



Administration and Human Services
Committee
Standing Committee Meeting Agenda
Monday, October 24, 2016
6:00 PM

Location:

Municipal Office Building
701 N 7th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
5th Floor Conference Room (Suite 515)

Name

Absent

Commissioner Angela Markley, Chair

☐

Commissioner Melissa Bynum

☐

Commissioner Mike Kane

☐

Commissioner Harold Johnson

☐

Commissioner Jane Philbrook

☐

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call**
- II. Revisions to October 24, 2016 Agenda**
- III. Approval of standing committee minutes from August 22, 2016.**
- IV. Measurable Goals**
- V. Committee Agenda**

Item No. 1 - DISCUSSION: REVISIONS TO ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING (AFH)

Synopsis: Discuss revisions to the draft (8/18/2016) Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for submission to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), submitted by Wilba Miller, Community Development Director.

For discussion only.

Tracking #: 16826

- VI. Public Agenda**
- VII. Adjourn**

**ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN SERVICES
STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES
Monday, August 22, 2016**

The meeting of the Administration and Human Services Standing Committee was held on Monday, August 22, 2016, at 6:32 p.m., in the 5th Floor Conference Room of the Municipal Office Building. The following members were present: Commissioner Markley, Chairman; Commissioners Bynum, Johnson, Philbrook. Commissioner Kane was absent. The following officials were also in attendance: Joe Connor, Assistant County Administrator; Gordon Criswell, Assistant County Administrator; Melissa Mundt, Assistant County Administrator; Ken Moore, Chief Counsel; Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer; Wilba Miller, Director of Community Development; and Chris Blake, Sergeant-At-Arms.

Chairman Markley called the meeting to order. Roll call was taken and all members were present as shown above.

Chairman Markley said a blue sheet was distributed today providing additional information for measurable goals and the Assessment of Fair Housing.

Approval of standing committee minutes for June 27, 2016. **On motion of Commissioner Johnson, seconded by Commissioner Philbrook, the minutes were approved.** Motion carried unanimously.

Measurable Goals:

Item No. 1 - 16750... DISCUSSION: REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT GOALS

Synopsis: List of measurable goals, submitted by the County Administrator's Office.

Chairman Markley said our first order of business is those Measurable Goals. We are presenting them for the same purpose as we were presenting the measurable goals at our last meeting. So, unless anyone has any specific question today for Melissa, those are for our consideration for the September meeting and strategic planning.

Action: For information only.

Committee Agenda:

Item No. 1 – 16740...COMMUNICATION: ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

Synopsis: A communication regarding a scheduled public hearing on August 25, 2016, to consider and receive comment on an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), submitted by Wilba Miller, Community Development Director.

Wilba Miller, Director of Community Development, said as you remember in June, I brought a collaboration agreement to you that included Unified Government and four other cities to do a regional fair housing assessment. That was step one. Step two, after the meetings that we've been holding with our neighborhood groups and community organizations and public, we are trying to fulfill a HUD requirement to hold a public hearing prior to the release of the draft plan. That is a sticking point with all of us. We wanted to have it afterwards but HUD has to have it before, so I'm asking for you all to fast track my request for a public hearing to this Thursday night. Frank Lenk of Mid-America Regional Council will be there to give us a presentation and I have attached some information that we've been giving at some of our meetings.

Action: **Commissioner Philbrook made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson, to approve the fast tracking to this Thursday's meeting.** Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Johnson, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 2 - 16741... NOMINATION: REACH FOUNDATION'S COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Synopsis: Nomination of Theresa Reyes-Cummings to the REACH Health Care Foundation's Community Advisory Committee (CAC), submitted by Joe Connor, Assistant County Administrator.

Joe Connor, Assistant County Administrator, said as a part of the formation of the REACH Health Care Foundation in the state of Kansas, they set aside appointing authorities for the

August 22, 2016

REACH Board. They have their executive board or their main board and they have the Community Advisory Committee Board. We do have a selection on this particular board and the Community Advisory Committee and their Executive Director Brenda Sharp have recommended Theresa Reyes Cummings as our member for the Community Advisory Committee. This is a similar request that happened last year or the year before. It was brought before you to reappoint a member to that particular committee.

Action: **Commissioner Johnson made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Bynum, to approve.** Roll call was taken and there were four “Ayes,” Philbrook, Johnson, Bynum, Markley.

Chairman Markley adjourned the meeting at 6:35 p.m.

mbb

August 22, 2016



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 16826

Full Commission Meeting Date: NA

Committee: Administration & Human Services

Date of Standing Committee Action: 10/24/2016

(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Contact Name:</u>	<u>Contact Phone:</u>	<u>Contact Email:</u>	<u>Department/Division:</u>
10/11/2016				Community Development

Item Description:

Discuss revisions to the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for submission to HUD on November 3, 2016. On July 7, 2016, the UG Commission adopted a resolution authorizing a collaboration agreement between the Unified Government, the City of Kansas City, Missouri, the City of Independence, Missouri, the City of Blue Springs, Missouri, and the City of Leavenworth, Kansas. The agreement allowed the cities to work together and with Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) to develop and submit an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) to HUD as required by federal law.

The draft version of the AFH released to the public for comment can be found at the following: <http://www.marc.org/Regional-Planning/Housing/Related-Projects/Affirmatively-Furthering-Fair-Housing-Assessment>

Several sections of the draft have been revised and are attached for review.

Action Requested:

Budget Impact: (if applicable)

Amount:

Source:

Included In Budget:

Other (explain):

Attachments List:

Revisions to Draft AFH 10-13-2016

Revised 10/13/16

FAIR HOUSING ASSESSMENT

- Section I. Executive Summary**
- Section II. Community Participation Process**
- Section XI. Fair Housing Goals and Strategies**
 - Regional Goals and Strategies**
 - Local Goals and Strategies**

FAIR HOUSING ASSESSMENT

Section I

Executive Summary



AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

KANSAS CITY, MO; KANSAS CITY, KANSAS; BLUE SPRINGS; INDEPENDENCE; LEAVENWORTH

In 2016, five cities in the Kansas City metropolitan area – Kansas City Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; Independence, Missouri; Blue Springs, Missouri; and Leavenworth, Kansas – worked together to prepare this plan. The cities were supported by the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC), with consulting assistance from the Regional Equity Network; Vireo; Dean Katerndahl; and Kirk McClure.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The cities used a number of strategies to inform the public about the plan and encourage their participation. These included postings on websites (city, MARC, mySidewalk); digital ads targeted to internet users in zip codes where public meetings were scheduled; social media including Facebook and twitter; newspaper advertisements in The Call, The Globe, Dos Mundos, KC Hispanic News, Kansas City Star, Kansas City Northeast News, Leavenworth Times, Independence Examiner and Wyandotte Echo ; radio advertisements through Reyes Media and KPRS to reach minority audiences; presentations to community organizations; and 23 public meetings conducted in English and Spanish between early June and late September. A community survey was posted on websites and distributed through the Regional Equity Network and at the first round of public meetings held between June 20 and August 17.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

About Segregation

1. The non-white population in the Kansas City metropolitan area is growing faster than the population as a whole, largely due to growth in Hispanic and Asian populations.
2. While the Kansas City metropolitan area remains highly segregated, the Kansas City area experienced a reduction in segregation levels as blacks and Hispanics moved to suburban locations.
3. The black population is still significantly segregated from the white population in both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, as well as suburban communities.

About Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Minority Populations

1. HUD has defined areas of racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty as census tracts with at least 40 percent non-white persons and 50 percent persons in poverty.
2. Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately located in areas of concentration in Kansas City, Missouri. While blacks comprise 30 percent of the city's overall population, they make up 49 percent of population in its areas of very high concentration of poverty and minorities and 51 percent in areas with high concentrations. Similarly, Hispanics make up 10 percent of the city's population but 26 percent in the areas with very high concentrations.
3. There is significant variation across the main clusters of tracts with the highest poverty and minority concentrations, yet:
 - a. The Westside Kansas City, Missouri, is an historically Hispanic neighborhood.
 - b. The Northeast Kansas City, Missouri, is more racially mixed.



- c. The Heart of the City (Kansas City, Missouri) area is largely black.
 - d. The area of south Kansas City, Missouri inside the I-435 loop is also largely black.
 - e. The Northeast area of Kansas City, Kansas, is largely black.
 - f. The Argentine area of Kansas City, Kansas, is largely Hispanic.
4. Blacks and Hispanics are exposed to concentrated poverty at much higher levels than other racial/ethnic groups.
 5. People of Mexican descent, in particular, are significantly exposed to concentrated areas of poverty.
 6. The disparity in exposure to high concentrations of poverty that is evident in the region overall and in Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, is not found in the other four cities, where this exposure is fairly evenly distributed across racial/ethnic groups.

About Access to Opportunity

1. The pattern of development in the metropolitan area has caused a distinct split between large segments of the poor and people of color, who are concentrated in the urban cores of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, and the opportunities (jobs, education, services) that are concentrated in the suburbs.
2. This pattern is also prevalent for the disabled and recent immigrants of Mexican heritage.
3. This disparity due to distance is exacerbated by a public transit system that does a poor job of connecting efficiently with job opportunities in the region.
4. Distance, however, is not the only barrier to connecting opportunity to those who most need it. Lack of quality education and training for the poor and people of color and lack of investment in urban core neighborhoods also contribute to disparities in access to opportunity.
5. Blacks and Hispanics are much more likely to live in low school proficiency attendance areas than other racial and ethnic groups. This is the case in the region as a whole as well in Kansas City, MO. This is much less true in the other CDBG communities which have single school districts or very few districts and thus people of color are more likely to live in the same school district as other racial and ethnic groups.
6. School district residency requirements make it difficult for students living in low proficiency school attendance areas to attend schools in higher proficiency areas. The only way to do that is for families to move into these higher proficiency districts. However, the lack of affordable housing makes this difficult.
7. Foreign-born persons, particularly newer immigrants with families, tend to locate in neighborhoods served by schools with special services for immigrants, which reinforces segregation patterns in the northeast area of Kansas City, Missouri.
8. Protected class groups experience disparities in access to jobs and labor markets. Blacks and Hispanics face greater barriers in accessing jobs due to lower educational attainment, distance from jobs and lack of public transportation services. People with disabilities are less likely to be employed, and have lower earnings and income. Women are in the labor force and employed at percentages similar to men, with the exception of foreign-born women, where culture may be a factor in their entry into the labor force.



