118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION  

H. RES.  

Expressing that the United States is obligated to permanently end the unhoused crisis by 2027 and uphold, protect, and enforce the civil and human rights of unhoused individuals, including the human rights to housing, universal health care, livable wages, education, employment opportunities, access to public facilities, free movement in public spaces, privacy, confidentiality, internet access, vote, freedom from harassment by law enforcement, private businesses, property owners, and housed residents, and equal rights to health care, legal representation, and social services without discrimination based on housing status.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. Bush submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on ____________________________

RESOLUTION

Expressing that the United States is obligated to permanently end the unhoused crisis by 2027 and uphold, protect, and enforce the civil and human rights of unhoused individuals, including the human rights to housing, universal health care, livable wages, education, employment opportunities, access to public facilities, free movement in public spaces, privacy, confidentiality, internet access, vote, freedom from harassment by law enforcement, private businesses, property owners, and
housed residents, and equal rights to health care, legal representation, and social services without discrimination based on housing status.

Whereas there are currently between 582,000 and 1,500,000 unhoused individuals residing in the United States;

Whereas the population of unhoused individuals in the United States is disproportionately comprised of Black, brown, and Indigenous people, women, children, veterans, undocumented immigrants, people with mental, developmental, and physical disabilities and substance use disorders, and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender nonconforming, and queer community;

Whereas older adults are the largest growing segment of the homeless population and nearly 40 percent of older Americans rely only on Social Security income in retirement, leaving housing stability out of reach for most older Americans;

Whereas Black Americans make up more than 40 percent of the unhoused population, but represent 13 percent of the general population, and Indigenous people are similarly disproportionately overrepresented within the unhoused population;

Whereas children under the age of 18 comprise almost 40 percent of the total unhoused population in the United States;

Whereas 4,200,000 children and youth experience homelessness each year in the United States;

Whereas 420,000 children are not connected with a school system because of homelessness each year in the United States;
Whereas lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender nonconforming, and queer individuals, including children, are forced to accept inappropriate or unsafe accommodations to access publicly funded emergency shelters;

Whereas survivors of domestic violence, partner violence, sexual assault, and stalking are faced with the impossible choice of living with an abusive person or becoming unhoused due to a lack of an adequate housing safety net;

Whereas the root causes contributing to the unhoused crisis are poverty, a lack of affordable housing options, systemic racism, chronically low wages, underemployment and unemployment, gentrification, housing discrimination, mass incarceration, immigration status, criminalization of poverty, domestic violence, discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender nonconforming, and queer individuals, trauma, disabilities, personal and medical debt, a lack of affordable childcare, natural disasters, institutionalization, and unexpected loss of household income;

Whereas in the wake of a deadly global pandemic and a compounding economic crisis that resulted in massive job loss, rates of housing insecurity have skyrocketed as millions of people across the Nation faced financial instability;

Whereas the pandemic significantly increased the number of unhoused children and youth due to high unemployment, unstable living conditions, and job insecurity, leaving millions of children and youth vulnerable to criminalization, exposure to extreme weather, disease, malnutrition, mental and physical disorders, substance use disorders, sex
trafficking, kidnapping, physical and sexual assault, and premature death;

Whereas the Emergency Rental Assistance Program provided $46,000,000,000 to keep countless tenants housed during the COVID–19 pandemic, along with stimulus checks, expanded unemployment benefits, child tax credits, and increased Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program allocations;

Whereas low-income renters face increasingly high rents and rising housing instability, and without the supports provided by pandemic-era benefit programs, safe, stable, and affordable housing remains out of reach;

Whereas, since July 2009, Federal minimum wage has remained stagnant at an abysmal $7.25, forcing low-wage workers to work two to three jobs to afford housing and basic needs;

Whereas, from 2009 to 2021, the median rent across the United States increased 42 percent, from $817 a month to $1,163;

