

<h2 style="text-align: center;">ENFORCEMENT</h2> <p>Increased enforcement (HPD) Sidewalk Nuisance Ordinance Stored Property Ordinance</p> <p>Proposed: “Sit-Lie” bill Defecation + urination bill</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HOUSING + SERVICES</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Housing First Build, acquire + renovate Rapid rehousing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wrap-around services Work for rent Rental vouchers</p>
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HOMELESSNESS INITIATIVES

FUNDS	SOURCE	TARGET	#	USE	TIME FRAME
\$3 million	General Funds	Chronically homeless	110 placements	Rental assistance supportive services	Immediately (August 1)
\$4 million	Affordable Housing Fund	Chronically homeless in Waikiki	20 Studio units	Acquisition/renovation; partner with developers	1 to 2 years
\$8.2 million	Affordable Housing Fund	Chronically homeless	60 Studio, 1-2 bdrms	Partner with developers	1 to 2 years
\$32 million	General Obligation Bonds	Any homeless	200-250 Studio, 1-2 bdrms	Acquisition/renovation	1 to 2 years

Waikiki crime statistics for most frequent violations

Crime	January – April		May – June 15		Total	
	Citations	Arrests	Citations	Arrests	Citations	Arrests
Park closure, illegal camping	511	6	277	4	788	10
Liquor violations	67	3	49	14	116	17
Living in vehicle	0	0	61	0	61	0
Peddling	11	7	25	10	36	17
Smoking	74	0	37	0	111	0

SPO/SNO Enforcement Summary

	Appeal Requests	Enforcement Days	SNO Violations	SPO Removal Notice	SPO Storage/ Disposal Notice	Disposal (Tons)	Bins Used	Shopping Carts
Calendar Year 2013	12	81	198	981	161	148	358	378
Calendar 2014 to Date	7	48	258	4	72	86	459	N/A
Cummulative 1 Jan 2013 to Date	19	129	456	985	233	235	817	378

Homelessness Initiative for Permanent Housing

SOURCE	USE	TARGET POPULATION	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTATION	FUTURE FUNDING
\$32 M General Obligation Bonds	200 to 250 units	Mixed income		12 to 24 months	Acquisition & renovation	Services – FY16 Relocation – FY16 Debt svc – 20 yrs
	Studio	Working homeless	Waikiki Chinatown		Service provider managed	
	1 & 2-bdrm	Homeless families with children	Leeward Coast			
\$8.2 M Affordable Housing Fund	Studio 1 & 2-bdrm 60 units	Housing First 50% AMI Perpetuity	Chinatown Leeward Coast Waikiki	12 to 24 months	Partner with private developers in existing or new construction of mixed-income properties	Services – FY16 Relocation – FY16
	Studio 20 units	Housing First 50% AMI Perpetuity	Waikiki	12 to 24 months	Acquisition & renovation of existing units, or partner with private developers in existing or new construction of mixed- income properties	
\$4 M Affordable Housing Fund						Services – FY16 Relocation – FY16

Homelessness Initiative Relating to Services and Housing

SOURCE	TARGET POPULATION	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTATION	FUTURE FUNDING
\$3 M General Funds	Chronically homeless persons and families	Waikiki Chinatown Leeward Coast	August 1	\$1.32 M Rental Assistance \$1.43 M Supportive services \$.25 M <u>Administrative expense</u> \$3.00 M Total	Must continue in future years

Homelessness Initiative Relating to Services and Housing

Department of Community Services, WorkHawaii Division, administers a Rent-to-Work program providing rental assistance and supportive services similar to Housing First with a workforce development component included. It was implemented in 2009 and currently serves 89 previously homeless families and children.

To date the program has provided rental subsidy assistance to 241 families/individuals. In addition, 329 children from infant to 17 years old have been served.

Annual funding for FY 14 - \$1,346,423.00

**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

530 SOUTH KING STREET, ROOM 300 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
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KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

EMBER LEE SHINN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

GEORGETTE T. DEEMER
DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR

June 12, 2014

The Honorable Ernest Y. Martin
Chair and Presiding Officer
and Members
Honolulu City Council
530 South King Street, Room 202
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Martin and Councilmembers:

**SUBJECT: A Bill for an Ordinance Relating to Public Sidewalks and
A Bill for an Ordinance Relating to Urinating and Defecating in
Public**

Enclosed for your consideration are two proposed bills that will regulate conduct in the Waikiki Special District as the District is described in the Land Use Ordinance, ROH Chapter 21.

The first bill is to prohibit, subject to exceptions, persons from sitting or lying on public sidewalks in the Waikiki Special District. The first bill is patterned after Seattle's sit-lie ordinance that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld finding that Seattle's sit-lie ordinance on its face did not violate the First Amendment or substantive due process, Roulette v. City of Seattle, 97 F.3d 300 (9th Cir. 1996).

Although Seattle's sit-lie ordinance prohibits a person from sitting and lying on public sidewalks in certain commercial areas between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., the draft bill does not include a similar time limitation. Because the hotels and commercial businesses in the Waikiki Special District service the visitor industry on a 24-hour basis; many with liquor licenses that authorize the sale of alcohol up to 4:00 a.m., a 24-hour prohibition would ensure sidewalk access to the hotels and commercial businesses as well as ensure pedestrian safety for the visitors and abutting neighborhoods.

