



A Voice for the Sacramento Area Homeless Community Since 1997

HOMeward

Street Journal

Volume 25, No. 5

Member INSP Street News Service

Nov. & Dec., 2021

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California Homeless Freedom Ride Stops in Sacramento

Staff Report

The California Homeless Union and the California Poor People's Campaign hosted "Homeless Freedom Ride: Freedom from Homelessness! Freedom from Poverty and Housing NOW!!" After a 3-week journey throughout CA by bus, car, boat and on foot, the Homeless Freedom Riders converged on Sacramento Friday, September 3 at Southside Park for a community Welcome Dinner.



A local band -Diversity played awesome music for the crowd!!

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History of Self-Governance at Safe Ground

By Cathleen Williams

Why Self-Governance?

For decades, both the County and the City of Sacramento have spent millions in taxpayer dollars to outlaw "living outside" on its streets and along its rivers. This year, however, with tents rising in neighborhoods throughout the region as the number of unhoused people steadily multiplies, the City of Sacramento has set up its own encampment for the unhoused under an elevated freeway that thunders day and night with traffic. This encampment has not yet developed its own "self-governance," though its managers have said that they want to move in this direction.

Self-governance is important, even necessary, to deal with the individual despair and disempowerment that homelessness fosters, since it is a step toward building individual leadership in the context of an



Tents in a row at old Safe Ground

organized community. It is a form of political power, enabling community members to make demands, process complaints, deal with conflict, assign tasks, and provide mutual aid.

Today's city-run Safe Ground encampment could be a self-governing site if residents had

support. Self-governance, however, is going to take a something beyond the necessities of bare survival – it requires a new vision of cooperation, along with the power to make it a reality.

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Self-Governance at Safe Ground

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There are official green signs with white lettering around the city's encampment, which say "Safe Ground." In Sacramento, this name has a history that involves self-governance.

Unhoused people in Sacramento first established a self-governing encampment for the purpose of confronting and protesting the enforcement of the City's "anti-camping" ordinance more than 10 years ago, in 2009. They called it "Safe Ground," in order to express the need for stability and safety from police disruption.

Under the "anti-camping" ordinance, it was – and still is – illegal to "live outside" on public or private property in Sacramento for more than one night. It was – and still is – illegal to "store" or even possess camping equipment under circumstances where it might be used for camping.

The law is still on the books, and by its terms it provides the legal basis for Sacramento's continuing and relentless attacks on the right of homeless people to exist. Under the law, tens of thousands of unhoused

people have been cited, fined, jailed, or forced to work without pay as a form of "community service," even as their possessions and survival gear are destroyed or confiscated.

The Origins of Safe Ground

In Sacramento, for John Krintz and the original group that founded Safe Ground, the idea of self-organization and self-governance was rooted in the rituals and practices of decades-old homeless communities along the American River. Reflecting on this experience during a recent interview, John pointed out, "Government generally grows out of a sense of community. People turn to government when they have projects they can't do themselves." It is the need to work together that drives the process. Independent and proud, making their way outside of conventional society, unhoused people did not always like the idea of any kind of governance -- but they needed to work together. "On the river, we had to deal with violence and we had to deal with survival. We couldn't turn to the police."

As he describes it, unhoused

people can and do deal with problems through mutual action. "When people were misbehaving – we put them on the edge of the trail and said 'go away.'" When a ranger came and took everything, "people would band together to try to help." There was nothing formal, but the elders were respected. "I used to say, while the rest of society was developing the internet, the people out there were developing the outernet."

Conversation and personal contact were always central to this sense of community. "We used to have 'socialization hubs.' There was a log where people used to gather. It could be 30 or more. We would share food, talk about problems, listen to stories. Waiting for drugs would bring people together, though at the same time the drugs were killing them. The rangers came along one day with a chain, dragged our log into the river where it floated away. They didn't want us to gather. They wanted us to go away."

John Krintz' experience on the American River is, in fact, characteristic of informal communities of people thrown together by poverty and homelessness. A recent study, "The Making of A Crisis," by the UCLA Luskin Center for History and Policy, describes homeless encampments in the thirties during the Depression, relying on experiences in Seattle to describe Hoovervilles in Los Angeles:

"Firsthand accounts of these encampments are rare. Jesse Jackson, a lumberjack and 'mayor' of one of the country's largest Hoovervilles, in Seattle, suggested that Hoovervilles were not simply last-ditch efforts built from the edge of desperation; instead, homeless individuals set out to 'construct relief shelters of [their] own.'

