

Siletz Community Engagement Project

OSU School of Public Policy and OSU Policy Analysis Lab

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Siletz, Oregon is confronted with the pressing issue of homelessness and the city is considering passage of a local ordinance that specifies the legal treatment of individuals sleeping in public spaces. Community leaders of Siletz reached out to graduate students and professors from Oregon State University's School of Public Policy (SPP) and the OSU Policy Analysis Laboratory (OPAL). The SPP and OPAL developed a comprehensive study using a mixed methodology, including surveys and key informant interviews with local stakeholders, to gather insights on addressing homelessness in Siletz.

About one-tenth of the Siletz population participated in the survey (119 respondents) and 13 local leaders and officials were consulted to discuss homelessness, city services, and the pending city ordinance decision about camping on public land. Based on the responses from surveyed residents of Siletz, there is a belief in the importance of providing alternative options for homeless individuals, rather than only imposing restrictions on their access to certain public areas. Nonetheless there is a strong sense from respondents that homelessness in the area is a concern and that city and county leadership should attend to it.

Survey respondents were presented with strategies that might address homelessness in Siletz. The highest selected strategies included 70% of respondents who believed that there is a need to increase access to behavioral and mental health resources for unhoused individuals; 55% believe in creating a community-based crisis response team to assist houseless individuals; and 54% believed that temporary housing programs are a good strategy to address homelessness in Siletz. Local leaders interviewed highlighted the communication and strategy challenges arising from the collaboration of multiple organizations, entities, and governments in delivering services to a rural population, especially those experiencing homelessness.

While this report does not propose a particular ordinance, it provides supplemental materials on ordinances passed by other Oregon cities and provides a larger set of recommendations from stakeholders who were interviewed.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Siletz is faced with the challenge of homelessness and the city is required to pass a local ordinance that specifies how individuals who sleep in public places would be treated. The HB 3115 of the Oregon State Legislature enacted during the 2021 legislative session stipulated that this ordinance must be passed by July 1, 2023; thus, the city council requires input from the local community, ensuring that this input also comes from residents with firsthand knowledge or lived experience of homelessness.

Consequently, graduate students and professors from Oregon State University's SPP and OPAL embarked on a study to obtain community feedback on addressing homelessness in Siletz. The study deployed a mixed methodology using a survey administered to community members and key informant interviews with local stakeholders including tribal leaders and county officials. Findings from this study provide opinions and suggestions that the Council may wish to consider when proposing and approving ordinances to address homelessness and camping in public spaces in the City of Siletz.

SURVEY RESULTS

A survey of residents (methodology described in Appendix 1) resulted in 119 responses. Of the respondents, 67% were 50 years or older. The majority of respondents identified as female. Finally, approximately 24% of survey participants self-identified as members of the Siletz Tribe or another American Indian tribal group. It is important to understand that the sample of respondents does not represent all of the citizens of Siletz. However, we can still draw cautious conclusions and identify themes which may be evident in the wider population of Siletz.

Part 1: Perceptions

There are clear benefits when local officials have the power and authority to address their local, unique issues, such as a more nuanced understanding of what resources or ordinances would be successful given their community’s culture and economy. Yet, local elected officials may feel uncertain about what ordinances to implement, or which services should be provided to reduce homelessness and support unhoused people and families in their communities. Despite this uncertainty, it is clear from our research that those surveyed overwhelmingly agree that homelessness in Siletz is a serious problem (Figure 1). Second, Siletz’s citizens are looking to their local officials (both city and county) to address homelessness and provide solutions (Figure 2). Over 80% of respondents said that more should be done to address homelessness in Siletz and that as a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness.

