



CORY TOMCZYK

STATE SENATOR • 29TH SENATE DISTRICT

Testimony – **SB 669**

Senate Committee on Housing, Rural Issues, and Forestry

Unfortunately, it is a misnomer that homelessness is only an issue in larger cities like Madison and Milwaukee. Recently, we have seen an increase of homeless populations in smaller cities such as Wausau. This puts a strain on local infrastructure and businesses are becoming increasingly concerned about the welfare of the homeless population and the safety of their employees.

Public spending on programs that address homelessness has little accountability. These programs have inconsistent outcomes and minimal incentive to innovate. As a result, homelessness in Wisconsin, like in many places across the country, is getting worse.

SB 669 creates a ‘pay for performance’ structure for future state-funded grants to organizations addressing homelessness. This bill also establishes a framework in which to move individuals who are camping illegally on the streets into structured and sanctioned camping areas on public property away from dense commercial and residential areas.

To incentivize success, the Department of Administration (DOA) will withhold between 10 and 50% of the entire funding award for eligible grants for at least six months. DOA will pay the withheld funding only if the eligible grant has successfully met one or more of the following goals: increased permanent housing placement, increased employment, or decreased attrition back to homelessness.

The bill grants DOA the authority to sanction specific public property as a “structured camping facility” that can be used for temporary residences for homeless individuals or families. Any individual or family assigned to one of these structured camping facilities is allowed to bring camping equipment, and DOA is required to ensure the safety of these establishments as well as provide potable water and sanitary facilities. Not only is it important for homeless individuals to find a place to safely sleep, but those locations must be sanitary.

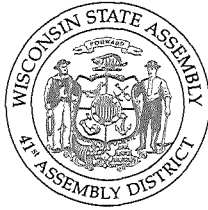
DOA can only designate a structured camping facility in an area after the approval of the relevant political subdivision unless the homeless population per capita in that area is higher than the statewide homeless population per capita according to the two most-recent homelessness counts.

SB 669 also requires mental health or substance abuse evaluations prior to admission to the structured camping facility. DOA would be required to evaluate an individual for mental health and/or substance abuse and reserves the right to deny entry into the structured camping facility if an individual refuses to be evaluated.

Will this bill end homelessness once and for all? No, it won't. However, this bill uses resources already allocated at the state level to fight homelessness and spends them wisely in order to properly place homeless individuals in a safe, sanitary space until they are able to get back on their feet.

The City of Milwaukee has been recognized recently by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for having the lowest homeless population of any community per capita in the United States. This is a result of hard work by leaders in Milwaukee who are committed to ending homelessness in their city. The last thing we want is to pass a piece of legislation that will hinder what Milwaukee is doing. Because of their advocacy, Representative Dallman and I are working on an amendment that would say that a municipality would only have to use the new tools in this bill should there NOT be beds available in that municipality to move homeless individuals to.

Homelessness is an unfortunate reality we face across the nation and it is my hope that by passing commonsense legislation, we can at least help communities in Wisconsin effectively deal with the issue to keep their residents safe and their public spaces clean.



ALEX A. DALLMAN

STATE REPRESENTATIVE • 41ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Testimony in Favor of Senate Bill 669

Senate Committee on Housing, Rural Issues and Forestry

December 6th, 2023

Thank you, Chairman Quinn and committee members, for allowing me to testify before you concerning Senate Bill 669, legislation that would create a pay for performance structure for future state-funded grants to organizations addressing homelessness. I would also like to thank Senator Tomczyk for his leadership on this legislation.

Public spending on programs that address homelessness have little accountability. These programs have inconsistent outcomes and minimal incentive to innovate. As a result, homelessness in Wisconsin, like in many places across the country, is getting worse.

According to the State of Wisconsin Interagency Council on Homelessness, there are 4,474 people in emergency shelters, transitional housing, Safe Havens, or unsheltered in Wisconsin, as of 2022. Of those persons, 651 people are experiencing chronic homelessness. Between 2007 and 2022, individuals experiencing homelessness increased by 20 percent. During that same period, temporary housing beds decreased by 33 percent, from 3,858 in 2007 to 2,549 in 2022. Temporary housing includes emergency shelters and Safe Haven beds.

