



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: November 18, 2014

To: Honorable Mayor & City Council

From: James R. Latta, L.C.S.W.

Subject: Positive Change Not Spare Change Update

Attachments:

1. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS PROHIBITING CERTAIN CONDUCT ON PUBLIC PROPERTY AND AMENDING THE BEVERLY HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE: Section 3. 5-6-1404 UNLAWFUL SOLICITATION
2. Beverly Hills Rodeo Drive Letter of Concern
3. *Why young travelers aren't welcome in tourists cities: Los Angeles Times October 28, 2014*
4. Block by Block

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an update to the Positive Change Not Spare Change outreach initiative launched in January 2012. One of the primary objectives of this campaign is to reduce panhandling and homelessness in the city's commercial areas through community education about the issue. Community education is just one element of a comprehensive response to discourage aggressive panhandling which requires outreach, signage, consistent enforcement of municipal codes and an engaged business community. To address aggressive panhandling and other quality of life issues, the City of Beverly Hills needs a consistent presence in the business district, constant and targeted enforcement and an engaged business community to provide the needed social control to discourage giving to panhandlers. The report provides options for accomplishing that.

DISCUSSION

Panhandling is protected by the First Amendment; however, it is a City of Beverly Hills municipal code violation when done in protected public areas of the city or in an

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aggressive manner (attachment I). Typically, there are two kinds of panhandlers, aggressive and passive. Aggressive panhandlers block your way, follow, touch and intimidate to solicit money. Passive panhandlers, on the other hand, stand or sit quietly in a specific location with a sign asking for money. Most complaints about panhandling received by Beverly Hills Police Department are for aggressive panhandlers operating in the business triangle.

Cities across the nation have tried various approaches to deter panhandling. Common strategies to reduce panhandling include:

- Solicitation free zones;
- Donation centers;
- Permits;
- Increased punishment for offenders;
- Restrictions on aggressive panhandling;
- Readily available social services;
- Community education and outreach to encourage citizens to stop giving;
- Local business improvement districts (BID) working together;

Researchers and practitioners agree that the enforcement of laws prohibiting panhandling plays only one part in controlling the problem. Public education to discourage people from giving money to panhandlers, informal social control (an engaged business community) and adequate social services for panhandlers are the other essential components of an effective and comprehensive response.

The City of Beverly Hills restricts panhandling in designated public areas, provides a variety of social services, and through signage and literature, encourages community members to direct their generosity to social service organizations rather than individuals. However, we have not been able to successfully engage local businesses, and their customers, to work together with the City to discourage aggressive panhandling. Also, because of limited dedicated resources we have not been successful in enforcing aggressive panhandling and targeting the most aggressive panhandlers who disturb residents, tourists and businesses (attachment 2).

In the past the presence of the BHPD bicycle patrol kept panhandlers working within the boundaries of the law. Unfortunately due to insufficient staffing, BHPD hasn't consistently operated the bicycle patrol for several years. In response to business complaints about panhandling in the triangle, City Council allocated approximately \$40,000 in overtime, which funded the police bicycle patrol from August 1 through October 24, 2014. Even with this supplemental funding, the Police Department faced challenges finding officers to staff the enhanced bike patrol to full capacity. During this period of a moderate increase in police presence on bike, BHPD still received 472 calls to dispatch regarding transients. As of October 30, 2014 30 bicycle shifts reported the following contacts:

- Homeless outreach referrals: 8
- Pedestrian contacts: 72
- Field Investigation cards: 18
- Misdemeanour arrests: 5
- Vehicle Code citations: 21
- Municipal Code citations: 13

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The limited deployment of the bicycle patrol provided some assistance, but could not provide a consistent presence to engage with local businesses and successfully deter aggressive panhandling in the city's business areas. A comprehensive response to deter panhandling must include adequate staffing to provide a consistent authoritative presence, proactive enforcement and an engaged business community. In a recent article in the Los Angeles Times about panhandling on State Street in Santa Barbara City Council member Rhandy Rowse recognized the importance of having a visible authoritative presence, not necessarily police, to deter aggressive panhandling and other problematic behaviors (attachment 3).

