

# FROM ALLIES TO ABOLITIONISTS

Message to the Mayor

2020 Report

From Allies to Abolitionists is a Denver grassroots movement demanding the abolition of systemic injustice across our city and state.

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# Introduction

People experiencing homelessness in the city of Denver are being violently attacked and having property confiscated and damaged by city departments enforcing the Urban Camping Ban (Denver Code of Ordinances, Article IV, section 38-86, 38-86.1, 38-86.2).

Therefore, as concerned citizens against systemic violence and criminalization of poverty, we demand that the City of Denver:

- 1) Put an immediate end to sweeps and the enforcement of the Urban Camping Ban.
- 2) Designate safe outdoor space areas for people experiencing homelessness to transition into housing.
- 3) Make existing public restroom facilities open overnight, provide additional portable restrooms and sanitation facilities (hand washing stations), and provide trash service.

In the following report, we provide research that will substantiate these demands. It is our belief that the City of Denver has the ability to meet all of these demands immediately and to find temporary solutions for our unhoused neighbors. This report finds that sweeps cause worsening health outcomes for those who are unhoused. Funds used to conduct sweeps could not only be better used to provide short and long term solutions for the unhoused, but also do not need to be used to provide additional funds for the Denver Police Department. Solutions such as safe outdoor spaces, and toilet, hand washing stations, and trash service to encampments have been successfully piloted around the country and could be easily replicated here in Denver. Finally, housing-first solutions have been proven to be cheaper and more cost effective measures to support the unhoused. Given all of this data, the only thing lacking in Denver to find solutions now for those who are houseless is the lack of political will.

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# Overview

## State of Homelessness 2020

We cannot begin to address a problem without understanding its roots and knowing exactly who it affects. The Metro Denver Homeless Initiative 2020 State of Homelessness Report (MDHI State of Homelessness Report 2020) illuminates two major data points. First, we have a large number of unhoused folks in our community. And, secondly, there is an overrepresentation of Black, Indigenous, People of Color among our unhoused neighbors.

The report pulls from 4 sets of data to inform our community that the number of people who are unhoused in the Metro-Denver area is large and continuing to grow. The first set of data is the Point in Time count, an annual survey of people experiencing homelessness in communities on a single evening. This Point in Time was conducted on January 27, 2020 and counted 6,104 people that night. The second set of data offers a more longitudinal perspective, looking at data collected from July 2019-July 2020 within the data management system used for metro-Denver's Continuum of Care, or the 7 counties surrounding and including Denver that serve those who are unhoused. This system found 31,207 *unique* individuals who interacted with systems of care and support for those who are unhoused. The third set of data is the number of individuals who took the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool, a survey administered both to individuals and families to determine risk and prioritization when providing housing assistance. From July 2019-July 2020, 3,481 people took this survey. However, "what people who have interrogated this [vulnerability index tool] have found – and this is true in many places across the country – is that the white folks are more likely to get resources just because they score higher because these scoring systems are all based on individual vulnerability," said Margot Kushel, a doctor and a researcher on homelessness at the University of California San Francisco during an interview on the podcast According to Need (Mingle, K.). Finally, the fourth data set uses Colorado Department of Education data to show the number of students with a McKinney-Vento designation during the 2018-2019 school year, or the number of students identified as experiencing homelessness at some point during that academic year. That number is 12,879 children experiencing homelessness last year.

In addition to indicating the large numbers of people who are unhoused, this report points out that there is an overrepresentation of Black, Indigenous, People of Color within our unhoused community in the metro-Denver area. In the general population of the 7 counties surrounding and including Denver, Native Americans represent 0.8% of the population, but represent 5.6% of those in our unhoused community. Black community members represent 5.3% of our general population here and around Denver, but 23.3% in our unhoused community.

Finally, Dr. Jamie Rife, MDHI Director of Development and Communications presented the findings of this report to City Council members during the Safety, Housing, Education, & Homelessness Committee Meeting and she responded that, from anecdotal information, the

fastest growing population of those who are unhoused are families (Safety, Housing, Education, and Homelessness City Council Committee Meeting).

## DEMAND 1

Put an immediate end to sweeps and the enforcement of the Urban Camping Ban.

