge is that wages have been pretty stagnant after you adjust for inflation."

He believes that many companies, "as a result of the great recession, decided to do business differently" - hiring more contractors and gig workers.

Nevada was also coming out of a particularly deep recession, which means "we've been growing for 10 years now, but it's also one of the slowest recoveries in terms of the rate of recovery".

The other issue that comes up again and again when you speak to Nevadans is the cost of healthcare.

Jim Eaglesmith spent four years caring for his mother, who had been diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and eventually lost his job in a physical therapy clinic after he had to reduce his hours to look after her.

"The expenses of rent, home, healthcare, hospice and prescription needs meant I depleted my savings... in the last three years I used up her savings and my 401K. I spent everything I had thinking she was going to have some money left over, but I ended up having to spend almost all of it," he says.

After that, he says he was effectively homeless for two months, couch surfing with different friends until he was able to move into Village on Sage Street - a dormitory developed by the Community Foundation of Western Nevada - which is designed to help working poor individuals and offers single rooms for as little as \$400 a month.

"I can't afford a lot of things, but I'm not here to make money," says Jim, who now works part time as a performance artist. "My value isn't based on my economic worth."

US healthcare costs are amongst the highest in the world - which means even middle-income families can feel vulnerable.

Adrielle Hammon, 35, works in a pre-school, making \$9 an hour. Last year, she and her husband qualified for Medicaid, a public healthcare scheme for poor Americans - which meant when her son had a medical emergency, the \$40,000 hospital bill was covered.

This year, her family's income has grown - Adrielle believes they are now "roughly middle class" - but it means they no longer qualify for Medicaid, and neither of them receives health insurance through work.

"We can afford food, gas and bills now," she says. "But you throw in things like hospital bills, and that's something worrisome... I don't go to the doctor for anything unless someone's literally dying."

And the American dream of owning their own home seems like a remote possibility, which she admits bothers her because "we always figured that by the time we were this age, we'd be able to afford to buy a house."

For many lower-income families, housing and healthcare costs can combine, to make them more vulnerable to unexpected emergencies.

Angel Mcceig-Escalanti, 44, says most of her family's income is spent on rent, and dealing with problems with their car.

"We've not been able to save any money at all - we have really been struggling," she says.

She lives with her husband, her mother, and one of her three children in a two-bedroom apartment costing \$1,270 a month - "and one person doesn't have a bedroom, - my mother sleeps on the couch."

She visits St Vincent's Food Pantry for fresh and canned fruit and vegetables, and visits several other food banks for help as well - particularly because, as a diabetic, she has to have a low-carbohydrate diet.

"We could buy food, just not the sort of food I should be eating. I'm supposed to be low carb, but that's the stuff that is the cheapest."

She also chooses the food carefully, hoping that this will help ensure her teenage son doesn't develop diabetes when he's older.

In politics, and in the media, it can be tempting to generalize - whether it is about the economic recovery, or the plight of lower-income families.

But the reality is often more nuanced - especially as the working class don't necessarily see themselves as poor.

I met Kayshoun Grajeda, 33, at the Culinary Academy of Las Vegas - a training center that has built in kitchens, a restaurant, and bedrooms for hospitality staff in training.

She's beaming with pride as she explains it's her last day on the guestroom attendant course, and as she demonstrates how to make a bed in five minutes while keeping the sheets perfectly smooth.

"If you really want something, and put your best foot forward, you can accomplish it," she adds. "There's help - you've just gotta want it. You can't put the blame on somebody else."

The single mother of three has just been offered a job with a hotel, and believes it will be a significant step up from her previous job as a hair dresser.

"I want things for my kids, so this is definitely a good start, you know? I'm starting at \$15.35, but it's a start! It's above minimum wage," she says with a grin.

It's a sense of positivity that is partly shared by Deidre Hammon, who lives with her daughter Brianna in a mobile home in a trailer park on the outskirts of Reno.

Deidre (who is also Adrielle's mother) works three jobs - as a contractor at a law firm, as an advocate at a center for children with disabilities, and as a care-giver for Brianna, 36, who lives with cerebral palsy.

"We're all very optimistic about our lives, we don't want to see ourselves as poor people who can't afford anything," she says.

But she adds that the difficulties that working families face are very real. Her car just broke down, so she's been forced to spend \$250 per week on a rental car, since she needs to drive for work and to transport Brianna around.

While she would rather work in a full-time role with benefits, "it's easier to have low-wage jobs I can quit easily, and then find another low-wage job" - because she sometimes needs time off at short notice to care for her daughter.

She also can't afford a wheelchair van - which means she has to manually help Brianna in and out of the car.

"I have to swing the wheelchair into the back of the car, break it down, put it together, and transfer Brianna into the car, two to three times a day. I have amazing upper body strength right now, but who knows how long that's going to last? I'm almost 60!"

She says she has to look after Brianna herself, because there aren't enough service providers in northern Nevada.

She says she meets other mothers caring for adult children with disabilities, and they all find the prospect of their children living without them "terrifying".

"We all feel like we can't die, ever - because who's going to take your place?"

Meanwhile, Christopher Ripke lives with epilepsy, and works full time as a dishwasher at the University of Nevada, Reno - sometimes working seven days a week, as he often offers to work overtime. He also leads People First, a non-profit that helps people with disabilities.

He makes \$9.30 an hour - sometimes making \$13.50 per hour for overtime - and also received some rental assistance and food stamp assistance, but says he still falls below the poverty level.

Despite that, he feels pleased to have medical coverage in his job - and says he "absolutely" feels optimistic about his future. "I'm setting money aside for future plans - I plan to move to Texas because the healthcare's better."

Nevada is third in the Democratic primary race - and the state bills itself as more ethnically diverse, and more working class, than either Iowa or New Hampshire.

At Wednesday's Democratic debate in Las Vegas, Bernie Sanders, Elizabeth Warren, Pete Buttigieg and Amy Klobuchar all made specific appeals to working families, or talked about the need to raise wages. [several candidates made overt appeals to the working class](#)

But voting patterns can be personal - and unpredictable - and politicians take the working-class vote for granted at their peril.

Deidre, Brianna and Adrielle all support Bernie Sanders because of his Medicare for All proposals - and do not want to see President Trump win. Brianna says bluntly: "If Trump gets re-elected I'm probably dead. He plans to cut all the programs that make my life possible."

Meanwhile, Christopher and Angel both support President Trump - Christopher because he disagrees with the Democratic candidates' stance on abortion, and Angel because "when he says something, he does it".

Christopher uses food stamps, and is not convinced by reports that Mr Trump's proposed budget would cut food stamps and the safety net. "That's one thing I don't believe - if I see it, I see it, but I've heard nothing about that."

Meanwhile, Angel believes Mr Trump's proposal to reduce the safety net is a good idea. "I've been working since I was 13, and... I only used the system when I needed it. People don't do that anymore, now they use it because there's free stuff."

And while Kayshoun's "best foot forward" attitude chimes in with how the Republicans say they help working families, she's actually unimpressed with both Mr Trump, and the Democratic candidates.

"We need a new president, and not the one we've got," she says, adding that she plans to vote independent this year "because I'm not really feeling nobody".

Amy Johnson

From: noreply@cityofsalem.net on behalf of began121209@aol.com
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 9:53 AM
To: citycouncil
Subject: Contact City Council
Attachments: ATT00001.bin

Your Name	Brent Norman Jr
Your Email	began121209@aol.com
Your Phone	503-270-1767
Street	424 NW 21st Ave, Apt 309
City	Portland
State	OR
Zip	97209
Message	Dear Salem City Council, Your proposed sit-lie ordinance is unconstitutional. I say this because I have a bad back and bad knees, and if I was in Salem and out and about, I might need ti sit for an hour or two. This means I would be subject to possible arrest, even though what I would be doing would be protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act - the ADA. Please consider the needs of those that are disabled before enacting this ordinance.

This email was generated by the dynamic web forms contact us form on 2/24/2020.

Amy Johnson

From: SARAH OWENS <hlowens2@msn.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 6:48 AM
To: Chuck Bennett; Matthew Ausec; Steve Powers; Tom Andersen; Chris Hoy; Cara Kaser; Jackie Leung; Jim Lewis; Vanessa Nordyke; Brad Nanke
Cc: CityRecorder; CanDo Board; Salem Homeless Coalition (not the "Homeless Coalition")
Subject: CANDO Resolution 20-01 in re City Camping Program

<https://youcandosalem.blogspot.com/2020/02/in-re-city-camping-program.html>

in re City Camping Program

CANDO RESOLUTION NO. 2020-1 A RESOLUTION REGARDING CITY-SPONSORED ORGANIZED TENT-CAMPING WHEREAS, at its December 9, 2019, meet...

youcandosalem.blogspot.com

Amy Johnson

From: SARAH OWENS <hlowens2@msn.com>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 3:24 PM
To: CityRecorder
Subject: Written Testimony on 2/24/20 Agenda Item 5a (File No. 20-81)

Challenging Mayor Bennett's case for enacting a sit-lie ordinance.

From: SARAH OWENS <hlowens2@msn.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 18, 2020 8:19 AM
To: Chuck Bennett <cbennett@cityofsalem.net>
Cc: Cara Kaser <CKASER@cityofsalem.net>; CanDo Board <candoboard@googlegroups.com>; Salem Homeless Coalition (not the "Homeless Coalition") <salem-homeless-coalition@googlegroups.com>; Michael Livingston <michaellivingston1@msn.com>
Subject: Fw: KYKN Interview

Mr. Mayor,

FYI, we have confirmed with other sources that your "50 beds" likely refers to UGM, only the offer was for a mat, not a bed, much less a living space (as the accommodation is only overnight and uncertain because it's overflow and first come, first served with sign ups in the late afternoon). Plus, as you know very well, the Mission takes men only.

While it might be true that the individuals outside Rite Aid and Salem Center have been contacted by local providers (UGM, SHA, MWVCAA and others) with offers of assistance, that fact doesn't justify sit-lie when, as you yourself have said "we can't meet the need for the folks down there with the right kind of place for them to go", and that you "understand that a lot of this comes from trauma, and mental health issues, and serious addiction...and I don't disagree that that's that's the problem."

For the reasons you cited, the situation outside Rite Aid and Salem Center is primarily a public health issue. You might think it makes political sense to adopt an enforcement strategy to deal with it, but such strategies always fail in the long term, and not necessarily because of lawsuits. As with the camping ban -- which is being enforced very selectively -- you must understand that police are unlikely to enforce sit-lie to the extent needed to "clean the streets" downtown.

I believe you will find, if you succeed in passing sit-lie, that it will only inflame tensions and up the risk of a lawsuit. It won't "clean the streets." It won't reduce the complaints or take the bull's eye off the City Manager, and it won't displace homelessness from its No. 1 position in the annual customer satisfaction survey. It will however, very likely be the thing you will be remembered for most. I doubt that's what you want.

From: SARAH OWENS
Sent: Saturday, February 15, 2020 2:30 PM
To: Chuck Bennett <cbennett@cityofsalem.net>
Cc: Michael Livingston
Subject: KYKN Interview

Dear Mayor Bennett,

Listened to your interview with Brent and Dave. I'm trying to understand why it is you support sit-lie. I understood your reason previously as being that Chief Moore had asked for it, and you simply wanted to give him what he needed. But you now seem to be saying something more than that. Maybe it's not a new message but different emphasis.

You told Brent and Dave that "if you don't have a sit-lie ordinance, you have no way to push people into those shelters." You also told them sit-lie was needed in order "to get people to go take advantage of those [programs]." But do you have any evidence that sit-lie ordinances "push people into shelters" or programs? I've looked, and not been able to find any, anywhere. I wondered if you had. If you haven't, will you ask a true expert in the social work (not the City Manager or Police Chief) whether your belief has any scientific basis and take their advice?

I know you know that Council's been repeatedly advised by people like Jimmy Jones and Pamela Lyons-Nelson, as well as Chief Moore, that people have many and varied personal reasons for being on the streets. You told Brent and Dave that "we can't meet the need for the folks down there [at Rite Aid, etc.] with the right kind of place for them to go", and that you "understand that a lot of this comes from trauma, and mental health issues, and serious addiction...and I don't disagree that that's that's the problem." But if you understand that the City doesn't have the right kind of place for those folks to go, and that the reason they're on the streets is trauma, mental illness and serious addiction, why would you think a sit-lie ordinance would ever "push" them into shelters? Or whatever other services you might have in mind? It makes no sense.

You also told Brent and Dave that, "We've had folks, and this is anecdotal, and I understand that, but I trust that people sharing the anecdote, they have gone down to the streets by Rite Aid and by Salem Center and offered 50 beds, and they've gotten 1, 2, 3, 5 takers. People are just down there right now, seem completely unwilling to move into available space." Was this someone from UGM? A member of the public? Who has 50 beds?

Finally, you told Brent and Dave about the assistant City Attorney being mugged "by a homeless person", and followed up by saying "There are behaviors beyond the pale, and we're seeing them down there now", heavily implying that the people outside Rite Aid, etc., are committing violent crimes. But if that's true, existing laws allow police to arrest the perpetrators, do they not. Is it fair to suggest sit-lie is needed to protect people from dangerous homeless people? Do you not realize this adds to the considerable danger street homeless live with every day? It's almost as if you don't consider the street homeless your constituents.

Sorry, one last question. Why aren't police enforcing the camping ban? It's quite obvious there are structures on the sidewalks downtown.

Sarah Owens
CANDO

Amy Johnson

From: S&S Paisley <sspaisley74@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 12:39 PM
To: citycouncil
Subject: sidewalk campers

Dear city council members,

The situation downtown with the homeless camping on the sidewalks is intolerable!

We are EXTREMELY frustrated with your lack of consideration for the rest of the people of Salem and disgusted with the view EVERYONE must see as they travel through Salem.

You are going to destroy the core of our downtown and we are so disappointed with your tolerance of this mess.

We are not without compassion, nor do we have a solution suggestion, but this cannot go on.

You are allowing them to destroy downtown Salem for the rest of us, and one can only imagine the frustration of the downtown merchants.

For many years we have enjoyed walking from West Salem across the pedestrian bridge 3-4 times per week for shopping, meeting with others over coffee, dining, and our volunteer work at the UGM, but now we cannot even get through the sidewalks on either side of Center Street.

Today, we saw several dogs in camp plus a loud and frightening argument going on. Nor could we have walked through even if we had wanted to since the sidewalk was completely blocked by their belongings.

These people seem to have an entitlement mentality which we have heard many times while working at the mission.

They feel that they do not have to be held accountable at all, and this is NOT acceptable.

As I said, we do not know the solution, but PLEASE get them off the streets of our once lovely downtown before it is permanently ruined. Let them sleep there overnight if you must (10-6), but they should not be allowed to leave their belongings there all day...right under the "no trespassing" signs!

Most respectfully,

Shara Paisley

Salem resident since 1975

Amy Johnson

From: noreply@cityofsalem.net on behalf of rspooner@smapc.com
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 12:42 PM
To: citycouncil
Subject: Contact City Council
Attachments: ATT00001.bin

Your Name	Ralph C Spooner
Your Email	rspooner@smapc.com
Your Phone	5038816777
Street	530 Center Street, Suite 712
City	Salem
State	OR
Zip	97301
Message	As a downtown business owner, I want to express my dissatisfaction with the City of Salem's failure to address the homeless situation that has resulted in lots of people sleeping on the downtown sidewalks every evening. Shelter space should be provided and the homeless people should not be allowed to sleep on the sidewalks. I

This email was generated by the dynamic web forms contact us form on 2/21/2020.

Amy Johnson

From: thecasaverdegrouphotmail.com
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:10 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; citycouncil
Subject: Agenda Item #5a - Regulating the use of sidewalks.
Attachments: Mayor and Council.docx

Hello Mayor and Council -

I hope this finds you well. The letter attached provides some information and a possible short-term solution relative to the unsheltered issue in our community. It provides shelter. This sort of solution may be necessary before a policy such as the one considered tonight takes effect. Best to you in your discussion this evening. Let me know if I can be of any assistance.

Respectfully submitted -

Kelly Thomas, LEED AP BD+C
Historic Landmark Commissioner

Mayor and Council –

Re: Agenda Item #5a - Regulating the use of sidewalks.

I wanted to provide this information to you regarding “[Sprung Structures](#)” as a possible short-term solution to the unsheltered issue in Salem. The only solution to the unsheltered issue is to provide shelter. It’s the 1st step in a long term, comprehensive solution. I not only send this possible solution, but will offer to assist the City of Salem, as I am able, after my regular hours at State Building Codes and in my current volunteer role as a Historic Landmark Commissioner. Let me know what you need.

In case you are not aware of these, Sprung Structures are constructed using prefabricated, energy efficient modular construction which can be erected and occupied in less than (4) four months, at less than half the cost of traditional warehouse shelter construction. They even have [a lease program](#) that may be suitable for the City of Salem. These structures [can be built in Oregon](#) and outperform and outlast pre-engineered metal and conventional construction buildings. They can be done with existing [infrastructure](#), because if appropriate soil conditions exist, concrete foundations are *not* required. They can be moved/returned/sold when the long term solution is found.

As you likely already know, Low Barrier Navigation Centers (LBNC) facilities are very different from traditional shelters because they meet homeless people *'where they are'* rather than making them *'earn their way'* to shelter by giving up their bad habits or their pets or their partner or their personal belongings. Essentially, LBNC’s are about human dignity and about acknowledging as a community that American citizens have a right to decent, affordable housing.

I know you are aware of the LBNC concept, but maybe not these structures. A close friend of mine has been the architect of record for (6) six Low Barrier Navigation Centers in northern CA and claims that over 70% of the homeless clients who stay and receive services at those facilities go on to find permanent housing and ultimately break the cycle of homelessness.

We need this model to be adopted in Salem, so we can find balance between the small business community, the residents of Salem and the unsheltered. I hope you will act to provide shelter by initiating an emergency search for a suitable land location for the necessary LBNC Sprung Structures. It may be a park that is used temporarily, a vacant piece of land or other location with existing infrastructure. This way, when the regulations you pass relative to sit/lie and/or urban camping take effect, the unsheltered have shelter. It’s just the 1st step in a long term, comprehensive solution.

A couple 5-minute videos provided by my architect friend that explains the use of them in San Francisco.

- <https://lnkd.in/gSEQx9j>
- <https://lnkd.in/gPdd9rv>

If I can help in anyway, please let me know.

Kelly Thomas, LEED AP BD+C
Salem, OR 97301

p.s. I also volunteer my time for a Buddhist based world-wide mental health organization that deals with addiction issues and was almost elected to their board this past January. Thus, I also understand the mental health aspect relative to the unsheltered crisis. I like to say that my three passions are Buddhism, buildings and baseball. Baseball is a story for another day. Best wishes in your decision making process.

Amy Johnson

From: lorrie walker <dakotalor@msn.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 7:20 PM
To: CityRecorder
Subject: Fwd: Study finds half of homeless have a traumatic brain injury

For Testimony / city council 2/24/2020
Please.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: lorrie walker <dakotalor@msn.com>
Date: February 22, 2563 BE at 5:47:03 PM PST
To: Chuck Bennett <cbennett@cityofsalem.net>, citycouncil <citycouncil@cityofsalem.net>, Steve Powers <SPowers@cityofsalem.net>, Gerald Moore <gmoore@cityofsalem.net>, Kristin Retherford <KRetherford@cityofsalem.net>, Jimmy Jones <Jimmy.Jones@mwvcaa.org>, Stephen Goins <sgoins@nwhumanservices.org>, "T.J. Putman Putman" <tj@salemihn.org>, dan sheets <dansheets@gmail.com>, DJ Vincent <dj@salem1f.org>, Pamella Watson <ppw30@msn.com>, Cindy Francis <cindyfrancis50@gmail.com>, Delana Beaton <delanab@aol.com>, Bob Francis <darby1736@mac.com>, Lynelle Wilcox <lynellel@comcast.net>, "sen.petercourtney@oregonlegislature.gov" <sen.petercourtney@oregonlegislature.gov>, "Rep.TinaKotek@oregonlegislature.gov" <Rep.TinaKotek@oregonlegislature.gov>, SARAH OWENS <hlowens2@msn.com>
Subject: Study finds half of homeless have a traumatic brain injury

FYI,

Please review. Please keep in mind these are many of the people you will soon be making decisions about that will affect their lives.

Many people downtown are mentally ill. Many were dropped off as they were discharged from the state hospital. I worked with many of them before I retired. State drops them off, business people want sit lie. City Council takes a vote. Makes sense?

The cycle continues.

Many people are extremely vulnerable. They need help, not hurt. A Sit lie decision could kill people. Who goes and reaches out to them other than volunteers or as one of you has referred to us, as enablers?

I urge you all to go talk with them. Meet them. Get eye contact. Ask me and I will go with you. Others will too.

Out of sight out of mind will hurt people. They will still be here in Salem. Somewhere.

Reality is, there is no safe place for them to go at this time. Sit lie isn't the answer. None of the mayors task force solutions have come to fruition. No restrooms. No storage.

Review the task force resolutions. Many people invested time in attending as observers, many serving on the task force. Here we are again.

Respectfully,
Lorrie Walker

Here is a katu.com article that you might like

<https://katu.com/news/local/study-finds-half-of-homeless-have-a-traumatic-brain-injury>

Sent from my iPhone

Amy Johnson

From: lorrie walker <dakotalor@msn.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 5:59 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; CityRecorder; Steve Powers; citycouncil; Jerry Moore; DJ Vincent; Kristin Retherford; Cindy Francis; Delana Beaton; Lynelle Wilcox; Pamela Watson; Walker, Lorrie; Bob Francis; Kenneth Houghton; sen.petercourtney@oregonlegislature.gov; Rep.TinaKotek@oregonlegislature.gov; Owens, Sarah; Stephen Goins; T.J. Putman Putman; dan sheets; moises ramos; lorrie walker
Subject: Sit Lie Testimony

All,

Four years ago this month I gave testimony to the Oregon Legislature regarding cuts in funding for adult foster homes for the mentally ill. I testified about the affects that it would have on people.

This is a news video from four years ago that warns what could happen with that cut in funding. Please watch it. We now know, it happened.

We are seeing what those cuts In housing for mentally ill adults has done.

The State of Oregon via Oregon Health Authority cut funding for those homes 40-60 percent. Many adult foster homes statewide closed. How many? Who knows. I know many in Salem closed.

These are vulnerable mentally ill people, someone's loved ones, unsheltered, would not understand what sit lie means. The don't have watches. They don't track time. They are trying to survive minute to minute, hour to hour.

The fact is there is nowhere for them to go.

Litigation will be very costly to Salem.

Moving these people around without safe places could be detrimental and deadly for them. There had to be something better.

No Sit Lie. Please.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Walker

Homeless Coalition of Salem, HomeBase Shelters of Salem, Legal Guardian & Advocate, SCAN resident

Subject: Funding cuts threaten Oregon adult foster homes

<https://www.koin.com/news/funding-cuts-threaten-oregon-adult-foster-homes/>

Sent from my iPhone

Amy Johnson

From: Pamela Watson <ppw30@msn.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 3:02 PM
To: citycouncil; Steve Powers; Chuck Bennett; Salem Police; CityRecorder
Subject: Sit-lie ordinance

City Officials and City Councilors,
At Monday's City Council meeting we will all revisit sit-lie.
I am wanting to address some very major concerns should this pass.

#1 according to the ordinance the unsheltered would be allowed to return downtown to sleep until 7 am. Considering almost if not every store and building now has an SRC No Trespassing sign up could you tell us where exactly the unsheltered will be able to sleep without being cited or moved?

#2 what provisions are you making for what I'm calling the 'donut hole', the hours in between the Parks, Day Centers, Libraries close and 9 pm?

Even if Arches and UGM extend hours this will not absorb the amount of people on the streets needing a place to sit until 9 pm.

What protections in Parks would unsheltered be allowed to use in rain, wind, etc. the Pavilions are used extensively by the public in our parks.

Keep in mind that the unsheltered are throughout Salem. We would need a 'donut hole' provision in multiple sites.

Please be prepared to answer these pertinent questions on Monday. Your answers will tell 'we the people' everything about how you view our most vulnerable population.

Fulfill the Homeless task force suggestions. Arches bathrooms do not suffice for covering the bathroom needs. They close at 3 pm.

If you are hell bent on passing sit-lie you better show some solid alternative provisions For the most vulnerable.

Respectfully submitted,
Pamella Watson

Sent from my iPad

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:41 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony - Opposing sit-lie - hours gap
Attachments: Sit Lie Hours Gap.pdf

♥♥_.,***.♥.,** ♥*.,* ♥*.,_.,***.♥.,***.♥♥_.,***.♥♥.,***.♥♥.,***.♥♥

the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.

♥♥_.,***.♥.,** ♥*.,* ♥*.,_.,***.♥.,***.♥♥_.,***.♥♥.,***.♥♥.,***.♥♥

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:57 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony - Opposing sit-lie: DRO and Oregon Law Center letters
Attachments: 11.25.19.Disability Rights Oregon Public Comment on Ordinance Regulating the Use of Sidewalks and Public Spaces.pdf; oregon law letter.pdf; Salem City Council Letter.11-19-19.pdf

These letters from Disability Rights Oregon and Oregon Law Center still apply.
If sit-lie is implemented, the city will spend more time and more money we don't have, to fight the inevitable lawsuits.

OREGON LAW CENTER

Salem Regional Office

November 19, 2019

Salem City Council
555 Liberty St SE, RM 220
Salem, Or 97301

Dear Salem City Council Members:

My name is Jorge Lara, and I am the managing attorney for the Salem office of the Oregon Law Center. As some of you know, the Oregon Law Center is a non-profit law firm with regional offices throughout the state. Our mission is to achieve access to justice for vulnerable, low income Oregonians and their communities. I have been the managing attorney here since 2006. In that time I have worked with and represented many families and individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of it.

Section 2 (e) of Ordinance Bill No. 10-19 states, in part, that persons who sit or lie down on public sidewalks during customary business hours threaten the safety and welfare of all pedestrians. Our office disagrees with that finding, and I write to you today to state that the proposed ordinance is unnecessary and perhaps unconstitutional. Additionally, section 95.850 of the ordinance criminalizes homelessness by allowing immediate arrest and monetary fines pursuant to SRC 95.550(a) and ORS 164.245.

Other Oregon cities have attempted to criminalize homelessness only to be pre-empted by state law. A federal class action lawsuit is currently ongoing in Medford Oregon arising from the city of Grant Pass attempts to remove homeless people from the downtown area. Nationwide there is continuing litigation over the criminalization of homelessness and life sustaining activities such as sitting, sleeping, camping and congregating in public spaces. Homelessness is a symptom of a broad array of social problems, and not the problem itself. Criminalizing the symptom will not cure the problem.

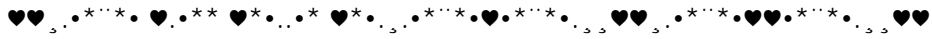
It is important to note that Salem already has numerous ordinances regulating sidewalk use that comply with existing statutes, and the federal and state constitutions. There is no consensus in Salem that this proposed ordinance is necessary to solve any problem with the enforcement of current sidewalk ordinance. There is, however, a risk that enacting an ordinance that bans people from newly created crime prevention districts would infringe both on constitutional rights, and perhaps be selectively enforced against homeless people.