After considering multiple options from applying business tax registration for those who engage in panhandling to permits for panhandling, staff reached out to neighboring communities (Cities of West Hollywood and Santa Monica) to learn more about their responses to deter panhandling. In West Hollywood, City Hall and the Sunset Strip Business Association determined that to meet their goals to improve the quality of life for residents and businesses and increase the sense of safety and security for visitors, additional services beyond law enforcement were required. Similarly, Santa Monica's Downtown Business Association funds a contract to deploy safety and hospitality services in the city's downtown core.

The primary value proposition of funding these additional services is proactive engagement and consistent monitoring as it applies to safety and hospitality. The traditional city government framework activates resources and services in response to requests for service or complaints. When paired together, the contrast of the two frameworks creates a proactive and thorough response to meet the safety and hospitality needs of visitors, residents, businesses.

In practice, this type of programming involves engaging the services of private firms that deploy ambassadors by foot and by bike, to address panhandling, homelessness and quality of life issues while also engaging local businesses and acting as a resource to visitors and tourists. Ambassadors are equipped with skills in addressing aggressive panhandling and other quality of life issues. The ambassadors' presence and engagement tactics deter aggressive panhandling behaviors, and their close work with police ensures law enforcement is engaged when appropriate. The result of their presence and close partnership with police is a safe atmosphere for tourists and residents.

In one of the meetings with our regional partners on the Westside, an example of this type of company came up and that is an organization called Block by Block (attachment 4). Block by Block is similar to many large facility maintenance organizations, but the facility or building they specialize in maintaining is the actual downtown area of many cities. Block by Block provides on-the-ground ambassador services and staffs a designated downtown area to address concerns related to safety, hospitality, cleaning, social service outreach, landscaping and technology. They also provide services in 70 communities across the nation either through contracts with local governments or business improvement districts. Staff has reached out to this company and began discussions on how the program could help the City deal with these issues. There are other similar companies that offer the same services and staff is in the process of researching that.

FISCAL IMPACT

Hiring an organization that provides services to downtown organizations will require additional funding. For example, Block by Block's annual contracts with cities that have

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similar needs as Beverly Hills are \$691,000 for West Hollywood, \$905,000 for Pasadena and \$930,000 for Waikiki. Staff is in the process of determining the City's needs which include coverage of all City parking garages, City managed properties and the business triangle. If City Council is interested in pursuing this approach, staff will return to Council with program details, projected costs and seek direction on the process to pursue in establishing these services in the City.

Steve Zoet, Community
Services Director

Approved By



Attachment 1

ORDINANCE NO. 07-0- 2538

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS PROHIBITING CERTAIN CONDUCT ON PUBLIC PROPERTY AND AMENDING THE BEVERLY HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Beverly Hills is committed to taking a holistic approach to addressing the causes of, as well as deterring, certain public conduct on public property. The City has made arrangements with shelter facilities to make such facilities available for homeless persons in Beverly Hills who wish to avail themselves of such facilities. For those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities, transportation will also be made available. The City has engaged in, and will continue to engage in, outreach efforts to communicate with homeless individuals regarding facilities available to address their basic needs and avoid violating the provisions of this ordinance. Finally, in adopting the following provisions into its Municipal Code, the City Council also directs that members of the police department or other appropriate officials offer those alternatives to any person who appears to be homeless before arresting or citing that person for a violation of these provisions.

Section 2. Article 13 of Chapter 6 of Title 5 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding new Sections 5-6-1307, 5-6-1308 and 5-6-1309 to read as follows:

“5-6-1307: HUMAN WASTE: No person shall urinate or defecate on public property except in a facility intended for accepting human waste located in a public restroom.

