COVID-19
Response for Housing and Homelessness in Florida

Race at the Intersection of COVID-19, Housing, and Homelessness

July 2, 2020
The Florida Housing Coalition

- Statewide nonprofit provider of training and technical assistance
- From ending homelessness to first time homeownership
- See www.flhousing.org

Jaimie Ross,
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Webinar Logistics

• Participants are muted
• Enter your questions in the box in your webinar panel
• This PPT is included as a handout
• This webinar is being recorded and will be available on our COVID-19 Resource Page along with the attached handouts
• A survey will immediately follow the webinar; please complete it! Thanks!
Agenda

- **C4 Innovations**
  - Understanding Race Equity
  - Applying a Race Equity Lens and Identifying Opportunities to Advance Race Equity in Homelessness Response System

- **Community Solutions**
  - Hartford Inflow Project
  - Using Data-Driven Equitable Decision Making

- **Florida Housing Coalition**
  - Legislative Tools to Address Racial Equity in Housing
  - New Opportunities
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C4 Innovations: Race Equity

Race at The Intersection of COVID 19, Housing, and Homelessness
July 2020
Centering Race Equity

I. Understanding Race Equity: Anti-Racism Language and Concepts

II. Historical Context of Housing and Homelessness

III. Race Equity Response to COVID 19: Understanding the Impact of Structural Racism on Black and Brown People Experiencing Homelessness

IV. Centering Race Equity: Applying a Race Equity Lens and Identifying Opportunities to Advance Race Equity in the Homelessness Response System
Understanding Race Equity

Anti-Racism Language and Concepts
Racial Equity

Racial Equity Lens

White Privilege
Race Equity: Terms and Concepts

- **Race Equity**: The condition where one's racial identity does not predict their social health or economic outcomes.

- **Race Equity Lens**: A way of viewing the world in an integrated and holistic manner, taking into account past and present racial injustices and seeking to address them through more equitable practices and structures.

- **White Privilege**: Unearned assets, immunities, permissions, advantages, benefits, and choices available to people based on their belonging to a dominant group (in this case, White people). Those who experience such privilege are often unaware of it.
How Did We Get Here?

Historical Context of Housing and Homelessness
THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The Measure as it Passed both Houses of Congress and was Voted by Andrew Johnson.

We give below the civil rights bill, as it Passed both Houses of Congress:

1866-1877

1880s-1970s

1918s-1968s

WE WANT WHITE TENANTS IN OUR WHITE COMMUNITY
Race Equity Response to COVID 19

Understanding the Impact of Structural Racism on Black and Brown People Experiencing Homelessness
Understanding the Impact of Structural Racism on Black and Brown People

History of Racist Systems
Understanding the Impact of Structural Racism on Black and Brown People: System Inequities

Due to historic and systematic factors our nations Black and Brown people experience higher rates of disparities compared to white people in the following areas:

- Criminal Justice System: Incarceration of BIPOC
- Employment: Unemployment, Under-Employment
- Health: Chronic Medical Conditions, Higher Mortality Rates (COVID 19)
- Housing: Redlining, Lack of access to safe and affordable housing
- Poverty: Over-representation of Black and Brown persons who experience homelessness
Homeless Rates (National-Level)