9. A person's place of resident affects his or her ability to obtain a job. The majority of the region's jobs, 60 percent, are in areas with low concentrations of minorities and persons in poverty. The areas with very high concentrations offer the fewest job opportunities. The lack of good public transportation can limit employment options for many residents.
10. However, other barriers exist besides physical proximity to jobs for those living in areas of poverty and minority concentrations. Low educational attainment or achievement, due in part to lack of access to educational opportunities, limits job prospects and earnings potential.
11. People of color and low-income residents in the five cities generally have equal or better access to public transit.
12. While people residing in R/ECAPs, especially in Kansas City, Missouri, have reasonably good access to public transit, transit access to suburban employment centers and areas of job growth in the metro area is limited. 41% of the region's residents have access to public transit, but transit systems only serve 9% of area jobs.
13. Past public policy encouraged the construction of highways, facilitating sprawl and the movement of jobs and households from the core to the metro edge. This in turn has separated those living in R/ECAPs from the job and other opportunities farther out. Because of fragmentation, the public transportation system has not been able to make strong connections between R/ECAPs and opportunity areas.
14. Low environmental index scores (higher exposure) coincide with some of the region's oldest industrial areas, some of which are in or in proximity to the R/ECAP (Racial/Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty) areas. Higher index scores (less exposure) are found in most of the region, particularly in suburban and rural areas.
15. Areas of high environmental hazard coincide in some cases with some concentrations of black populations, although many areas with the highest environmental hazard exposure have very little population. Some of the areas in the region with higher environmental hazard exposure are found in northeast and Blue River industrial areas of Kansas City, Missouri; Argentine and Armourdale areas, northeast Kansas City, Kansas; along I-35 in Johnson County, Kansas; and North Kansas City, Missouri, in Clay County.
16. The lowest exposures for the region are for non-Hispanic whites and Native Americans. Hispanic persons across the region are at slightly greater risk of exposure.
17. Portions of Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, where minority and poor persons live, particularly R/ECAPS, have high walkability scores while others, particularly the areas in eastern and southeastern Kansas City, Missouri, have lower scores due to lower density of development and lack of sidewalks.

Publicly Supported Housing

1. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) programs are the two rental housing assistance programs that are active and expanding. Both of these programs make greater entry into the low-poverty areas than do the older vintage programs of public housing, Section 8, Section 236 and other HUD multi-family project-based housing.
2. The HCV and LIHTC do not make entry into the low-poverty tracts in proportions that would be expected given the presence of the poor, minorities or affordable rental units.



3. All programs have larger shares of assisted housing in high-poverty tracts than would be expected from the comparison groups of tracts, the poor, minority population or affordable units.
4. All housing assistance populations except white and Hispanic HCV households have lower shares in low-poverty tracts than would be expected. White and Hispanic HCV households are able to make entry into low-poverty tracts when they are assisted by a voucher providing evidence that race is a factor in the ability of voucher households to locate in low-poverty neighborhoods.
5. The absence of rental units in the low-poverty tracts is not the reason for the low presence of assisted households. There are 144,000 rental units in these tracts of which 48,000 are rented at prices affordable to the HCV program. Whites with vouchers are able to compete for these units, entering these tracts at rates that exceed the shares of below FMR rental units indicating that, absent racial problems, voucher households can find units in areas dominated by non-poor households.
6. Black and Hispanic HCV households make less entry to low-poverty tracts than would be expected given the shares of minority households in these tracts.

Disability and Access

1. Persons with a disability tend to live in neighborhoods and communities that are more racially segregated in the portions of Kansas City, Missouri that are within in Jackson County, and in Kansas City, Kansas. Kansas City, Missouri has 56,599 persons with disabilities in the city.
2. Those persons with disabilities who are in the labor force are 2.4 times more likely to be unemployed than those in the labor force who are not disabled
3. For adults 25 years and older, disabled persons are 2.28 times more likely to have not finished high school, 1.5 times more likely to have a high school diploma, and 0.39 times more likely to have a bachelor's degree. While 46 percent of the region's adult population has a college degree, only 22.2 percent of disabled adults have a degree.
4. Households that have a disabled member are 2.33 times more likely to have incomes at below the federal poverty level.
5. There is a lack of accessible housing units for persons with disabilities throughout the metro area. The need is greatest in older neighborhoods where housing units built prior to 1990 are less likely to accommodate persons with disabilities, particularly those related to mobility.

About Discrimination

1. Residents in the Kansas City area, like the nation, are unlikely to report a case of alleged discrimination. Reasons may include fear of retaliation, lack of awareness of one's rights under the fair housing laws, lack of awareness of which agencies may be of assistance, or limited support by private or public agencies.
2. Discrimination complaints in the metro area are more likely to be based on issues of race and disability.
3. A large proportion of the discrimination complaints are related to incidents in Kansas City, Missouri. This may be due, in part, to greater awareness based on efforts by the city's Human Relations Department and presence of more nonprofit agencies to make residents aware of their rights and assist them in filing complaints.



4. Diminished resources at the federal, state and local levels limit opportunities for residents facing discrimination to receive supportive services.
5. Residents in the Kansas City area have 180 days to file a complaint with the city or state of Missouri, while HUD and the state of Kansas will take cases beyond the 180-day limit. In some cases, the timeframe poses a constraint for residents in exercising their rights.

Section II

Community Participation Process

Various government agencies and nonprofit organizations in the Kansas City region are charged with monitoring, educating, enforcing and supporting fair housing activities in order to counter historical patterns of segregation and ongoing incidents of housing discrimination in the metropolitan area — and to boost access to opportunity and promote economic prosperity.

The five cities included in this plan worked in cooperation with the Mid-America Regional Council to meet their community participation goals through a series of public meetings, including at least two rounds of public meetings in each community and information posted on websites. The public meetings have been advertised through websites, newspaper and radio advertisements, social media, distribution of fliers and announcements at other community meetings and events.

MARC also partnered with a group of community organizations that works together as the Regional Equity Network to invite community participation. These faith-based, neighborhood, and community development organizations helped to conduct outreach through canvassing, distribution of flyers and surveys at bus stops and community centers, and direct contact with residents. The Regional Equity Network includes representatives from the following organizations:

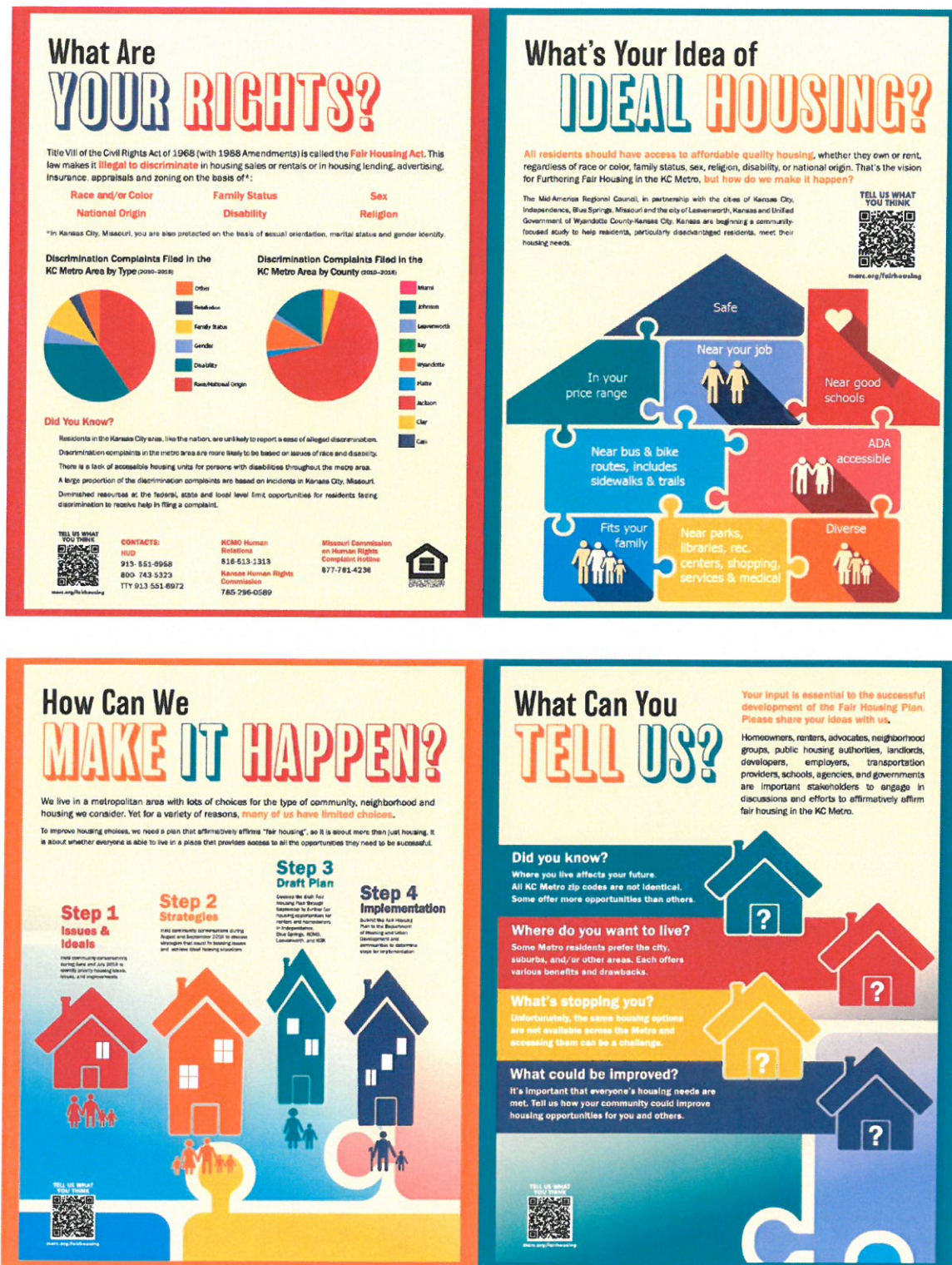
- Metropolitan Organization for Racial and Ethnic Equality (MORE2)
- Westside Housing Organization
- The Urban League
- The Upper Room
- Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council
- The Whole Person
- William Jewell College
- University of Missouri-Kansas City Urban Planning Program
- Kansas City, Missouri, Health Department
- Communities Creating Opportunity (CCO)
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation

The Equity Network hired three fellows to support this plan's development, focusing their work on Kansas City, Missouri.