"[In his account, as he pointed out,] 'We were among the first to face and taste the bitter realities of a social system that would not provide employment for willing workers to enable them to care for themselves, or a humane relief system to relieve their suffering in a time like this.' These encampments...provided a sense of home that was unavailable in the charitable

private shelters...affording a measure of privacy, autonomy, regularity, and dignity. Indeed, Hoovervilles served as homes for the entire decade of the Depression. In 1940, on the eve of the U.S. entrance into World War II, [the city of Los Angeles] ordered these encampments destroyed." Pp. 16-17.

How Safe Ground Functioned in Sacramento

Before 2009, dozens of unhoused people in Sacramento around the Sacramento Homeless Organizing Committee had long embraced the dream of a "tent city," legal or not. In the spring of that year, it was John Krintz, veteran unhoused "camper," who first crystallized the idea. He said, simply, "What we need is safe ground." This was the moment when the idea of an organized, self-governing community of unhoused people took hold.

Because of the police raids, the Safe Ground camp in Sacramento was forced to move to different sites on public and private property throughout the summer of 2009. In August, the Safe Ground camp was transferred to private property at 13th and C Streets. It accommodated 50 people. Two rows of identical red tents were set up on the vacant lot. The cooking tent often had a pot of soup boiling on the grill. A porta-potty was pushed into one corner. At the back of the lot, in the shade, chairs in a circle invited meetings and gatherings. People ate together nightly.

At this site, "Safe Grounders," as they called themselves, held meetings – often daily – to discuss and decide how to proceed, to assign chores (like shopping, cooking, cleaning up) and to deal with grievances.¹ Because police attacks were constantly threatened, they planned for moves and for arrests. Safe Grounders regularly attended city council meetings to call for repeal of the camping ordinance and participated in marches and mobilizations.

Safe Ground supporters – a group of activists and service providers – were indispensable to the operation of Safe Ground.

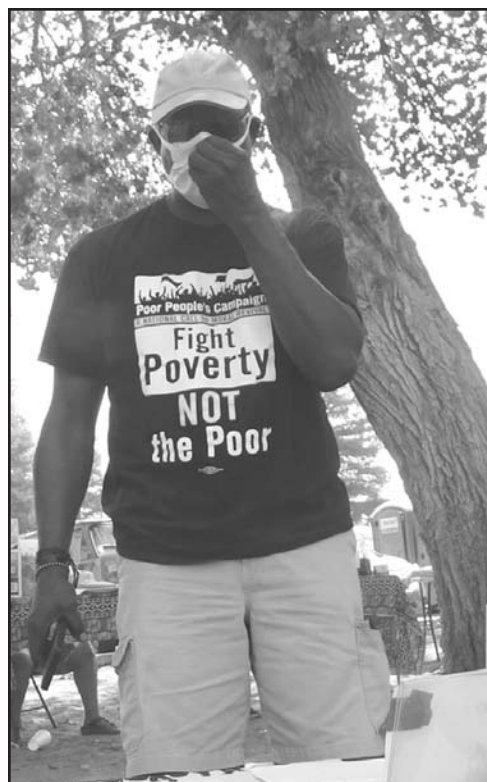


Participants at old Safe Ground

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California Homeless Freedom Ride

Continued from Page 1



Ernie King staffing the Sac PPC info table

The California Homeless Union and the California Poor People's Campaign hosted Day-2 of "Homeless Freedom Ride: Freedom from Homelessness! Freedom from Poverty and Housing NOW!!" After a 3-week journey throughout CA by bus, car, boat and on foot, the Homeless Freedom Riders converged at the Discovery Park in Sacramento for a day long program of speakers, personal testimonials, music, poetry, and solidarity statements. The day also included a Community Fair featuring local resources, info, a delicious lunch by Sacramento Food Not Bomb, a vaccination pop-up clinic, and a special children's area.



