U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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BUSINESS MEETING

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2024

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The Commission convened via Video/Teleconference at 10:00 a.m. EST, Rochelle Garza, Chair, presiding. PRESENT:

ROCHELLE GARZA, Chair
GLENN D. MAGPANTAY, Commissioner
STEPHEN GILCHRIST, Commissioner
J. CHRISTIAN ADAMS, Commissioner

GAIL HERIOT, Commissioner
PETER N. KIRSANOW, Commissioner
VICTORIA FRANCES NOURSE, Commissioner
MONDAIRE JONES, Commissioner

MAURO MORALES, Staff Director
DAVID GANZ, General Counsel

STAFF PRESENT:
DAVID MUSSATT, DIRECTOR, RPCU
TINALOUISE MARTIN, DIRECTOR, OM
CHAIR MICHELLE RYDZ, NORTH DAKOTA ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIR STEVEN IRWIN, PENNSYLVANIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REV. DR. DONNIE ANDERSON, MEMBER, RHODE ISLAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COMMISSIONER ASSISTANTS PRESENT:
JOHN K. MASHBURN
CARISSA MULDER
THOMAS SIMUEL
IRENA VIDULOVIC
ALEXIS FRAGOSA
NATHALIE DEMIRDJAIN-RIVEST
YVESNER ZAMAR
STEPHANIE WONG

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MR. HARRIS: Okay. Welcome to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights monthly business meeting. Today's conference is being recorded.

At this time, I would like to turn the conference over to Chair Rochelle Garza. Please go ahead.
A. ROLL CALL

CHAIR GARZA: Good morning everyone. Let's go ahead and get started. The business meeting of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, we come to order at 9:00 a.m. Central time, 10:00 a.m. Eastern time, on Friday, February 23, 2024.

This meeting is taking place via telephone conference. I'm the Chair of the Commission, Rochelle Garza. And, since we're all appearing by phone, I'd like to start with a roll call.

So, please confirm your presence when I say your name. Vice Chair Nourse?

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Present.
CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Adams?
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Here.
CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Gilchrist?
COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Present.

CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I'm here.

CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Jones? COMMISSIONER JONES: Present.

CHAIR GARZA: Commissioner Kirsanow?
COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Apologies I was meeting. I'm here.

CHAIR GARZA: Wonderful. Good morning. Commissioner Magpantay?

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Here.
CHAIR GARZA: Thank you all. Good morning. Based on that, based on that roll call, we have a quorum of the Commissioners present.

Is the Court Reporter present?
COURT REPORTER: Yes.
CHAIR GARZA: Good morning. Is the Parliamentarian present?

MR. GANZ: I am, yes.
CHAIR GARZA: Good morning. And, if you wouldn't mind identifying yourself?

MR. GANZ: This is David Ganz, General Counsel and Parliamentarian.

CHAIR GARZA: Wonderful, thank you. And, is the Staff Director present?

MR. MORALES: I am present. This is Mauro

Morales.

## B. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

CHAIR GARZA: Wonderful, thank you. Okay. Now, we're going to proceed with today's agenda posted on the Federal Register.

Today we're considering the following: first, a presentation by the North Dakota Advisory Committee Chair, Michelle Rydz on civil rights and fair housing.

Followed by a presentation by the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee Chair, Steven Irwin on affirmatively furthering fair housing, an analysis of fair housing access and zoning practices.

We will then hear from, a presentation by Rhode Island Advisory Committee Member, The Reverend Dr. Donnie Anderson on licensing barriers to employment post-conviction.

And then, we're going to conclude with the Staff Director's Report. Are there any motions to amend the current Agenda?

Hearing none, we can go ahead and move on to consider the first agenda item in today's meeting As I mentioned, we're going to be hearing from three of our state advisory committees.

State advisory committees play a pivotal
role in identifying and addressing civil rights issues at the local and state levels. Their dedication to uncovering inequity and recommending actionable solutions is crucial for promoting justice and equality across the nation.

Through their rigorous investigations, public hearings, and comprehensive reports, they ensure that civil rights remain at the forefront of policy discussion. Your work is invaluable.

The state advisory committee's work is invaluable. It offers a foundation for meaningful change and safeguarding the rights of all citizens.

So, on behalf of the Commission, I want to welcome each of you for being here today and for doing this important work. I know I'm not alone in saying that I look forward to hearing your presentations.

And, with that, we will go ahead and begin with our North Dakota Advisory Committee Chair, Michelle Rydz, on the committee's report, civil rights and fair housing in North Dakota.

I do want to acknowledge that this report is a crucial step towards dismantling the barriers to fair housing, especially for those post-conviction. And, it addresses a significant gap in our understanding of civil rights within the housing
sector.
The advisory committee's comprehensive analysis and recommendations aim to tackle systemic issues, ensuring fair housing access for all. And, as this Commission explores broader implications of these findings, we look forward to hearing how we can have a more inclusive and equitable housing for all.

So, thank you, Chair Rydz for joining us. And, the floor is yours now.
C. BUSINESS MEETING

1. PRESENTATION BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIRS ON REPORTS AND RELATED MEMORANDUM:
a. CHAIR MICHELLE RYDZ, NORTH DAKOTA ADVISORY COMMITTEE, "CIVIL RIGHTS AND FAIR HOUSING IN NORTH DAKOTA

MS. RYDZ: Hello, can you hear me?
CHAIR GARZA: Yes. We can hear you.
MS. RYDZ: Okay. Hi. So, in July 2020, the North Dakota State Advisory Committee convened a series of public teleconferences to hear testimony about challenges and recommendations regarding access to housing in North Dakota.