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The Honorable Ernest Y. Martin
Chair and Presiding Officers
and Members
June 12, 2014
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The second bill is to prohibit urinating or defecating in the Waikiki Special District that is (a) publicly-owned property, or (b) privately-owned property open for public use or to which the public has been invited for entertainment or business purposes, or (c) in any area where such conduct is likely to be observed by any member of the public.

The second bill is substantially based upon the existing prohibition in the Hawaii Penal Code, Act 84 (2004), as amended, that applies to the "Downtown Honolulu area" as that area is described in the Act. The second bill varies from the existing Penal Code prohibition in its violation provision that provides instead for a petty misdemeanor upon conviction, consistent with the violation provision for the first bill that prohibits persons from sitting or lying on public sidewalks in the Waikiki Special District.

With the Council's support, I anticipate that together we can make significant improvements for our Waikiki businesses, workers, and visitors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirk Caldwell", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kirk Caldwell
Mayor

Enclosures

LIQUOR LICENSE LISTING

TYPE	NAME	LICNUM	ADDRESS
CABARET	DA BIG KAHUNA WAIKIKI	I0110	2299 Kuhio Avenue
	FUSION WAIKIKI	I0059	2260 Kuhio Avenue
	KELLEY O'NEILS	I0074	311 Lewers Street
	LEGENDS IN CONCERT WAIKIKI	I0124	2201 Kalakaua Ave., Space Nos B401
	MAGIC OF POLYNESIA	I0109	2300 Kalakaua Avenue
	MOOSE MCGILLYCUDDY'S PUB & CAFE	I0080	310 Lewers Street
	NASHVILLE WAIKIKI	I0082	2330 Kuhio Avenue
	PLAYBAR	I0001	2310 Kuhio Avenue
	SURF CITY BAR & GRILL/LAVA ROCK LOUNGE	I0116	2330 Kalakaua Ave., Space CB001 & CB201
	TSUNAMI WAIKIKI	I0111	2260 Kuhio Avenue
HOTEL	DOUBLE TREE ALANA WAIKIKI	L0042	1956 Ala Moana Blvd.
	EMBASSY SUITES HOTEL-WAIKIKI BEACH WALK	L0048	201 Beach Walk
	HALEKULANI HOTEL	L0014	2199 Kalua Road
	HAWAII PRINCE HOTEL WAIKIKI	L0013	100 Holomoana
	HAWAIIAN MONARCH HOTEL	L0041	444 Niu Street
	HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE	L0005	2005 Kalua Road
	HILTON HAWAIIAN WAIKIKI	L0015	2500 Kuhio Avenue
	HOTEL RENEW BY ASTON	L0050	129 Paoakalani Avenue
	HULA GRILL WAIKIKI	L0017	2335 Kalakaua Avenue
	HYATT PLACE WAIKIKI BEACH	L0053	175 Paoakalani Avenue
	HYATT REGENCY WAIKIKI AT HEMMETER CENTER	L0006	2424 Kalakaua Avenue
	ILIKAI HOTEL	L0007	1777 Ala Moana Blvd.
	LULU'S WAIKIKI	L0047	2586 Kalakaua Avenue
	MOANA-SURFRIDER HOTEL	L0027	2365 Kalakaua Avenue
	OUTRIGGER REEF	L0003	2169 Kalua Road

	PACIFIC BEACH HOTEL	L0009	2490 Kalakaua Avenue
	PRINCESS KAIULANI HOTEL	L0028	120 Kaiulani Avenue
	QUEEN KAPIOLANI HOTEL	L0034	150 Kapahulu Avenue
	ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL	L0026	2259 Kalakaua Avenue
	SHERATON WAIKIKI HOTEL	L0025	2255 Kalakaua Avenue
	SPADA BAR & RESTAURANT	L0049	2200 Kuhio Avenue
	THE MODERN HONOLULU	L0051	1775 Ala Moana Blvd.
	TIKI'S GRILL & BAR, LLC	L0011	2570 Kalakaua Avenue
	WAIKIKI BEACH MARRIOTT RESORT	L0018	2552 Kalakaua Avenue
	WAIKIKI JOY	L0019	320 Lewers Street
	WAIKIKI PARC HOTEL	L0012	2233 Helumoa Road
	WAIKIKI RESORT HOTEL	L0036	2460 Koa Avenue
	WAIKIKI SAND VILLA HOTEL	L0035	2375 ALA Wai Blvd.

