

San José Charter Review Commission Recommendation Memo Drafted April 19th, 2021; Revised July 2nd, 2021

1) Proposal Name

Proposal Name:	Memo to City Council: The Community to Purchase Act (COPA)
Submitted by:	Commissioner Veronica Amador
Date submitted:	10/29/2021 Revised 11/12/2021 (Arguments Against); Revised 11/15/2021

2) Proposal Details

1) What problem(s) are you trying to address? Before suggesting a solution, it is important to be clear about the problem you aim to solve.	This memo seeks to promote and improve accountability, representation, and inclusion under a racial equity lens within the housing department and anti- displacement efforts at the City of San José. By promoting and supporting the Community to Purchase Act (COPA). That promotes the prevention of tenant displacement and creation and preservation of community-owned affordable housing to build a more just and equitable city. Preservation strategies are needed in order PREVENT further displacement, segregation, a negative quality of life, and generational poverty. Preservation strategies often struggle for funding sources and commitment from cities which ultimately impacts BIPOC (Black, Indiginous, People of Color) and low income families. Preservation strategies are necessary to address long term affordability and to complement our housing production goals and no net loss ratios. Preservation strategies are key to ensure BIPOC, families do not experience homelessnes and a cycle of institutional violence. Protecting tenant rights, producing affordable housing and investment should be seen as a long term priority as part of our vision to cement our cities commitment to ending displacement and materializing housing as a human right.
	 Per Council, the Charter Review Commission has been tasked with the following directives, specifically the following directives pertain to the Commission's work: "(5) Consider additional measures and potential charter amendments, as needed, that will improve accountability, representation and inclusion at San José City Hall." Additionally, this memo aligns with the City of San José's newly created Office of Racial Equity in advancing systems change through a citywide racial equity framework that will examine and improve San José's internal policies, programs, and practices to eradicate any structural and/or institutional racism in the City of San José. "This includes a focus on enabling the organization, at all levels and in all departments, to identify ways to improve outcomes for



Black, Indigenous, LatinX, and People of Color."

In addition, this COPA memo aligns with the overall San Jose Anti-Displacement goals and strategies set for with community input, housing department direction, and City Council Board approval.

The 10 recommendations in this multi-year Strategy are designed to complement each other and are listed below. The recommendations are prioritized by timing, from near-term to medium-term.

- 1. Support Equitable COVID-19 Recovery and Impact Mitigation Measures for Renters and Homeowners
- 2. Establish a Neighborhood Tenant Preference for Affordable Housing
- 3. Explore a Community Opportunity to Purchase Program/Ordinance (COPA)
- 4. Increase Equitable Representation of Historically Underrepresented Communities on City Commissions
- 5. Create a Role for Local Government in State Tenant Protections
- 6. Increase Housing Quality and Prevent Code Enforcement-related Displacement
- 7. Create a Preservation Report and Policy
- 8. Develop YIGBY Land Use Yes in God's Backyard
- 9. Optimize Urban Villages for Affordable Housing Development and Anti-Displacement
- 10. Establish New Sources of Funding for Affordable Housing and Anti-Displacement

Source:

https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/housing/r esource-library/housing-policy-plans-and-reports/citywide-anti-displacement -strategyt

This memo also align with our Commissioner Agreement(s): We Value Diversity:

"We believe that bringing together a broad range of ideas, experience and backgrounds will result in the best outcomes for San Jose. We keep an open mind and seek to learn from others."

We cannot longer wait nor be scared of Co-Op's or Community Land Trust because we have seen these policies make changes throughout the Country in cities like San Francisco and Washington D.C.. CO-OP and community ownership models have been discussed by city council as well to address the impact of displacement.



2) How has this problem

possibly benefited or burdened people, especially BIPOC, low-income, undocumented and immigrant, those experiencing houselessness, etc.? Is there data that speaks to

the impact of this problem? What does the disaggregated data tell us? We are seeing neighborhoods rapidly changing before our eyes over the last few years with increases in home sales and evictions of dozens of families. Many of our neighbors have been displaced; we are seeing the destabilization of our once culturally rich communities, culture and heritage erased from spaces, and our local family-owned businesses closed.

Several documents provide data to the urgent need to create preventative measures to staff displacement and its impact on communities of color:

https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=50331

According to a staff memorandum:

"A 2016 report from Urban Habitat found a significant regional out-migration of Black and Latinx households to outlying areas of the Bay Area or to neighboring counties like San Joaquin and Stanislaus.6 **Further, a 2018 study from the California Housing Partnership and the Urban Displacement Project found that rising housing costs have led to large increases in Black and Latinx households living in high poverty, segregated areas.7** Between 2000 and 2015, the study found a 15% increase in the number of Black households and 100% increase in the number of Latinx households living in segregated and high poverty neighborhoods in the Bay Area."