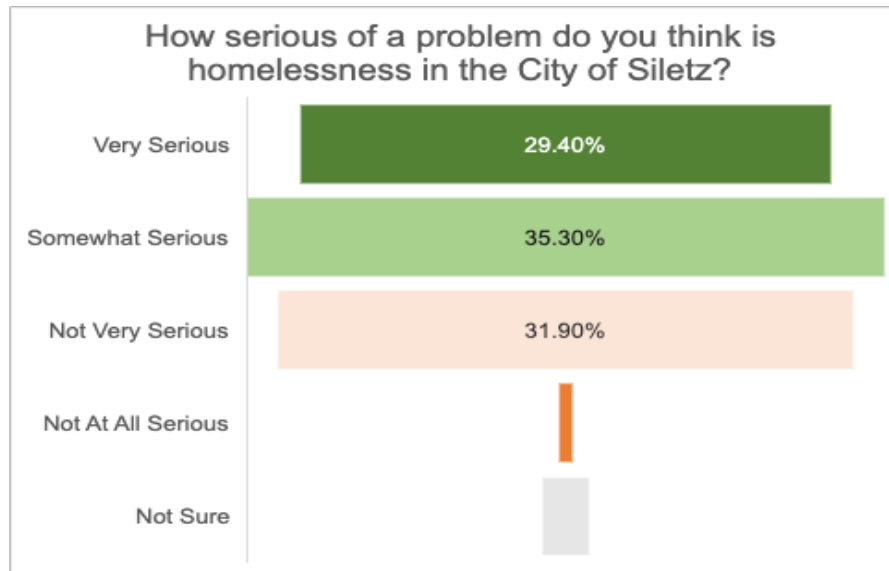


Figure 1. Perceptions About the Seriousness of Homelessness

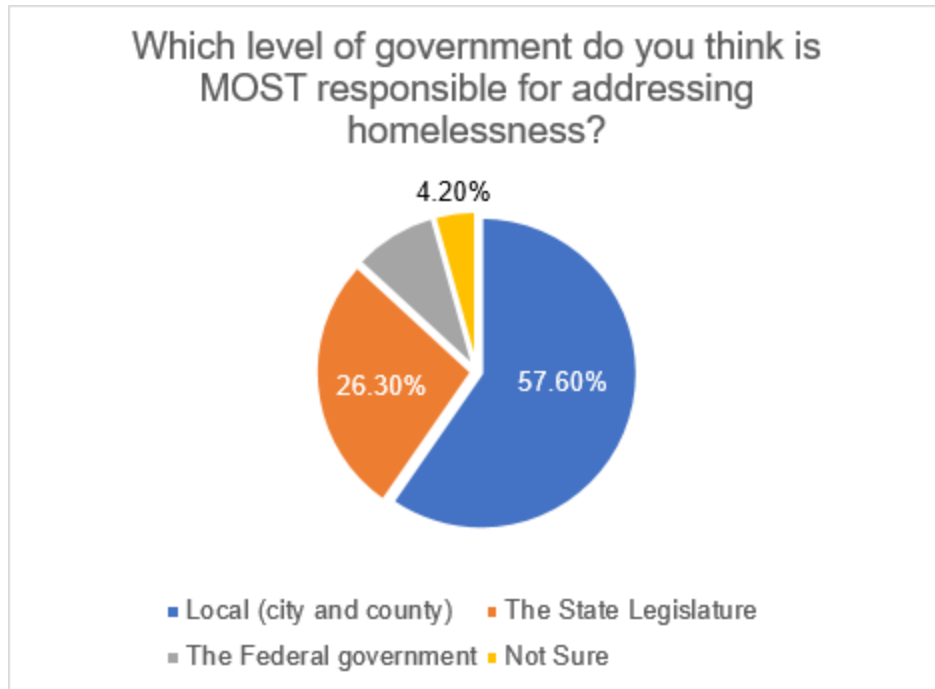


Figure 2. Views on Role of Government

Homelessness is inexorably linked to affordable housing. When asked how concerned Siletz residents were about the availability of affordable housing, 83.2% stated that they were moderately to very concerned. Currently, the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office is responsible for responding to crimes related to homelessness in Siletz. Over half of the respondents, however, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, “Local law enforcement (Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office) is doing a good job at policing crime related to homelessness.”

Given the responses to these questions, the Siletz community members’ perception of homelessness demonstrates great concern for the issue and its consequences on the community. The community has revealed a strong desire for effective solutions and support services.

Part 2: Prevalence

According to the survey responses, about 5.8% of the respondents had experienced homelessness themselves in the past 5 years, but approximately 50% of the respondents reported either personal experiences or knowledge of someone who had been homeless during this period.

Among these respondents, a majority stated that it was a friend, neighbor, or family member who faced homelessness. About 35% of the respondents in our sample of respondents had friends who were homeless, while about 27% had family members who were homeless. These findings suggest that the impact of homelessness has affected local residents directly and/or through close social networks in Siletz.

Compared to the experiences of the respondents in the last 5 years, we found that there were fewer people with recent personal connections to or experiences of homelessness in Siletz. About 31% of the respondents reported that they either are currently homeless or know someone who is currently homeless, and among those, over one third of those who did know someone currently homeless were referring to acquaintances. Approximately 29% and 20% of respondents, respectively, recognized friends and family members who are now homeless.

Although a resounding majority of respondents showed empathy and compassion towards homeless individuals, we infer that the impact on public spaces still remains a matter of concern for the people of Siletz. For example, approximately 70% of respondents said they had never asked anyone to stay away from specific locations where homeless individuals congregate. But when asked about their opinion on homeless individuals using public property (see Figure 3), 42% of respondents declined to give a firm response. About 20% of the respondents felt that homeless individuals should not be permitted on any public land at all.

Part 3: Solutions

In the survey, respondents were asked about their level of agreement or disagreement to statements in connection to solutions for the current houseless situation in the city of Siletz. The solutions look into the possible strategies that the city council could implement which include passing an ordinance and granting more authority to law enforcement, restricting access to public

areas for houseless individuals and providing alternative gathering spaces, and increasing investment in safety features in public areas.