EAST HONOLULU DISTRICT I PARK CLOSURE

Updated 3/21/14

	PARK	CLOSURE TIME	Complex
1	Aina Koa Neighborhood Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Waialae
2	Ala Wai Community Park	11:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
3	Ala Wai Golf Course Access Road	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
4	Ala Wai Neighborhood Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
5	Ala Wai Neighborhood Park, Annex	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
6	Ala Wai Promenade, Kalakaua-McCully	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
7	Crane Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
8	Date Street Mini Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
9	Diamond Head Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
10	Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve	6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m. (Winter)	Hanauma Bay
		7:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m. (Summer)	
11	Frank Judd Mini Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
12	Kahala Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Waialae
13	Kaimuki Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
14	Kalo Place Mini Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
15	Kamanele Square Urban Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
16	Kanewai Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
17	Kapaolono Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Waialae
18	Kapiolani Park	12:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
19	Koke'e Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Hanauma Bay
20	Koko Head District Park	11:00 p.m. - 4:00 a.m.	Koko Head
21	Koko Kai Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Hanauma Bay
22	Kuhio Beach Park	2:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
23	Kuilei Cliffs (Diamond Head Road lookouts)	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
24	Kuliouou Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Hanauma Bay
25	Leahi Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
26	Makalei Beach Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
27	Manoa Valley District Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
28	Maunalani Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
29	Mau'umae Nature Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
30	McCully District Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
31	Moiliili Neighborhood Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
32	Moiliili Triangle Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
33	Old Stadium Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Manoa
34	Operation Red Wing Medal of Honor Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
35	Paki Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
36	Palolo Valley District Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
37	Princess Kaiulani Triangle Urban Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Kapiolani Regional Park
38	Pu'u O Kaimuki	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Diamond Head
39	Waialae Beach Park, parking lot	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Waialae
40	Wilson Community Park	10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.	Waialae



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO PUBLIC SIDEWALKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

SECTION 1. Findings and purpose. The purpose of this ordinance is to prohibit, subject to exceptions, persons from sitting or lying on public sidewalks in the Waikiki special district.

The council finds:

- (a) The Waikiki special district is a dense, urban environment where the public sidewalks are heavily used by pedestrians and area businesses. Everyone uses the public sidewalk for travel. Maintaining pedestrian and authorized commercial activity on public sidewalks is essential to public safety, thriving neighborhoods and a vital economy in the City. Public sidewalks are created and maintained for the primary purpose of enabling pedestrians to safely and efficiently move about from place to place, facilitating deliveries of goods and services, and providing potential customers with convenient access to goods and services.

Sitting or lying down on the sidewalk is not the customary use of the public sidewalks. The need to maintain the flow of pedestrian and authorized commercial traffic on sidewalks ensures accessibility to businesses, shops, restaurants, and other commercial enterprises. Persons who sit or lie down on public sidewalks threaten their own safety and the safety of pedestrians, especially the elderly, disabled, and vision-impaired, who are put at increased risk when they must see and navigate around persons unexpectedly sitting or lying upon the public sidewalk.

The public welfare is promoted by an economically healthy Waikiki special district area that attracts people, including visitors, to reside, shop, work and recreate. The Waikiki special district area is a concentration of visitor and resident accommodations, restaurants, retail shops and other commercial establishments that offer a unique visitor experience and provides easily-accessible goods and services, employment opportunities, the tax revenues necessary to support essential public services, and the economic productivity necessary to maintain and improve property within the area. Many of the hotels and commercial businesses, including food



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

and beverage establishments, in the Waikiki special district provide services to the visitors twenty-four hours a day. Approximately twenty eight hotels and ten commercial businesses in the Waikiki special district have either a hotel or cabaret liquor license that allows the licensee to sell or serve liquor to 4:00 a.m.

Persons who sit or lie down on public sidewalks deter residents and visitors from patronizing local shops, restaurants, businesses, and cultural and art venues, and deter people from using the neighborhood sidewalks in the Waikiki special district. Business areas and neighborhoods become dangerous to pedestrian safety and economic vitality in the Waikiki special district is adversely affected when individuals block the public sidewalks. This behavior causes a cycle of decline as residents and visitors go elsewhere to walk, meet, shop and dine, which contributes to undermining the essential economic viability of the Waikiki special district, and residents become intimidated from using the public sidewalks because of obstructions in their own neighborhoods.

- (b) The prohibition against sitting or lying on sidewalks set forth below leaves intact the individual's right to speak, protest or engage in other lawful activity on any sidewalk consistent with the individual's free speech rights.
- (c) The prohibition narrowly applies only to public sidewalks in the Waikiki special district. There are a number of places where the restrictions of this ordinance do not apply, including private property, beaches, plazas, public parks, and other common areas open to the public. The prohibition contains exceptions for medical emergencies, and expressive activities, among others.
- (d) The council acknowledges that there are reasons why one might sit or lie on a public sidewalk in the Waikiki special district. The City has offered and continues to offer services to those engaged in sitting or lying on the sidewalk who appear to be in need, or to those who request service assistance. However, in many cases, these persons refuse such services or continue the conduct despite the provision of services. The City will continue to invest in services for those in need and to make efforts to maintain and improve safety on public sidewalks for everyone. A law enforcement officer may not issue a citation without first warning a person



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

that sitting or lying down on a public sidewalk in the Waikiki special district is unlawful.

- (e) Present laws that prohibit the obstruction of sidewalks do not adequately address the safety hazards, disruption and deterrence to pedestrian traffic caused by persons sitting or lying on the public sidewalks in the Waikiki special district.