5-6-1308: ACCESS TO CITY-OWNED PARKING STRUCTURES:

- A. No person may be present in a City-owned parking structure unless he or she is engaged in one of the following activities or accompanying someone who is so engaged:
1. Parking or unparking a vehicle or riding in a vehicle that is being parked or unparked.
 2. Departing from or returning to a vehicle that is parked in the parking structure.
 3. Using or going to or from a public restroom located in the parking structure.
 4. Operating or maintaining the parking structure as an employee or contractor of the City.
- B. The term “City-owned parking structure” means the following structures, excepting retail or commercial space:

1. Beverly North, located at 345 N. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills.
2. Beverly South, located at 216 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills.
3. Beverly-Canon, located at 439 N. Beverly Drive and 438 N. Canon Drive, Beverly Hills.
4. Brighton, located at 9510 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills.
5. Camden, located at 440 N. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills.
6. Bedford, located at 461 N. Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills.
7. Rexford, located at 450 N. Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills.
8. Beverly Hills Gardens, located at 241 N. Canon Drive, Beverly Hills and 240 N. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills.
9. La Cienega, located at 321 S. La Cienega Boulevard, Beverly Hills.
10. Crescent North, located at 333 N. Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills.
11. Crescent South, located at 221 N. Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills.
12. Dayton, located at 9361 Dayton Way, Beverly Hills.
13. SM-1, located at 485 N. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills.
14. SM-2, located at 485 N. Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills.
15. SM-3, located at 485 N. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills.
16. SM-4, located at 485 N. Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills.
17. SM-5, located at 485 N. Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills.

5-6-1309: **OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC RESTROOM:** No person shall occupy a City-owned public restroom more than 20 minutes per hour, and no person shall occupy a City-owned public restroom at any time such facility has been closed to the public. This provision shall not apply to persons maintaining a City-owned public restroom as an employee or contractor of the City.”

5-6-1310: **BATHING IN PUBLIC FOUNTAIN OR PUBLIC RESTROOM:** No person shall bathe, wash or make other contact with the water in a public fountain, other than a drinking fountain. No person shall use any city-owned

public restroom to wash any portion of their body other than their arms, neck and face.

Section 3. Section 5-6-1404 of Article 14 of Chapter 6 of Title 5 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“5-6-1404: **UNLAWFUL SOLICITATION; LOCATION:** No person shall solicit in any of the following places:

- A. Within fifteen feet (15’) of any automated teller machine or parking pay station;
- B. Within fifteen feet (15’) of any designated bus stop, taxi stand or similar location;
- C. In any public bus or similar public transportation vehicle;
- D. At the pedestrian entrance/exit or elevator lobby of a City-owned parking structure. For purposes of this provision, “City-owned parking structure” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 5-6-1308(B) of this Code.
- E. Within fifteen feet (15’) of an open air dining area.”

Section 4. Chapter 6 of Title 5 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding a new Article 15 to read as follows:

**“ARTICLE 15. CAMPING OR STORING PERSONAL PROPERTY
ON PUBLIC PROPERTY**

5-6-1501: **DEFINITIONS:** Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions contained in this Section shall govern the meaning of words and phrases used in this Article.

CAMP: To pitch or occupy camp facilities; to use camp paraphernalia.

CAMP FACILITIES: Shall include, but not be limited to, tents, huts or temporary shelters.

CAMP PARAPHERNALIA: Shall include, but not be limited to, tarpaulins, cots, beds, sleeping bags, hammocks or non-City provided cooking facilities and similar equipment.

CITY-OWNED PARKING STRUCTURE: A City-owned parking structure designated in Section 5-6-1308(B) of this Code.

PARK: A public park designated in Section 8-1-01 of this Code.

STORE: To put aside for use when needed; to put for safekeeping; to leave in a location for later retrieval.

5-6-1502: **UNLAWFUL CAMPING:** No person shall camp, occupy camp facilities or use camp paraphernalia in the following areas:

- A. Any park.
- B. Any street.
- C. Any City-owned parking structure.
- D. Any other City owned or operated property.

5-6-1503: **UNLAWFUL STORAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY:** No person shall store personal property, including without limitation camp facilities and camp paraphernalia, in the following areas:

- A. Any park.
- B. Any street.
- C. Any City-owned parking structure.
- D. Any other City owned or operated property.

