

The Boulder Paradox: Institutional Friction, Exclusionary Mechanics, and the Crisis of Shelter in a Progressive Enclave

1. Introduction: The Geographies of Exclusion

The sociopolitical landscape of Boulder, Colorado, presents a distinct paradox in the American municipal experience. Renowned for its affluence, progressive social values, and high quality of life, the city simultaneously grapples with a visible, persistent, and deeply contested homelessness crisis. This dichotomy—between a community identity rooted in inclusivity and a structural reality defined by exclusion—manifests most acutely in the operational mechanics of its primary shelter system. This report provides an exhaustive, expert-level examination of the structural, operational, and social dynamics governing homelessness in Boulder, moving beyond mainstream narratives to explore the gritty mechanics of shelter access.

At the center of this ecosystem lies "All Roads," the entity formerly known as the Boulder Shelter for the Homeless. Far from a simple refuge, All Roads operates as a complex bureaucratic gatekeeper, utilizing mechanisms such as "Coordinated Entry" and a contentious nightly "lottery" to ration scarce resources. These mechanisms do not exist in a vacuum; they function alongside an aggressive policing apparatus that utilizes "High Utilizer" metrics, warrant checks, and "pink tag" camping bans to manage the unhoused population.

Through a synthesis of municipal data, independent journalism, community discourse, and "not-so-mainstream" observational reports, this analysis dissects the friction between the "Housing First" philosophy and the reality of funding cuts, the tension between compassionate intake and police enforcement, and the emerging, often contradictory, trends in shelter utilization observed in late 2025. Specifically, we investigate the "mystery" of decreased shelter demand—a phenomenon that officials struggle to explain, but which likely signals a profound shift in the survival strategies of Boulder's unhoused population in response to systemic barriers.

1.1 The Theoretical Framework: Rationing Compassion

To understand the operations of the All Roads shelter and the broader Boulder response, one must first accept that the system is fundamentally one of rationing. The narrative of "ending homelessness" often obscures the daily operational reality: there are significantly more individuals seeking services than there are resources to serve them. Consequently, the mechanisms of intake—the lottery, the residency requirements, the diversion protocols—are designed not merely to process people, but to filter them. This report posits that these filters have become so effective that they are now rendering a portion of the homeless population statistically invisible, creating the illusion of decreased demand while likely displacing the crisis into the margins of the city's open spaces and the criminal justice system.

2. Institutional Metamorphosis: From "The Shelter" to "All Roads"

2.1 The Rebranding of a Crisis

The transition of the "Boulder Shelter for the Homeless" to "All Roads" represents more than a cosmetic rebranding; it signals a strategic pivot in the organization's philosophy and operational mandate. Historically, the organization functioned primarily as a warehousing entity—a place for emergency overnight stays. The rebranding to "All Roads" aligns with the broader adoption of the "Housing First" model, emphasizing permanent supportive housing (PSH) over temporary relief. The mission statement explicitly shifts focus to creating "avenues to stable housing" rather than merely providing a bed for the night.

However, this ideological shift has generated friction within the community. "Not-so-mainstream" discussions on platforms like Reddit reveal skepticism regarding the name change, with some residents viewing it as a "greenwashing" of the same persistent issues or a confusing metaphor that obfuscates the organization's primary role as a shelter. Critics argue that while "All Roads" implies a journey to housing, for many, the road ends at the shelter door due to capacity constraints.

2.2 The "Housing First" Mandate vs. Emergency Reality

The "Housing First" philosophy prioritizes placing individuals into permanent housing without preconditions such as sobriety or employment. All Roads has integrated this by managing PSH vouchers and overseeing projects like the "Bluebird" development. The organization touts success metrics, noting that they helped over 300 people gain or maintain stable housing in a single year.