### Health Implications

In 2012 Chris Nevitt, former Denver City Council President, called the Camping Ban the stick “necessary to get people the carrot” of housing (Health, Safety, Education, and Services City Council Committee Meeting) and, also in 2012 Mayor Michael Hancock said that “removing the option to camp on the street will . . . provide the impetus to better connect people to services such as shelter, food, and clothing.” (Post, S.) A 2020 research paper, *Unhealthy by Design*, by University of Colorado-Denver researchers Marisa Westbrook and Tony Robinson give us the evidence to negate these words. Robinson and Westbrook used a community-based participatory survey of 484 unhoused folks to find that people sleeping outside who are contacted multiple times by the police leads to poor sleep, mental health, and physical health outcomes as self-reported by those surveyed (Westbrook, M., & Robinson, T.).

The key findings of *Unhealthy by Design* are that laws like the Camping Ban are “toxicly undermining the sleep patterns, physical safety, and mental health of people experiencing homelessness.” (Westbrook, M., & Robinson, T.) Of the 484 people surveyed, 74% had been asked to “move along” by police and 44% had been ticketed or arrested after police contact for a “quality of life” crime violation such as sheltering outside. Connection to social or medical services was an exceptionally rare result of police contact. Only 14% of those surveyed were asked if they were in need of services and only 3% reported a social worker or medical worker being contacted. Sixty-four percent of survey respondents reported that they had lost their group due to police telling them to move along. As we have read in recent articles, social workers are reporting that often years of outreach work can be undermined from a sweep and create loss of contact with those they are hoping to support (Bryson, D.). Nearly 50% of survey respondents reported seeking more isolated places to sleep after frequent police contact, which leads to higher reports of sexual assault, physical assault, robbery and violent threats. Finally, of the 44.6% survey who reported being asked by police to stop using shelter and move along more than 3 times, that group reported experiencing frostbite at 13% and dehydration at 25%.

## Cost of Sweeps and Unanswered Questions

In addition to the unhealthy effects of sweeps on the unhoused, we have found that these sweeps waste an exorbitant amount of money terrorizing the poor and unhoused, that could be used on housing-first solutions. Additionally, we have evidence that shows the police are using the payment of third-party companies to conduct the sweeps as a funnel to pay their own police officers more money as off-duty security guards.

(Please reference totals in chart on the next page)

	<b>Invoice Totals</b>
<b>2020</b>	\$129,443
<b>2019</b>	\$164,647
<b>2018</b>	\$262,777
<b>2017</b>	\$128,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$685,126</b>
	*there are missing invoices

The City is paying Environmental Hazmat Services Inc., EHSI, for “clean up efforts”. In March 2020 a total of \$32,591.70 was invoiced by EHSI for two clean ups. For these invoices, the City has intentionally blocked out information and has missing pages on invoices making it difficult to research. EHSI is invoicing for the following: hazmat foreman, technicians, service trucks, trash bags, gloves, miscellaneous items, and security guards.

The security guards are off-duty Denver Police Officers. The officers are being paid \$50 an hour for a minimum of 4 hours. Most only work 2 - 2.5 hours. EHSI is then invoicing these hours back to the City with a 36% upcharge.

For example:

On March 10, 2020 Officer A worked 2.5 hours, EHSI paid the officer \$200 (4 hour min) and invoiced the City \$272. Video evidence of the sweep this day has been documented by Denver Homeless Out Loud here: <https://fb.watch/2pYVwnurpy/>, [https://fb.watch/2pY\\_xCnjLI/](https://fb.watch/2pY_xCnjLI/), <https://fb.watch/2pZ2W9ZVIm/>.

	Off Duty Officers	EHSI Markup	Billed to the City
Hours Worked	2.5		
Min. Hours Paid	4		
Rate	<u>\$50</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>\$272</b>

It appears that the same person, Sergeant Tony Martinez, has been in charge of scheduling the officers for EHSI since at least September, 2017. He receives a \$400 administration fee on each invoice for scheduling officers and also schedules himself to work off duty hours. This brings to question, justifying the 36% markup by EHSI on officer hours. If they are paying them as independent contractors then they are not paying benefits or associated employment costs (workers comp, payroll taxes). This has been reported on in the past by [Unicorn Riot](#).

There is an invoice from the Denver Police Department (January 23, 2019 Inv 18-1129) to EHSI for body cameras worn by off-duty police officers serving as EHSI security in 2018. The invoice notes that this is, “pursuant within the City and County of Denver Secondary Employment contract.”