None of the behaviors that the business community finds most problematic in Salem can be addressed with an ordinance that regulates sitting or lying on the sidewalks. Some of

494 State Street, Suite 410, Salem, Oregon 97301

(503) 370-7907 (local)
(503) 586-0037 (fax)

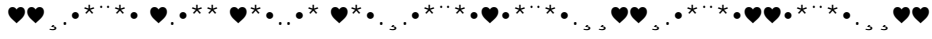
(888) 601-7907 (toll-free)
jlara@oregonlawcenter.org



the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.





Disability
Rights
Oregon

Via mail and email to cityrecorder@cityofsalem.net

November 25, 2019

City Recorder
555 Liberty Street SE, Room 205
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Regulating the Use of Sidewalks and Public Spaces

Dear City Councilors,

I am writing to you today with respect to the proposed “Ordinance Relating to Conduct on Sidewalks.” I am a managing attorney with Disability Rights Oregon and have reviewed the most current draft of the proposed ordinance. Disability Rights Oregon condemns the ordinance as detrimental to persons with disabilities, particularly unsheltered individuals with serious mental illness at risk of institutionalization.

The ordinance disproportionately impacts unsheltered homeless individuals who have a serious mental illness. Those individuals are most likely to sit, lie, or sleep on the streets. The 2019 Point in Time (PIT) Count conservatively calculates approximately one thousand homeless individuals in Marion County. PIT data also shows that 31% of the homeless are considered “chronically homeless” and disabled.¹ In 2018, statistics from across the state indicated 29% of the homeless population self-identified as having a serious mental illness,² and those individuals are far more likely to be living in unsheltered locations.³ The City of Salem does not currently have the capacity to shelter its homeless population, even with planned

¹ Oregon Housing and Community Services, “2019 Point in Time Dashboard” (2019). Available at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/oregon.housing.and.community.services#!/#!%2Fvizhome%2F2019Point-in-TimeDashboard%2FStory1> (last accessed on November 22, 2019).

² Oregon Housing and Community Resources, “Oregon Statewide Shelter Study,” p 16 (2019). Available at <https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/ISD/RA/Oregon-Statewide-Shelter-Study.pdf> (last accessed November 22, 2019).

³ Oregon Housing and Community Services, “2017 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness in Oregon,” available at <https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/ISD/RA/2017-Point-in-Time-Estimates-Homelessness-Oregon.pdf> (last accessed on October 3, 2019).

expansions in services. Because sleeping space is not available for all of the homeless, the prohibited conduct becomes “involuntary” and “inseparable” from the status of being an unsheltered homeless person.⁴ In other words, it is an “unavoidable consequence of being homeless.”⁵ As a result, the ordinance would have a disproportionate impact on a substantial population of unsheltered individuals with serious mental illness in the Salem area.

The ordinance criminalizes the unavoidable conduct that accompanies being unsheltered with a serious mental illness and would lead to increased arrests and institutionalization of the mentally ill. City officials claim that, because the ordinance only results in an “exclusion order,” it does not impose criminal sanctions. All roads lead to Rome—exclusion orders are just one more step in the inevitable process of arrest and incarceration. As large swaths of the city become unavailable due to exclusion, unsheltered individuals with mental illness would experience criminal prosecution for trespass. It is also likely that police would succumb to selective enforcement that targets the unsheltered and mentally ill. With no other sanctuary, unsheltered individuals with disabilities would have no choice but to violate the exclusion order and face jail time.

As a consequence of the ordinance, the criminalization of homeless individuals with serious mental illness also violates constitutional protections against cruel and unusual punishment. This year, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals held that “so long as there is a greater number of homeless individuals in [a jurisdiction] than the number of available beds [in shelters],’ the jurisdiction cannot prosecute homeless individuals for ‘involuntarily sitting, lying, and sleeping in public.’”⁶ Criminalizing such behavior is inconsistent with the Eighth Amendment when “no sleeping space is practically available in any shelter.”⁷ With only 460 beds available in Marion County⁸ and a population of nearly a thousand homeless individuals,⁹ the City of Salem is a jurisdiction that falls strictly within the 9th

⁴ See *Martin v. City of Boise*, 920 F3d 584, 617 (9th Cir 2019) (quoting *Jones v. City of Los Angeles*, 444 F3d 1118, 1136 (9th Cir 2006)).

⁵ See *id.* at 617-18 (holding that it is unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment as “cruel and unusual punishment” for the state to criminalize conduct that is an “unavoidable consequence of being homeless—namely sitting, lying, or sleeping on the streets”)

⁶ *Id.* at 617 (quoting *Jones v. City of Los Angeles*, 444 F3d 1118, 1136 (9th Cir 2006)).

⁷ *Id.* at 618.

⁸ “Oregon Statewide Shelter Study” at Appendix E, p 52 (2019).

⁹ *Supra* note 1.

Circuit’s prohibition against criminal prosecution for sitting and lying in public. Make no mistake—the proposed city ordinance would inevitably lead to the attempted prosecution of unsheltered individuals for criminal trespass.

Any fines associated with violations of the ordinance or issued as a result of prosecution for trespass would have a negative impact on homeless individuals suffering from serious mental illness. The November 18 work session made it apparent that the city is contemplating fines of up to \$250 for repeat violations under the ordinance.¹⁰ Homeless individuals with serious mental illness lack the resources or capacity to pay those fines. Nonpayment would lead to additional fees, debts, and collections imposed upon those who cannot afford to pay, and may also lead to contempt of court proceedings and jail time.¹¹ The ordinances impact on the credit and criminal history of homeless individuals creates additional barriers to their transition off the streets.

The ordinance unfairly stigmatizes homeless individuals with mental illness. It states that “persons who sit or lie down on public sidewalks * * * threaten the safety and welfare of all pedestrians.” It asserts, with no basis in fact, that their acts of sitting or lying on sidewalks have the greatest impact on pedestrians “who are elderly, young children, or who have physical and mental disabilities.” In fact, individuals with physical or mental disabilities are more likely than other individuals to sit or lie on the sidewalks. The ordinance’s greatest impact on them is negative, not positive. Depicting the unavoidable conduct of some persons with disabilities as a threat to the safety and welfare of the elderly and children ultimately leads to negative attitudes and public disapprobation toward persons with disabilities.

The effects of the ordinance threaten the health and safety of unsheltered individuals with serious mental illness. The broad definition of a “campsite”—an assemblage of any materials that form an upper covering or enclosure on one side—captures even the most basic attempt at protection from the elements. As a result, unsheltered individuals have no way to stay dry and little protection against potentially lethal winter cold.

¹⁰ Additional fees would be imposed at the time of filing an appeal of an exclusion order or denial of a variance. See Proposed SRC 95.860(c) (2019).

¹¹ See ORS 161.685 (stating that potential consequences of nonpayment of fines, restitution or costs include debt collection, contempt of court, and issuance of a warrant of arrest).

Denying access to such minimal shelter places individuals' health and safety at risk. It is also likely to lead to an increase in emergency room visits and other negative impacts on our healthcare system. More importantly, it calls into question the city's commitment to basic human rights, as the survival of some of its most vulnerable citizens would be jeopardized.

The exclusion orders resulting from the ordinance would be so extensive that they would deny homeless individuals with serious mental illness access to essential mental health and social services. Some examples of essential services found within the exclusion zones include the Homeless Outreach & Advocacy Project's (HOAP) Day Center¹² and the Health, Outreach, Shelter, Transitions program.¹³ Because the exclusion orders would deny access to the east side entry points of the Center St., Marion St., and Union St. bridges, homeless individuals would also be unable to access most services on the west side of the river, including the Northwest Human Services' homeless program clinic.¹⁴ Absent a variance, homeless individuals would have to decide whether to access essential services and to risk criminal prosecution for trespass.

The variance process is impractical, especially as it pertains to homeless individuals with serious mental illness. First, since the Chief of Police, or a designee, must review each and every application for a variance, heavy administrative burdens and costs would result and detract from other more important law enforcement priorities. Second, because homeless individuals with serious mental illness likely cannot navigate the complicated written variance request guidelines, innumerable unnecessary arrests for violations of an exclusion order would result. Third, the "clear and convincing evidence" standard of proof for variances is an unreasonable evidentiary burden to place on homeless individuals with serious mental illness, because they are more likely to struggle in explaining where they are going, why they are going there, and how it is the "shortest direct route."¹⁵ Fourth, the variance process puts homeless individuals at high risk of discrimination and institutionalization. The ordinance allows a police officer to request variance documentation for any

¹² <http://www.northwesthumanservices.org/HOAP.html>

¹³ <http://www.northwesthumanservices.org/HOST.html>

¹⁴ <http://www.northwesthumanservices.org/West-Salem---Total-Health-Community-Clinics.html>

¹⁵ See Proposed SRC 95.840(a)-(c).

reason, which may lead to disproportionate police interaction with, and targeting of, homeless individuals based on their appearance or, especially in individuals with mental illness, their mannerisms. It may also lead to pretextual stops and fishing expeditions for other violations or outstanding warrants that would overwhelm jail rosters. Finally, even if a variance has been granted, violations would still occur simply because the ordinance requires individuals with no shelter and nowhere to keep their belongings to carry the variance documentation with them within the exclusion zones. All of the above expectations make the variance process an unreasonable burden not only for homeless individuals suffering mental illness, but also for law enforcement.

Disability Rights Oregon strongly objects to the proposed ordinance because of the negative impact it would have on homeless individuals with serious mental illness. The City of Salem should no longer pursue the proposed ordinance, because it disproportionately impacts unsheltered mentally ill individuals, criminalizes the mentally ill, creates barriers to successful transition off the streets, feeds the stigma of mental illness, threatens the health, safety, and survival of vulnerable persons with disabilities, and poses an undue administrative and financial burden.

If you would like to discuss these comments further, please contact me at (503) 243-2081, extension 219, or via email at mserres@droregon.org. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matthew Serres". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Matthew Serres
Managing Attorney

OREGON LAW CENTER

Salem Regional Office

November 19, 2019

Salem City Council
555 Liberty St SE, RM 220
Salem, Or 97301

Dear Salem City Council Members:

My name is Jorge Lara, and I am the managing attorney for the Salem office of the Oregon Law Center. As some of you know, the Oregon Law Center is a non-profit law firm with regional offices throughout the state. Our mission is to achieve access to justice for vulnerable, low income Oregonians and their communities. I have been the managing attorney here since 2006. In that time I have worked with and represented many families and individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of it.

Section 2 (e) of Ordinance Bill No. 10-19 states, in part, that persons who sit or lie down on public sidewalks during customary business hours threaten the safety and welfare of all pedestrians. Our office disagrees with that finding, and I write to you today to state that the proposed ordinance is unnecessary and perhaps unconstitutional. Additionally, section 95.850 of the ordinance criminalizes homelessness by allowing immediate arrest and monetary fines pursuant to SRC 95.550(a) and ORS 164.245.

Other Oregon cities have attempted to criminalize homelessness only to be pre-empted by state law. A federal class action lawsuit is currently ongoing in Medford Oregon arising from the city of Grant Pass attempts to remove homeless people from the downtown area. Nationwide there is continuing litigation over the criminalization of homelessness and life sustaining activities such as sitting, sleeping, camping and congregating in public spaces. Homelessness is a symptom of a broad array of social problems, and not the problem itself. Criminalizing the symptom will not cure the problem.

It is important to note that Salem already has numerous ordinances regulating sidewalk use that comply with existing statutes, and the federal and state constitutions. There is no consensus in Salem that this proposed ordinance is necessary to solve any problem with the enforcement of current sidewalk ordinance. There is, however, a risk that enacting an ordinance that bans people from newly created crime prevention districts would infringe both on constitutional rights, and perhaps be selectively enforced against homeless people.

None of the behaviors that the business community finds most problematic in Salem can be addressed with an ordinance that regulates sitting or lying on the sidewalks. Some of

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(503) 370-7907 (local)
(503) 586-0037 (fax)

(888) 601-7907 (toll-free)
jlara@oregonlawcenter.org

these behaviors can be addressed by existing laws against harassment, intimidation or disorderly conduct. However, some of the problematic behaviors cannot be addressed by laws or ordinances at all. One cannot make it illegal for people to experience a mental health crisis, or for certain groups of people to congregate together in public, and one cannot make it illegal for people to act rudely or annoyingly.

Using police to move people from the sidewalks and out of specified business district zones is not an effective way to solve homelessness or to alleviate social problems associated with homelessness. It results in increasing penalties, fines, and potential imprisonment that make it harder for people to get jobs and housing. It also increases the likelihood of conflict between police and people experiencing mental health crisis. A far more effective way to address homelessness would be to increase public resources for housing and mental health treatment.

Two years ago this same proposed sit/lie ordinance failed because Salem residents thought it was the wrong approach and punitive. In December of 2017, Mayor Bennett established the Downtown Homeless Solutions Task Force to examine issues related to homelessness affecting Salem and to recommend implementable solutions.

On August 1, 2018, the Task Force made recommendations to the Mayor that included public toilet facilities available 24/7; a hygiene center with showers and laundry facility; a simplified point of contact system that individuals may call for support with issues related to homelessness. The consensus of the Task Force was that Salem needs to do more to address the broader issues of homelessness, and that more shelter and housing capacity is needed. The Oregon Law Center concurs with the well-founded recommendations of the Downtown Homeless Solutions Task Force, and objects to the implementation of Ordinance Bill No. 10-19 as presently written.

Respectfully Submitted,

OREGON LAW CENTER

/s/ Jorge Lara

Jorge Lara
Managing Attorney

JL:ad

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Respectfully Submitted,

OREGON LAW CENTER

/s/ Jorge Lara

Jorge Lara
Managing Attorney

JL:ad

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:04 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Supports available for businesses
Attachments: Support for business and Be Bold examples.docx

The same supports are available to businesses now as when we did outreach via this letter, last year. Be Bold Ministries had many more calls as a result of that outreach, with more situations solved in collaborative ways.

My name is Lynelle, and I'm writing to convey continued interest and investment in connecting with businesses to hear their concerns and experiences, and to see what existing or new strategies might be useful to address their needs in ways that also treat unsheltered neighbors as fellow human beings.

Background - I have been volunteering at the winter warming centers for the last three years. As a result of that work and other volunteering, I've heard some people's stories, and I learned that I had some misperceptions about homelessness and people who are unsheltered. The work and stories have captured my heart, and led me to accidentally become an advocate for people who are homeless.

I've been a social worker for the last ten years. Before that I did disability advocacy administrative work, and before that, I worked for many small businesses and startup companies. It is a significant challenge to balance the burdens and joys of and diverse tasks of running a business - finding an affordable location, negotiating lease terms, developing relationships with bankers and vendors and coordinating loans and credit lines as needed, painting, decorating, setting up shop, ordering inventory, creating or choosing and then learning an inventory control and point of sale system, figuring out pricing to attract customers and in ways that also enable enough profit to sustain yourself, your shop, and possibly some employees, merchandising the store for visual and buying appeal, while also being the shipping clerk, receiving clerk, inventory control person, accounts payable, accounts receivable, and the janitor, toilet-cleaner, and plumber/plunger expert as needed.

Small businesses have a special place in my heart - there's something about starting with a dream and making it come true. Those times have been some of my favorite jobs in spite of the high risk, huge time investment, and diverse workload. I understand and empathize with business concerns.

Common ground - As the proposed sit-lie/Sidewalk Behavior ordinance has been considered and discussed, I see significant common ground - every advocate I know understands that sidewalks need to have clear and safe passage for all people. There is support of laws to insure clear passage if there are gaps in the existing rules. It is also important to have a boundary of appropriate behavior, yet there are existing laws to address behaviors.

Revised ordinance - As you know, advocates have many concerns about the proposed ban on sitting and lying. With the sit-lie ban omitted from the proposed ordinance, the camping ban and property ban remain.

Business needs and resources - Business needs matter, and I am committed to continuing outreach to businesses, to hear what situations they are encountering, to share information and resources, and to identify what other supports might be useful to them. At this point, there are more resources available to support businesses now than there has been in the past, with more resources and supports coming soon.

Current and upcoming supports for businesses:

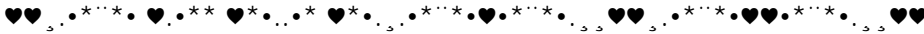
- **CANDO Good Neighbor Guide** (attached) - shares information and resources, including contact numbers for Be Bold Ministries. Josh Lair and Matt Maceira of Be Bold Ministries have been unsheltered, and they have struggled with addiction, so they come from a position of being a peer, with the credibility and respect that comes from that shared life experience. Advocates visited 72 downtown Salem businesses and spoke with the store owner or manager at 29 stores. Businesses conveyed positive responses and gratitude about the guide, and some asked for extra copies for employees. Advocates will continue to connect with businesses to share other information and resources, and to identify what other supports might be useful to them.
- **Arches Outreach Coordinator** - position is open now; job description conveys that the person will focus on downtown, providing another support for businesses.
- **Be Bold and Arches offer morning “Room Service”** teams, serving coffee to unsheltered individuals sleeping downtown, helping people to wake up and get up if they are not already awake, and sharing resources as needed. Room Service teams are seeing fewer people sleeping in doorways - most are already up when they get there, and litter and debris are an exception, not the rule.
- **Trainings**
 - Be Bold Ministry offers trainings
 - United Way and other trainings are offered at various times
- **Cahoots** pilot project is in the planning stages; it will provide support for individuals who need some mental health assistance and resources.

Examples of Be Bold supports: Josh Lair and Matt Maceira of Be Bold have been unsheltered, and they have struggled with addiction, so they come from a position of being a peer, with the credibility and respect that comes from that shared life experience. Be Bold Ministries provides supports that focus on building collaborative relationships with businesses and unsheltered individuals. Examples of their work and accomplishments are listed below.

- **Resource and supply sharing:** Shares resources, connects people to support services, and/or offers supplies, food, or drinks to individuals who just need some items to meet basic needs.
- **Encouraging people to move on:** Upon request, Be Bold Ministries encourages people to move elsewhere; they can buy someone a coffee or small meal as part of the encouragement.
- **De-escalating:** De-escalates situations that are beyond what the business can handle on their own, yet isn't at a level of needing to call the police.
- **Compensation and boundaries:** In a situation where an unsheltered individual ordered and ate a meal but had no money to pay for the meal, Be Bold Ministries shared that they can pay the owner for the meal, and work with the unsheltered individual to emphasize that their actions are stealing, and the owner is being nice to not report the behavior to the police, THIS TIME, yet they cannot repeat this behavior, and Be Bold would share about free meals that are available to the individual.

- **Educating unsheltered individuals and boundaries:** Connects with unsheltered individuals to encourage appropriate behavior and calls police when behavior warrants police involvement.
- **Implementing boundaries:** Upon business owners' request, encourages unsheltered customers to use sidewalk café chairs and tables for a reasonable timeframe, so that the chairs and tables are also available to other customers.
- **Educating businesses:** Educates businesses and other community members as needed. Education goes far in enabling sheltered people to understand behaviors, change some beliefs, develop rapport and connections as possible, and reduce fear.
- **Identifying options:** Educates and shares when police, 911, or a crisis response team are appropriate; makes those calls as needed.
- **Changing disruptive behaviors:** Works with unsheltered individuals who are causing regular messes or disruptions. Salem Tire, Venti's, US Bank, and Great Harvest have each had unsheltered individuals relieving themselves, or yelling or causing other disruptions. Be Bold developed relationships with the individuals, shared supplies and resources as needed, connected them to services over time, resulting in the individuals no longer causing those issues.
- **Encouraging mental health and sobriety:** Since Be Bold Ministries staff have been unsheltered and struggled with addiction themselves, they come from the position and credibility of being peers. Educating about the distinction that people are not the problem; behaviors can be a problem. Encouraging people, as peers, to consider sobriety, and connecting people with rehab and/or mental health services as paths to growing stability and moving forward.

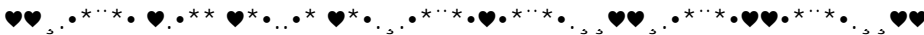
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the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.



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Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:10 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Downtown outreach summary

City Council and City Officials:

I'm writing about sit-lie, yet again. As you know, sit-lie is a contentious topic, and I suspect that sit-lie supporters and sit-lie opponents will be making many of their usual points.

Sit-lie opposition points remain the same as when we had these conversations in November:

- Daytime ban hours have nothing to do with nighttime shelter beds.
- Day center combined capacities come nowhere close to meeting the capacity of a city-wide sit-lie ban.
- Even if day centers COULD accommodate the people who are unsheltered, Arches closes at 3pm, HOAP closes at 2pm, both are closed on weekends; UGM is men only. There is a big gap of time where sit-lie would apply and no day centers are open. There is nowhere for people to go.
- Library capacity is LESS now that the Salem Library is closed.
- Sweeps have resulted in people having fewer and fewer places they can be in daytime and nighttime.
- The camping ban results in nowhere permissible for people to camp, AND it resulted in no shelter with a roof and one side being permitted. It is inhumane and dangerous to leave people with no options for sheltering themselves from the elements. (So of course people will seek awnings for some minimal shelter from the elements; we've left no other legal options.)
- Simonka, Salvation Army, Women at Well Grace House, Family Promise, UGM, and other resident programs are almost always full. It takes a lot of waiting and checking often to be in the right place at the right time to get into a residential shelter.
- Few shelters have emergency mats.
- Sit-lie will not be effective - it will scatter people and make them more traumatized, less able to connect to services, and it will result in expensive lawsuits.

I'm trying to find and share some information that we haven't heard before, so I've been talking to citizens who are using downtown awnings as shelter. I'm guessing I've spoken with almost half of the unsheltered citizens living downtown.

Things I've learned:

Almost no one is service resistant. Almost every single person is connected to services, and is looking for more resources. We seem to have a myth that once people are connected to services, they are magically not homeless anymore. The reality is that people can be very connected to services and still might be homeless for a long time. That might change with the many projects that are in the works - people might be connected to services AND sheltered sooner rather than later, yet that has not been the usual reality so far.

As I'm speaking to people, I'm asking about where downtown citizens might go if sit-lie passes. Most people I spoke with were aware of sit-lie from the last time it came up. I'm also asking about where they've been, how they came to be here, and whether they'd go elsewhere. Almost every person I spoke with is already connected with services; most are on housing wait lists.

Almost every person I spoke with would go to a warming shelter if it was low barrier, open, and closeby, and if it seemed like

there'd be enough space for them not to be turned away when they got there. In other words, packing up to go to Pringle Hall if it happened, or to Friends Church, or Church at the Park is too much risk - to pack everything and go far to possibly be turned away because the shelter is at capacity puts them in a position of being stranded, when it's darker, colder, and harder to get back or harder to find shelter elsewhere, when they are already set up here. They'd risk moving for a sure-ish thing; not so much for a "maybe" thing.

Almost everyone said that they'd go to a shelter if pets, partners, and property could go with them. Many of them are wishing First Pres would open.

Men are not using UGM mats because:

• **They didn't know that UGM offers mats**

- They can't leave their lady
- They can't leave their pet
- They can't bring their property or risk having it stolen
- They are trying for sobriety and UGM has guests who are struggling with drugs or alcohol
- They stayed on the mats in the past and rats scampered over them sometimes
- Some men have ladies who have been sexually abused horrifically, and they will not go to a place that has multiple sex offenders there, on principle.

Talking to staff at UGM, the curfew for getting a mat is 8pm. If you're on the streets, cold after 8pm, they don't let you in. That was news to me, since I'm used to warming centers where we let people in at any time of the night, as long as we have room. 8pm curfew or not, **it seems like UGM might not have the word out widely that they offer 48 mats at night.** When our Mayor says that people are not using 50 beds that are available, there are critical unspoken details - people can't use a resource if they don't know it exists.

Most people said that they would camp elsewhere if they could have a tent for shelter, and if it was still closeby to the services and supports that they do use. **Please repeal the camping ban except for downtown, so that people have a place to camp as long as behavior is appropriate and the camp is tidy.**

A couple of people have housing vouchers and are looking for a place; at least one person has a voucher but has no capacity to find a place, so more help is needed.

A few things surprised me:

- Some people are looking for work. Some people are pursuing sobriety and attending meetings. These people are warriors - doing those things even after sleeping on the ground, and living in the weather each day. There are more connections to services and more moving forward steps than I realized. **If there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals.**
- I heard about people honking horns and revving engines to hassle unsheltered citizens. Actually witnessing that and hearing that was incredibly hard. So MANY revved engines and insults yelled. It was sometimes hard to have a conversation because the revved engines were so loud and so frequent.
- I witnessed police telling people that they need to move their bicycles. Apparently it's illegal to have bikes on the sidewalk - they must be on bike racks only. Even when some unsheltered citizens shared that their bikes are likely to be stolen, even if they are locked up on the bike racks across the street, the officers insisted that's what they must do. When the guy asked the police WHY they can't have bikes on the sidewalk, close to them, the police said *"Because it's junk. ALL of this is junk."*
- I witnessed one sheltered biker whoosh up and take a picture of a homeless guy. The unsheltered guy got up and told him this isn't a circus show, and you ASK before taking a picture. The biker guy said sidewalks are public property so he can take a picture of anything on them, and he pointed to me as his witness. (I told him I am his witness, that he took photos without permission and that's not ok.)

- Many people have kept their sites very clean, and many told me that they also try to clean up others' trash. Yet individuals who struggle with mental health will dump trash cans and trash, and they can't keep up with cleaning all that. I think advocates can help with keeping up on trash pick up.
- People along Nordstrom and across the street from Nordstrom shared that the sidewalk is sprayed each morning around 6. So by 6 am they need to move their things from under the awnings towards the street, and then they can move their things back onto the wet sidewalk under the awnings. Tarps are needed underneath your things in order to keep anything dry.
- Some unsheltered citizens are experiencing officers shining lights in their eyes as they sleep, and taking any "structures" down. AS THEY SLEEP. This seems unnecessary and cruel. Others are not being hassled at all. I don't understand. Sit-lie relies heavily on officers' compassion. Some officers' professionalism and compassion has become questionable to me as a result of these conversations.
- Multiple men shared that they have woken up because men were peeing on them. I have heard that before, yet it sunk in more for me to hear it again, while I was also experiencing the revved engines, and shouted insults. When I asked one man how often this happens, this large macho looking guy told me he can't talk about that because it makes him cry. I knew that many people treat unsheltered citizens as invisible or vermin. For this, being treated as invisible would be better than being treated as vermin - sought out specifically to pee on. So many people convey how scary and dangerous unsheltered citizens are. Police statistics show that there is very low risk of a person to person crime happening to a stranger. The danger is real, yet it's more often that cruelty happens TO unsheltered citizens than BY unsheltered citizens.
- One girl has a pet bunny. I love bunnies. A bunny cannot thrive in a tiny cage. My heart breaks in so many directions.

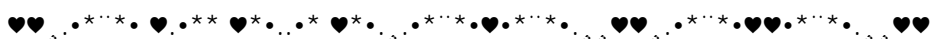
I've attached a chart summarizing my conversations, to show that reality counters the false premises that people are turning down mats, are service resistant, would not go to shelters, just want to do their own thing. Conversations are proving otherwise.

