



# Portland Housing Bureau

Fair Housing Advisory Commission  
 Tuesday, September 8, 2015  
 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
 Highland Christian  
 Center - Fellowship Hall  
 7600 NE Glisan St

## Draft FHAC Meeting Minutes 9-8-15

**FHAC Members Present:** Betty Dominguez, Deborah Imse, Jerad Goughnour, Maxine Fitzpatrick, Jason Trombley, Patricia Rojas, Mary-Rain O’Meara,

**Excused Members:** Joe VanderVeer, John Miller, Michael Alexander, Kayse Jama, Julia Olsen, Regena Warren, Matthew Tschabold, Rachel Payton, Justin Buri, Liora Berry, Pegge McGuire, Maxine Fitzpatrick, John Miller, Abby Ahern

**Staff and Guests:** Kim McCarty, Laurie Wells, Regena Warren, Antoinette Pietka, Ben Yeager, Bimal RajBhandary,

Agenda Topic	Key Discussion Points	Outcomes / Decisions / Next Steps
<p><b>Welcome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions</li> <li>• Approve July Meeting Notes</li> <li>• Old Business</li> <li>• New Business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed July meeting notes. Deborah Imse offered a comment to clarify that students are not a protected class.</li> <li>• The online voting for the items tabled at the last meeting did not work.</li> <li>• Betty moved for approval of the FHAC Committee Description. It was seconded and approved.</li> <li>• Deborah Imse reminded the committee that the writing example provided is not an example of a protected class. Students are not a protected class. She also suggested that the narratives focus on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July meeting notes were approved with the revision of adding the comment.</li> <li>• The FHAC Committee Description is approved.</li> <li>• Send recommendation to Commissioner Saltzman to do Fair Housing testing more frequently than the five-year Fair Housing Assessment</li> </ul>

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	<p>the serious examples of housing discrimination and those examples that are typical to the impacted population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved sending the previous suggestion of Fair Housing testing every 18 to 24 months, to Commissioner Saltzman.</li> </ul>	<p>cycle. FHAC recommends testing every 18 to 24 months.</p>
<p><b>Fair Housing Demographic Presentation</b></p>	<p><b>Presentation Summary</b></p> <p>Kim McCarty gave an overview of expectations for the narratives. Demographic data presentation. The presentation will be posted online.</p> <p>The information presented is primarily 2010 census data for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) including Clark, Skamania, Washington County, Multnomah County, and Clackamas County. The map style and cross tabulations were developed by HUD. The data is understandably out of date with current demographic trends. It will be supplemented with ACS data from 2013. The role of the committee is to help the data team identify which data sets need to be augmented. Key data points include Race and Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RECAP) areas. Note, Multnomah County has only one RECAP area.</p> <p><b>Highlights of the data presented.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of individuals 65 and older are decreasing in Portland.</li> <li>• Number of individuals 65 and older in the MSA increased.</li> <li>• Number of families in Portland decreased.</li> <li>• Number of families in Gresham increased.</li> <li>• Multnomah County White and Latino population increased.</li> <li>• Portland Native American population decreased.</li> <li>• Foreign born in MSA increased.</li> <li>• Large increase in limited English proficient individuals in Gresham, especially Vietnamese, Russian and Spanish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Housing Assessment demographic presentation will be posted online</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FHAC asked is the census definition of disability the same as fair housing definition of disability? Is there a location where the White population is segregated?</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Maps</b></p>	<p><b>Maps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Racial and Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RECAP)</li> <li>In 1990 there were a few RECAP areas primarily in N/NE Portland.</li> <li>In 2010 more RECAP areas in the Interstate area of Portland.</li> <li>In 2013 no areas fitting the federal definition of RECAP were present in Portland.</li> <li>In 2013 a RECAP appears in East Multnomah County. Specifically in census tract 9606.</li> </ul> <p>FHAC members were concerned that the HUD does not capture the conditions of communities smaller than a track area. Some commented that some areas of racial and ethnic concentration of poverty are present but are not meeting the HUD definition. Examples given included the racial concentrations of low income children in some schools throughout Multnomah County. FHAC members noted that it was not clear in the maps where the cities of East Multnomah County are located. The charts were also missing city specific information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff will label the maps with all cities in Multnomah County.</li> <li>Staff in later drafts the maps will use shading instead of dots.</li> <li>Charts will include all Cities in Multnomah County.</li> <li>If the numbers are so small that it is possible to identify individuals, the data sets will be combined and will be referred to as the “balance of Multnomah County” (those areas not including the City of Gresham or the City of Portland).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Presentation of housing voucher data.</b></p>	<p><b>Presentation of housing voucher data.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One FHAC member speculated about whether HUD was putting too much emphasis on race. Other FHAC members and members of the public responded with comments saying, yes this report should talk about race and would be irresponsible if it did not acknowledge the historical and current impact of housing discrimination as a factor in current disparities in housing access for people of color. Also, when comparing people with similar incomes race appears to still be an indicator of being at risk of having less opportunity and access to supportive services.</li> </ul>	