- Asian: 4
- White: 11
- Hispanic/Latinx: 20
- Black: 54

https://endhomelessness.org/demographic-data-project-race/
### African-Americans and COVID-19 Death Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>African-American percentage of population</th>
<th>COVID-19 cases</th>
<th>COVID-19 deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>27% of residents</td>
<td>38% of cases</td>
<td>44% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>16% of residents</td>
<td>33% of cases</td>
<td>34% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4% of residents</td>
<td>7% of cases</td>
<td>7% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>46% of residents</td>
<td>47% of cases</td>
<td>79% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>17% of residents</td>
<td>20% of cases</td>
<td>22% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>32% of residents</td>
<td>36% of cases</td>
<td>49% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>4% of residents</td>
<td>13% of cases</td>
<td>6% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>15% of residents</td>
<td>19% of cases</td>
<td>33% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>10% of residents</td>
<td>14% of cases</td>
<td>16% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>6% of residents</td>
<td>10% of cases</td>
<td>31% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>31% of residents</td>
<td>33% of cases</td>
<td>41% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>14% of residents</td>
<td>32% of cases</td>
<td>41% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>12% of residents</td>
<td>32% of cases</td>
<td>38% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>38% of residents</td>
<td>52% of cases</td>
<td>54% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>22% of residents</td>
<td>27% of cases</td>
<td>33% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>13% of residents</td>
<td>26% of cases</td>
<td>16% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>8% of residents</td>
<td>7% of cases</td>
<td>8% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>27% of residents</td>
<td>45% of cases</td>
<td>53% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>17% of residents</td>
<td>21% of cases</td>
<td>31% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>13% of residents</td>
<td>16% of cases</td>
<td>14% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>20% of residents</td>
<td>24% of cases</td>
<td>26% of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>7% of residents</td>
<td>21% of cases</td>
<td>30% of deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Centering Race Equity: Applying a Race Equity Lens and Identifying Opportunities to Advance Race Equity in Homelessness Response Systems
Applying a Race Equity Lens and Identifying Opportunities to Advance Race Equity in Homelessness Response System:

Increase inclusive decision-making and capacity for cultural awareness

• Invite people of color with lived experience for planning and decision making
• Expand opportunities for cultural humility and racial bias training

Apply race equity lens to data collection and interpretation

• Disaggregate data by race, ethnicity, zip code and housing status
• Examine the factors contributing to the overrepresentation of Black and Brown people experiencing homelessness
• Design tools, including screening tools, that promote equity for at risk and underserved populations
Applying a Race Equity Lens and Identifying Opportunities to Advance Race Equity in Homelessness Response System:

Develop race equitable health and housing focused interventions

- Identify opportunities to increase race equity within service provision
- Partner with cross-sector partnerships to promote race equity
- Fund culturally responsive cross-sector partnerships
- Revise pre-existing policies and procedures and infuse race explicit language
Contact C4 Racial Equity Team

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Amber Elliott
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Hartford Inflow Project
Who We Are

COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS deploys the best problem solving tools from multiple sectors to help communities end homelessness and the conditions that create it.
What we do

- We work **upstream and downstream of homelessness** by helping communities end it where it happens and improve the conditions of inequality that make it more likely to happen in the future, especially in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

- We partner with communities to build a new problem-solving infrastructure, rooted in **real-time data** and driven by **human-centered design** and **constant improvement**.

- The problem-solving skills and tools we teach enable meaningful collaboration, produce **trustworthy information**, highlight the value of local assets, and remind communities that problems like homelessness are both urgent and solvable.
Our Methodology

Complex social problems can’t be solved by a single actor. Communities need a rigorous approach to collaborative problem solving to address health, food access, jobs & housing conditions.

1. IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM AND DEFINE SUCCESS
   Where do outlier data reveal key system failures, and what would "normal" data look like?

2. PROBE THE USER EXPERIENCE
   What testable solutions emerge from the human experience of the data?

3. INNOVATE IN TEAMS
   What conditions are necessary for multiple stakeholders to test and refine solutions together?

4. TEST AND IMPROVE A PROPOSED SOLUTION
   How can potential solutions be tested, measured and refined?

- DATA ANALYTICS
  Zoom in on the heart of the problem

- HUMAN-CENTERED DESIGN
  Engage people experiencing the problem to surface ideas

- QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
  Test and evaluate each idea with objective data

- FACILITATION
  Create the conditions for groups to innovate collaboratively
Why the North Hartford Community?
North Hartford Promise Zone

Comprising three neighborhoods - Northeast, Upper Albany and Clay Arsenal totaling 24,000 people
An historic neighborhood with abundant public open space and urban trees, within walking distance of downtown Hartford, which includes many anchor institutions as well as the Connecticut state capitol.
Northeast Hartford is among the poorest and most socially challenged neighborhoods in Connecticut based on 2017 5Y American Community Survey; America’s Health Rankings, United Health Foundation; Annual Report (2018); Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research (5 year estimate) for Hartford County, CT; (2017); Zeroing In On Place and Race - Youth Disconnection in America’s Cities, Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council.