Yet, the prioritization of housing resources has arguably come at the expense of emergency capacity. By diverting funding and staff attention toward case management and housing retention, the immediate safety net for those still on the street has thinned. This creates a bottleneck: the "Housing First" exit is narrow and slow, while the emergency entrance is overcrowded and increasingly restricted. The tension is palpable in community feedback, where residents question why emergency beds are being cut or why the shelter is pivoting to housing management when the visible unsheltered population remains high.

2.3 The "Wet" Shelter Model and Sobriety

A critical, often contentious aspect of the All Roads operational model is its status as a "wet" shelter. In the lexicon of homeless services, this does not mean alcohol is served, but rather that sobriety is not a condition of entry. Residents are prohibited from consuming drugs or alcohol on the premises, but they are not breathalyzed or drug-tested upon intake.

This policy is consistent with low-barrier best practices designed to keep the most vulnerable—those with severe substance use disorders—off the streets. However, it creates significant friction:

- **Internal Safety:** Reports from unhoused individuals suggest that the "wet" environment can feel unsafe for those in recovery or those attempting to avoid the volatility associated with active addiction. Some individuals explicitly choose to camp outside rather than enter

the shelter due to fear of altercations or exposure to substance use in bathrooms and dorms.

- **External Perception:** Community critics frequently cite the "wet" policy as a driver of crime and disorder in North Boulder. The narrative that the shelter attracts "drug tourists" or enables addiction is a recurrent theme in local forums and comment sections.

3. The Economics of Scarcity: Funding Cuts and Capacity Contraction

3.1 The Fiscal Cliff of 2025

The operational capacity of All Roads was severely impacted by a fiscal crisis in early 2025. The shelter operates within a delicate ecosystem of funding, reliant on federal grants, state aid, and specifically the Boulder County "Community Partnership Grant" (CPG). In 2025, a reduction in federal funding cascaded down to the county level, resulting in a dramatic 30% cut to the shelter's grant allocation.

This reduction was not abstract; it had immediate, tangible consequences for bed availability.

Table 1: Fiscal Impact on All Roads Capacity (2024-2025)

| Metric | 2024 Status | 2025 Status | Change | Source |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|
| County Grant Funding | ~\$900,000 | ~\$653,500 | -27% to -30% | |
| Total Bed Capacity | 180 Beds | 160 Beds | -20 Beds | |
| Intake Turnaways | Periodic | Routine/Spiked | Significant Increase | |
| Staffing Levels | Adequate for 180 | Reduced | Safety Ratios Compromised | |

The reduction from 180 to 160 beds might appear numerically small, representing only an 11% cut in capacity. However, in a system operating at or above capacity, the marginal loss of 20 beds disproportionately affects the turnaway rate. The shelter explicitly stated that the funding cuts made it "impossible to maintain the staffing necessary" for the higher bed count. This direct correlation between municipal budget decisions and the immediate displacement of 20 human beings nightly underscores the fragility of the safety net.

3.2 The Structural Deficit and "Day Services"

Compounding the financial strain is the shelter's assumption of "Day Services." Historically, homeless services were fragmented, with different agencies handling food, shelter, and daytime support. The city consolidated these services at the All Roads facility to streamline operations and reduce the visibility of homelessness in downtown areas like Central Park.

While operationally efficient for the city, this consolidation placed an immense burden on All Roads. The organization is now responsible for 24/7 operations—overnight sheltering plus daytime navigation, showers, and mail services—while facing a budget contraction. Critics argue that the city "forced" All Roads to stand up the day shelter to clear the parks, but failed to provide sustainable funding to manage the increased load, leading to the inevitable

cannibalization of overnight bed funding.

4. The Mechanics of Exclusion: The Lottery Intake System

The user query specifically highlights the "lottery intake system." This is perhaps the most visceral manifestation of the scarcity described above. It is not merely a metaphor; it is a literal, nightly game of chance that determines who sleeps indoors and who sleeps in the elements.

