SSHĀP

South Sound Housing Affordability Partners Advisory Board Meeting Minutes

August 15, 2023 5:30 - 7:31 p.m.

Advisory Adria Buchanan, Chair - present

Board Alex Harrington - present **Members:** Amanda DeShazo – present

April Elliott - present
Ben Ferguson - absent
Corey Orvold - present
Despines Hawwood - pre

Desniege Haywood - present Faaluaina Pritchard - present Isabella Rivera Kjaer - excused

Jay Worley - present Jeff Bell - present

Judson Willis, Vice Chair - excused

Kevin Bates - excused Nicholas Carr - excused

Noemi Cagatin-Porter – present Rian Booker, Vice Chair - present

Riley Guerrero - present William Towey - present Zac Baker - excused

Staff: Mary Connolly, Program Specialist 2

Becki Foutz. Administrative Assistant

Guest: Ted Thelin

MINUTES

1-111/01/25			
TOPIC/ WHO	DISCUSSION	ACTION	
	Adria Buchanan called the meeting to order. Mary called roll, per above; a quorum was present.	Wel- come!	
Consent	Any requests to modify the agenda? Lua moved and Corey seconded to approve the consent agenda. Vote was taken - none opposed, no abstentions.	The agenda was ap- proved.	
Public Comment Adria			

TOPIC/W	ИО	DISCUSSION	ACTION
2023-03, Amending Regular	p.m. in thus it' second discuss	tion 2023-03 amends the Board meeting start time, to begin at 5:3 stead of 6:00 p.m. Meetings are expected to take about two hours, is proposed to begin them a half-hour earlier. Rian moved and Lua ded to adopt Resolution 2023-03. Adria asked if there was any sion. None. Vote was taken – none opposed, no abstentions.	Resolution 2023- 03 was adopted. Meetings will begin at 5:30.
	1. © 2. A 3. R 4. L 5. B 6. D 7. R 8. B 9. R 10. N	hared the meeting agreements, and Adria read through them. visory Board Meeting August 15, 2023 South Sound Housing Affordability Partners (SSHA³P) Advisory Board Meeting Norms Challenge ideas, not individuals assume positive intent; assume responsibility for impact decognize it is more beneficial to share what you are thinking with the group during the iscussion than with an individual afterwards isten with curiosity to what everyone has to say – we all come with different perspectives riorities that bring depth to the conversation the respectful and make space for minority opinions or points of view curing discussion, everyone has the opportunity to contribute before members contribute econd time taise hand to speak and wait for acknowledgement from the chair the open to new ways of thinking the coordinates of the decisions based on the available information, and in the best interest of the executive Board goals	
System Discussion	To faci have b with th	litate more interaction among Advisory Board members, members een assigned buddies. Members were encouraged to set up meeting eir buddies prior to the next Board meeting. Adria called for ons: none.	Please gs contact your buddies!
Framework Discussion	The fra	hared the updated Evaluation Framework. Members' feedback was o revise it from the version presented at the last meeting. Immework will be used to evaluate policy and program ideas on a set at lts purpose is to assist in selecting policies and programs to include 2024 Work Plan.	

Evaluation The framework is meant as a rudimentary tool for discussing and filtering **Framework** proposals and is not meant to be scientific or provide definitive answers. **Discussion** Scoring will be subjective. More in-depth analysis will be done later when Mary reviewing recommendations.

Informational

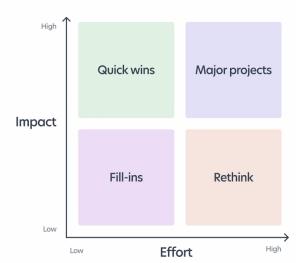
Instead of using low, medium, and high, points (0-4) will be used. The spreadsheet in the meeting packet goes into detail about the points system. Political feasibility is not included in the framework; feedback from the Executive Board and staff workgroup will speak to that.

Minimum criteria - can be implemented by local or Tribal government and aligns with SSHA³P's mission.

Criteria have been assigned weights. Impact criteria have been organized into categories: Housing Inventory, Housing Barriers, and Other Priorities. Policies that preserve units and/or promote home ownership are weighted the highest.

Criteria removed: Short-term vs. Long-term Impact; Alignment with 2023 Housing Legislation; and Impact is Measurable

USING OVERALL EFFORT AND IMPACT SCORES



Adria and Mary asked Board members to weigh in on the criteria.