Kenia Alcocer of CA-PPC speaking to participants



Wes White of the CA Homeless Union checking-out the Sac Poor People's Campaign's informational table at the Community Welcome Dinner



Faye and Marian of the Sac Poor People's Campaign serving dinner at the Community Welcome Dinner.



John staffing SHOC info table and talking to an unhoused community member



Group photo of members of the CA Homeless Union and CA Poor People's Campaign,



Davida Douglass and team with Sacramento Food Not Bombs provided a delicious lunch for folks on Day 2.

New Study Finds Millions of Workers are 'Functionally Unemployed'

By Jesse Bedayn

Republished courtesy of Cal Matters

California's official unemployment rate is 7.5%. But a newer method of measuring unemployment reveals a far larger portion of the state is struggling to find full-time employment that pays enough to cover the cost of living.

Officially, California has 1.4 million unemployed residents, but a new study that takes into account people who can't find jobs that pay above poverty level says the number of "functionally unemployed" is three times higher at 4.8 million.

The analysis by the Ludwig Institute for Shared Economic Prosperity, an organization focused on studying the economic well-being of middle and lower-income Americans, found 25.7% of California workers are functionally unemployed, meaning they are seeking, but unable to find, full-time employment paying above the poverty level. That's compared to the state's 7.5% unemployment rate.

"Policy leaders, by these headlines and statistics, have been deluded into thinking things are better off than they are," said LISEP chairman Gene Ludwig, who served as U.S. Comptroller of the Currency under President Bill Clinton.

The organization's new, more inclusive analysis is part of a broader movement to revamp outdated methods of gauging poverty and unemployment. The chair of the Federal Reserve, Jerome H. Powell, wrote in February that "published unemployment rates during COVID have dramatically

understated the deterioration in the labor market." And a report released earlier this year from United Ways of California, an antipoverty advocacy organization, used a "real cost measure" to estimate that 3.5 million working households in the state don't make enough to meet their most basic necessities.

For Ludwig, the problem comes down to the government's current definition of employed. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a person as employed if that person works at least 1 hour during its 7-day survey period.

"You were counted as employed, even if you were desperate to have a full-time job," Ludwig said.

To capture a more detailed view of the functionally unemployed, LISEP researchers included anyone unemployed, those working part-time but seeking full-time employment and people making below \$20,000.

Luis Philippe Ruiz Gonzalez is one of those desperate for a full-time job.

After weathering the pandemic broke and living out of a motor home with his wife, the 66-year-old applied without success for a number of jobs, including at SolarCity and San Mateo County Health.

In August, he landed a part-time job delivering paint up and down the San Francisco Peninsula 7 hours a day from Tuesday to Friday. That month, he and his wife moved into his son's old apartment, with half the rent paid by his son, a personal trainer.

"I am happy because I am working part time," said Gonzalez, "but the problem is income, it's not enough to survive."

While Gonzalez likes the paint company, which pays him \$21 an hour, rent takes half of his wages and the rest doesn't stave off pangs of hunger at night.

Gonzalez sometimes lines up at San Mateo County charity Samaritan House for fish, fresh produce and dried goods.

"When you are a partial employee," he said, "you can't survive."



Luis Philippe Ruiz Gonzalez inside of his RV in San Mateo on Nov. 1, 2021. Ruiz Gonzalez lived in the RV with his wife during the pandemic. Nhat V. Meyer/Bay Area News Group

Those Most in Need are Lowest Priority in Emergencies

By Muriel Strand

The atmospheric river that recently dropped about half a foot of rain on Sacramento was unnecessarily stressful for unsheltered residents. Although the weather forecast was known well in advance, local government planning was—and is—far from waterproof.

The city opened two storm respite centers, at City Hall (8th & I Streets) and Hagginwood (3271 Marysville Blvd. just north of the American River). The County opened two centers at two Department of Human Assistance (DHA) locations (28th Street & R Street and 2450 Florin Road) although the Sacramento Bee reported the County opened three. The County also distributed some motel vouchers through their outreach partners. However, some who wanted shelter from the rain were unable to travel to any of these locations.

Regional transit was used to transport some folks from the Island encampment to DHA offices. At first, they were told they could not take dogs. Once that was straightened out they and their pets were transported to the 28th St. DHA for the night. But then they were put out at 5:30 am in the dark with no ride back to the encampment miles away. Eventually, private community members rallied to get them home.