In this presentation I'll summarize those key findings that are relevant. And then, I will talk about some of the committee recommendations that we
had moving forward.
The Fair Housing Act as amended, prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, including sexual orientation and gender identity, familial status and disability, and requires multi-family buildings built after 1991 to be accessible.

The North Dakota Housing Discrimination Act is substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act and adds additional protections with respect to age, marriage, public assistance, and status as a victim of domestic violence.

Under the provisions of the North Dakota Century Code, the North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights is charged with receiving and investigating complaints of unlawful discrimination.

The North Dakota Committee learned that individuals with criminal backgrounds in North Dakota have difficulty securing housing that often results in them obtaining substandard housing or homelessness.

Out of a population of 790 thousand people in North Dakota, 213 thousand individuals, or about 28 percent of the population has some sort of criminal background. North Dakota's population is 83 percent white, 3 percent black, 5 percent Native American, and

4 percent Hispanic.
According to the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the North Dakota prison population is only 58 percent white, but it's 11 percent black, 25 percent Native American, and 6 percent Hispanic. This clearly reflects the disproportionate numbers of communities of color that are incarcerated in our state.

Many companies, housing providers, and property management companies have blanket policies which require tenant applicants to have no criminal background, including arrest records, thereby severely limiting housing for people with criminal backgrounds.

Additionally, North Dakota has a law which allows landlords to charge up to two months' rent as a security deposit if the tenant applicant has been convicted of a felony offense.

Because there is a disproportionate number of people of color in North Dakota's prisons and jails, this law may very well have a disparate impact on persons of color. And therefore, be in violation of the Fair Housing Act.

Our committee also learned of discrimination based on disability, accounted for the majority of fair housing complaints to high plain --
both to High Plains Fair Housing Center, which is the State Fair Housing Organization and to the North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights, making up around 54 percent of all complaints.

A panelist representing High Plains Fair Housing Center said that they conducted a series of fair housing tests to identify barriers to housing for persons with disabilities. The tests consisted of match fair tests.

One tester sought an apartment for a family member with a disability and one control tester without a disability. The study found that 23 percent of protected testers experienced steering to less desirable units or buildings with a lower rent, even though the tester provided guidance on what the person with the disability could afford.

Findings also show that 68 percent of the protected testers were told that there was no availability in the buildings they inquired about, whereas the match control testers were told that there was availability.

Five percent of the protected testers were asked intrusive questions about their disability. When testing for the affirmative right of reasonable accommodation, 40 percent of the testers who inquired
about emotional support animals were given overly restrictive requirements, such as requiring verification letters written only by doctors from North Dakota.

The committee learned that North Dakota's analysis of impediments to fair housing indicated that there is insufficient access to affordable and accessible housing.

Despite the fact that North Dakota has public assistance protections, North Dakota landlords often do not accept vouchers, which makes finding affordable housing extremely difficult.

Another barrier to affordable housing is the use of credit scores for screening applicants, despite the fact that a low credit score is not a negative indicator for rent payment.

Panelists -- importantly, panelists discussed the need for more attorneys that focus on public interest law in North Dakota. And, that the current lack of legal support for complainants leads to low damages for victims of discrimination.

It is noted that sometimes complaints are -- fair housing complaints are settled for, conciliated for as little as $\$ 500$ or another minimal amount even for property managers that repeatedly
violate the Fair Housing Act.
Lack of legal expertise means that most cases go through the administrative process and the lack of judicial precedence contributes to the low remedies.

This can make victims of discrimination apathetic to the complaint process and feel it is not worth it to suggest it. Moreover, low damages do not incentivize property owners to change their discriminatory policy or practices.

In general, the committee found that there is great need for fair housing education. And, that is twofold, as it applies to both educating landlords and how they can be held accountable if they do not follow the Fair Housing Act, and, for tenants so that they know their rights and how to exercise them.

Education really is the key to enforcement. The need to enhance civil rights understanding and demonstrate to housing providers and housing consumers that bad actors will be held accountable for discriminatory practices.

And, some panelists argued that the North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights often lacks resources to conduct proper investigations, forcing them only to interview complainants and
respondents, rather than doing more robust investigations.

So, our committee had a few
recommendations. Under enforcement, the committee's recommendations included increasing penalties for housing discrimination. They must be severe enough to command the attention of landlords.

Punishment of violators will deter repeat offenders and also warn other landlords or housing providers the consequences of noncompliance with the law.

The North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights is charged with investigating complaints of discrimination in the areas of housing as well as increasing public awareness and conducting training around these issues.

In order to carry out these responsibilities effectively, the committee recommends that the Department should have additional funding to support the hiring and training of more investigators and outreach staff.

And then, under enforcement, the final recommendation is that the North Dakota Century Code 47.1607 should be amended to remove the ability to charge individuals convicted of a felony offense up to
two months' rent as a security deposit.
Under recommendations under affordability, is that there should be increased investments in affordable and accessible housing in North Dakota that is integrated with the general population.

And then finally, our recommendations under education and training, first, North Dakota should establish a statewide rental registry or licensure that would facilitate fair housing outreach and education for landlords.

This registry should include large and small landlords and should identify if and when they've had fair housing training.

Another education recommendation is increasing education about fair housing rights at all levels. The committee recommends that the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction partner with nonprofit organizations to adapt current education programs to include civil rights curriculum starting in early childhood education and continuing into middle and secondary school.