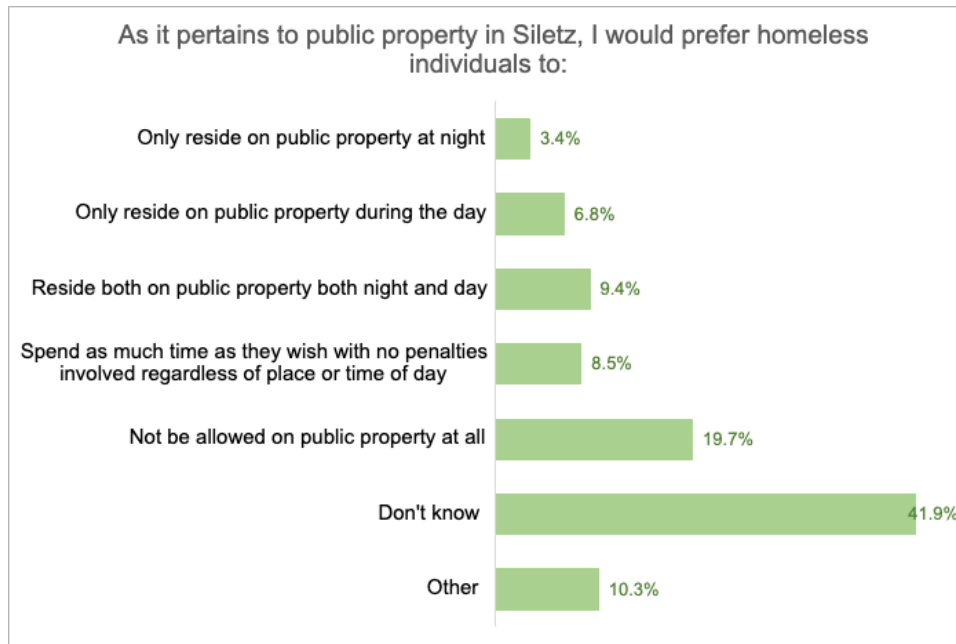


Figure 3. Preferences for where Homeless Individuals would Reside

First, respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement that “The City Council should pass an ordinance to address homelessness in Siletz” and “The City Council should grant more authority to law enforcement to remove homeless people from public places in Siletz” (Figure 4). Consequently, 41.1% of respondents agreed to grant more authority to law enforcement in order to remove houseless individuals from public areas. This was consistent with the level of agreement on whether the city should pass an ordinance with the bulk of respondents, 57.2%, believing that there ought to be legislation enacted by the city council.

Second, respondents were asked about restricting access to public areas for houseless individuals and providing a gathering alternative space. Overall, the level of agreement compared to the level of disagreement was fairly similar at 47.1% and 46.2%, respectively.

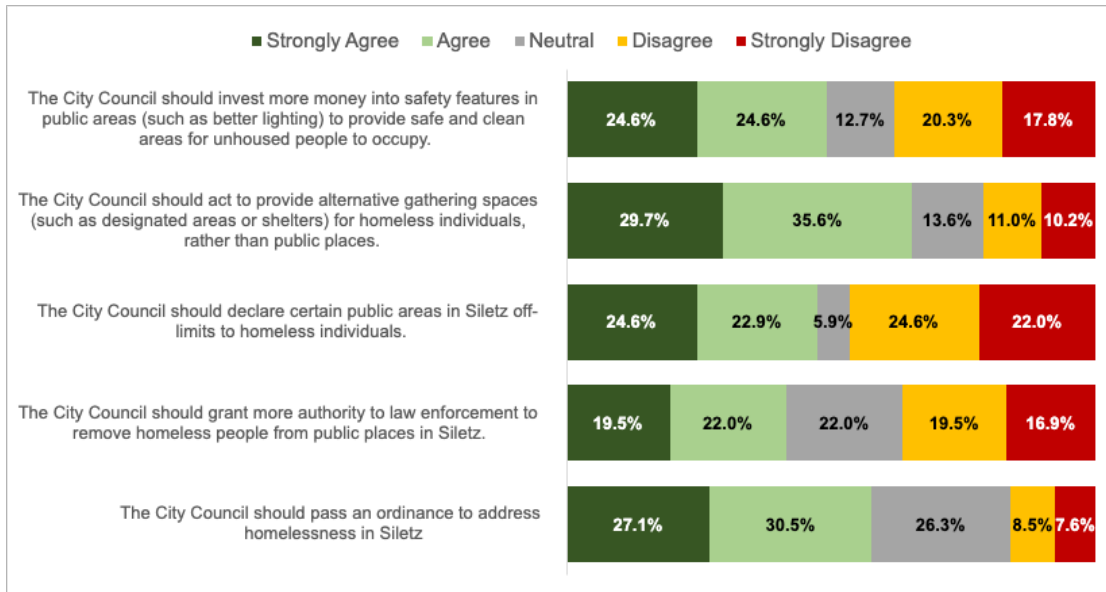


Figure 4. Responses about Solutions

This finding suggests that Siletz residents are divided on whether the city council should declare specific public spaces in Siletz off-limits to homeless people. Based on the results, it can be argued that a segment of Siletz residents believe one solution could be giving homeless individuals access to alternative gathering locations, such as designated areas or shelters. About 64.7% of respondents expressed agreement with the idea of providing alternative spaces specifically for houseless individuals, instead of limiting their presence exclusively to public places. Consequently, the findings indicate that the majority of residents of Siletz hold a belief in the importance of providing alternative options for homeless individuals, rather than imposing restrictions on their access to certain public areas.