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	<p>Members of the public expressed a desire to have more participation at future meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FHAC members note that voucher holders of color have access to vouchers at a rate similar to their proportion in the Multnomah County population. Community members noted that communities of color may need to access services at a higher rate if other resources that low-income white families may have access to, such as extended family assets, are not as present for families of color.</li> <li>• FHAC member suggested overlaying the race and income information from the schools.</li> <li>• Multifamily tax exempt bonds</li> <li>• Housing Choice vouchers has a 16,000 person waitlist</li> <li>• Public Housing is typically used by people with zero income.</li> <li>• HUD is decreasing funding to capitol and services</li> <li>• Some cities are losing their public housing portfolios.</li> <li>• This affordable housing data does not include locally subsidized housing. We will supplement with that information.</li> <li>• Staff made the note that there will be a need to supplement with Native American demographic information</li> <li>• While the HUD data is inadequate it is useful to understand how our funder see us in comparison to other communities. When Portland competes for federal grants it often is rejected because other parts of the country appear to have more poverty issues. We will supplement with information that reflects how the community sees itself.</li> <li>• How much will age and disability impact the demographics of voucher holders?</li> <li>• Can we map this information?</li> <li>• Can we ask voucher holders about their subsidized housing preferences?</li> <li>• Can we compare disability demographic data to percent in poverty by race and age?</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other census data issues. National origin vs. local race groups. Asian pacific groups are far more diverse than the category Asian. Can this issue be addressed through the narrative if we do not have supporting data?</li> <li>• Can we disaggregate by refugee status?</li> <li>• Can we use ACS data? Should we include the point in time Homelessness Count?</li> <li>• How is it possible that the number of families in Portland is decreasing when the number of children in PPS schools is increasing? Is this an artifact of data being five years old? Should we use school lunch data as a proxy for income?</li> <li>• What is the data not telling us? For example the status of people without documentation of official residency? Could the data be telling us who has other support resources, i.e. extended family?</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Rent Burden Issues</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Betty Dominguez reported on rent issue for voucher holders. Rent is increasing by 30-40%. Some projects have asked for increases over 40%. Home Forward projects that 16% of voucher holders will be rent burdened. What data will show us mobility and displacement issues?</li> <li>• Why the rent are increases happening? Are there increased costs or just an opportunity to increase profits?</li> <li>• FHAC members asked that the maps be made more readable.</li> <li>• Make each race and ethnicity the same color code for every map.</li> <li>• Add a glossary i.e. Census definition of disability vs Fair Housing definition, define the indices. For example in Fair Housing asthma is a disability, but in the census it is not.</li> <li>• Try to use a 100 point scale.</li> <li>• FHAC questioned why the HUD data contradicts experience. The reason is because it is five years old.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Public Comment</b></p>	<p><b>Public Testimony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alan Lazo from the Commission on Human Rights and Housing asked why we are not using CLF or Equity Atlas data. Wants data to reflect the experience of protected class members.</li> </ul> <p><b>De-partitioned Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A member of the public sent a document about De-partitioned Housing. He said the proposal would protect cultural rights over property rights.</li> <li>• Narratives to consider.</li> <li>• Native American</li> <li>• Impact of No-cause evictions</li> <li>• HUD focus on disability, and race</li> </ul>	<p>The De-partitioned housing fact sheet will be posted online.</p>