Priorities & Practicalities

Homeless and advocates got the message loud and clear; those most in need are lowest on the list of priorities when the chips are down. And it's not just homeless people who suffer when the city and the county can't coordinate basic planning and action with each other or with the homeless people they say they are trying to help. Sacramentans pay twice – once with taxes, again with sidewalk chaos here and there.

Piles of studies and supportive data gathered over the last 5-10 years in various regions show that housing first programs are almost always cheaper than the revolving door of stigmatized street life and expensive medical and detention institutions. Cost-effective solutions of stability for everyone must be a winning policy with voters.

Talk is cheap.

From a longer term perspective, the Bee recently reported that dozens of trailers and tiny homes have been sitting empty in city storage, the excuse being that they can't be inhabited unless they are up to city code for structures, including full plumbing and electricity, plus pavement underneath them. Never mind that the tiny houses have no plumbing, and that trailers and tiny homes are usually considered as mobile units rather than fixed structures under common code requirements.

According to the Bee, "Steinberg said he spends about half his time trying to find ways to get the homeless indoors, whether it's additional shelters or homeless housing." Really? Neither the mayor nor the city manager, nor for that matter the county government, can figure out a way to adjust the building code?

The city should not allow the perfect to be the enemy of the good. The daunting gap between homelessness and the standard residential code requirements plays a key role in keeping these Sacramento citizens out in the cold. And dripping wet. Beyond that, if we can't figure out how to empower homeless people to find stability, how the heck are we going to handle the climate refugees who will surely be arriving in a few years?

Self-Governance at Safe Ground

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Supporters participated in discussions of problems and conflicts, and met practical needs by donating food, tents, survival gear, and other resources.²

The rules guaranteed the safety of the encampment: "No drugs, no alcohol, no theft, no violence or threats of violence." The group elected "elders" as a governing council. "Seven" (his street name) was elected to be an elder in 2010. "When I became an elder, everyone got what they needed. The camp of 100 was divided up – I had 25 people. My people had to come to me, whoever in my group couldn't go to another elder. Then the four elders got together."

According to Seven, his involvement in Safe Ground changed him. When he got "pushed by friends" to get involved, he didn't know anybody, just wanted a place to lay down. "Totally new idea to me. It seemed crazy." Being an elder gave him responsibility, and practice in communicating with others.

Afterward

The encampment at 13th and C was raided by the police on three separate occasions. In the last raid, the survival equipment – the tents, the cooking gear, the personal clothing and medications, chairs and tarps – everything – was confiscated and held as "evidence" of violating the ordinance. The group was taken to jail, booked, and released in the middle of the night with just the shirts on their backs.

According to Seven, after the



Pizza get together at New C Street Safe Ground

loss of the security of the vacant lot, everybody started doing what they wanted, not really caring about the group. Some elders left – then the standards went down. One guy was running from the police. Half the people abandoned the project. People had kept together mostly because they had a safe place to be.

As Seven explains, "Being homeless, people get broken down – their attitude. You're not taking care of yourself no more. You hit rock bottom, hard to get out of it, don't want to live anymore. It ties into using. Nothing to do, just sit on the corner, meet the wrong people."

Safe Ground functioned – wobbly at times due to the raw reality of being unhoused – but it functioned. Community, shared responsibility, leadership, empowerment – these are the fundamentals of self-governance that Safe Grounders learned and practiced.

In 2010, Safe Ground became a non-profit corporation. Currently, it has sponsored a small Safe Ground encampment at 12th and C. This encampment, under the leadership of Seven, is developing a community spirit and a culture of mutual respect as it stabilizes the lives of its residents.

¹ Safe Grounders included Mike Musica, John Krintz, "Tiny," Kenneth Dodge, Colin Reid, Carol Carlisle, James Gilland, Carmen B., Quintin, "Cowboy," "Papa T.," "Big Robert," "Henry," Amani Husan, and many others.