Another education recommendation is that the State of Recommendations set aside funds to incentivize the University of North Dakota's School of Law to enhance their civil rights and fair housing
curriculum. This will help develop civil rights and public interest attorneys that might increase damages to plaintiffs who bring fair housing complaints.

And then, our final recommendation under education, is that the State of North Dakota should partner with nonprofits and tribal leaders to provide comprehensive fair housing training to the community. Violation of housing laws will not be resolved if consumers do not know their rights and if providers do not understand their responsibilities under these housing laws.

Thank you for your time. Please let me know if you have any questions.

CHAIR GARZA: Well, thank you so much for that robust presentation of your investigation and findings and recommendations.

I'm just going to take a -- and, this isn't really a question more than a comment. I find it really fascinating that there's an issue with, that the requirement with regards to criminal background is also including arrest records.

You know, I'm a Texan. I used to practice a little bit of criminal defense law. But, in Texas, you know, your arrest record kind of stays frozen, even if you're, even if you're ultimately exonerated
or the charges are dropped. You still have to go through a process of expunging your record in order to remove that arrest.

I don't know if you know the answer, if that is the situation there. But, to me that's just a, you know, that's a problem. It appears to be an issue.

MS. RYDZ: Yes, it is. The arrest records stay on the records as well.

CHAIR GARZA: Yeah. Regardless of whether or not you've been --

MS. RYDZ: Yes. You've received a conviction. Exactly. Yes.

CHAIR GARZA: So, I'll open it up to others. If other Commissioners would like to ask questions of Chair Rydz?

I see Commissioner Adams has raised his hand.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Thank you, Chair Garza. I -- Commissioner, thanks for your report and all the work.

A boring procedural question for you. I noticed that you guys took testimony, I noticed in the footnotes it looks from 2020. Is that right?

MS. RYDZ: Yes. That's right.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Did you guys encounter, just procedurally, problems with COVID or something else in the development of the report?

So, this is something you guys started a -- it looks like you had hearings in 2020, is that right?

Like that -- that's all --
MS. RYDZ: That's correct. Right in the midst of COVID. Exactly. The report was published -you know, so once we got the report in, you know, the commission, you know, staff worked on it and then got it out.

And, I want to think it came out in 2022, maybe. So, yes. So, that's -- and, there have been changes, right.

So, I wasn't able to talk about all of the items in the report, because there was, you know, sort of a lot of the executive orders that people addressed were -- have been replaced or changed or are under review again.

So, I just kind of talked about what was happening in North Dakota at that time, you know, in regard to kind of more -- well, there was the disparate impact maybe with criminal backgrounds. But, basically just for treatment issues.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Thank you.
CHAIR GARZA: This is Chair Garza. Are there any other questions from Commissioners?

Okay. Hearing none, if there are no further questions, then we'll move onto our next agenda item.

I just want to say thank you so much, Chair Rydz for your service and leadership on the North Dakota Advisory Committee, and for taking the time to present your work to us today.

MS. RYDZ: Thank you very much for having me. Bye bye.

CHAIR GARZA: Bye. So, our second presenter is Pennsylvania Advisory Committee Chair Steven Irwin who will present their report on affirmatively furthering fair housing, an analysis of fair housing access and zoning practices in Pennsylvania.

This advisory committee report highlights requesting civil rights challenges within housing policies and practices across the state of Pennsylvania.

The report's thorough investigation into implications of zoning laws and municipal ordinances on housing discrimination presents a critical
contribution to this ongoing dialog on civil rights in the realm of fair housing.

So, we look forward to hearing from you about the disparities the committee uncovered and the bipartisan recommendations that are equitable in the face of evolving housing challenges.

Chair Irwin, welcome. The floor is yours.

## C. BUSINESS MEETING

1. PRESENTATION BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIRS ON REPORTS AND RELATED MEMORANDUM:
b. CHAIR STEVEN IRWIN, PENNSYLVANIA

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, "AFFIRMATIVELY
FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING: AN ANALYSIS
OF FAIR HOUSING ACCESS \& ZONING
PRACTICES IN PENNSYLVANIA
MR. IRWIN: Thank you, Chair Garza. Chair Garza, Members of the Commission, my fellow SAC Chairs and staff and guests.

There are a few things more essential to a person's lived experience and opportunity or a community's well-being than housing. It impacts long term health, education, the transfer of generational wealth, and it facilitates economic mobility.

Upon the Commission's appointment of our Pennsylvania Advisory Committee, we set out to
determine which civil rights challenges to study. And, after consideration of a plethora of proposals, we narrowed it to three very hot topics that most, if not all of us, had interest in.

We employed a creative public process in finally arriving at our decision on what to study. I can discuss those mechanics in greater length if you wish. But, in any event, they're reflected in our minutes, which are available to you.

Ultimately, we agreed to analyze fair housing access and zoning practices in Pennsylvania in light of the federal mandate to affirmatively further fair housing in our country.

From the outset, $I$ believe it's fair to say that the members of the SAC agreed that there's a lack of affordable housing in Pennsylvania.

And, that those in need include people among us protected because, among other things, of their color, their disabilities, or their age. Our investigation confirmed those facts.

In addition to the topic being inherently compelling, it's one where our members had significant experience in their professional, civil, volunteer, and personal pursuits.

Now, we didn't agree on everything. And,
we have two thoughtful concurring statements appended to our final report. But, we did produce a report proudly without any dissents.

As you well know, the federal government has the responsibility of affirmatively furthering the purposes of fair housing, a responsibility which is reposited with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

But, simply prohibiting overt
discrimination is not enough. Discriminatory impact on protected classes of facially neutral policies is considered illegally discriminatory under federal law.