4.1 The Operational Mechanics of the Lottery

When the demand for beds exceeds the capped capacity (160 or 180, depending on the season and funding), All Roads activates its lottery protocol. The process is rigid and bureaucratic:

1. **Registration Window:** Individuals must register for the lottery, typically during a specific morning window (e.g., 8:00 AM to 10:00 AM) by phone or in person. This requirement itself is a barrier for those without reliable phone access or those who are working during those hours.
2. **The Draw:** Names are drawn at random. There is no meritocracy in the lottery itself; it is a function of luck.
3. **The Announcement:** A list of "winners" is posted, often on the shelter door or website, by midday.
4. **The Check-In:** Winners must arrive at the shelter between 5:00 PM and 7:00 PM. Failure to arrive on time results in the forfeiture of the bed to a waitlist.

4.2 The "Survival Kit" Consolation

For those who "lose" the lottery—a number that can range from a dozen to over twenty on a bad night—the shelter offers a grim consolation prize. Those turned away are provided with a "survival kit" consisting of:

- A blanket.
- Hand warmers.
- A bagged meal.
- A bus ticket.

This interaction—handing a bus ticket to someone who has just been denied shelter in freezing temperatures—symbolizes the system's limitation. The bus ticket is often intended to facilitate movement to a "safe" place, but for many, it simply serves to move them out of the immediate vicinity of the shelter, dispersing the problem rather than solving it.

4.3 The Psychological and Physical Toll

"Not-so-mainstream" sources provide a window into the human impact of this system. Commenters on local news sites describe the lottery as "malarkey" and recount the anguish of watching others get called while they are left to face the cold. The uncertainty creates a profound psychological stressor; an individual cannot plan their day, secure employment, or manage health needs when their nightly safety is determined by a random draw. Furthermore, the lottery system creates a "chilling effect." If an individual treks to the shelter (located in North Boulder, far from downtown services) and is turned away repeatedly, they may

cease trying altogether. This "barrier fatigue" leads to self-selection out of the system, where individuals prefer the certainty of an illegal camp to the uncertainty of the shelter lottery.

5. The Bureaucracy of Prioritization: Coordinated Entry (CE)

While the lottery manages nightly overflow, the "Coordinated Entry" (CE) system manages long-term access. This is the bureaucratic "front door" to the entire Boulder County homeless service apparatus.

5.1 The VI-SPDAT and the Algorithm of Vulnerability

Access to services is not based on "first come, first served," but on acuity of need. Individuals must undergo a screening assessment, typically the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool), which generates a "vulnerability score".

- **High Scores:** Individuals with high scores—often those who have been homeless for years, have severe mental illness, physical disabilities, or substance use disorders—are prioritized for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) resources like the Bluebird project.
- **Low/Moderate Scores:** Those who are homeless but "functional"—perhaps newly homeless, employed but unable to afford rent, or without severe pathologies—score lower. Paradoxically, their relative stability disqualifies them from immediate housing help.

5.2 The "Waitlist to Nowhere"

The reality for many entrants is that Coordinated Entry is a gateway to a waitlist, not housing. One detailed account from an unhoused resident, "Ramsey," illustrates this failure. Despite being homeless for 13 years, Ramsey scored "relatively low" on the vulnerability index because they did not meet the specific criteria of addiction or severe mental illness prioritized by the county. As a result, Ramsey was placed 220th on a list of 360, with no realistic prospect of moving up.

This dynamic creates a perverse incentive structure: to get housing, one must become *more* vulnerable—sicker, more addicted, or more engaged with the criminal justice system. The system effectively penalizes those who manage to maintain some semblance of stability while unhoused.

5.3 The "Residency" Trap and Diversion

Historically, Boulder enforced a strict "six-month residency requirement" for shelter access. This policy was designed to prevent Boulder from becoming a magnet for regional homelessness. However, following a challenge by the ACLU, which argued the requirement was unconstitutional, the city formally pivoted.

The residency requirement has been functionally replaced by "**Diversion.**"

- **The Data:** City data indicates that approximately 60% of people seeking services have been in Boulder County for less than one month.
- **The Strategy:** Under the new plan designed by Clutch Consulting, these "newcomers" are not entered into the housing queue. Instead, outreach workers are instructed to be explicit: "You'll have to go to a shelter, find other indoor accommodations in Boulder or

head to your next destination".