SECTION 2. Chapter 29, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990 ("Streets, Sidewalks, Malls and Other Public Places"), as amended, is amended by adding a new article to be appropriately designated by the revisor of ordinances and to read as follows:

"Article _____. Sitting or Lying on Public Sidewalks

Sec. 29-___.1 Prohibition-Exceptions-Citations

- (a) No person shall sit or lie on a public sidewalk, or on a tarp, towel, sheet, blanket, sleeping bag, bedding, planter, chair, bench, or any other object or material placed upon a public sidewalk in the Waikiki special district.
- (b) The prohibitions in subsection (a) shall not apply to:
 - (1) Any person sitting or lying on a sidewalk due to a medical emergency;
 - (2) Any person who, as a result of a disability, is utilizing a wheelchair or other similar device to move about the public sidewalk;
 - (3) Any person sitting or lying on a sidewalk for the purpose of engaging in an expressive activity;
 - (4) Any person sitting on a sidewalk while attending or viewing any parade, festival, performance, rally, demonstration or similar event conducted on the street pursuant to a permit issued by the city;
 - (5) Any person engaged in a maintenance, repair or construction activity on behalf of a governmental entity or a public utility;



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

- (6) Any child who is sitting or lying in a baby carriage, stroller, or carrier, or similar device, to move about the public sidewalk;
- (7) Any person sitting on a chair or bench located on the public sidewalk which is placed there by a public agency; or
- (8) Any person sitting in line for goods or services unless the person or person's possessions impede the ability of pedestrians to travel along the length of the sidewalk or enter a doorway or other entrance alongside the sidewalk.

(c) No person shall be cited for a violation of this section unless the person engages in conduct prohibited by this article after having been notified by a law enforcement officer that the conduct violates this section.

(d) As used in this section:

"Expressive activity" means speech or conduct, the principal object of which is the expression, dissemination, or communication by verbal, visual, literary, or auditory means of political, religious, philosophical, or ideological opinions, views, or ideas, and for which no fee is charged or required as a condition of participation in or attendance at such activity. Expressive activity generally would not include sports events, such as marathons; fundraising events; beauty contests; commercial events; cultural celebrations or other events the principal purpose of which is entertainment.

"Public sidewalk" means a publicly owned or maintained "sidewalk," as defined in Section 29-1.1, and includes a "replacement sidewalk" as defined in that section.

"Waikiki special district" means the area described in Section 21-9.80-2.

Sec. 29- .2 Penalty.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a petty misdemeanor and subject to punishment in accordance with HRS Sections 706-640 and 706-663, as amended."



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY:

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

Honolulu, Hawaii

Councilmembers

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Deputy Corporation Counsel

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

KIRK CALDWELL, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO URINATING AND DEFECATING IN PUBLIC

BE IT ORDAINED by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

SECTION 1. Urinating and defecating in public creates a public health risk because of the possible spread of disease and other health hazards stemming from exposed untreated human waste. These concerns associated with public urination and defecation discourage people from patronizing establishments located in the Waikiki special district as well as from utilizing the beaches and parks.

The purpose of this ordinance is to prohibit urinating and defecating in public within the Waikiki special district.

SECTION 2. Chapter 40, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, as amended, is further amended by adding a new article to be appropriately designated by the reviser of ordinances and to read as follows:

Article _____. Urinating or Defecating in Public Prohibited

Sec. 40-____.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this article:

“Waikiki special district” means the Waikiki special district as defined in Section 21-9.80-2.

“Public place” means any publicly-owned or privately-owned property open for public use or to which the public is invited for entertainment or business purposes and includes but is not limited to any street, sidewalk, driveway, alley, doorway, mall, plaza, park, public building, or parking lot.

Sec. 40-____.2 Prohibition.

Within the boundaries of the Waikiki special district, no person shall intentionally or knowingly urinate or defecate (a) in a public place, or (b) in any area where such an act is likely to be observed by any member of the public.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

Sec. 40-____.3 Exceptions.

(1) This section shall not apply in cases where the person failed to use a restroom or other toilet facility because of a medical condition verified by a licensed physician.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person urinating or defecating while using appropriate fixtures in any restroom or other toilet facility designed for the sanitary disposal of human waste.

Sec. 40-____.4 Violation-Penalty.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a petty misdemeanor and subject to punishment in accordance with HRS, Sections 706-640 and 706-663, as amended.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

INTRODUCED BY:

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

Honolulu, Hawaii

Councilmembers

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Deputy Corporation Counsel

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 20__.

KIRK CALDWELL, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu



DESC
opening doors to end homelessness

JAMA research shows housing for homeless saves taxpayers millions

In April 2009, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* published research demonstrating the effectiveness of DESC's 1811 Eastlake Housing First program. The lesson for policymakers and practitioners alike is that for this subset of the homeless population, **providing housing and on-site services without requirements of abstinence or treatment is significantly more cost-effective than allowing them to remain homeless.**

Major findings of "Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons With Severe Alcohol Problems" (Vol. 301 No. 13, April 1, 2009), an evaluation headed by Dr. Mary Larimer of the University of Washington, included:

- DESC's 1811 Eastlake saved taxpayers more than **\$4 million dollars over the first year of operation.** Annual average costs per person while homeless, the year before moving in, were \$86,062. By comparison, it costs \$13,440 per person per year to administer the housing program.
- Median costs for the research participants in the year prior to being housed were **\$4,066 per person per month in publicly-funded services** such as jail, detox center use, hospital-based medical services, alcohol and drug programs and emergency medical services. The monthly median costs dropped to **\$1,492 and \$958** after six and 12 months in housing, respectively.
- During the first six months, even after considering the cost of administering housing for the 95 residents in this Housing First program, the study reported an average cost-savings of 53 percent – nearly **\$2,500 per month per person in health and social services**, compared to the costs of a wait-list control group of 39 homeless people.
- Alcohol use by Housing First participants decreased by about one-third. The median number of drinks for participants dropped steadily from 15.7 per day prior to move-in to 14, 12.5 and 10.6 per day at 6, 9 and 12 months in housing.