Outreach Activities

Each city amended its citizen participation plan to meet the new community participation requirements outlined in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) rule and to provide opportunities through public meetings and input through websites and written surveys.

Participants at the first round of public meetings received copies of a four-page handout shown below, heard presentations about issues related to fair housing, and had an opportunity to discuss their concerns with staff from MARC and participating cities.



A schedule of public meetings and hearings is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Public Meetings and Hearings

Date	Jurisdiction	Location
First Round of Public Meetings/Hearings		
June 20, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri – 5 th District	Mary Kelly Center
June 21, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri – 4 th District	Trinity United Methodist Church
June 23, 7–9 p.m.	Leavenworth	Riverfront Community Center
June 28, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri – 1 st District	Northland Neighborhoods
July 7, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri – 2 nd District	Gloria Dei Lutheran Church
July 12, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri – 6 th District	Hillcrest Community Center
July 16, 10 a.m.–noon	Kansas City, Missouri – 3 rd District	Gregg Klice Center
July 18, 6-8 p.m.	Kansas City, Kansas	Northeast Resource Center
July 19, 6-8 p.m.	Independence	Mid-Continent Public Library
July 20, 6-8 p.m.	Independence Blue Springs	Howard Brown Public Safety Center
July 28, 6–8 p.m.	Equity Partners – Spanish-speaking event	Posada Del Sol
Second Round of Public Meetings/Hearings*		
Aug. 16, 6 p.m.	Kansas City, Kansas	KCK Public Library South Branch
Aug. 17, 6–7 p.m.	Kansas City, Kansas	Quindaro Community Center
Aug. 18, 7 p.m.	Leavenworth (public hearing)	Riverfront Community Center
Aug. 22, 5:30–7 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri (public hearing)	Southeast Community Center
Aug. 23, 6 p.m.	Independence (public hearing)	City Hall
Aug. 24, 4–6 p.m.	Blue Springs (public hearing)	Howard Brown Public Safety Center
Aug. 25, 7 p.m.	Kansas City, Kansas (public hearing)	City Hall
Aug. 29, 12:30–1 p.m.	Missouri Commission on Human Rights	The Whole Person
Aug. 31, 6–8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri, Districts 4 and 6	Country Club Congregational United Church of Christ
Sept. 1, 6–8 p.m.	Kansas City, Missouri, Districts 1 and 2	Northland Neighborhoods
Sept. 10, 10 a.m.–noon	Kansas City, Missouri, Districts 3 and 5	Linwood United Church
Sept. 22 5 pm	Equity Partners – Spanish-speaking event	Posada Del Sol

* Not all second round hearings/meetings will have taken place at time of publication of the draft report

Information and surveys were posted on the Mid-America Regional Council website at www.marc.org/fairhousing and on the city of Kansas City, Missouri's www.kcmomentum.org website. Both websites included a survey to obtain public input. Fliers about the study and how input could be provided were distributed to community organizations and at city events. MARC received approximately 80 responses to the survey. Through www.kcmomentum.org, MARC received eight responses. These survey responses were tabulated and shared with city and Equity Network representatives as input to the plan.

Advertising

The media outlets outlined below were identified as those most likely to assist the cities in reaching diverse audiences and populations typically underrepresented in the planning process.

Display advertisements were placed in English and Spanish in the print papers and English and Spanish radio advertisements were used with the two radio stations. Official public notices were published for each of the public hearings. [News releases](#) were also issued to provide information about the plan and publicize schedules for public meetings.

Print Media

MARC placed display advertisements in area newspapers as shown in the table below. Participating cities also placed public notices in their local newspapers as required for public meetings and hearings according to their public participation plans.

Table 2: Print Media Outlets

Publication	Target Audience/Area Served	Circulation	Dates Published or Scheduled
The Kansas City Star	Entire metro (general circulation daily)	500,000	June 19, August 21
Dos Mundos	Weekly bilingual publication serving the Hispanic community	70,000	June 16, July 14, August 18
KC Hispanic News	Weekly bilingual publication serving the Kansas City metro	10,000	June 23, July 14, August 18
Kansas City Call	Weekly publication serving the black community	160,000	June 17, July 15, August 19
Kansas City Globe	Weekly publication serving minority populations	94,500	June 16, July 14
Leavenworth Times	Published Tuesday-Saturday, serving Leavenworth, Kansas	3,300	June 18, August 13
Northeast News	Weekly publication serving the Northeast area (a diverse population with many recent immigrants)	25,000	June 15
Wyandotte Echo	A weekly publication serving Kansas City, Kansas and Wyandotte County	2,200	July 14
Independence Examiner	Published Tuesday-Saturday, serving Independence and Blue Springs, Missouri	9,000	July 12, August 20

Sample ads (shown smaller than published size):

Do you face challenges finding quality, affordable housing? Tell us your story!

Join us for a public meeting to share your ideas about barriers to fair housing and ways your community could help.

Public Meetings

Saturday, July 16
10 a.m.-noon
Gregg/Klice Community Center
1600 John Beck Drive Way
Kansas City, MO

Tuesday, July 19
6-8 p.m.
Independence Branch of the Mid-Continent Public Library
317 W. 24 Highway
Independence, MO

Monday, July 18,
6-8 p.m.
Neighborhood Resource Center
4953 State Ave.
Kansas City, KS

Wednesday, July 20
6-8 p.m.
Howard L. Brown Public Safety Building
Journagan Family Room
1100 SW Smith St.
Blue Springs, MO

Have questions? Visit marc.org/fairhousing.

Residents planning to attend a public meeting who might need special accommodations should contact Marlene Nagel at 816-701-8218 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

FAIR HOUSING: IT'S THE LAW!

Do you face challenges finding housing that meets your needs? If so, tell us your story!

Join the cities of Blue Springs and Independence, Missouri, for a public meeting to share your ideas about barriers to fair housing and ways the cities could help.

Upcoming Public Meetings

Tuesday, July 19
6-8 p.m.
Independence Branch of the Mid-Continent Public Library
317 W. 24 Highway
Independence, Missouri

Wednesday, July 20
6-8 p.m.
Howard L. Brown Public Safety Building
Journagan Family Community Room
1100 SW Smith St.
Blue Springs, Missouri

Have questions? Visit marc.org/fairhousing.

Residents planning to attend a public meeting who might need special accommodations should contact Marlene Nagel at 816-701-8218 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

FAIR HOUSING: IT'S THE LAW!



Do you face challenges finding housing that meets your needs? Tell us your story!

Public Meetings

Saturday, July 16, 10 a.m.–12 p.m.
Gregg/Klice Community Center
1600 John Buck O'Neil Way
Kansas City, Missouri

Tuesday, July 19, 6–8 p.m.
Independence Branch
of the Mid-Continent Public Library
317 W. 24 Highway
Independence, Missouri

Monday, July 18, 6–8 p.m.
Neighborhood Resource Center
4953 State Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas

Wednesday, July 20, 6–8 p.m.
Howard L. Brown Public Safety Building
Journagen Family Room
1100 SW Smith St.
Blue Springs, Missouri

Questions? Go to marc.org/fairhousing.
If you need special accommodations
to attend a meeting, call 816-701-8218.

Fair Housing: IT'S THE LAW! 



¿Tiene usted desafíos encontrando la vivienda que satisface las necesidades de su familia? ¡Cuéntenos su historia!

Reuniones Públicas

Sábado, 16 de Julio, 10:00-12:00
Gregg/Klice Community Center
1600 John Buck O'Neil Way
Kansas City, Missouri

Martes, 19 de Julio, 18:00-20:00
Biblioteca Pública de
Mid-Continent - Independence
317 W. 24 Highway
Independence, Missouri

Lunes, 18 de Julio, 18:00-20:00
Neighborhood Resource Center
4953 State Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas

Miércoles, 20 de Julio, 18:00-20:00
Edificio de la Seguridad Pública
de Howard L. Brown
1100 SW Smith St.
Blue Springs, Missouri

¿Tiene preguntas? Visite marc.org/fairhousing.
Si necesita ayuda para asistir a una reunión,
llame al 816-701-8218.

Vivienda Justa: ¡ES LA LEY! 

Do you face challenges finding quality, affordable housing?



If so, we want to hear from you!

KCMO Public Meetings

June 20, 6–8 p.m.
Mary Kelly Center
2803 E. 51st St.

June 21, 6–8 p.m.
Trinity United
Methodist Church
620 E. Armour Blvd.