It seems like Councilor Kaser's words that we don't need to do anything so fast are true - multiple investments will already come to fruition by May, so more people will have other options available to them by then. The City and various partners have invested in multiple medium and long term bandaids and solutions. Many of those investments are paying off now and will pay more dividends in about three months, and the situation will be much different by then. We will undo much of the progress that has been made if we destroy trust and lives further. Sit-lie will scatter people, making it HARDER for them to connect to services, furthering trauma, and forcing them deeper into survival mode, less able to do the very moving forwards steps we all wish for. Even if sit-lie wasn't cruel, it will be ineffective and expensive in so many directions, including the lawsuits that will inevitably result if you implement sit-lie.

Yet it doesn't need to come to that - we have a **shared goal** of wanting businesses and downtown to flourish. Gardening and investing are long term projects. The sky isn't falling. The seeds the City and partners have planted are about to bloom soon. Again, if there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals. We can accomplish our shared goal in a way that kicks the can, hearts, and lives further down the road, shifting yet not solving the problem, causing MORE harm.

Or we can accomplish that relationally, in a slightly longer timeframe, as the City's very own LEAD program demonstrates. The relational approach will be more real, tangible, lasting and humane. Your very own LEAD program proves that.

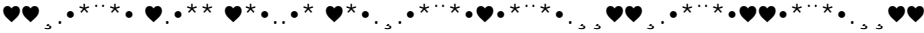
Thank you for your time, service, and consideration.
Lynelle Wilcox



the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.



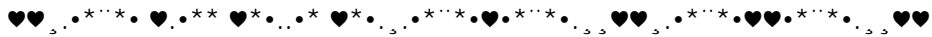
Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:15 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Summary of business outreach last year
Attachments: Business visits to share GNP brochure-1 Sheet1.pdf

Advocates had reached out to businesses last year to share about Be Bold Ministries and other supports for them to use as needed, and we also asked businesses about their experiences with unsheltered citizens. This chart summarizes some of the outreach we did last year, and the business responses.

This year, I only had time to speak to two other businesses, more casually:
A See's Candy staff person shared that she doesn't know of sit-lie or the politics, yet unsheltered individuals do come into their store often, and See's staff gives them free candy, just as they do other customers. They sometimes experience some customers complaining about homeless people, yet See's staff just says that they are people and they get free candy just as everyone else does. I thought that was a beautiful answer.

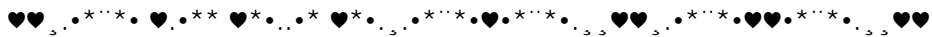
I also took a chance that I might be able to speak to a manager at Rite-Aid when I was in the area, in a hurry one day last week. I was lucky that a manager was there and was available to talk to me. He shared that it's hard to have people camping around the store - it's really not ok. So he would like a way for people to not be there, BUT there has to be a place for people to go.



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Business visit summary

Attached is a spreadsheet of visits to businesses so far. Additions will be made as we visit more businesses. This outreach is done from a resource sharing and data gathering perspective, with no attempts to influence anyone's views - we want to reflect accurate perceptions and responses without our own biases coloring people's input. Overall, businesses are conveying huge gratitude for the Good Neighbor brochure and the phone numbers to call, and only one business so far seems to support sit-lie. Other businesses conveyed that even though situations come up, people generally leave when asked, and several businesses know the people who generally hang out by their stores, and they have established rapport, relationships, and respect, so requests are mostly honored. A couple of businesses (not yet added to the spreadsheet) shared that they consider the individuals by their store to be extra eyes and ears - those individuals help keep litter cleaned up, and discourage inappropriate behaviors, so the businesses feel like they are extra security for them. Some businesses conveyed that there are problems, yet sit-lie would not resolve the issues they experience. One business owner is experiencing issues, yet laughed about sit lie as a resolution - he would be willing to pay more in taxes so that we can provide the shelter, food, and safe space that individuals desperately need.

Business type	Homeless Problems?	How do they handle homeless situations?	Did they know of sit-lie?	What do they think of sit-lie?
transit center	occasionally	They have security to handle situations so things are pretty good. Grateful for the GNP brochure though.	didn't ask	n/a
dell/market	too busy to ask	too busy to ask, yet he said "Thank you so much! Thi will be SO helpful!" about the GNP brochures.	too busy to ask	n/a
retail store	No issues in a long time. In the past, they had people camping in front of their store and that was fine, since the campers were tidy and left before the store opened. It became a problem when campers' friends joined them and they were messy, yet neighbor stores helped them to get the campers to leave. Since then, problems are very rare. The building has hired a maintenance/ security guy, and he is a gentle giant who helps as needed when homeless situations come up. Last Christmas time, one homeless man was upset and threw a sandwich board sign at the owner, then came into the store and threatened the owner, the volunteer staff person, and a customer. It was a little scary, yet a rare situation. She called the police non emergency number and they didn't offer help. She called 911 but police would come only if she was willing to press charges and she was not willing to do that - it was almost Christmas and she knew the person was having a hard time and didn't want an arrest to add to that. He did leave, and started staying in a cove across the street, and things were fine. He did come back to her store around New Year's, and apologized for his actions. She doesn't think that customers are too scared to come shop there. She feels that the things they sell are from people who are living in extreme poverty, and might be homeless themselves, and her heart is with them.	Local stores helped each other out as needed, and now the building has a maintenance/security person to help, yet situations are rare. VERY grateful for the GNP brochure and resources yet so far any situations have been resolved with help from the maintenance/ security person as needed.	yes.	Owner does not support sit-lie. She was very upset when the city opted to use north campus hospital grounds to build housing. She thought the existing building would have been very good to use as transitional housing for people who are homeless or for people who are released from the hospital and don't have a place to live. The old building would seem perfect for that. Owner lives across the street from that building and would be fine with living across from transitional housing. (NIMBY is not an issue for her.) If sit-lie is to happen at all, it should only happen if there are places for people to go. Besides transitional housing, she wishes we'd have places where people can tent camp and car camp.
restaurant	Not much. Sometimes people come in and eat; sometimes people behave inappropriately, but they leave when asked.	Ask people to leave as needed. Grateful for the GNP brochure.	too busy to ask	n/a
retail store	too busy to ask	n/a; conveyed gratitude for GNP brochure.	n/a	n/a
retail store	Occasional situations. Some people on drugs; some in alternate reality. One person recently shoplifted and went berserk when asked to leave, but the person did leave.	Ask people to leave as needed. Conveyed "Thank you! This will be SO helpful!" about the GNP brochure.	yes	Sit-lie can't solve anything. Staff person doesn't know owner's view.

Business type	Homeless Problems?	How do they handle homeless situations?	Did they know of sit-lie?	What do they think of sit-lie?
restaurant	No problems lately. In the past, their door was broken.	customers arrived; but conveyed "Thank you! this will be SO helpful!" about the GNP brochure.	n/a	n/a
retail store	Not really. Some people come in and talk sometimes; sometimes in alternate reality.	Ask people to leave as needed, and they do leave. Yet the staff person works alone, so it can feel vulnerable sometimes. Very happy to have the GNP brochure!	too busy to ask	n/a
retail store	too busy to ask		n/a	n/a
retail store	Has been here 10 years. He asked one person to leave because he was making a mess, and he 86'd that person from coming back. Yet overall, he has no problems.	Some issues come up sometimes, but it's rare, and people leave when asked. He's grateful we're sharing resources, yet he rarely has problems - he just talks to people and they listen.	yes	Some people need more supports than we have. Criminals get into mental health facilities yet people who are not doing a crime but need mental help can't get into facilities. He has seen local homeless men deteriorating during the years he's been at this store. It seems like men are at an extra disadvantage to get the help they need. Sit-lie won't solve things. People need places to go, and parks are not the answer - you want to be able to take kids to parks. Why don't we clean up the hospital for people to live there? We need other options too.
restaurant	No problems.	Sometimes people come in; if behavior isn't appropriate, they leave when asked. Conveyed "Thank you so much!" about the GNP brochure.	too busy to ask	n/a
retail store	Occasional situations; fewer now than in the past. There was an incident today, but the person left when asked. They don't mind telling people to move on. One person stops in sometimes and often smells strongly of urine. We need more help for people.	People usually leave when asked. If they need help, the building's security person is more responsive than police. Conveyed "Thank you! " about the GNP brochure.	yes	We need more help for people.
restaurant	Occasional problems; sometimes people are drunk; more people are doing drugs outside. Some people get loud and rowdy sometimes and hang out on outside café seating.	He knows many local homeless people by name. He talks to them and asks them to settle down or leave as needed, and they listen. No police help has been needed. Conveyed gratitude for the GNP brochure.	yes	Not sure how he feels. It's a small family business and we need to work together. The local businesses help each other as needed. He understands why some people want sit-lie, yet we need more help for people. He knows some customers might feel scared to come when there are homeless people outside, yet he doesn't feel he loses customers, because he knows the local homeless people, and he asks them to settle down or leave as needed, and they listen. They know him, and they respect him and they listen to him.
retail store	No problems. Someone shoplifted a hat yesterday and it looks like it might have been a homeless person, yet overall, no problems. They often have homeless people sitting on their street corner, and that doesn't seem to deter customers. Customers often try to use the store door that is right on the corner, instead of using the Opera House main entrance doors on Liberty, so it seems people are willing to walk by the homeless people and visit stores anyway.	If behavior isn't appropriate, they ask people to leave, yet that rarely comes up. Conveyed gratitude for the GNP brochure.	too busy to ask	n/a

Business type	Homeless Problems?	How do they handle homeless situations?	Did they know of sit-lie?	What do they think of sit-lie?
restaurant	too busy to ask	n/a	n/a	n/a
retail store	Occasional situations. Some people in alternate reality. People regularly try to use their restroom to take a sink-bath, yet they leave when asked. About twice a week, someone comes into the store in their birthday suit, or stripping to become naked while in the store. Asked how this affects customers, and the manager shared that customers see there is an issue, and they see that the store is handling it. No big deal.	People leave when asked. Needed to call police a few times, but that is rare. Conveyed "Thank you!" for GNP brochure and will share it with General Manager as well.	too busy to ask	n/a
restaurant	Occasional problems. People are often loud outside and sometimes inappropriate or yelling inside.	Sometimes people leave when asked. Other times he needs to call police. Police don't do much - people still come back at other times. Conveyed "Thank you" fro GNP brochure.	yes	Doesn't want us to become like Oakland.

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:39 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: False premises and what legacy do you want to leave?
Attachments: CAPACITY GAP.pdf; Sit Lie Hours Gap.pdf

Many people believe that people who support sit-lie lack compassion. I'm going to give the benefit of the doubt and not go with that premise.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe that there ARE places for people to go. Facts show otherwise - There is **not** space for people to go during the daytime ban hours.

And researching UGM, Simonka, and Salvation Army shelters last year and this year show that there is very rarely residential shelter space openings. See attached hours and capacity gap info.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe there are shelter beds that people are not accepting. Math is a real and tangible thing.

Simonka: 110 beds

UGM 150 beds

Salvation Army: 65 beds (They have about 85 beds, but only the fiscal and staffing capacity for about 65 beds.)

TOTAL beds for those shelters is 365 beds. Not even close to the number of beds needed to shelter our unsheltered citizens.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe that shelter beds somehow relate to sit-lie ban hours. **The two do NOT connect.** Salvation Army and Simonka House require residents to leave for most of the daytime, when sit-lie ban hours would be in effect if sit-lie passes.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe that there are 50 beds that are not being used, so people must be service resistant. I'm guessing that the 50 beds are UGM's 48 mats? **Those mats are for men only, and few men know of those mats,** and many people cannot use them because they cannot leave partners, pets, or property. Other significant factors also prevent some men from using those emergency mats.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe that people who are connected to services are magically not homeless anymore. Reality and facts reflect that people can be VERY connected to services, and still may be homeless for years.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe want evidence-based data for making informed decisions. **Housing First IS the evidence based solution,** and you are investing in that. Thank you. We need more.

Sit-lie supporters might just believe that people are service resistant and unwilling to accept help. Brain SCIENCE proves that many people who have experienced trauma are UNABLE to take the forward steps we wish for until time and healing have rewired the brain. Expecting otherwise is naive and grossly inaccurate. "Unable" and "unwilling" look the same from the outside, yet brain science proves otherwise. And conversations with about half of the people camping downtown reflects that almost every person IS connected to services and would like more resources.

The City of Salem and providers have invested in multiple medium term bandaids and solutions. Many of those investments are paying some dividends now, and more will pay dividends in about three months, and the situation will be much different by then. You will undo much of the progress that has been made if you destroy trust and lives further.

Gardening and investing are long term projects. The sky isn't falling. The seeds you planted are about to bloom soon.

We have a shared goal of wanting business and downtown to flourish. We can accomplish that in a way that kicks the can, hearts, and lives further down the road, shifting yet not solving the problem, causing MORE harm.

Or we can accomplish that relationally, in a slightly longer timeframe, as your very own LEAD program demonstrates. The relational approach will be more real, tangible, lasting and humane.

i'm agnostic, yet I admire greatly how Jesus treats people. Many of you are Christian. What would Jesus do?

What humanity do you want to show? What legacy do you want to leave?

HOURS GAP

The proposed sit-lie ordinance would restrict sitting, sleeping, or laying on the sidewalk from 7 am to 9 pm.

WHERE CAN PEOPLE CAN GO DURING BAN HOURS?: The City says that “Available services include Arches, Union Gospel Mission, Salvation Army, parks and city benches, or churches or social service agencies who allow such activity.”

THE REALITY...

- Arches day center closes at 3pm on weekdays and is closed on weekends.
- Union Gospel Mission is open all day, for **men only**. (*Women can only be there for meals.*)
- Salvation Army doesn't have a day center. (*Even residents must leave after breakfast, until dinner time.*)
- Many city benches have been removed.
- Salem churches don't offer day centers.
- HOAP day center closes at 2pm on weekdays and is closed on weekends. (*Monday & Thursday from 9 to 11 am is women only.*)

Sit-Lie Ban Hours:	7am	8am	9am	10am	11am	12 noon	1pm	2pm	3pm	4pm	5pm	6pm	7pm	8pm
Arches	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
HOAP - Monday & Thursday, 9 to 11 am is women only	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
UGM - men only	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green
Salvation Army	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Legend: **Green** reflects places people CAN be during sidewalk ban hours
Red reflects places people CANNOT be during sidewalk ban hours
Light green reflects places only MEN can be during sidewalk ban hours

Currently, even if every unsheltered person went to permissible places during the proposed ban hours, there is a large gap in time where **there is nowhere for people to be**.

CAPACITY GAP

Between October 2016 and January 2019, more than 2,600 residents of Marion and Polk Counties were identified through evidence-based assessments to be at risk due to living outdoors or in places not fit for human habitation.

Approximately 1,800 of these residents live within Salem’s Urban Growth Boundary, with **about 700 living within one square mile of Marion Square Park.**

Homeless residents include children, families, veterans, and those suffering from addiction and physical and mental illnesses, including trauma. Many have sought housing and been denied for lack of resources. Many are working, yet are unable to make ends meet.

Day center capacities

UGM - men only	120
Arches - 8:15 am to 3:15 pm; closed on weekends	70
HOAP – closes at 2pm on weekdays; some hours are women only. Closed on weekends.	55
Total day center capacity	245

A total capacity of 245 means that we currently have the means to provide daytime shelter to **only 35% of the 700 unsheltered individuals** living within a mile of Marion Square Park.

HOURS GAP

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Arches	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
HOAP - Monday & Thursday, 9 to 11 am is womend only	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
UGM - men only	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green	Light green
Salvation Army	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Legend: **Green** reflects places people CAN be during sidewalk ban hours
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Light green reflects places only MEN can be during sidewalk ban hours

Currently, even if every unsheltered person went to permissible places during the proposed ban hours, there is a large gap in time where **there is nowhere for people to be**.

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:43 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Putting humanity above punishment

https://www.npr.org/2020/02/19/805262017/to-combat-homelessness-spokane-is-starting-to-put-relationships-before-punishmen?utm_campaign=storyshare&utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&fbclid=IwAR1rscmpjNkc4knoYMX0akLWI-hp97NxXftT557R84uRE1-rCgFejHQB1m4

Besides being more humane, **it is more effective.**

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:45 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Hidden homeless are kids

Sit-lie will negatively impact kids' parents, and thus the kids.
How is that ok?

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/the-hidden-homeless-not-guys-sleeping-in-tents-but-kids-sleeping-on-buses-and-floors/2020/01/23/15232702-3df7-11ea-baca-eb7ace0a3455_story.html?fbclid=IwAR1NOhYsG6WuEeFIQKIAusx_GdF6Wj7bG9Drg2drqyKm_rEKe9U510l_RTQ&utm_campaign=wp_local&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:48 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Who might be homeless

WHO MIGHT BE HOMELESS: Who stays at shelters? So many **regular** people. And more people are working than I realized. Your cashier at Dollar Tree might be camping down an embankment when she isn't working.

The person who takes your order at McDonalds might be living in his car. The stock person at Fred Meyer might be spreading out a sleeping bag on the sidewalk once darkness fills the skies. Like Pokemon and geocaches that are hidden all around us, people who are struggling with homelessness walk among us, and might be working beside us, and we might not even know it.

Who stays at warming shelters? Who might become homeless?

For the last 3 years, I volunteered at warming shelters. When people asked me who stays at the shelters, I tried to answer.

Some guests fit negative clichés, yet those are the minority, and context matters to show **why** some people reflect those negative clichés. Who else stays at shelters?

A very put-together woman who lives in her car. She gets up daily at 4am to go to her caregiving job.

A woman who lost her nursing job and used savings to live on when unemployment ran out.

A kid who never knew his dad, and his mom and grandmother died. He aged out of foster care. He works two jobs, sleeps by an office building, and keeps the storefront tidy.

A Vietnam veteran who shared what "we leave no man behind" can mean. And how no kid can do what was required unless you had an escape. He conquered his heroin addiction 30 years later, yet images visit him every night, so he lives trying to sleep, and trying not to sleep, forevermore.

Many women and some men who are homeless as a result of domestic violence.

Many veterans whose PTSD is a barrier to employment. Veteran services don't provide levels of care and housing that many people (mis)believe exists.

Highly-paid professionals who experienced a disability, so they can't do work they used to do, and they couldn't make ends meet.

People with criminal history who served their full sentence, yet their history is a barrier to employment and to the very moving-forward-ness we want people to do. And "criminal" history includes MANY things that do not reflect being a danger to others.

Women AND men who lost everything from divorce. Gay kids whose families disowned them because they love people with the same body parts.

People who were dealt terrible hands of nature and nurture. If who we are is hugely determined by some blend of nature and nurture, could I do any better if I had terrible hands of both?

The man who had a house, savings, a car, a good job. And cancer happened, health declined, and medical bills cost more than he had. So he traded his home and security for his life.

A woman whose rent increased beyond what she could afford. Kids who aged out of foster care, who struggle with mental health. A trans kid who just needed someone to sit with her as she cried.

People in alternate reality, and even though I cannot fix that, we can leave space for that reality to co-exist with our own.

People who experienced trauma and they coped via escape. Yet so many try again to be clean for longer than the last time. Many make it, and many others keep trying.

People living on streets, cars, or tents, washing up in the bathroom, leaving early for jobs. People who aren't yet able to work, struggling daily with basic survival. Warriors.

People who are starved for just being seen as an equitable human being, where a smile and hello is a treasure worth almost everything.

Who might become homeless?

My neighbor, who lives alone in poverty and sometimes lives in an alternate reality.

My own kid, if schizophrenia happened, and I'm dead and he used his inheritance for food, shelter, and to deal with or escape his mental illness, and the money ran out.

My own mom if she was alone when her dementia happened.

My own dad, if he opted to trade his savings for his life, by trying harder to beat cancer, and if he didn't have kids who would take him in.

Me, if I developed a brain injury, and didn't realize I was making poor fiscal decisions, and I had no family to take over if necessary.

Anyone who does all the right things, saves money for emergencies, yet life hands them more emergencies than their resources can support.

You, if physical and/or mental disabilities happened, if you didn't have family, friends, or fiscal assets to meet the health costs and support that might be needed.

When I believe homelessness can only happen to *other* people, I delude myself. There but for the grace of the universe go I. Or you.

Lynelle Wilcox

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 2:51 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Downtown outreach summary THE CHART!
Attachments: Downtown Outreach 022020 Sheet1.pdf

Begin forwarded message:

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Downtown outreach summary
Date: February 24, 2020 at 2:09:46 PM PST
To: Chuck Bennett <cbennett@cityofsalem.net>, Lynda Rose <lrose@cityofsalem.net>, Steve Powers <spowers@cityofsalem.net>, Tami Carpenter <Tcarpenter@cityofsalem.net>, "ckaser@cityofsalem.net" <ckaser@cityofsalem.net>, Tom Andersen <tandersen@cityofsalem.net>, bnanke@cityofsalem.net, "jleung@cityofsalem.net" <jleung@cityofsalem.net>, Matthew Ausec <mausec@cityofsalem.net>, "choy@cityofsalem.net" <choy@cityofsalem.net>, "vnordyke@cityofsalem.net" <vnordyke@cityofsalem.net>, "jlewis@cityofsalem.net" <jlewis@cityofsalem.net>, Kristin Retherford <kretherford@cityofsalem.net>, GMOORE@cityofsalem.net, Kathy Sime <ksime@cityofsalem.net>, Dan Atchison <datchison@cityofsalem.net>, CityRecorder@cityofsalem.net

City Council and City Officials:

I'm writing about sit-lie, yet again. As you know, sit-lie is a contentious topic, and I suspect that sit-lie supporters and sit-lie opponents will be making many of their usual points.

Sit-lie opposition points remain the same as when we had these conversations in November:

- Daytime ban hours have nothing to do with nighttime shelter beds.
- Day center combined capacities come nowhere close to meeting the capacity of a city-wide sit-lie ban.
- Even if day centers COULD accommodate the people who are unsheltered, Arches closes at 3pm, HOAP closes at 2pm, both are closed on weekends; UGM is men only. There is a big gap of time where sit-lie would apply and no day centers are open. There is nowhere for people to go.
- Library capacity is LESS now that the Salem Library is closed.
- Sweeps have resulted in people having fewer and fewer places they can be in daytime and nighttime.
- The camping ban results in nowhere permissible for people to camp, AND it resulted in no shelter with a roof and one side being permitted. It is inhumane and dangerous to leave people with no options for sheltering themselves from the elements. (So of course people will seek awnings for some minimal shelter from the elements; we've left no other legal options.)
- Simonka, Salvation Army, Women at Well Grace House, Family Promise, UGM, and other resident programs are almost always full. It takes a lot of waiting and checking often to be in the right place at the right time to get into a residential shelter.
- Few shelters have emergency mats.

- Sit-lie will not be effective - it will scatter people and make them more traumatized, less able to connect to services, and it will result in expensive lawsuits.

I'm trying to find and share some information that we haven't heard before, so I've been talking to citizens who are using downtown awnings as shelter. I'm guessing I've spoken with almost half of the unsheltered citizens living downtown.

Things I've learned:

Almost no one is service resistant. Almost every single person is connected to services, and is looking for more resources. We seem to have a myth that once people are connected to services, they are magically not homeless anymore. The reality is that people can be very connected to services and still might be homeless for a long time. That might change with the many projects that are in the works - people might be connected to services AND sheltered sooner rather than later, yet that has not been the usual reality so far.

As I'm speaking to people, I'm asking about where downtown citizens might go if sit-lie passes. Most people I spoke with were aware of sit-lie from the last time it came up. I'm also asking about where they've been, how they came to be here, and whether they'd go elsewhere. Almost every person I spoke with is already connected with services; most are on housing wait lists.

Almost every person I spoke with would go to a warming shelter if it was low barrier, open, and closeby, and if it seemed like there'd be enough space for them not to be turned away when they got there. In other words, packing up to go to Pringle Hall if it happened, or to Friends Church, or Church at the Park is too much risk - to pack everything and go far to possibly be turned away because the shelter is at capacity puts them in a position of being stranded, when it's darker, colder, and harder to get back or harder to find shelter elsewhere, when they are already set up here. They'd risk moving for a sure-ish thing; not so much for a "maybe" thing.

Almost everyone said that they'd go to a shelter if pets, partners, and property could go with them. Many of them are wishing First Pres would open.

Men are not using UGM mats because:

- **They didn't know that UGM offers mats**
- They can't leave their lady
- They can't leave their pet
- They can't bring their property or risk having it stolen
- They are trying for sobriety and UGM has guests who are struggling with drugs or alcohol
- They stayed on the mats in the past and rats scampered over them sometimes
- Some men have ladies who have been sexually abused horrifically, and they will not go to a place that has multiple sex offenders there, on principle.

Talking to staff at UGM, the curfew for getting a mat is 8pm. If you're on the streets, cold after 8pm, they don't let you in. That was news to me, since I'm used to warming centers where we let people in at any time of the night, as long as we have room. 8pm curfew or not, **it seems like UGM might not have the word out widely that they offer 48 mats at night.** When our Mayor says that people are not using 50 beds that are available, there are critical unspoken details - people can't use a resource if they don't know it exists.

Most people said that they would camp elsewhere if they could have a tent for shelter, and if it was still closeby to the services and supports that they do use. **Please repeal the camping ban except for downtown, so that people have a place to camp as long as behavior is appropriate and the camp is tidy.**

A couple of people have housing vouchers and are looking for a place; at least one person has a voucher but has no capacity to find a place, so more help is needed.

A few things surprised me:

- Some people are looking for work. Some people are pursuing sobriety and attending meetings. These people are warriors - doing those things even after sleeping on the ground, and living in the weather each day. There are more connections to services and more moving forward steps than I realized. **If there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals.**
- I heard about people honking horns and revving engines to hassle unsheltered citizens. Actually witnessing that and hearing that was incredibly hard. So MANY revved engines and insults yelled. It was sometimes hard to have a conversation because the revved engines were so loud and so frequent.
- I witnessed police telling people that they need to move their bicycles. Apparently it's illegal to have bikes on the sidewalk - they must be on bike racks only. Even when some unsheltered citizens shared that their bikes are likely to be stolen, even if they are locked up on the bike racks across the street, the officers insisted that's what they must do. When the guy asked the police WHY they can't have bikes on the sidewalk, close to them, the police said *"Because it's junk. ALL of this is junk."*
- I witnessed one sheltered biker whoosh up and take a picture of a homeless guy. The unsheltered guy got up and told him this isn't a circus show, and you ASK before taking a picture. The biker guy said sidewalks are public property so he can take a picture of anything on them, and he pointed to me as his witness. (I told him I am his witness, that he took photos without permission and that's not ok.)
- Many people have kept their sites very clean, and many told me that they also try to clean up others' trash. Yet individuals who struggle with mental health will dump trash cans and trash, and they can't keep up with cleaning all that. I think advocates can help with keeping up on trash pick up.
- People along Nordstrom and across the street from Nordstrom shared that the sidewalk is sprayed each morning around 6. So by 6 am they need to move their things from under the awnings towards the street, and then they can move their things back onto the wet sidewalk under the awnings. Tarps are needed underneath your things in order to keep anything dry.
- Some unsheltered citizens are experiencing officers shining lights in their eyes as they sleep, and taking any "structures" down. AS THEY SLEEP. This seems unnecessary and cruel. Others are not being hassled at all. I don't understand. Sit-lie relies heavily on officers' compassion. Some officers' professionalism and compassion has become questionable to me as a result of these conversations.
- Multiple men shared that they have woken up because men were peeing on them. I have heard that before, yet it sunk in more for me to hear it again, while I was also experiencing the revved engines, and shouted insults. When I asked one man how often this happens, this large macho looking guy told me he can't talk about that because it makes him cry. I knew that many people treat unsheltered citizens as invisible or vermin. For this, being treated as invisible would be better than being treated as vermin - sought out specifically to pee on. **So many people convey how scary and dangerous unsheltered citizens are. Police statistics show that there is very low risk of a person to person crime happening to a stranger. The danger is real, yet it's more often that cruelty happens TO unsheltered citizens than BY unsheltered citizens.**
- One girl has a pet bunny. I love bunnies. A bunny cannot thrive in a tiny cage. My heart breaks in so many directions.