- A significant portion of the cost offsets were caused by decreases in residents' use of Medicaid-funded health services.

The resident group at DESC's 1811 Eastlake was such a troubled subset of the homeless population that many people claimed these folks didn't want housing, weren't worth trying to help, and would respond poorly to an approach that allowed them to make their own decisions about alcohol consumption.

DESC has known for years through our experience working with highly vulnerable individuals that when we eliminate the chaos of homelessness from a person's life, social and clinical stabilization occur more readily and are more long-lasting. This study confirmed this is true for the residents of 1811 Eastlake.

DESC's 1811 Eastlake—Housing First

Capital Revenue Sources

State Housing Trust Fund	\$1.2	M
City of Seattle (housing levy)	\$2.2	M
King County	\$1.3	M
Federal Low Income Hsg Tax Credit	\$5.6	M
Federal HUD	\$400	K
FHLB	\$520	K
DESC (private funding)	\$25	K
TOTAL	\$11.2	M

Operations and Services - Sources

State DSHS (DASA addiction treatment)	\$125	K
Federal HUD-McKinney (homelessness)	\$570	K
Federal HUD-Section 8 subsidies	\$135	K
Seattle Housing Levy	\$50	K
Resident rent	\$125	K
Charitable Contributions	\$50	K
TOTAL	\$1.0	M

DESC

Downtown Emergency Service Center
515 Third Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104
www.desc.org / tel: 206-464-1570 / info@desc.org

DESC provides effective and affordable solutions to homelessness for our community's most vulnerable men and women through a nationally recognized interwoven network of care, housing and support. For more information, contact Nicole Macri, Director of Administrative Services, 206.515.1514 or nmacri@desc.org. (April 2009)

“Where We Sleep” Report Summary

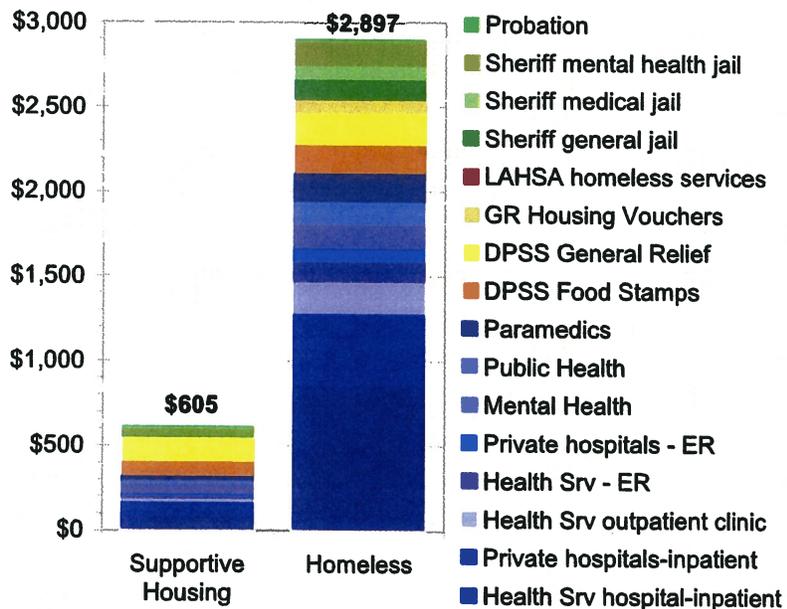
Homeless Cost Avoidance Study

The central issue investigated in this study is the public costs for people in supportive housing compared to similar people that are homeless. The typical public cost for residents in supportive housing is \$605 a month. The typical public cost for similar homeless persons is \$2,897 - five-times greater than their counterparts that are housed. This remarkable finding shows that **practical, tangible public benefits result from providing supportive housing for vulnerable homeless individuals. The stabilizing effect of housing plus supportive care is demonstrated by a 79 percent reduction in public costs for these residents.**

The study encompasses 10,193 homeless individuals in Los Angeles County, 9,186 who experienced homelessness while receiving General Relief (GR) public assistance and 1,007 who exited homelessness by entering supportive housing. Two different methods were used to independently verify changes in public costs when individuals are housed compared to months when they are homeless. There are six bottom line findings:

1. Public costs go down when individuals are no longer homeless
 - a. 79 percent for chronically homeless, disabled individuals in supportive housing
 - b. 50 percent for the entire population of homeless GR recipients when individuals move temporarily or permanently out of homelessness
 - c. 19 percent for individuals with serious problems – jail histories and substance abuse issues – who received only minimal assistance in the form of temporary housing
2. Public costs for homeless individuals vary widely depending on their attributes. Young single adults 18 to 29 years of age with no jail history, no

Average Monthly Public Costs for Persons in Supportive Housing and Comparable Homeless Persons



Source: 279 Matched pairs of supportive housing residents and homeless General Relief recipients. Costs shown in 2008 dollars.

substance abuse problems, mental illness or disability cost an average of \$406 a month. Older single adults 46 or more years of age with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness, and no recent employment history cost an average of \$5,038 a month. A range of solutions is required that match the needs of different groups in the homeless population.