June 28, 6–8 p.m.
Northland
Neighbors Inc.
4420 N.E.
Chouteau Trafficway

July 7, 6–8 p.m.
Gloria Dei
Lutheran Church
5409 N.W. 72nd St.

July 12, 6–8 p.m.
Hillcrest Community
Center
10401 Hillcrest Rd.

July 16, 10 a.m.–12 p.m.
Gregg/Klice
Community Center
1600 John Buck
O'Neil Way

Have questions or need special accommodations?
Visit marc.org/fairhousing or contact:

Brian McKee, bmckee@marc.org
Bethany Meier, bethanymore2@gmail.com
Jacylon Verser, verserjacylon@gmail.com

Fair housing is the law! 

Radio Advertising

Radio ads were placed on KPRS, an FM station serving the black community, and on KDTD and KYYS, two AM stations serving the Spanish-speaking community. The thirty-second spots ran a total of 140 times between June 16 and July 10.

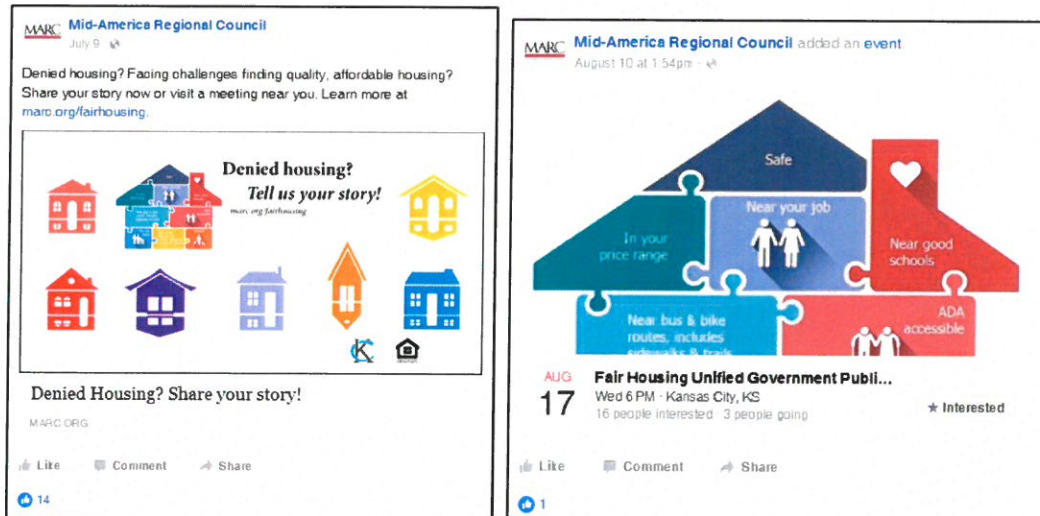
English Radio Script: Do you face challenges finding quality, affordable housing? Have you been denied housing based on your race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion or family status? If so, we want to hear from you! Join the City of Kansas City, Missouri at one of six upcoming public meetings to share your ideas about barriers to fair housing and ways the city could help. Visit m-a-r-c-dot-org-slash-fairhousing for a meeting schedule. Learn more about fair housing and how you can help the city take action.

Spanish Radio Script: A tenido desafíos encontrando una vivienda económica y de buena calidad? Le han negado la vivienda, basado en su raza, sexo, religión, orientación sexual, discapacidad o estatus familiar? Si es así, queremos escuchar sus experiencias. Únase a la ciudad de Kansas city Misuri, en una de las 6 próximas reuniones públicas para compartir sus ideas acerca de las barreras que existen e impiden encontrar una vivienda digna y formas en que la ciudad podría ayudar. Visita m-a-r-c-punto-org-barra-fairhousing (fer jausin) para ver el calendario de reuniones, y obtener más información acerca de que es un vivienda digna y cómo usted puede ayudar a la ciudad a tomar acción.

Digital Advertising

MARC placed digital ads targeted to internet users in zip codes where public meetings were scheduled, reaching 62,500 impressions between June 17 and July 15. Facebook and Twitter posts were also promoted to reach similar audiences.

Samples of Facebook posts:



Samples of Twitter posts:



Community Organization Outreach

The following organizations were invited and attended meetings and/or consulted during the community participation process.

- **Housing Counseling Agencies** — Housing Information Center of Greater Kansas City, CHES, Legal Aid of Western Missouri, Community Services League
- **Emergency Solution Grant-funded Agencies** — Community LINC, reStart, Kim Wilson Housing, Community Services League, Wyandot Center for Community and Behavioral Health, Metropolitan Lutheran Ministries, Truman Medical Center
- **Community Development Corporations and Economic Development Groups** — Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council, Blue Hills Community Services Corporation, Westside Housing Organization, Habitat for Humanity, CHWC, Northwest Independence CDC, Builders Development Corporation, LISC, NeighborWorks, Twelfth Street Heritage Corporation, Hardesty Renaissance EDC, Heartland Black Chamber, Downtown Shareholders of Kansas City, Kansas, Argentine Betterment Corporation, Northeast (KCKS) Economic Development Corporation, Kansas City, Kansas Black Chamber
- **Regional Equity Network** — MORE2 (faith-based), Urban League of Greater Kansas City, Mattie Rhodes Center, Westside Housing Organization, Front Porch Alliance, The Whole Person, LISC
- **Agencies serving disabled populations** — The Whole Person, Coalition for Independence, Mid-America Alliance for Access
- **Public Housing Authorities** — Kansas City, MO PHA; Kansas City, Kansas PHA; Independence PHA; and Leavenworth, Kansas PHA, Smithville PHA, Excelsior Springs PHA, Lee's Summit PHA, Olathe, Kansas PHA
- **School Officials** — Kansas City, MO School District, Hickman Mills School District, Blue Springs School District, Cooperating School Districts of the Kansas City Area
- **Other** — Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Missouri Housing Development Commission, UMKC, Independence Hungry and Homeless Coalition, FDIC, Kansas City Land Bank, Missouri Department of Mental Health, Veterans Administration, Leavenworth United Way, Kansas City Star

Public Feedback Received

Overall, the public meetings and surveys elicited strong response from area residents, with low participation at the first public meeting in Blue Springs despite efforts to encourage resident participation through a press release, paid media advertising and flyer distribution to agencies and postings at public locations. The following is a summary of all comments received in June and July 2016.

Comments through online surveys and surveys returned at meetings

The comments below were received from residents of the following zip codes.

64108 – 1	64109 – 5	64110 – 3	64114 – 1	64116 – 1	64118 – 1
64119 – 2	64123 – 1	64124 – 1	64127 – 2	64128 – 4	64129 – 1
64130 – 7	64132 – 1	64133 – 3	64138 – 1	64152 – 1	64153 – 1
64155 – 3	64156 – 2	64055 – 1	64089 – 1	66048 – 22	66215 – 1

Three most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Safety
- Housing in your price range
- Housing near your job

Barriers/Obstacles to achieving your housing goals:

- Cost of housing
- Other factors
- Location of jobs

What would improve your housing situation?

- Lower cost of housing to make living expenses more affordable
- Safe neighborhoods
- Access to public transportation
- Near jobs

What could your city do to improve your housing situation?

- Support the availability of more affordable housing units
- Increase neighborhood safety
- Require landlords to make accessibility improvements
- Improve public transit

Do you know what rights are protected under the Fair Housing Act?

- Yes 33%
- No 67%

Have you ever felt that you were not treated fairly due to:

- Age 21%
- Race/Color 17%
- Sex 15%

Comments from June 20 Public Meeting (KCMO District 5 — four table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Community assets, including good schools, grocery, public facilities
- Safety

- In your price range – quality affordable housing that meets family needs
- Near to jobs and availability of public transportation

Top three obstacles:

- Price range of housing/affordability
- Vacant homes, no sidewalks
- Racial tension, slow police response times
- Public transportation service limited

What could your city do?

- Support more affordable workforce housing
- Repurpose vacant housing
- Install sidewalks
- Address absentee and problem landlords
- Encourage more goods and services to be available

Comments from June 21 Public Meeting (KCMO District 4 — three table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Safety
- Affordability, in your price range
- More amenities, goods and services
- Diversity

Top three obstacles:

- Affordability issues, including maintenance of homes, credit problems
- Lack of good public transportation
- Availability of services and goods
- Problems ex-felons face in finding housing

What could your city do?

- Financial incentives, mixed income housing
- Address landlord-tenant issues
- Help with improving credit scores

Comments from June 23 Public Meeting (Leavenworth — four table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Affordability, in your price range – limited supply of rental housing
- Safety
- Transportation access, particularly to jobs and services
- Accessibility, both sidewalks and housing
- Access to community facilities and shops

Top 3 obstacles:

- Cost of housing, lack of income, households without jobs
- Property condition, lack of ability to address problem landlords
- Difficulty in qualifying for loans to become homeowners

What could your city do?

- Improve property maintenance code inspections
- Improve rental licensing requirements to address problem landlords
- Encourage new multi-unit housing development
- Improve public transportation

Comments from June 28 Public Meeting (KCMO District 1 — three table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Safety
- Affordable housing, in your price range
- Transportation, access to jobs
- Availability of community assets

Top three obstacles:

- Limited affordable housing options
- Income requirements not flexible to help those who try to increase their earnings
- Lack of public transportation, access to jobs
- Absentee landlords and lack of maintenance of rental units

What could your city do?

- Increase job opportunities in neighborhood and improve public transportation
- Improve relationships between residents and police
- Improve mental health services
- Help strengthen community organizations, build community
- Improve code enforcement

Comments from July 12 Public Meeting (KCMO District 6 — two table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Diversity
- Affordable housing in your price range
- Public transportation
- Safety
- Near good schools

Top three obstacles:

- Limited public transportation
- Limited community facilities and services, grocery store
- Crime

- Absentee landlords and lack of property maintenance
- Rental housing background checks
- Accessible housing

What could your city do?

