

Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

July 10, 2024 – 7:00 PM

North Berkeley Senior Center, Juniper Room
1901 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, CA 94709

Mayor Arreguin:
Carole Marasovic – **Chair**

Rashi Kesarwani:
Sadie Mae Palmatier

Terry Taplin:
Denah Bookstein

Ben Bartlett:
Paul Kealoha-Blake –
Vice Chair

Igor Tregub:
Mary Ann Meany

Sophie Hahn:
Vacant

Susan Wengraf:
Steven Segal

Cecilia Lunaparra:
Donnell Jones

Mark Humbert
Vacant

Josh Jacobs, Homeless Services Coordinator, Homeless Services Panel of Experts
Staff Secretary, jjacobs@berkeleyca.gov, 510.225.8035

All items are for discussion and possible action.

1. Roll Call.
2. Land Acknowledgement.
3. Public comment for items not on the agenda.

Updates/Action Items:

4. Approval of the Agenda. Discussion and Possible Action.
5. Approval of the June 5, 2024 Minutes. [Attachment 1]. Discussion and Possible Action.
6. Presentation on the ramifications of the United States Supreme Court Grants Pass decision. Discussion and Possible Action.
7. Chair report including on budget passed by Council. Discussion only.
8. Reallocation of Measure P monies in the amount of \$549,785 for acquisition of Insight Housing's Russell House to fulfill rehabilitation needs of Insight Housing's Dwight Way. Discussion and Possible Action.
9. Discussion on workplan for following year. Discussion and Possible Action.
10. Adjourn.

Attachments:

1. Minutes from May 1, 2024.
2. City of Grants Pass, Oregon v. Johnson ET AL. SCOTUS Decision.
3. Supreme Court Upholds Ban on Sleeping Outdoors in Homelessness Case - The New York Times.

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

4. Supreme Court allows punishment for homeless sleeping – National Public Radio
5. What a big new Supreme Court decision could mean for homeless Americans – Vox
6. Items Authored by Boards and Commissions.

Correspondence and Notice of Decision Requests:

Deadlines for Receipt:

- A) Supplemental Materials must be received by 5 PM the day before the meeting.
- B) Supplemental Communications must be received no later than noon the day of the meeting.

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- A) Staff will compile all Supplemental Materials and Supplemental Communications received by the deadlines above into a Supplemental Packet, and will print 15 copies of this packet for the Commission meeting.
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****Supplemental Materials*** are defined as any items authored by one or more Commissioners, pertaining to an agenda item but available after the agenda and packet for the meeting has been distributed, on which the Commission is asked to take vote at the meeting. This includes any letter to Council, proposed Council report, or other correspondence on behalf of the Commission for which a full vote of the Commission is required.

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Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at Health, Housing & Community Services Department located at 2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor.

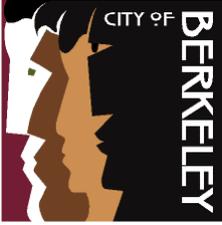
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Members of the public may speak on any items on the Agenda and items not on the Agenda during the initial Public Comment period. Members of the public may not speak more than once on any given item. The Chair may limit public comments to 3 minutes or less.

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Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

MEETING MINUTES

June 5, 2024

1. **Roll Call:** 7:01 PM
Present: Marasovic, Kealoha-Blake, Jones, Segal, and Bookstein.
Absent: Palmatier (Leave of Absence) and Meany.
Staff: Jacobs, Buell, Klatt.
Council: None.
Public: 2.
2. Comments from the Public: 0.
3. Land acknowledgement.

Update/Action Items

4. Approval of Minutes from May 1, 2024. Discussion and Possible Action.
Action: M/S/C Jones/Bookstein move to approve the minutes as written.
Vote: *Ayes:* Marasovic, Kealoha-Blake, Jones, Segal, and Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Palmatier and Meany.
5. Approval of the Agenda. Discussion and Possible Action.
Action: M/S/C Jones/Bookstein move to approve the agenda as written.
Vote: *Ayes:* Marasovic, Kealoha-Blake, Jones, Segal, and Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Palmatier and Meany.
6. Presentation from Karen Klatt, MHSA Coordinator, and Jeff Buell, Berkeley Mental Health (BMH) Director, on impact, and roll-out, of Proposition 1 and BMH services provided to former and current unhoused persons. Discussion and Possible Action.