3. Public costs increase as homeless individuals grow older. There is a strong case for intervening early rather than deferring substantive help until problems become acute.
4. Most savings in public costs come from reductions in health care outlays – 69 percent of the savings for supportive housing residents are in reduced costs for hospitals, emergency rooms, clinics, mental health, and public health facilities.
5. Higher levels of service for high-need individuals produce higher cost savings, as shown by the higher savings from supportive housing compared to voucher housing, and by the higher saving for supportive housing residents in service-rich environments.
6. One of the challenges in addressing homelessness is housing retention – keeping individuals who may well be socially isolated, mentally ill and addicted from abandoning housing that has been provided for them.

Recommended Solutions

Link housing strategies to cost savings – The cost map for single homeless adults developed through this study can guide cost effective housing strategies.

Strengthen government-housing partnerships and leverage resources – It is difficult to convert cost savings of hospitals and other public agencies into cash that can be reallocated to underwrite supportive housing because the demand for these agencies' services often exceeds the number of people they can serve. The homeless person who is not served may simply open up a hospital bed for another sick person. However, there is a powerful public interest in housing homeless persons and reducing the public costs for crises in their lives. It is critically important to expand the role of public agencies in providing on-site services for supportive housing, including services addressing mental health and drug and alcohol abuse, and SSI advocacy. It is also critically important to use available funds, such as GR, to house more homeless people.

Improve retention rates for individuals in supportive housing – Supportive housing organizations need public help in providing higher levels of on-site services to improve housing retention rates. Individuals with above-average risks of leaving housing include those that have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems, those with jail histories, and young adults.

Increase the supply of supportive housing – Los Angeles County has far less supportive housing than is needed to shelter its disabled homeless population. This housing inventory can be expanded through new construction, master leases, and scattered site rentals. All three approaches merit expansion. There is a window of opportunity for affordable master leases in the currently less expensive housing market.

Produce information for developing comprehensive strategies and improving outcomes – Los Angeles needs to get its arms around its homeless residents by getting enough information to understand who they are and what they require, and by acting on that information to provide shelter. This includes the size and composition of the population, cycles and duration of homelessness, family and immigrant homelessness, and outcomes for those who leave housing.

Program gets homeless off streets, into own apartments

Michelle Ye Hee Lee, The Arizona Republic 11:29 p.m. EDT July 25, 2013

A newly refurbished downtown Phoenix housing complex will house the area's most desperate homeless people.



(Photo: Patrick Breen, The Arizona Republic)

PHOENIX -- Two weeks ago, Betty Kelleher was sleeping with one eye open in a noisy, putrid downtown parking lot with about 250 other homeless people. Today, she sleeps on a full-size bed in a studio with such good air-conditioning that she gets cold if it's on too long.

Her new place is modest: a bed, a sink, a stove, a small fridge and a closed-off area with a toilet and tub. But it's home. And for Kelleher, who has been homeless on and off for three years, it means hope.

Lime green and mustard yellow walls add a splash of color to an already sunny hallway with floor-to-ceiling windows. The rooms come fully furnished – including pots and pans, soap, shampoo, and a TV.

"It's so much better than the streets. It's like a castle," Kelleher, 58, said, sitting on a newly washed blanket on her bed while pinto beans simmered on the stove.

Kelleher is one of 90 chronically homeless people who will have a home at the newly refurbished downtown Phoenix housing complex by next month. A third of the property's nearly 300 units will house the area's most desperate population, easing some of the strain on an overflow parking lot near the state Capitol where homeless people have congregated for the last three months.

The move-in to the apartment complex is among several efforts in the Phoenix area to quickly find housing for the chronically homeless. Those defined as chronically homeless have a documented disability and have been on the streets for a year or more, or have been homeless on and off at least four times in the past three years.

The apartment complex was on the brink of foreclosure when Maricopa County purchased it with federal stimulus funds in May 2011. Arizona Housing Inc., a non-profit organization, manages the complex to house low-income and formerly homeless residents. Fifty chronically homeless men and women were moved in this month using federal housing vouchers. Another 40 will find a home there in the next two weeks.

The move is indicative of area social-service providers' growing use of the Housing First model, a national standard used to identify and get aid to the most vulnerable homeless men and women.

The goal is to get them into housing as quickly as possible and provide social services to help them get back on their feet — in effect, to wean them off survival mode. When the immediate desperation of finding a safe place to sleep is gone, many homeless people can start to address their physical, behavioral and substance-abuse problems.

Social-service providers at the downtown Phoenix Human Services Campus assess the client's life expectancy on the street based on their mental health, medical needs, substance-abuse history and years of homelessness. They make it a priority to first serve those least likely to survive on the streets much longer.

It took 2 1/2 weeks from the time Kelleher was assessed to move her into her new home.