Other states have taken several policy approaches to address these issues and Wisconsin should pursue these as well. This bill creates a pay for performance structure for future state-funded grants to organizations addressing homelessness. This bill also establishes a framework in which to move individuals who are camping illegally on the streets to structured and sanctioned camping areas on public property away from dense commercial and residential areas.

As we continue to see homelessness rise across the United States, I believe this bill will strengthen the public and private partnerships that help to alleviate the hurdles that many in the homeless population face when trying to get back on their feet. We should focus on securing safe and adequate housing for all of our citizens in need.

Thank you again, Chairman Quinn, for the opportunity to testify before this committee today and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.



Department of Administration
Intergovernmental Relations Division

Cavalier Johnson
Mayor

Preston Cole
Director of Administration

James Bohl
Director of Intergovernmental Relations

City of Milwaukee Testimony on SB 669

Chairman Quinn and members of the Committee on Housing, Rural Issues, and Forestry, my name is Jim Bohl, and I am Intergovernmental Relations Division Director of the City of Milwaukee (City). I am grateful for the opportunity to testify today on SB 669.

The City appreciates the spirit in which the sponsors have brought forward this bill but has several concerns with the current drafting of SB 669.

Homelessness is an issue that has many facets. The main underlying factors typically relate around mental health and substance abuse issues. The City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County have a nationally recognized program to deal with this issue called Housing First. Our Continuum of Care incorporates Milwaukee County and City homeless providers, the DA's office, police, BIDs, community groups, wrap around care programs and other agencies to name a few. The goal of our efforts is to move away from public homeless encampments pervasive in other large cities and use resources to provide permanent housing and necessary wrap around care to address chronic issues causing homelessness. The success of this partnership has been nationally recognized and has resulted in a 92% reduction in homelessness in the past seven years. I've included information on the program for your benefit.

In terms of our issues with SB 669, the City first believes that pay for "performance requirements" which withhold financial grants issued to grant recipients will not incentivize local communities to better tackle homelessness, but certainly may shortchange their efforts to do so.

Communities do not choose to ignore homelessness. They address it out of principal and compassion. Simply ignoring the issue will raise the ire of residents

in their community. In Wisconsin, the number of homeless increases during the summer months and typically decreases in winter when the people are more susceptible to accept services. Tying homeless grant funding to a series of outcomes like seasonal ebbs and flows affecting homelessness, economic downturns, or even difficulties in raising the bar for a community's prior success in addressing homelessness would be counterproductive to local efforts to address the homelessness issues.

The City also has issues with SB 669's provisions designating encampment sites at camping facilities or parks. Building off of the successes of Housing First model, the City's desire is to not replicate the issues witnessed in places like Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles around massive encampments which we feel this bill could establish.

Approved designated encampment sites in places like parks will cause more people to not partake in housing because they can go to these camps instead – and there would be less regulation at camps. This would also cause a huge strain on our resources as encampments raise the needs for enhanced medical services, outreach workers, sanitation and a litany of additional groups that permanent housing better addresses.

Finally, the bill's provision to fine homeless or imprison persons for setting up of a temporary residence on public property that is not designated a structured camping facility is counterproductive. Homeless persons do not have financial means to pay steep fines, and many may suffer from mental health or substance abuse issues where judgement can be impeded. Additionally, homeless persons may not know of a designated camping site in a larger community or may personally chose not to encamp in a communal setting.

In summary, providing resources to support and getting homeless individuals to accept permanent housing and mental health services, rather than living in tents and facing fines, is the most dignified and effective approach to the homelessness issue.

Again, the City is appreciative of the opportunity to share its concerns on SB 669. I stand ready to answer any questions you may have.

Milwaukee Recognized with Nation's Lowest Unsheltered Homeless Population

Leaders Point to County, City, Business and Community Collaboration, *Along with Federal Support, in Reaching the Distinction*

MILWAUKEE, WI – Milwaukee County, the City of Milwaukee, key business leaders and community partners today announced that Milwaukee has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with the lowest unsheltered homeless population of any community per capita in the nation. Last year, seventeen unsheltered individuals were counted, representing over a 70 percent reduction from the previous year.