Finally, in terms of increasing investment in public safety features, 48.8% of respondents felt that public safety components (such as light poles and fixtures) should be invested in to offer safe and clean locations for unhoused persons to populate.

Additionally, respondents were presented with strategies and were asked what they thought is needed to address the houseless in Siletz. The highest selected strategies: 70%

expressed that there is a need to increase access to behavioral and mental health resources for unhoused individuals; 54.6% believed in creating a crisis response team within the community to assist houseless individuals; and 53.8% thought that temporary housing programs are a good strategy to address homelessness in Siletz.

Respondents were also asked to indicate their preferences regarding how unhoused individuals occupy public property in Siletz. The highest preference (19.4%) suggested that houseless people should not be allowed on public property at all. The second highest preference (9.2%) indicated that unhoused individuals should be able to reside both on public property both night and day. It is worth mentioning that 41.2% of respondents indicated they felt unsure which strategy should be pursued.

Part 4: Demographics

Understanding the demographics of the respondents is vital to properly interpret the results. The individuals who responded to the survey seemed to have a strong attachment to the city, as over 83% of respondents have lived in Siletz for 5 or more years. Of the 117 citizens who answered, 28 individuals (~24%) replied that they were enrolled in the Siletz Tribe or another local American Indian tribal group.

Among the most interesting statistics was the gender of the respondents. Based on the self-reported survey data, 84% of the 117 respondents were female (Figure 5). There was therefore an over-representation of female respondents, given that most recent census data estimated that 52.5% of individuals residing in Siletz were female.

Additionally, 72.6% of the survey respondents were aged 50 or over (Figure 6). These older respondents were somewhat disproportionately represented, since recent census estimates indicate that approximately 56% of the city's adult population is over the age of 50. (Although

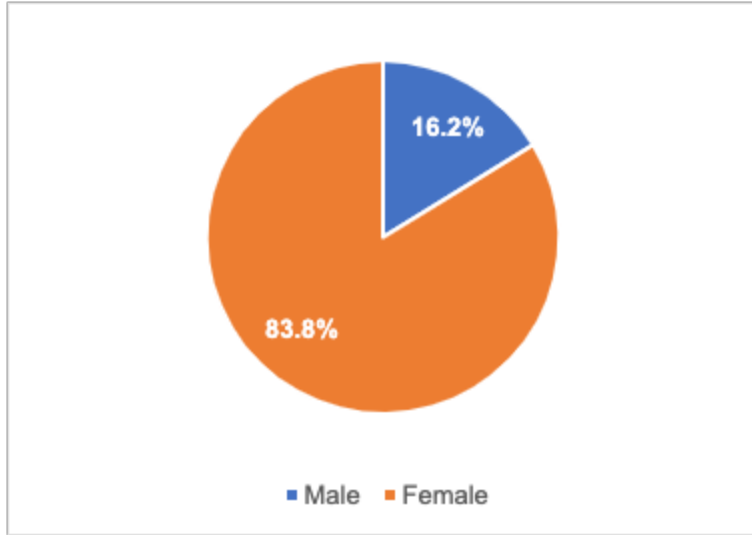


Figure 5. Percentage of Respondents by Gender

not precluded by us from participating, no one under age 18 participated, and only 4 participants were between the ages of 18 through 24.)

These demographic differences only have particular import if the opinions and ideas differ significantly between male v. female, older v. younger, or tribal members v. non-members.

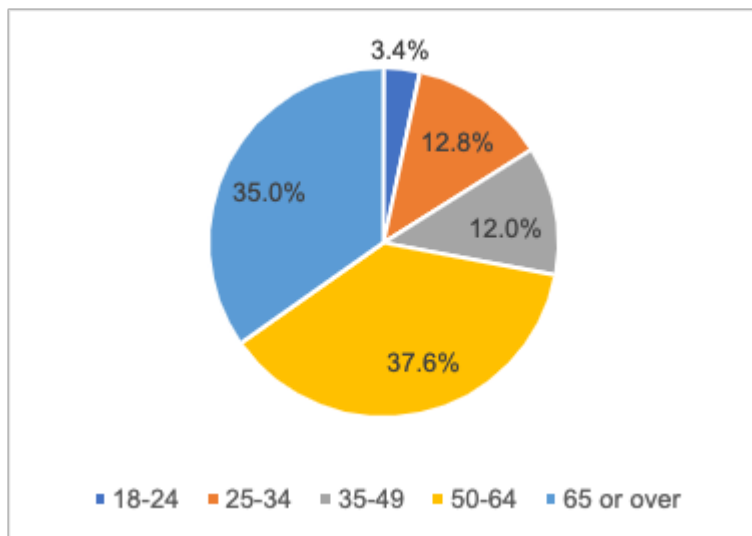


Figure 6. Percentage of Respondents by Age

In sum, our sample, while not perfectly representative of the local population does a good job of representing a cross section of groups and represents approximately one tenth of the local population.