### Background: Neighborhood Overview

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North Hartford (zip codes 06112 and 06120)</th>
<th>City of Hartford</th>
<th>Hartford County</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>36,069</td>
<td>124,390</td>
<td>895,388</td>
<td>3,588,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Black, Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% White, Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Hispanic or Latino of any race</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North Hartford (zip codes 06112 and 06120)</th>
<th>City of Hartford</th>
<th>Hartford County</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Under 18</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-65 Years Old</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Years Old and Older</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Prosperity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North Hartford (zip codes 06112 and 06120)</th>
<th>City of Hartford</th>
<th>Hartford County</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Female Householder</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Families Below the Poverty Line</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Children Living in Poverty</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate*</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North Hartford (zip codes 06112 and 06120)</th>
<th>City of Hartford</th>
<th>Hartford County</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School Diploma</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnected Youth*</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree or Higher</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Housing Stability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>City of Hartford</th>
<th>Hartford County</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership Rate</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Burden*</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on 2017 5Y American Community Survey; America’s Health Rankings, United Health Foundation; Annual Report (2018); Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research (5 year estimate) for Hartford County, CT; (2017); Zeroing In On Place and Race - Youth Disconnection in America’s Cities, Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council.*
Mapping Homelessness: Key Data Points

INFLOW:
- NEWLY IDENTIFIED
- RETURNED FROM HOUSING
- RETURNED FROM INACTIVE

ACTIVELY HOMELESS

OUTFLOW:
- HOUSING PLACEMENTS
- MOVED TO INACTIVE
Initiative Aim

Achieve and sustain zero inflow into literal homelessness, as defined by HUD, among all people in the North End (06112 + 06120) by Dec 2022.
HMIS Data Analysis

Demographics:

- 73% Identified as Black/African American (81/111)
- 63% Identified as Male (70/111)

Population Breakdown:

- 72% Single Adults (80/111)
- 19% Family (21/111)
- 6% Youth (7/111)
- 2% Veteran (2/111)
- 1% Chronic (1/111)

Prior Living Condition:

- 35% Emergency Shelter (39/111)
- 24% Staying or living with family/friends (27/111)
- 22% Street/Place not meant for sleeping (24/111)
Qualitative Interviews

Demographics:

- 72% Identified as Black/African American (13/18)
- 61% Identified as Male (11/18)

Education Completed:

- 61% had completed high school/GED (11/18)
  - 39% had completed some college (7/18)

Household Composition:

- 56% single individuals (10/18)
- 22% single parent lead (4/18)
- 11% couple (2/18)
- 11% family unit (2/18)

50% grew up in the North End Neighborhood
Overall Findings

Interview Themes:
- Institutional Response/Involvement
  - Court/Justice System Involvement
  - Eviction
- Network Impoverishment
  - Doubling up
  - Multiple episodes of homelessness
  - New to homelessness
  - Lack of social support
- Individual Vulnerabilities
  - Childhood trauma
  - Substance abuse
  - Financial instability
  - Mental health conditions
  - Chronic health conditions
  - Physical disability

New To Homelessness:
- 28% of interviewees (5/18) were new to experiencing homelessness
- 33% of HMIS records (37/111) indicated newly identified

Multiple Episodes of Homelessness:
- 28% of interviewees (5/18) indicated they had experienced multiple episodes of homelessness
- 74% of HMIS records (82/111) indicated additional episodes of homelessness, other than current
1. Court/Justice System Involvement

Court/Justice System Involvement & Incarceration

- 39% of interviewees (7/18) indicated involvement with the court system

“I went to jail, and then when I came home, I didn’t have nowhere to go.”
2. Eviction

**Eviction**
- 44% of interviewees (8/18) mentioned being evicted or being placed out of their home
  - Of those, 6 interviewees mentioned formal eviction
- Reasons for displacement:
  - Substandard housing/ negligent landlords
  - Biased landlords
  - Foreclosure
- In contrast, only 13% of veterans we talked to across the U.S. (Ann Arbor, MI; Detroit, MI; Washington, D.C.; Riverside, CA and Fresno, CA) mentioned being evicted
Eviction