If property is placed in a location for such a length of time as to cause visible damage to grass or other landscaping, or to interfere with regular maintenance activities, then such damage or interference shall be evidence that the property has been stored in violation of this section.”

Section 5. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

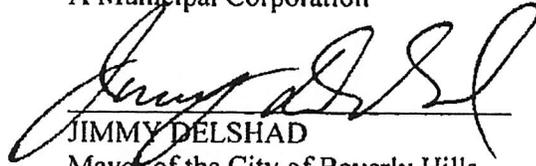
Section 6. The City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated in the City within fifteen (15) days after its passage, in accordance with California Government Code Section 36933, shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance, and shall cause this Ordinance and his certification, together with proof of publication, to be entered in the Book of Ordinances of the City.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the thirty-first (31st) day after its passage.

Adopted: November 20, 2007

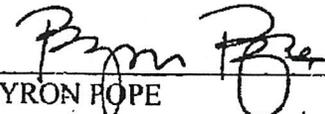
Effective: December 21, 2007

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
A Municipal Corporation



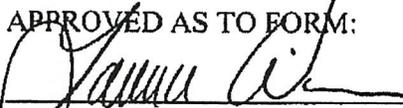
JIMMY DELSHAD
Mayor of the City of Beverly Hills,
California

ATTEST:



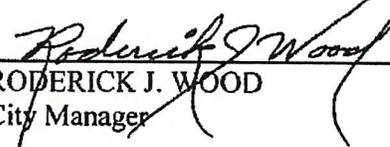
BYRON FOPE (SEAL)
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



LAURENCE S. WIENER
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:



RODERICK J. WOOD
City Manager

Attachment 2



July 25, 2014

Ms. Megan Roach
Marketing and Economic Sustainability Manager
City of Beverly Hills
455 North Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Dear Megan,

Thank you very much for your time and for assembling a team to address the Rodeo Drive Committee on July 9. As you and your colleagues witnessed, our members feel very strongly about many of the concerns discussed at the meeting, including aggressive panhandling and homeless, charitable solicitation permits, mobile food vendors, and street and sidewalk maintenance. As a follow up, the Committee has formed a sub-committee consisting of myself, Robbie Anderson (landowner), John Cotter (Mikimoto), Shermeen Greenmun (Tourbillon), and Bogar Martinez (Etro) to work with you and other City staff on coming up with mutually beneficial solutions to some of these issues.

You may reach out to me directly to let us know what next steps might be. As part of the process, and per your suggestion, we would be open to assisting in evaluating certain provisions of the municipal code with your team to close any loopholes that may exist and that may contribute to the some of the aforementioned issues.

Thank you again, and we look forward to working with you!

Kindest regards,

Mark Tronstein
President

CC: Robbie Anderson, Peri Ellen Berne, Tom Blumenthal, Nicola Cagliata, John Cotter, Craig Donahue, Kathy Gohari, Shermeen Greenmun, Bogar Martinez, Donna Snyder, Bill Wiley

Attachment 3

Why young homeless travelers aren't welcome in tourist cities



Daniella Hearn, 18, left, who grew up in Santa Barbara, with friend Frank "Wolv" Hunt, 20, from Georgia use signs written on cardboard to lure change from pedestrians as they walk by on State Street in Santa Barbara on Tuesday. (Al Seib / Los Angeles Times)

By **AMANDA COVARRUBIAS**

OCTOBER 28, 2014, 7:00 PM | SANTA BARBARA

Joe McCabe sits on a wooden bench and calls out to two men strolling up State Street, "Have any spare change? I'm actually a traveler."

The men continue walking, and McCabe grumbles a homophobic slur that they don't hear.

McCabe gets up from the park bench and saunters down State Street in the opposite direction. At the corner, he stretches his right arm out to a woman wearing short shorts and high heels. She grimaces and looks at her friends questioningly as she maneuvers around McCabe's hand.

McCabe continues walking as if unbothered by his encounters with these strangers.