INTERVIEW RESULTS

City and County Leadership and Stakeholders

From the project's interviews with 13 stakeholders, a number of salient themes emerged. In total, 4 themes were identified. Those themes may be summarized as a need for greater communication and coordination, the importance of tribal collaboration, the lack of resources, and the issue of "housed" homelessness.

The first theme, a need for greater communication, may be defined as the desire for active and frequent communication between community stakeholders to address the issue of homelessness. Interviewees often indicated that communication between one another was "siloeed," especially between local governmental entities. Increasing or improving communications will be essential for building local partnerships.

Siloeed communications processes between city officials and county officials hinder progress on the policy front. In addition, communications between the city and nearby social work organizations and between the city and its residents create an uneven patchwork of involvement and resources. For example, most interviewees expressed a generally positive opinion about surveying citizens regarding a new ordinance. However, they also lacked a clear understanding of the need for a new or revised city ordinance or how the ordinance may or may not connect to their specific objectives.

Efforts to increase networking between various stakeholders at the county level would be highly beneficial. Lack of consistent communication and coordination has kept Siletz and county stakeholders from working together more effectively to address problems and find solutions.

County-level interviewees expressed that recent coordination efforts at the county level could be strengthened with increased participation from Siletz representatives while acknowledging the barriers to greater participation from the city. County-level interviewees also recognized that Siletz could benefit from access to county resources and programs. Because of the local context (geography, population size, specific housing issues, budgets), collaborating with regional stakeholders is essential for effective pooling of resources. In terms of a local ordinance, Siletz could also benefit from communication with peer communities to learn more about similar ordinances from areas with a similar context.

The second theme - which echoes the first but is significant enough to stand on its own - is the importance of communication and collaboration between the City of Siletz and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. While several interviewees noted improvements in the relationship between the city and the Confederated Tribes, intentional inclusion of and collaboration with tribal members and leadership must continue in the long term. Moving forward with the assumption that relations are fine and that tensions do not need to be continuously addressed may hinder the full potential of a tribal partnership with the city.

The third theme - lack of resources - may be defined as the ongoing lack of spatial availability, financial means, legislative power, staff capacity, and other resources necessary to facilitate desired homeless policy. Given that Siletz is a small and isolated municipality, local capacity to deliver homeless resources is limited. However, stakeholders discussed a desire to see information resources available within the city such as direction to facilities and services elsewhere in the county. There was a common desire for a sympathetic or resource/information-oriented policy solution.

In addition, most stakeholders explicitly expressed a need for a non-punitive policy. They

also acknowledged the limits of resources available in Siletz that make it difficult to provide alternative housing or camping options. This theme is once again related to the first two in that improved partnerships and collaboration would likely allow for greater pooling of resources.

The fourth theme, being the presence of “housed” homeless, may be defined as the ongoing situation in Siletz wherein many domiciles have more permitted residents or have individuals staying long-term in recreation vehicles or cars on private property. The lack of more visible homelessness in Siletz, whether it be year-round or seasonal, may be leading to a lack of urgency. Opportunities for engagement may not be seen as critical or necessary.

The specific context of housing issues in Siletz needs to be considered in the formation of this ordinance. Rather than widespread public sleeping, which is what the ordinance aims to address, stakeholders have suggested that Siletz deal primarily with a different variant of housing issues. Leadership could consider the aim of this ordinance to address Siletz’s issues. This ordinance may be intended to create a template in the event public camping becomes more problematic. If the focus is a potential public camping problem, the city may consider how Siletz-specific context could be integrated.

Tribal Leadership and Stakeholders

Three leaders of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (CTSI) were interviewed regarding their professional work with those experiencing homelessness and their thoughts about a housing ordinance in the City of Siletz. Those interviewed shared how their professional experiences intersected with the homelessness of both tribal and nontribal members along with their collaborative and parallel work with city of Siletz officials. Three themes came from those interviews.

First, the need for further involvement of CTSI in making decisions about the ordinance. All three tribal stakeholders interviewed mentioned that tribal and city council relations had improved over the years. However, there was interest in further increasing collaboration to address homelessness and the pending ordinance. A tribal stakeholder said that they believe the city council should directly consult and collaborate with CTSI leadership regarding the ordinance because of the effect on tribal members and property. There was some concern about people experiencing homelessness being run off of city property and moving to tribal property due to the new ordinance.

Second, the communication between the Sheriff and tribal public works could be improved. Those interviewed shared that their experience with law enforcement was pleasant, but that there needed to be more coordination between CTSI and law enforcement around working with those experiencing homelessness. Additionally, law enforcement often seemed understaffed and unable to coordinate with CTSI Public Works around evicting people experiencing homelessness off tribal land.