Furthermore locally in San Jose,

"According to UDP research,18 43% of all census tracts in San José are either at-risk of or are experiencing ongoing displacement. While all City Council districts are experiencing some level of displacement, Council Districts 3 and 5 have the highest number of census tracts with either ongoing displacement or being at-risk of displacement. Latinx households are overrepresented in these areas. **In San José, 47% of all Latinx households and 45% of all Black households live in areas categorized as experiencing ongoing displacement or at-risk of displacement.19**"

As COPA attempts to address historical and current discrimination based on home ownerhsip and opportunities to build wealth, the same memo highlights the racial impacts of home ownership:

"In San José, Black households have a homeownership rate of 33%. The homeownership rate for Latinxs is 41%. In comparison, White households have the highest homeownership rate in the City at 66%.

Furthermore, COPA attempts to address the racial impact of the 2008 foreclosure on BIPOC Communities. From 2007-2010 East San jose was



named "Ground Zero" of the foreclosure crisis and nationwide black and latinx communities were 2 to 2.5 times more likely to experience foreclosure than their white peers.
Wealth building is connected to asset ownership and BIPOC communities and value of assets owned is also impacted by racism.
Housing displacement greatly impacts black and latinx residents as it relates to affordability, home stability and overcrowded homes as well which greatly impacted families during the covid pandemic and caused health harms.
Unemployment and other economic barriers tied to housing leads to Overrepresentation of Balck and Latinx families in the homeless count.
Source: https://sanjose.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4635014&GUID=84 3B7A57-FFCE-411F-81C5-49D3378215A5&Options=&Search=
Displacement is happening now! The need to continue supporting and establishing a neighborhood tenant community own housing needs to be prioritized as a long term solution.
No changes to the charter but rather explore policies that will prioritize establishing and continuing to explore Community Opportunity to Purchase Program (COPA) and creating new sources of funding for affordable housing community ownership models and anti-displacement and the continuation of tenant protections. Following the example of San Francisco and Washington D.C.,
Yes! We have many different cities throughout the country, such as San Francisco and Washington D.C., have implemented <u>COPA</u> and <u>TOPA</u> in efforts to support anti-displacement and build ownership possibilities for tenants. <u>https://allincities.org/toolkit/tenant-community-opportunity-to-purch</u> ase



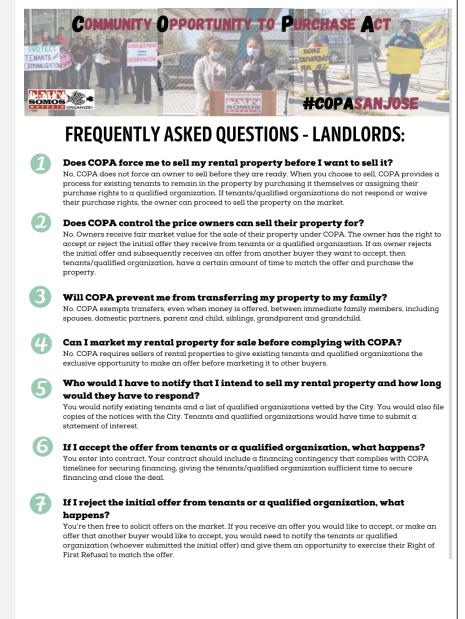
5) Who might benefit from or be burdened by this change?

Is there data that speaks to the potential impact of this change? What are the potential unintended consequences of this change? **BENEFIT:** Communities that have historically been impacted by redlining, housing segregation and historical disinvestment in communities that majorly have affected Black, African American Descent, Indigenous, LatinX, Chicano/as and People of Color.

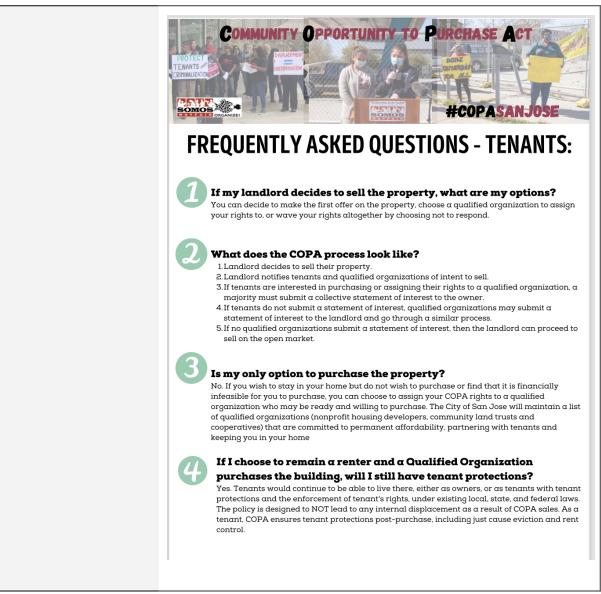
BURDEN: The burden of change weighs on <u>EVERYONE</u>, all participants, both those on the city staff and residents stepping into unfamiliar environments and roles to create sustainable and long lasting change for our City and Communities that improves social and racial equity, accountability, and inclusion.