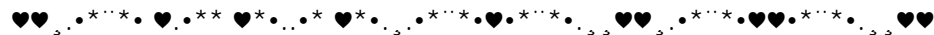
I've attached a chart summarizing my conversations, to show that reality counters the false premises that people are turning down mats, are service resistant, would not go to shelters, just want to do their own thing. Conversations are proving otherwise.

It seems like Councilor Kaser's words that we don't need to do anything so fast are true - multiple investments will already come to fruition by May, so more people will have other options available to them by then. The City and various partners have invested in multiple medium and long term bandaids and solutions. Many of those investments are paying off now and will pay more dividends in about three months, and the situation will be much different by then. We will undo much of the progress that has been made if we destroy trust and lives further. Sit-lie will scatter people, making it HARDER for them to connect to services, furthering trauma, and forcing them deeper into survival mode, less able to do the very moving forwards steps we all wish for. Even if sit-lie wasn't cruel, it will be ineffective and expensive in so many directions, including the lawsuits that will inevitably result if you implement sit-lie.

Yet it doesn't need to come to that - we have a **shared goal** of wanting businesses and downtown to flourish. Gardening and investing are long term projects. **The sky isn't falling. The seeds the City and partners have planted are about to bloom soon. Again, if there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals.** We can accomplish our shared goal in a way that kicks the can, hearts, and lives further down the road, shifting yet not solving the problem, causing MORE harm.

Or we can accomplish that relationally, in a slightly longer timeframe, as the City's very own LEAD program demonstrates. The relational approach will be more real, tangible, lasting and humane. Your very own LEAD program proves that.

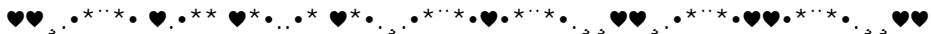
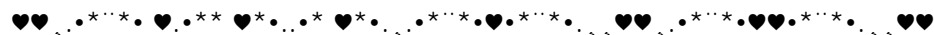
Thank you for your time, service, and consideration.
Lynelle Wilcox



the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.



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Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
1 KS	From Texas: came here to connect with his brother who has been homeless here for years. Got stuck here. Homeless, camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept. Went to Minto Island: it flooded. Arches, then Nordstrom sidewalk. Homeless for about a year.	High level inspection job at a military supply company - selected from a pool of 700 or so applicants. Lost job in 2014 when Obama signed Executive Order to cut military spending. Got another job and worked till the owner sold the company. Joined Texas Pro Bowler's tour till a fight ended that job. VERY interested in working again once he is sheltered.	Collects cans to get by. Shares can income with others when they need things.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list.	UGM: No - Too much pressure to join Christian program. Didn't know of UGM emergency beds. Would try First Pres if it opened. Not willing to try another shelter that is further away and might not even have space for him once he arrives.	Held camp in a neighborhood or woods till his housing comes through.	1998 DUI in Texas resulted in suspended license till he pays annual fees. He refuses to pay annual fees, on principal. Would look for job in walking or biking distance or on a bus route. Has not been in any trouble since his 1998 DUI. Experiences high anxiety, yet has had no conflicts with anyone till now, with cops hassling him.	Very clean; never bothered by park rangers or police when he camped in woods. He and his brother were kidnapped for 8 years when he was 2 1/2 years old and his brother was 6 months old.	Ongoing engines revving as we spoke, making it very hard to hear or think. • Bike officers rode up and told him he needs to move his bike to a bike rack. He fears it will be stolen from rack and asked why that rule exists and when it happened? Officer said it's been a law for a while, and bikes need to move because "The bikes are junk: all of this is junk." (KS's place was very tidy.) • While we spoke, someone biked up and took his picture. KS was adamant that this is not a circus show, and photos without permission are not ok. Brief altercation that escalated only verbally. Biker thought I could be his witness that he only took a photo. Told him that photos without permission are NOT ok, and I can be a witness for that. Has had drivers pulling guns and shooting into the air.
2 D	Often stays under Macy's awning.			Yes: UGM, HOAP, Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list. Signing housing papers THIS WEEK!	Yes. Has used warming shelters regularly.	N/A - he signs papers to get a place this week!			
3 J	Recently lost place to live because he let his girlfriend live with him and it's not working out. When he asks her to leave, she threatens to report him for things he is not doing.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you look homeless.	None	Yes: UGM, HOAP, Arches for meals and showers.	Yes! Wishes First Pres was open. Others are too far, and have low capacity so it's too risky to leave or lug property.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	No income: no job yet. Looking		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
4 A	Owned a motor home. Complicated eviction that a friend is helping her to contest. Once she became homeless 1 1/2 years ago, she stayed with a friend for 3 months, then camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept, then camped on Division, then Arches, then Division again. Now, by Nordstrom.	Long history of retail work and would do that again once she is settled in a place.	Will receive widow's benefits next month. Will look for a place then.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list for over a year.	Yes! Wishes First Pres was open. Others are too far, and have low capacity so it's too risky to leave or lug property.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere? But hoping she can afford a place (barely) when her widow benefits begin next month.	Eviction is a barrier to housing. Needs to live close to services. No income till next month, when widow's benefits start.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
5 S	Became homeless 1 1/2 years ago, after he and his mom were evicted. Stayed with a friend for 3 months, then camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept, then camped on Division, then Arches, then Division again. Now, by Nordstrom.	Will look for work when he has some shelter stability. For now, needs to stay close to his mom so she has protection.	Might be eligible for a small amount of tribal money. Will pool that money with his mom's widow benefits and will try to get a place.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On Tribal housing list. Had a caseworker at HOAP but she is gone now: might need new caseworker.	Didn't know of UGM mats, but worried about sex offenders, and he would not leave his mom alone on the streets. Also would not leave their dog. Would go to First Pres if it was open.	Nowhere to go.	Eviction is a barrier to housing. Needs to live close to services. Income will be very low and barely pay rent.	Their site is very neat. Yet they wake up sometimes to police shining flashlights in their faces. Police also pulled guns on a guy who was supposedly peeing on a wall, yet it was really his dog peeing in the wall.	People revv engines, throw fireworks at them. Drunk drivers yelling at them. Some people are very nice though, and some share food. Some people are afraid of them, while they are scared of people who walk and drive by.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
6 CH	Homeless since May 2019.	Served in the Navy. Fired from a long term job at a Salem retail store in 2009. Odd jobs and part time work since then. Hit by a car in 2019 and can't walk well now. Hard to find work with a disability. Intermittent phone access, and no reference letters. Hopes the Navy will activate him again.		Doesn't want welfare, so won't apply for housing.	Stayed at UGM as a resident for a while. Was beaten up at UGM. Hesitant to ever go back. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Nowhere to go.	Wants to work, but lacks phone, internet, references, and ways to explain the job gaps. Also has trespass and trespass II charges.	His area is very tidy, and minimal.	
7 ST	Homeless since release from prison in 2015, I think?	Janitor work, Home Depot forklift driver, kitchen staff and dishwasher in his past. Struggles with physical disabilities and mental health, and addiction, but has longer periods of sobriety now.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; has a case worker at HOAP. Is on housing list.	Yes - staying at UGM as a resident sometimes, using emergency shelter mats other times, on the streets downtown at other times even though the rats freak him out, and staying at the Work Center at other times. Uses First Pres warming center when he is not sheltered and it is activated.	He'd see if he can stay at the Work Center; otherwise, he has nowhere to go.	Served prison time for a sex offense long ago. Says he is innocent; he has had no sex charges since that date, yet the history follows him, making it hard to find housing, even if he had income. Also struggles with addiction, yet he is sober more often than not lately, and is passionate about remaining clean and helping others to do so too. Has on/off relationship with UGM because he fails to communicate about variances he might need, so he is sometimes banned.	When he stays downtown, his area is very tidy and he sweeps the sidewalks and storefronts. Store owners know him by name and consider him to be extra eyes and ears in keeping their place clean and safe.	
8 R	Homeless for 16+ years, initially because her family in Jefferson had a restraining order against her. They allowed her to come back home intermittently after that, yet that is no longer an option for her. Most recently was staying under the bridge, then at Arches, now by Rite Aid.	none	none - appealing SSI denial	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. On housing wait list.	Yes! If a shelter was closeby and open, she'd go. Tried for Simonka but they say no.	Nowhere to go.	Physical disabilities mak it hard for her to get around. Uses a wheelchair or walker.	Many people try to keep sidewalks clean. People who struggle with mental health dump trash and it's hard to keep up with that.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
9 SP	Grew up in foster care after witnessing his dad beating the shit out of his mom. Most recently homeless for 2 1/2 years; swept from Wallace Marine Park, Minto Island, Arches.	Conversation cut short	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP	Yes. Would love to have shelter.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with addiction and confusion. Just finished parole; trying to get a debit card for \$3,000 he thinks he has somewhere.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
10 J	Had a job, house, 2 boys. Lost home from divorce; struggled with addiction. Homeless in Salem for about 1 1/2 years. Came here from Washington to do Adult Teen Challenge recovery program. Left that program because it requires no contact with kids for a year, and it's important to him to stay connected to his kids. Would go back to Washington, but he only has his kids there, and too many bad influences there, so wants to start fresh here. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches.	He is using Work Source to look for work. It's hard when you are homeless and so many jobs require you to apply online, when he thinks he'd make a better impression in person.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Yes. Stayed at UGM but was kicked out for not making his bed. Sees people kicked out with lung disease and other health problems; concerned about lack of compassion.	Nowhere to go.			Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
11 JT	Came from Georgia for a new start. Took Greyhound, knowing he'd initially be homeless.	Had dishwashing and simple jobs. He is actively looking for work. Told him about the Kitchen on Court Street hiring.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Yes. Did not know of UGM mats.	UGM mat	none	No addictions or mental health struggles. He only smokes weed. People seem to like him.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
12 B	Came from Florida a few years ago. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Would love shelter. Can't stay at UGM because he won't leave his GF on her own.	Nowhere to go.			Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
13 GF	Came from Florida a few years ago. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Would love to have a place to live. Struggles with fear of germs so avoids temporary shelters.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with fear of germs.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
14 JL	Homeless about three years, after a divorce. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Was a computer programmer, earning over \$50k/year. Did gig jobs intermittently after that. Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	SSDI, but wants to get off of benefits.	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Can't go to UGM because they won't allow his dog. Would love to use a warming center if it was closeby and if it was not violent.	Nowhere to go.	Diagnosed as bipolar, manic depressive, PTSD, social phobia. Can do ok in small settings if people can be slow at explaining things.		
15 JG	Served 8 years in prison. Released here. Has family in McMinnville but also has bad influences there, and wants to stay clean and sober and out of trouble.	Did construction work in the past. Would love to work. Just got ID, so he can look for work now, yet it will be hard when he's unsheltered and has no one to watch his stuff. Also needs tools and a vehicle first, if he goes back to doing construction work. Willing to do other things but doesn't know what, or how to figure that out.	Only SNAP	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Tried UGM, but too many drugs and sex offenders. Would use warming centers if it was closeby and had capacity for most people to stay there. Too hard to pack up and travel far for a center that has low capacity, since you might not get in. Wishing First Pres was open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Prison record. Might have warrant for trespass failure to appear.	Cops have not bothered him. He keeps his spot clean and tries to clean up after others as well.	
16 N	6 years homeless, on and off, sometimes couch surfing. In Salem 1 1/2 years or so. Homeless because he aged out of foster care - when parents no longer received checks for having him, they kicked him out. Says he was a bad kid, so he understands. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, Minto Island, Arches. Wallace was hard, but it taught him how to be his own man.	Odd jobs, bartending, welding, cooking, working with kids, security work. Likes working - it's good to feel like you earned your way and don't need to resort to stealing food to survive.	SNAP	Wants to try Arches but has hit so many dead ends, he's scared to try again. (Encouraged him to try.)	Wants a place to live. Tired of being cold, tiered of smelly feet and street drama. VERY affected by his girlfriend being raped, so will not go to shelters where child molesters might be. Would go to warming centers if they are closeby and they are likely to get in. Too much risk to travel far to probably be turned away at shelters that have low capacity. Won't use UGM mats because he won't leave his girlfriend alone.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	His birth certificate has an error, so he doesn't have an ID. Initially shared that he only is addicted to cigarettes. Later in the conversation, he shared that he lied - he also struggles with meth since he was 18. He's 24 now. I was honored that he decided to trust me, yet that was luck. Shows how initial conversations might not reflect accurate info until we earn some trust. Meth was a step "up" - better self-medication than the cutting and burning himself that he had been doing.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
17 M	3 years homeless, on and off, sometimes couch surfing. Raped repeatedly by her dad, and then by her stepdad. Her mom kicked her out when she told about the rapes. Her mom was mad that her story put her younger kids at risk of not having their dad around. The dad spent six years in prison for the rapes, but he will be out soon and she is terrified she might see him. She blacks out when the memories happen. Swept from Wallace Marine Park - woke up one morning with a forklift two feet from her head. Stayed at Arches till she was swept from there.	Worked at a nursery at her church for a while. Worked at Wendy's for 8 months, till her mom was hired there as a manager and fired her - still mad that she reported her stepdad raping her. Applied at Taco Bell. LIKES working - it's something productive to do. Only has a wiffi phone, so it's hard to get wiffi and it's hard to search for work.	Had SNAP benefit but needs to re-apply	Wants to try Arches but has hit so many dead ends, she's scared to try again. (Encouraged her to try.) Had a caseworker at HOAP when she was 15 due to domestic violence at home. Thinks she might try to connect with them for a caseworker now. Her brother got a place 2 weeks after he was assessed by Arches, so she is thinking about that.	Wants a place to live. Would go to warming centers if they are closeby and they are likely to get in. Too much risk to travel far to probably be turned away at shelters that have low capacity.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Diagnosed with multiple personality disorder. Initially shared that she only is addicted to cigarettes. Later in the conversation, she shared that she lied - she also struggles with meth. I was honored that he decided to trust me, yet that was luck. Shows how initial conversations might not reflect accurate info until we earn some trust. Has a bad knee and some medical and court appointments and it's hard to show up for those appointments. Has used meth for 5 years, but she is clean for 2 months now! Yet she is tired when she's clean - meth got her motivated, including motivated to look for work.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
18 A	Grew up in Salem, had jobs, a place to live, a wife, 2 kids. Then lost both his parents and he was devastated. Began drinking and drugs to cope. Divorce, and then homeless. Swept from Wallace Marine Park and then Arches. Staying by Rite Aid now.	Managed adult foster care home for 4 years. Looking for work now. He is clean and sober but he's on a Methadone program, and that makes it hard to find employment since many employers test for drugs and Methadone counts as a drug. Will figure it out somehow - he's just glad that his ex-wife and kids are doing well. He wants the best for them. Still hopeful - he's gotta catch a break sometime soon, right?	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Is on housing wait list for 2 years.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?		Keeps his place clean and cleans up after others. Would love trash bags to help with keeping things clean. It's hard to keep up with others' trash but he will keep trying!	
19 M	Homeless for 5+ years in Salem. Usually stays downtown.	Conversation cut short	Unknown - she says none, and also says \$1,500/month.	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Has a housing voucher but doesn't know how to get a place.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Struggles with mental health and alternate reality.	Has woken up to police shining lights in her eyes and ripping his covers off. One officer said they are pieces of shit scumbags.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
20 B	Homeless since he was 18. He's 43 now. Served time in prison, yet otherwise has been homeless in Salem. Usually stays downtown.	Conversation cut short	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Conversation cut short.	Has woken up to police shining lights in his eyes and ripping his tarps off during the night. One officer laughs and calls him an idiot. Another officer said he can't stand them and they are less than human. Officers routinely kick his stuff as they leave, and threaten jail if he complains.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
21 L	From Salem, but moved to Portland for a while. Homeless in Salem for about 2 months. Rented a room in Salem; left because male roommates kept coming to her room. Has some long term rental history in the past.	Conversation cut short	SSI \$771/month	HOAP is helping her to find a place to live.	Yes - wants a place to live.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Was in the hospital for mental health. Not sure how that affects her ability to work or rent a place.	Police have not bothered her.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

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Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
22 J	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Call center work in the past. Struggles with bad back and other health issues.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Didn't know of UGM mats. Yet needs to watch their property, so can't stay there. On housing wait list. Name is finally up. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open. Now stays on streets to watch their stuff while his girlfriends stays at a women's shelter.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues; possible struggles with addiction. (Based on observation, not his input.)		
23 JC	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Call center work in the past. Was hit by a car and injured. Struggles with bad leg, and a bad back and other health issues.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Sometimes stays at SafeSleep. On housing wait list. Name is finally up. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Stays at local female shelter. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues/disability.		
24 A	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Worked at a school cafeteria for years. Couldn't make ends meet, so ended up homeless. Lost job due to homelessness - not being able to have regular showers and clean clothing.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. On housing wait list. Approved to be a roommate with a couple. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Stays at local female shelter. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues/disability.		
25 S	Homeless in Salem. Has a brain injury and doesn't remember how she became homeless.	Doesn't know.	None	HOAP is helping her to apply for SSI but she can't remember her birthday.	Yes - wants a place to live. Just found out about SafeSleep and she has been going there at night; downtown at day.	Nowhere to go.	Brain injury		
26 T	Not enough time to hear her story.	Has worked; is looking for work now.	None	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Recently comes to SafeSleep at night.	Nowhere to go in daytime when she doesn't have meetings.	Struggles with addiction BUT she is pursuing sobriety! Goes to a ROCC and/or a recovery meeting almost every day. Has also been looking for work. Has a job interview today!	Police shines light in his eyes as he sleeps. Goes through their stuff; tears tents and tarps up. Insulting them because they are homeless; says his goal is to get all homeless people out of downtown.	
27 M	Homeless for 21 years - her mom kicked her out of the house when she was 10 years old. She's 31 now. Has lived in Salem all her life. Stayed on the tressel, woods, Wallace Marine park, Riverfront, Arches, and now by Nordstom.	Has epilepsy and grand mal seizures. Can't work.	None. Applied for SSI. Appealing denial.	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Has used First Pres warming center when its open; tried Friends and CATP but there was not room..	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with meth addiction, BUT is 4 weeks clean! Feels better, but fatter. Doesn't like that part.	Police shines light in her eyes as he sleeps. Goes through their stuff; tears tents and tarps up. Insulting them because they are homeless; says his goal is to get all homeless people out of downtown. Also shines a blinking light in her eyes. She says she has epilepsy - PLEASE stop that. He says "Just close your eyes".	

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	Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
28	J	Homeless on and off for 10 years. Currently for 2 years after he was struggling as a single dad with his 2 kids. Kids are with his sister now, but he has not been able to get back on his feet. Stayed on the tressel, woods, Wallace Marine park, Riverfront, Arches, and now by Nordstom.	Has epilepsy. Has not been able to work.	None. Applied for SSI. Appealing denial.	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Has used First Pres warming center when its open; tried Friends and CATP but there was not room. Did not know that UGM has emergency mats. But will not stay at UGM. Tried UGM in the past and some men touched him inappropriately. Will not risk that again, and now he has a lady he will not leave.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with meth addiction, BUT is 4 weeks clean! Feels better and healthier but has a tummy now. Attending recovery, anger management, art, and other meetings at ROCC, one meeting almost every day.		

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 3:05 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony: Opposing sit-lie: Downtown outreach summary WITH THE CHART!
Attachments: Downtown Outreach 022020 Sheet1.pdf

City Council and City Officials:

I'm writing about sit-lie, yet again. As you know, sit-lie is a contentious topic, and I suspect that sit-lie supporters and sit-lie opponents will be making many of their usual points.

Sit-lie opposition points remain the same as when we had these conversations in November:

- Daytime ban hours have nothing to do with nighttime shelter beds.
- Day center combined capacities come nowhere close to meeting the capacity of a city-wide sit-lie ban.
- Even if day centers COULD accommodate the people who are unsheltered, Arches closes at 3pm, HOAP closes at 2pm, both are closed on weekends; UGM is men only. There is a big gap of time where sit-lie would apply and no day centers are open. There is nowhere for people to go.
- Library capacity is LESS now that the Salem Library is closed.
- Sweeps have resulted in people having fewer and fewer places they can be in daytime and nighttime.
- The camping ban results in nowhere permissible for people to camp, AND it resulted in no shelter with a roof and one side being permitted. It is inhumane and dangerous to leave people with no options for sheltering themselves from the elements. (So of course people will seek awnings for some minimal shelter from the elements; we've left no other legal options.)
- Simonka, Salvation Army, Women at Well Grace House, Family Promise, UGM, and other resident programs are almost always full. It takes a lot of waiting and checking often to be in the right place at the right time to get into a residential shelter.
- Few shelters have emergency mats.
- Sit-lie will not be effective - it will scatter people and make them more traumatized, less able to connect to services, and it will result in expensive lawsuits.

I'm trying to find and share some information that we haven't heard before, so I've been talking to citizens who are using downtown awnings as shelter. I'm guessing I've spoken with almost half of the unsheltered citizens living downtown.

Things I've learned:

Almost no one is service resistant. Almost every single person is connected to services, and is looking for more resources. We seem to have a myth that once people are connected to services, they are magically not homeless anymore. The reality is that people can be very connected to services and still might be homeless for a long time. That might change with the many projects that are in the works - people might be connected to services AND sheltered sooner rather than later, yet that has not been the usual reality so far.

As I'm speaking to people, I'm asking about where downtown citizens might go if sit-lie passes. Most people I spoke with were aware of sit-lie from the last time it came up. I'm also asking about where they've been, how they came to be here, and whether they'd go elsewhere. Almost every person I spoke with is already connected with services; most are on housing wait lists.

Almost every person I spoke with would go to a warming shelter if it was low barrier, open, and closeby, and if it seemed like there'd be enough space for them not to be turned away when they got there. In other words, packing up to go to Pringle Hall if it happened, or to Friends Church, or Church at the Park is too much risk - to pack everything and go far to possibly be turned away because the shelter is at capacity puts them in a position of being stranded, when it's darker, colder, and harder to get back or harder to find shelter elsewhere, when they are already set up here. They'd risk moving for a sure-ish thing; not so much for a "maybe" thing.

Almost everyone said that they'd go to a shelter if pets, partners, and property could go with them. Many of them are wishing First Pres would open.

Men are not using UGM mats because:

- **They didn't know that UGM offers mats**

- They can't leave their lady
- They can't leave their pet
- They can't bring their property or risk having it stolen
- They are trying for sobriety and UGM has guests who are struggling with drugs or alcohol
- They stayed on the mats in the past and rats scampered over them sometimes
- Some men have ladies who have been sexually abused horrifically, and they will not go to a place that has multiple sex offenders there, on principle.

Talking to staff at UGM, the curfew for getting a mat is 8pm. If you're on the streets, cold after 8pm, they don't let you in. That was news to me, since I'm used to warming centers where we let people in at any time of the night, as long as we have room. 8pm curfew or not, **it seems like UGM might not have the word out widely that they offer 48 mats at night.** When our Mayor says that people are not using 50 beds that are available, there are critical unspoken details - people can't use a resource if they don't know it exists.

Most people said that they would camp elsewhere if they could have a tent for shelter, and if it was still closeby to the services and supports that they do use. **Please repeal the camping ban except for downtown, so that people have a place to camp as long as behavior is appropriate and the camp is tidy.**

A couple of people have housing vouchers and are looking for a place; at least one person has a voucher but has no capacity to find a place, so more help is needed.

A few things surprised me:

- Some people are looking for work. Some people are pursuing sobriety and attending meetings. These people are warriors - doing those things even after sleeping on the ground, and living in the weather each day. There are more connections to services and more moving forward steps than I realized. **If there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals.**
- I heard about people honking horns and revving engines to hassle unsheltered citizens. Actually witnessing that and hearing that was incredibly hard. So MANY revved engines and insults yelled. It was sometimes hard to have a conversation because the revved engines were so loud and so frequent.
- I witnessed police telling people that they need to move their bicycles. Apparently it's illegal to have bikes on the sidewalk - they must be on bike racks only. Even when some unsheltered citizens shared that their bikes are likely to be stolen, even if they are locked up on the bike racks across the street, the officers insisted that's what they must do. When the guy asked the police WHY they can't have bikes on the sidewalk, close to them, the police said *"Because it's junk. ALL of this is junk."*
- I witnessed one sheltered biker whoosh up and take a picture of a homeless guy. The unsheltered guy got up and told him this isn't a circus show, and you ASK before taking a picture. The biker guy said sidewalks are public property so

he can take a picture of anything on them, and he pointed to me as his witness. (I told him I am his witness, that he took photos without permission and that's not ok.)

- Many people have kept their sites very clean, and many told me that they also try to clean up others' trash. Yet individuals who struggle with mental health will dump trash cans and trash, and they can't keep up with cleaning all that. I think advocates can help with keeping up on trash pick up.
- People along Nordstrom and across the street from Nordstrom shared that the sidewalk is sprayed each morning around 6. So by 6 am they need to move their things from under the awnings towards the street, and then they can move their things back onto the wet sidewalk under the awnings. Tarps are needed underneath your things in order to keep anything dry.
- Some unsheltered citizens are experiencing officers shining lights in their eyes as they sleep, and taking any "structures" down. AS THEY SLEEP. This seems unnecessary and cruel. Others are not being hassled at all. I don't understand. Sit-lie relies heavily on officers' compassion. Some officers' professionalism and compassion has become questionable to me as a result of these conversations.
- Multiple men shared that they have woken up because men were peeing on them. I have heard that before, yet it sunk in more for me to hear it again, while I was also experiencing the revved engines, and shouted insults. When I asked one man how often this happens, this large macho looking guy told me he can't talk about that because it makes him cry. I knew that many people treat unsheltered citizens as invisible or vermin. For this, being treated as invisible would be better than being treated as vermin - sought out specifically to pee on. **So many people convey how scary and dangerous unsheltered citizens are. Police statistics show that there is very low risk of a person to person crime happening to a stranger. The danger is real, yet it's more often that cruelty happens TO unsheltered citizens than BY unsheltered citizens.**
- One girl has a pet bunny. I love bunnies. A bunny cannot thrive in a tiny cage. My heart breaks in so many directions.

I've attached a chart summarizing my conversations, to show that reality counters the false premises that people are turning down mats, are service resistant, would not go to shelters, just want to do their own thing. Conversations are proving otherwise.

