

In 2021, the Washington Legislature changed planning for housing under GMA to "plan for and accommodate" housing affordable to all income levels.



Planning for sufficient land capacity for housing needs

Providing for more moderate density housing options

Targets for existing and projected housing needs

Identifying racially disparate impacts, displacement, and exclusion

### HB 1220: Racially Disparate Impacts (RDI) in Housing

RCW 36.70A.070(2) state that jurisdictions must now adopt a housing element that:

- (e) Identifies local policies and regulations that result in racially disparate impacts, displacement, and exclusion in housing, including:
  - (i) Zoning that may have a discriminatory effect;
  - (ii) Disinvestment; and
  - (iii) Infrastructure availability;
- (f) Identifies and implement policies and regulations to address and begin to undo racially disparate impacts, displacement, and exclusion in housing caused by local policies, plans, and actions;
- (g) Identifies areas that may be at higher risk of displacement from market forces that occur with changes to zoning development regulations and capital investments; and
- (h) Establishes anti-displacement policies



### **Definitions**

### Racially disparate impacts (RDI)

 When policies, practices or other systems result in a disproportionate or unequal impact on one or more racial groups

### Exclusion in housing

 The act or effect of shutting or keeping certain populations out of housing within a certain area, intentionally or unintentionally, but which leads to non-inclusive impacts

### Displacement & Displacement Risk

The process or likelihood that a household is forced to move from its community

# Process & Methodology



# Draft Racially Disparate Impacts Analysis

Draft report available online at planspokane.org

### City of Spokane Racially Disparate Impacts Analysis

HB 1220: Racially Disparate Impacts, Displacement, and Exclusion in Housing

A requirement of the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.70)

Draft - September 2025





# Draft RDI Report Outline

### **Historical Context**

• Racially Restrictive Covenants, Redlining, Exclusionary Zoning

### **Current Housing Experience**

• Homeownership, Housing Cost-Burden and Overcrowding, Income, Fair Housing

### **Disparities in Access and Wellbeing**

 Neighborhood Access, Educational Access, Environmental Health Disparities, Climate Vulnerability

### **Exclusion in Housing**

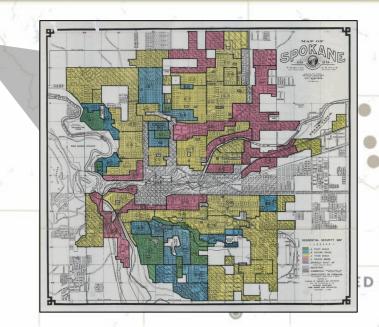
• Diversity Index, Concentrations of Groups, Employment

### **Displacement & Displacement Risk**

• Evictions, Foreclosures, Demolitions, Redevelopment

### **Policy Evaluation**

• Housing Element, Policy Changes, Housing Action Plan, Fair Housing Plan



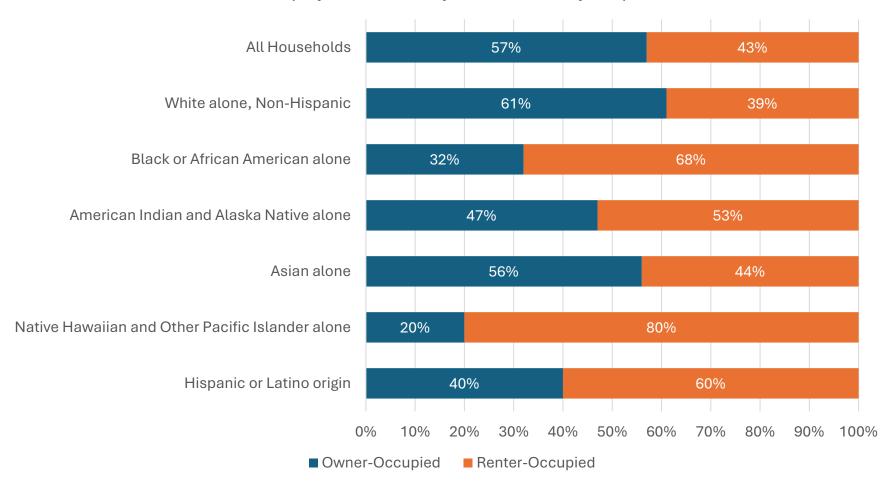
# **Historic Context**

Redlining and restrictive covenants were discriminatory practices that led to denying or limiting services to specific neighborhoods, often because of racial or economic factors.