Discussion; no action taken.
7. Jennifer Stark, Managing Attorney at Disability Rights California and counsel on DRC v. County of Alameda, involving unnecessary psychiatric institutionalization and the lack of sufficient community-based alternatives, presenting on the history of the case and the settlement agreement entered in November, 2021. Discussion and Possible Action.

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

*Homeless Services Panel of Experts
June 5, 2024*

Discussion; no action taken.

8. Chair Report. Discussion only.

Discussion; no action taken.

9. Adjourn.

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM.

Minutes Approved on: _____

Josh Jacobs, Commission Secretary: _____

Public

Attachment 2. [City of Grants Pass, Oregon v. Johnson ET AL.](#) SCOTUS Decision.

Supreme Court Upholds Ban on Sleeping Outdoors in Homelessness Case

The case is likely to have broad ramifications for how cities across the country respond to homelessness.



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By **Abbie VanSickle**

Reporting from Washington

June 28, 2024

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The Supreme Court on Friday upheld an Oregon city's ban on homeless residents sleeping outdoors, a decision likely to reverberate far beyond the West Coast as cities across the country grapple with a growing homelessness crisis.

The ruling, by a 6-to-3 vote, split along ideological lines. Justice Neil M. Gorsuch, writing for a conservative supermajority, found that the ordinances, enacted in Grants Pass, Ore., did not violate the Constitution's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. The measures penalize sleeping and camping in public places, including sidewalks, streets and city parks.

Those ordinances, Justice Gorsuch wrote, did not criminalize the homeless but rather the act of camping outdoors.

“It makes no difference whether the charged defendant is currently a person experiencing homelessness, a backpacker on vacation or a student who abandons his dorm room to camp out in protest on the lawn of a municipal building,” he

wrote.

In her dissent, Justice Sonia Sotomayor, joined by Justices Elena Kagan and Ketanji Brown Jackson, wrote that the decision would leave society's most vulnerable with fewer protections.

"Sleep is a biological necessity, not a crime," Justice Sotomayor wrote. "For some people, sleeping outside is their only option."

That the local laws impose fines and potential jail time for people "sleeping anywhere in public at any time, including in their cars, if they use as little as a blanket to keep warm or a rolled-up shirt as a pillow" effectively punishes people for being homeless, she wrote.

"That is unconscionable and unconstitutional," Justice Sotomayor said in reading her dissent from the bench, a rare move that signals profound disagreement.

The decision was greeted with mixed reactions among leaders in Western states, particularly in California, where increasingly visible encampments in major cities have put political pressure on governments to act.

Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, who had urged the justices to take up the case, welcomed the ruling, acknowledging the competing demands for greater enforcement of encampments with concerns about the treatment of vulnerable people.

Even as the decision "removes the legal ambiguities that have tied the hands of local officials for years," he said, the state will "continue to work with compassion to provide individuals experiencing homelessness with the resources they need to better their lives."

Mayor Karen Bass of Los Angeles, who has worked aggressively to bring the city's homeless people indoors and into treatment and housing services, expressed disappointment in the ruling but vowed to continue the city's push for housing and supportive services.

Lawmakers in Western states had pointed to a crucial appeals court ruling in 2018 that they say has tied their hands from clearing encampments.

That decision, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which covers many Western states, declared it cruel and unusual punishment for cities and states to penalize someone for sleeping outdoors if no shelter beds were available.

In California alone, 171,000 people were recently estimated to be homeless, nearly one-third of the country's homeless population and 40,000 more than six years before. Tents and encampments are common in many parts of the state.