We heard from seven panels of four to five presenters during public hearings convened between March and November 2022. We received presentations from a comprehensive array of speakers on the subject, with the exception of private developers who were less represented than we had initially sought.

And, here's what we found. There's a significantly higher private lending -- amount of private lending in non-minority neighborhoods.

White home-ownership is largely supported by the private lending market, which participates in the financing of homes for people of color to a lesser extent. Black homeowners often have less private
capital and are likely to rely on government sources of housing support.

In recent years, private lending has created or preserved three times as many housing units as the public sector.

Our investigation showed that efforts to meet the needs of people seeking affordable housing who are disproportionally black, have not kept pace with the increasing availability of financing for those seeking market rate housing, which is predominantly white.

When it comes to aging Americans, we found that there is insufficient funding to enable existing occupants of affordable housing to make the improvements and modifications which would accommodate their evolving abilities to age in place.

In so far as disabled individuals of any age are concerned, there is a deficient supply of affordable accessible housing that can accommodate disabled individuals in our population who seek it.

Pennsylvania has the third largest rural population in America. So, our investigation naturally delved into that swath of our residents.

We learned that housing complaints in rural Pennsylvania are difficult to track. They are
not stored in a centralized database that allows for easy comparison with more urban areas.

As a consequence, it's very, very difficult to get a firm grasp on the presence or magnitude of civil rights concerns in housing, as it impacts one in five Pennsylvanians.

We did explore housing lenders and providers. We found that they may not even be aware that their practices have a discriminatory impact. Although, the statistics show that their practices do result in disparate treatment for the population experience.

Now, under existing funding levels, HUD doesn't have the resources to investigate large numbers of claims to see if racial animus motivated the behavior of landlords and lenders. And, individual litigation isn't feasible.

At the same time, the structure in place in Pennsylvania, such as local housing ordinances that are legal here, erect hurdles to aspiring renters and homeowners who must rely on housing choice options.

To further illustrate the problem, many municipalities still maintain nuisance ordinances that permit or require landlords to evict tenants for making too many calls for emergency services. This
jeopardizes women who maybe experiencing domestic violence and other victims of violent crimes as well.

We were told that applicants for rental units who have been named in eviction filings, routinely are denied housing, even if a court ultimately doesn't issue a final judgment against them.

And, we found that people with arrest records or a criminal history are also routinely denied housing access, which has the potential to perpetuate ongoing racial disparities in the criminal justice system.

Finally, because there's no right to counsel for families facing eviction, tenants come to these hearings unprepared and uninformed about their rights and responsibilities.

On the other hand, landlords enter with a significant advantage. This head start can lead to home insecurity for individuals who should not be experiencing it.

On the basis of these findings and the presentations that were underpinning them, our report to you makes a number of recommendations. Here's a few.

To HUD, we recommend that the Commission
impress upon HUD to direct more resources to enforcement of the laws already on the books. And, that you encourage HUD to increase its dissemination of educational materials for mortgage lenders, banks, landlords, municipalities, and consumers regarding their duties to meet their fair housing obligations.

To Congress, we recommend that the Commission implore Congress to repeal the law that denies access to federally assisted housing for a minimum of three years, for the entire household, if any member has been evicted for a drug related crime. And, that Congress codify right to counsel for individuals facing foreclosure or eviction from a federally assisted housing unit.

To the Pennsylvania General Assembly, we recommend that the Commission encourage the legislature to incentivize inclusionary zoning in order to increase housing supply. To collect comprehensive data, investigate, and measure housing disparities in rural Pennsylvania.

We recommend that you direct and encourage the Pennsylvania legislature to increase -- to provide the resources to increase the use of mediation to address and avoid foreclosures and evictions. And finally, to codify a right to counsel for individuals
facing foreclosure or eviction.
I comment to each of you and those who understand how transformative housing infrastructure can be and the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee to illuminate its report and our policy brief.

On behalf of an incredibly illustrated and dedicated group of people who serve on the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee to the Commission and the outstanding staff who you've graciously assigned to support our work, please permit me to thank you for this opportunity to share our findings, our conclusions and our recommendations with respect to the civil rights concerns we've identified in fair housing.

Thank you.
CHAIR GARZA: This is Chair Garza. Thank you so much, Chair Irwin. We now have some time for Commissioner questions.

I see Commissioner Magpantay. Go ahead.
COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Hi Chair. Thank you so much for coming. I had the pleasure of actually visiting with the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee.

And, your Vice Chair, for my colleagues, may remember, or remind them, who actually attended
one of our hearings at the Commission. So, we were delighted to have your participation.

I very much applaud this work. I enjoyed reading in detail the report and the recommendations. I also appreciated the inclusion of the concurring statement.

And, I did see that -- well, the concurring statement talks about incorporating industry, banks, and lenders into the recommendations, which I would actually agree, in addressing discrimination and discriminatory practices. I think we all have a say in working together.

May I just ask, because I didn't -- in my version, I don't think I saw the transcript. Did the Commission, I saw that you tried to get industry representation, is that they were not -- and lenders and realtors, did you not get as many?

Or, did they have differences of opinion?
Just a little bit more about that.
MR. IRWIN: Yeah, that's --
COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: What was your exact finding?

MR. IRWIN: That's a great question, Commissioner Magpantay. And, I want to tell all the Commissioners how much we appreciated your presence
and visiting with our commission members.
It was, it really was a highlight for us. And, really helped focus our efforts, because we all have ADD when it comes to civil rights concerns. So, thanks so much.