# Homeownership by Race/Ethnicity & Tenure

Homeownership by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure, City of Spokane, 2023

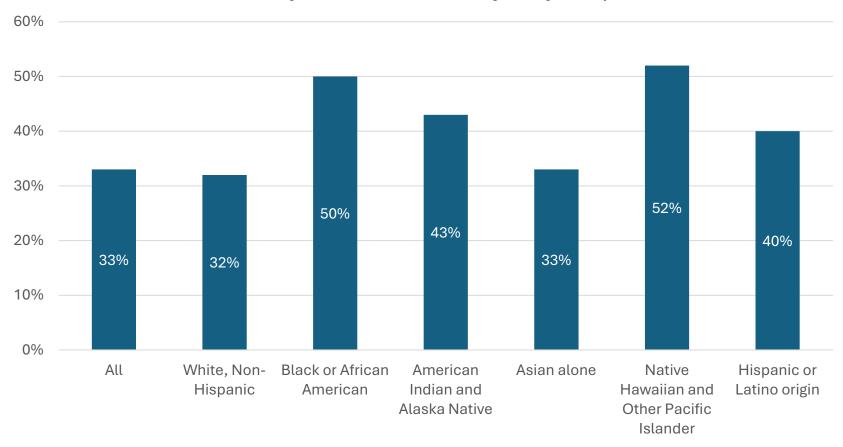


In 2023, BIPOC
households in the city of
Spokane had a
homeownership rate of
42% compared to 61% of
White, Non-Hispanic
households, a racial
homeownership gap of
19 percentage points.



# Housing Cost-Burden by Race/Ethnicity

Cost-Burdened by Race and Ethnicity, City of Spokane, 2023



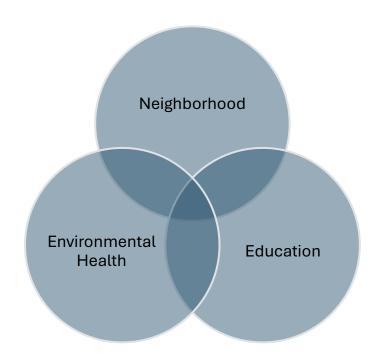
In the City of Spokane, 1 in 3 households are cost-burdened.

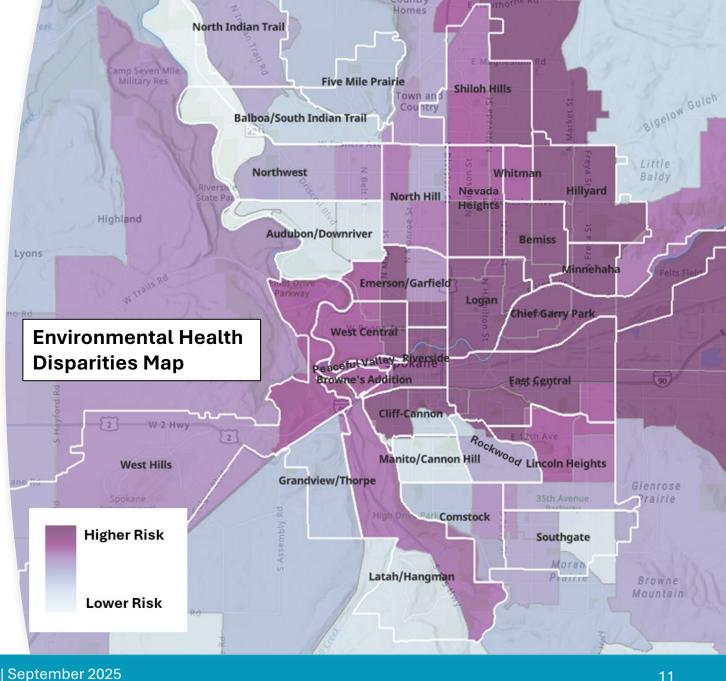
Households of color have higher cost-burdened rates than White, Non-Hispanic households.



# Wellbeing and Access

Where someone can live is a determination of several factors related to quality of life and wellbeing such as access to services, education, environmental health outcomes, and life expectancy.







# Displacement Risk

### **Data Indicators**

### 1. Existing Displacement

- Evictions
- Foreclosures
- Demolitions

### 2. Displacement Risk Indicators

- Rental and homeowner affordability and availability
- Homeowner affordability
- Housing Age
- Unpaid property taxes
- Access to services
- New development and future development pressure

# Displacement Risk Map Methodology

### Updated Social Vulnerability Index, 2022

 Identify communities experiencing social vulnerability (such as poverty, lack of access to transportation, and crowded housing)

### WA Commerce Statewide Displacement Risk Map

 Adds in focus on demographic change, and market conditions

### Additional Factors

 Including concentration of existing displacement, affordability, and housing quality using localized data Social Vulnerability Index