- **The "Bus Ticket" Critique:** Diversion often involves providing a bus ticket to return to a place of origin or to family. While officials argue this is cost-effective (\$2,500 for diversion vs. \$20,000 for housing), critics argue it is simply "busing people out of town" under a technocratic name. If the individual has no support network elsewhere—a common trait of the chronically homeless—the bus ticket is a road to nowhere.

6. Policing the Margins: Enforcement, Warrants, and "High Utilizers"

The Boulder Police Department (BPD) is an integral actor in the homeless ecosystem. Their role is multifaceted, functioning simultaneously as a referral agency, an enforcement arm, and a manager of high-cost individuals.

6.1 The "High Utilizer" Initiative

A central driver of police involvement is the economic analysis of the "High Utilizer." City data suggests that approximately 30% of the unhoused population accounts for a disproportionate volume of police contacts, emergency room visits, and jail stays.

- **The Cost:** Estimates place the cost of a "High Utilizer" living on the streets at approximately **\$67,000 per year** in public services.
- **The Incentive:** The city prioritizes these individuals for PSH to reduce municipal costs. This creates the "criminalization paradox" mentioned earlier: frequent arrests and police contacts can actually increase a person's priority score for housing, reinforcing the link between policing and social services.

6.2 Warrant Checks and Shelter Fear

The user query specifically asks about police involvement in shelter intake. While All Roads does not have a stated policy of running warrant checks on every entrant, the integration of police into the shelter ecosystem creates a "surveillance chill."

- **Warrant Clustering:** The city utilizes a "Warrant Clustering" program intended to reduce jail overcrowding by clearing minor quality-of-life warrants in batches. While intended to be benevolent, it requires engagement with the legal system that many unhoused people fear.
- **Intake Anxiety:** Online forums advise unhoused individuals to avoid the shelter if they have active warrants, fearing that the data sharing involved in Coordinated Entry could lead to arrest. Snippets confirm that while police do perform welfare checks and transport people to shelters during severe weather, this "amnesty" is discretionary. During "cold snaps," police may suspend warrant checks to encourage people to seek safety, but this is an exception, not the rule.

6.3 The "Pink Tag" Enforcement and Camping Bans

In 2025, Boulder intensified its enforcement of the camping ban (Ordinance 8484).

- **Pink Tags:** The city began posting "Notices to Vacate" (pink tags) along the entire Boulder Creek path. Crucially, these notices were posted even in areas without active

tents, creating a blanket "zone of exclusion" that allowed for immediate removal of any sleeper found subsequently.

- **The Ticket Spike:** Citations for camping nearly doubled in early 2025 compared to the previous year.
- **The Legal Nexus:** The enforceability of these bans often hinges on the legal fiction of "available shelter." Under the Supreme Court's *Grants Pass* ruling, cities have more leeway, but the ACLU has argued that if a shelter uses a lottery and turns people away, shelter is *not* legally available, making enforcement unconstitutional. This puts the All Roads lottery system in direct legal conflict with the BPD's enforcement strategy.

7. The "Mystery" of the Disappearing Turnaways (Late 2025)

A focal point of this research is the anomaly observed in late 2025: a reported decrease in the number of homeless individuals attempting to access All Roads, despite no apparent reduction in the overall homeless population.

7.1 The Data Anomaly

In November and December 2025, the number of people turned away from All Roads dropped precipitously.

- **November 2024:** Approximately 300 turnaways.
- **November 2025:** Only 12 turnaways.
- **December 2025 (early):** 9 turnaways.

Andy Schultheiss, a spokesperson for All Roads, described this as a "genuine mystery," noting that while they had temporarily increased capacity to 180 beds for the winter, this increase was insufficient to explain the massive statistical drop.