Whereas according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in 2023 the housing wage, defined as an annual estimate of the hourly wage full-time workers must earn to afford a rental home at fair market rent without spending more than 30 percent of their incomes, was $28.58 per hour for a modest two-bedroom rental home and $23.67 per hour for a modest one-bedroom rental home;

Whereas in no State, metropolitan area, or county can a full-time minimum-wage worker afford a modest two-bedroom rental home, and a full-time minimum-wage worker can-
not afford a modest one-bedroom rental home in more than 92 percent of United States counties;

Whereas the gap between wages and housing costs is largest for people of color, and particularly women of color, as a result of decades of racist housing policies that have led to people of color facing disproportionate challenges accessing decent and affordable homes;

Whereas lack of access to public restrooms, handwashing facilities, laundry facilities, showers, and garbage removal services severely deteriorates overall quality of life and greatly increases the chance of unhoused individuals contracting communicable diseases, impacting both housed and unhoused communities and threatening public health;

Whereas health disparities significantly contribute to a broken social system that creates and maintains poverty, and the unhoused crisis is a public health crisis, resulting in unhoused persons suffering from significantly higher rates of chronic health conditions and premature death than housed persons, and vastly increasing the spread of communicable diseases throughout unhoused and housed communities;

Whereas unhoused persons exhibit higher rates of depression, anxiety, psychological distress, physical health problems, substance use disorders, and mental trauma than housed persons, combined with increased difficulties in accessing health services due to a lack of stable living environment, functioning communication devices, physical distance, and knowledge of programs and procedures, among other structural barriers, thereby exacerbating the public health crisis;
Whereas inadequate access to healthy, affordable, and fresh food options, and severe restrictions on the usage of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits foster conditions of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity for unhoused persons, particularly youth, significantly weakening their ability to stave off infections and diseases and contributing to compounding public health crises;

Whereas unhoused people lack the necessary stable, safe, and supportive environment to comply with treatment plans and heal from illnesses and are often prematurely discharged from medical facilities, thereby exacerbating existing medical conditions and hindering the recovery and treatment processes;

Whereas, according to the National Coalition for the Homeless, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and the unhoused crisis are intricately related—as many as 50 percent of people living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the United States are at risk of becoming unhoused due to high medical costs and health-related job loss, and since human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome targets the immune system, unhoused people living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome do not have the ability to fight off disease due to factors related to malnutrition, access to hygiene facilities, and exposure to extreme weather conditions;

Whereas the compounding physical and psychological trauma stemming from lack of access to housing, health care,
safety, food, water, restrooms, showers, laundry facilities, electricity, internet, technology, property storage, and leisure, combined with exposure to extreme weather conditions, and higher rates of personal violence, including physical and sexual assaults endured by unhoused individuals, inevitably worsens the mental health of individuals and makes it more difficult to access permanent housing and employment, as well as social, medical, and mental health services;

Whereas the criminalization of unhoused individuals and communities through the creation of State and local ordinances that ban panhandling, loitering, sleeping in tents or vehicles, eating in public, and third parties distributing food to unhoused people violates the basic human and civil rights of unhoused individuals to exist in public without fear of law enforcement surveillance, harassment, violence, destruction of property, fines, vehicle impoundment, or arrest;

Whereas the vicious cycle of mass incarceration forces people to lose employment, homes, student loans, and financial assistance, and makes access to housing, gainful employment, education, and public assistance extraordinarily difficult for individuals reentering the community from the criminal and juvenile justice systems or with criminal records, thereby contributing to higher recidivism rates and exacerbating the unhoused crisis;

Whereas unhoused individuals lack the resources necessary to obtain adequate legal representation and are often denied relief or damages through courts when they have been unfairly targeted by law enforcement officers, private businesses, property owners, or housed residents and have had their constitutional rights violated;
Whereas encampment sweeps, evictions, and cleanups, the removal of outdoor living spaces, or impounding vehicles being used as residences exacerbates the complex issues faced by unhoused individuals and fails to address the lack of affordable and accessible housing options;