And, Romana Lee-Akiyama, who's been a long time member of the committee, who's the Vice Chair, has been really fantastic in helping to bring consensus. And, she did have the opportunity to come to a meeting in person. Which I hope to do at some point as well.

The -- yeah, the -- yes, the, you know, the concurring opinions are concurring. They're not dissenting. And, I think everyone agrees with that.

We do need private industry to come forward and be part of the solution and not part of the problem. We did invite various developers.

We did get some representatives of developers who knew a lot about development but not as many that -- we had invited a number, and they just were unwilling to sort of come forward.

Or, I don't know why. Obviously, they don't want to identify any practices that might draw the attention of HUD or otherwise. So, I can't give you a complete explanation as to why. But, that's
important.
I think that our report, like Chair Rydz's report, does call on increased dissemination of materials to bankers and lenders and those involved in providing and creating that fair housing infrastructure, so that they're aware of, you know, what they're doing.

The statistics bear out the disparities. But, it does not necessarily prove that there's racial animus or ill intent.

But, when you're aware of what you're doing, maybe you become more, you affirmatively go out to try to provide opportunity to those who are not maybe getting their fair share of the pie.

So, that's our -- that's our hope that we can improve, achieve that by greater information in the marketplace.

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Great. Very much appreciate that. And, just again, thank you for your support.

For my colleagues on the Commission, for my fellow Commissioners, I just want to draw your attention to page 45 to 9,45 to 49 , there are recommendations that we as a United States Commission could take up. They seem to be great.

Would love to have a conversation. Not at this time, but in the future, on implementation and adopting some of these recommendations that you have made to the full Commission on Civil Rights.

Thank you so much.
MR. IRWIN: Thank you, Commissioner.
Thank you so much.
COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Madam Chair, Gilchrist here.

CHAIR GARZA: Yes, Commissioner Gilchrist, if you wouldn't mind, I see that Commissioner, that Vice Commissioner Nourse raised her hand.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Sure.
CHAIR GARZA: Is that okay? We'll go to

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No, that's perfectly fine.

CHAIR GARZA: Her and then we'll go to you. Okay.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Perfectly fine, Madam Chair. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Thank you, Chair
Garza. Can you hear me?
MR. IRWIN: I can hear you, Commissioner Nourse.

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Irwin. And, thank you, Commissioner Gilchrist for pausing.

This will just be a brief intervention following on my friend Commissioner Magpantay's question. Which is, but, getting business in the room is really important.

And so, I think that a lot of people just don't understand what's going on in these far-flung complex systems largely run by algorithms and a whole bunch of other things.

Case in point, the IRS recently found that it was auditing those --

MR. IRWIN: I cannot hear you.
COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Can people hear me?
MR. IRWIN: Now I hear you. Okay, you're coming in now.

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: I'm coming in and out?

MR. IRWIN: Go ahead. I can hear you now.
COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Okay. Let me see if I can increase my audio here. Hello, can you hear me?

MR. IRWIN: I hear you now.
COMMISSIONER NOURSE: All right. So, the question is about getting business in the room and

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.
getting them information, because the information can be transformative.

I understand why they wouldn't want to admit to practices that could then come to haunt them. And, their general counsel is probably telling them that.

But, and I also think it's very important what you noted about Pennsylvania being a rural state. Working in the Senate many years ago, I learned how many rural states there are, including your neighbor, Delaware.

And, I also think that this is an urgent need. And, I just want to emphasize something that was also suggested by the North Dakota report, which is, for you all to think of a follow on partnership with the many wonderful law schools in your state.

And, I teach, as does Commissioner Heriot.
And, they're great sources of information, eager graduates who want to actually learn something about the real world.

And, they could be a conduit either to business or to partnering with people with fewer resources, out in the rural areas, to collect data. And, these young people are very imaginative.

So, working on those two things, I think,
is really important moving forward. And, I just want to thank you for all of your effort.

As you say, if you don't have a safe house, the rest of it doesn't really feel very good. So, I appreciate that.

And, I hand this over to Commissioner Gilchrist.

MR. IRWIN: If I may, Vice Chair Nourse. COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Sure.

MR. IRWIN: I just wanted to build on that just for a second. The -- you heard in our -- we made the recommendation that there be a right to counsel in these eviction proceedings, for all the reasons that when you have counsel, these proceedings can go much more streamlined and people can be aware of their rights and responsibilities.

And, you know, obviously that would be an expensive undertaking for any municipality or state. And, we have that now in Philadelphia. It's working well.

And, the law schools are really a great place for free clinics. And, otherwise, to give law students the opportunity to get into court.

But, also to master an area of the law, maybe even go into it in their practice after
graduation. And, could provide tenants and those who have been, or threatened with eviction, with the kind of legal support they need to perhaps prevent them from becoming more home insecure.

CHAIR GARZA: Great. Well, thank you for that, Chair Irwin. We'll go ahead and give it over to Commissioner Gilchrist to ask his question.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Thank you, Madam Chair and Vice Chair Nourse for allowing me to comment. Chairman Irwin, let me thank you also for this very fine report.

I happen to have been the chairman of a zoning commission in South Carolina for about eight years. And, I found your report to be quite informative and some very good considerations with regard to some of the findings.

One question I have for you, you know, with zoning laws being so varied across local -localities across the country, in your research, did you find whether or not there could potentially be a way where we could concretely determine that some of these practices are furthermore disparities or possibly eliminating them?

Is there any way that we could come up with some type of comprehensive way, you think, that
we could address this in the country?
MR. IRWIN: Well, Mr. Gilchrist, you're -you know, you hit the nail on the head. I mean, one of the beauties of having all these municipalities is that you may have some that do innovative things that others can build on and stop any disparities.