7.2 Deconstructing the Mystery: Alternative Theories

While official channels express confusion, a synthesis of "not-so-mainstream" reports and systemic changes suggests distinct causes for this phenomenon. It is likely not a decrease in need, but a decrease in *access attempts*.

Theory A: The Clutch Consulting "Diversion" Effect The implementation of the Clutch Consulting strategy in August 2025 likely filtered people out *before* they reached the lottery stage.

- **Mechanism:** If "newcomers" (who make up 60% of the demographic) are aggressively diverted at the initial point of contact—handed a bus ticket or told they are ineligible for the housing list—they may not even attempt to register for the nightly lottery. They are removed from the denominator of the "turnaway" statistic because they are never allowed to queue.

Theory B: Barrier Fatigue and the Lottery Churn The psychological toll of the lottery system (discussed in Section 4.3) creates diminishing returns for the unhoused. If an individual has been turned away 70% of the time in previous months, the rational choice is to stop trekking to North Boulder and instead establish a hidden camp. The drop in turnaways may simply reflect a population that has given up on the shelter system.

Theory C: Displacement via "Pink Tags" The aggressive "pink tag" enforcement along

Boulder Creek disrupts the daily rhythms required to access shelter. If an individual is constantly moving their belongings to avoid police sweeps, or if they are pushed into more remote foothills to escape detection, they may physically be unable to reach the shelter during the strict 5:00 PM - 7:00 PM intake window. The enforcement effectively displaces them out of the service range.

8. "Not So Mainstream" Perspectives: The Community Underground

To fully understand the Boulder dynamic, one must look beyond the *Daily Camera* to the "underground" discourse found in Reddit threads, independent blogs like *Boulder Reporting Lab* and *Yellow Scene*, and comment sections. These sources reveal a narrative of profound distrust and frustration.

8.1 The "Bus Ticket" Conspiracy

There is a pervasive belief among long-term residents and unhoused advocates that Boulder's primary solution is simply "busing people elsewhere."

- **The Narrative:** Comments frequently accuse the city of "shuffling" people to Denver or Longmont.
- **The Reality:** The data on "Diversion" lends credence to this. With the Clutch Consulting plan explicitly prioritizing "locals" and telling transients to move on, the "bus ticket" is a core policy tool, not a myth. The friction arises when the recipient has no viable destination, leading to a cycle of return or dangerous displacement.

8.2 The "Bluebird" and Neighborhood Backlash

The "Bluebird" Permanent Supportive Housing project is a flashpoint for community anger.

- **The Conflict:** "Not mainstream" threads reveal deep neighborhood resentment regarding the "no-barrier" or "wet" nature of PSH. Residents cite increased 911 calls, visible drug use, and "trashed units" as evidence that the Housing First model is failing.
- **The Counter-Narrative:** Supporters argue that these visible issues are the "growing pains" of housing the most severe "High Utilizers," and that the alternative—these individuals dying on the street—is worse. However, the visceral reaction of the housed community creates political pressure to maintain strict policing and diversion tactics.

8.3 The Fentanyl Reality

While official reports often use sanitized language like "substance use disorder," community discussions are blunt about the prevalence of fentanyl and meth. This reality drives a wedge between the "sober homeless" and the "addicted homeless." The former group often avoids All Roads specifically because the "wet" policy concentrates active users in one location, making the shelter feel less safe than the streets.

9. Strategic Futures: The \$11 Million Gamble

Looking ahead, the city has staked its reputation on a plan to "end unsheltered homelessness"

by 2028.

9.1 The Cost of Zero

The price tag for this ambition is an estimated **\$11 million annually** in new spending.

- **The Criticism:** With a Point-in-Time count of roughly 140 unsheltered people, critics point out that this equates to nearly **\$78,000 per person per year**. This figure has drawn sharp rebuke in online forums, with residents questioning the fiscal sanity of such an investment during a budget crisis.
- **The Feasibility:** Given the 30% cut to All Roads' grant in 2025, the source of this \$11 million is unclear. It represents a massive expansion of the state apparatus at a moment of fiscal contraction.