Third, the tribe offers resources to the community and there are opportunities for collaboration to better serve Siletz. One CTSI leader talked about the service center in Siletz being an asset to the city. In light of a desire for further collaboration, in order to address homelessness in Siletz, the city could work with CTSI leaders to develop various resource centers in Siletz, modeled on CTSI programs which are already working well. Further financial support can also be offered by the city to enhance the resource center which already exists in Siletz.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The survey results represent a sizeable fraction of Siletz residents from a cross-section of the community. We have identified the general sentiments of these respondents, which may be characterized as generally sympathetic toward those experiencing homelessness, yet they are also keen to see leadership address the problem. These results may be helpful to the council in their deliberations over a proposed ordinance about addressing public camping on city property.

We also offer here suggestions that emerged from stakeholder interviews. Stakeholders are generally interested in an empathetic approach to policy that addresses homelessness in the county and in Siletz. Specific policy recommendations and important considerations offered by them are discussed below.

- A. Increase the availability of city leadership to help facilitate partnerships.
 1. In order to facilitate greater collaboration between Siletz leadership, tribal leadership, and other stakeholders, it may be necessary for councilors to establish a more formal business-hours presence. Many important meetings and communications occur during regular business hours, when councilors may not be available.
- B. Support affordable housing and turn-key projects at the state and county levels.
 1. Stakeholders noted that the most major contributor to homelessness in the area is a simple lack of housing generally. One stakeholder mentioned that even Section 8 housing vouchers have become difficult to use, as the housing inventory is so low. City leadership should consider how it can be involved in advocating for more affordable housing.

2. State Measures 5 & 50 are serious limits on abilities to raise money through property tax and tax levies at the municipal level. This creates a barrier to gaining the resources for addressing homelessness and other complex challenges in Siletz adequately.

C. Review model ordinances as potential blueprints.

1. Many similar small towns have designated authorized camping zones for use by people experiencing housing insecurity. Siletz may struggle with the lack of physical areas for authorized camping. City and tribal leadership may benefit from looking into how other reservations coexist with small towns for a model of potential resource sharing.
2. Review the four steps recommended by the [Oregon League of Cities](#) as well as measures from nearby towns such as Newport and Seaside. (See Appendices 3 and 4)

D. Develop public resource information centers and/or authorized camping zones.

1. Set up a localized effort to address the specific needs of Siletz unhoused individuals by centralizing information and resources. For example, leverage existing gathering places for unhoused individuals as an information hub and resource center.
2. In addition, city leadership may investigate options for potential authorized camping zones, to which others may be redirected.

APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY

The research project employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issue. The methodology consisted of the following approaches.

Community Survey

Our team developed a survey that incorporated mixed-methods techniques. The survey was designed to capture both quantitative data, through ranking, Likert scale, and Yes/No questions, as well as qualitative insights through open-ended prompts. To ensure widespread participation, the survey was distributed through multiple channels. First, a link to an online version of the survey was shared via the city's social media platforms to reach a larger audience on May 30. The Facebook Post was shared once at the launch of the survey and again one week later. Additionally, flyers (Appendix 5) containing a QR code linked to the on-line survey were distributed throughout the city in May 2023. The team also distributed physical surveys to community members, along with pre-stamped and addressed envelopes for convenient return. The team did this by driving to Siletz and stopping by the local grocery store to ensure greater visibility and accessibility to anyone who may not have internet at home or a smartphone. By utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the survey team aimed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the community's perceptions, experiences, and suggestions regarding homelessness in Siletz. In total, the survey received 119 responses, approximately 40 online and the rest were mailed.

Interviews of Local Stakeholders

To gather qualitative data, the research team conducted interviews with key stakeholders in the community by Zoom video call and by phone. Chairwoman Trachsel

facilitated a number of these interviews by introducing us to stakeholders at the local, county, and tribal levels. We interviewed the following local stakeholders:

Miranda Williams (Health Director at Siletz Community Health Clinic)

Lisa Norton (Chief Administrative Officer, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians)

Sami Jo Difuntorum (Executive Director, Siletz Tribal Housing Department)

Max Hoover (Public Works Supervisor)

Claire Hall (Lincoln County Commissioner)

Sheila Stiley (NW Coastal Housing)

Lola Jones (Samaritan House)

Carol Rasmussen Schramm (Siletz Librarian)

Jayne Romero (Lincoln County Health and Human Services)

Karen Rockwell (Housing Authority of Lincoln County)

Dina Eldridge (Community Services Consortium)

Tina Retasket (Siletz City Councilor 1)

Chairwoman Susan Trachsel (City Councilor 3)

The interviews were designed to foster organic conversation, allowing for a deeper exploration of the topic. Open-ended questions were utilized to prompt discussions on various aspects related to homelessness, such as approaches taken by other cities, potential ordinances, and the current homelessness situation in Siletz (Appendix 6).

The combination of qualitative interviews and quantitative survey responses allowed for triangulation of data, enabling a more robust analysis and interpretation of the findings. The integration of these two methodologies provided a more well-rounded perspective on the issue of homelessness and its impact on the community of Siletz. The data collected through both

methods were subsequently analyzed to identify common themes, patterns, and trends. The findings from this research may serve as a valuable resource for the Siletz City Council in formulating evidence-based strategies to address homelessness and meet the needs of the community effectively.