To him, it's another day on the streets. Some call him an "urban traveler," "a crust punk" or worse. He and others like him — mostly young, homeless people who often travel in groups — roam beach cities begging for money, sleeping under the stars and trying to survive.

They're vexing to tourist-dependent spots from San Francisco to San Diego, where officials complain their gritty edge and sometimes violent tendencies intimidate locals and turn visitors off.

"They can be very aggressive and very disruptive," said San Diego City Councilman Ed Harris, who represents Ocean Beach, where homeless youth congregate on the sea wall, sleep on the beach and light illegal campfires.

Cities have tried numerous strategies to control their unruly behavior, from bombarding them with citations to hiring private security guards and installing cameras on street corners. Cash-strapped communities say they don't have the money to hire more police officers, and some doubt law enforcement is the solution anyway.

In Santa Barbara, leaders are particularly concerned about "aggressive panhandlers" who demand money or food from pedestrians and outdoor cafe patrons — and curse and intimidate those who don't oblige. The City Council on Tuesday voted to hire community service officers to patrol State Street, its main tourist thoroughfare, on foot and intervene when they see aggressive or nuisance behavior.

"Everyone plays better if someone is watching," said Councilman Randy Rowse, who has owned a restaurant just off State Street for more than 30 years and proposed the idea of an increased safety presence. "Let cops be cops. We don't have a law enforcement problem, we have a visible authoritative presence problem."

Rowse and others say the nuisance behavior is mostly perpetrated by a small number of people. He said he began noticing the phenomenon a few years ago, after the Occupy movement swept in a wave of young transients who "know their rights" and can "recite the Constitution to you."

"They aren't breaking the law; for the most part they're just hitting up people for money," Rowse said. "The classic old broken-down homeless guy isn't intimidating, but the young urban traveler, the free-range citizen, they're physical, and they can intimidate people."

Eric Rice, an assistant professor at the USC School of Social Work, said they're simply homeless youth, who out of shame or fear call themselves "travelers." The majority are peaceful and often victims of the violence and degradation that comes with living on the streets.

"Unfortunately, a small number of young people are making the rest of them look bad," Rice said. "The average homeless youth has a lifestyle that is not going to be threatening to tourists. All you need is a couple of young people to act out in this way, and it creates a lot of drama."

In his recent research of 1,000 homeless youth in Hollywood and Venice (of which 281 were traveling young people) Rice found that about half reported being kicked out of their homes.

"They aren't traveling up and down the coast just because they're choosing to engage in a homeless lifestyle," Rice said. "It's a coping strategy. They are coming from very bad family backgrounds. A lot of them are good kids deserving of our kindness. We should be figuring out how to help them, not how to put them in jail."

Of those he studied from 2011 to 2013, about one-third started traveling between the ages of 13 and 17. Most slept outdoors instead of using shelter services. Most used alcohol and marijuana, and a minority used harder drugs.

They're not drawn exclusively to the West Coast but to other cities perceived as "cool," such as Minneapolis-St. Paul; Denver; Portland, Ore.; and Seattle, according to Rice.

Alison Hurst, executive director of Safe Place for Youth, a nonprofit that provides social services to homeless youth in Venice, said they are initially attracted to beach cities because they're perceived as "more free and laid back and not as urban and dangerous."

"But they find out quickly that Venice is not Utopia," she said. "Then we see a fast decline, and they're engaged in gang crime and drugs and prostitution. You'd be shocked at how poorly raised some of these young people are."

Many come out of the foster care system, she said.

That's the case for McCabe, 32, who said he began traveling in 2005 after growing up in foster homes in Florida.

"I left," he said. "I wasn't happy. I was alone."

He doesn't know when he and his girlfriend, Tracie Barker, whom he met three years ago in Tucson, will stop. Their immediate goal was to get to the nearest train depot north of Santa Barbara, hop a train and head for either Yuma, Ariz., or Portland.

On a recent Saturday, he and Barker sat on a bench outside a 99 Cents Only store on State Street and talked while taking occasional swigs from a plastic water jug filled with vodka.

"\$9.88 at Rite Aid," McCabe said of the contents.