9.2 The "Local" vs. "Transient" Divide

The future strategy relies heavily on the Clutch Consulting model of differentiating "locals" from "transients."

- **The Risk:** This bifurcation is legally and ethically fraught. A person who has been on the streets of Boulder for five months is "transient" and eligible only for diversion. At six months, do they become "local"? The fluidity of this status creates cracks through which many will fall, likely leading to a continued, if invisible, population of "transient" homeless who are denied services but refuse to leave.

10. Conclusion: The Gridlock of Good Intentions

The research indicates that Boulder's approach to homelessness is trapped in a gridlock of conflicting mandates. The city attempts to balance a moral mandate to provide humane shelter with a fiscal mandate to reduce costs and a public order mandate to clear the streets. "All Roads" sits at the center of this storm. It is an institution tasked with doing more (housing focus, day services) with less (funding cuts). The "lottery" system is not just an intake procedure; it is a confession of systemic failure—a nightly admission that the safety net is too small.

The "mystery" of decreased demand in late 2025 is likely the result of this gridlock tightening. Through aggressive diversion, barrier fatigue, and police displacement, the system has successfully reduced the *visible* number of people seeking entry. However, the data suggests this is less a reduction in homelessness and more a refinement of exclusion. The unhoused have not disappeared; they have simply been pushed off the map, diverted to other cities, or forced into the shadows where the lottery numbers—and the police warrants—cannot reach them.

Key Data Summary Table

| Metric | Detail | Source |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Shelter Capacity (2025) | 160 Beds (Reduced from 180, temp winter boost) | |
| Intake Method | Coordinated Entry (VI-SPDAT) + Nightly Lottery | |

| Metric | Detail | Source |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Turnaways (Nov '24) | ~300 | |
| Turnaways (Nov '25) | 12 (The "Mystery" Decrease) | |
| Cost of "High Utilizer" | ~\$67,000 / year | |
| Police Action | "Pink Tag" notices, Warrant Clustering | |
| Newcomer Rate | ~60% of intakes are <1 month in county | |
| Proposed New Cost | \$11 Million/year to end unsheltered homelessness | |

Works cited

1. All Roads (was Boulder Shelter for the Homeless) | ColoradoGives.org, <https://www.coloradogives.org/organization/Allroadsboco>
2. All Roads Shelter - Idealist, <https://www.idealists.org/en/nonprofit/125c1b11d8e04c0e95b9e9bdf3c601ff-all-roads-shelter-boulder>
3. ALL ROADS is the new name for the Boulder Homeless Shelter. REALLY? - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/boulder/comments/1e4n1qn/all_roads_is_the_new_name_for_the_boulder/
4. A tough first year for Bluebird, Boulder's attempt to shelter its most vulnerable homeless residents - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/boulder/comments/1inuzzr/a_tough_first_year_for_bluebird_boulders_attempt/
5. Bob Yates: Boulder cannot house the world, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/08/03/bob-yates-boulder-cannot-house-the-world/>
6. All Roads, Boulder's largest shelter, to cut bed capacity amid funding ..., <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/03/20/all-roads-boulders-largest-shelter-to-cut-bed-capacity-amid-funding-cuts/>
7. Debunking 10 myths on Boulder's camping ban, <https://www.saferboulderco.org/post/debunking-10-myths-on-boulder-s-camping-ban>
8. Homelessness in Boulder County: Progress and Nationwide Lessons, <https://yellowscene.com/2025/01/10/homelessness-in-boulder-county-progress-and-nationwide-lessons/>
9. Boulder sets goal to end unsheltered homelessness by 2028 - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/boulder/comments/1ms9h5s/boulder_sets_goal_to_end_unsheltered_homelessness/
10. Boulder's All Roads Shelter Reducing Beds Amid Funding Cuts - The Longmont Leader, <https://www.longmontleader.com/local-news/boulders-all-roads-shelter-reducing-beds-amid-funding-cuts-10411819>
11. Homelessness Services | City of Boulder, <https://bouldercolorado.gov/services/homelessness-services>
12. Information Item: Update on Public Safety Concerns in North Boulder - Sign in, <https://boulder.novusagenda.com/agendapublic/AttachmentViewer.ashx?AttachmentID=7196&ItemID=6185>
13. Boulder's largest homeless shelter nears record turnaways - The Boulder Reporting Lab, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2024/11/07/boulders-largest-homeless-shelter-nears-record-breaking-turnaways-as-temperatures-drop/>
14. Homeless Resources Available in Longmont This Winter, <https://longmontcolorado.gov/news/homeless-resources-available-in-longmont-this-winter/>
15. All Roads Leading the Way Home - Toiletries Amnesty, <https://www.toiletriesamnesty.org/location/all-roads-leading-the-way-home/>
16. Here's A List of Open Shelters for January 2026 - English and Spanish, <https://yellowscene.com/2026/01/09/heres-a-list-of-open-shelters-for-january-2026-english-and->