The dispute arose from Grants Pass, a town of about 40,000 in the foothills of southern Oregon. After residents complained of people sleeping in alleyways and property damage downtown, city leaders enforced a series of local ordinances that banned sleeping in public spaces. The town had no homeless shelter, aside from one run by a religious organization that required, among other rules, attendance at Christian services.

A group of homeless residents sued the city, challenging the ordinances and contending that the local laws essentially criminalized homelessness.

A federal judge temporarily sided with the homeless plaintiffs, finding the city had no shelter that met the requirement from the 2018 decision.

A divided three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit appeals court upheld the lower court, and the city asked the Supreme Court to weigh in.

The Supreme Court's majority found that the ordinances in Grants Pass were not unusual because cities and states across the country have long imposed similar penalties. Under the laws, the city issues a limited fine for a first offense, a temporary order banning camping in the parks for repeated offenses and a maximum of 30 days in jail for violating such an order.

In his opinion, Justice Gorsuch asserted that the public camping laws applied equally to everyone and therefore did not target homeless people.

The Ninth Circuit ruling that laid the groundwork for the Grants Pass case was undoubtedly well intended, he wrote, but it established a legal test that proved unworkable for the cities and states governed by it. “Issued by federal courts removed from realities on the ground, those rules have produced confusion,” Justice Gorsuch wrote.

Justice Gorsuch, whose family roots are in Colorado and who served as a federal appeals judge in Denver, infused the decision with a viewpoint from the West.

Homelessness in the United States has reached its highest levels since the federal government began reporting data in 2007. The five states with the highest rates of homelessness — California, Oregon, Hawaii, Arizona and Nevada — are all in the West, he wrote.

Policymakers should be given a wide array of tools to tackle the problem, Justice Gorsuch wrote, adding that the 2018 appeals court ruling removed one of them.

Rather than helping “alleviate the homelessness crisis,” Justice Gorsuch wrote, the lower court ruling may have “inadvertently contributed to it,” paralyzing communities and inciting confusion as courts and cities turned to litigation.

He said decisions about how to solve homelessness were better left to state and local policymakers, not judges.

“A handful of federal judges” could not match “the collective wisdom the American people possess in deciding” how to respond to “a pressing social question like homelessness,” he said.

Although the court’s liberal justices agreed with the conservatives on the scope of the problem and the multitude of reasons people become homeless, they said the question before them was simple.

“The only question here is whether the Constitution permits criminalizing sleeping outside when there is nowhere else to go,” Justice Sotomayor wrote, adding that the issue had become “increasingly relevant because many local governments have made criminalization a frontline response to homelessness.”

To criminalize homelessness, she wrote, causes “a destabilizing cascade of harm.” When homeless people are fined or incarcerated, she wrote, they can lose their jobs, health benefits and housing options.

That is precisely what is unfolding in Grants Pass, she wrote, forcing someone with no available shelter to leave the city.

As the decision came down, many people living in tents in Grants Pass parks were beginning to stir.

Laura Gutowski, 56, who became homeless about two and a half years ago, said she felt conflicted over the ruling.

Even as she said she understood the frustration some residents had about the homeless population, she said there seemed to be no solution that acknowledged those who were homeless.

“We should give the parks back to our children,” Ms. Gutowski said. “But they can’t just give them back and not give us anything at all. There has to be somewhere else that we’re still allowed to go.”

Darren Starnes, 55, who became homeless about a year and a half ago after living in Grants Pass for more than 30 years, expressed concern that the ruling would remove momentum to find help for homeless people in the city.

“With no backup plan to deal with the problem, they’re going to make it worse,” he said. “Basically, they’re trying to push everyone to leave Grants Pass.”

Shawn Hubler contributed reporting.