- Encourage more businesses with goods and services
- Help ex-felons to secure housing
- Provide assistance in securing jobs, child care

Comments from July 16 Public Meeting (KCMO District 3 — six table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Safety
- Public transportation
- Community facilities and services

Top three obstacles:

- Lack of affordable housing both rental and for purchase
- Lack of community facilities and services
- Landlords refuse to rent to ex-felons, problem of past credit history
- Gentrification causing rent increases
- Limited public transportation
- Discrimination of women in securing rental housing
- Crime and cost of insurance

What could your city do?

- Increase code inspection on rental property, particularly absentee landlords
- Address lack of credit
- Improve public transportation, particularly for shift work
- Encourage mixed income housing
- Address minimum wage and support higher paying jobs in inner city
- Seek increase in fair market rents
- Address eviction problem by making it more difficult for landlords to evict tenants

Comments from July 18 Public Meeting (KCK — three table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Affordable housing in your price range
- Safety
- Public transportation, particularly to jobs
- Sidewalks/trails and other community facilities
- Diversity

Top three obstacles:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of public transportation
- Problem with ex-felons, poor credit history/eviction in renting housing
- Housing repairs needed for older homeowners
- Community opposition

What could your city do?

- Create incentives to encourage developers to build affordable housing
- Improve public transportation service
- Address crime/safety
- Address vacant housing and change laws to better protect tenants
- Consider “tiny” houses

Comments from July 19 Public Meeting (Independence — three table discussions)

Most important housing and neighborhood features:

- Safety
- Affordability, in your price range
- Diversity
- Near community facilities and services
- Near good schools

Top three obstacles:

- Lack of income
- Crime
- Lack of public transportation, particularly to jobs
- Lack of sidewalks
- Discrimination/Community Opposition
- Hard to find suitable housing for voucher holders

What could your city do?

- Improve public transportation services
- Pursue Section 8 self-sufficiency program
- Provide counseling/training to assist residents to secure jobs, tenant responsibilities
- Address predatory lending
- Develop city plans for neighborhoods, promote historic preservation
- Encourage starter homes for young families

The second round of meetings were conducted in late August and early September. These meeting and public hearings gathered information on goals and strategies drafted from the information received during the first round of engagements. Much of the time was spent building consensus on the goals and strategies as well as adding additional goals that could help the cities address the needs of protected classes in the communities. The following goals and strategies were identified as priorities at the various meetings.

Goals and strategies August 22 Public Meeting (KCMO Districts 3&5)

- Increase Access to Affordable housing in opportunity areas
 - Explore a regional housing voucher program
 - Evaluate new options for rental housing
 - Require projects that receive financial incentives to help increase the amount of quality affordable housing
 - Examine the possibility of using a regional housing locator service
- Reduce Discrimination
 - Develop education on the fair housing act and local fair housing laws
- Improve housing conditions and options for homeowners
 - Support the minor home repair needs
 - Review property maintenance codes and identify resource
 - Organize a model black program in select neighborhood
- Increase access to economic opportunity for disadvantaged persons and families
 - Encourage and promote career prep opportunities
 - Promote programs that help residents increase their skills
 - Consider giving a second change to ex-offenders
 - Review economic development policies
- Expand public transportation services
 - Update the KC Metro's long-range plan

Goals and strategies August 31 Public Meeting (KCMO Districts 6&4)

- Increase Access to Affordable housing in opportunity areas
 - Require projects that receive financial incentives to help increase the amount of quality affordable housing
- Improve housing conditions and options for homeowners
 - Support the minor home repair needs

Goals and strategies September 1 Public Meeting (KCMO Districts 1&2)

- Raise public understanding and awareness of the need for affordable housing
 - Identify targets for measuring progress on affirmatively furthering fair housing and access to opportunities
- Increase Access to Affordable housing in opportunity areas
 - Require projects that receive financial incentives to help increase the amount of quality affordable housing
 - Evaluate new options for rental housing

- Improve housing conditions and options for homeowners
 - Support the minor home repair needs
- Reduce Discrimination
 - Promote kcmetrohousing.org

Goals and strategies August 18 Public Meeting (Leavenworth, Kansas)

- Reduce Discrimination
 - Promote kcmetrohousing.org
 - Enhance fair housing services
- Increase Access to Affordable housing in opportunity areas
 - Explore a regional housing voucher program
 - Revise zoning regulation and examine building codes
 - Examine the possibility of using a regional housing locator service
- Improve housing conditions and options for rental households
 - Create a rental fund
 - Encourage the University of Missouri-Kansas City's Center for Neighborhoods to help community development corporations develop affordable housing in more areas
 - Consider adopting codes and building a rental housing licensing program
- Increase access to economic opportunity for disadvantaged persons
 - Keep and expand jobs in the KC Metro's growing industries
- Increase the amount of affordable and accessible housing
 - Review building codes to determine how the needs of disabled person are addressed
 - ADA accessibility and design standards that benefit older people

FAIR HOUSING ASSESSMENT

Section XI

FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Regional AFFH GOALS

10/13/2016

From the above contributing factors, the five cities participating in this plan have selected a number of them as the foundation for their regional Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Strategy. Selection of the contributing factors and their related goals was based on the following criteria:

- The priority assigned to the contributing factor by the public and local officials
- The extent to which the contributing factor has impacted one or more fair housing issues
- The ability to achieve the goals needed to effectively address the contributing factor
- The disparities faced by different protected classes
- The change that can be reasonably expected by addressing the contributing factor
- Address a range of factors that focus on various dimensions of fair housing

The cities of Kansas City, MO; Kansas City, KS; Leavenworth, KS; Independence, MO; and Blue Springs, MO have chosen the following goals as the core of their regional Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Strategy.

- A. Goal: Expand the use of CDFIs and New Market Tax Credits** in neighborhoods with concentrations of persons in protected classes and low income residents

Contributing Factors: Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods

Fair Housing Issues: Segregation and Integration, Disproportionate Housing Needs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: By the end of 2018, convene LISC, AltCap, other sources of capital, MARC and CDBG communities to develop a strategy to expand the availability of the CDFI and NMTC resources to more neighborhoods with concentrations of low income and protected classes.

Within three years, work with the organizations that offer these capital resources to promote their availability in target neighborhoods to expand the use of these resources.

Responsible Parties: Cities of Kansas City, MO, Kansas City, Kans., Independence, Blue Springs, and Leavenworth; LISC, MARC, AltCap

Discussion: Lack of private investment in neighborhoods with high concentrations of people of color and low income contributes to keeping the region segregated, separates residents of these neighborhoods from opportunities and denies residents access to the full range of housing choice. This lack of investment also compounds over time further isolating these populations in increasingly poor conditions. Residents of neighborhoods throughout the five cities expressed a desire to focus on redevelopment of neighborhoods that have experienced disinvestment.

Providing more CDFI and New Market Tax Credit availability to distressed neighborhoods will increase private investment in neighborhoods and help to decrease segregation, provide increased housing

choice to members of protected classes, and increase access to opportunity by bringing opportunities to these neighborhoods.

In 2018, MARC, regional partners, development finance experts and CDBG communities will jointly develop a strategy to expand the amount of CDFI and New Market Tax Credit resources available to targeted neighborhoods. During 2019, these parties will identify the necessary institutional and organizational capacity to expand the use of these resources. Within three years, the participating organizations will promote the availability of these additional CDFI resources to encourage private developers to invest in the targeted neighborhoods.

B. Goal: Establish www.kcmetrohousing.org as a central location for the public to access fair housing information

Contributing Factors: Quality of affordable housing information programs, location and type of affordable housing

Fair Housing Issues: Segregation and Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Fair Housing Outreach Capacity, and Resources; Disproportionate Housing Needs

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: Convene cities and not-for profits the first quarter of 2017 to discuss the path to using the existing website as a central location for affordable housing and fair housing information. Approach the state of Missouri to support the central information resource throughout Missouri (the platform is provided by socialserve.com statewide in Kansas and Missouri) by the end of 2017.

Responsible Parties: MARC; cities of Kansas City, MO, Kansas City, KS, Blue Springs, Leavenworth, Independence; nonprofit information agencies

Discussion: Providing increased access to affordable housing information and fair housing information will help to address the quality of affordable housing information, increase access to affordable housing, decrease segregation, and increase access to opportunity.

The region established the website www.kcmetrohousing.org as a central location for information on affordable rental housing in the region. It has been supported by the Homelessness Task Force of Greater Kansas City and the state of Kansas. There is a need for ongoing financial support from the state of Missouri (or Missouri side organizations) and to promote its use by area landlords and the public. The website has basic information about fair housing, but could be enhanced to be a central location for the public to learn about their rights under the Federal Fair Housing Act and how to receive assistance if they experience discrimination.

There are a number of organizations providing fair housing and other counseling services in the metro area. Having an agreed upon central location for fair housing information could help inform residents and direct them to counseling and other support to reduce discrimination. A central resource for affordable housing throughout the region could aid in helping low income and minority residents in their

search for housing in opportunity areas, reducing segregation, and help individuals and families meet their housing needs.

Local governments and nonprofit organizations will continue to work to establish a central location where information is available on federal, state and local fair housing laws, how residents can recognize discriminatory actions, and how to secure assistance. Local governments and agencies providing information and referral services, including 3-1-1 call centers and United Way 2-1-1, would have trained call takers and the information about fair housing displayed on their websites with a link to the central resource.

MARC will work with local governments to expand use of www.kcmetrohousing.org as a central location for fair housing information and to secure commitments from state and local governments and agencies to promote the website as both a site for information on affordable housing and fair housing.