### Displacement Risk

Additional Factors

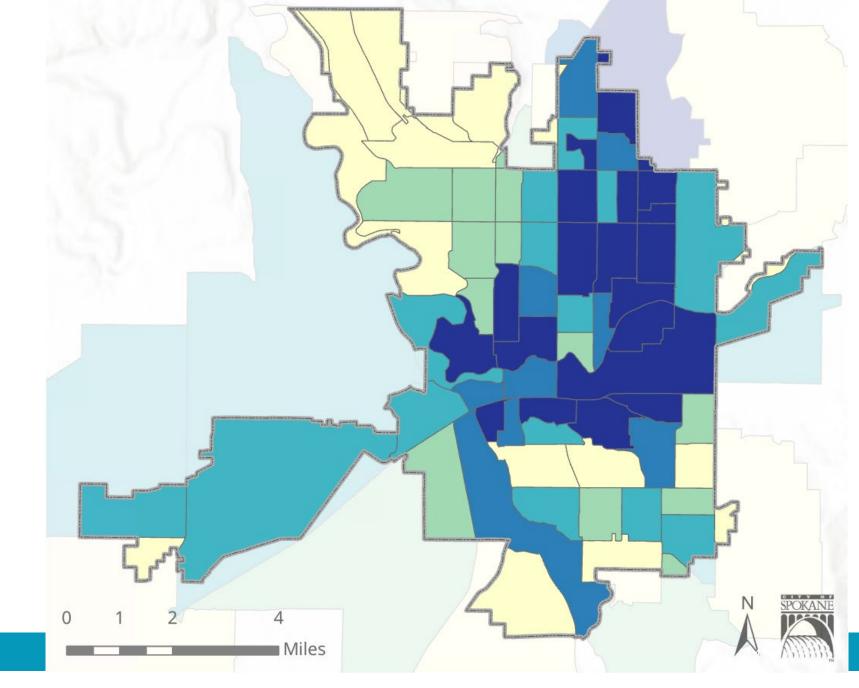
Commerce
Displacement Risk



# Displacement Risk Map, 2025

All indicators point toward a higher displacement risk in **central and northeast Spokane**.







# Example Key Findings

There is a persistent gap in homeownership rates for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color households compared to White households.

Exclusionary zoning enacted by the City of Spokane reinforced the impacts of redlining and racially restrictive covenants.

Neighborhood access, income disparities, and housing affordability vary by race.

Higher displacement risk exists in central and northeast Spokane, areas that have higher proportions of BIPOC and lower income households.

# Policy Evaluation:

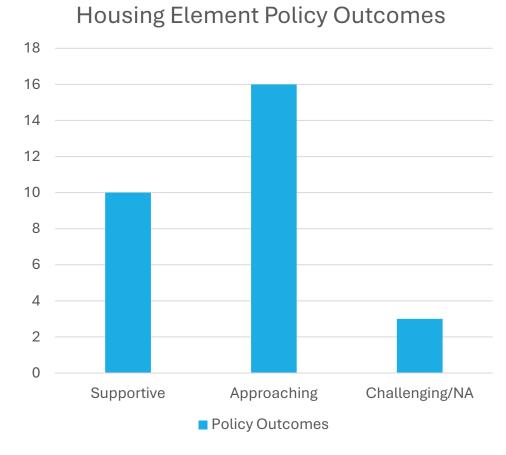
## Progress on Housing Policy & Code Changes



# Housing Policy Evaluation: Questions for Consideration

- Is the policy effective in accommodating needed housing?
- Who benefits and who is burdened by the policy?
- Does the policy provide vulnerable communities protection from displacement?
- Does existing terminology encode bias, racially informed presumptions or phrases that promote exclusion?

Review 29 policies in the current Housing Element (as of August 2025)



# **Example Housing Policies**

Policy	Analysis	Policy Evaluation
H 1.5 Housing Information  Participate in and promote the development of educational resources and programs that assist low and moderate-income households in obtaining affordable and suitable housing.	<ul> <li>Supports educational resources to raise awareness and increase access to important housing</li> <li>Could be made stronger by including additional focus on culturally relevant education, partnerships with community-based organizations serving BIPOC communities, and translation of materials.</li> </ul>	Supportive
H 1.11 Access to Transportation Encourage housing that provides easy access to public transit and other efficient modes of transportation.	<ul> <li>Addresses high cost of transportation on households and promotes reducing commute burden.</li> <li>Could contribute to displacement in transit-rich areas due to rising demand, access to services, and desirably, particularly if housing affordability is not preserved.</li> <li>Should clarify inclusion of all income levels and accessibility needs or emphasis on providing benefits to areas with historic disinvestment to avoid exclusion.</li> </ul>	Approaching

# Additional Policy Considerations

### **Housing Action Plan**

- A.Increase housing supply, options, and affordability for all incomes.
- B. Preserve housing affordability and quality to help people thrive where they live.
- C.Enhance equitable access to housing and homeownership.
- D.Leverage and grow partnerships to support housing initiatives across the region.

### **Anti-Displacement Measures**

- South Logan TOD Plan
- West Central Infrastructure Project

### Fair Housing Plan

• Recommendations on middle housing, mixed use housing, siting of affordable housing, tenant protections, and racial equity framework

# Next Steps







Analyze data



**Evaluate** policies



**Revise** policies and **integrate** into Comprehensive Plan



Review and update regulations



- Draft EIS analysis
- Plan Commission Chapter Review Subcommittee
- Boards, Commissions, Committees
- Draft EIS community workshops in November





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