Their two duct-taped and sewn-up packs, containing everything they own, lay on the sidewalk.

They said they had just arrived that morning from Ventura, where the police gave them a hard time for "sleeping in the bushes, on the beach, under an awning, anywhere." At Surfer's Point, someone ransacked their packs, stealing their overalls, patches and sewing kit but inexplicably leaving behind their cellphone charger.

He said he gets surly at people while panhandling only "if they say something directly to me, like 'get a job, you bum.'"

"Then I jump up and say something back," he said.

Mark Ryavec, president of the Venice Stakeholders Assn., said he doesn't have much tolerance for the travelers he sees buying and selling drugs and medical marijuana cards or sleeping, urinating and defecating on public and private property. Thefts, fights and stabbings are commonplace, he said.

"The reality in Venice Beach is there's a tremendous amount of drug use and drug sales," Ryavec said. "It's created a nightmare."

In San Diego, Ocean Beach business owners hired security guards to patrol Newport Avenue, and a security camera from a private donor was installed nearby.

"We don't want it to be a crime to be homeless, but we should not be as tolerant in the beach communities as we have been," said Councilman Harris, a professional lifeguard. "We're making it too easy to be a homeless traveling person."

Santa Cruz Deputy Police Chief Rick Martinez said a group of 15 young travelers from Seattle came to town this summer, and police bombarded them with so many citations, such as drinking in public, that they finally left.

"It took a few weeks to get them to continue on their travels," Martinez said.

In Santa Barbara, officials say they've received enough complaints — and enough attention on travel blogs and social media sites — that they want to take action against aggressive panhandling before it spirals.

"There are times when people choose to engage in inappropriate behavior that can be intimidating to some," said Mayor Helene Schneider. "That's why we're addressing this now. ... We're not waiting for someone to say, 'I don't want to come to State Street because it's unwelcoming and they have problems there.'"

Some locals say the situation has already gotten out of hand and they avoid State Street altogether, turned off by dog-owning transients seemingly sprawled on every block, and drug use and rowdiness outside bars. They point to incidents like one last year when a transient from North Carolina was arrested after he waved a machete in the air on a weekday morning and demanded cash from a pedestrian.

The community service officers guides will not be armed but will carry cellphones to call police when necessary and will be able to issue citations for minor violations, such as skateboarding on the sidewalk. The \$150,000 plan was inspired by similar programs in Santa Monica and Long Beach.

As for the longtime homeless of Santa Barbara, some are open to the idea.

Michael Joe Coleman, 58, crouching outside a Subway sandwich shop on State Street on a recent morning with a small cardboard sign reading, "Spare change. Hungry ... please," said he would welcome friendly intervention because aggressive panhandlers give others a bad reputation.

"To say, 'Stop, you have money, give it to me!' that's messed up," said Coleman, who says he has lived on the streets for 20 years. "Santa Barbara is not like any other place; it's a mecca. You have to behave, and if people want to interact with you, then fine, but do it in a way that's civilized."

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Attachment 4



WELCOME to the Neighborhood!

Get Introduced to Block by Block

SAFETY

CLEANING

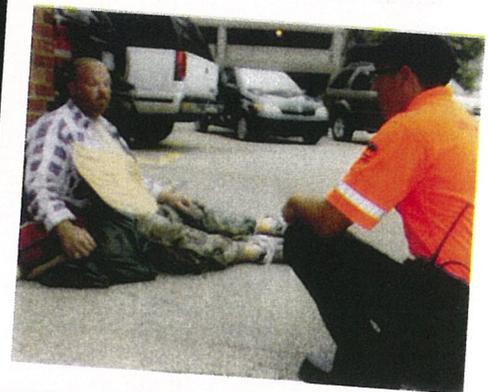
HOSPITALITY

OUTREACH



www.blockbyblock.com

ABOUT US



We provide **safety**, **cleaning**, **hospitality** and **outreach** solutions for improvement districts and community organizations.

We manage the entire program from A to Z, custom designing each program using best practices and serving as good stewards of customers' budgets.