Abbie VanSickle covers the United States Supreme Court for The Times. She is a lawyer and has an extensive background in investigative reporting. [More about Abbie VanSickle](#)

A version of this article appears in print on , Section A, Page 18 of the New York edition with the headline: Justices Uphold a Ban on Homeless People Sleeping Outdoors

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NATIONAL

The Supreme Court says cities can punish people for sleeping in public places

UPDATED JUNE 28, 2024 · 11:15 AM ET

HEARD ON MORNING EDITION



Jennifer Ludden

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A homeless person walks near an elementary school in Grants Pass, Ore., on March 23. The rural city became the unlikely face of the nation's homelessness crisis when it asked the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold its anti-camping laws.

Jenny Kane/AP

In its biggest decision on homelessness in decades, the U.S. Supreme Court today ruled that cities can ban people from sleeping and camping in public places. The justices, in a 6-3 decision along ideological lines, overturned lower court rulings that deemed it cruel and unusual under the Eighth Amendment to punish people for sleeping outside if they had nowhere else to go.

Writing for the majority, Justice Gorsuch said, “Homelessness is complex. Its causes are many.” But he said federal judges do not have any “special competence” to decide how cities should deal with this.

Sponsor Message



“The Constitution’s Eighth Amendment serves many important functions, but it does not authorize federal judges to wrest those rights and responsibilities from the American people and in their place dictate this Nation’s homelessness policy,” he wrote.

In a dissent, Justice Sotomayor said the decision focused only on the needs of cities but not the most vulnerable. She said sleep is a biological necessity, but this decision leaves a homeless person with “an impossible choice — either stay awake or be arrested.”

The court's decision is a win not only for the small Oregon city of Grants Pass, which brought the case, but also for dozens of Western localities that had urged the high court to grant them more enforcement powers as they grapple with record high rates of homelessness. They said the lower court rulings had tied their hands in trying to keep public spaces open and safe for everyone.

**LAW****Supreme Court appears to side with an Oregon city's crackdown on homelessness**

But advocates for the unhoused say the decision won't solve the bigger problem, and could make life much harder for the quarter of a million people living on streets, in parks and in their cars. "Where do people experiencing homelessness go if every community decides to punish them for their homelessness?" says Diane Yentel, president of the National Low Income Housing Coalition.

Today's ruling only changes current law in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, which includes California and eight other Western states where the bulk of America's unhoused population lives. But it will also determine whether similar policies elsewhere are permissible; and it will almost certainly influence homelessness policy in cities around the country.

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Cities complained they were hamstrung in managing a public safety crisis

Grants Pass and other cities argued that lower court rulings fueled the spread of homeless encampments, endangering public health and safety. Those decisions did allow cities to restrict when and where people could sleep and even to shut down encampments – but they said cities first had to offer people adequate shelter.

That's a challenge in many places that don't have nearly enough shelter beds. In briefs filed by local officials, cities and town also expressed frustration that many unhoused people reject shelter when it is available; they may not want to go if a facility bans pets, for example, or prohibits drugs and alcohol.

Critics also said lower court rulings were ambiguous, making them unworkable in practice. Localities have faced dozens of lawsuits over the details of what's allowed. And they argued that homelessness is a complex problem that requires balancing competing interests, something local officials are better equipped to do than the courts.

"We are trying to show there's respect for the public areas that we all need to have," Seattle City Attorney Ann Davison told NPR earlier this year. She wrote a legal brief on behalf of more than a dozen other cities. "We care for people, and we're engaging and being involved in the long-term solution for them."

The decision will not solve the larger problem of rising homelessness

Attorneys for homeless people in Grants Pass argued that the city's regulations were so sweeping, they effectively made it illegal for someone without a home to exist. To discourage sleeping in public spaces, the city banned the use of stoves and sleeping bags, pillows or other bedding. But Grants Pass has no public shelter, only a Christian mission that imposes various restrictions and requires people to attend religious service.

Sponsor Message

"It's sort of the bare minimum in what a just society should expect, is that you're not going to punish someone for something they have no ability to control," said Ed Johnson of the Oregon Law Center, which represents those who sued the city.

He also said saddling people with fines and a criminal record makes it even harder for them to eventually get into housing.