It seems like Councilor Kaser's words that we don't need to do anything so fast are true - multiple investments will already come to fruition by May, so more people will have other options available to them by then. The City and various partners have invested in multiple medium and long term bandaids and solutions. Many of those investments are paying off now and will pay more dividends in about three months, and the situation will be much different by then. We will undo much of the progress that has been made if we destroy trust and lives further. Sit-lie will scatter people, making it HARDER for them to connect to services, furthering trauma, and forcing them deeper into survival mode, less able to do the very moving forwards steps we all wish for. Even if sit-lie wasn't cruel, it will be ineffective and expensive in so many directions, including the lawsuits that will inevitably result if you implement sit-lie.

Yet it doesn't need to come to that - we have a **shared goal** of wanting businesses and downtown to flourish. Gardening and investing are long term projects. **The sky isn't falling. The seeds the City and partners have planted are about to bloom soon. Again, if there are about 60 individuals camping downtown, this is easily solvable with coordinated services focusing on those individuals.** We can accomplish our shared goal in a way that kicks the can, hearts, and lives further down the road, shifting yet not solving the problem, causing MORE harm.

Or we can accomplish that relationally, in a slightly longer timeframe, as the City's very own LEAD program demonstrates. The relational approach will be more real, tangible, lasting and humane. Your very own LEAD program proves that.

Thank you for your time, service, and consideration.
Lynelle Wilcox

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Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
1 KS	From Texas: came here to connect with his brother who has been homeless here for years. Got stuck here. Homeless, camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept. Went to Minto Island: it flooded. Arches, then Nordstrom sidewalk. Homeless for about a year.	High level inspection job at a military supply company - selected from a pool of 700 or so applicants. Lost job in 2014 when Obama signed Executive Order to cut military spending. Got another job and worked till the owner sold the company. Joined Texas Pro Bowler's tour till a fight ended that job. VERY interested in working again once he is sheltered.	Collects cans to get by. Shares can income with others when they need things.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list.	UGM: No - Too much pressure to join Christian program. Didn't know of UGM emergency beds. Would try First Pres if it opened. Not willing to try another shelter that is further away and might not even have space for him once he arrives.	Held camp in a neighborhood or woods till his housing comes through.	1998 DUI in Texas resulted in suspended license till he pays annual fees. He refuses to pay annual fees, on principal. Would look for job in walking or biking distance or on a bus route. Has not been in any trouble since his 1998 DUI. Experiences high anxiety, yet has had no conflicts with anyone till now, with cops hassling him.	Very clean; never bothered by park rangers or police when he camped in woods. He and his brother were kidnapped for 8 years when he was 2 1/2 years old and his brother was 6 months old.	Ongoing engines revving as we spoke, making it very hard to hear or think. • Bike officers rode up and told him he needs to move his bike to a bike rack. He fears it will be stolen from rack and asked why that rule exists and when it happened? Officer said it's been a law for a while, and bikes need to move because "The bikes are junk: all of this is junk." (KS's place was very tidy.) • While we spoke, someone biked up and took his picture. KS was adamant that this is not a circus show, and photos without permission are not ok. Brief altercation that escalated only verbally. Biker thought I could be his witness that he only took a photo. Told him that photos without permission are NOT ok, and I can be a witness for that. Has had drivers pulling guns and shooting into the air.
2 D	Often stays under Macy's awning.			Yes: UGM, HOAP, Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list. Signing housing papers THIS WEEK!	Yes. Has used warming shelters regularly.	N/A - he signs papers to get a place this week!			
3 J	Recently lost place to live because he let his girlfriend live with him and it's not working out. When he asks her to leave, she threatens to report him for things he is not doing.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you look homeless.	None	Yes: UGM, HOAP, Arches for meals and showers.	Yes! Wishes First Pres was open. Others are too far, and have low capacity so it's too risky to leave or lug property.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	No income: no job yet. Looking		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
4 A	Owened a motor home. Complicated eviction that a friend is helping her to contest. Once she became homeless 1 1/2 years ago, she stayed with a friend for 3 months, then camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept, then camped on Division, then Arches, then Division again. Now, by Nordstrom.	Long history of retail work and would do that again once she is settled in a place.	Will receive widow's benefits next month. Will look for a place then.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On housing wait list for over a year.	Yes! Wishes First Pres was open. Others are too far, and have low capacity so it's too risky to leave or lug property.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere? But hoping she can afford a place (barely) when her widow benefits begin next month.	Eviction is a barrier to housing. Needs to live close to services. No income till next month, when widow's benefits start.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
5 S	Became homeless 1 1/2 years ago, after he and his mom were evicted. Stayed with a friend for 3 months, then camped at Wallace Marine Park till it was swept, then camped on Division, then Arches, then Division again. Now, by Nordstrom.	Will look for work when he has some shelter stability. For now, needs to stay close to his mom so she has protection.	Might be eligible for a small amount of tribal money. Will pool that money with his mom's widow benefits and will try to get a place.	Yes: Arches for meals and showers. On Tribal housing list. Had a caseworker at HOAP but she is gone now: might need new caseworker.	Didn't know of UGM mats, but worried about sex offenders, and he would not leave his mom alone on the streets. Also would not leave their dog. Would go to First Pres if it was open.	Nowhere to go.	Eviction is a barrier to housing. Needs to live close to services. Income will be very low and barely pay rent.	Their site is very neat. Yet they wake up sometimes to police shining flashlights in their faces. Police also pulled guns on a guy who was supposedly peeing on a wall, yet it was really his dog peeing in the wall.	People revv engines, throw fireworks at them. Drunk drivers yelling at them. Some people are very nice though, and some share food. Some people are afraid of them, while they are scared of people who walk and drive by.

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Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
6 CH	Homeless since May 2019.	Served in the Navy. Fired from a long term job at a Salem retail store in 2009. Odd jobs and part time work since then. Hit by a car in 2019 and can't walk well now. Hard to find work with a disability. Intermittent phone access, and no reference letters. Hopes the Navy will activate him again.		Doesn't want welfare, so won't apply for housing.	Stayed at UGM as a resident for a while. Was beaten up at UGM. Hesitant to ever go back. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Nowhere to go.	Wants to work, but lacks phone, internet, references, and ways to explain the job gaps. Also has trespass and trespass II charges.	His area is very tidy, and minimal.	
7 ST	Homeless since release from prison in 2015, I think?	Janitor work, Home Depot forklift driver, kitchen staff and dishwasher in his past. Struggles with physical disabilities and mental health, and addiction, but has longer periods of sobriety now.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; has a case worker at HOAP. Is on housing list.	Yes - staying at UGM as a resident sometimes, using emergency shelter mats other times, on the streets downtown at other times even though the rats freak him out, and staying at the Work Center at other times. Uses First Pres warming center when he is not sheltered and it is activated.	He'd see if he can stay at the Work Center; otherwise, he has nowhere to go.	Served prison time for a sex offense long ago. Says he is innocent; he has had no sex charges since that date, yet the history follows him, making it hard to find housing, even if he had income. Also struggles with addiction, yet he is sober more often than not lately, and is passionate about remaining clean and helping others to do so too. Has on/off relationship with UGM because he fails to communicate about variances he might need, so he is sometimes banned.	When he stays downtown, his area is very tidy and he sweeps the sidewalks and storefronts. Store owners know him by name and consider him to be extra eyes and ears in keeping their place clean and safe.	
8 R	Homeless for 16+ years, initially because her family in Jefferson had a restraining order against her. They allowed her to come back home intermittently after that, yet that is no longer an option for her. Most recently was staying under the bridge, then at Arches, now by Rite Aid.	none	none - appealing SSI denial	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. On housing wait list.	Yes! If a shelter was closeby and open, she'd go. Tried for Simonka but they say no.	Nowhere to go.	Physical disabilities mak it hard for her to get around. Uses a wheelchair or walker.	Many people try to keep sidewalks clean. People who struggle with mental health dump trash and it's hard to keep up with that.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
9 SP	Grew up in foster care after witnessing his dad beating the shit out of his mom. Most recently homeless for 2 1/2 years; swept from Wallace Marine Park, Minto Island, Arches.	Conversation cut short	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP	Yes. Would love to have shelter.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with addiction and confusion. Just finished parole; trying to get a debit card for \$3,000 he thinks he has somewhere.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
10 J	Had a job, house, 2 boys. Lost home from divorce; struggled with addiction. Homeless in Salem for about 1 1/2 years. Came here from Washington to do Adult Teen Challenge recovery program. Left that program because it requires no contact with kids for a year, and it's important to him to stay connected to his kids. Would go back to Washington, but he only has his kids there, and too many bad influences there, so wants to start fresh here. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches.	He is using Work Source to look for work. It's hard when you are homeless and so many jobs require you to apply online, when he thinks he'd make a better impression in person.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Yes. Stayed at UGM but was kicked out for not making his bed. Sees people kicked out with lung disease and other health problems; concerned about lack of compassion.	Nowhere to go.			Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
11 JT	Came from Georgia for a new start. Took Greyhound, knowing he'd initially be homeless.	Had dishwashing and simple jobs. He is actively looking for work. Told him about the Kitchen on Court Street hiring.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Yes. Did not know of UGM mats.	UGM mat	none	No addictions or mental health struggles. He only smokes weed. People seem to like him.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
12 B	Came from Florida a few years ago. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Would love shelter. Can't stay at UGM because he won't leave his GF on her own.	Nowhere to go.			Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
13 GF	Came from Florida a few years ago. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	none	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Would love to have a place to live. Struggles with fear of germs so avoids temporary shelters.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with fear of germs.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
14 JL	Homeless about three years, after a divorce. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, then Arches. Now staying by Rite Aid.	Was a computer programmer, earning over \$50k/year. Did gig jobs intermittently after that. Looking for work, but it's hard when you don't have a place to keep clean, and when you risk having your things stolen whenever you leave your spot.	SSDI, but wants to get off of benefits.	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Can't go to UGM because they won't allow his dog. Would love to use a warming center if it was closeby and if it was not violent.	Nowhere to go.	Diagnosed as bipolar, manic depressive, PTSD, social phobia. Can do ok in small settings if people can be slow at explaining things.		
15 JG	Served 8 years in prison. Released here. Has family in McMinnville but also has bad influences there, and wants to stay clean and sober and out of trouble.	Did construction work in the past. Would love to work. Just got ID, so he can look for work now, yet it will be hard when he's unsheltered and has no one to watch his stuff. Also needs tools and a vehicle first, if he goes back to doing construction work. Willing to do other things but doesn't know what, or how to figure that out.	Only SNAP	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Is on housing wait list.	Tried UGM, but too many drugs and sex offenders. Would use warming centers if it was closeby and had capacity for most people to stay there. Too hard to pack up and travel far for a center that has low capacity, since you might not get in. Wishing First Pres was open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Prison record. Might have warrant for trespass failure to appear.	Cops have not bothered him. He keeps his spot clean and tries to clean up after others as well.	
16 N	6 years homeless, on and off, sometimes couch surfing. In Salem 1 1/2 years or so. Homeless because he aged out of foster care - when parents no longer received checks for having him, they kicked him out. Says he was a bad kid, so he understands. Swept from Wallace Marine Park, Minto Island, Arches. Wallace was hard, but it taught him how to be his own man.	Odd jobs, bartending, welding, cooking, working with kids, security work. Likes working - it's good to feel like you earned your way and don't need to resort to stealing food to survive.	SNAP	Wants to try Arches but has hit so many dead ends, he's scared to try again. (Encouraged him to try.)	Wants a place to live. Tired of being cold, tiered of smelly feet and street drama. VERY affected by his girlfriend being raped, so will not go to shelters where child molesters might be. Would go to warming centers if they are closeby and they are likely to get in. Too much risk to travel far to probably be turned away at shelters that have low capacity. Won't use UGM mats because he won't leave his girlfriend alone.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	His birth certificate has an error, so he doesn't have an ID. Initially shared that he only is addicted to cigarettes. Later in the conversation, he shared that he lied - he also struggles with meth since he was 18. He's 24 now. I was honored that he decided to trust me, yet that was luck. Shows how initial conversations might not reflect accurate info until we earn some trust. Meth was a step "up" - better self-medication than the cutting and burning himself that he had been doing.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
17 M	3 years homeless, on and off, sometimes couch surfing. Raped repeatedly by her dad, and then by her stepdad. Her mom kicked her out when she told about the rapes. Her mom was mad that her story put her younger kids at risk of not having their dad around. The dad spent six years in prison for the rapes, but he will be out soon and she is terrified she might see him. She blacks out when the memories happen. Swept from Wallace Marine Park - woke up one morning with a forklift two feet from her head. Stayed at Arches till she was swept from there.	Worked at a nursery at her church for a while. Worked at Wendy's for 8 months, till her mom was hired there as a manager and fired her - still mad that she reported her stepdad raping her. Applied at Taco Bell. LIKES working - it's something productive to do. Only has a wiffi phone, so it's hard to get wiffi and it's hard to search for work.	Had SNAP benefit but needs to re-apply	Wants to try Arches but has hit so many dead ends, she's scared to try again. (Encouraged her to try.) Had a caseworker at HOAP when she was 15 due to domestic violence at home. Thinks she might try to connect with them for a caseworker now. Her brother got a place 2 weeks after he was assessed by Arches, so she is thinking about that.	Wants a place to live. Would go to warming centers if they are closeby and they are likely to get in. Too much risk to travel far to probably be turned away at shelters that have low capacity.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Diagnosed with multiple personality disorder. Initially shared that she only is addicted to cigarettes. Later in the conversation, she shared that she lied - she also struggles with meth. I was honored that he decided to trust me, yet that was luck. Shows how initial conversations might not reflect accurate info until we earn some trust. Has a bad knee and some medical and court appointments and it's hard to show up for those appointments. Has used meth for 5 years, but she is clean for 2 months now! Yet she is tired when she's clean - meth got her motivated, including motivated to look for work.		Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
18 A	Grew up in Salem, had jobs, a place to live, a wife, 2 kids. Then lost both his parents and he was devastated. Began drinking and drugs to cope. Divorce, and then homeless. Swept from Wallace Marine Park and then Arches. Staying by Rite Aid now.	Managed adult foster care home for 4 years. Looking for work now. He is clean and sober but he's on a Methadone program, and that makes it hard to find employment since many employers test for drugs and Methadone counts as a drug. Will figure it out somehow - he's just glad that his ex-wife and kids are doing well. He wants the best for them. Still hopeful - he's gotta catch a break sometime soon, right?	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Is on housing wait list for 2 years.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?		Keeps his place clean and cleans up after others. Would love trash bags to help with keeping things clean. It's hard to keep up with others' trash but he will keep trying!	
19 M	Homeless for 5+ years in Salem. Usually stays downtown.	Conversation cut short	Unknown - she says none, and also says \$1,500/month.	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Has a housing voucher but doesn't know how to get a place.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Struggles with mental health and alternate reality.	Has woken up to police shining lights in her eyes and ripping his covers off. One officer said they are pieces of shit scumbags.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
20 B	Homeless since he was 18. He's 43 now. Served time in prison, yet otherwise has been homeless in Salem. Usually stays downtown.	Conversation cut short	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers: HOAP. Didn't know of UGM mats.	Yes! Uses downtown warming center when it is activated.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Conversation cut short.	Has woken up to police shining lights in his eyes and ripping his tarps off during the night. One officer laughs and calls him an idiot. Another officer said he can't stand them and they are less than human. Officers routinely kick his stuff as they leave, and threaten jail if he complains.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.
21 L	From Salem, but moved to Portland for a while. Homeless in Salem for about 2 months. Rented a room in Salem; left because male roommates kept coming to her room. Has some long term rental history in the past.	Conversation cut short	SSI \$771/month	HOAP is helping her to find a place to live.	Yes - wants a place to live.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Was in the hospital for mental health. Not sure how that affects her ability to work or rent a place.	Police have not bothered her.	Ongoing engine revving and insults yelled as we spoke.

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
22 J	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Call center work in the past. Struggles with bad back and other health issues.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Didn't know of UGM mats. Yet needs to watch their property, so can't stay there. On housing wait list. Name is finally up. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open. Now stays on streets to watch their stuff while his girlfriends stays at a women's shelter.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues; possible struggles with addiction. (Based on observation, not his input.)		
23 JC	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Call center work in the past. Was hit by a car and injured. Struggles with bad leg, and a bad back and other health issues.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. Sometimes stays at SafeSleep. On housing wait list. Name is finally up. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Stays at local female shelter. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues/disability.		
24 A	Homeless in Salem for 4+ years. Usually stays downtown. Swept from Arches. Returned to alcove by Macy's.	Worked at a school cafeteria for years. Couldn't make ends meet, so ended up homeless. Lost job due to homelessness - not being able to have regular showers and clean clothing.	None	Arches for meals, day center, showers; HOAP. On housing wait list. Approved to be a roommate with a couple. Looking for apartment!	Yes - wants a place to live. Stays at local female shelter. Has stayed often at First Pres when it is open.	Nowhere to go. Neighborhood somewhere?	Health issues/disability.		
25 S	Homeless in Salem. Has a brain injury and doesn't remember how she became homeless.	Doesn't know.	None	HOAP is helping her to apply for SSI but she can't remember her birthday.	Yes - wants a place to live. Just found out about SafeSleep and she has been going there at night; downtown at day.	Nowhere to go.	Brain injury		
26 T	Not enough time to hear her story.	Has worked; is looking for work now.	None	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Recently comes to SafeSleep at night.	Nowhere to go in daytime when she doesn't have meetings.	Struggles with addiction BUT she is pursuing sobriety! Goes to a ROCC and/or a recovery meeting almost every day. Has also been looking for work. Has a job interview today!	Police shines light in his eyes as he sleeps. Goes through their stuff; tears tents and tarps up. Insulting them because they are homeless; says his goal is to get all homeless people out of downtown.	
27 M	Homeless for 21 years - her mom kicked her out of the house when she was 10 years old. She's 31 now. Has lived in Salem all her life. Stayed on the tressel, woods, Wallace Marine park, Riverfront, Arches, and now by Nordstom.	Has epilepsy and grand mal seizures. Can't work.	None. Applied for SSI. Appealing denial.	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Has used First Pres warming center when its open; tried Friends and CATP but there was not room..	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with meth addiction, BUT is 4 weeks clean! Feels better, but fatter. Doesn't like that part.	Police shines light in her eyes as he sleeps. Goes through their stuff; tears tents and tarps up. Insulting them because they are homeless; says his goal is to get all homeless people out of downtown. Also shines a blinking light in her eyes. She says she has epilepsy - PLEASE stop that. He says "Just close your eyes".	

Outreach to downtown campers 2/2020

	Who	Journey to here	Job history	Income?	Services?	Would person accept shelter?	If sit-lie passes...	Barriers	Miscellaneous	Other interactions
28	J	Homeless on and off for 10 years. Currently for 2 years after he was struggling as a single dad with his 2 kids. Kids are with his sister now, but he has not been able to get back on his feet. Stayed on the tressel, woods, Wallace Marine park, Riverfront, Arches, and now by Nordstom.	Has epilepsy. Has not been able to work.	None. Applied for SSI. Appealing denial.	Arches, HOAP, on housing wait list.	Yes - wants a place to live. On housing wait list. Has used First Pres warming center when its open; tried Friends and CATP but there was not room. Did not know that UGM has emergency mats. But will not stay at UGM. Tried UGM in the past and some men touched him inappropriately. Will not risk that again, and now he has a lady he will not leave.	Nowhere to go.	Struggles with meth addiction, BUT is 4 weeks clean! Feels better and healthier but has a tummy now. Attending recovery, anger management, art, and other meetings at ROCC, one meeting almost every day.		

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:42 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony - Opposing sit-lie - capacity gap
Attachments: CAPACITY GAP.pdf

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the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.

♥♥ . * * * . ♥ . * * ♥ * . . . * ♥ * . . . * * * * . ♥ . * * * . . . ♥♥ . * * * . ♥♥ . * * * . . . ♥♥

CAPACITY GAP

Between October 2016 and January 2019, more than 2,600 residents of Marion and Polk Counties were identified through evidence-based assessments to be at risk due to living outdoors or in places not fit for human habitation.

Approximately 1,800 of these residents live within Salem’s Urban Growth Boundary, with **about 700 living within one square mile of Marion Square Park.**

Homeless residents include children, families, veterans, and those suffering from addiction and physical and mental illnesses, including trauma. Many have sought housing and been denied for lack of resources. Many are working, yet are unable to make ends meet.

Day center capacities

UGM - men only	120
Arches - 8:15 am to 3:15 pm; closed on weekends	70
HOAP – closes at 2pm on weekdays; some hours are women only. Closed on weekends.	55
Total day center capacity	245

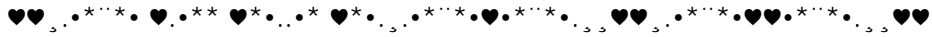
A total capacity of 245 means that we currently have the means to provide daytime shelter to **only 35% of the 700 unsheltered individuals** living within a mile of Marion Square Park.

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:49 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public testimony - Opposing sit-lie - summary of 385 letters opposing sit lie
Attachments: a-Summary of sit-lie letters.pdf

When sit-lie was on the table in 2019, we connected with many people to hear their views, and we collected 385 letters opposing sit lie. (And two letters supporting sit-lie. We didn't omit opposing views.)

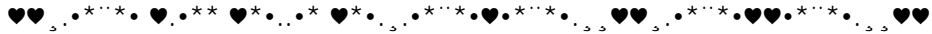
The same letters and summary applies now.



the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.



November 20, 2019

To: City Council

From: Lynelle Wilcox, on behalf of the Homeless Coalition

Attached are 385 letters opposing the proposed sit-lie ordinance, and 2 letters that seem to support the ordinance. Of the 385 letters opposing the proposed ordinance, 20 are from individuals living outside the Salem area, so 365 reflect input from individuals in Salem.

I'd usually think that letters speak for themselves, yet skimming or reading so many letters may be daunting, and the letters are form letters, which can be easy to dismiss. So it seems important to share about the process we used to collect the letters, along with demographic data and transcribed comments from some of the letters.

Process for collecting input: When we first learned that the city was re-considering a sit-lie ordinance, many advocates conveyed strong opposition and opinions about that. Yet we wanted to make sure that concerns we share reflect the realities of unsheltered individuals who would be most affected if the ordinance passed.

We wanted input from people who are unsheltered. Initially, I went out with paper and pens asked people if they want to write their views about sit-lie. Yet living on the streets in survival mode, not knowing where you might sleep tonight, lacking the comforts of a table and chair and calm head space for writing, and leaning over a pad in the heat or the rain on a curb or a sidewalk somehow isn't conducive to writing. (*Who knew?*)

So we shifted to doing extensive outreach to ask for input and serve as scribes to convey people's views about the ordinance, and about how the proposed consequences would play out in real people, real lives, real hearts.

The outreach was done from a data collection perspective, with no attempts to influence anyone's views - we wanted to reflect accurate perceptions and responses without our own biases coloring people's input. We created the form letter only after we'd spoken to many, many individuals to collect their views, based on the input we gathered.

There are a few different version of the letter, yet they each convey the same main points and concerns.

Process for collecting signatures and/or comments:

- In sharing the form letter for people to consider signing, we always asked first if they were ok if we talked to them, and we respected any "no" without any pressure.
- We encouraged people to read the letter in full, or we summarized points verbally before the person signed.
- We encouraged people to cross out any sections that do not fit their views, and we encouraged people to also write comments, or to write their own letter, and we provided paper and pens for people to do so if they wished.
- We conveyed support of whatever perspectives fit them, whether they oppose or support the ordinance.
- We want a process that reflects integrity, so we did not accept signatures from anyone who seemed like they would sign anything we put in front of them, or from people who were not seeming to understand the letter.
- We shared the letter with individuals at Arches, UGM, HOAP, Marion Square Park, Lancaster Drive, South Salem/Commercial area, the Transit Center/bus mall, ROCC, Project ABLE, Inside Out, various meals for unsheltered individuals, and other events and areas, as we did outreach or lived our daily lives.

Attachments:

- **SUMMARY OF SIT-LIE CONCERNS**
- **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**
- **TRANSCRIBED COMMENTS** - Comments that reflect ideas, and/or relevant details and context not contained in the form letter are transcribed in this summary. (*Relevance is subjective.*)
- **SIT-LIE OPPOSITION LETTER** - Actual signed letters are also submitted for public record, opposing the proposed sit-lie ordinance. The letter is attached here as well just in case letters get separated from this summary.