Whereas neighborhood protection orders criminalize people without homes and needlessly bar individuals from accessing social services that will help them transition to permanent supportive housing;

Whereas unhoused people are disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis because chronic exposure to climate induced extreme weather and disasters including hurricanes, wildfire, freezing temperatures, and extreme heat conditions leaves unhoused persons susceptible to hypothermia, hyperthermia, frostbite, sunburn, heat exhaustion, and death;

Whereas hostile architecture and defensive urban design transform public spaces into impractical and unwelcoming environments for both housed and unhoused communities, by making benches thinner or with armrests to prevent laying down, building bus stops with no seating or shelter, deliberately placing gaps in awnings that allow in rain, adding rocks to parks, trails, and highway underpasses, installing devices that prohibit sitting, or adding spikes, rocks, or studs to flat surfaces to render them dysfunctional;

Whereas the Department of Housing and Urban Development point-in-time method to count the number of sheltered and unsheltered individuals in the United States undercounts children, youth, older adults, and families by not accounting for individuals who fall in and out of homelessness throughout the year, people who are shel-
tered with family or friends, or individuals temporarily residing in hotels, motels, medical facilities, and jails, and is limited to a count one night per year during one of the coldest months;

Whereas inadequate statistical methods for counting unhoused individuals severely limit the capacity of policymakers to develop accurate, data-driven legislation;

Whereas the long-term solution for ending the unhoused crisis is a housing first approach that provides adequate, accessible, and affordable permanent housing for unhoused individuals, without preconditions and low or no barriers to entry, and permanently fosters conditions that prevent persons from becoming unhoused;

Whereas rates of homelessness continue to rise, the overburdened repair backlog for public housing units is estimated at over $70,000,000,000, and the overburdened tenant-based “section 8” rental assistance program, also known as a housing choice voucher, is not funded by Congress at the level necessary to match the ever-increasing demand for housing assistance;

Whereas emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, permanent supportive housing initiatives, and rapid rehousing programs are inadequately funded and unable to keep up with the constant demand to provide adequate temporary, transitional, or permanent housing for unhoused individuals;

Whereas the cost of maintaining an unhoused population places undue financial burden on taxpayers of an amount between $30,000 and $50,000 each year for each chronically unhoused person because of the costs of incarceration, medical treatments, jails, detention centers, psy-
chiastic and rehabilitation institutions, congregate shelter that does not lead to permanent housing, law enforcement costs of encampment cleanups and evictions, and the criminalization of unhoused people;

Whereas there are nearly 16,000,000 vacant homes in the United States that are available to house individuals and families, and the cost to end the unhoused crisis is at least $20,000,000,000, nearly 2 percent of the 2024 fiscal year defense budget of $886,300,000,000;

Whereas a lack of political will at the Federal, State, and local levels of government drastically restricts the amount of funding available for States, counties, cities, and municipalities to provide services and resources to unhoused communities; and

Whereas addressing the roots of the housing affordability crisis requires a sustained commitment to investing in new affordable, accessible housing, preserving affordable rental homes that already exist, bridging the gap between incomes and rent through universal rental assistance, providing emergency assistance to stabilize renters when they experience financial shocks, and establishing strong renter protections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Unhoused Persons Bill of Rights”.


SEC. 2. ESTABLISHING PROTECTIONS FOR UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS FROM VIOLATIONS OF THEIR RIGHTS.