Johnson and other advocates say today's decision won't change the core problem behind rising homelessness: a severe housing shortage, and rents that have become unaffordable for a record half of all tenants. The only real solution, they say, is to create lots more housing people can afford – and that will take years.

homelessness supreme court



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POLITICS / HOUSING / HOMELESSNESS

What a big new Supreme Court decision could mean for homeless Americans

The Grants Pass v. Johnson decision does not spell the end to fights over tent encampments in America.

by **Rachel M. Cohen**

Jun 28, 2024, 9:50 AM PDT



Homelessness advocates protest outside the Supreme Court on April 22, 2024, ahead of the *Grants Pass v. Johnson* hearing. Rachel M. Cohen



The Supreme Court has issued its long-awaited ruling in *Grants Pass v. Johnson*, the most significant legal challenge to the rights of homeless people in decades.

In a 6-3 decision written by Justice Neil Gorsuch, the Supreme Court ruled that cities enforcing anti-camping bans, even if homeless people have no other place to go, does not violate the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. Gorsuch was joined by the rest of the court's conservatives, including Chief Justice John Roberts.

“The Constitution's Eighth Amendment serves many important functions, but it does not authorize federal judges to wrest those rights and responsibilities from the American people and in their place dictate this Nation's homelessness policy,” the opinion read.

Friday's ruling has huge implications for cities and people experiencing homelessness nationwide. It strikes a fatal blow to two Ninth Circuit decisions — the *Grants Pass v. Johnson* case and its 2018 predecessor *Martin v. Boise* — that have shaped cities' responses to homeless encampments.

Leaders from dozens of cities and states — both liberal and conservative — have been hoping the US Supreme Court would overturn the *Martin* and *Grants Pass* decisions, which they claimed were incorrectly decided and left governments hamstrung and incapable of safely managing their communities.

Many groups representing the rights of unhoused people, in turn, argued there was no reason for the US Supreme Court to reconsider the rulings, and warned that doing so will make it both easier to criminalize people experiencing homelessness and much harder to land them permanent housing later on.

The Supreme Court declined to hear a challenge to *Martin* in 2019, but pressure mounted on the high court as the nation's homelessness crisis grew worse, especially in the Western states under the Ninth Circuit's jurisdiction.



00:00

11:43

How trailers work, explained by someone who makes them.

Over 650,000 people in America experience homelessness on any given night, and roughly 40 percent of those individuals are sleeping outside on the streets, in cars, parks, train stations, and other places not designed primarily for people. Federal data published in late 2023 showed a rise in homelessness in most states.

Homelessness advocates immediately denounced the ruling, warning that it will make things worse and further marginalize vulnerable Americans.

The *Grants Pass* decision undoubtedly marks a significant setback to the constitutional rights of homeless people, and local governments will feel more confident passing punitive policies with the Supreme Court's blessing.

But it will not end the political battles over tent encampments. It only concerns what cities *can* do, and not what they should do.

Those who want cities to be more aggressive in clearing homeless tent encampments are celebrating.

Theane Evangelis, the lead counsel for the city of Grants Pass, Oregon, praised the Court for “restor[ing] the ability of cities on the frontlines of this crisis to develop lasting solutions that meet the needs of the most vulnerable members of their communities, while also keeping our public spaces safe and clean.” She said she hopes that years from now this moment is recognized as “the turning point in America’s homelessness crisis.”

But even though overturning *Martin* and *Grants Pass* would make it easier for cities to clear out tent encampments, local governments still hold considerable discretion over whether they *should* do so.

And especially in liberal cities, where leaders may be more inclined to leave people experiencing homelessness alone (or come under more pressure from advocates to do so), some conservatives have long felt additional legislative and legal action would be needed to actually force cities to act.



“Many cities have used *Martin* as an excuse, you know, they throw up their hands and say, ‘Our hands are tied,’” said Ilan Wurman, a law professor at the University of



Grants Pass would take that argument away [from cities]. But it still doesn't require them to do anything at that point.”