SUMMARY OF SIT-LIE CONCERNS

CONCERNS CONVEYED IN SIT-LIE OPPOSITION LETTERS

Concept	Concerns/details	# who conveyed this perspective
Common ground	We all want sidewalk behaviors that enable clear and safe passage.	365
Effective strategies to address situations that sometimes occur	Relational strategies are happening and more are available; those strategies usually are effective.	365
Accountability	<p>Unsheltered accountability: Focus on accountability of behaviors. Consequences already exist for inappropriate behaviors. <i>(Conversations about behavior accountability often conveyed that If there are gaps in laws to enforce appropriate behavior, fix <u>that</u>.)</i></p> <p>City accountability: There is lack of legal, safe, and dignified ways to meet basic human needs. <i>(Task Force recommendations are mostly unimplemented; some are happening in the future, yet that doesn't help anything now.)</i></p>	365
Why people sit/lie on sidewalks	Resting on sidewalks during daytimes is more visible and safer. You walk a LOT when you are homeless; it's exhausting. Many people who sleep downtown are more vulnerable individuals. Many have been victims of multiple assaults, robberies, rapes. There is nowhere else to go that fits the ban hours; day centers don't have capacity to fit downtown individuals who are homeless.	365
Sit-lie concerns	<p>Sit-lie targets people who are poor, homeless, tired, and seeking safety.</p> <p>Sit-lie drives people away from services and into less safe areas.</p> <p>Sit-lie penalizes people for acts of living/basic human needs, and discriminates against people with disabilities.</p> <p>Sit-lie creates a status crime - criminalizing where people rest, even if behaviors are appropriate and passage is clear. Focus on behavior; not on sharing public space when people have no home for resting.</p> <p>Sit-lie ignores the lack of shelter space, the lack of day center space - especially for women, and the huge disparity in day center hours and ban hours. A city-wide ban leaves nowhere to go during ban hours.</p> <p>City Council meetings do not enable equitable citizenship. <i>(Unsheltered individuals may need to choose to have dinner or to attend a City Council meeting; they risk having property stolen when they are at the meeting, or they need to find someone to watch their belongings. Public forums did happen for sit-lie input, yet forums do not have the presence of the City Council to hear individuals' input.)</i></p> <p>Sit-lie's consequences further marginalizes people who are unsheltered, making it HARDER to move forward.</p> <p>Sit-lie does nothing to enable dignified, legal ways for people to meet basic human needs. <i>(Some options for meeting basic human needs were recommendations of the Downtown Homeless Solutions Task Force that have not been implemented.)</i></p>	365

POINTS CONVEYED IN LETTERS THAT SEEM TO SUPPORT SIT-LIE

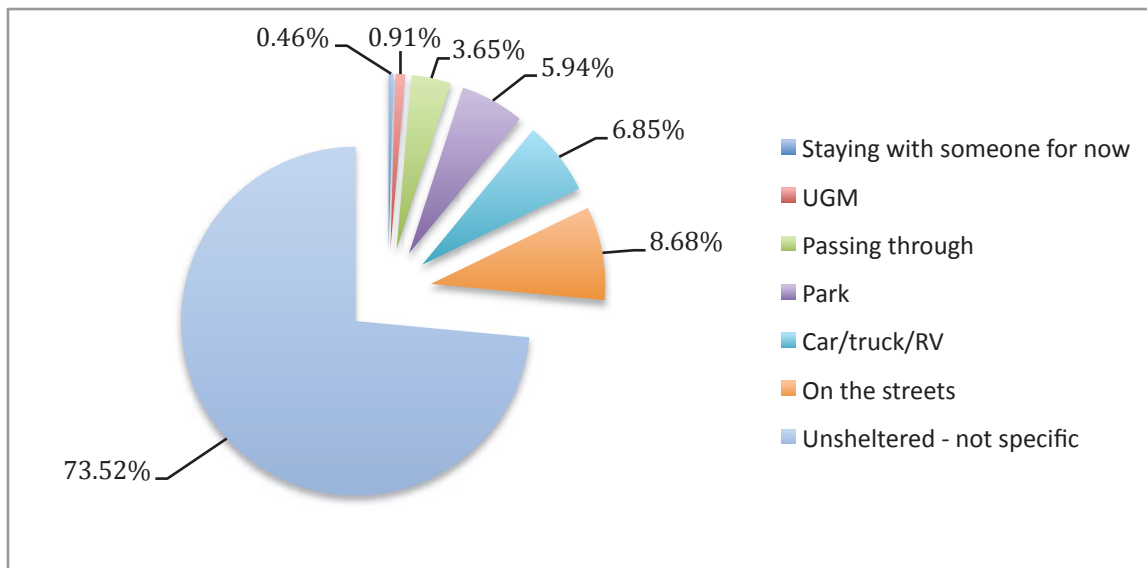
Find appropriate shelter	Downtown homeless should find correct shelter.	1
Sit lie targets behavior	Individuals are not targeted; sit-lie targets disrespectful attitude, littering, etc.	1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FROM LETTERS OPPOSING SIT-LIE

Letters opposing the proposed sit-lie ordinance	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Unknown	Subtotal	Minus non-Salem signers	Total letters from Salem individuals
Letters submitted by groups:						
Homeless Coalition	47	0	0	47	-1	46
Unitarian Universalist Church	56	0	0	56	-13	43
HomeBase Shelters of Salem	<i>Letter coming soon</i>	<i>Will be in 2nd reading packet</i>				
Letters submitted by individuals:						
Letters submitted with comments <i>(comments all or partly transcribed in summary)</i>	18	52	0	70	-1	69
Letters submitted with comments <i>(comments are not transcribed in summary)</i>	3	41	0	44	-3	41
Letters submitted without comment	38	126	4	168	-2	166
TOTALS	162	219	4	385	-20	365
Percent of total sit-lie letters opposing sit-lie ban	44%	60%	1%	105%	-5%	100%

Breakdown of unsheltered responses	Percent	Qty
Staying with someone for now	0.46%	1
UGM	0.91%	2
Passing through	3.65%	8
Park	5.94%	13
Car/truck/RV	6.85%	15
On the streets	8.68%	19
Unsheltered - not specific	73.52%	161
TOTALS	100%	219

Breakdown of unsheltered responses



TRANSCRIBED COMMENTS

Some written comments are transcribed if the comments reflected ideas, and/or relevant details and context not contained in the form letter. (*Relevance is subjective.*) Some comments are also transcribed in order to make it easier to read the input.

1. A lot of the homeless people I know sleep on sidewalks because they feel safer out in the open. Safer from being robbed or beaten up or raped.
2. It affects everyone and myself because if there is any reason someone has to sit down for an injury or not feeling good, there's a chance we could get a ticket or whatever consequence may be put upon us.
3. We get pushed farther and farther away from safe places. I'm disabled senior. There isn't many safe places. I have been robbed and beaten a number of times. There is people that prey on us, not necessarily nomads either.
4. I live in camper with my disabled woman of 23 years. We would be devastated; should be about behavior.
5. We don't want to pay you to kick us out of public place when what we need is for you to pass program for property. We can't pay your fee and fines. Waste of time and funds could help all. One citizen of USA.
6. This will not work. It will cause chaos and more violence - pushing them out farther from help if and when they need it.
7. I live in a 19 foot camper with my partner of 23 years. I am one of the lucky ones who have a shelter for now. Please help people who need it most. God Bless!
8. I will keep short but basically the City of Salem needs to focus more on solving its homeless problem which I understand is a large one. Please spend less time trying to criminalize being homeless. I hope we will all just stay out of sight and therefore out of mind.
9. I became homeless, lost my house I was buying, after 21 years of driving semi-trucks due to medical condition which left me barely able to walk. It took years to get SS disability. My SS check makes it impossible to rent a house or apartment due to the cost of rent prices today. Took long to get Section 8 – on list for 3 years.
10. Give designated areas if you don't like how it looks in our city. It's only getting worse and more need of areas. Every state wastes so much money on useless events. Use that for toilets and trash collectors. Make it be kept clean. You need to experience it, try doing you car for three days; you'll have a different opinion.

11. Some people have sleeping disorders. For there people this would be a bad law with certain of these disable people have no choice where or when they fall asleep and this law would make it illegal for them to go anywhere or do anything.
12. The city needs to work more with the homeless and not against us.
13. Homeless need to have a safe place to rest and a lot of times daylight hours are safest time to do that.
14. Keep people safe; get homeless off streets. Congress has to act now.
15. 9 hour surgery; 13 day hospital; 13 rounds chemo; finished this 1 year ago; stage 4 colon cancer.
16. As a female that is homeless oftentimes I myself or other women I know who are homeless are alone and don't have a man with us to protect us. To sleep outside anywhere without any kind of coverage like tent is extremely dangerous. I have (as many women have) experienced the horrors of being raped many times since having been forced into homelessness 3 years ago.
17. Some of the homeless cannot get around to get out of the city limits. The weather is harsh on older ones and they need their tents to get out of the danger of exposure.
18. I sit outside to wait for lunch or dinner and I sleep on the sidewalk while I wait for housing. I'm disabled and recently broke my hip and use a walker so I don't get around very well.
19. Why is it illegal for this 30 year old vet to just live.
20. Homeless would not be able to rest. We don't have homes, don't have jobs. We get harassed every day by the people and cops. Instead of bugging us and arresting us for sleeping or sitting, start cracking down on drug users or life threatening crimes.
21. I believe this ordinance will just upset or hinder homeless people more than they already are. This will only cause more resentment and spite among the homeless because as this opposition (letter) states, we have nowhere to go. Ultimately this will only lead to more wrongful arrests because now the hours of 0700 to 2100 the police have a municipal citation to legally cite and/or arrest you.
22. Homeless need a safe place to sleep and rest in the day time.
23. I being homeless myself, it difficult just to survive with bare minimum. Salem is not homeless friendly, if you could find a place we could be it would be different. ODOT had plenty of money to provide dumpsters, porta potties so there would be less clean up.
24. I generally don't spend much time in central areas of Salem but I do understand both sides of the crisis. The biggest issue is the question presented: "where do you want people to be?" That answer for many is unfortunately "somewhere else"!! Salem being the capitol hosts many VIPs and our homeless crisis is not what the city wants them to run into face to face. Involving homeless in planning and restoration is a great start.
25. This ordinance will not fix it.
26. I think it's a great idea to stop this. It will be too costly and too much time for our police force. Thank you.
27. Provide tables (fixed to sidewalk) and chairs in designated areas such as the park in the areas where the homeless are fed.
28. Those at the Mission cannot be inside 24/7 and are required to leave during certain times with nowhere to go but out into Salem streets.
29. Some people don't have enough money for a place to stay. Some places like missions kick people out for no reasons and don't have enough beds for the growing homeless community. I feel we should have more missions and places for the homeless that won't kick them out for ridiculous reasons.
30. The only issue should be garbage or being in others' way.
31. Was a nurse for most of her life. Husband was a successful property manager. She went blind. He developed cancer and cannot work. Also hesitant to leave her alone since she can no longer see.

32. This would affect a lot of good people in the community. I know these people contribute more to the community than people would ever believe.
33. This ordinance is by far NOT the answer. Once homeless or forced into homelessness the only way out is having help financially, mentally, and/or a place to go at night. Community means a group of people coming together to help others. History always repeats. I am one of the leaders at Church at the Park. Our mission is to help provide relief from hunger through shared meals. Input: Arches could set up safe place to store (like warming centers).
34. Get people who stay at such places, such as Cascade Park, involved in the care and upkeep of the area. Most people would gladly participate in this. People who are pitching tents on the sidewalk are being rebellious jerks. They could find somewhere better to be. You never feel completely comfortable anywhere though because you could be told to leave any time.
35. It would cause people to be less calm and more violent towards normal people.
36. Unfair to homeless. What if YOU were homeless?
37. I am concerned, if this passed, that it would make life more difficult for the homeless in Salem, as would finding somewhere to stay even more difficult. Police and some citizens have been driving the homeless from their camps, prosecuting for trespass, and harassment despite not being provoked. I am worried about my future and my homeless friends in Salem. We need a safe sustainable environment to live in without fear or reprimand or judgment. Thank you. Additionally, I work full time and have been driven from 4 camps. I need somewhere safe to sleep at night.
38. All the shelters you guys think is overnight... well you are wrong because there is a waiting list. I'm worried and stressed for my girlfriend that is pregnant ... These shelters help with only food, water, showers.
39. We need to concentrate on real drug habits and neglected mental health....
40. It would take me away from the downtown where I need to see the food I need and the resources I need to find a place to live.
41. I've been homeless for six years. I have been attacked, robbed, and two tents destroyed. The police are overwhelmed and out numbered. We try to watch out for each other but we cant' be everywhere either. Some work, yet even then, we can't afford a house/apartment.
42. We feel this would not be a good idea to send the homeless from downtown Salem without giving the homeless another place that they can gather at and find shelter and cool places.
43. This is an opportunity to make a difference for a growing homeless population. We need to find solutions that will help people who are already suffering, not torment them by making it impossible to survive with physical and mental well being intact.
44. HOAP, Arches, other places to go are very, very crowded and hard to relax at.
45. Maybe there can be designated areas for the homeless to sleep and rest? Walking everywhere in the heat is bad for anybody. People who are unfortunate to not have anywhere cool in the heat to rest I've seen more hospital visits from the homeless. There is always a few bad eggs in any part of society. But sometimes when incidents happen it's because they have mental health problems.
46. Many people walk throughout the day and need to rest. The sit-lie ordinance would prevent us from being able to do that. More than the homeless, but everyday people and families. Try opening public parks away from schools and/or church to allow our homeless population a place to be during the day until night fall.
47. Need to make more public restrooms and more housing little by little we are being restricted. The police are abusing any authority given to them.
48. Everybody deserves the right to sit down and rest. The homeless are without a home so they have no choice but to be outside and previously sit and or lay where they can. I'd like to see a common ground
49. Will create more problems. Unconstitutional. Not in my city of Peace!

50. We need to improve low income housing, not restrict those who can't afford to change their situation.
51. I have many friends and peers in the community that are "homeless". I don't think setting stricter rules on where a human is in their life and where they can be is the solution; I think we should focus more on the safety of downtown and treating those in a situation we've never been in with more respect and understanding.
52. Where do the homeless go? The shelters can only take so many. You need to come up with something.
53. What if it's already been done. Been there, done that. Doesn't work.
54. I think it is not right for you to tell the homeless that they can't be here. They are people too. Stop trying to push them out and just try to help them.
55. The need for shelters and affordable housing is at an all time high. Something needs to be done now.
56. Why isn't the old Fairview Training Center open for the homeless? What a waste of building just sitting there.
57. I'm not homeless, however I'm elderly, dress mostly in 2nd hand clothes, get tired, get sleepy, and been mistaken for homeless. So if I nod off sitting downtown and not in time to be warned and excluded? This shows I think, that this ordinance would have unintended consequences.
58. The city needs to work on Housing First.
59. Hiding our homeless does not work.
60. Everyone has to sleep somewhere. I would like to see proactive plans in helping house homeless rather than taking punitive actions against them.
61. Not enough low income housing or places to hang out that are safe.
62. I feel that it's wrong for you (City Council) to kick our homeless community out. They have no place to go! You need to put you or a family member in their place.
63. The amount of danger and assault that occur when pushing homeless people to less safe and visible places is terrifying. Please change zoning rules to allow leases to more than 5 people in single family zoning. This makes group housing programs difficult.
64. As someone who has been homeless, it is not an easy life. Through the ongoing support of Arches I was able to overcome. Now, I have stable housing my health is improving.
65. I have been homeless and nameless and have taken a break downtown just sit and been harassed for taking a break. And when I became un-homeless and rode my bike downtown, same thing happened again even just getting off a bus and shopping dressed nice, it happened.
66. Seems to support sit-lie ban: I would like to see sitting homeless in downtown Salem finding correct shelter like using and going to the UGM.
67. Supports the ordinance: I don't believe it's the individuals being targeted, but the disrespectful attitude they exhibit with littering, etc. etc.

July 2019

TO:

- Mayor, **Chuck Bennett**
- City Manager, **Steve Powers**
- Urban Development Director, **Kristin Retherford**
- Salem Police Chief, **Jerry Moore**
- City Council members: **Cara Kaser, Tom Andersen, Brad Nanke, Jackie Leung, Matt Ausec, Chris Hoy, Sally Cook, Jim Lewis**

This letter is to convey strong opposition to the proposed sit/lie ordinance that would ban tents and other structures from sidewalks at all hours, and ban sleeping or laying on sidewalks and other public rights-of-way from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm throughout the entire city of Salem.

Common ground: Businesses need to be easily and safely accessible for their customers to walk and shop freely. That common ground provides a basis for collaboration about what to do when inappropriate behaviors occur.

Consequences ALREADY exist: In general, unsheltered individuals who stay in downtown areas are people who are more vulnerable for theft and violence, so they opt for places that are more public and well-lit so they might be safer. Police already can act when there are inappropriate behaviors, so the means for consequences already exists.

Even with the intent for a sit/lie ordinance to focus first on warning, resource-sharing, and then exclusion, before further consequences may be implemented, a sit/lie ordinance creates more punitive consequences that will make it HARDER for unsheltered individuals to develop basic stability that is often necessary for moving forward.

Basic human needs: Being homeless involves a LOT of walking - to get to meals, showers, day centers, shelters, medical appointments, job preparation/job search meetings, service provider offices, etc. Walking everywhere is exhausting. Sometimes people really NEED to sleep, even in the daytime, because it's riskier and scarier to sleep at night. Sleep is a basic human need, and a sit/lie ordinance ends up targeting unsheltered individuals simply for trying to meet that basic human need.

Many people have no choice but to sleep outside - there are not enough shelter beds for the people who need them, and people also need some shelter from the elements as another basic human need. The proposed sit/lie ordinance is cruel - it will result in a lot of sleep deprivation, more stress and mental health struggles from constantly not knowing where you can go; it will lead to physical health problems, safety risks, and more people being raped and assaulted after being forced to move into unsafe areas. It puts many people's lives at higher risk.

Nowhere to go: Although more shelters and beds will be available in the long term future, for many people, there is no place to be. Arches closes at 3:00 pm; HOAP closes at 2:00 pm and both are closed on weekends (and some HOAP hours are women only); Salvation Army has guests leave soon after breakfast until dinner time. Most parks close in the evening, and parks are only a viable option in good weather. Since this proposed ordinance would apply to all of Salem, where do you want unsheltered individuals to BE between 7:00 am and 9:00 pm?

The proposed ordinance disables access to some basic human needs, reduces dignity, and doesn't allow for reasonable, compassionate existence of many people who have no home. It isn't acceptable

to criminalize existence, even if that is a result, and not an intent of the proposed ordinance.

Disabilities: Inappropriate behaviors often are a symptom of a health, mental health, or other disability, whether that disability is PTSD, trauma, addiction, anxiety, depression, cognitive, physical, or other disabilities. A sit/lie ordinance does nothing to reduce homelessness or inappropriate behaviors - health or disabilities cannot be cured via any ordinance. The proposed sit/lie ordinance solves nothing, and ends up discriminating against many people with disabilities.

Inequitable input opportunity: Many of us have concerns about the proposed sit/lie ordinance and would like to attend and possibly testify. Yet unsheltered individuals also need to eat, and City Council meetings are often at 6:00 pm - the same timeframe that meals are served at UGM and Arches. Yet even without a schedule conflict, it is too risky for many of us to leave our belongings for an extended timeframe to attend the City Council meeting. There needs to be a way for Individuals who will be most impacted by sit/lie consequences to safely participate in these conversations.

Summary: The proposed ordinance cannot resolve inappropriate behaviors, yet we already have consequences to implement as needed. The proposed ordinance significantly reduces safety and dignity; it discriminates against people with disabilities; it criminalizes aspects of existence; it creates more challenge and hardship for unsheltered individuals to meet basic human needs of having a place to exist, sleep, and have shelter from the elements.

Alternatives: Instead of the proposed sit/lie ordinance, what if the city:

- Encourages further collaboration to resolve occasional inappropriate behavior issues.
- Proactively seeks input from businesses, advocates, AND unsheltered individuals for the proposed ordinance, to enable equitable input opportunity and creative, collaborative options.
- Identifies short and long term options for legal, dignified ways to meet basic human needs of having a place to be, being able to sleep, availability of legal appropriate rest rooms, and shelter from the elements. How could we create that more positive future instead of criminalizing being homeless?

Please consider the alternatives.

Sincerely,

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

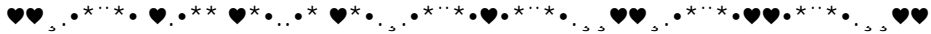
Where do you live? _____

Comments/details about how the proposed ordinance would affect you and/or people you know:

Amy Johnson

From: Lynelle Wilcox <lynelle@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2020 1:52 PM
To: Chuck Bennett; Lynda Rose; Steve Powers; Tami Carpenter; Cara Kaser; Tom Andersen; Brad Nanke; Jackie Leung; Matthew Ausec; Chris Hoy; Vanessa Nordyke; Jim Lewis; Kristin Retherford; Jerry Moore; Kathy Sime; Dan Atchison; CityRecorder
Subject: Public Testimony - Opposing sit-lie: It doesn't work
Attachments: Does sit-lie work.pdf; City summary of Sit-Lie 2019 Public Comment.docx

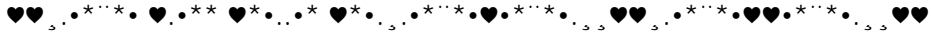
A Berkely study proves that sit-lie doesn't work:



the highest art is the art of living an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner.

and...

with our thoughts, we make the world.



BerkeleyLaw

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Policy Advocacy Clinic



Does Sit-Lie Work: WILL BERKELEY'S "MEASURE S" INCREASE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND IMPROVE SERVICES TO HOMELESS PEOPLE?

About the Authors

This report was researched and written by Joseph Cooter, Ericka Meanor and Emily Soli, Policy Advocacy Clinic students under the supervision of Clinical Professor Jeffrey Selbin.

The authors are grateful to the community, municipal, business and law enforcement personnel who responded to our national survey, the local stakeholders who offered background and input, and School of Law faculty members who provided consultation and technical assistance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When Berkeley voters go to the polls on November 6, 2012, they will decide whether to enact Measure S, an ordinance that would ban sitting on public sidewalks during business hours in the City's commercial districts.¹

Proponents of the "Civil Sidewalks Ordinance" – called "Sit-Lie" in the municipalities which have enacted such laws in recent years – argue that it will:

- (1) increase local economic activity ("saves jobs"), and
- (2) improve services to homeless people ("helps people").²

A coalition of community groups and individuals opposed to Measure S asked the Policy Advocacy Clinic to research and analyze the economic and social service impacts of Sit-Lie laws in other jurisdictions and the potential for such an ordinance to deliver on its promises in Berkeley.³

To prepare this report, we reviewed data on economic activity and homeless services in other Sit-Lie jurisdictions nationally, statewide and locally.

We surveyed community organizations, municipal human services and economic development agencies, business groups and police departments in more than a dozen Sit-Lie jurisdictions, including seven in California.

Finally, we consulted local stakeholders about implementation challenges and opportunities.

Although there are limits to the data gathered – and more research needs to be done to answer these questions with more precision – we find no meaningful evidence to support the arguments that Sit-Lie laws increase economic activity or improve services to homeless people.

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Introduction

If approved, Measure S will amend the Berkeley Municipal Code to prohibit people from sitting on city sidewalks in commercial zones from 7am to 10pm. The ordinance provides certain exceptions – for example, in the case of medical emergency or for people in wheelchairs – and requires police officers to warn illegal sitters before citing them. Failure to comply with an officer’s warning constitutes a crime punishable by a fine (\$75) or community service, and subsequent violations can be charged as misdemeanors. Although Measure S is silent on this issue, proponents say that citations will be erased for homeless people who enter and participate in social services.

Measure S is one of a variety of “Sit-Lie” laws that have been enacted in the last two decades, typically in response to economic downturns (Berkeley law already prohibits lying on sidewalks; Measure S would extend the ban to sitting). Measure S proponents advance two basic arguments in favor of its passage: First, they say, enactment of the ordinance will increase economic activity for struggling businesses in commercial zones. Second, they argue, the ordinance will improve services to homeless people and “transform their lives.” Supporters point to similar “successful laws implemented in over 60 cities” as evidence that Measure S will work in Berkeley.

In order to test these two central arguments, we undertook the following research:

- Researched and analyzed existing Sit-Lie laws, including their history, legal challenges, and implementation;
- Conducted a national Sit-Lie literature review with a special focus on identifying evidence of the

economic and service impact of Sit-Lie ordinances;

- Surveyed key stakeholders (chambers of commerce, city economic development agencies, police departments, city human services agencies and homeless service providers) in 19 Sit-Lie jurisdictions, including 7 in California;
- Analyzed the Measure S ballot initiative, including the findings, proposed ordinance and formal statements for and against the ordinance (and rebuttals);
- Gathered and analyzed publicly-available economic data on the impact of Sit-Lie laws in California cities and in Berkeley’s commercial zones; and
- Gathered and analyzed City of Berkeley reports and other documents relevant to Measure S, and interviewed local stakeholders, including service providers and city officials.

It is important to note here the limits of our methods, the scarcity of data, and the difficulty of answering these questions in light of other factors unrelated to Sit-Lie. In spite of our efforts, we found relatively limited data from other Sit-Lie jurisdictions. The only jurisdiction with a published report about the effects of Sit-Lie is San Francisco, where the ordinance is less than two years old. In addition, survey response rates from stakeholders in Sit-Lie jurisdictions were under 20%, making it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions, especially because the sample size was already small. Finally, with respect to both economic activity and social services, there are many other variables which make it hard to isolate the specific impact of Sit-Lie laws.

On the other hand, Sit-Lie ordinances purport to represent an effective and important policy intervention, and we would expect the impacts to be significant and demonstrable. Interestingly, however, we could not find any non-anecdotal evidence of positive impacts with respect to economic activity or homeless services. Our literature review did not reveal any evidence of Sit-Lie’s efficacy in other jurisdictions, and of the fifteen survey responses we received, none directed us to any evidence in support of their views about the positive or negative impacts of Sit-Lie. Even as we report our findings below, therefore, we recommend that more research be conducted to inform local officials and voters when considering such ordinances.

Section I of this report provides a brief history of Sit-Lie laws and Measure S. While the origins of

Measure S in Berkeley can be traced to 1994, Sit-Lie laws are the most recent example of centuries-long efforts to address vagrancy during periods of economic hardship and uncertainty. Local authorities have used various means to “warn out” homeless people and others since the American colonies.

Section II provides an economic analysis of Sit-Lie laws in the United States. Though increased economic activity is a central argument in favor of Sit-Lie laws, there is a dearth of evidence regarding the economic benefits or costs of such laws. We present the limited available data, including from Berkeley, and find that while economic costs may be substantial, economic benefits are uncertain and perhaps illusory.

Section III analyzes the service benefits of Sit-Lie laws to homeless people. While not an argument for Sit-Lie laws everywhere, Measure S proponents in Berkeley have stressed that the ordinance will drive homeless people to much-needed services. Based on data from other jurisdictions, the text of the ordinance and Berkeley’s existing capacity, we find no evidence that Measure S will improve services to homeless people.

Section IV considers proven alternatives to Sit-Lie ordinances like Measure S. In light of evidence-based practices elsewhere – and plans developed by the City of Berkeley’s Office of Economic Development – we conclude that the City likely has better options for revitalizing commercial areas and helping those in need.

I. The History of Sit-Lie Laws and Berkeley’s Measure S

Ordinances controlling homeless people date at least to 14th century England in the form of vagrancy laws.⁴ Rather than criminalizing an act, such laws criminalized the status of being a vagrant.⁵ These laws were imported to the American colonies in the 17th century, and their enactment and enforcement fluctuated with war, economic crises and demographic changes.⁶ By the middle of the 20th century, vagrancy laws and other laws regulating homeless people were in place in every state.⁷ By the 1960s, however, state and federal courts across the country began striking down these laws for various constitutional reasons.⁸ In 1972, a unanimous Supreme Court rejected vagrancy laws as “archaic classifications” that are unconstitutionally vague.⁹

After the deinstitutionalization of people with mentally illness in the 1970s and large social service cuts during the 1980s, local officials began looking for new methods to address the sharp rise in

homelessness.¹⁰ Among those methods were Sit-Lie ordinances, which cities began enacting in the early 1990s.¹¹ In 1993, Seattle passed one of the first ordinances banning people from sitting or lying on commercial sidewalks during certain hours.¹² Other west coast cities followed Seattle’s lead, and in November, 1994, Berkeley voters passed Measure O banning sitting and lying in commercial zones.¹³

The Seattle law was challenged on the grounds that it violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.¹⁴ The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and others sued the City of Berkeley on similar grounds halting enforcement of Measure O one month before it was to go into effect.¹⁵ In 1996, however, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld Seattle’s ban as constitutional on its face.¹⁶ The Ninth Circuit also held that Sit-Lie ordinances could be successfully challenged when enforced – so-called “as applied” challenges – and in 1997, the Berkeley City Council repealed Sit-Lie (Measure O) and settled the lawsuit with the ACLU.¹⁷

In the two decades since it was enacted, a number of cities across the country have adopted Sit-Lie bans based on the Seattle model, including Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Modesto, Santa Monica, San Bruno and Palo Alto.¹⁸ In 2010, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors placed a Sit-Lie ban, Proposition L, on the ballot and in November of that year it passed with 54.3% of the vote.¹⁹ The following year, the Berkeley City Council began discussing a full Sit-Lie ban modeled after Proposition L.²⁰ In June 2012, the City Council voted 6-3 to place Measure S on this November’s ballot.²¹

II. An Economic Analysis of Sit-Lie Laws

Since the early 1990s, a dozen or more U.S. cities have enacted Sit-Lie ordinances.²² Proponents of Sit-Lie ordinances argue that they will improve the business climate in commercial areas where homeless people congregate. This section presents our findings on the economic benefits and costs of Sit-Lie laws generally, including what we can glean about the possible economic impact of Measure S in Berkeley.