A Hartford resident in the North Hartford Promise Zone is more likely to be evicted than a Hartford resident living outside of the Promise Zone and 4x more likely than a West Hartford resident to be evicted.
3. Substance Abuse + Mental Health

Substance Abuse
- 56% of interviewees (10/18) mentioned substance abuse
  - 8 of the 10 above interviewees discussed how substance abuse directly led to their homelessness
- 17% of HMIS records (19/111) indicated substance abuse (however, many records were not completed for this section)

Mental Health Conditions
- 67% of interviewees (12/18) indicated having a mental health condition
  - 50% of interviewees (9/18) were in treatment for their mental health condition
- 15% of HMIS records (17/111) indicated having a mental health condition (again, many records were not completed for this section)
Using Data to Set Strategy

Based on the findings from the data review, the group decided on the following focus areas:

Population:
- Black/African American Males
- Single Adult Households
- Average Age: 40

Identified Drivers of Inflow:
- Involvement with Department of Corrections
- Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Abuse)
- Evictions (Formal Evictions and Informal Displacement Due to Housing Instability)
Achieve and sustain zero inflow into literal homelessness, as defined by HUD, among all people in the North End (06112 + 06120) by Dec 2022.

- User centered, trauma informed behavioral health services designed for and used by black men
- Reduce Formal Evictions
- Reduce informal evictions/people leaving homes involuntarily leading to homelessness
- Zero Black Men entering into homelessness upon re-entry from an institution
- Comprehensive, real time, person specific, cross sector feedback loop that informs strategy/resource allocation
# Key Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drivers</th>
<th>Dec 2020</th>
<th>June 2021</th>
<th>Dec 2022</th>
<th>June 2o22</th>
<th>Dec 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero Inflow</td>
<td>Quality Data &amp; Quality Team</td>
<td>25% reduction</td>
<td>75% reduction</td>
<td>Zero inflow</td>
<td>Sustaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Quality, Comprehensive Cross-Sector Feedback Loop</td>
<td>Quality By Name List</td>
<td>1 additional population and sector included. 211 data set is connected.</td>
<td>2 additional sectors included</td>
<td>Comprehensive, Quality Feedback Loop</td>
<td>Sustaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reduced Informal Displacements from Housing</td>
<td>Build theory for reducing informal displacements + measurement framework</td>
<td>Small proof of concept</td>
<td>% reduction</td>
<td>Zero displacements that lead to homelessness</td>
<td>Sustaining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Key Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drivers</th>
<th>Dec 2020</th>
<th>June 2021</th>
<th>Dec 2021</th>
<th>June 2022</th>
<th>Dec 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Reduced Formal Evictions</td>
<td>Reduce eviction rate of 1 selected landlord</td>
<td>10% reduction in formal evictions</td>
<td>50% reduction in formal evictions</td>
<td>Zero evictions that lead to homelessness</td>
<td>Sustaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Zero Black Men entering into Homelessness upon re-entry from institution</td>
<td>Support successful re-entry of 3 Black Men</td>
<td>25% reduction in discharges</td>
<td>75% reduction in discharges</td>
<td>Zero discharges to homelessness</td>
<td>Sustaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Robust and Effective Behavioral Health Services for Black Men</td>
<td>Improve access and experience for 5 Black Men</td>
<td>10% increase in utilization by Black Men + qualitative measure</td>
<td>25% increase in utilization by Black Men + qualitative measure</td>
<td>50% increase in utilization by Black Men + qualitative measure</td>
<td>Sustaining + Scaling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank You

Amber Elliott
Community Based Improvement Advisor - Built For Zero
aelliott@community.solutions

Community Solutions
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Hartford, CT 06112
www.community.solutions
Legislation Provides Tools to Address Racial Equity in Housing
# of Applications submitted, approved, & denied

- SHIP annual report must now include number of applications submitted, approved and denied
- This new provision also applies to subrecipients and may require an amendment to your subrecipient agreements.
- Also retain Incomplete Applications
Documenting the Need – Form of Advocacy