You know, in terms of determining whether in fact the disparities are due, especially in rural America, rural Pennsylvania, you have -- you can assign many reasons for the problems that you're having in this way.

Anything from opioid epidemic to educational disparities or just economic empowerment. There's a lot of different reasons for that.

So, sometimes a good local solution that's tailored to what's going on in that municipality is the best way to approach it.

Having said that, you know, the local control allows for abuse. And, the best way to do that is to increase as North Dakota suggested, resources with HUD to go and do testing, more auditing, more surprise audits, and to do the kind of investigations that will show, you know, what's happening.

Because if you, you know, sunlight's a
great disinfectant. And, if you can show what's happening and make people aware of it, and then take strong action against them, it will be a real deterrent to others from perpetuating the same kind of practices.

So, you know, that -- I don't know if that answers your question. But, $I$ think it's a good, a good step forward in doing it.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Well, no, it
does. And, I appreciate that. And, it is certainly a challenge, no question about it.

We -- in South Carolina, I led our state through a reorganization of our code that had not been updated within 30 years. So, you can imagine what the, some of the interesting takeaways from some of that.

But, no. I appreciate that perspective. And, certainly look forward to working with you as our Commission determines how we will address this at our level.

So, thank you so much, Madam Chair, for the opportunity to comment.

MR. IRWIN: Madam Chair, if I can just respond to that for a second?

CHAIR GARZA: Of course, Chairman.

MR. IRWIN: Thank you. I, you know, some of the disparities that we found mirrored the kind of disparities that existed when there were more, what's the word?

You know, they wanted something to hide them, you know, red-lining that was legislated, that is no longer permitted, had disparities which now continue and persist, but un -- without them.

And so, it's a -- it's a very difficult problem that we've got here. And anyway, I appreciate your comments. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No. Thank you. I appreciate that as well. And, thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR GARZA: Wonderful. Well, thank you so much, Chair Irwin. Are there any other questions from Commissioners for Chair Irwin?

Hearing none and seeing none, thank you so much for your time. We really appreciate the report that you all have put together and it was just wonderful to hear it in connection with Chair Rydz's report on unfair housing.

And so, with that, we're going to go ahead and move onto our final advisory committee presenter. It's the Reverend Dr. Donnie Anderson on behalf of the

Rhode Island Advisory Committee, who will present on licensing barriers to employment post-conviction in Rhode Island.

This pivotal report sheds light on the substantial hurdles faced by formerly incarcerated individuals in securing occupational licenses, an essential part of achieving meaningful employment and reintegrating into society.

The report details the way that formerly incarcerated people in Rhode Island are excluded from economic opportunities to participate in society once released, with a particular focus on race.

This report also helps us understand the systemic barriers that perpetuate cycles of poverty and recidivism and can aid us in evaluating how we address these issues.

I am looking forward to hearing from the advisory committee's unanimous bipartisan recommendation that offer a great roadmap for a more equitable and inclusive workforce that respects and protects the civil rights of all individuals, regardless of their past.

So, with that, I'm going to turn it over to Reverend Anderson. The floor is yours.
C. BUSINESS MEETING

1. PRESENTATION BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIRS ON REPORTS AND RELATED MEMORANDUM:
c. REV. DR. DONNIE ANDERSON, MEMBER, RHODE ISLAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
"LICENSING BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT
POST-CONVICTION IN RHODE ISLAND
REV. DR. ANDERSON: Thank you. Am I coming through okay?

CHAIR GARZA: Yes. Yes, we can hear you perfectly.

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Okay. Thank you. Let me begin by expressing my gratitude for the opportunity to be part of the state advisory committee here in Rhode Island.

I want to add my deep appreciation for all who contributed to this report, the leadership of our chair, Margaux Morisseau, and for the work of commission intern, Lucia De La Roca, for her leadership and work on this project.

I'm grateful for the opportunity to participate in this particular study. It is in society's best interest to have the highest percentage of our population engaged in meaningful employment.

Although appropriate licensing requirements make sense in many professions,

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inappropriate barriers to licensing can work against the greatest good of society. Our inquiries sought to undertake a study of licensing barriers to employment post-conviction in Rhode Island, related to civil rights concerns.

Although all formerly incarcerated people can be impacted by licensing barriers to employment, people of color, especially black and brown people of color are disproportionately affected by these barriers to full citizenship as they are overrepresented in the criminal justice system.

The current system for obtaining occupational licenses were examined as one potential barrier towards the successful reentry of postconviction. We held three sessions to receive testimony. One on Aril 30, 2019, one on May 20, 2020, and one in 2000 -- excuse me, one on June 30, 2020.

We choose this issue because it was significant but substantially unaddressed and it was the subject of legislation before the Rhode Island General Assembly. Community groups have been raising this issue for some time and this seemed like an appropriate moment to bring attention to the civil rights implications of the existing licensing regulations.

As you will note from the testimony in the report, we sought to speak to community groups, legal advocacy groups, the legislature, and the Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island.

Although there were no totally unexpected issues raised during our investigation, the depth of the civil rights infringements on existing licensing procedures was even more significant than previously expected.

Two individuals brought testimony who were particularly helpful in this way. The first was Alicia Ailes, a staff member of the community group and is referenced often in the report for her extensive and detailed analysis of the existing circumstances, particularly license application denials on the subject to moral turpitude or moral character assessments that were not well defined.