Milwaukee County has taken a holistic approach to improving health outcomes in the community looking through the lens of social determinants of health. The County invests funds into **Housing First** programs, with the clear view that housing ends homelessness and with a commitment to continue to focus on increasing permanent housing options to end the cycle of homelessness.

"Housing security is a key determinant of health for County residents. When you can't count on having a roof over your head at night it compounds stress and anxiety and contributes mightily to the poor health disparities we see throughout the region," said **Milwaukee County Executive David Crowley**. "I'm happy to say that by prioritizing an evidence-based approach and maximizing collaborative efforts in the public and private sectors, we have reached this significant milestone, but the work is not done. As a County, region, and whole community, we must use this momentum to accelerate our efforts to invest upstream and end chronic homelessness in Milwaukee County."

Since the start of Housing First in 2015, Milwaukee has seen a 92 percent reduction in the unsheltered population. In addition, Milwaukee County has been a national leader in rental assistance, administering over \$110 million dollars in federal emergency rental assistance funds.

"With the Housing First initiative, Milwaukee County has led the way with critical investments to combat homelessness. When we reduce homelessness, we not only have healthier and safer communities, but also save taxpayers money by avoiding undue burdens on our legal and health systems," said **Sen. Tammy Baldwin**. "Housing is a human right, and I am proud to be a partner for Milwaukee County as we work together to end homelessness."

"Milwaukee County's efforts to address housing needs is improving lives, advancing equity, and helping residents find stable housing. Housing is a stabilizing force that helps people build live successful lives," said **Rep. Gwen Moore**. "I am so proud of what our local leaders are doing, but we must all understand that the fight against homelessness is an ongoing challenge. I will continue to work to ensure that the federal government remains a strong partner in these efforts to ensure that all Milwaukeeans have a place to call home."

Milwaukee County recently received a \$7 million American Relief Plan Act (ARPA) contribution from the State of Wisconsin to focus on the development of over 100 homes in the neighborhood surrounding the County's Marcia P. Cogg's Human Services Center. Last month, the Milwaukee County Board approved a \$2 million investment from County ARPA funds for Housing Services to partner with Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Services to create additional crisis beds to immediately assist those who find themselves victims of trauma or

find themselves in an active crisis situation. The County also recently was awarded an \$895,000 competitive grant through the HUD Continuum of Care process to serve adult families and individuals fleeing or attempted to flee domestic violence, individuals involved in the street-based sex trade, and survivors of sex trafficking.

Every year HUD commemorates National Fair Housing Month (April) advancing equity in housing and securing equal access to housing opportunities for all.

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TO: Senate Committee on Housing, Rural Issues and Forestry
FROM: Erin Kautz, Staff Attorney, Legal Action of Wisconsin; Abby Bar-Lev Wiley, Legislative Director, Legal Action of Wisconsin
RE: Impact of SB 669 on Legal Action's Clients
DATE: December 6, 2023

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on SB 669 and the impact it would have on Legal Action of Wisconsin's client communities. Legal Action is the state's largest non-profit law firm, providing free, high quality legal aid to individuals and families struggling with low incomes. We take on about 10,000 cases a year, and many of the clients in those cases are facing housing instability, have been unhoused in the past, or will face homelessness in the future.

SB 669 would make it even more difficult for these individuals and families to break out of poverty and achieve stable housing. We are particularly concerned that individuals may be subject to fines of up to \$500 or jail time simply for trying to take shelter in the wrong spot.

This bill is particularly likely to harm unhoused individuals struggling with mental illness. Rather than bolstering critical social services that would help these individuals connect to resources they need for their health and safety, under the bill many of these individuals would find themselves pulled into the criminal justice system solely because they are unhoused. People who are unhoused are, by definition, in a crisis. They are living the crisis of having nowhere to go—nowhere safe to sleep, keep their possessions, or escape from the elements. They are also likely to be facing the crisis of lacking housing because of one or more ongoing crises. They are often facing physical and/or mental health crises, food insecurity, and joblessness or job insecurity. None of these crises will be solved—or even improved—by adding arrests, fees, and convictions to an individual's burden.