C. Goal: Establish a fair housing education program for landlords, realtors, and lenders

Contributing Factors: Quality of affordable housing information programs, lack of local public fair housing enforcement, lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

Fair Housing Issues: Segregation and integration; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources; Disproportionate Housing Needs

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: During the first half of 2018 convene local governments, nonprofits and state agencies to develop a strategy for coordinating fair housing education programs and ramp up education to lenders, realtors and landlords. During the first half of 2017 convene lenders, Realtors and landlords to discuss how best to provide education to their members on fair housing practices. By the end of 2018 implement an annual education program for landlords, Realtors and lenders. During 2017 at the time that HUD issues a NOFA for fair housing grants, prepare a grant application to support fair housing education and/or enforcement.

Responsible Parties: MARC; cities of Kansas City, MO, Kansas City, KS, Blue Springs, Leavenworth, Independence

Discussion: A key point in the housing process that is critical to fair housing practices is the role played by landlords, Realtors and lenders. It is critical that these stakeholders understand, comply with, and advocate for these fair housing practices if protected classes are going to be able to access opportunities and meet their housing needs. This will also greatly enhance enforcement effectiveness in the region or obviate the need for it.

Local governments and nonprofit organizations work together to develop an ongoing educational program for landlords, Realtors and lenders on the Fair Housing Act and local fair housing laws.

KCMO Human Relations and MARC will convene local governments, state agencies and nonprofit agencies to discuss ways to better coordinate educational programs. Once they have developed a coordinated strategy they will meet with organizations representing landlords, Realtors and lenders to

get their input and commitment to participate in such education programs and advocate these programs to their members.

If the cities can obtain additional resources in order to enhance regional fair housing coordination and programming it will lead to increased fair housing enforcement and outreach, which, in turn, will lead to reduced segregation and improved housing choices for protected classes.

If HUD issues a call for applications, partners will prepare a regional grant application in order to enhance coordinated regional fair housing services to support other goals in the AFFH and improve enforcement and education programs.

MARC, the Kansas City, MO, Human Relations Department and the cities of Blue Springs, Kansas City, KS, City of Leavenworth, and Independence will put work together a regional fair housing enhancement strategy and a grant proposal to fund the strategy. With a successful application the regional fair housing enhancement program would begin in 2018.

D. Goal: Advocate to Missouri Housing Development Commission and Kansas Housing Resources Commission to include universal design standards beyond HUD and ADA minimums in their projects

Contributing Factors: Lack of affordable, accessible housing for the disabled, lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Fair Housing Issues: Disability, Disproportionate Housing Needs

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframe: In the first quarter of 2017 convene cities to meet with MHDC and KHRC about their policies in encouraging or requiring accessibility in new or substantially renovated housing developments. Depending on information obtained from the state agencies, develop recommendations to promote additional requirements for universal design in the LIHTC projects. Anticipate adoption of these increased requirements by the end of 2017.

Responsible Parties: MARC, cities of Blue Springs, Leavenworth, Independence, Kansas City, KS, and Kansas City, MO. Key participants are MHDC and KHRC.

Discussion: A lack of affordable, accessible housing units can be addressed if the state housing agencies would include requirements in the granting of Low Income Housing Tax Credits requirements for universal design that extend beyond HUD and ADA minimum requirements.

Local governments will encourage the state housing agencies to incorporate universal design standards beyond HUD and ADA minimum requirements in their review criteria for project selection of LIHTC supported projects. Local governments participating in the plan will work with MARC's Kansas City Communities for All Ages program to develop information to support this recommendation.

MARC will assist the cities in meeting with the state housing agencies to discuss universal design and then develop recommendations for the state agencies as necessary follow up to the meetings.

E. Goal: Work with local housing authorities to explore a regional approach to housing voucher utilization

Contributing Factors: Location and type of affordable housing; lack of affordable, accessible housing for the disabled; lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Fair Housing Issues: Disproportionate Housing Needs, Segregation and Integration, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In the first half of 2017 meet with housing authorities and discuss the merits, obstacles, and path to a regional approach to housing voucher utilization. Assuming that this convening results in a commitment to proceed jointly, support the PHAs in the second half of 2017 with implementation to begin as appropriate on the timeline established by the PHAs.

Responsible Parties: MARC, public housing authorities, cities of Leavenworth, Independence, Kansas City, MO, Blue Springs, Kansas City, KS

Discussion: Having a regional approach to housing voucher utilization can have a significant impact in opening up housing options for protected classes. This would aid persons to locate in opportunity areas, decrease concentrations of poverty, and lessen segregation in the metro area.

The Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri convened representatives of local public housing authorities in late September to explore options for a regional approach to housing voucher utilization. A second meeting, again hosted by the HAKC, is pending.

MARC, public housing authorities, and local governments will jointly meet to review current local approaches and approaches used in other regions to establish a regional approach and discuss steps to increase coordination, and support voucher holders in selecting housing options in opportunity areas.

F. Goal: Develop model zoning code for smaller homes on smaller lots and small (4-12 unit) multifamily

Contributing Factors: Land-use and zoning laws, location and type of affordable housing, difficulty in accessing quality education

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Segregation and Integration, Disproportionate Housing Need

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In 2019, MARC will work with the five cities to develop model codes using its sustainable code framework (<http://www.marc.org/Regional-Planning/Creating-Sustainable-Places/Tools/Sustainable-Code-Framework>) that address siting smaller homes on smaller lots and

encouraging small scale multifamily projects in retail and residential areas. Once developed and reviewed by cities, MARC will present it to local government planning committees and elected officials starting in 2019.

Responsible Parties: MARC, local government planners from the five cities

Discussion: By facilitating the development of smaller single family and multifamily housing the model codes will provide more information to cities to guide decisions about ways to support affordable housing opportunities in more places around the metro area and in communities, and provide additional access for protected classes to opportunities.

MARC will develop model codes that would allow local governments to encourage smaller homes on smaller lots in some locations and also facilitate the construction of small (4-12 units) multifamily projects in appropriate residential and commercial areas. They will then provide a series of presentations to planners, planning commissions, and elected officials on the merits of the model codes.

G. Goal: Develop regional housing locator service to help voucher holders find the most appropriate housing.

Contributing Factors: Location and type of affordable housing; lack of affordable, accessible housing for the disabled; lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Fair Housing Issues: Disproportionate Housing Needs, Segregation and Integration, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframe: While meeting with the housing authorities in the first half of 2017 to discuss a regional approach to housing voucher utilization, the discussions will include establishing a housing locator service for voucher users. The locator service would be launched by the end of 2017.

Responsible Parties: MARC, public housing authorities, cities of Leavenworth, Independence, Kansas City, MO, Blue Springs, Kansas City, KS

Discussion: Having a regional housing locator program will help voucher users, particularly those in protected classes, identify suitable housing choices throughout the region. This would aid persons to locate in opportunity areas, decrease concentrations of poverty, and lessen segregation in the metro area.

Local public housing authorities and other housing program managers will utilize a new regional housing locator service to help those with vouchers to identify the most appropriate housing to meet their household's needs, including units in opportunity areas closer to jobs, quality education and transportation.

This initiative will parallel and complement the development of a regional approach to housing voucher utilization. Both issues will be discussed at a meeting of housing authorities, cities and MARC the first half of 2017. The locator service will then be launched the second half of 2017.

H. Goal: Develop model zoning codes to encourage accessible affordable housing units near transit or other key services at activity centers

Contributing Factors: Land-use and zoning laws, location and type of affordable housing, access to transportation for persons with disabilities

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Segregation and Integration, Disproportionate Housing Need

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In 2019, MARC will work with the five cities to develop model codes using its sustainable code framework (<http://www.marc.org/Regional-Planning/Creating-Sustainable-Places/Tools/Sustainable-Code-Framework>) that address siting affordable housing near transit or other key services at activity centers. Once developed and reviewed by cities, MARC will present it to local government planning committees and elected officials starting in 2018. This will be coordinated with the development and presentation of model codes intended to facilitate the construction of small single family and multifamily housing units.

Responsible Parties: MARC, local government planners from the five cities

Discussion: By facilitating the development of accessible, affordable housing units adjacent to transit will increase access to opportunity.

MARC will develop model codes that will allow local governments to allow for the location of affordable housing units adjacent of public transit or other key services at activity centers. MARC and the cities will offer a series of presentations to planners, planning commissions, and elected officials on the merits of the model codes. This goal will be coordinated with the goal addressing the facilitation of model codes for the development of smaller housing units.

I. Goal: Develop model incentive policy to require any multi-unit housing construction or substantial renovation receiving a public subsidy to include some affordable, accessible units that meet universal design standards

Contributing Factor: Lack of affordable, accessible housing for the disabled; lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Fair Housing Issues: Disability, Disproportionate Housing Needs

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: MARC, during the first half of 2019, will work with the five cities to develop a model public incentive policy requiring affordable, accessible housing units as a part of any multi-unit development receiving such incentives. Once developed and reviewed by cities, MARC will present it to local government development and building officials and elected officials starting in 2019.

Responsible Parties: MARC, local government building inspectors and CDBG officials

Discussion: Local governments provide a variety of incentives to encourage development. By requiring provision of accessible units in new or substantially renovated multi-unit developments, the cities would leverage these incentives to create affordable, accessible housing units increasing housing choices for persons with disabilities. The design of this model policy will require working with development and building officials.

MARC and the five cities will work with development and building officials to develop a model incentive policy that requires multi-unit developments that receive a public incentive to include affordable, accessible housing units. Once developed the incentive will be reviewed by a wider audience of stakeholders. MARC will then present the incentive policy at workshops and to development, building and elected officials.

J. Goal: Promote use of KC Degrees and KC Scholars to help adults in protected populations return to and complete college

Contributing Factors: Difficulty in accessing quality education

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: MARC and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation launched KC Degrees and KC Scholars programs in late September 2016 to help adults in the community, particularly protected class members, to return to and complete their college education. In late 2016 and early 2017 MARC will make cities aware of how cities can participate in the program. In 2017 assist participating local governments in encouraging adults to return and complete college, including members of their own workforce.