During a December 12, 2020 Town Hall with the NAACP, Mayor Hancock (NAACP Denver Branch) said there isn't an annual cost for the sweeps because “these are folks doing their every day job.” However, if this was simply the cost of doing business for officers, why must the city hire a third party company to hire the officers as off-duty security guards? If these are just city workers doing their everyday jobs, why must the city hire an outside cleaning company to do this job?

Major concerns and unanswered questions:

- Who assumes liability for the conduct of an off-duty police officer hired by a third party?
- Who is responsible for supervising off-duty independent contractor police officers when they are hired to work a sweep?
- What is the official Denver Police Department policy on off-duty police officers working as independent contractors? Are uniformed, off-duty police officers subject to DPD rules of conduct and subject to the same disciplinary procedures as on-duty DPD police officers?
- Does the third-party vendor assume liability for any injuries sustained by an off-duty police officer contracted to work at a sweep?
- Which departments and City budget are responsible for these costs?

Difficulties in calculating the full cost:

- Missing Invoices and information that has been intentionally blocked out

- Missing invoices and dollar amount associated with the charges to EHSI for the body camera assessment charges.

#### Unaccounted costs:

- Where are items being taken? There are associated storage and/or disposal costs and no corresponding invoices provided.
- On duty police officers - How many? Hours on site? Vehicles?
- Medical Assistance - medical treatment as a result of the stresses from the sweeps; on-site medics, ambulance services and additional treatments

We contacted EHSI by phone to inquire and they will not speak with us without permission from the City. We need invoices from April - present 2020.

Access to invoices and calculations can be found [here](#).

## DEMAND 2

Designate safe outdoor space areas for people experiencing homelessness to transition into housing.

One immediate solution to support those who are unhoused are safe outdoor spaces. Safe outdoor spaces currently exist in a handful of cities in the US and are designed to give those who are living unhoused a safe, clean, and lawful place to rest or live temporarily. The sites are a response to the growing number of homeless individuals mainly in larger cities where growth has outpaced housing, particularly affordable housing. Safe outdoor spaces are intended to provide temporary shelter and an interim solution for the unhoused. The sites primarily exist in two forms: sanctioned camps which give individuals space to pitch a tent and tiny house villages.

### Los Angeles

Recently, a group of homeless veterans that were living in tents outside the gates of the West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs campus have been allowed to camp on the grounds of the facility, a 400-acre campus owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. “Since it opened, more than 270 veterans have lived at the VA campsite. Nearly 30 have returned to the streets, but more than a hundred have graduated to transitional or permanent housing. Others have moved in with family, entered medical facilities or left the state without letting the VA know where they went. Now at least two LA City Council members want to test similar programs for nonveterans.” (Scott, A.) More information can be found [here](#).

## Las Cruces, NM

Additionally Camp Hope in Las Cruces, New Mexico offers a wonderful Safe Outdoor Space model. The Community of Hope, along with five area service providers who ensure the camp is part of a continuum of services, has a strong emphasis on being a place of transition into permanent housing. The encampment is self-governing and autonomous within its boundaries. Thanks to these elements, the encampment has helped hundreds of individuals transition into permanent housing. According to the residents, the service providers, and city and state agencies, Camp Hope has been a success and a model for providing a low-cost, safe, secure location from which residents can base their transition back to housing at their own pace. Although encampments do not provide fully adequate housing, Camp Hope measurably improves its residents' enjoyment of many of those elements versus surviving on the streets. Residents have a legal place to sleep and store their belongings day and night; services and infrastructure are available through the co-located services on campus; the camp is free to residents; tents, and recently developed three-sided structures provide improved habitability over street homelessness; the camp has wheelchair accessible units, and its lack of curfew and other barriers ensure its accessibility; its location close to downtown and with many services is excellent; and its self governance model ensures the culture of its residents is respected. (National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty)

## Seattle

The Low Income Housing Institute (LIHI) in partnership with the City of Seattle currently operates 8 tiny home villages. The homes are fitted with electricity and heat. Each village has a kitchen and restroom facilities, onsite showers, laundry, and a counseling office. In 2016 over 100 people who lived in the villages moved to permanent housing and 60 found employment. SHARE/WHEEL of Seattle operates two tent city sites. The sites offer a safe place for individuals to set up tents and shelter about 100 people per night. The sites are required to move every 90 days and are typically hosted by faith institutions. Additionally, LIHI runs Urban Rest Stops that offer restrooms, shower facilities, and laundry to unhoused individuals and families. The Urban Rest Stops operate at three locations and together are open every day of the week.