As an example, one Legal Action attorney had a client who was unhoused, living on the streets temporarily because he had a growth in his brain that brought on voices and other psychological responses. His family abandoned him because they did not understand what was going on. He went undiagnosed for years before seeing a doctor as part of an application for SSI. He lived on the streets for a large part of that time – sleeping wherever he could. He would not have been able to understand or follow the parameters of this bill. If SB 669 were enacted when this client was facing homelessness, he would likely have ended up with an arrest, or an arrest and conviction record solely because he was unhoused—making his situation even more dire.

Already, when folks are homeless, particularly if they have disabilities, they often become involved with the criminal justice system. In fact, we often have clients who are denied from housing, including from public housing/section 8 program, *because* they have a prior criminal history. By criminalizing sleeping in the wrong place, SB 669 would similarly make it harder for people to find affordable housing.

The bill would also likely cause significant confusion that would lead to a lack of consistency in enforcement and create due process concerns. Section 943.135(4) of the bill exempts individuals from criminal enforcement if they have “no other reasonable options for obtaining shelter. . . [.]” Is it up to the arresting police officer to determine what a “reasonable option” is for obtaining shelter? Is “reasonable option” a car? Back home with an abusive partner? An abandoned building? A family member? If so, within how many miles? How much space should the family member have to constitute a “reasonable option?” If they have a bad relationship, is it still a “reasonable option?” The bill similarly does not

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include or reference a definition of “shelter,” nor is it clear how it is to be determined that someone “has been or would be denied admission to a homeless shelter because the shelter is at capacity.” Does the homeless shelter have to be in that city, county, or an adjacent county, or anywhere else in the state? What is capacity—the number of beds or total amount of people legally allowed to be in the building? Who makes that call at 2 AM? Does law enforcement call all the shelters at that moment? Or does the person have to show documentation that they attempted to enter a shelter? These are all questions and judgments that the bill is asking of police officers at the time of approaching the individual.

There are likely to be many different answers to these questions that lead, unfairly and perhaps unconstitutionally, to a wide range of outcomes for individuals. Two United States Supreme Court cases have already held that “a person may not be prosecuted for conduct that is involuntary or the product of a “status.” See *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660, 666, 82 S. Ct. 1417, 1420, 8 L. Ed. 2d 758 (1962) see also *Powell v. State of Tex.*, 392 U.S. 514, 533, 88 S. Ct. 2145, 2155, 20 L. Ed. 2d 1254 (1968). While the bill’s exemption may attempt to acknowledge that involuntary homelessness cannot be criminalized, the exemption language is so vague that the legislation is likely to produce prosecution based on the status of being involuntarily homeless. Practically speaking, the result is likely to be fine/arrest now, and sort the rest out later. Such a result will lead to a significant increase in arrests, fines, and possibly even convictions for individuals with chronic mental health and substance abuse—consequences which would only exacerbate the problems we all recognize.

Unfortunately, housing encampments do not solve the issue. Not only are they incredibly expensive to the locality, but this diverts attention away from our clients’ real need—access to stable, safe, affordable housing.

We appreciate that the bill recognizes that homelessness is a serious issue. However, people living without shelter are not criminals simply because they have nowhere to go. SB 669 would sadly only deepen the crisis that our clients find themselves in, and create enforcement confusion that is inconsistent with the rule of law.

Thank you for again for the opportunity to testify.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Erin Kautz
Staff Attorney
Legal Action of Wisconsin

Abigail Bar-Lev Wiley
Legislative & Compliance Director
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Testimony for Wisconsin SB 669, Homelessness

Devon Kurtz

Cicero Action

Dear Chairman and Honorable Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SB 669, which aims to address the important issue of homelessness in Wisconsin. My name is Devon Kurtz, and I am the director of public safety policy with Cicero Action. Cicero Action is a nonpartisan, non-profit, based in Austin, Texas, that advocates for entrepreneurial solutions to public sector problems. Outside of my role with Cicero Action, I am also on the board of directors of a transitional housing non-profit.