Instead, Wurman and others have been promoting public nuisance lawsuits as a way to force cities to disband tent encampments. These types of lawsuits can be based on things like loud noise or air pollution, but also things like unsanitary conditions or other health hazards. Importantly, private citizens have the right of action to bring public nuisance claims.

The first successful example of this strategy was in 2022 against the city of Phoenix, Arizona, when Wurman and colleagues sued for a declaration that a downtown homeless encampment on city property constituted a public nuisance. More than 1,000 people had moved to this encampment — known as “the Zone” — and the plaintiffs pointed to the crime, defecation, drug use, theft, and other safety hazards there that threatened public health. Arizona state law defines “[a]ny place, condition or building that is controlled or operated by any governmental agency and that is not maintained in a sanitary condition” as a “public nuisance ... dangerous to the public health.”

A judge ruled in favor of the plaintiffs last year, declaring “the Zone” a public nuisance, and ordered Phoenix to address the situation. The encampment is now cleared, but the city is appealing the decision.

Wurman has had less success in his two other lawsuits pursuing the public nuisance strategy.

Last September, two Tucson homeowners and one Tucson business owner sued the city for failing to clear an encampment, citing things like trash, fire set by residents that burned uncontrollably, and car and residential theft.

Like in Phoenix, the plaintiffs asked the courts to declare the campsite a public nuisance and order Tucson to clear it out. The city in turn argued the plaintiffs lacked



In May, a judge ruled in favor of the city and concluded the plaintiffs failed to show Tucson is “the legal cause of their alleged injuries.” The judge also drew contrasts between Tucson’s situation and the encampment in Phoenix, where Phoenix police actually helped transport unhoused people to be there.

The residents are now appealing the case, and Wurman told me he believes they’ll win.

“The judge in the Tucson case agreed with us that the city consented to the encampments but then he said the city didn’t consent to the feces or the drugs, and that’s what we lost on,” Wurman said. “We think that is quite frankly insane, right? Because everyone understands that encampments universally come with feces and drugs. Their own city witnesses testified that they’re always feces and urine and needles.”

Wurman saw another setback recently in his third public nuisance case, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The lawsuit, originally filed last September, was dismissed in March, with the judge defending the city’s right to use its discretion.

"Any given member of the public might complain about how a city allocates its resources, and many such complaints could be articulated under the broad umbrella of



Wurman told me they're appealing this case too, with a brief to the court due next month.

Homelessness advocates think the nuisance legal strategy will ultimately fail because governments typically enjoy a lot of latitude in deciding where to put their resources and what laws to enforce. When the district attorney of Sacramento filed a public nuisance lawsuit last year alleging the city had let its encampments get out of control, a district judge ruled that most of the DA's allegations were legally insufficient.

"The Phoenix lawsuit is an outlier," Will Knight, the decriminalization director at the National Homelessness Law Center, told me. "I think they're going to lose on appeal in Tucson and Salt Lake City, and they're going to keep losing similar nuisance lawsuits."

Erwin Chemerinsky, dean of UC Berkeley's law school, also told me he thinks there's a "huge difference" between reversing a Ninth Circuit decision and courts requiring that cities must clear tent encampments or arrest homeless people.

Still, advocates are intent on trying different strategies, including some legislative ones. The Cicero Institute, an Austin-based conservative think tank, has been pushing bills across the country to ban outdoor homeless camping, and to make cities liable if they fail to enforce those bans.

A Cicero-backed bill in Missouri that was signed into law in 2022 allows the state's attorney general to sue local governments that don't enforce their encampment bans. Earlier this year in Florida Republicans passed a new anti-camping law that allows not just the state attorney general but also local residents and businesses to sue local governments if they fail to enforce their bans. It takes effect this fall.