Responsible Parties: MARC, Kauffman Foundation, participating cities (to be determined after MARC meets with cities), local vocational schools, community colleges, local universities

Discussion: There are over 300,000 adults in the metro area that started college but never finished. By helping low income and protected class adults return and complete college these adults will be able to access educational opportunities more easily and then expand their employment and career possibilities.

The five cities will support the implementation of the new KC Degrees and KC Scholars programs to help minority and low-income adults with some college but no degree to receive intensive counseling and financial help to return to college and complete a high quality credential or degree.

MARC's GradForceKC and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation just launched two new programs in to help minority and low-income adults with some college but no degree to achieve post-secondary attainment. Local governments will assist in promoting the new programs to their residents, and as employers, consider helping employees increase their skills and career potential through the programs. Local governments participating in this plan may offer tuition benefits for employees to support post-secondary attainment.

MARC will make cities and other organizations aware of the program and then ask them to participate in two ways: 1) encourage residents to participate in these programs and 2) encourage and assist their own employees to participate.

K. Goal: Continue to **develop and refine the education and job training component of KC Rising** and provide guidance to local institutions in targeting these efforts

Contributing Factors: Difficulty in accessing quality education, Difficulty in accessing quality jobs

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In 2017 KC Rising will focus on trade sectors (life sciences; engineering, architecture and construction; advanced manufacturing) where there are substantial opportunities to create and fill quality jobs. This focusing includes identify educational qualifications, developing training programs matched to the qualifications, and focusing on attracting and expanding industries in this sector. This is a cyclical program with two to three industries focused on each year. Metrics will include the number of industries reviewed each year, the number of persons from protected classes trained and placed in quality jobs, and the number of quality jobs created.

Responsible Parties: KC Rising, MARC, Civic Council, Area Development Council, job training programs, economic development organizations

Discussion: Creating quality job opportunities and connecting persons of protected classes to these opportunities through education provides households with increased income thus providing additional housing choice and improved access to other opportunities.

To maximize the synergy of civic efforts, local governments will focus on attracting, retaining, and expanding jobs in the sectors identified by KC Rising, a business-led effort to increase the region's economic competitiveness - life sciences, animal health, health IT, logistics, advanced manufacturing, finance, engineering, architecture, and construction. These sectors were chosen both for their importance to the regional economy and for their capacity to create good jobs as defined above.

Not only does this initiative focus on attracting and expanding quality jobs in key industries, but also in training persons of protected classes to fill these jobs. The process is to 1) select the key industries with growth potential in quality jobs, 2) identify the educational and certification requirements for workers in this industry, 3) provide expanded training opportunities to meet these requirements, and 4) attract new firms in this industry and help existing firms expand. This is all done on an annual cycle with 2 to 3 industries cycling through each year.

L. Goal: **Form partnerships** between local governments, private employers, and neighborhood organizations **to develop transportation options** that connect low income and protected populations living in concentrated areas of poverty with job opportunities

Contributing Factors: Difficulty in accessing quality jobs

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In early 2017 MARC will convene transit agencies, cities, and employers to discuss employer worker needs and how potential employees in R/ECAPs and adjacent areas can be connected to employers in opportunity areas to advance innovative transportation options. By the end of 2017, MARC and the transit agencies will develop a number of options and present these to employers and cities and develop a strategy to implement the most promising options. In 2018 cities, transit agencies, and employers will begin steps to implement these options.

Responsible Parties: MARC, KCATA, Unified Government Transit, Independence Indebus, employers

Discussion: Connecting persons of protected classes to job opportunities through better transportation connections provides households with increased income thus providing additional housing choice and improved access to other opportunities.

Local governments participating in this plan will work with MARC, KCATA, and other transit providers to outline transportation options, and engage employers to support special transportation services and improvements to public transit services to best meet needs.

All of the regional partners will engage during 2017 in a process to identify the most promising options to connect people in protected class and concentrated areas of poverty with jobs in opportunity areas via innovative transportation strategies. The most promising options will be identified and in 2018 and subsequent years these options will be implemented and evaluated for their efficacy. Funding of these transportation innovations will be a major issue addressed in these strategies.

M. Goal: Update the regional transit plan and reconfigure transit routes to better connect affordable housing, and their protected population residents, with employment centers

Contributing Factors: Difficulty in accessing quality jobs

Fair Housing Issues: Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: MARC will complete the RideKC transit plan update by mid-2017. One specific goal is to double the number of jobs served by transit within ten years. Implementation of the RideKC transit plan will begin in 2017.

Responsible Parties: MARC, KCATA, Unified Government Transit, Independence Indebus, cities of Kansas City, MO; Independence; Kansas City, KS; Blue Springs; Leavenworth

Discussion: Connecting persons of protected classes to job opportunities through better transportation connections provides households with increased income thus providing additional housing choice and improved access to other opportunities.

Local governments participating in this plan will work with MARC and area transit agencies to update the RideKC transit plan and to implement changes in public transit services to better serve employment

centers. The RideKC Regional Transit Plan will be completed by mid-2017. In particular, through a USDOT TIGER grant the RideKC Transit Plan will include a special strategy aimed at doubling the number of jobs connected to the regional transit system within ten years. Implementation of the plan and the special strategy will begin in 2017.

N. Goal: Develop **informational materials** for local governments and community organizations to use to educate the public about the **need for affordable housing**

Contributing Factors: Community opposition, Land-use and zoning laws, Location and type of affordable housing, Quality of affordable housing information programs, Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Fair Housing Issues: Segregation and Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In early 2017, the cities will meet with MARC, the Equity Network, LISC and housing nonprofits to develop an advocacy agenda and educational campaign around affordable housing. The group will identify resources during 2018, and by December 2018, this group will produce printed and digital materials in support of the advocacy agenda and education campaign. By December 2019, the advocacy agenda and informational campaign will be implemented.

Responsible Parties: MARC, cities of Leavenworth; Independence; Blue Springs; Kansas City, KS; Kansas City, MO; Equity Network; LISC

Discussion: A major impediment to developing affordable housing in close proximity to opportunities is community opposition and a lack of understanding about what is affordable housing and why it is an important component of any community's housing strategy. By educating the public, public sector officials, the business community, and community residents about the need for affordable housing this will potentially reduce opposition to additional units of affordable housing in opportunity areas. This will reduce segregation and the disparities in access to opportunity for households of protected classes.

The cities and MARC will work together to develop informational materials for local governments and community organizations to use to educate the public about the need for affordable housing, including but not limited to housing for teachers, police officers and retail workers in opportunity areas; housing for homeless families and youth; the disabled; and older adults.

MARC will work with the five cities, LISC, the Equity Network, and housing nonprofits to develop an advocacy agenda and educational campaign around affordable housing. This partnership will lead the educational campaign.

O. Goal: Establish **metrics** to meet fair housing and affordable housing goals

Contributing Factors: Lack of local public fair housing enforcement, Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

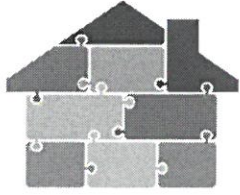
Fair Housing Issues: Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources

Metrics, Milestones, Timeframes: In early 2017, the five cities will meet with MARC and the Regional Equity Network to identify appropriate metrics for the fair housing goals. MARC will work with the cities to put in place the appropriate mechanisms to collect and analyze the data for the identified metrics by mid-2018. At least once a year the cities, the Equity Network and MARC will meet to review the metrics and make adjustments in strategies and programs.

Responsible Parties: MARC, cities of Leavenworth; Independence; Blue Springs; Kansas City, KS; Kansas City, MO; Equity Network

Discussion: What gets measured gets done. By measuring outcomes of the goals identified in the AFFH plan and having in place a regional mechanism to review and act on these metrics the cities and MARC will assure that outcomes are achieved or programs and strategies adjusted so that each of the fair housing issues and contributing factors are addressed.

Local governments participating in the plan and MARC will convene community partners and identify metrics that measure both the plan's progress and the outcomes of more affordable housing that gives low income households and persons of color greater access to opportunity. This regional partnership will use www.kcmetrohousing.org to monitor housing needs and resources. The cities and MARC will put in place the appropriate data collection and analysis apparatus so that the data and analysis can be produced in a timely and accurate manner. At least once a year the cities, the Equity Network and MARC will meet to review the metrics and make adjustments in strategies and programs.



Fair Housing Assessment



I. Fair Housing Goals and Strategies

Section XI

Fair Housing Goals and Strategies

Note: This draft section lists broad goals and strategies that will be further refined in the final document, after receiving input from stakeholders and the public, to specify short-term and long-term goals and specific strategies for each participating community.

The following goals and strategies are intended as a starting point for discussion among our plan stakeholders — representatives from the five participating local governments, the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri, and the Regional Equity Network. The assessment required by HUD suggests that solving the problems of racially segregated poverty and moving disadvantaged residents and families to opportunity is both a mobility and community development challenge.

According to Dr. Kirk McClure, professor at the University of Kansas, an important national debate underway in housing and community development which strategy best serves our nation's urban poor, mobility or community development. Those who favor mobility strategies tend to promote **people-based programs**. One of the best examples of a mobility strategy is the Housing Choice Voucher program, which provides a rental subsidy to the very low-income household, giving that householder the spending power to compete for housing in neighborhoods that offer access to good schools, stable employment and freedom from exposure to crime. Those who favor community development strategies tend to promote **place-based programs**. The best example of a place-based strategy is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program which funds various locally designed, initiatives to improve the quality of life in primarily low-moderate income neighborhoods.