As described more fully below, we find no empirical evidence that Sit-Lie ordinances revitalize business districts or otherwise increase economic activity. Although rarely discussed in Sit-Lie debates, implementation of such ordinances imposes fiscal costs on jurisdictions in the form of law enforcement and punishment. Such costs are difficult to measure – and we could find no jurisdictions which attempted to do so

– but they are likely to be non-trivial if the ordinances are enforced as written. In addition, Sit-Lie ordinances can be expensive to defend against lawsuits, since they are vulnerable to “as applied” challenges.

A. Economic Benefits of Sit-Lie Laws

Measure S proponents say it will “save jobs,” presumably by stabilizing or increasing economic activity. In addition to employment, there are several possible economic indicators of the impact of Sit-Lie laws, including retail sales tax receipts and commercial vacancy rates. We therefore conducted a national search for such data related to the enactment of Sit-Lie ordinances. In addition to conducting an extensive literature review, we requested information from municipal economic development agencies and private chambers of commerce in Sit-Lie jurisdictions across the country.

Unfortunately, we were not able to identify any jurisdictions that captured before and after data on these or other economic metrics for the purposes of analyzing the effectiveness of their Sit-Lie ordinances. However, we were able to analyze California and Berkeley-specific data as follows:

First, we analyzed data from the California Board of Equalization regarding sales tax receipts in five Sit-Lie jurisdictions before and after enactment. Second, with data the City published in 2010, we analyzed the economic impact of the presence of homeless people in Downtown Berkeley and Telegraph Avenue.

As reported below, we find: (1) no evidence supporting a link between the enactment of Sit-Lie ordinances and economic activity in California cities, and (2) and no evidence that homeless people negatively impact economic activity in selected commercial zones in Berkeley.

Finding #1: There is no evidence of increased economic activity in California Sit-Lie jurisdictions

To our knowledge, not a single study has investigated the local economic impacts of a Sit-Lie ordinance. To begin addressing this knowledge gap, we examined the taxable sales of California municipalities with Sit-Lie ordinances. The California Board of Equalization publishes information on retail taxable sales at the city and county level.²³ Since 1997, the date

from which such data are available, five California cities have enacted Sit-Lie ordinances.²⁴ For each of these cities, we compared the retail sales from before the ordinance to the retail sales one year after the ordinance entered into effect. To control for other economic factors, we compared each city to the county in which it is situated.

We restricted taxable sales to retail sales because we assume that the imposition of a Sit-Lie ban has little impact on other forms of business, such as industrial or agricultural sales, especially in the short term. For each city-county pairing, we looked at the retail taxable sales in the last full quarter prior to the passage of the ordinance, and compared those ratios to the fiscal quarter one year after passage of the ordinance. We included a time lag because we do not expect behavioral changes in response to new laws to be instantaneous.

For the county data, we subtracted each comparison city’s retail sales from the overall retail sales of the entire county.²⁵ We recognize the inherent limitations of comparing a city to its county, including the problem that many cities rely on different economic bases than the rest of the county. Nevertheless, these were the best publicly-available economic data on the impact of Sit-Lie.

As set forth in Table 1, we found that among these five California cities, only Santa Monica outperformed its county one year after the enactment of Sit-Lie. That is, four of the five California Sit-Lie cities economically underperformed their county one year after enactment.

Table 1. City vs. County Retail Sales Growth Rates after Implementation of Sit-Lie

City	City Growth Rate	County Growth Rate
Santa Barbara	3.33%	5.27%
Modesto	4.36%	5.68%
Santa Monica	5.25%	3.67%
San Bruno	(-) 4.96%	0.00%
Palo Alto	(-) 4.32%	(-) 1.99%

It is important to note that this sample size is too small and controls for too few variables to reach

definitive statistical conclusions. Nevertheless, if there were a strong causal relationship between Sit-Lie laws and improved economic performance, we would expect to see at least some evidence in these data. No such evidence exists; in fact, the data suggest that Sit-Lie ordinances do not yield substantial economic benefits.

Finding #2: There is no evidence that Berkeley retail sales have suffered due to homeless people

The text of Measure S states “the purpose of the Ordinance is solely to address the deleterious impacts of encampments on public sidewalks.”²⁶ However, we found no publicly-available empirical data to support the argument that the presence of homeless people negatively impacts economic activity in particular commercial zones.²⁷

Measure S proponents argue that an increase in homeless people since the economic downturn in 2008 has harmed economic activity in the Downtown Berkeley and Telegraph Avenue business districts.²⁸ We would expect, therefore, to find that such districts have fared worse than other commercial zones during this time. According to the most recent available data, all commercial zones have seen declining sales since 2008. In relative terms, however, Downtown Berkeley and Telegraph Avenue have out-performed all other business districts during that time.²⁹

Table 2 provides data on the percentage change in retail sales in Berkeley’s nine business districts from the first quarter of 2008 through the first quarter of 2010.³⁰

Table 2. Change in Retail Sales by District, Year Ending 03/08 to Year Ending 3/10

Neighborhood	Change in Retail Sales
Downtown	(-) 4.6%
Telegraph	(-) 6.9%
South San Pablo	(-) 7.1%
Elmwood	(-) 7.7%
North San Pablo	(-) 13.5%

South Berkeley	(-) 13.5%
Solano	(-) 15.4%
North Shattuck	(-) 18.5%
Fourth Street	(-) 21.5%

Thus, while every commercial neighborhood in Berkeley declined during this period, the areas with the greatest concentration of homeless people outperformed all other commercial districts. Of course, it is possible that the Downtown and Telegraph Avenue areas would have performed even better in the absence of homeless people, but our research has found no evidence in support of this theory.

B. Economic Costs of Sit-Lie Laws

If Measure S passes, the City will likely incur implementation, enforcement and litigation costs. Projecting these costs prior to enactment is speculative, especially because the ordinance itself does not provide funding for these expenses. Costs will depend on city expenditures before the law goes into effect, the extent to which the police department prioritizes enforcement, and litigation costs if Measure S is challenged in the courts.

Finding #3: Implementing and enforcing Measure S will impose costs on the City

Additional city police costs that result from Measure S are unlikely to be significant. On one hand, some opponents argue that the ordinance will spread Berkeley’s police force more thinly. Officers will devote time to giving warnings, issuing citations and defending them in court, rather than addressing other crimes and policing responsibilities.³¹ On the other hand, proponents argue that a Sit-Lie law gives beat cops another tool to address public disturbances.³² The San Francisco City Hall Fellows report attempted to address this question by studying “quality of life citations,” but found that San Francisco’s tracking system does not provide requisite data for an adequate comparative analysis.³³ Without empirical data, we do not know whether the additional benefit will outweigh the opportunity cost, although we speculate that neither effect will be especially large.

Implementation of the law will require education of the police force and the public. Educating the police force entails the creation, dissemination, and absorption of guidelines for implementing the new law.³⁴ Educating the public is likely to be a more intensive process. Measure S will not go into effect until July 1, 2013, so that “comprehensive outreach and public education can be conducted.”³⁵ The outreach and education will involve homeless and youth service providers, merchants, community agencies, city staff and the police.³⁶ Furthermore, the Measure states that other methods, including signage will be used.³⁷ Although Measure S does not make provision for these expenditures, it is clear that the City must incur some implementation costs.

Finding #4: Defending Measure S against legal challenges is likely to be costly

Proponents characterize Measure S as constitutionally sound, but this is only partly accurate. There is enough uncertainty about the constitutionality of Sit-Lie laws that the passage of Measure S would likely result in a lawsuit against the City. As described above, a similar ordinance in Seattle was upheld *on its face* by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit – which is controlling precedent in California – but the court made clear that such ordinances could run afoul of the Constitution *as applied (enforced)* in any particular jurisdiction.³⁸ In a letter to the Berkeley City Council opposing Measure S, the ACLU notes that Measure S is unconstitutional if it unnecessarily limits free speech activities, such as panhandling and playing music.³⁹

Berkeley’s history of litigation regarding similar ordinances suggests that Measure S will be contested in the courts should it pass.⁴⁰ Such a lawsuit could cost the City of Berkeley hundreds of thousands of dollars or more. As noted above, in the wake of the passage of Measure O in 1995, the ACLU filed a lawsuit challenging the Sit-Lie restrictions.⁴¹ The case was eventually settled when the City agreed to repeal the law, but only after paying the ACLU \$110,000 in attorneys’ fees and presumably incurring substantial legal costs of its own.⁴²

In sum, although we find no evidence of economic benefit, there will be costs related to the implementation, enforcement and legal defense of Measure S.

III. A Service Analysis of Sit-Lie Laws

Proponents argue that helping homeless people access social services is one of the key goals of Measure S.⁴³ In fact, proponents claim that Measure S improves upon the Sit-Lie ordinances of other cities in ways that “ensure we are helping people find services.”⁴⁴ In this section, we explore whether Measure S is likely to achieve this goal.

First, we sought evidence from other cities regarding Sit-Lie’s impact on services to homeless people. We surveyed homeless service providers, city human services agencies and police departments in the Sit-Lie jurisdictions nationally. Second, we analyzed Measure S to assess how it will improve upon ordinances elsewhere with respect to homeless services. We reviewed the entire ballot measure and the portion which will become law if it passes.

Finally, we investigated the City of Berkeley’s capacity to assist additional homeless people if they are directed to services by the enforcement of Sit-Lie. As a part of this investigation, we analyzed the City of Berkeley’s homelessness reports and interviewed the director of the City’s Department of Housing, Health and Community Services.

As we detail next, there is little evidence to suggest that Measure S will – or even can – improve services to homeless people in Berkeley absent a commitment of additional resources not provided for by the ordinance. Without such an investment, Measure S is likely to harm at least some homeless people, rather than help them.

Finding #5: Sit-Lie ordinances have not connected homeless people to services in other cities

The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty defines the criminalization of homelessness as the “[e]nactment and enforcement of laws that make it illegal to sleep, sit, or store personal belongings in the public spaces of cities without sufficient shelter or affordable housing.”⁴⁵ In its 2010 Federal Strategic Plan, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) strongly advised local governments to refrain from enacting laws that criminalize homelessness.⁴⁶ The USICH plan asserts that such criminalization fails to increase access to services and tends to create additional barriers between homeless people and access to housing, income, and employment.⁴⁷

The only published study about the impact that Sit-Lie has on homeless people comes from San Francisco, which also includes a service component in its ordinance. According to a 2010 report issued by the City Hall Fellows, an independent organization hired by the City of San Francisco, Sit-Lie enforcement has been uneven with respect to getting people into services.⁴⁸ First, police inconsistently administer service referrals across stations.⁴⁹ Second, the distribution of citations falls disproportionately on a very small number of vulnerable individuals.⁵⁰ Whether citations have actually been accompanied by service referrals is difficult to determine, as “there was [sic] no data collected in 2011 to determine the number of service referrals made by SFPD officers enforcing Sit/Lie or a methodology for tracking the individual outcomes of such referrals.”⁵¹

Given the recommendations from federal agencies, as well as the apparent failure of San Francisco’s Sit-Lie law to push offenders off the streets and into services, we find no evidence that Sit-Lie ordinances in other cities have succeeded in connecting homeless people to services.

Finding #6: Measure S will not connect homeless people to services in Berkeley

Measure S proponents describe several ways in which the ordinance will help homeless people access social services. First, the Measure S ballot statement – but not the proposed ordinance – says that before the law goes into effect, “comprehensive outreach and education can be conducted, involving homeless and youth service providers, merchants, community agencies, and city staff including police.”⁵²

Second, Measure S proponents argue that “Ambassadors will encourage people into services.”⁵³ The Ambassador program was created by the Downtown Berkeley Property and Business Improvement District. Duties of Ambassadors include cleaning the streets, reporting graffiti to authorities, providing information to tourists, and referring homeless people to services.⁵⁴ Proponents say that Berkeley’s version of Sit-Lie is better than ordinances in other cities because it includes outreach from Ambassadors.⁵⁵

Third, Measure S proponents state that Sit-Lie criminal charges will be dropped if violators agree to

participate in services.⁵⁶ According to proponents, the waiver citation provision also distinguishes Measure S from other Sit-Lie ordinances.⁵⁷

In spite of these arguments, Measure S does not contain any provisions to connect homeless people with services; in fact, the ordinance itself makes no mention of services at all.⁵⁸ Further, the City recently determined that “[d]espite the positive process measures associated with the Ambassadors program, there has only been a marginal change, if any, in the overall quality of life in the Telegraph and Downtown areas.” As a result, the City cut the program’s budget in half for fiscal year 2012.⁵⁹ Finally, the Measure is silent on the waiver of citations in exchange for participating in services, and makes no other provision to incentivize service-seeking for cited individuals.

Since there is no requirement that service referrals must be made prior to issuing citations, no evidence that the Ambassador program is effective in changing the quality of life in targeted areas, and no provision for charges to be dropped (or any other incentives) if violators enter into services, it is very unlikely that the ordinance will connect homeless people to social services.

Finding #7: Berkeley does not have the capacity to assist more homeless people

Proponents of Measure S argue that Berkeley offers comprehensive social services that “are successful in finding treatment and homes for people who participate.”⁶⁰ Further, they say that homeless people’s failure to participate in those services is a result of their preference to remain on the streets.⁶¹ Based on our findings, however, Berkeley is currently unable to house and serve all homeless people.

The City’s affordable housing units are currently at full capacity.⁶² Additionally, the City has fewer shelter beds than homeless people. According to a 2009 survey, 680 homeless people reside in Berkeley.⁶³ However, there are only 138 year-round shelter beds in the City.⁶⁴ Even with the City’s 184 seasonal shelter beds, which are only available at certain times of the year, and 172 transitional housing beds, which are only available to specific persons, the number of homeless people in Berkeley exceeds the number of available beds.⁶⁵ Because Measure S does not include additional funding for homeless services in the City – so capacity cannot

expand in response to need – there is no evidence that homeless people will receive more or better services if the ordinance is enacted.

In fact, some evidence suggests that Measure S will make life harder for homeless people by diminishing their ability to escape the streets.⁶⁶ Under the ordinance, repeat Sit-Lie violators can be charged with a misdemeanor.⁶⁷ If a Measure S violator fails to attend a scheduled court hearing for any reason, including mental illness, physical disability,⁶⁸ or inability to pay transportation costs, then an arrest warrant may be issued, and repeat offenders may be taken into custody.⁶⁹ An arrest record creates a myriad of problems for homeless people: their public benefits may be cut,⁷⁰ their application for low-income housing units may be denied,⁷¹ and they will face increased barriers to employment.⁷² Though much will depend on police enforcement and local court practices, Measure S is likely to increase the problems facing at least some homeless people in Berkeley.

IV. Proven Alternatives to Sit-Lie Laws

National findings, reports from other cities, and local evidence suggest that there are proven means to achieve the economic and service goals of Measure S. The City of Berkeley's own assessment of the causes of and solutions to declining economic activity are unrelated to the presence of homeless people in commercial zones. In addition, federal agencies and national service organizations recommend a supportive housing model as the most effective way both to help chronically homeless people escape life on the streets and to decrease community costs related to homelessness.

Finding #8: Berkeley has identified better approaches to increasing economic activity

Proponents of Measure S suggest that homeless people are responsible for flagging economic activity in Berkeley's commercial districts.⁷³ But in the most comprehensive report of its kind, the City of Berkeley's Economic Development Manager recently identified three root causes for the decline in retail sales since 2000: (1) the general economic downturn since 2008, (2) the rise of e-commerce, and (3) "the shift of retail spending to new retail centers in Emeryville and elsewhere."⁷⁴ Although the report points out that many

people want to "support Berkeley's neighborhood shopping areas, populated as they are with many unique, independently-owned stores,"⁷⁵ it is clear that Berkeley's economic problems are due to larger economic forces, including some of the same forces that have increased the number of homeless people.

The Economic Development Manager recommends five actions in response to these trends, none of which involves the regulation of homeless people.⁷⁶ These include: (1) "Buy Local," which would educate shoppers about the benefits of patronizing Berkeley stores; (2) later business hours on Telegraph Avenue and in the Downtown area, which would encourage the large youth population to seek entertainment in Berkeley rather than San Francisco or Oakland; (3) marketing assistance to reduce commercial vacancies, which would help retailers locate in Berkeley; (4) streamlining the permitting process for new retail stores; and (5) support for business district-sponsored festivals and events, to attract additional customers and create a "brand" identity for commercial districts in Berkeley.⁷⁷

Finding #9: Supportive housing is the best way to accomplish the goals of Measure S

According to experts, supportive housing is the most cost-effective means to solve chronic homelessness.⁷⁸ The 2011 report of a 29-city survey conducted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors stated that "providing more mainstream assisted housing led the list of actions needed to reduce homelessness in the survey cities."⁷⁹ Similarly, the Searching Out Solutions Summit – convened by the U.S. Department of Justice's Access to Justice Initiative, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – reported that the development of permanent supportive housing "has been proven to provide a long-term solution for those experiencing chronic homelessness."⁸⁰

Several cities, including New York, Denver, and Los Angeles, have implemented "Housing First" models, which are "premised on the theory that housing provides an initial foundation and source of basic stability without which efforts at recovery and rehabilitation cannot be enduringly successful."⁸¹ New York's Street to Home Project, which has been in operation since 2004, reports to have reduced street homelessness by 87% in the 20-block radius around

Times Square.⁸² Predictions based on initial participants in Denver's Housing First program show an average cost savings to the city of \$31,545 per person.⁸³ The Housing First program in Los Angeles was equally successful, yielding a 108% return on the city's investment and providing many participants with their first real access to comprehensive services.⁸⁴ According to participants, the stability created by housing greatly increased their ability to succeed in service programs.⁸⁵ Participants further reported that possessing a key to a home allowed them to feel like true members of society, and thus incentivized their success in services.⁸⁶

Berkeley has implemented a supportive housing program, called Square One, which has succeeded in keeping some of Berkeley's chronically homeless people permanently off the streets.⁸⁷ In addition to helping Berkeley's homeless residents, Square One has saved the community significant costs. For example, because Square One refers clients to SSI advocates, clients with disabilities are able to transition from county-funded support (General Assistance) to federally-funded SSI benefits.⁸⁸ Additionally, Square One's medical care and mental health referrals reduce emergency care costs that hospitals would otherwise bear.⁸⁹ Square One has also led to an eight-fold reduction in arrest rates in participants, which reduces law enforcement costs.⁹⁰

Conclusion

In 2010, the Searching Out Solutions Summit convened national stakeholders to discuss solutions to homelessness, including law enforcement, court personnel, city government officials, social service advocates, business improvement district leaders, and health care providers.⁹¹ The resulting report made several key recommendations to governments seeking to solve problems related to homelessness, including "implementing only proven or promising practices."⁹²

Proponents of Measure S make empirical claims about the economic and service benefits of the ordinance. In this study, we tested these claims to see if they represent proven or promising practices. Although more data are needed about Sit-Lie ordinances nationally, our findings suggest that the benefits of such laws are neither proven nor promising.

Berkeley voters may support or oppose Measure S for other reasons, but there is no evidence that it will increase economic activity or improve services to homeless people if enacted.

Appendix: Ballot Measure S

Ballot Question

Shall an ordinance prohibiting sitting on sidewalks in commercial districts from 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, with exceptions for: (a) medical emergencies; (b) wheelchairs and similar mobility devices; (c) bus benches; (d) street events; (e) other furniture placed on the sidewalk pursuant to a permit; requiring the City to ensure that it is applied in a constitutional manner and requiring a warning prior to citation, be approved?

Text of Measure S

ORDINANCE NO. #,### - N.S.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BERKELEY ADOPTING NEW SECTION 13.36.025 OF THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROHIBIT SITTING ON SIDEWALKS IN COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF BERKELEY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings

The People of the City of Berkeley find as follows:

A. In FY 2012 the City of Berkeley devoted more than \$2.8 million to services for the homeless, mentally ill, and other disadvantaged residents, including meals, shelters, transitional and permanent housing with supportive services, daytime drop-in centers, health services, employment programs, alcohol and other drug treatment and rehabilitation, case management, and legal services. Residents, taxpayers, and business owners of Berkeley share the consensus that the City should continue to provide this funding subject to resource constraints and taking into account other needs such as public safety and our City's infrastructure.

B. Public spaces in commercial districts have become increasingly inhospitable due to groups of individuals, often with dogs, having created encampments on sidewalk areas on our commercial streets. These encampments obstruct pedestrian access, and result in litter, debris, and waste left on our sidewalks.

C. City parks are open and available during the day for everyone's use.

D. As a result of the sidewalk encampments, residents and visitors tend to avoid some of our commercial areas, which threatens the viability of Berkeley's businesses that are already struggling. This in turn threatens the City's overall economic health. Reduced economic activity results in fewer resources available for homeless services.

E. Although state and local laws address various specific problematic behaviors and actions associated with encampments of people and dogs on the sidewalks, enforcement of such laws to an extent sufficient to reverse the trend described above is infeasible, as it would require a level of police resources that are simply not available, and would divert public safety resources from more serious crimes.

F. The only practical solution is to limit sitting on sidewalks only in commercial districts at certain hours of the day, and to require a warning before citation.

G. The purpose of this ordinance is solely to address the deleterious impacts of encampments on public sidewalks. Accordingly, it is the intent of the voters that the ordinance be interpreted and applied in a manner that does not discriminate against homeless, mentally ill or other residents of the City based on their status.

H. Because the intent of the voters is not to criminalize persons for sitting on the sidewalk given that other options are available (permanently-affixed public benches, bus stop benches, low walls, etc.), this ordinance shall not take effect until July 1, 2013, so that comprehensive outreach and education can be conducted, involving homeless and youth service providers, merchants, community agencies and City staff including police.

Other methods, such as signage, will also be employed.

Section 2. Adoption of Ordinance.

That a new Section 13.36.025 is hereby added to the Berkeley Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 13.36.025 - Prohibiting Sitting on Commercial Sidewalks at Certain Times – Exceptions.

A. Prohibiting Sitting on Commercial Sidewalks at Certain Times. No person shall sit on a Commercial Sidewalk or on any object brought or affixed to said sidewalk, from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., except as provided in this Section.

B. Exceptions. This Section shall not apply to any

person sitting on a commercial sidewalk:

1. Due to a medical emergency;
2. On a wheelchair or other device that is needed for mobility;
3. On a public bench or bus stop bench that is permanently affixed to the sidewalk; or
4. As authorized by a City-issued permit, such as a permit for a Street Event, a permit under Sections 14.48.170 or 14.48.200, or other City permit.

This Section shall not be construed to prohibit persons from obtaining such City permits.

These exceptions shall not be construed to allow conduct that is prohibited by other laws.

C. This Section shall not be applied or enforced in a manner that violates the United States or California constitutions. Prior to enforcement of this Section, the City shall develop and adopt rules, regulations and procedures to ensure that it is not applied or enforced in a manner that violates the United States or California constitutions.

D. Necessity of Warning Prior to Citation. No person may be cited for a violation of this Section until a peace officer first warns said person that his or her conduct is unlawful and said person is given a chance to stop said conduct. One warning by a peace officer to a person who is violating this Section is sufficient for a 30-day period as to any subsequent violations of this Section by said person during said period.

E. Commercial Sidewalk - Definition. As used in this Section, "Commercial Sidewalk" means all sidewalks in front of or adjoining property designated on the City's Official Zoning Map with a "C" prefix.

F. Violation - Infraction or Misdemeanor. A first violation of this Section shall be charged only as an infraction subject to either a \$75 fine or community service.

Subsequent violations may be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor.

Section 3. Amendment of Ordinance.

Section 13.36.025 of the Berkeley Municipal Code as adopted by this Ordinance may be repealed or amended by the City Council without a vote of the people.

Section 4. Severability.

If any section, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions of this ordinance shall nonetheless remain in full force and effect. The people of the City of Berkeley hereby declare that they would have adopted each section, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions of this Ordinance be declared invalid or unenforceable and, to that end, the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.

Section 5. Majority Approval; Effective Date; Execution.

This Ordinance shall be effective only if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon and shall go into effect on July 1, 2013. The Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to execute this Ordinance to give evidence of its adoption by the voters.

City Attorney's Impartial Analysis

This measure would prohibit any person from sitting on a sidewalk in a commercial zoning district from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., subject to the following exceptions:

1. Due to a medical emergency;
2. On a wheelchair or other device that is needed for mobility;
3. On a public bench or bus stop bench that is permanently affixed to the sidewalk; or
4. As authorized by a City-issued permit, such as a permit for a Street Event, or for public benches or outside café seating.

This measure would also provide that it could not be applied or enforced in a manner that violates the United States or California constitutions, and would require the City to develop and adopt rules, regulations and procedures to ensure that it is not applied or enforced in a manner that violates the United States or California constitutions, prior to enforcement.

This measure would provide that a first violation would be an infraction subject to either a \$75 fine or community service, but that subsequent violations could be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor.

The measure would require that before a person could be cited he or she would have to be warned by a

peace officer and given an opportunity to comply. A single warning would be sufficient for a 30-day period.

The measure would also allow the Council to amend or repeal the prohibition without further voter approval.

If approved, the measure would not go into effect until July 1, 2013.

s/ZACH COWAN
Berkeley City Attorney

Argument in Favor of Measure S

Berkeley takes pride in being a humanitarian city. Berkeley was early in setting up services for people who were forced out of State institutions. Berkeley taxpayer's yearly fund more than \$2,800,000 to those in need. Yet, there are some who resist our help, preferring to encamp on shopping streets creating unsanitary conditions for themselves and residents. **Drugs, alcohol, and/or mental illness cause behavior that can be perceived as menacing, keeping shoppers away and hurting local merchants trying to make ends meet in a tough economy.**

Living on the street is unhealthy. It sends people into a downward spiral. Berkeley offers comprehensive social services that are successful in finding treatment and homes for people who participate.

Measure S (Berkeley Civil Sidewalks) has two goals: taking the initiative to help people into services and preventing street encampments that keep shoppers away from our businesses. Measure S will prevent sitting on commercial sidewalks during the day. **Outreach will take place before implementation, and Ambassadors will encourage individuals into city services.** If the Ambassadors are repeatedly unsuccessful, citations will follow. However, Berkeley will erase those citations from the person entering and participating in services.

Measure S is supported by a broad coalition of neighborhood merchants, residents and parent groups. **Confrontational behaviors from people who block sidewalks for hours at a time create an unacceptable environment for the "mom and pop" merchants who pay the taxes that fund the services, grow local jobs and make Berkeley a special place to live.**

Measure S is based on successful laws implemented in over 60 cities, but with the addition of several improvements that ensure we are helping people find

services.

Vote Yes on S. Help people get social services, help merchants grow local jobs, and ensure civil and welcoming sidewalks for everyone.

Proponents:

Tom Bates	Major, City of Berkeley
James Young	Partner, Paul's Shoe Repair
Erin Rhoades	Chair, Livable Berkeley
Craig Becker	Owner, Caffe Mediterraneo
Susan Wengraf	Berkeley City Councilmember

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Measure S

Our community has a tradition of compassionate, sensible problem-solving. Where other cities scapegoat, Berkeley seeks real solutions.