• Large number of applicants and quickly expending funds makes case for full appropriation of SHIP
• Understanding the data – beyond the requirement to address and demonstrate racial equity, and overall program improvement
  • Track race and income data of applicants
  • Submitted – Who’s applying?
  • Approved – Factors in successful applications?
  • Denied – Reasons?
HB 1339 & Accessory Dwelling Units

- The amended law encourages local governments to allow ADUs in all single-family districts by cutting the language that local governments first find that there is “a shortage of affordable rentals within its jurisdiction.”
- Most importantly, it restricts the development of ADUs for the purpose of affordable rental housing.
- ADU building permit applicant must sign an affidavit that “the unit will be rented at an affordable rate to an [income-eligible household].”
Accessory Dwelling Units – Many Benefits

• Benefits of ADUs
  • Aging in place - reduces health care costs
  • Adds units/creates affordability while retaining neighborhood character
  • Wealth building
  • Space for intergenerational housing
  • Potential for job creation

• Implementing ADUs
  • Allow in all single-family districts
  • Determine if requirements limit application in certain neighborhoods
  • Financing and property management

Permanent Affordability, Community Land Trusts, and Equitable Redevelopment

- Permanent affordability stabilizes communities
  - Can prevent displacement
  - Can preserve community character
- State level support for permanent affordability and CLT
  - CDBG-DR RFAs
  - SHIP CLT add-on language for purchase assistance strategies

Home in Little Haiti neighborhood in Miami, FL; increased in value from $50,000 in 2013 to $300,000 in 2019 (source: Zillow.com)
Linkage Fees Expressly Authorized in Statute

• A linkage fee is a local government tool to raise revenue for affordable housing programs.
• Typically charged on new commercial or industrial development.
• “Links” the new development with the workforce housing needs generated by that new development.
• Before HB 1339, linkage fees were upheld by state and federal case law – the bill merely codifies linkage fees in statute.
Inclusionary Zoning is Also Expressly Authorized

- A local land use regulation (planning tool) that requires a percentage of affordable housing/below market rate housing within market rate developments
- Captures value of land for public benefit
- Variety of forms and flexibility
- HB 7103 (2019) confirmed local governments can enforce mandatory inclusionary zoning ordinances
Inclusionary, Linkage Fees, and Housing for Essential Service Personnel

• COVID-19 and civil unrest has expanded definition of “essential”
• Who are the “heroes” of COVID-19? Professions with higher proportions of racial minorities
  • Healthcare
  • Grocery and food delivery
  • Janitorial/cleaning
  • Sanitation
• Potential shifting of funding adds social workers to list of essential service personnel
Inclusionary, Linkage Fees, and COVID-19

• Linkage Fees
  • There will still be demand for commercial space (for example – distribution centers)
  • Can create additional source to address housing needs

• Inclusionary and large-scale new development – will need to make suburban living more sustainable
  • Transportation
  • Food delivery
State Override Permission of Local Development Laws

• Affordable housing developers would not need a land use or zoning change on property that does not currently permit the housing.
  • Ex) a multifamily affordable housing development could be built in a commercial zone without a zoning change.

• This language acts as a "super-waiver" of the comprehensive plan and land development regulations for affordable housing developments.
New Opportunities: Vacant Retail and Surface Parking Lots

- Adaptive reuse of vacant retail
  - Create mixed-use development
  - Housing and shared space to support small business owners
  - Provide services and supports on site – address issues preventing minority-owned businesses from accessing PPP and other resources
- Meet needs of neighborhoods and create jobs
- Redevelop parking lots for affordable housing
  - Target mall properties and shopping centers with access to transit
Amanda Rosado
Ending Homelessness Team Director
Florida Housing Coalition
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Policy Workgroup

• Every other Tuesday at 1:30-2:30pm, we host a Policy Workgroup to discuss advocacy for COVID-19 Housing & Homelessness Response
• Contact glazer@flhousing.org to be added to the Workgroup

Next Workgroup on July 14
Upcoming Webinars

• No COVID-19 Weekly Webinar on 7/9 or 7/16
• Check our training calendar for new opportunities

www.flhousing.org/events/
Contact Us

For Assistance Contact

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