## Portland

Portland is another US city where nonprofit organizations run tiny home villages. Dignity Village Portland has run a housing village since 2000 and gives shelter to 60 people a night. Village residents must be experiencing homeless and over the age of 18. They are required to work within the village community. Right to Dream Too in Portland also offers unhoused citizens a place to safely rest. In 2020 the city of San Francisco became another place that began operating sanctioned camp sites, known as Safe Sleeping Villages. Two villages are currently in operation.

The objective of all of the safe outdoor space sites and tiny house villages are to provide an interim, more immediate, and lower cost solution to unhoused individuals while aiming to

transition people into longer term transitional and/or permanent housing. While many cities look to metrics to determine the success of a given program, attempting to measure the success of programs such as tiny home villages by metrics such as exit numbers prove to be flawed when affordable housing options are limited or non-existent. Where do people exit if housing isn't available?

Based on models from other cities and the success of Colorado Village Collaborative's tiny home sites we know safe outdoor spaces and tiny home villages are an effective means to provide shelter to those living on the streets in a more immediate way than waiting on the development of affordable housing and in the interim of them being placed in long term housing. The Burnes Center on Poverty and Homelessness at University of Denver found that at the end of a 9 month evaluation, tiny home villagers in Denver had decreased anxiety and all were employed or in school. Full report can be found [here](#).

Access to more information about safe outdoor spaces and tiny homes can be found [here](#).

## DEMAND 3

Make existing public restroom facilities open overnight, provide additional portable restrooms and sanitation facilities (hand washing stations), and provide trash service.

### Bathrooms, Funding, and Research

Adequate bathrooms, hand washing stations and waste receptacles would be the simplest, most immediate solution we could offer to our unsheltered and sheltered neighbors alike. There seems to have been ample resources available for this need. A [recent email](#) from City Budget and Management director Stephanie Adams revealed that 1.5 million dollars from Wastewater has been put into the Public Restroom Project over the past 6 years.

In response to their class action lawsuit against the city of Denver, the Denver Department of Health and Environment provided Denver Homeless Out Loud a map of approximately 70 available bathrooms and handwashing stations. However, some of these bathrooms are in public parks and Parks and Recreation has closed most bathrooms in parks during the pandemic until potentially the spring (Sachs, D.). Additionally, 19 of the marked bathrooms on the map were found to be closed when investigated in-person by a community member (see attached images p. 19,20). If this large amount of funds are going to bathrooms that are not open, where are these funds going?

In 2018 the city of Denver hired a consulting firm, Progressive Urban Management Associates (PUMA), to conduct a review of the City's Public Restroom Pilot. PUMA's report recommends that the city should advance the public bathroom initiative, recommending that 1 unit be placed in Capitol Hill and 2 units downtown. PUMA suggests these units should be fixed or permanent structures, as opposed to the mobile units piloted in the project. Additionally, bathroom attendants are key to ensuring the bathrooms remain safe and clean for all to use. At the start of

the project PUMA recommended that the bathrooms should be available to everyone, not just those who are unhoused. Surveys were conducted over the first 50 days of the mobile restroom project and found that the majority of users were “commuters, pedestrians, transients, visitors, and others.” Eighty-eight percent of the bathroom users arrived on foot and almost half of the users were visiting the area for entertainment. Users found them to be clean.

The study also examines public restrooms in other cities: Boulder, Portland, Santa Monica, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Antonio, and Minneapolis. These cities use a mix of porta-potties, fixed or permanent bathrooms, mobile units, hired staff who are “pooper scoopers”, paying businesses for the use of their bathrooms to the public, and hired bathroom attendants to provide safe and accessible bathrooms to the public. There are the costs of building the units, but beyond that, much of this is done at no more than \$200,000 per year.

PUMA interviewed many business owners on the 16th Street Mall and on East Colfax and found overall business owners were in support of the public bathrooms. Many business owners lose business when they can’t provide a public restroom and feel good being able to refer customers somewhere. Additionally, business owners are often the people who must clean up feces and/or urine on the street around their businesses or in their restrooms if they allow them to be used by the public.