(a)Protected Rights of Unhoused Individuals.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States must protect the fundamental civil and human rights of unhoused individuals, including—

(1) the right to decent, affordable, and accessible housing, livable wages, and universal health care;

(2) the right for persons reentering the community from the criminal justice system to access public housing, voucher programs, rental assistance programs, employment, higher education grants, scholarships, and Federal student loans without discrimination on the basis of their criminal record;

(3) the rights, privileges, or access of an individual to public services, parks, sidewalks, transportation, buildings, or facilities without discrimination on the basis of their housing status;

(4) the right to uninhibited access to public parks, transportation, facilities, sidewalks, buildings, and restrooms without discrimination on the basis of their housing status;

(5) the right to access safe and clean restroom facilities, safe and clean drinking water, public
handwashing facilities, and public electricity sources without discrimination on the basis of their housing status;

(6) the right to access 24-hour and disaster emergency shelters, transitional housing, social services, public housing, and voucher programs without discrimination on the basis of their housing status;

(7) the right not to be subject to penalties for standing, walking, resting, or sleeping in a public place or vehicle in a nonobstructive manner, including relying on tents, sleeping bags, additional clothing, or other supplies intended to make sleep comfortable and possible;

(8) the right to pray, meditate, or practice religion in public spaces without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions, harassment, or arrest;

(9) the right to solicit donations in public spaces without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions, harassment, or arrest in a manner that violates the right to free speech;

(10) the right to engage in lawful self-employment, including the right to seek self-employment in junk removal and recycling that requires the collection, possession, redemption, and storage of goods
for reuse and recycling, without being subject to
criminal or civil sanctions, harassment, or arrest;

(11) the right to not face discrimination while
seeking employment or public assistance due to a
lack of permanent mailing address, or the use of a
mailing address from a shelter, library, or social
service provider;

(12) the right to internet access and technology
that will enable accessing the internet;

(13) the right to obtain copies of identification
documents, including social security cards, without
difficulty or discrimination based on housing status;

(14) the right to vote, register to vote, and re-
ceive documentation necessary to prove identity for
voting without discrimination due to housing status
or use of a shelter, library, or social service provider
for an address;

(15) the right to receive emergency and non-
emergency medical care without discrimination based
on housing status;

(16) the right for unhoused children to access
high-quality education without discrimination due to
their housing status;

(17) the right to confidentiality of personal and
medical records, documentation, and information;
(18) the right to a reasonable expectation of privacy in personal property to the same extent as personal property in a permanent residence; and

(19) the right to protest, gather in groups, and conduct community outreach without harassment by law enforcement or private citizens.

(b) PROTECTIONS OF UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States must establish regulations and enforcement tools to protect unhoused individuals from the violation of their fundamental civil and human rights, including protections from—

(1) law enforcement against undue surveillance, mistreatment, harassment, destruction of personal property, vehicle impoundment, and unjustified detention, searches, ticketing, and arrests; and

(2) private businesses, property owners, including business improvement districts, and housed residents against discrimination, harassment, mistreatment, assault, detention, banishment, and destruction of private property.

(c) PROTECTIONS FOR THIRD PARTIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States must establish blanket legal protections for third parties
Section 3.

SEC. 3. ACTIONS IN PURSUIT OF PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) Funding.—The House of Representatives shall strive to provide funding for the following:

(1) The House of Representatives shall strive to allocate—

(A) not less than $20,000,000,000 from the defense budget to permanently end and prevent the unhoused crisis in the United States;

(B) $140,000,000,000 every 5 years in the Public Housing Capital Fund to urge the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies of...
the Committee on Appropriations of the House
of Representatives to preserve public housing
units for future generations;

(C) full funding for the Public Housing
Operating Fund to better support this impor-
tant source of affordable housing until the
United States has permanently ended and pre-
vented the unhoused crisis;

(D) $40,000,000,000 annually in the De-
partment of Housing and Urban Development
National Housing Trust Fund to build and pre-
serve homes affordable to the lowest-income and
most marginalized households in the United
States;

(E) $3,000,000,000 annually for a perma-
nent Emergency Rental Assistance Program ad-
ministered by the Department of Housing and
Urban Development;

(F) the highest level of funding possible for
city, county, State, Indian Tribal governments,
and local governments to build and maintain
24-hour public restrooms, hand-washing sta-
tions, showers, laundry facilities, and water
fountains in proportion to their respective
unhoused population; and
(G) robust funding for States, Indian Tribal governments, cities, localities, and municipalities to provide trash cans, recycling bins, sharps disposal containers, and frequent garbage removal services to unhoused camps and common areas in coordination with local unhoused advocates and community-based organizations.