Discussion

Corey said that a barrier to rental housing is the criminal background check. Jay feels we could be doing a lot more regarding racial equity. So much has been done to hurt BIPOC communities. We could help promote homeownership and build generational wealth to address racial injustice.

continued

Evaluation Jeff noted that it's important to have the weighting, so we remember where Framework our focus is, however, he struggles with how race, equity, social barriers, and **Discussion** disabilities are currently weighted.

Discussion

The group reviewed the framework for a few minutes and then went through it together section by section. No concerns on the "Effort" section.

Impact section: Housing Inventory

Jay pointed out that housing is needed across the board. Can social housing, in which residents pay 30% of their income, be fitted into the framework? The framework lists models currently in use. Adria suggested that it might fit under Financial Barriers.

Rian asked if we need to differentiate single housing from family housing. There's a difference between beds and doors. Having enough beds, but not enough doors means that families get broken up, or there are no places for them. Adria asked if we need to define units in this framework, or is another category suggested? Families would fall under Social Barriers. What's better, building single resident tiny homes or refurbishing existing housing to create congregate living for six? Number of people housed vs. units created?

Jay noted that there are different types of housing, built and priced differently. A bed with 70 sq ft is considered a habitat for one person. Adria said those would be considered policies. Would those categories of increasing number of units created or preserved and affordable to those under 80% AMI, does that still fit under affordability, or do we need to break out the units vs. people?

Jay said that state Ordinances are changing, and single-family residences can't be built in certain areas anymore. Corey said that, when we're talking about numbers, we should remember that some cultures are multigenerational. Allowing some leeway for that would be beneficial to our work.

Adria asked if members think that we need to build in a category that accommodates that nuance. Rian said that single people have an AMI rating and families do as well, so we might be covered in terms of inventory. Whether we prefer units that accommodate families would be a policy differentiation.

Mary was thinking about the discussion last meeting and said that unit size might not really matter when scoring criteria.

Riley said that AMI doesn't account for the fact that we have some large families, of nine, for example. Maybe we'll come across a proposal in which someone's developing five-bedroom units and someone else is developing single units. There's a cultural component to that and we need to be mindful of the equity. Scorers need to understand how size of units could potentially disenfranchise certain groups.

Evaluation Jay said that a large problem is that large, multi-generational families cannot Framework find housing unless they find a few units close to each other. We need both **Discussion** family and single units. Quad units are rare, and more are needed. There are continued also cases of, for example, one person with disabilities who has five pets. Adria said that we can come back to this if we find it's not covered in the framework.

Discussion

Rian suggested flexible unit sizes that can support different sizes of families.

Corey appreciates this dialogue so much! From a realtor standpoint of what we're seeing, Jay hit the nail on the head when saying affordability's needed across the board. For example, it's difficult for Habitat to be successful when building only single unit dwellings.

Jeff feels that the rubric works well for the group. Earlier he was reacting to the points and value they're aligned with.

Points	Value
4	High
3	Medium-High
2	Medium
1	Low-Medium
0	Low

He thinks the point system works if we strip the words away. Seeing "Low," or "Low-Medium" might make people question this Board's values. It's semantics, but sometimes semantics are important.

Adria said perhaps we can wordsmith a way to explain the points a bit better.

Housing Barriers: Lua said she didn't see anything about language and cultural barriers. Not speaking English is a hindrance to finding housing.

TOPIC/WHO	DISCUSSION	ACTION
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Evaluation Corey said that in our current high interest rate down payment assistance Framework (DPA) programs, purchasers can't compete because others are more Discussion fortunate financially and competitive offers usually win. We need more continued competitive options for down payment assistance. She suggested another category, for DPA.

Discussion

Jay agreed that culture and communication are important issues, also those with disabilities. There are entire classes who cannot get assistance. Assistance needs to be accessible and maintained when things fall apart.

Adria said that we're trying to be sure that this criteria can effectively score proposals that we're evaluating. Yes, there needs to be another criterion. The programs we have now are not in that category; they're separate. Adria asked if Jay could decide what the new category should be named. Corey agreed with Jay; DPA programs are quite restricted.

Rian said that DPA could go under the Homeownership category. Lua's comments about language and culture might fit under Racial Equity. There's some cross-over among criteria.

Riley agreed that DPA fits under Homeownership and would be concerned to see it fall under Housing Barriers. She threw in the idea of adding Cultural Barriers to the Housing Barriers. Language doesn't always fit with Racial Equity.