## CDC Guidelines

During the pandemic in Denver, officials insist that they’re following CDC guidelines for encampments, and only evict residents when health and sanitation concerns necessitate it. But these officials are ignoring two key CDC recommendations:

1. Ensure nearby restroom facilities have functional water taps, are stocked with hand hygiene materials (soap, drying materials) and bath tissue, and remain open for people experiencing homelessness 24 hours per day.
2. If toilets or handwashing facilities are not available nearby, assist with providing access to portable latrines with handwashing facilities for encampments of more than 10 people. These facilities should be equipped with hand sanitizer (containing at least 60% alcohol).

The City is intentionally going against this guidance, and has even gone so far as to remove portable toilets provided by community groups.

## Trash Service

As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, other U.S. cities have begun to offer trash pick up, bathrooms, and hand washing stations to those living in encampments. These cities include Cupertino, CA, Los Angeles, CA, and Portland, OR.

In Denver, trash is one of the biggest complaints that neighbors of encampments report, and the city has often used accumulation of trash as a justification for sweeps. Multiple Council members support a trash route specifically serving people experiencing homelessness and

encampments, recognizing the importance of this service and the difficult position the city puts its unhoused residents in. As Councilwoman Robin Kniech said at a [November 2, 2020 City Council meeting](#):

“I do believe it's a setup to say to folks, ‘We're not going to provide any trash collection and in fact we're going to encourage private parties to lock their dumpsters in the vicinity so that you can't use theirs either’ and then say we have to close an encampment because of trash. That is a policy and a practice I don't think is working. It's not been effective for anyone and we do need a different approach.”

A [Denver Post](#) headline from 2018 reads, “Denver among the 10 most rat-infested cities”, citing an internal review (Sept, 2017-Sept 2018) by Orkin looking at calls for new commercial and residential rodent infestation treatments. Orkin reports that for the year September 2019 through September 2020, for residential and commercial rodent treatment calls, found Denver to be the 9th rattiest city! This seems to be a problem for all the neighbors of Denver. Ben Hottel, an entomologist with Orkin describes the expertise of rodents to sniff out food and shelter, and they're resilient in their ways to obtain both.” As a city we are experiencing a rat infestation, sheltered and unsheltered! While “sweeping” encampments may seem like it cleans the spot in the moment, in reality this merely pushes the issue of waste from these encampments to other locations outside as the displaced individuals find a new place to sleep. Providing proper trash sorting and receptacles, possibly even a city-wide plan to deal with food waste and other sortable refuse that need not crowd our streets, or go to the landfills! This is a solution for the future, that aligns so well with the solid waste work already happening with city compost and recycling services.

## Handwashing Stations

City officials have also stated that the unmonitored camps are unsafe, unsanitary, and inhumane. However, it is our opinion that the lack of access to personal hygiene and bathrooms, in addition to trash services, are causing the unsafe, unsanitary and inhumane conditions. In a July 31st, 2020 press conference ([9news.com](#)) regarding the sweeps, shigellosis, Hepatitis A, rodent infestation, and needles were cited as the imminent threats that prompted the summer sweeps. These are symptoms of inadequate access to bathrooms and good hygiene, as well as a waste sorting and disposal system. We believe these issues are an opportunity to add processes within our already existing system to open up access to personal hygiene, bathrooms, and proper waste channeling for our unsheltered and sheltered residents to live better in our beautiful city.

Shigellosis and Hepatitis A are both direct consequences of not having adequate sanitation--a bathroom to use the restroom, hand-washing, showering, and laundry. Shigellosis is a bacteria infection from the bacteria, *shigella sonnei*. The [CDC website](#) describes community spread as occurring when,

“people put something in their mouths or swallow something that has come into contact with the stool of a person infected with *Shigella*. This can happen when contaminated hands touch your food or mouth. Hands can become contaminated through a variety of activities, such as touching surfaces (e.g., toys, bathroom fixtures, changing tables, diaper pails) that have been contaminated by stool from an infected person. Hands can also become contaminated with *Shigella* while changing the diaper of an infected child or caring for an infected person. The presence of handwashing stations and

hand sanitizer would help mitigate the spread of shigellosis within encampments.”