² Some of the supporters included Greg Bunker, Director of Francis House; David Moss, a pastor and social worker who lived for periods of time at Safe Ground encampments as a counselor and advisor; Sister Libby Fernandez, Director of Loaves and Fishes; Mark Merin, civil rights lawyer; Cathleen Williams, Tracie Rice Bailey, Paula Lomazzi, John Krintz and other SHOC members, Steve Watters, Tamie Dramer, and Maureen Black

*A Special
Thank You
to all our
Underwriters:*

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Karen Banker
Geraldine Baskerville
Lincoln Bergman
Ron & Carola
Blubaugh
Timothy Brown
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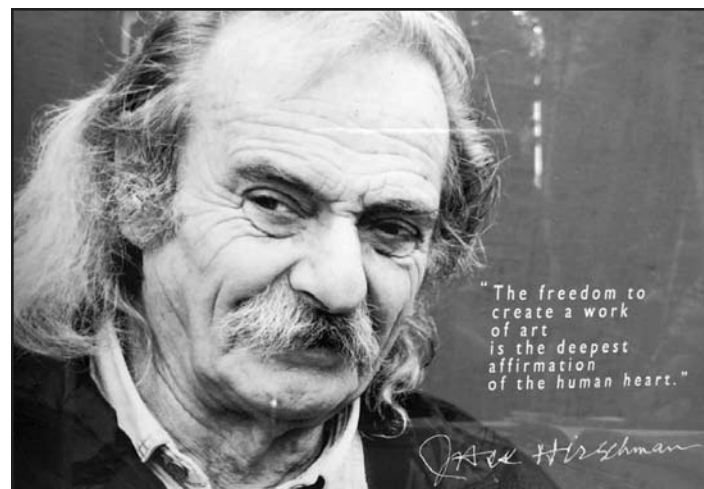
***A Very Special Thank You to SHOC's Funding
Partners:***

**Presbyterian Committee on the Self
Development of People
and CA Endowment/Her Health First**

Jack Hirschman

(December 13, 1933 – August 22, 2021)

Jack Hirschman was a good friend to Homeward Street Journal who contributed his poetry to the paper and has been an Underwriter. He was the fourth Poet Laureate of San Francisco and is honored internationally. He cared deeply about the struggle for the right to housing, recognizing that role of the unhoused would shape the future. We offer our condolences to his family, and to the multitudes across the world who mourn his passing but continue in their determination to take his legacy forward.



TO JACK HIRSCHMAN REVOLUTIONARY POET

By Cathleen Williams

I saw you leave that night, Jack
jacket blown back
black hair like a brush stroke
carrying the People's Tribune
under your arm.

To me, Jack, the words you wrote
then
are still scattering
like leaflets, like starlings
blown, uncounted, flying apart
there, by the fountain
by barren city hall
gathering again –

like words still spoken
they cannot be swept away.



Home

(for the National Union of the Homeless)

by Jack Hirschman

Winter has come.
In doorways, in alleys at the top
of churchsteps,
under cardboard, under rag-blankets
or, if lucky, in plastic sacks,
after another day of humiliation,
sleeping, freezing,
isolated, divided, penniless,
jobless, wheezing, dirty
skin wrapped around cold bones,
that's us, that's us in the USA,
hard concrete, cold pillow,
where fire? where drink?
damned stiff in a drawer,
soon if, and who cares?
shudders so familiar to us,
shivers so intimate, our hands finally closed in clench
after another day panhandling, tongues
hanging out;
dogs ate more today, are curled
at the feet of beds, can belch, fart,
have hospitals they can be taken to,
they'll come out of houses and sniff
us dead one day,
pieces of shit lying scattered here
in an American city
renowned for its food and culture.
The concrete is our sweat hardened,
the bridge our vampirized blood;
the downtown Tenderloin and Broadway
lights – our corpuscles transformed into ads:
our pulse-beat the sound tengtengteng
of coins piling up on counters, in
phone booths, Bart machines, tengtengteng
in parking meters, pinball contraptions,
public lavatories, toll booths;
our skin converted into dollar bills,
plastic cards, banknotes, lampshades
for executive offices, newspapers, toilet paper;
our heart – the bloody organ the State
gobbles like a geek in a sideshow

that's become a national circus of the damned.
O murderous system of munitions and inhuman rights
that has plundered our pockets and dignity,
O enterprise of crime that calls us criminals,
terrorism that cries we are fearful,
greed that evicts us from places we ourselves have built
miserable war-mongery that sentences us to misery
and public exposure as public nuisances to
keep a filthy republic clean –
this time we shall not be disappeared
in innercity ghetto barrio or morgue,
this time our numbers are growing into battalions
of united cries:

We want the empty offices collecting dust!
We want the movie houses from midnite til dawn!
We want the churches opened 24 gods a day!
We built them. They're ours. We want them!
No more doorways, garbage-pail alleys,
no more automobile graveyards,
underground sewer slums.
We want public housing!
No more rat-pit tubing, burnt-out rubble-caves,
no more rain-soaked dirt in the mouth,
empty dumpster nightmares of avalanches of trash
and broken bricks,
screams of women hallucinating at Muni entrance gates,
no more kids with death-rattling teeth under discarded tarp.
We want public housing!
we the veterans of your insane wars,
workers battered into jobless oblivion,
the factory young: fingers crushed into handout
on Chumpchange St.,
the factory old: spat out phlegm from the sick
corporate chest of profits.
Instead of rape respect, jobs
with enough to live on!
Instead of exile and eviction in this,
our home, our land,
Homeland once and for all
for one and all
and not just this one-legged cry
on a crutch on a rainy sidewalk.

From a Tribute to Jack Hirschman in People's Tribute

By Sarah Menefee

"...He was a great soul who put his life in the service of social transformation in its highest practice. He always said that we are all poets. And he knew that all spirits wanted a better way to be human together. He brought out the best self in everyone he touched. He embodied the revolution we all envision. He showed what it was to be exalted and humble at the same time: to soar, dream and sing to the highest visionary heaven, and to walk on the earth and take care of each other, especially the suffering, to give attention and to lift up. To love."

Jack Hirschman presente!

I want to help HOMEWARD continue in Sacramento.

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subscription\$100 for one year as an
Underwriter

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Homeless
Organizing
Committee*****https://sacshoc.org***
(916) 442-2156**SHOC office hours Mondays
and Thursdays, 10:30AM-1PM
@Friendship Park. SHOC open
meetings are temporarily being
held online on Tuesdays at
10am. Email shoc_1@yahoo.
com for Zoom link.****Welcome to
Homeward:**

Please help us make a difference!

Homeward Street Journal has been
publishing since 1997 as a non-profit
project of the Sacramento Homeless
Organizing Committee.The paper's mission is to lessen
misunderstandings between
communities by educating the public
about housing and poverty issues,
and by giving homeless people a
voice in the public forum. Homeward
also provides a financial self-help
opportunity for those individuals
who wish to participate by being a
Homeward Distributor.**The opinions expressed in Homeward
are those of the authors, and not
necessarily of SHOC or Homeward.****Submissions and Editorial Policy**We welcome any participation or
contributions: Articles, poems and
other writing can be submitted at our
office in Friendship Park, or mailed to
the address below.All writing submitted for publication
will be edited as necessary, with due
respect for the author's intent. The
editors will attempt to consult with
an author if changes are necessary,
however, the paper will go to print
with the story as edited if the author
is unavailable.All Letters to the Editor must be signed
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remain anonymous s/he should so state,
but the letter must still be signed.Poetry and graphics will not be
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submission or not.In submitting articles to the paper,
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homeward2@yahoo.comOn the web at:
<https://sacshoc.org/homeward>**Resources List****Sacramento Loaves &
Fishes.**1351 North C Street - www.
sacloaves.org - (916)446-0874

On Campus Programs:

Friendship Park - Day center for
homeless adults. Mon-Fri, 7AM-
2:45PMWelcoming Center - Donation
drop-off and admin. Mon-Fri,
7AM-3PMDining Room - Lunch served.
Get tickets and eat lunch in
Friendship Park.Maryhouse - Women & family
services. Mon-Fri, 7AM-2PM.
(916)446-4961Mustard Seed School - For
children ages 3-15. (916)-447-
3626Men's Wash House - showers
and laundry for men. Mon-Fri,
7-11AM, 11:30AM-1:30PMAnneke's Haven - Kennel for
spayed & neutered animals.
Mon-Fri, 7AM-2PM, Sat-Sun
8:30AM-1:30PMGuest Advocate office. Mon-Fri,
8-11AMLibrary - Reading room,
computers & glasses. Mon-Fri,
7:30-11AM, 11:30AM-1:30PMJail Visitation - For individuals in
custody or recently released.
Mon-Thurs, 8AM-12PM.
(916)447-9472Genesis - Mental health
counseling. Mon-Fri, 7:30AM-
12PM, 1PM-2:45PM, (916)669-
1536Mercy Clinic - TB tests and
General medical assistance.
8-11:30AMTommy Clindenbeard Legal
Clinic. Mon-Thurs, 8AM-12PM.
(916)446-0368Miscellaneous on campus
services: Sacramento Homeless
Organizing Committee, El
Hogar Mental Health, DHA,
RT, Mercer Clinic for veterinary
services, Harm Reduction
Services.**River City Food Bank**(916) 446-2627. Food Distribution
Hours: Midtown, 1800 28th
Street - Tuesday-Thursday,
10:30am to 1:30pm. Arden
Arcade, 2300 Edison Ave
- Friday-Saturday, 10:30am to
1:30pm.**Sacramento Food Bank and
Family Services:**3333 Third Avenue, (916) 456-
1980; 1951 Bell Avenue,
(916) 925-3240. Visit website
for list of services: www.
sacramentofoodbank.org**Food search** by zip code: www.
sacramentofoodbank.org/find-
food**Sacramento Safe Space for
Unhomed Youth -**Tuesdays, 9am to noon, at
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
at 1430 J Street. Temporary
sanctuary for ages 18-30.
Breakfast, hygiene items and
other supplies when available.
For more information: www.
engage.us.org**Pilgrimage Program -**Rotating support from
congregations in Midtown
Sacramento. Overnights
temporarily canceled. Clothing,
Meals, and mobile showers one
or two days a week at:
Bayside Midtown (19th & W) (916)
706-2337;
First United Methodist (21st & J)
(916) 446-5025;
St. John's Lutheran (17th & L)
(916) 444-0874;
Trinity Episcopal (25th & Capitol)
(916) 446-2513;
First Church of Nazarene (28th &
S) (916) 452-6171
See @PilgrimageSac on
Facebook for the calendar. or
call in advance for place and
times.**Midtown HART****Respite Centers -**Tuesdays: St. John's Lutheran
Church, 1701 L Street, 9:30AM-
12:30PM.Fridays: Trinity Cathedral, 2620
Capitol Ave,
9:30AM-12:30PM**Sacramento Self Help****Housing** offers housing
counseling and lists, and
shared and supportive housing.
sacselfhelp.org -
(916) 341-0593**Tommy Clindenbeard
Legal Clinic**provides free legal services to
homeless people relating
infractions and misdemeanors
in Sacramento County. Also
manages court-ordered
community service sentences.
(916) 446-0368**Legal Services of
Northern California:**Helps with cases about Housing,
public benefits, including
CalWorks, CalFresh (food
stamps), Medi-Cal, General
Assistance (GA), Social
Security, SSI, unemployment
insurance benefits (UIB), and
state disability insurance (SDI).
lsnc.net - (916) 551-2150**Sacramento Tenants Union**- Advocacy support for tenants:
sactenantsunion@gmail.com**Department of Human
Assistance(welfare)**Mail - use drop boxes
outside office, or submit
documents online through
mybenefitscalwin.org, or
mail them to: P.O. Box 487,
Sacramento, CA 95812
Apply for Benefits - apply online at

www.mybenefitscalwin.org

General Assistance, call

(916) 874-3100

EBT - new or replacements, call
(877) 328-9677**Harm Reduction Service:**2800 Stockton Blvd. Open from
4-6PM weekdays. Call for
outreach schedule or supplies.
(916) 456-4849**City of Sacramento:**For general information or
questions about Sacramento
City's, shelters, safe camping
and safe parking facilities, and
COVID-19 in Sacramento, please
call 211 or 1-800-500-4931 or
916-498-1000. You also can
email info@211sacramento.org**City services:**

311

Community Resources:

211

Sacramento Covered

(916) 874-9670

Elica Health Centers

(916) 454-2345

WellSpace Health

(916) 737-5555

**Sacramento County Health
Center**

(916) 874-9670

**Sacramento County
Department of Health
Services: www.saccounty.
net/COVID-19**