APPENDIX 2: DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

Q1: How serious of a problem do you think homelessness is in the City of Siletz?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Very Serious	35	29.4%
Somewhat serious	42	35.3%
Not very serious	38	31.9%
Not at all serious	1	0.8%
Not Sure	3	2.5%
Total	119	100.0%

Q2: How concerned are you about the availability of affordable housing in Siletz?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Very concerned	53	44.5%
Moderately concerned	46	38.7%
Slightly concerned	16	13.4%
Not a concern	2	1.7%
Not sure	2	1.7%
Total	119	100.0%

Q3(a): As a society we do not pay enough attention to homelessness.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	6	5.0%
Disagree	8	6.7%
Neutral	18	15.1%
Agree	42	35.3%
Strongly Agree	45	37.8%
Total	119	100.0%

Q3(b): More should be done to address homelessness.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	1	0.8%
Disagree	2	1.7%
Neutral	20	16.8%
Agree	49	41.2%
Strongly Agree	47	39.5%
Total	119	100.0%

Q3(c): In Siletz, the number of people experiencing homelessness has increased in the last 5 years.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.0%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Neutral	49	41.2%
Agree	37	31.1%
Strongly Agree	33	27.7%
Total	119	100.0%

Q3(d): Local law enforcement (Lincoln County Sheriff's Office) is doing a good job at policing crime related to homelessness.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	32	26.9%
Disagree	34	28.6%
Neutral	31	26.1%
Agree	11	9.2%
Strongly Agree	11	9.2%
Total	119	100.0%

Q3(e): Violent crime increases in a community when more homeless people are present.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	17	14.3%
Disagree	16	13.4%
Neutral	34	28.6%
Agree	25	21.0%
Strongly Agree	27	22.7%
Total	119	100.0%

Q4: Which level of government do you think is MOST responsible for addressing homelessness?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Local (city and county)	68	57.6%
The State Legislature	31	26.3%
The Federal government	10	8.5%
Government should not be involved	4	3.4%
Not Sure	5	4.2%
Total	118	100.0%

Q5(a): The city council should pass an ordinance to address homelessness in Siletz.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	9	7.6%
Disagree	10	8.5%
Neutral	31	26.3%
Agree	36	30.5%
Strongly agree	32	27.1%
Total	118	100.0%

Q5(b): The City Council should grant more authority to law enforcement to remove homeless people from public places in Siletz.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	20	16.9%
Disagree	23	19.5%
Neutral	26	22.0%
Agree	26	22.0%
Strongly agree	23	19.5%
Total	118	100.0%

Q5(c): The City Council should declare certain public areas in Siletz off-limits to homeless individuals.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	26	22.0%
Disagree	29	24.6%
Neutral	7	5.9%
Agree	27	22.9%
Strongly agree	29	24.6%
Total	118	100.0%

Q5(d): The City Council should act to provide alternative gathering spaces (such as designated areas or shelters) for homeless individuals, rather than public places.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	12	10.2%
Disagree	13	11.0%
Neutral	16	13.6%
Agree	42	35.6%
Strongly agree	35	29.7%
Total	118	100.0%

Q5(e): The City Council should invest more money in safety features in public areas (such as better lighting) to provide safe and clean areas for unhoused people to occupy.

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	21	17.8%
Disagree	24	20.3%
Neutral	15	12.7%
Agree	29	24.6%
Strongly agree	29	24.6%
Total	118	100.0%

Q6: To address homelessness in Siletz, which of the following do you believe are needed (Select ALL that apply)

Answer	Frequency	% of Responses	% of Total
Creating a homeless shelter (s)	53	44.5%	12.4%
Temporary/transitional housing programs	64	53.8%	15.0%
Short-term rental assistance programs	47	39.5%	11.0%
Permanent supportive housing programs	48	40.3%	11.3%
Creation of a crisis response team within the community to assist homeless individuals	65	54.6%	15.3%
Income-support programs	39	32.8%	9.2%
Increased access to behavioral and mental health resources	86	72.3%	20.2%
None of the above	11	9.2%	2.6%
Other	13	10.9%	3.1%
Total	426		100.0%

Q7: As it pertains to public property in Siletz, I would prefer homeless individuals to:

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Only reside on public property at night	4	3.4%
Only reside on public property during the day	8	6.8%
Reside both on public property both night and day	11	9.4%
Spend as much time as they wish with no penalties involved regardless of place or time of day	10	8.5%
Not be allowed on public property at all	23	19.7%
Don't know	49	41.9%
Other	12	10.3%
Total	117	100.0%

Q8: Have you ever told others to avoid certain areas of Siletz where homeless people tend to congregate?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	24.8%
No	82	70.1%
Unsure	6	5.1%
Total	117	100.0%

Q9: In the last 5 years, have you or anyone you've known experienced homelessness?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	50.4%
No	56	47.9%
Unsure	2	1.7%
Total	117	100.0%

Q10: Who is this person? (Select ALL that apply)

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yourself	5	5.8%
Family members	23	26.7%
Friend	30	34.9%
Neighbor	5	5.8%
Other	23	26.7%
Total	86	100.0%