The [Denver Post](#) reported on the issue of Shigellosis and Hep A in late August 2020 after the summer sweeps continued and the city used these as factors in the deciding move forward sweeping our unsheltered communities downtown. The Post states, “a national expert and a local advocate say the numbers of positive tests health officials have disclosed to The Denver Post don’t justify the actions.” The Denver Department of Public Health and Environment issued a statement through Denver Fox 31 news, “DDPHE and DPHE are reviewing records of 12 identified cases of Shigellosis during this time period. And through July 7, only 4 are confirmed to be matches and the remaining 8 are being reviewed closely as a part of the investigation, but may not all be connected with this outbreak. Of the 12 cases under investigation as being possibly associated with this outbreak, 10 have a history of substance abuse, 10 have a history of experiencing homelessness, 9 are males, and ages range from 23-65 with a mean age of 43.6 years. Information about the cases’ exposure to the bacteria is not conclusively known at this time and is part of the ongoing investigation.”

Do 4 confirmed cases qualify as an outbreak? If these four individuals do constitute an outbreak, then is it good practice, in the interests of public health and science, to sweep the entire community, forcing the people of the community having the outbreak to spread out into shelters, other temporary encampments, or to wherever they have left to go? And to sweep them before DDPHE finishes the investigation and before the outbreak is under control? On their fact sheet about Shigellosis, the [New York State Department of Health](#) states, “since *Shigella* is passed in feces, the single most important prevention activity is careful hand washing after using the toilet.”

Hepatitis A was also cited as a reason for the summer sweeps. On their [website](#) the CDC describes Hep A as “a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV is found in the stool and blood of people who are infected. Hepatitis A is very contagious. It is spread when someone unknowingly ingests the virus — even in microscopic amounts — through close personal contact with an infected person or through eating contaminated food or drink.” Denver has been experiencing an outbreak of Hep A since [October 2018](#).

In a [CDC report](#), addressing the recommendations for vaccinating our nation’s unsheltered communities for Hep A, they say that “congregate living conditions, both within and outside shelters, increase the risk for disease transmission, which can result in outbreaks.” So, when we traumatically relocate people to shelters or another more hidden place outside, we are not addressing the Hep A problem. The authors, (Doshani et al., 2019) point to the importance of access to the Hep A vaccine is essential to preventing and controlling the spread. In an informational Pink Book report on the CDC website, they describe how before the vaccine, the best way to prevent Hep A was, “hygienic measures and passive protection with immune globulin (IG).” We believe providing bathrooms, handwashing, even laundry and shower services would be a much more effective method of stopping community spread of these communicable diseases, instead of traumatically displacing these community members to yet another group of people.

More information can be found [here](#).

## Long-term solutions

Housing first, without barriers, is the long-term solution to the support needed for the unhoused in our community. The founder of the Housing First approach, Sam Tsemberis, said in an interview with the podcast According to Need that “the whole point of doing Housing First is you can actually start to deal with these other things which are much more profound and much more difficult. And, you know, at least it gives you a shot at having those conversations. Because if people are on the street, you’re never going to be able to have those conversations because it’s all about where am I going to sleep and what am I going to eat, and you know, like, am I safe.” (Mingle, K.)

“In the past nine years, Utah has decreased the number of homeless by 72 percent—largely by finding and building apartments where they can live, permanently, with no strings attached.” (Carrier, S.) Utah officials also say this feat is also, “saving money. (It costs roughly \$8,000 to move a chronically homeless person into permanent housing in Utah, compared with \$20,000 for a year of temporary shelter.)” (Sanburn, J.)

# Civic Engagement

From Allies to Abolitionists is committed to engaging in dialogue with city officials about our city's state of crisis around housing and homelessness. Members of From Allies to Abolitionists speak during public comment at several city meetings, including, but not limited to City Council, Human Rights Commission, and Denver Department for Housing and Environment. In our efforts to speak during public comment at these meetings, we have been provided faulty Zoom links, not allowed to testify due to time limitations, and encountered faulty public comment sign-up links on the city website. We are concerned that public meetings cannot be found in one place that is easily accessible for citizens. We will continue to document these challenges and speak truth to those in power in our community.