spanish/ 17. Shelter turnaways at Boulder's All Roads unusually low after ..., <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/12/14/shelter-turnaways-at-boulders-all-roads-unusually-low-after-summer-of-high-demand/> 18. Homeless, but Able and Willing to Work: How Federal Policy Neglects Employment - Manhattan Institute, <https://media4.manhattan-institute.org/sites/default/files/homeless-but-able-and-willing-to-work-how-federal-policy-neglects-employment-based-solutions.pdf> 19. Homeless for 13 years, they wait for subsidized housing in Boulder, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2024/02/12/i-have-not-moved-any-closer-to-being-housed-homeless-for-13-years-they-wait-for-subsidized-housing-in-boulder/> 20. Homeless for 13 years, they wait for subsidized housing in Boulder - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/boulder/comments/1ap1syg/homeless_for_13_years_they_wait_for_subsidized/ 21. Re: Unconstitutional treatment of unhoused Boulder residents - ACLU of Colorado, <https://www.aclu-co.org/app/uploads/2021/09/2021-07-29-boulder-letter.pdf> 22. ACLU of Colorado Cautions Boulder: Stop Mistreating Unhoused Residents, <https://www.aclu-co.org/press-releases/aclu-colorado-cautions-boulder-stop-mistreating-unhoused-residents/> 23. Boulder's new homelessness plan offers short-term aid to newcomers, housing to those homeless the longest | KUNC, <https://www.kunc.org/news/2025-08-27/boulders-new-homelessness-plan-offers-short-term-aid-to-newcomers-housing-to-those-homeless-the-longest> 24. Boulder homelessness plan could narrow who gets housing support, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/08/24/boulders-new-homelessness-plan-offers-short-term-aid-to-newcomers-housing-to-those-homeless-the-longest/> 25. High Utilizers Initiative | City of Boulder, <https://bouldercolorado.gov/projects/high-utilizers-initiative> 26. Homelessness in Boulder, <https://bouldercolorado.gov/guide/homelessness-boulder> 27. If you lack a home or see or know anyone that is, here's info on the critical weather shelter and free transportation schedule. : r/boulder - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/boulder/comments/1i4bwop/if_you_lack_a_home_or_see_or_know_anyone_that_is/ 28. Boulder ramps up homeless camping ban enforcement along Boulder Creek, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/04/27/everything-is-pink-tags-boulder-steps-up-camping-ban-enforcement-along-boulder-creek/> 29. Boulder camping ban lawsuit is paused as judge awaits U.S. Supreme Court ruling, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2024/04/24/boulder-camping-ban-lawsuit-is-paused-as-judge-awaits-u-s-supreme-court-ruling/> 30. Boulder sets goal to end unsheltered homelessness by 2028, <https://boulderreportinglab.org/2025/08/14/boulder-sets-goal-to-end-unsheltered-homelessness-by-2028/>