April sees DPA more as a policy/program that would be scored. She likes the framework, appreciates the work that's been done on it, and appreciates this discussion.

Jay agrees that Cultural Barriers are a fourth option when it comes to renting. Jay can't have more than \$2000; that's why we have a problem. Anyone on SSI, SSDI, Veterans, etc., cannot save enough money to move into a place, without risking their income. If we don't recognize that, we're not building for these populations. Adria said that, for example, Move In Assistance, would be a policy to be reviewed. Would it increase access to housing? Yes.

Χ

Riley asked if the idea is to split Financial Barriers into two specific categories: one for moving into a place, and one to remain there. That's where Jay's coming from, yes. Corey agreed that we don't want to forget about that population. Purchasing a home is not always an option for everyone. Rent is currently unaffordable. If people can't have more than \$2000, they can't raise first and last month's rent as well as any necessary deposits, such as for pets. Jay agreed.

April proposed splitting Financial Barriers into two: Entry and Access Financial Barriers and To Maintain and Stay Financial Barriers. Mary will take feedback to make changes. No consensus is needed. Rian suggested doing the same for accessibility and social barriers.

Remaining sections will be discussed after the presentation.

(Maureen

Housing & Bryan Schmid, Pierce County Human Services (HS) Affordable Housing (AH) Related Supervisor, attended to present on the Housing and Related Services Sales Services Tax. He'd like comments and input after his presentation. Feedback will be Sales Tax incorporated into the final draft.

Informational

Expenditure

Howard In 2015 the State legislature passed HB 2263, creating a local option sales Affordable and use tax for housing and related services. It required passage by both the Housing Act) legislative authority of a City or County and a public vote.

Plan In 2020 the State legislature passed HB 1590, amending the RCW to allow Presentation a City or County to impose a sales tax of up to 1/10 of 1% (10 cents on a Bryan \$100 purchase) for housing and related services (removing the public vote Schmid requirement.)

> At least 60% of the funds collected must be used for constructing AH, constructing behavioral health-related facilities, or funding the operation and maintenance costs of new AH units, facilities where housing-related programs are provided, or newly constructed evaluation and treatment centers.

> Programs must be provided to persons at 60% or below of the AMI, with behavioral health disabilities, veterans, seniors, who are homeless or at risk of being homeless, unaccompanied homeless youth, persons with disabilities or domestic violence survivors. The remainder must be used for operation, delivery, or evaluation of behavioral health treatment programs and services or housing-related services.

> In 2021 the Tacoma City Council passed Ordinance 28747, implementing the above-mentioned sales tax within the City of Tacoma, generating roughly \$7M annually. The Cities of Orting and Ruston also passed Ordinances adopting the tax. Pierce County passed Ordinance 2022-81s (The Maureen Howard AH Act) in March 2023, implementing the tax for the rest of Pierce County outside Tacoma, Orting, and Ruston. This will generate nearly \$20M dollars of revenue, a four-fold increase in AH resources in Pierce County.

> The Ordinance directs HS to create a six-year advisory expenditure and implementation plan, based on the allowed uses of the fund (RCW), the Council's identified priorities, the goals and strategies contained in the 2022 Piece County Housing Action Strategy, the Comprehensive Plan to End Homelessness and the most recent Behavioral Health Implementation Plan.

> Council priorities (from the Ordinance) are to attract AH development, address the racial and rural wealth gap through increasing homeownership, and to dedicate up to 30% of the funds to individuals at or below 30% AMI, 50% to those between 30 and 60% AMI, and 20% towards housing-related services and behavioral health.

TOPIC/WHO	DISCUSSION	ACTION

continued

Housing & Key Goals: increase AH production for lower-income households, create Related diversity of housing options expand permanent housing options for Services homeless households, and prevent homelessness all with geographic and Sales Tax racial equity.

Informational

The draft plan is to use 80% of funds on capital development and preservation of AH and ops and maintenance of newly created AH.

50% would be allocated to AH targeted at households between 30 and 60% AMI.

30% would be targeted at households with income below 30% AMI.

20% of funds would be used for the delivery of housing services to support the homeless crisis response system. Funding target to maintain and expand supportive housing.