(2) The House of Representatives shall strive to provide the highest possible funding level for Federal housing and supportive services programs, including—

(A) the Department of Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care (CoC) program;

(B) the Department of Housing and Urban Development Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program;

(C) the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD–VASH) program;

(D) the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) program;
(E) the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) transitional housing assistance grants program for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(F) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI) program;

(G) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Treatment for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (TIEH) program;

(H) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program;

(I) Health Resources and Services Administration health center programs, particularly the Health Care for the Homeless program;

(J) the Health Resources and Services Administration Primary Care Human Immunodeficiency Virus Prevention (PCHP) program; and
(K) the Department of Education McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Act program.

(3) The House of Representatives shall strive to provide the highest level of funding to—

(A) permanently provide nutritious, healthy, and expansive universal school meals for K–12 students;

(B) drastically expand eligibility, income thresholds, and time limitations and remove all purchase restrictions for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);

and

(C) remove food assistance restrictions on the purchase of hot foods and ready-to-eat foods at retailers that accept the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

(4) The House of Representatives shall strive to provide robust Federal funding and resources to aggressively enforce fair housing and civil rights laws.
(b) **LOW-INCOME HOUSING.**—The House of Representatives shall strive to increase the availability of low-income housing by—

1. funding the construction of permanent low-income housing to replenish all of the units that have been removed from the stock since 1978;
2. fully funding subsidies to operate additional units to meet demand; and
3. repealing the Fairecloth Amendment to allow a net increase in the number of public housing units.

(c) **HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS.**—The House of Representatives shall strive to provide universal housing choice vouchers to all eligible households through the tenant-based “section 8” rental assistance program.

(d) **RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMS.**—The House of Representatives shall strive to reauthorize and provide at least $300,000,000 to the Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act consolidated programs, including the street outreach program.

(e) **FAIR HOUSING ACT PROTECTIONS.**—The House of Representatives shall strive to—

1. bolster and enforce tenant protections against discrimination as described in the Fair Housing Act; and
(2) expand the Fair Housing Act to ban dis-
crimination based on previous housing status, ad-
verse effects of domestic violence, sexual orientation,
gender identity, marital status, and source of in-
come, particularly in shelters, transitional housing
programs, permanent supportive housing initiatives,
and rapid rehousing programs.

(f) DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELO-
PMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The House of Representatives
shall strive to require the Department of Housing and
Urban Development to—

(1) develop policies, guidelines, and procedures
for permanently eradicating the unhoused crisis by
2027;

(2) work in coordination with tenant advocates
community-based organizations to develop, imple-
ment, and enforce regulations that disrupt and re-
verse trends of neighborhood displacement,
gentrification, and redlining that disproportionately
impact communities of color, particularly Black and
brown communities;

(3) develop, implement, and enforce regulations
to immediately remove barriers which prevent people
with criminal backgrounds and undocumented immi-
grants from accessing public housing, section 8
vouchers, and rental assistance programs;

(4) work in partnership with community-based
organizations and advocates to bolster criminal jus-
tice reentry programs and wraparound services to
prevent individuals from becoming unhoused
postrelease;

(5) develop, implement, and enforce perform-
ance standards and regulations for immediately
making all public shelters, transitional housing pro-
grams, and supportive services available 24 hours
each day, and prohibit these programs from profiling
unhoused individuals, denying services, and discrimi-
nating against individuals based on their medical
conditions and treatments, gender identity, criminal
background, immigration status, and other protected
classes of the Fair Housing Act;