PN0726-met homeless 072313120ml -- Betty Kelleher looks out the window from her hallway a week after moving into a property purchased to make more permanent supportive housing available for the chronically homeless in Phoenix.(Photo: Patrick Breen, The Arizona Republic)

Kelleher slept for most of the first week in her new place. It had been nearly impossible to sleep soundly on the parking lot, with the constant threat of violence and theft. Here, the halls are quiet. The only thing she hears is passing trains, and she sleeps right through them.

Kelleher spent nights in the parking lot with her boyfriend of two years, Chris Becker. He comes by often to visit her and take naps. Becker is still sleeping in the parking lot, but is being assessed to see if he qualifies for housing at the same complex.

Last December, Phoenix-area providers used the Housing First model for the first time and paid for 35 chronically homeless people to move into two Phoenix housing complexes. So far, the method has had a 95 percent success rate and no one has returned to homelessness, said John Wall, Arizona Housing Inc. supportive-housing director.

"That's the thing that you see when people have a stake in the community. It's been a long time since they've seen that," Wall said.

Staff pick up residents' sheets and blankets twice a month for a laundry service, which also gives them an opportunity to check regularly on residents' living environments.

There are community activities like bingo nights and farmer's markets. Staff operate the site 24/7, and case managers are available 10 hours a day. Community Bridges, a non-profit, provides substance-abuse counseling and behavioral health support on site.

"If it was as easy as just getting people into housing I would've been done with this a long time ago," said Mark Holleran, chief executive officer of Arizona Housing Inc. and Central Arizona Shelter Services.

"In a lot of ways, getting them into housing is the easy part. Keeping them in that housing and providing the support so that they'll be successful on a longer-term basis, that's the challenge. And finding the money and resources to provide the supportive services — that's the challenge to our community as a whole," Holleran said.

The property is the only one with units designated for homeless gay youth, mainly between 18 and 24. One n ten, a non-profit that helps empower gay youths with mentoring and service programs that promote self-acceptance and leadership development, connects homeless youth with housing there. Five units are available for them, and the organization is working to get five more.

The affordable rent and convenient location made the property a good fit for One n ten and its youth, said Linda Elliott, executive director. The organization pays the youths' rent. The complex is close to a light rail stop, allowing youth to take public transportation to school and look for entry-level jobs downtown, Elliott said.

The organization's survey from two years ago found half of the youth it serves were homeless, Elliott said.

"It's been a very good partnership, good collaboration. Our youth who are homeless, quite often it is because they have been kicked out of their homes by their parents because they're gay or transgender," or aged out of the foster care system when they turned 18, Elliott said.

Two youths who were housed at the complex left the program after they found jobs, their own housing and stabilized their lives, she said.

Dennis Smith, 58, was homeless on and off for 2 1/2 years. He bounced around between a halfway house and various shelters, and slept near canals and behind railroad tracks when shelters kicked him out. He has tried to get back on his feet on his own several times to no avail. He moved in to the downtown Phoenix complex last week from a shelter at the Human Services Campus.

Smith is putting his associate's degree in interior design to good use decorating his apartment unit. He used thumbtacks to hang blue and white sheets above the window as curtains, and constantly rearranges his belongings to see what layout he likes best. An avid reader, he has more than three dozen books lining the walls and several magazines on his table.

"It's my first home in 2 1/2 years," Smith said. "I'm happy. It's not much, but it's mine."

Smith has prostate cancer and is diagnosed with psychological disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder. He has set goals for himself to maintain stable housing, improve his health, find a part-time job, get a peer-

But before he helps others, he says he has to focus on himself.

"It's time I'm gonna do me," Smith said.

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June 17, 2014

HUFF
POST POLITICS

Kathleen Miles

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Housing The Homeless Not Only Saves Lives -- It's Actually Cheaper Than Doing Nothing

Posted: 03/25/2014 7:44 am EDT | Updated: 03/25/2014 7:59 am EDT

It's cheaper to give homeless men and women a permanent place to live than to leave them on the streets.

That's according to a study of an apartment complex for formerly homeless people in Charlotte, N.C., that found drastic savings on health care costs and incarceration.

Moore Place houses 85 chronically homeless adults, and was the subject of a study by the University of North Carolina Charlotte released on Monday. The study found that, in its first year, Moore Place tenants saved \$1.8 million in health care costs, with 447 fewer emergency room visits (a 78 percent reduction) and 372 fewer days in the hospital (a 79 percent reduction).

The tenants also spent 84 percent fewer days in jail, with a 78 percent drop in arrests. The reduction is largely due to a decrease in crimes related to homelessness, such as trespassing, loitering, public urination, begging and public consumption of alcohol, according to Caroline Chambre, director the Urban Ministry Center's HousingWorks, the main force behind Moore Place.

One tenant, Carl Caldwell, 62, said he used to go to the emergency room five to seven times a week, late at night, so he could spend the night there. "You wouldn't believe my hospital bills," Caldwell, who hasn't had health insurance for years, told The Huffington Post. Caldwell was a teacher for 30 years and became homeless five years ago, when he lost his job and his roommate moved out.