Capital development is needed, as Pierce County is a gap funder. Projects are far below market and don't generate market rents. Far less debt can be obtained, so public funding's needed. Typically, low-income housing developers come to the County first, then funds are layered with federal and state funds. Pierce County's been historically underfunded by the Department of Commerce. We usually get \$4.5 to \$5M a year, so an additional \$20M more is quite significant!

Document recording fees (DRF) are an unreliable source to fund homeless services, because when home purchases are down, there's funding's inadequate. Sales tax fluctuates as well, but not at the rate DRFs do.

Funding will be administered through competitive Notices of Funding Available (NOFAs) and through contract with the Pierce County Community Development Corporation. The CDC is a public non-profit entity staffed by HS employees and has an independent Board. It does a lot of lending for home ownership activities, down payment assistance, rental housing activity and is a vehicle to use for land acquisition.

Eligible project types: rental housing homeownership housing, PSH.

All expenditures must be approved by the County Executive and County Council. HS will present biennial performance reports to the Council. The program will be audited every six years and will be monitored consistent with existing AH programs. The Council will review the need for the fund every 10 years.

Housing & Related Services Sales Tax continued

Affordable Housing Target Goals:

Biennium Budget	Units Below 30% of AMI	Units 30% to 60%	Total
2024-2025	195	325	520
2026-2027	210	350	560
2028-2029	230	370	600

Per above, we think we can generate 1680 units by 2029.

The plan is in the public engagement and outreach phase right now. Final review will take place in October. The plan will be submitted to the County Council in November, and they will take action with a Resolution or Ordinance. Funding will be distributed to the community in 2024.

One thing this fund will allow us to do is publish separate NOFAs and RFPs. In the past we have issued one, since there was less money to distribute. This time we'll have three or four AH projects: Targeted Homeownership, Rental Housing Development, Operations and Maintenance, and Preservation. This is similar to what the Department of Commerce does.

Jay shared some important background information. This year, due to the DRFs decreasing, there was 40% less homeless funding available, resulting in hits to the system.

Rian has a few questions for Bryan (Bryan's laptop battery died immediately after his presentation) about the funding percentages, and if the \$20M is total, or an increase. (It's an increase.)

Jay has worked with the CoC on houseless applications. Part of the problem is that NOFAs are funded by reimbursement. If it's reimbursement only, players will be in the same spot. Some are reluctant to get into the bidding process when it's reimbursement. If not enough people apply, the funding won't get out. Jay has several points of concern about the plan.

Adria called for comments or suggestions about how to use the last ten minutes of the meeting. Mary said her updates will be quick and she can share Bryan's contact information if they have questions. The group resumed reviewing the Evaluation Framework.

Informational

TOPIC/W	VHO	DISCUSSION	AC	CTION
Framework	Other Priorities: Racial equity and Home Ownership opportunities: Riley suggested that Racial Equity should either be broken out more or weighted higher. Jay agreed with Riley that it should be weighted higher.			Jay will send Mary a research
Continuou		uld like to add Redistribution of Land Wealth due to past redlini	ng.	paper by Carol
		aid it might be valuable to dive deeper into definitions to clarify varying to achieve in racial equity.	what	Wise.
	like for There's Alex w a clear Jay wil	asked for any other comments. Is there a specific weight people of Racial Equity? Riley said it should be at least a 2, potentially a 3 strong argument for a 4. Amanda agreed with Riley's suggestic ouldn't feel comfortable changing the weighting number until the definition. I send Mary a research paper by Carol Wise on racial equity in g, and its effect on the BIPOC community.	3. on (3).	Staff and the sub com- mittee will update the frame- work and bring it back to the full group.
Updates	SSHA ³ l prioriti At the Plan th	haven't already, members may schedule a time with Jason Gauth P Manager, to provide input on SSHA ³ P's Federal and State legis es. He'll use the feedback to develop SSHA ³ P's legislative agend next Advisory Board meeting Jason will present SSHA ³ P's 2024 at was officially adopted by the Executive Board in July. Work Plan – was officially adopted by the Exec Board in July – ed in the meeting packet for Board Members' reference.	lative a.	Informa- tional
Board Members' Updates & Comments Group		currently.		
Adjournment		oved to adjourn the meeting. April seconded. Vote was taken; no abstentions. The meeting adjourned at 7:31 p.m.	one	Meeting ad- journed!

The next SSHA³P Advisory Board meeting will be Tuesday, September 19 at 5:30 p.m. via Becki Foutz, Administrative Assistant Zoom.