(6) work in coordination with the Department
of Health and Human Services, the Health Re-
sources and Services Administration, and related
health agencies to provide 24-hour medical respite
programs to cities, counties, Indian Tribal Govern-
ments, and States to allow unhoused people to fully
recover from medical conditions or injuries without
fear of premature discharge;
(7) develop and implement processes to prioritize funding allocations directly to grassroots and community-based organizations, as well as organizations led by impacted individuals who provide direct supportive and housing, medical, and emergency services to unhoused persons;

(8) develop and implement more accurate methods of counting unhoused individuals throughout the duration of the year, accounting for individuals residing inside of housing structures with family and friends, undocumented immigrants, unhoused individuals in jails, medical, and rehabilitation facilities, and those who experience temporary homelessness throughout the year;

(9) make the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) more comprehensive by implementing biennial gaps analyses to identify gaps in access to housing or services appropriate to meet the needs of unhoused persons and make recommendations to improve the system components that worsen the quality of life for unhoused persons, including—

(A) the accessibility of information and barriers to accessing existing housing resources and services;
(B) the geographic and physical location of programs within the respective region;

(C) the quality of outreach in identifying and targeting unhoused individuals and families for services;

(D) the ability of prevention services to prevent individuals from becoming unhoused in the first place; and

(E) the quality of access to supportive services and resources for unhoused persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, permanent supportive housing, and rapid rehousing programs;

(10) develop policies and guidelines for implementing the new method of unhoused population measurement and gaps analyses and present a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives within 6 months of the enacted legislation;

(11) work in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to develop procedures to track and report the number of deaths directly caused by persons being unhoused in the United States;
(12) work in coordination with all Federal agencies that service unhoused people to designate federally subsidized shelters, libraries, social service providers, and other institutions as fixed addresses to be used by multiple unhoused people to receive mail, employment opportunities, and documents, and to vote and conduct all business in a manner similar to housed people;

(13) coordinate with the Department of Transportation and the National Parks Service to restrict the use of Federal funding on hostile architecture projects and to remove hostile architecture from all privately owned public spaces, public parks, trails, sidewalks, buildings, and transportation facilities;

(14) work in coordination with the Social Security Administration to develop guidance and regulations creating hardship exemptions for individuals who have difficulty obtaining social security documentation and benefits due to their housing status; and

(15) coordinate with local community stakeholders, housing advocates, shelters, churches, and transitional housing programs to register and receive voting ballots for unhoused persons, in coordination
with the Department of Health and Human Services
and related social services.

(g) PUBLIC HEALTH.—The House of Representatives
shall strive to require the Department of Health and
Human Services to declare the unhoused crisis a public
health emergency and work in coordination with the
Health Resources and Services Administration to imme-
diately provide guidance to mitigate the compounding ef-
fects of the unhoused and public health crises, particularly
as it relates to the COVID–19 pandemic, human immuno-
deficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,
hepatitis, tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

(h) FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS.—The House of
Representatives shall strive to require Federal grant pro-
grams to establish guidelines for measuring direct impact
to communities and holding grant awardees to the highest
levels of community accountability, particularly in relation
to the impact of the programs on unhoused persons dis-
proportionately impacted by criminalization and discrimi-
nation.

(i) LAW ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL STATISTICS.—The
House of Representatives shall—

(1) encourage law enforcement agencies to com-
pile annual statistics showing the number of in-
stances of physical violence against unhoused indi-
individuals, as well as citations, arrests, and other law enforcement activities, to track instances of criminalizing unhoused populations, including camp cleanups, vagrancy violations, sleeping in public, vehicle citations, street sweeps, and panhandling citations, and provide these annual statistics to the Department of Justice; and

(2) require the Department of Justice to compile the data and statistics provided by law enforcement agencies as incentivized in paragraph (1), and present an annual report to Congress.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives shall strive to require the Department of Justice, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Health and Human Services to coordinate with community advocates, policymakers, and unhoused people to develop guidelines, policies, and procedures for decriminalizing unhoused individuals and communities, and providing resources and direct services to unhoused communities, and make available a report to Congress not later than 6 months of the enactment of the relevant legislation.