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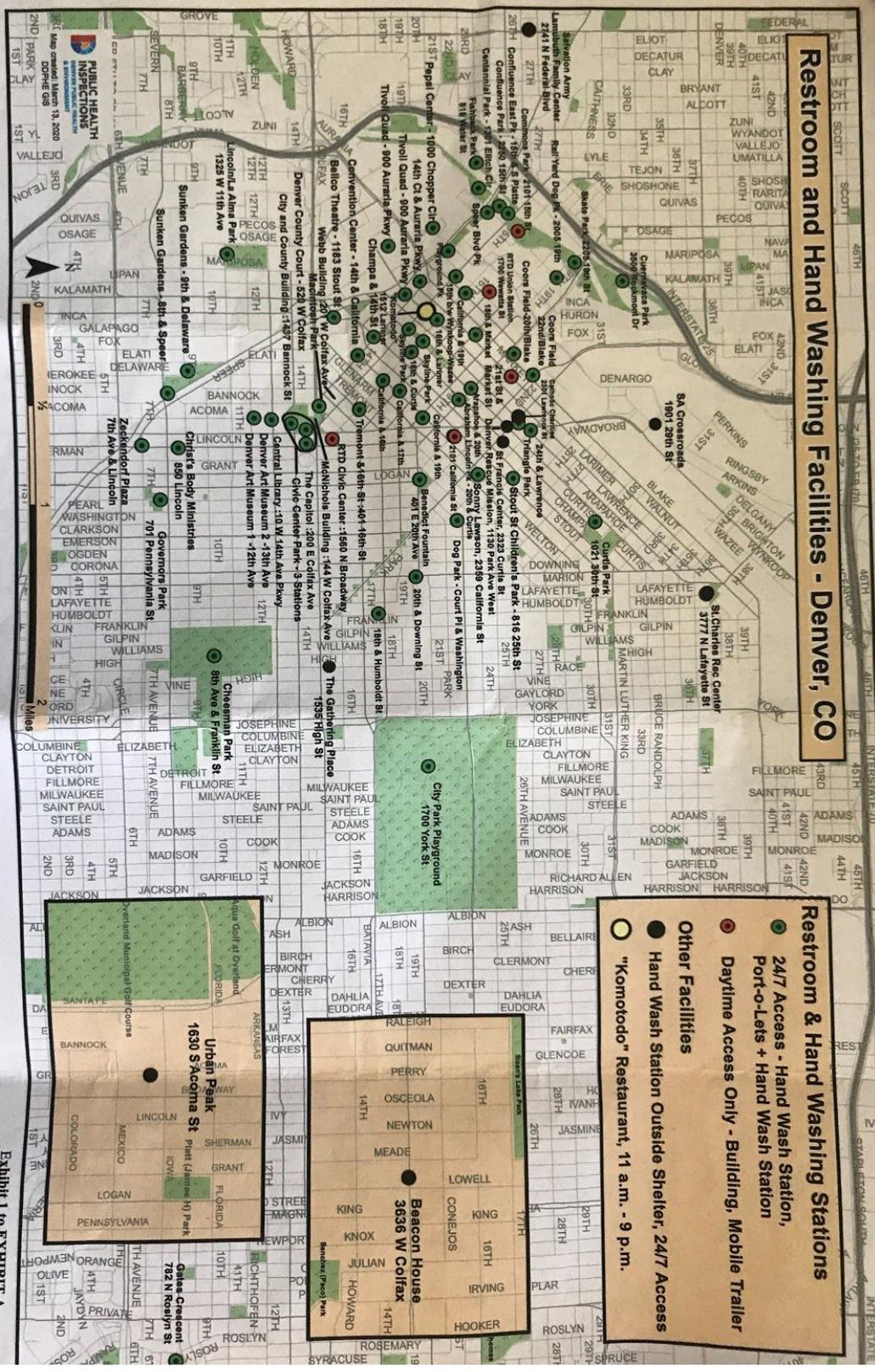
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# Restroom and Hand Washing Facilities - Denver, CO



- Restroom & Hand Washing Stations**
- 24/7 Access - Hand Wash Station, Port-o-Lets + Hand Wash Station
  - Daytime Access Only - Building, Mobile Trailer
  - Other Facilities
  - Hand Wash Station Outside Shelter, 24/7 Access
  - "Komotodo" Restaurant, 11 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Urban Peak  
1630 S Acoma St  
Pialet (James H) Park

Bacon House  
3636 W Colfax

Komotodo Restaurant, 11 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Exhibit 1 to EXHIBIT A

Not here:

- 3 stations @ Civic Center Park
- 2 @ 15th Denver Art Museum
- Wellington webbing
- 14th + California
- 16th + California
- 17th + California
- 14th + Newmarket
- Freemont + 16th
- 16th + Curtis
- 16th + Larimer
- 15th + Wazee
- 20th + Curtis
- Arapahoe + 25th
- 816 25th St
- 24th + Lawrence
- 20th + Blake
- 20th + Downing

- 520 W. Colfax
- \* 1437 Bannock