Another strategy advocates hope to ultimately take nationwide is at the ballot box. This fall, in Arizona, voters will vote on a first-of-its-kind ballot measure that could allow property owners to sue for tax refunds if they can prove financial damages from homeless tent encampments. The right-leaning Goldwater Institute, a Phoenix-based think tank, drafted the measure and hopes other cities will follow suit.

“Today’s decision is the first step toward a sensible approach to the many problems of homelessness,” said Goldwater Institute vice president for legal affairs Timothy Sandefur on Friday in a statement. “By overturning that decision, the Supreme Court today enables local communities to find actual solutions for the people who are suffering—and who deserve better than to be forced by the Ninth Circuit's fiat to live indefinitely in public parks and on sidewalks.”

Homelessness advocates hope to galvanize the public around housing solutions

Homelessness advocates, taking a page from abortion rights groups after the overturn of *Roe v. Wade*, have been in discussions with lawmakers to move forward both state and federal legislation that would codify the *Martin v. Boise* decision.

In other words, they hope to push legislation to counteract what the Supreme Court just ruled and ensure that homeless people can’t be punished for sleeping outside on public property if there are no adequate alternatives available.



officials who prefer pointless and expensive arrests and imprisonment, rather than real solutions,” said Ann Oliva, CEO of the National Alliance to End Homelessness. “This ruling allows leaders to shift the burden to law enforcement. This tactic has consistently failed to reduce homelessness in the past, and it will assuredly fail to reduce homelessness in the future.”

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Ultimately, liberal homelessness activists hope to use the *Grants Pass* attention to focus the national conversation on policy solutions they say will actually solve homelessness, including universal rental assistance, repairs to public housing, and funds for eviction prevention. Advocates plan to call for \$365 billion in the next year to fund these initiatives.

Following the ruling advocates sent out an email blast inviting people to email their elected officials for more funding for housing and to join the “[Housing Not Handcuffs](#)” advocacy campaign.

“We knew from Day 1 that the Supreme Court case wouldn’t end homelessness,” said Jesse Rabinowitz, the communications director for the National Homelessness Law Center. “Now, we must use this moment in time to ensure that Congress and the White House do their job by funding the housing needed to ensure that nobody experiences homelessness in the richest country in the world.”



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A new strategy to house homeless people



III. AGENDA

- c) **Items Authored by Boards and Commissions.** Council items submitted by boards and commissions are subject to City Manager review and must follow procedures and timelines for submittal of reports as described in the Commissioners' Manual. The content of commission items is not subject to review by the Agenda & Rules Committee unless referred for policy review to the Agenda & Rules Committee.
- i) For a commission item that does not require a companion report from the City Manager, the Agenda & Rules Committee may act on an agendaized commission report in the following manner:
1. Move a commission report from the Consent Calendar to the Action Calendar or from the Action Calendar to the Consent Calendar.
 2. Re-schedule the commission report to appear on one of the next three regular Council meeting agendas that occur after the regular meeting under consideration. Commission reports submitted in response to a Council referral shall receive higher priority for scheduling.
 3. Refer the item to a Policy Committee for review.
 4. Allow the item to proceed as submitted.
- ii) For any commission report that requires a companion report, the Agenda & Rules Committee may schedule the item on a Council agenda. The Committee must schedule the commission item for a meeting occurring not sooner than 60 days and not later than 120 days from the date of the meeting under consideration by the Agenda & Rules Committee. A commission report submitted with a complete companion report may be scheduled pursuant to subparagraph c.i. above.
- d) The Agenda & Rules Committee shall have the authority to re-order the items on the Action Calendar regardless of the default sequence prescribed in Chapter III, Section E.

2. Scheduling Public Hearings Mandated by State, Federal, or Local Statute.

The City Clerk may schedule a public hearing at an available time and date in those cases where State, Federal or local statute mandates the City Council hold a public hearing.

3. Submission of Agenda Items.

- a) **City Manager Charter Officer Items.** Except for Continued Business and Old Business, as a condition to placing an item on the agenda, agenda items from departments, including agenda items from commissions, shall be furnished to the City Clerk at a time established by the City Manager.