Q11: Do you know anyone who is currently homeless inside the City of Siletz?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	31.6%
No	74	63.2%
Unsure	6	5.1%
Total	117	100.0%

Q12: Who is this person? (Select ALL that apply)

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Family member	10	20.4%
Friend	14	28.6%
Neighbor	6	12.2%
Other	19	38.8%
Total	49	100.0%

Q13: Is there anyone currently staying in your household on a temporary basis who does not have a regular home/address of their own?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	2.6%
No	113	97.4%
Total	116	100.0%

Q14: How many people are staying in your household temporarily?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
One	1	25.0%
Two	2	50.0%
Three	1	25.0%
Four or more	0	0.0%
Total	4	100.0%

Q15: If there is more than one person staying with you, are they a family?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	100.0%
No	0	0.0%
Total	4	100.0%

Q16: Are you enrolled in the Siletz Tribe or another local American Indian tribal group?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	23.9%
No	88	75.2%
Prefer not to say	1	0.9%
Total	117	100.0%

Q17: How long have you lived in Siletz?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	1	0.8%
2-5 years	19	16.1%
5-10 years	51	43.2%
More than 10 years	47	39.8%
Total	118	100.0%

Q18: How many people live in your household?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
One	7	6.0%
Two	60	51.3%
Three	25	21.4%
Four or more	25	21.4%
Total	117	100.0%

Q19: What is your age?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	4	3.4%
25-34	15	12.8%
35-49	14	12.0%
50-64	44	37.6%
65 or over	41	35.0%
Total	118	100.8%

Q20: What is your gender?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Male	19	16.2%
Female	98	83.8%
Total	117	100.0%

APPENDIX 3: THE LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES RESOURCE

Recommended resource: The League of Oregon Cities (LOC) published a [13-page guide for cities](#) to comply with recent federal court rulings and state laws regarding camping in public spaces.

After summarizing the various state and federal laws and rulings this guide list 4 steps a city can take to comply with these laws.: (page 9-12)

- 1. Review all ordinances and policies with your legal advisor to determine which ordinances and policies, if any, are impacted by the court decisions or recently enacted statutes.*
- 2. Review your city's response to the homelessness crisis with your legal advisor to ensure the chosen response is consistent with all court decisions and statutory enactments. If your city chooses to exclude persons experiencing homelessness from certain areas of the city for violating a local or state law, the person must be provided the right to appeal that expulsion order, and the order must stay while the appeal is pending.*
- 3. If your city chooses to remove a homeless person's established campsite, the city must provide at least 72-hour notice of its intent to remove the site, with notices being posted at the entry point into the campsite.*
- 4. If a city obtains possession of items reasonably identified as belonging to an individual and that item has apparent value or utility, the city must preserve that item for at least 30 days so that the owner can reclaim the property, and store that property in a location that complies with state law.*

APPENDIX 4: OTHER OREGON CITY ORDINANCES

Below is a brief summary of other Oregon cities' new ordinances:

CITY	Ordinance	Passage
Bend	People camping on city property must move sites every 24 hours and there can be only three campsites per city block	approved
Prineville	Prohibits camping from 7am-9pm with 1,000 feet of a school building	approved
Madras	Designates land to host unsheltered people 24 hours a day	pending
Newport	<u>Prohibits camping at city parks and most public spaces.</u> <u>Requires campers to receive 72-hour notice of dwelling removal.</u> <u>Requires city to hold content of dwelling for 30 days.</u>	approved
Seaside	<u>Prohibits camping from 6:00 am to 8:00 pm</u>	approved

Hey, Siletz!

We need your feedback!

COMMUNITY SURVEY: HOMELESSNESS IN SILETZ

In partnership with the Siletz City Council, student researchers at Oregon State University need your input on how to address homelessness.

Your opinion matters, please consider participating!

Survey open from
May 20 to June 3



Scan this code to take the survey!

Scan the QR code with your smartphone camera to take the survey online.

Type in this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/yh5bkt86>

Or fill out the survey at City Hall.

For more information, contact Brent Steel at (541) 737-6133



Oregon State
University

APPENDIX 6: QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Note that some minor variations in questions between government agencies and social service organizations occurred.

1. What are your specific responsibilities in the county administration?
2. How have those experiencing homelessness in Lincoln County successfully accessed resources (county, city, school district, etc.) and what have the barriers been? What feedback have you heard from those experiencing homelessness regarding access to resources?
3. What resources does the county have for more local municipalities to implement?
4. Do you have any information regarding current homeless populations in and around Siletz?
5. How can the City of Siletz better interface with the county on homelessness issues?
6. What partnerships can be strengthened within the county to improve support for those experiencing housing insecurity or homelessness?
 - a. Are there conversations/relationships that are difficult to manage?
 - b. What is the current nature of the relationship the County has with other stakeholders generally (City of Siletz, county services, tribe)
 - c. Are there new partnerships that can be developed?
7. Who else should the OPAL team speak with about the issue?
 - a. Who has resources?
 - b. Who directly interfaces with homeless folks?