Perhaps the most powerful testimony came from the Rhode Island Attorney General, Peter Neronha, a former U.S. Attorney for Rhode Island. Neronha brought both a federal and state perspective to the issue.

His experience providing expungement clinics and working within the justice system brought with him the breadth and depth of knowledge that was
most impactful.
Neronha said in his testimony when referring to existing licensing requirements that they were very stringent. And, in his view, there are people who could be working in many different capacities and many different occupations unnecessarily.

He went on to say referring to the American criminal justice system, I don't think anyone who has been involved in it, certainly as long as I have been, can comfortably say that there is no systemic racism in our criminal justice system. I think the results and the numbers bear that out.

Our report mentions right in the legislative session of 2020, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed the Fair Chance Licensing Bill. There's no question that the timing of our investigation, highlighting the need for reform, played a significant role in the passage of this legislation.

What we could not have anticipated was the extent to which the COVID epidemic would impact the implementation of this legislation.

In our recommendations, we recommend that the Commission make recommendations to the Rhode

Island Legislature, the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, and the Rhode Island Department of Education.

The recommendations to the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training and the Rhode Island Department of Education consists mainly of recommendations related to education and communication.

Although these recommendations remain important, the recommendations to the legislature are particularly important at this time. Primarily because of the impact of COVID, there appear to be questions about how well the new regulations will have been implemented and communicated.

We are especially concerned about the regulation that was established regarding the collection of data related to people who have been denied licenses.

I hope you'll be able to follow through on our recommendations and copy Attorney General Neronha with these recommendations in order that you might also help to oversee and make sure that these recommendations are followed.

Thank you so much.
CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much, Reverend

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Dr. Anderson. Are there any questions from Commissioners for Reverend Dr. Anderson?

I see Commissioner Magpantay has raised his hand.

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Hi Reverend. And, thank you so much for your service. It was a great report. I read it very carefully.

I'm actually very familiar with Rhode Island, particularly the growing Southeast Asian and Cambodian community in the Woonsocket/Providence area, right off of the exit.

And, I was wondering -- so, that community talked about challenges with juvenile records. Young people, young Southeast Asians who got involved in gangs and then led to maybe criminal conviction. But again, it was juveniles, these proceedings.

So, I was wondering, did you have any opportunity to look at Southeast Asians who were particular to the -- to Rhode Island?

Or, those with juvenile records in obtaining licensing barriers to employment?

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Thank you, Commissioner, for that question. First of all, it certainly reflects an understanding of the situation we face here, especially in the metropolitan

Providence area.
We did not look at any specific issues related to the Southeast Asian community. Although, because of my work here in Rhode Island, I'm familiar with the gang issue and the fact that that leads to arrest, conviction, and incarceration, which ultimately will impact them as they seek to find employment.

You know, for example, we have examples of people who maybe ten years before have been guilty of stealing a car and now are having difficulties getting a license to be a hairdresser. You know, which has no reasonable connection at all.

And so, the answer to your question is, we did not specifically look at that population. Although that population is certainly included in the broader perspective that we presented.

And, the legislation that passed, if implemented, and this is the big issue for us at this point, is the implementation of what is basically a good legislation. But, we believe has yet to really be implemented.

COMMISSIONER MAGPANTAY: Very good. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

CHAIR GARZA: This is Chair Garza. I just
kind of wanted to tease out, because this came up in one of the other presentations for North Dakota on arrest records.

If you could just kind of tease out for us more information on what does that look like? If you've ever been arrested in Rhode Island for a crime, and then you are not ultimately convicted of that crime, it still impacts your ability to get a license.

Is that correct? And, if you can kind of flesh that out for us and what that looks like.

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Sure. I'm glad to speak to that. And, thank you for raising it. I'm just not sure, I wasn't too sure how much detail to add to, you know, the report, because I realize you're listening to three reports today.

The reality is, we do have an issue here where often, depending on who produces the report whether it's a local police department or some other department that produces a report, often arrests that do not result in convictions, are still handing on in those reports.

And, there are some attempts to clean that up. But, we have not been successful in eliminating that.

I also serve as the co-chair of the State

Commission on Prejudice and Bias. And, we're working with law enforcement and with the Attorney General's Office to try to clean that up a little bit, so that all that's represented are convictions.

And, that's part of the impetus of this legislation that was passed. So, that is still an ongoing issue and one that we need to work on in terms of really getting a fair shake for folks.

And, I think there was a second part to your question, which I'm not recalling.

CHAIR GARZA: No, I just, it was more about that. And, kind of teasing out this issue that happens with, you know, with being arrested but not ultimately convicted.

I imagine also, there's a process for expunging your record. In Texas it is, you have to employ a private attorney. That that's not something that a court-appointed attorney could help you with.

And, $I$ don't know if that is, if that is similar in Rhode Island.

REV. DR. ANDERSON: We addressed that some in the report. Attorney General Neronha has taken his staff out into the community, places where that are zip codes that have high numbers of people who have been formerly incarcerated, and holding expungement

And, actually helping people fill out the paperwork and get that paperwork submitted. One of the problems is, there's a $\$ 100$ submission fee. And, for many people in those circumstances, that $\$ 100$ fee is a significant barrier to getting the expungement off their records.

And so, the Attorney General's Office has made some effort in that area. But, it too continues to be an ongoing issue for many of our formerly incarcerated individuals.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you so much for providing some more details on that. And, you know, I think I've been focusing in on, you know, folks that are not ultimately convicted of a crime.

And, the only reason I'm doing that is because I think it just, it broadens the issue. You know, if you're formerly incarcerated, you know, if you can't get a -- the example that you gave us earlier about getting a hairdresser's license.