6) What are the arguments against this proposal?

Summarize the arguments you expect or data you have found in opposition to this recommendation.









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7) Must this be a Charter revision? Can this problem be addressed without changing the charter (e.g., Council action, cultural change)? If not, should this be a policy recommendation to be included in the Commission's report?	In the future this policy could be a charter amendment as the city continues to work and implement this policy to combat anti-displacement and promote the prevention of tenant displacement and creation and preservation of community-owned affordable housing is important to expand our City Charter to address our commitment to housing equity. This recommendation should be in the commission report.



8) Are there other examples of this change? If you have found other examples of this change, please share them and any outcomes that have been observed.	Yes, cities like Washington D.C., and San Francisco have implemented these policies. Examples of TOPA policies that has been implement in Washington D.C., The District encourages tenants to exercise this right—it stabilizes city neighborhoods, combats urban displacement and helps tenants become homeowners. With DHCD's assistance, the tenant groups are able to purchase the building and convert the units into cooperatives or condominiums. DHCD provides the following services:
	 financial assistance such as seed money, earnest money deposits, and acquisition funding; technical assistance; and specialized organizational and development services, to include structuring the tenant association, preparing legal documents, and helping with loan applications¹

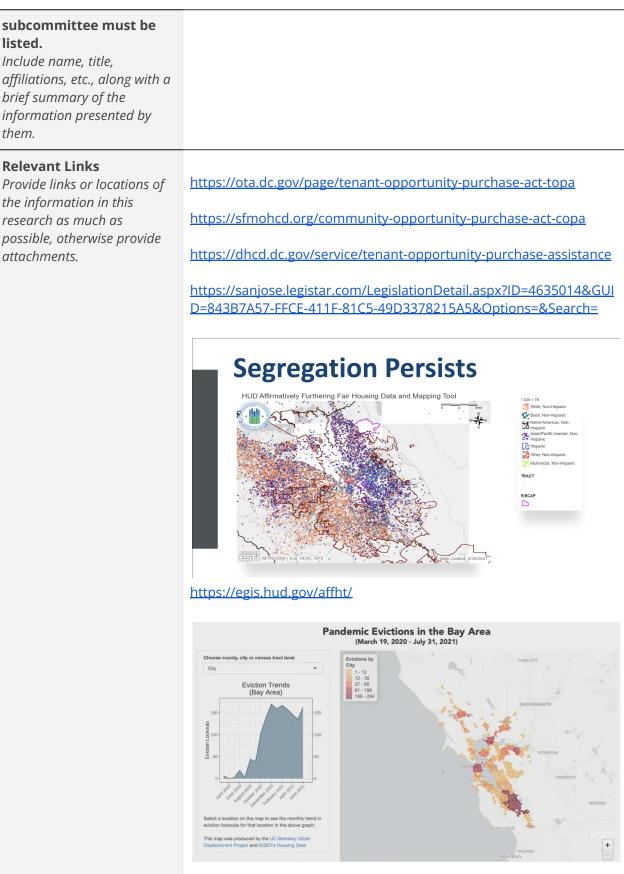
3) Proposal Research & Citations

List below the results of any research conducted to inform this memo.

List of citations All data must be cited so that Commissioners who are not part of the Subcommittee in question may locate the source of information as needed.	https://ota.dc.gov/page/tenant-opportunity-purchase-act-topahttps://sfmohcd.org/community-opportunity-purchase-act-copahttps://dhcd.dc.gov/service/tenant-opportunity-purchase-assistancehttps://sanjose.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4635014&GUID=843B7A57-FFCE-411F-81C5-49D3378215A5&Options=&Search=https://allincities.org/toolkit/tenant-community-opportunity-to-purchase
Any speakers who presented to the	

¹ <u>https://dhcd.dc.gov/service/tenant-opportunity-purchase-assistance</u>







https://youtu.be/NIwODvf3NkQ?t=2042