Criminalizing sitting is a proven failure: San Francisco's law has failed "to improve merchant corridors, serve as a useful tool for SFPD, connect services to those who violate the law, and positively contribute to public safety," according to a report commissioned by the San Francisco Controller's Office. Imitating other cities' failures doesn't help businesses and hurts poor people. This is not how Berkeley solves problems.

Measure S will divert police resources from preventing and solving real crimes. It will push unsheltered teens into a futile cycle of warrants, jail time, and back into the streets. The ACLU calls measure S "an infringement of civil rights and civil liberties."

Poor people do not choose to rest in public. We have no drop-in center for homeless youth. Our youth shelter is open only six months a year. Neither the youth shelter nor the adult shelter is open during the day. There are four homeless people in Berkeley for every shelter bed. The "ambassadors" – hired to clean downtown streets – are not trained in mental health or homeless outreach.

We can do better than this. Instead of wasting city money on proven failures, we can fully fund a youth shelter, provide enough shelter beds, and more public restrooms. Instead of pushing people out of our shared public spaces, we can unite to create *real* solutions for the economic problems that plague small business. **Vote No on Proposition S.**

Jesse Arreguín	Berkeley City Councilmember
Elisa Della-Piana	Civil Rights Attorney, East Bay

Branden Figueroa
Mary Dirks
Rabbi David Cooper

Community Law Center
Student Coordinator
Owner, Café
Kehilla Community Synagogue

Argument Against Measure S

Can you imagine getting arrested for sitting down on a public sidewalk? In Berkeley? If Measure S passes, anybody could be cited or arrested for this simple act – yet another law restricting the public space we all share. But it also sets a dangerous precedent, discriminating against an entire class of people who happen to be poor. These are not Berkeley values.

The street behavior used to justify this measure is already illegal. This measure will harm public safety by diverting police resources away from solving real crimes.

Measure S won't help business. A similar law in San Francisco had no effect on improving merchant corridors, helping homeless people obtain services, reducing the number of homeless people on the street, or increasing public safety.

Throwing people in jail is no solution to homelessness. Instead, it creates a problem for all of us. The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness has found that when people are arrested or fined for "act of living" crimes in public spaces, it makes it *more* difficult for them to find work and receive services and housing. This measure is a step backwards.

Berkeley has the largest gap between rich and poor in the Bay Area – we need serious solutions, not laws criminalizing the act of sitting down. This measure offers no solutions for businesses, customers, or homeless people.

Join the ACLU, small businesses, Berkeley community organizations, and faith groups to VOTE NO on this extraordinary waste of money and police resources. Stand up for the simple human right to sit down, to rest, and to share our common public space.

Let's come together, as one Berkeley, and find real solutions that help our communities. Visit www.noonsberkeley.com. **KEEP SITTING LEGAL. Vote NO on Measure S.**

Max Anderson
Kriss Worthington
Satinder Boona Cheema

Nolan Pack
Eleanor Walden

Rebuttal to Argument Against Measure S

Don't believe the scare tactics being used by the opponents of Measure S the Berkeley Civil Sidewalks Ordinance.

Ordinances like Measure S have already saved jobs in merchant areas and have slowed the downward spiral that comes with living on the sidewalks. **Yes on S will help people get the critical services they NEED to transform their lives.**

Similar ordinances have improved commercial areas in Santa Cruz, Santa Monica, San Francisco and 60 cities. It has passed extensive judicial review and only Berkeley's version includes both outreach from our Ambassadors and waiving citations in exchange for services.

It is not a progressive value to watch people wither away on sidewalks day after day, becoming more unstable and abusing their bodies with alcohol and drugs.

It is not responsible to disregard that reality and ignore its impact on neighborhood businesses. Local jobs are critical for working families who are barely staying afloat in an economy that has been too harsh for too long.

It is not compassionate to do nothing about a harmful situation and support the status quo.

Yes on S will help people get the services they need to transform their lives. Berkeley spends over \$2,800,000 on comprehensive social services **and we have real solutions to help people transition from the streets to stable environments. That will continue.**

Measure S will help people and will save local jobs. Measure S encourages alternatives to street life and safer sidewalks for everyone.

Vote Yes on S, Berkeley Civil Sidewalks.

Berkeleycivilsidewalks.com

Laurie Capitelli
James Young
Erin Rhoades
Craig Becker
Tom Bates

Berkeley City Councilmember
Partner, Paul's Shoe Repair
Chair, Livable Berkeley
Owner, Caffè Mediterraneo
Mayor, City of Berkeley

Notes

- ¹ The text of Measure S, the city attorney's impartial analysis and ballot arguments are provided in an Appendix.
- ² The organized campaign in favor of Measure S is the "Coalition for Berkeley Civil Sidewalks, Yes on S," whose website is available at: <http://berkeleycivilsidewalks.com/>.
- ³ The organized campaign against Measure S is the "Stand Up for the Right to Sit Down: A Committee in Opposition to Measure S," whose website is available at: <http://www.noonsberkeley.com/>.
- ⁴ Paul Ocobock, CAST OUT: VAGRANCY AND HOMELESSNESS IN GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 6 (A.L. Beier & Paul Ocobock eds., 2008); Leonard C. Feldman, CITIZENS WITHOUT SHELTER, 27 (2004).
- ⁵ Harry Simon, *Towns without Pity: A Constitutional and Historical Analysis of Official Efforts to Drive Homeless Persons from American Cities*, 66 TUL. L. REV. 631, 640 (1992).
- ⁶ Feldman, *supra* note 4, at 34; Simon, *supra* note 5, at 638; Ocobock, *supra* note, 4 at 18-19.
- ⁷ Simon, *supra* note 5, at 639. Other laws used to control the homeless included loitering laws and early versions of Sit-Lie bans. *Id.* at 633; Max Jacobs, *SF's Sit/Lie law: civil sidewalks or disguised discrimination?*, CROSSCURRENTS, KALW NEWS (October 26, 2010), available at: http://kalwnews.org/audio/2010/10/26/sfs-sitlie-law-civil-sidewalks-or-disguised-discrimination_658889.html.
- ⁸ Simon, *supra* note 5, at 642-644. The bases for striking down vagrancy laws included discrimination, cruel and unusual punishment, impermissible restrictions on the right to travel, and impermissible punishment of innocent conduct. *Id.* In *Parker v. Municipal Judge* (1967), the Nevada Supreme Court noted, "It is simply not a crime to be unemployed, without funds, and in a public place. To punish the unfortunate for this circumstance debases society." *Id.* at 643.
- ⁹ Papachristou v. City of Jacksonville, 405 U.S. 156 (1972).
- ¹⁰ Simon, *supra* note 5, at 645-646; National Coalition for the Homeless, MENTAL ILLNESS AND HOMELESSNESS 8 (2006), available at: http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/Mental_Illness.pdf.
- ¹¹ Don Mitchell, *The Annihilation of Space by Law: The Roots and Implications of Anti-homeless Laws in the United States*, 3 ANTIPODE 303, 305 (1997).
- ¹² Seattle Municipal Code 15.48.040; Heather Knight, *San Francisco Looks Like Seattle: Did Sidewalk Sitting Ban Help?*, S.F. CHRON., March 29, 2010, available at: <http://www.seattlepi.com/local/article/San-Francisco-looks-to-Seattle-Did-sidewalk-888774.php#page-3>.
- ¹³ Elisabeth Traugott, *Palo Alto's Not Alone Dealing with Sit-Lie Law*, PALO ALTO ONLINE (May 21, 1997), available at: http://www.paloaltoonline.com/news_features/homeless/homeless_story2.php.
- ¹⁴ *Roulette v. City of Seattle*, 97 F.3d 300, 302 (9th Cir. 1996).

- ¹⁵ Traugott, *supra* note 13; Berkeley Community Health Project v. City of Berkeley, 902 F.Supp. 1084, 1091 (N.D. Cal. 1995) [hereinafter Community Health I].
- ¹⁶ Roulette, *supra* note 14, at 305. Generally, when a law is facially challenged the court looks only to the text of the statute. Community Health I, *supra* note 15, at 1091-1092.
- ¹⁷ See Roulette, *supra* note 14, at 304, 306; Berkeley Community Health Project v. City of Berkeley, 966 F. Supp. 941 (N.D. Cal. 1997) (vacating injunction, dismissing action and providing for Attorneys' Fees). In 1998, the Berkeley City Council passed an ordinance that prohibited lying on commercial sidewalks, which is still in force today. BMC 13.36.015. The ban on lying was extended to additional commercial areas in 2007 under Berkeley's "Public Commons for Everyone Initiative," which also reduced warning and complaint requirements regarding lodging in public, P.C. §647e, and prohibited smoking in commercial zones. BMC 12.07. Although the court in Community Health I believed that a challenge to the sit law was likely to prevail on the merits, the court did not believe that the Plaintiff showed a likelihood of prevailing on the merits of the ban on lying. Community Health I, *supra* note 13, at 1095.
- ¹⁸ Santa Cruz Municipal Code § 9.50.012; Santa Barbara Municipal Code § 9.97.010; Modesto Municipal Code § 4-7.1502.1; Santa Monica Municipal Code § 3.12.350; San Bruno Municipal Code § 6.12.060; Palo Alto Municipal Code 9.48.025.
- ¹⁹ San Francisco Municipal Code § 168 (2010); Jessica Casella Et Al., IMPLEMENTATION, ENFORCEMENT AND IMPACT: SAN FRANCISCO'S SIT/LIE ORDINANCE ONE YEAR LATER 10 (2012), available at: <http://wraphome.org/downloads/sitLieCHFReport.pdf>. San Francisco already had a Sit-Lie ban in place in the 1960s. It was initially enforced against hippies and then challenged and repealed in the 1970s after being used to harass gay men in the Castro. Jacobs, *supra* note 7.
- ²⁰ Casella, *supra* note 19, at 12.
- ²¹ Frances Dinkelspiel, *Berkeley Sitting Ban Progresses Toward November Ballot*, BERKELEYSIDE (June 13, 2012), available at: <http://www.berkeleyside.com/2012/06/13/sit-lie-ordinance-progresses-toward-november-ballot/>.
- ²² Proponents regularly argue that Sit-Lie ordinances have been enacted in more than 60 cities. Our research suggests that roughly one dozen cities impose criminal or civil penalties for sitting in commercial areas during specific times of the day. Dozens of other cities impose penalties for a variety of other activities, some of which are more limited than the restrictions contained in Measure S and some of which are broader (though perhaps enforced more narrowly).
- ²³ TAXABLE SALES IN CALIFORNIA, available at: <http://boe.ca.gov/news/tsalescont.htm> (last visited Oct. 12, 2012).
- ²⁴ San Francisco's Sit-Lie ordinance went into effect in March 2011, so we do not have post-enactment data. San Francisco is also a single city and county, which does not allow for comparison between the two jurisdictions.

²⁵ For example, when calculating the growth of Santa Barbara County, we excluded the retail sales revenues from the City of Santa Barbara for both time periods.

²⁶ Measure S, Finding G.

²⁷ In a 2011 non-scientific survey of UC Berkeley students, a majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they would frequent Telegraph Avenue and Downtown Berkeley more if “there were fewer people sitting on the sidewalk.” The ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND GRADUATE ASSEMBLY POLL (October 2011), available at:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/sr.aspx?sm=3f_2f3kxCPrRqbrrJmVHKISjl_2bnQwh4fEMhNzKQ0Z_2f0WA_3d.

Majorities of students surveyed also said that they would frequent these areas more if “there were more retail shops I like” and “there were more restaurants I like.” *Id.* From such opinion polling, it is as difficult to infer a causal connection between the presence of homeless people and economic activity as it is between economic activity and the particular mix of services and restaurants in certain districts.

²⁸ Craig Becker, *Measure S, We Can Do Better With Civil Sidewalks*, BERKELEYSIDE (September 19, 2012), available at: <http://www.berkeleyside.com/2012/09/19/measure-s-we-can-do-better-with-civil-sidewalks/>.

²⁹ Phil Kamlarz, DECLINE IN TAXABLE RETAIL SALES IN BERKELEY WITH CORRESPONDING DECLINE IN CITY REVENUE FROM THE STATE SALES TAX 9 (October 2010).

³⁰ We contacted the City of Berkeley’s Office of Economic Development for updated data, but these are the most recent numbers we were able to obtain.

³¹ E.g. Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Measure S; SB 64 (The Associated Students of the University of California 2012), available at: <http://nolanpack.com/sb64/>.

³² Berkeley Civil Sidewalks, *Frequently Asked Questions*, (Oct. 12, 2012, 5:30 PM), available at: <http://berkeleycivilsidewalks.com/faq/>.

³³ *Id.* at 26.

³⁴ See Casella, *supra* note 19, appendix C-F.

³⁵ Measure S, Finding H.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Roulette, *supra* note 14, at 304, 306.

³⁹ Alan Schlosser, *ACLU Opposes Anti-Sitting Measure: Letter to the Berkeley City Council*, THE BERKELEY DAILY PLANET (July 9, 2012), available at:

<http://www.berkeleydailyplanet.com/issue/2012-07-06/article/39961?headline=ACLU-Opposes-Anti-Sitting-Measure-Letter-to-the-Berkeley-City-Council--By-Alan-Schlosser-Legal-Director>.

⁴⁰ See note 17 and accompanying text.

⁴¹ More information on this lawsuit can be found here: https://www.aclunc.org/news/press_releases/berkeley_drops_anti-solicitation_anti-sitting_laws_council's_vote_will_settle_aclu_class_action_lawsuit.shtml.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Argument in Favor of Measure S.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. CRIMINALIZING CRISIS: THE CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS IN U.S. CITIES 6 (November 2011), available at:

<http://www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/11.14.11%20Criminalization%20Report%20&%20Advocacy%20Manual,%20FINAL1.pdf>.

⁴⁶ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, OPENING DOORS: FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO PREVENT AND END HOMELESSNESS 49 (2010), available at: http://www.ich.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors_2010_FSPPPreventEndHomeless.pdf. The USICH is an independent agency within the executive branch comprised of leaders from the Veterans Association, the Social Security Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other federal agencies.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Casella, *supra* note 19 at 14.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 24. At Park Station, the district at the epicenter of support for Sit-Lie, over 90% of citations were given to nineteen repeat offenders. More than 50% of those citations went to only four individuals. *Id.* at 22.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 24.

⁵² Measure S, Finding H.

⁵³ Argument in Favor of Measure S.

⁵⁴ Christine Daniel, ASSESSMENTS: DOWNTOWN BERKELEY PROPERTY AND BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 2 (July 17, 2012), available at:

http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Level_3_-_City_Council/2012/07Jul/2012-07-17%20Item%2021%20Assessments%20Downtown%20Berkeley.pdf.

⁵⁵ Rebuttal to Argument Against Measure S.

⁵⁶ Argument in Favor of Measure S.

⁵⁷ Rebuttal to Argument Against Measure S.

⁵⁸ Section 13.36.025 - Prohibiting Sitting on Commercial Sidewalks at Certain Times.

⁵⁹ Phil Kamlarz, STATUS REPORT ON PUBLIC COMMONS FOR EVERYONE INITIATIVE 8 (May 17, 2011), available at: <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/uploadedFiles/2011-05-17%20Item%2029%20Status%20Report%20on%20Public%20Commons%20for%20Everyone.pdf>.

⁶⁰ Argument in Favor of Measure S.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² Jane Micallef. Director of Berkeley City Housing, Health and Community Services. Interview conducted September 4, 2012.

⁶³ Mary Kay Cluneis-Ross, City of Berkeley Public Information Officer. NUMBER OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS IN BERKELEY DECREASES BY HALF: CITY-COMMUNITY AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS HAVE LED TO COORDINATED SERVICES AND MORE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (July 8, 2009), available at:

<http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/PressReleaseMain.aspx?id=41902>.

⁶⁴ City of Berkeley, ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (DRAFT) 31 (March 13, 2012), available at: http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/uploadedFiles/Housing/Level_3_-_General/AAP2_PY2012_March13PublicCommentDraftwithAttachments.pdf.

⁶⁵ *Id.*
⁶⁶ National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, *supra* note 45, at 33.

⁶⁷ Measure S, Section 2. F.

⁶⁸ United States Conference of Mayors, HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY 23 (December 2011), available at: <http://usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/2011-hhreport.pdf> (finding that 26% of homeless adults are severely mentally ill and 16% are physically disabled).

⁶⁹ Cal. Penal Code §§ 853.6 (i) (5)-(9) (West Supp. 2010). Police may lawfully arrest someone charged with a misdemeanor for a variety of reasons, including a person's inability to provide satisfactory proof of identification, a reasonable likelihood that the prosecution of the offense would be jeopardized by immediate release, or a reasonable likelihood that the offense would continue.

⁷⁰ National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, *supra* note 45, at 33.

⁷¹ *Id.* at 31.

⁷² Society of Human Resources Management, BACKGROUND CHECKING: CONDUCTING CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS 3 (2010), available at: <http://www.shrm.org/Research/SurveyFindings/Articles/Pages/BackgroundCheckCriminalChecks.aspx> (finding that over ninety percent of respondents conducted a criminal background check on some or all job applicants).

⁷³ Measure S, Finding D.

⁷⁴ Phil Kamlarz, *supra* note 29, at 2.

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 11.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 11-13.

⁷⁸ The Lewin Group, COSTS OF SERVING HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN NINE CITIES: CHARTBOOK (November 19, 2004), available at <http://www.lewin.com/publications/publication/270/> (finding that jails, prisons, and mental institutions are much more expensive solutions to homelessness than housing).

⁷⁹ United States Conference of Mayors, *supra* note 68 at 3.

⁸⁰ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, SEARCHING OUT SOLUTIONS: CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINALIZATION 12 (2010), available at: http://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/RPT_SoS_March2012.pdf.

⁸¹ Halil Toros, et al., PROJECT 50: THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING MODEL IN THE SKID ROW SECTION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY 5 (June 2012), available at: [http://zev.lacounty.gov/wp-](http://zev.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/Project-50-Cost-Effectiveness-report-FINAL-6-6-12.pdf)

[content/uploads/Project-50-Cost-Effectiveness-report-FINAL-6-6-12.pdf](http://zev.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/Project-50-Cost-Effectiveness-report-FINAL-6-6-12.pdf).

⁸² Common Ground, Section on Who We Serve, *Chronically Homeless*, available at: <http://www.commonground.org/who-we-serve/chronically-homeless> (last visited October 13, 2012).

⁸³ Jennifer Perlman, et al., DENVER HOUSING FIRST COLLABORATIVE, COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS AND PROGRAM OUTCOMES REPORT 2 (December 11, 2006), available at: <http://mdhi.org/download/files/Final%20DHFC%20Cost%20Study.pdf>.

⁸⁴ Halil Toros, et al., *supra* note 81, at 22-24.

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 23.

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ Phil Kamlarz, *supra* note 59, at 4. Of the seventeen individuals originally enrolled in Square One, fourteen remain in the housing provided by the program, one passed away due to illness, one has obtained federally subsidized housing, and one has returned to jail for violating parole but is expected to rejoin Square One upon release. *Id.* at 4.

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 5.

⁸⁹ *Id.* at 4.

⁹⁰ *Id.*

⁹¹ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, *supra* note 80 and accompanying text.

⁹² *Id.* at 3.

Public Comment on Ordinance Bill 10-19

Supporting: Salem Area Chamber and Salem Main Street Association, their petition signed by reps of ~45 businesses and ~45 residents; Reed Opera House letter signed by tenants; Chamber, SMSA and 7 others spoke at CC in November.

Opposing: Oregon Law Center, Disability Rights Oregon, Safe Routes Partnership, Latinos Unidos Siempre, PCUN, RJOC, American Friends Service Committee, Mano a Mano, Planned Parenthood, 4 Salem neighborhood associations (CANDO, SCAN, ELNA and NEN), Homeless Coalition, ~30 people offering written comments; 34 spoke at CC in November.

[11/20 Comment](#) (73 pp)

1	Ellen	Crosby	homeisback@msn.com	Oppose sit-lie	
2	Nicole	Graneto	7185 Meadowood St NE 97303	Tents downtown	SMSA petition
3	Ian	Dixon-McDonald	3790 Saxon Dr. S	Oppose sit-lie	
4-6	Delana	Beaton	NEN resolution	Oppose sit-lie	
7-9	Jorge	Lara	Oregon Law Center letter	Oppose sit-lie	
10-26	Sarah	Owens	CANDO Archive blogs	Oppose sit-lie	
27-28	Sarah	Owens	City Mgr Staff Report letter	Oppose sit-lie	
29-32	Sarah	Owens	CANDO Resolution 1-19	Oppose sit-lie	
33	Joyce	Judy		Oppose sit-lie	
34-36	Jody	Vaughn	Reed Opera House letter	Support sit-lie	
37	Victor	Reppeto	615 Commercial Street	Oppose sit-lie	
38-39	Jeff	Schumacher	SCAN letter	Oppose sit-lie	
40	Angel	Villamor		Oppose sit-lie	
41-73	Lynelle	Wilcox	various	Oppose sit-lie	

[11/25 Comment 1](#) (665 pp)

1	Laura	Adams		Oppose sit-lie	
2	Ellen	Crosby	homeisback@msn.com	Oppose sit-lie	

3	Kathleen	Dalton	1404 Jordan Dr. S 97302	Support sit-lie	
4-5	Bob	Elliott	robert.eugene.elliott@gmail.com	Support sit-lie	
6-7	Cindy	Francis		Oppose sit-lie	
8-10	Becky	Gilliam	Safe Routes, Latinos Unidos Siempre, RJOC, PCUN, American Friends SC, Mano a Mano, Planned Parenthood	Oppose sit-lie	
11-12	Jennifer	Martin	Mid-Valley Commercial Real Estate	Support sit-lie	
13	Jason	Johnson	renovatorx@hotmail.com	Oppose sit-lie	
14-16	Susann	Kaltwasser	ELNA letter	Oppose sit-lie	
17	Rachel	Kitterman	ARCHES intern	Oppose sit-lie	
18-36	Lynelle	Wilcox	various	Oppose sit-lie	
37-46	Carol	Long	SMSA petition (see below)	Support sit-lie	
37-73	Lora	Meisner	Housing/shelter ideas	Oppose sit-lie	
74	Jim	Stuller	llmjls1@gmail.com	Oppose sit-lie	
75	Hollie, Gary	Oakes-Miller	DSA members	Oppose sit-lie	
76-84	Sarah	Owens	various	Oppose sit-lie	
85	Hannah	Paysinger	Silverton	Oppose sit-lie	
86	David	Platt	dmj03@comcast.net	Oppose sit-lie	
87	Diane	Rush	Inside Out Church	Oppose sit-lie	
88	Kai	Sousa	1671 Water St NE #84	Oppose sit-lie	
89-664	Lynelle	Wilcox	Petitions and ~400 letters	Oppose sit-lie	
665	Kalin	Yancy	3262 Randall Court SE 97302	Oppose sit-lie	

[11/15 Comment 2](#) (37 pp)

1	Mary Ann	Baclawski	360 Forest Hills Way NW 97304	Oppose sit-lie	
2-5	None	None	"The Constitution"	Oppose sit-lie	
6-7	Debbie	Beyer	Dallas	Tents downtown	
8	Wendy	Duvall	Formerly homeless	Oppose sit-lie	

9	Nicole	Graneto	7185 Meadowood St NE	Support sit-lie	dup
10	Meshea l	Heyman	1048 5th St NE	Oppose sit-lie	
11	Hanneke	Crumley	Little Friends Montessori School	Support sit-lie	SMSA petition
12	Lora	Meisner	1347 Spyglass Court SE 97306	Oppose sit-lie	
13	Ann	Niederehe	aniederehe@comcast.net	Oppose sit-lie	
14-19	Matt	Seres	Disability Rights Oregon letter	Oppose sit-lie	
20-21	Lorrie	Walker	SCAN member	Oppose sit-lie	
22	Jeff	Schumacher	SCAN letter	Oppose sit-lie	dup
23-36	Lynelle	Wilcox	various	Oppose sit-lie	
37	Grant	Yoder	grantmyoder@gmail.com	Oppose sit-lie	

[11/25 Comment 3](#) (25 pp)

1	Cheryl	Eby	1960 Garfield St NE	Support sit-lie	
2-12	Gene	Pfiefer	With Fay DeMeyer on "Hopecrest"	Support sit-lie	
13	Kathleen	Thorpe	"Tragedy of Homelessness"	Oppose sit-lie	

[SMSA petition sigs](#)

1	Epilogue Kitchen	2	24	The Trunk	1
2	Gallagher Fitness	4	25	Hopheads	1
3	Fixel	2	26	Summit Group	2
4	Isaac's	5	27	Bulletproof Meals	1
5	Simplify or Die	1	28	Xyngular	1
6	Venti's	5	29	Graham's Gallery	1
7	Lawyers 317Court Street	3	30	Good Notion	1
8	Great Harvest	2	31	Tippy Toe Dance Studio	1
9	Jackson's Jewelers	4	32	The Tailor	1
10	1859 Cider Co	2	33	Unique Arch	1

11	Create A Memory	6	34	Diamond Cuts	1
12	Willamette Valley Kitchen	3	35	Winco Foods	1
13	Noble Wave	4	36	Daniel Dollinger CPA	1
1	Upton Insurance	1	37	Travel Network	1
15	Sugar Sugar	2	38	Studio Montague	1
16	Bike Peddler	1	39	Bearscat Bakery	1
17	Olivia's	4	40	Little Friends Montessori	2
18	Doty Pruett Wilson	5	41	Citizens Bank	2
19	Ritters	1	42	Birdies Bistro	1
20	Ricky's Bubble & Sweets	1	43	High Street Shoe Repair	1
21	Vouture Bridal	1	44	PPQ Investments LLC	1
22	Engelberg Antiks	1	45	Residents	45
23	Top Drawer	1			

[12/2 Comment](#) (16 pp)

1	Andria	Otjen	1781 Van Kleeck Ct NW	Support camping ban	
2	Brett	Carlson	1781 Van Kleeck Ct NW	Support camping ban	
3-15	Kathleen	Thorpe	"Tragedy of Homelessness"	Oppose camping ban	dup
16	Jeffrey	Zens	Custom Built Furniture	Support camping ban	

Amy Johnson

From: noreply@cityofsalem.net on behalf of Askipper52@q.com
Sent: Saturday, February 22, 2020 7:30 AM
To: citycouncil
Subject: Contact City Council
Attachments: ATT00001.bin

Your Name	Elizabeth A Witherspoon
Your Email	Askipper52@q.com
Your Phone	5033933543
Street	5503 43rd Pl. N.E.,
City	Salem
State	OR
Zip	97305
Message	<p>I am a 67 yr.old lady , have lived in Salem since 1987, I go downtown very rarely but had to go to the temporary library yesterday . I drove around the block of the old Rite Aid building and I was stunned by what I saw. What in the hell has happened to Salem? My cats litter box is cleaner than downtown Salem. I am afraid now to even drive through downtown for fear I will be accosted by one of the meth heads who live on the streets. I will NEVER shop or even go downtown ever again. The Democrat party control of the state and Salem have turned us into Venezuela. . You Democrats only know destruction, and chaos . Its really tragic and scary to see what Democrat control has brought our once nice City. Will the voters EVER wake up ? GO TRUMP in 2020 !!!</p>

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