

Tarrant County Unity Council

Housing Committee Meeting

Wednesday, May 11, 2022, 2 p.m. – 3 p.m.

Present

Amy Connolly – City of Fort Worth
Barbara Young – Tarrant County Public Health
Donna VanNess – Housing Channel
Janel Holt – Tarrant County Community Development
Julia Henry – Tarrant County Public Health
Kylie Brooks – Tarrant County Public Health
Lauren Donnell – Tarrant County Public Health
Marcus Morris – First Financial Bank
Shane Brooks – First Financial Bank
Tonia Teal – Tarrant County Public Health
Yvette Wingate – Tarrant County Public Health

Agenda	Discussion	Action
<p>Review of Last Meeting (0:34)</p>	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <p>About</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome to new members Amy Connolly and Mary-Margaret Lemons! • Housing Committee meetings are open to anyone, including community members • Purpose of the Housing Committee is to develop and promote housing equity in Tarrant County through policy recommendation and implementation of an equity plan <p>History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. has a long history of discriminatory legislature that has had a lasting impact on housing accessibility, affordability, generational wealth, employment, education, and more • While there have been advancements in legislature, there is still plenty of work to be done <p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Committee will be referring to several equity plans from across the country • Community listening sessions, surveys, and feedback will begin in June • The Community Engagement Planning Canvas tool will guide our engagement process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite any additional parties to Housing Committee meetings
<p>Good vs. Bad Policy (5:19)</p>	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <p>Equitable Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead of categorizing policies as good vs. bad, we will reframe the distinction to be about equity; what makes a policy equitable? • Equitable policies challenge social allocations of burdens and benefits (distributive justice), maintain administrative operability, and offer long-term solutions that prevent future negative outcomes <p>Rules of Thumb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify who pays and who benefits in the current policy and with any changes • Identify the burdens and benefits for all groups, including the enforcing agency • Determine how the burdens and benefits will shift with any policy changes <p>Case Study: North/Northeast Preference Policy from Portland, Oregon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference Policy reallocates social burdens and benefits for people who are experiencing or have experienced displacement in North and Northeast Portland • Policy is intentional and direct 	

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Race-Neutral Policy (11:04)	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating policies includes the identification of language and practices that appear race-neutral but unintentionally exclude racial groups Race-neutral policies often trigger implicit bias – the automatic, unintentional, unconscious bias that impacts judgements, decisions, and behaviors Examples of race-neutral policies with unintentional disparate impact include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not hiring individuals with a felony conviction, impacting minorities Ban on laying down in public spaces, impacting homeless minorities Maintaining a clean appearance in the workplace, impacting those with dreadlocks Excluding certain housing vouchers, impacting low-income households Providing materials in English and Spanish, impacting speakers of other languages Using neighborhoods as comparisons for appraisals in areas of redlining, impacting minorities 	
Policy Review Framework (14:58)	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Wingate is building the equitable policy review framework that the Tarrant County Unity Council will use during policy development and review Policy review framework will be published before the next Housing Committee meeting For those who may not have the time or capacity to evaluate their internal policies, Health Equity Specialists are available to assist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Kylie Brooks to request policy review assistance
Gaps and Need (16:29)	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified six equity indicators in the April Housing Committee meeting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability Accessibility Redlining and gentrification Strategic investments Impact of developments Homelessness No additional indicators identified at this time 	
Discussion (17:53)	<p>Which equity indicators are most important to you and the communities you serve?</p> <p>Affordability: Down payment assistance programs, cost as a major barrier to entry, increasing financial literacy through loan education</p> <p>Accessibility: Low housing availability, ability to navigate the process to homeownership</p>	

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Equity Indicators (21:20)	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <p>About Equity Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity indicators are proxy measures for abstract concepts • Difficult to define, but can be analyzed using a variety of measures • CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance developed an equity indicator scoring system that weighs the impact of disparities over time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Static scores, ranging from 1-100 (least equitable to most equitable), describe point-in-time impact ○ Change scores describe changes in impact from the baseline year, and can be positive, negative, or zero <p>Equity Indicator Measurements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access the full list of proposed equity indicator measurements in the post-meeting materials email • Equity indicator measurements added by Housing Committee members: Rental cost burden by race, housing cost burden by race, loan education, allowable housing product types and sizes, percent renter-occupied vs. percent owner-occupied housing by race, amount of housing adjacent to transit, number of vouchers by race, number of vouchers vs. number of acceptance locations, language barriers, homeownership by race, school performance, percent substandard housing by ownership race, proximity to job centers, proximity to parks and recreation, percent overcrowding by race, variety of mixed-income housing opportunities, length of time at shelters, amount of affordable/available housing units for 0-30% AMI households, demographics of homeless population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send any additional ideas to Kylie Brooks
Discussion (32:25)	<p>Which equity indicator measurements stand out to you and why?</p> <p>Cost of moving, impact of an eviction on your credit score, redlining, affordability by race and ethnic group, financial literacy, loan education, voucher acceptance, housing cost burden, affordable inventory, voucher programs, crime and safety rates, RFP process, neighborhood quality, home loan denials</p>	

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<p>Prioritizing Recommendations (41:06)</p>	<p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Charleston, SC: Special Commission on Equity, Inclusion, and Racial Conciliation Report • City of Arlington, TX: Arlington Unity Council Report • Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative: Housing Stability and Family Health: An Issue Brief – The Untold Story of High Cost Housing • King County, WA: King County Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan • City of Fort Worth, TX: Final Report of the Task Force on Race and Culture 	
<p>Discussion (46:07)</p>	<p>Are there any goals or recommendations that stand out to you? King County’s goal: Seek innovative partnerships and housing models</p>	
<p>Open Forum (48:25)</p>	<p><i>Comment from Donna VanNess</i> The City of Arlington is looking at changing some of their current planning and zoning requirements. They’ve always had a 1,500-square foot minimum lot size in their single-family unit zoning requirement, which has been difficult for people with lower incomes to build homes and secure a lot. Arlington is also looking at different housing types like duplexes and triplexes so that they can create medium-density products that provide an opportunity to affordably own a home and build their own wealth. The City is currently holding public meetings in the community to get feedback on the proposed change.</p> <p><i>Presented by Kylie Brooks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next meeting is Wednesday, June 8, 2022, at 2 p.m. • Meeting resources will be available on Monday, May 16, 2022 	