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) grew out of the Housing Act of 1990 which sought greater coordination and planning for housing and community development. Specifically, the CHAS called for all jurisdictions receiving federal housing or community development funds to examine the supply and demand conditions within their markets and to design strategies appropriately. Given that some markets have shortages of units and some

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markets have surpluses of units, the strategies should vary accordingly. The CHAS was replaced by the Consolidated Plan in an effort to expand the reach of the CHAS to better incorporate issues of poverty concentration and fair housing. The current Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) initiative is, in part, a manifestation of research indicating the success of these mobility strategies. However, this does not mean that place-based strategies are being rejected. Rather than choose between the two strategies, most policy analysts suggest that entitlement cities should plan and implement programs that affect both strategies.

The objective of the AFFH plan is to offer goals and strategies that, if implemented, could provide to the protected classes (such as minorities and the elderly) access to good housing in high-opportunity areas. In theory, this objective can be accomplished by improving the quality of the neighborhoods where low-income and minorities are concentrated. As a practical matter, these place-based approaches have not been sufficient in the 40-year history of the CDBG program. The question is whether the AFFH plan should focus on those strategies that are people-based and are serving the direct goal of promoting greater racial and income integration.

PROPOSED GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The following pages outline barriers to fair housing identified by HUD, with contributing factors for each; regional goals to address each of these barriers; and strategies to achieve these goals, including both strategies identified by HUD and at the regional level.

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Barrier 2: Limited access for people of color and low-income households to live in opportunity areas.

Contributing Factors: **Location and type of affordable housing**, occupancy codes and restrictions, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, admissions and occupancy policies and procedures including preferences in publicly supported housing, **impediments to mobility, siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs.**

Goal 2: Increase access to affordable housing in opportunity areas.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Local governments should evaluate new models for rental housing that offer homeowner-like features, particularly in opportunity areas, and modify development codes as appropriate to enable more options to be available in concentrated areas and opportunity areas. These models include mixed-use and mixed-income housing, townhomes, cluster homes and low-rise multi-unit properties. Unit design should consider parking, play areas, laundry facilities, and sidewalks to connect residents to facilities and transit.	Local governments will review their development regulations to ensure that broader types of housing are available or encouraged in both redevelopment areas and in newly developing areas. Timeframe: Begin by third Quarter 2017
2. Local governments that utilize tax incentives to support new rental housing, commercial (retail or office) or industrial development, particularly when low-wage jobs are created, should adopt a policy that every development is expected to help increase the stock of quality affordable housing either by a contribution to an affordable housing fund or, if residential units are being constructed, to set aside a modest number/percent for low- and moderate-income households. This is especially important in opportunity areas undergoing redevelopment that are near or easily accessible from areas of concentrated poverty, such as the streetcar corridor in Kansas City, Missouri. This policy could be supported at a regional level to ensure that one community is not at an economic development disadvantage from others.	Local governments will review current tax incentive policies that enable multi-unit housing development to receive financial benefits and modify policies that either require a dedication of units for households with limited incomes or payment in lieu of that requirement into an affordable housing fund. The fund would be used to establish a locally funded housing voucher program to enable very low income households to secure housing in opportunity areas. Timeframe: Begin review of local policies by third Quarter 2017

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Barrier 3: Limited resources to help low-income and elderly homeowners maintain their properties and their independent living.

Contributing Factors: Access to financial services; lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services; **lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services; lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications**

Goal 3: Improve housing conditions and options for homeowners, particularly elderly homeowners, in older neighborhoods and communities.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Target the use of CDBG funds to support minor home repair for low-income and elderly homeowners to enable them to maintain their properties.	Many local governments use their CDBG funds for this purpose. Local governments will work to secure additional funds to increase the number of homes that can be assisted annually. Timeframe: Begin review of use of CDBG and HOME funds in annual plan process beginning on or after June 2017
2. Evaluate and if necessary provide resources to support low-income homeowners who may have property maintenance code violations.	Local governments will review property maintenance code regulations and identify support resources (technical assistance, volunteer services, possible grant funds) for low-income older adult homeowners needing property improvements to avoid property code violation citations and fines. Timeframe: Begin review in June 2017.

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Barrier 4: Lack of quality affordable rental housing in neighborhoods with concentrations of persons of color and poverty.

Contributing Factors: Lack of funding to support community revitalization strategies, deteriorated and abandoned properties, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, **lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods**, lack of public investment including services and amenities, access to financial services, location of environmental hazards

Goal 4: Improve housing conditions and options for rental households in older neighborhoods and communities.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Expand the resources in LISC's new Pre-Development Fund to support new or renovated housing in more disadvantaged neighborhoods.	LISC has secured funding from private foundations and the city of KCMO. Local governments participating in this plan and LISC should discuss opportunities to expand this fund. Timeframe: Continue efforts in 2017.
2. Local governments should consider adopting (or strengthening existing) codes and implementing a rental housing licensing program that identifies problem landlords and properties and requires property maintenance and protects the rights of tenants.	Local governments participating in this plan should review their local ordinances regarding rental housing and either adopt policies or strengthen policies to ensure that rental housing contributes to neighborhood stability and protects the rights of tenants. Timeframe: Begin second quarter 2018/2019.

Barrier 5: Limited supply of affordable accessible housing.

Contributing Factors: **Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities;** access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities; **access to transportation for persons with disabilities;** inaccessible buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings or other infrastructure; inaccessible government facilities or services; lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes; lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services; **lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services;** **lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications;** lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing; regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with

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disabilities; state or local laws, policies or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes and other integrated settings; location of accessible housing.

Goal 5: Increase the supply of affordable accessible housing, particularly around public transit centers and stops.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Evaluate local building codes to consider changes that enable more than the federal requirements for ADA compliance to be addressed in new housing construction.	Local governments participating in the plan will evaluate their building codes to determine the extent to which the needs of disabled persons are addressed in new housing construction, and as needed, consider changes to the codes. Timeframe: Begin third quarter 2018.
2. Review local zoning codes to encourage the construction of accessible units in transit-oriented developments and to allow for a broader range of affordable housing options for older adults, including accessory dwellings and co-housing.	Local governments participating in the plan will evaluate their local development regulations to determine the extent to which a broader range of housing options including accessory dwellings and co-housing are permitted by right, and if accessible housing is encouraged/required as part of transit-oriented developments. As needed, consider changes to the codes. Timeframe: Begin third quarter 2018.

Barrier 6: Limited access to economic opportunity and quality education.

Contributing Factors: **Location of employers;** Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies, access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities

Goal 6: Increase access to economic opportunity for disadvantaged persons and families through quality education and workforce development services.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. The community should provide services, including career exploration, mentoring, and experiential learning to enable middle and high school students to better prepare for careers. A number of school districts and nonprofit organizations are working to provide these services. The community should expand use of	Local governments should encourage the delivery of these services and help promote their availability to their residents. Timeframe: Ongoing

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the College Advising Corps to help low-income and minority students gain access to college.	
2. The community should expand Literacy programs to help adults who have not completed a high school education to achieve a diploma.	Local governments participating in this plan should make residents aware of available adult literacy programs through libraries, social service agencies and community colleges, and encourage those needing help to pursue a high school diploma through traditional and online services. Timeframe: Expand services in 2018.
3. Local governments should adopt hiring policies that support giving a second chance to disadvantaged residents (ban the box) and should advocate that other public sector agencies and the private sector do the same.	Johnson County, Kansas, recently adopted such policies and could be a model for other communities and private employers. Local governments participating in the plan should review their current policies and consider changes to allow ex-offenders to have an opportunity to be considered for employment. Timeframe: Underway.
4. Local governments should adopt economic development strategies that target development, retention and expansion of firms and industries that provide good jobs — ones that both have low barriers to entry and provide clear career paths to a living wage.	Local governments participating in this plan will review their economic development policies to give priority to investments that result in good paying jobs. Timeframe: ongoing.
5. Local governments should encourage financial support for area school districts and community providers to offer voluntary universal pre-K as a step to provide access to high quality early education for all young children.	Local governments participating in this plan should work with their local school districts and other community partners to promote high quality early education in a variety of settings that best meet the needs of children and their families. Timeframe: Ongoing
6. Local governments, particularly through health departments and health levy resources, seek to expand maternal health services to increase access to health care for young children.	Local governments participating in this plan should work with their local health department and other community agencies to ensure that low-income mothers receive support for their child's healthy development. Timeframe: Ongoing

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Barrier 7: Limited access to community resources

Contributing Factors: Inaccessible government facilities or services; lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities

Goal 7: Increase access to community resources including healthy food for residents of older neighborhoods and communities.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Local governments will incorporate an evaluation of important community resources into their comprehensive planning processes, including availability of/or access to healthy food; recreational offerings, both indoor and outdoor; health services; and other resources.	Local governments participating in this plan will include availability of community resources in updates to their comprehensive plans. Timeframe: As comprehensive or area plans are updated.
2. Local governments will evaluate their local zoning codes and the availability of water to vacant lots to enable urban gardening in neighborhoods to support access to healthy food.	Local governments participating in this plan will review local development codes and utility policies to support access to healthy food in older neighborhoods and communities. Timeframe: Begin third quarter 2017.

Barrier 8: Limited transportation access to jobs and community services.

Contributing Factors: The availability, type, frequency and reliability of public transportation; access to transportation for persons with disabilities; inaccessible buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings or other infrastructure.

Goal 8: Expand public transportation services, complete streets and related mobility services to connect residents in disadvantaged neighborhoods and communities to jobs and community services.

Strategies	Action Steps/Timeline
1. Expand complementary mobility options.	Local governments should adopt and implement complete streets policies and work with MARC, KCATA, developers, community organizations and businesses to provide safe and convenient mobility options such as walking, biking, bike-sharing, carpooling, car-sharing and van-pooling. Timeframe: Work underway.

**Please Note: These goals and strategies will be presented in the same format as the final AFH Regional Goals & Strategies submitted to HUD.*

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