While living on the street, he was diagnosed with prostate cancer. The disease was particularly challenging for Caldwell, who said he spent his days "trying not to get robbed or killed" and trying to find bathrooms and shelter from freezing weather. Since he moved into Moore Place when it opened in March 2012, Caldwell has gained a regular doctor and has undergone radiation. Now his cancer is in remission. Without having to worry about where he will sleep, he can take his medicine regularly and keep it in his mini fridge.

"Moore Place saved my life," Caldwell said. "When you're homeless, you are dependent on everybody. Now I am independent and can give back." Caldwell said he regularly helps feed homeless people now and has reconnected with family members he hadn't spoken to in years.

Chambre said she expects Moore Place tenants' mental and physical health to continue to improve with consistent access to health care. "The idea of having a primary care doctor was just a fantasy when they were living on the street," said Chambre. "Now they all have a regular doctor."

Moore Place is the first homeless facility in Charlotte with a "housing first" model. Housing first is based on the notion that homeless individuals can more effectively deal with other issues — such as addiction, employment and physical or mental health — once they have housing. The other permanent housing facility for the homeless in Charlotte does not follow the "housing first" model, requiring sobriety as a prerequisite.

"Charlotte also has several large shelters with very robust front doors," Chambre said. "But you have to also have a back door — a way for people to escape homelessness. Shelters are overcrowded, with people living there for years, which defeats the purpose of emergency shelters."

Moore Place tenants are required to contribute 30 percent of their income — which for many residents comes from benefits like disability, veterans or Social Security — toward rent. The rest of their housing costs, which total about \$14,000 per tenant annually, are paid by a combination of private and church donations, and local and federal government funding.

The land and construction for the facility cost \$6 million, which Chambre predicted will be surpassed by the millions of dollars the facility will save in health care and incarceration costs.

The UNCC study is one of [several studies](#) that have found that providing housing first reduces the overall cost of homelessness.

UNCC assistant professor Lori Thomas, who directed the study, said she found the health care and incarceration improvement among the tenants particularly notable, given how vulnerable the tenants are. Most tenants have two or more disabling health-related conditions, and nearly half suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, the study reported.

"This compassionate perspective is a better way to honor the humanity of a person, but it also works from a fiscally responsible perspective," Thomas said. "This really is a win-win."

“Where We Sleep” Report Summary

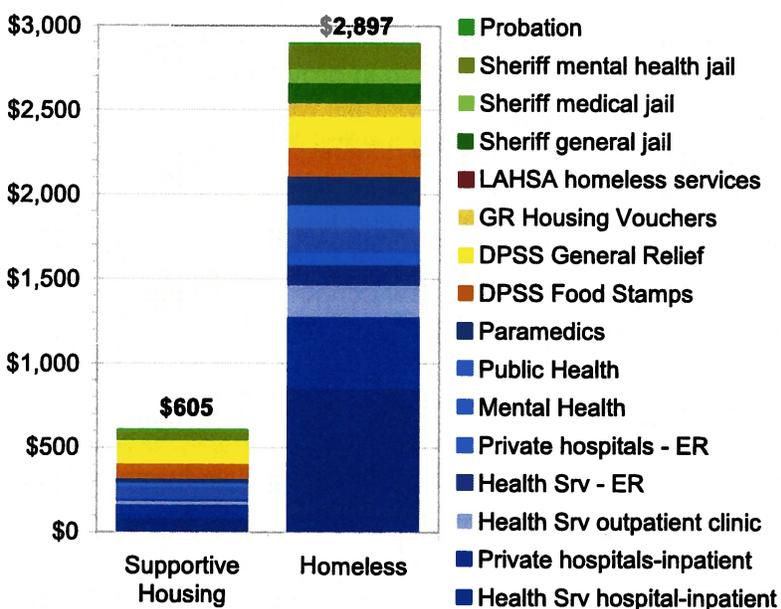
Homeless Cost Avoidance Study

The central issue investigated in this study is the public costs for people in supportive housing compared to similar people that are homeless. The typical public cost for residents in supportive housing is \$605 a month. The typical public cost for similar homeless persons is \$2,897 - five-times greater than their counterparts that are housed. This remarkable finding shows that **practical, tangible public benefits result from providing supportive housing for vulnerable homeless individuals. The stabilizing effect of housing plus supportive care is demonstrated by a 79 percent reduction in public costs for these residents.**

The study encompasses 10,193 homeless individuals in Los Angeles County, 9,186 who experienced homelessness while receiving General Relief (GR) public assistance and 1,007 who exited homelessness by entering supportive housing. Two different methods were used to independently verify changes in public costs when individuals are housed compared to months when they are homeless. There are six bottom line findings:

1. Public costs go down when individuals are no longer homeless
 - a. 79 percent for chronically homeless, disabled individuals in supportive housing
 - b. 50 percent for the entire population of homeless GR recipients when individuals move temporarily or permanently out of homelessness
 - c. 19 percent for individuals with serious problems – jail histories and substance abuse issues – who received only minimal assistance in the form of temporary housing
2. Public costs for homeless individuals vary widely depending on their attributes. Young single adults 18 to 29 years of age with no jail history, no

Average Monthly Public Costs for Persons in Supportive Housing and Comparable Homeless Persons



Source: 279 Matched pairs of supportive housing residents and homeless General Relief recipients. Costs shown in 2008 dollars.

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