But, if you have a conviction for stealing a car from years ago, I mean, that's a barrier to being able to work and produce for your family. And, produce for yourself and turn your life around. Right.

But, I also see this underlying issue that has been happening with people that are arrested, that have contact with the criminal justice system but don't ultimately become -- don't ultimately get convicted.

And so, I just -- the reason I've been talking about it, or asking about it, is because I just feel like it broadens the problem. And, if we can start to address these issues, you know, we can get to a better situation for folks.

So, I genuinely appreciate your time here and what you've added to this conversation. I'm going to open it up to others.

I mean, if there are any other Commissioners that have a question here, and --

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Could I just -- could I just respond to your point just one more second about this?

CHAIR GARZA: Oh, of course. Of course.
REV. DR. ANDERSON: And, this is one of the reasons why this legislation was so important and why the implementation of the changes is so important.

Because the vast majority, many, many of these licensing requirements have this very subjective standard of moral turpitude or moral character.

And, this is where the report that gave information on arrest that didn't lead to conviction, could be used by people to point to an issue regarding moral character. And, just highlights the unfairness.

And so, your attention to the reality that not all criminal reports are the same, and depending on what -- who issues those reports can really make a big difference if there isn't a stringent requirement for the standards of these licensings.

So, I just wanted to highlight that. That that was one of the reasons why we felt this law was important. And, it came through very much in our testimony we heard.

And, why we're very concerned about the implementation, because COVID just threw such a monkey-wrench in all of that.

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you for highlighting that. I see Vice Chair Nourse has her hand up.

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Yes. Very quickly, Reverend Dr. can you hear me?

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Yes, I can. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER NOURSE: Well, you know, in my other life I'm a law professor. So, I'm going to give you a little law professor suggestion about crime
of moral turpitude.
That is a term that has a very long and terrible history in the law. It was used, for example, as a reason to sterilize individuals during the eugenic period at the beginning of the 20th century.

It's been used in our immigration law. And, it's entirely vague. It's also been used in three time lose laws over history.

So, here's my recommendation. You talk to your Attorney General, who has been a great resource for you, and see if they can't do some work on that term.

Because just a little bit of research will show those fine lawyers how that is tied in with a whole bunch of laws that we have now taken off the books. So, that may be a reason for the legislature to revisit it.

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Well, thank you. The legislation that was passed does address that issue. My ongoing concern is that because of COVID, the implementation of the new law is not fully present.

And so, although I think we have added that in the legislation, it's still hanging around in some of the legisla -- excuse me, the licensing
requirements.
Because there's so many different agencies that oversee licensing requirements. And, this legislation sought to standardize that.

Part of the problem was it's not abundantly clear who really has the responsibility and who actually is going to pay the financing of making sure that these regulations are totally followed through.

Well, I won't -- I have a subjective statement that $I$ won't make about how things often happen here in Rhode Island.

But, I do think, and let me just reiterate this and then let you go on. Again, so thank you so much for the opportunity to speak to you.

But, I do believe that the recommendation we made, especially to the legislature that if you could make that recommendation that has, is outlined -- outlines the collection of data and several other issues, to making sure that there's follow through on that and in copying the Attorney General. That that would really take us a long way to implementing this law to helping people.

And, thank you so much for your time today and the generosity of your time.

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CHAIR GARZA: Well, we appreciate you being here and you presenting on this really important report. And, it has really given us a lot to think about.

And, the connection between, you know, licensing requirements and then also as we think about housing. So, it's -- so, thank you again for being here and presenting, Reverend Dr. Anderson.

REV. DR. ANDERSON: Okay. Thank you very much, Chair. Have a good day.

CHAIR GARZA: You too. So, hearing no further questions, we're going to go ahead and move on with the agenda.

With our last agenda item, which is the Staff Director's report from our Staff Director. Mauro Morales, the floor is yours.
D. MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

STAFF DIRECTOR'S REPORT
MR. MORALES: Thank you, Madam Chair. In the interest of time, $I$ have nothing further to add than what is already contained in the report.

But, I'm always available to discuss with any Commissioner if they have a specific question about something that's contained in the report.

I would like to just kind of take a moment

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to let Commissioners know that I will be sending out in the next few weeks or days here, a reminder of the process to consider concept papers and reach with some topics for reports in 2025.

So, please look out for that. I sent something a few weeks back, and I know we'll be sending something in the coming weeks here. So, we want to do what we can on our part in terms of the staff to assist Commissioners as they, you know, look on this, these matters.

Last thing I'd also just like to say, I know many Commissioners will be coming in for the March 8 briefing on artificial intelligence and facial recognition.

So, if there's anything you need, you know, while you're here or that we can do to assist Commissioners and your assays, to accommodate you, we will. So, we look forward to you coming on out here in a few weeks, about two weeks, I guess.

So, with that, I have nothing further, Madam Chair. And, thank you.
E. ADJOURN MEETING

CHAIR GARZA: Thank you, Staff Director Morales. And, I look forward to seeing everyone in person and in just two short weeks for our meeting.

And, I just want to also acknowledge and say thank you to the staff for all their hard work on just moving forward the reports and all of the things that we've needed to get done over the last few months and in getting ready for this facial recognition technology hearing, as well as to your special assistants that have done a lot of work on that front as well.

So, this concludes the business meeting regarding the agenda that we have for today. And, if there is nothing further, I'll go ahead and adjourn the meeting at 10:04 a.m. Central time.

So, thank you to everyone and I hope everyone has a wonderful weekend. I look forward to seeing all of you.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:04 a.m.)
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