Cicero Action was founded in San Francisco in 2018, during the height of success of the Bay Area's technology industry. Beside the enormous wealth created by the city's private sector was a different reality on the city's streets. Decades of misguided government policies at the local, state, and federal level fostered the alarming growth of San Francisco's homeless population and turned a blind eye to the suffering of people living on the streets and the ire of its residents witnessing their city's devolution.

When our institution left California, we committed ourselves to making sure that other states learn from these failures and follow a better path in helping the homeless. SB 669 is the first step on that better pathway.

SB 669 does three primary things. First, it sets clear metrics by which policymakers and the public can measure the success of its homelessness programs and holds those programs accountable for their performance. Second, it creates a framework for municipalities to designate so-called structured camping facilities, which are safe, clean, and affordable alternatives to people sleeping on the street. Finally, it empowers law enforcement to remove street camps and direct homeless individuals to available shelter options.

SB 669 is a necessary response to get homeless people in Wisconsin the help they need. There are approximately 4,700 people experiencing homelessness in this state, with about 300 living on the streets who refuse to accept short-term shelter. This represents a modest decrease of about 4 percent from five years ago.¹ What has changed since 2017, however, is the composition of Wisconsin's homeless population. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 33 percent more homeless people suffer from serious mental health issues and 31 percent more struggle with substance abuse disorder today than five years ago.²

The people who we often encounter sleeping on the street, which are categorized as 'unsheltered homeless' are disproportionately likely to be homeless frequently and to suffer from mental illness and substance abuse disorder. This is the category of homelessness that has grown by one-third nationwide since 2016 even as homelessness more broadly declines.³

¹ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/?filter_Year=&filter_Scope=State&filter_State=WI&filter_CoC=&program=CoC&group=PopSub

² https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/?filter_Year=&filter_Scope=State&filter_State=WI&filter_CoC=&program=CoC&group=PopSub

³ <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness/>

Across the country, the street homelessness crisis has left America's once-great cities dangerous shells of what they were. While crime rates vary but have generally worsened, the concentration of crime in and around homelessness is undeniable. The San Diego County DA's office found that homeless individuals were 514 times more likely to commit a crime than the average citizen, and in 98 percent of cases, a homeless offender is a repeat offender.⁴ In the largest-ever study of homelessness in America, the University of California at San Francisco found in 2023 that two-thirds of homeless people reported regularly using hard narcotics like methamphetamine, crack cocaine, and opiates, less than half of which reported ever receiving treatment.⁵

Despite the clear evidence that street homelessness is a complex social issue that impacts public safety and health, certain groups of activists claim that homelessness is simply a housing problem that can be solved by giving everyone on the street a permanent apartment paid for by taxpayers. Until these free apartments are built, so these advocates often say, people should be left on the street in their sleeping bags and tents. This is the preferred policy of the federal government, many state housing agencies, and most of the publicly funded non-profits in the homelessness space, even though only 4 percent of homeless people cite housing costs as the main reason they are homeless.⁶

This "Housing First" narrative is unfounded and misguided. Not only has this prevailing approach totally failed in California and contributed to that state's current condition, but it has

⁴ <https://kogo.iheart.com/featured/the-demaio-report/content/2022-03-29-new-data-reveals-link-between-homelessness-and-crime-wave-in-california/>

⁵ https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2023-06/CASPEH_Report_62023.pdf

⁶ https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2023-06/CASPEH_Report_62023.pdf

been woefully ineffective in Wisconsin as well. Since 2017, Wisconsin has increased its supply of permanent supportive housing for the homeless by 46 percent, investing in nine units of government subsidized housing for every one homeless person taken off the streets over the same period.⁷ Not only has the creation of thousands of more units of permanent supportive housing failed to commensurately reduce the homeless population, but a direct result of these policies has been a decrease in short-term shelter, in particular transitional housing units have fallen by 50 percent in the last five years.⁸ Moreover, permanent housing-focused policies disregard the mental health and substance abuse needs of many of the most vulnerable people they serve. Because of this, Housing First programs consistently fail to improve the health outcomes of homeless people or decrease their involvement in the criminal justice system.⁹

The encroachment of misguided policies endorsed by the federal government and inspired by California into Wisconsin has left the state with three problems, all of which SB 669 aims to address.