2002

Founded in 2002, we are privately owned with origins dating back to 1930.

65

We currently serve 65 districts, more than any other company.

97+%

We have a 97+% retention rate.

CITIES



PROUDLY
SERVING
65
DISTRICTS



AKRON, OH
Downtown Akron Partnership

ALBUQUERQUE, NM
Downtown Action Team

ARLINGTON, VA
Rosslyn BID

BALTIMORE, MD
Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore

BERKELEY, CA
Downtown Berkeley Association

BRIDGEPORT, CT
Bridgeport Downtown SSD

BROOKLYN, NY
Bed Stuy Gateway BID

BOSTON, MA
Downtown Boston BID

CINCINNATI, OH
Downtown Cincinnati, Inc.

CLEVELAND, OH
Downtown Cleveland Alliance

COLUMBIA, SC
City Center Partnership

DAYTON, OH
Downtown Dayton Partnership

DENVER, CO
Downtown Denver BID

DES MOINES, IA
Operation Downtown

DULUTH, MN
Duluth Downtown Waterfront District

EASTON, PA
Greater Easton Development Partnership

GLENDALE, CA
Downtown Glendale Association

HARTFORD, CT
Hartford BID

HOLLYWOOD, FL
Community Redevelopment Agency

HONOLULU, HI
Waikiki BID

JACKSON, MS
Downtown Jackson Partners

JACKSONVILLE, FL
Downtown Vision

LANCASTER, PA
Lancaster DID

LINDENWOOD, NJ
PATCO High Speed Line

LONG BEACH, CA
Downtown Long Beach Associates

LOS ANGELES, CA
Westwood Village Improvement Association

LOUISVILLE, KY
Louisville Downtown Management District

MIAMI, FL
Coconut Grove BID

MINNEAPOLIS, MN
Minneapolis DID

MOBILE, AL
Downtown Mobile DMC

NASHVILLE, TN
Nashville Downtown Partnership

NEW HAVEN, CT
Town Green SID

NEW ORLEANS, LA
Downtown Development District

NEW YORK, NY
165th Street Mall BID
82nd Street Partnership
Atlantic Avenue BID
Chinatown Partnership DMC
Downtown Flushing Transit Hub DMA
Jamaica Center BID
Montague Street BID
Sutphin Boulevard BID

NEWARK, NJ
Newark Downtown District

OAKLAND, CA
Downtown Oakland CBD & Lake Merritt CBD

OXNARD, CA
Downtown Oxnard Management District

PASADENA, CA
Old Pasadena Management District

PHILADELPHIA, PA
Sports Complex SSD

PITTSBURGH, PA
Pittsburgh Downtown Partnership
Oakland BID

PROVIDENCE, RI
Providence DID

RALEIGH, NC
Downtown Raleigh Alliance

SAN ANTONIO, TX
Centro San Antonio

SAN FRANCISCO, CA
Fisherman's Wharf CBD

SAN JOSE, CA
San Jose Downtown Association

SANTA MONICA, CA
Downtown Santa Monica, Inc.

SOUTH BEND, IN
Downtown South Bend, Inc.

TEMPE, AZ
Mill Avenue District

TOLEDO, OH
Downtown Toledo Inc.

VENTURA, CA
Downtown Ventura Association

WASHINGTON, DC
Capitol Riverfront Improvement District
Golden Triangle BID
Georgetown BID
NoMa BID

WEST HOLLYWOOD, CA
Sunset Strip Business Association
Santa Monica Boulevard Security Ambassadors

WILKES-BARRE, PA
Diamond City Partnership

YAKIMA, WA
Yakima BID

WHY BLOCK BY BLOCK?



We develop new and better processes to enhance each program.

EXPERIENCE

We've accumulated the best practices of **more than 60 districts** throughout the United States.



COMPLETE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

We'll handle the details of your program so you can focus on more important matters – like improving property values.

INFRASTRUCTURE, SUPPORT & INVOLVEMENT

You'll get personalized service of a local provider with the depth and knowledge of a national provider.



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