First, homelessness programs have received funding without tracking clear outcome measurements that indicate the impact the programs are achieving and making those data available to policymakers and the public as transparently as possible. SB 669 sets clear metrics and ties a portion of the funding for those programs to their achievement of increased

⁷ <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-housing-inventory-count-reports/?filter Year=&filter Scope=State&filter State=WI&filter CoC=&program=CoC&group=HIC>

⁸ <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-housing-inventory-count-reports/?filter Year=&filter Scope=State&filter State=WI&filter CoC=&program=CoC&group=HIC>

⁹ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366\(19\)30371-2/fulltext;](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(19)30371-2/fulltext;)
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26620289/>

permanent housing placements, increased employment, or decreased attrition back to homelessness.

Second, although there are enough shelter beds statewide for every homeless person in the state, Wisconsin has lost a portion of its short-term shelter capacity since 2017. SB 669 creates structured encampments that offer homeless people who cannot access formal shelter a safer place away from city streets that have sanitary facilities and security. Austin, Texas and Denver, Colorado both successfully implemented structure encampments over the last three years, and Denver saw crime near structured camps decrease compared to the rest of the city.¹⁰

Finally, some homeless individuals resist short-term shelter options and insist on staying in dangerous street encampments. People cannot be left to choose whether or not to sleep on the street because these street camps pose serious public safety and public health risks. Cities like Los Angeles have found that as many as one in four homicides occur among the unsheltered homeless either as victims or perpetrators.¹¹ In Vermont, an individual in a homeless encampment fired a gun at a school bus full of children, shattering its windshield.¹² The National Institute of Health found that unsheltered homelessness was associated with a 270 percent increase in mortality compared with sheltered homelessness.¹³ In response, SB 669 formally bans unauthorized camping on public property so that homeless individuals can be effectively moved into short-term shelters or sanctioned encampments. Cities like Colorado Springs and

¹⁰

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5bc0c64290f904038485248a/t/623317056103406a10fe02f5/1647515400333/2021+Annual+Report.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.city-journal.org/multimedia/pushing-back-on-homeless-encampments>

¹² <https://x.com/vtdigger/status/1719304456775581708?s=12&t=whBhNZYPmj9rDoDcBOdklw>

¹³ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7189346/>

Austin, Texas saw success with using camping bans to push unsheltered homeless people into shelter options. In Austin, the unsheltered homeless population in its downtown area dropped by one-third following its camping ban, and overall Austin saw a 19 percent increase in people seeking formal shelter alongside a 20 percent drop in unsheltered homelessness.¹⁴

SB 669 offers Wisconsin fresh solutions. Cicero Action is committed to bringing humanity, dignity, and safety to the streets of America's communities. We support policies that show compassion through their effectiveness as means to improving the lives of those affected by homelessness, rather than through well-intentioned paralysis of action. We encourage your support for SB 669.

Thank you for your time and attention, and I will answer any questions from the committee.

¹⁴ <https://communityimpact.com/austin/central-austin/city-county/2023/05/25/austins-homeless-population-dispersing-after-2-years-of-camping-ban-enforcement/>

From: Johanna Wicklund <johannawicklund@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 3:27 PM

To: Braatz, Ericka <Ericka.Braatz@legis.wisconsin.gov>

Subject: Comments for AB689 and SB669

Hello Committee Clerk Ericka Braatz,

I am a member of Brown County United Way's Advocacy Council, and we work to provide information and data, and uplift community voices to elevate awareness for the public and decision makers about community challenges and opportunities for policy change. Our mission is to unite people, ideas and resources to create community solutions that strengthen every person and every community in Brown County. We collaborate with various coalitions and agencies in their efforts to reduce and end homelessness and we advise against Assembly Bill 689 and Senate Bill 669.

I ask that this correspondence be shared with all Senate Housing, Rural Issues, and Forestry Committee members and entered into the Committee record.

Thank you for your time and considering our feedback.

Johanna Wicklund

1442 McCormick St, Green Bay, WI 54301