

HOUSING COMMISSION OFFICIAL MEETING MINUTES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 2020, 4:00 PM
VIDEO CONFERENCE

Members Present: Robert Abraham, Member
Jeff Arndt, Member
Nicole Collazo, Member
Dr. Paul Furukawa, Member
Jessica O. Guerrero, Chair
David Nisivoccia, Member
Susan Richardson, Member
Sarah Sanchez, Member

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Lori Houston, *Assistant City Manager*;
Verónica R. Soto, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Edward Gonzales, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Ian Benavidez, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Sara Wamsley, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Irma Duran, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Allison Shea, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*;
Sharon Chan, *Neighborhood & Housing Services Department*

- **Call to Order** - The meeting was called to order by Chair Jessica O. Guerrero at 4:11 PM.
- **Roll Call** – Sara Wamsley called the roll. At the time when roll call was conducted, eight (8) members were present representing a quorum.

Guerrero acknowledged the pause of the Housing Commission in light of the pandemic and gave appreciation for the hard work that everyone had done to keep up with housing activities in the community up to date. She also welcomed Jeff Arndt as the newest member of the Housing Commission.

1. Item #1: Approval of Minutes for February 26, 2020 – Regular Meeting.

Commissioner Susan Richardson motioned to approve the February 26, 2020 Meeting Minutes. Commissioner David Nisivoccia seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

- **Public Comments** – Guerrero announced one (1) resident signed up to speak on consent.

1. Dr. Meredith McGuire: Stated to remember that the pandemic is not San Antonio's only crisis. There is a lack of affordable housing, a scandalous level of inequality, and climate change. Urged for an equitable economy; affirming that we are all in this together. Starting this change with two City-owned utility companies. Moratorium on utilities shut off doesn't solve the situation because people that were

struggling before have lost their jobs due to the pandemic. McGuire stated water was shut off in nearly 60,000 households in 2019 and electricity was turned off in nearly 53,000 homes in 2019. People had died because they have been afraid to turn on their electricity due to high electric bills. Dr. McGuire urged the Commission to speak to City Council to not shut off electricity and water of the especially vulnerable community until the pandemic is over.

Guerrero stated that Dr. Maguire also sent materials to review and that she would distribute them to the other Commissioners. Guerrero checked in with Irma Duran if there were any others signed up for public comment. Irma stated that there were none, but that she would keep Guerrero updated. Sara Wamsley stated there was one citizen that was having difficulty signing up, but once they were ready to speak, she would notify Guerrero.

A second person spoke during Item #2

2. Kayla Miranda, a resident at the Alazán-Apache Courts and community advocate, stated that much funding is going into this effort (Emergency Housing Assistance Program) that could have been avoided with the right to cure. She stressed to reintroduce the item to city council. As she is helping with efforts to reach tenants regarding the (EHAP) applications, many do not have internet services or transportation to go and apply for this resource. Miranda stated that an effort should be made to track these individuals and see what efforts can be made for them, especially in this climate. She also had a questions regarding if there was a curve on the 100% AMI; for tenants that have a verbal agreement for their lease or have an expired lease but are still paying on a month to month basis if they are being denied; and if there are any cases of landlords refusing payment assistance from the city.

Guerrero noted Miranda's questions and asked Wamsley if there were any additional speakers for public comment. Wamsley stated that there were no other signed up at this time and remarked that Miranda's questions would be followed up by staff as the commissioners were not able to respond directly. Guerrero then opened up the floor for questions to the briefing.

2. Item #2: Briefing and Update on the City's COVID-19 Response for Housing Needs.

Guerrero requested Verónica R. Soto, Director of Neighborhood & Housing Services, to present. Soto stated that Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager, would be presenting.

Houston stated that the briefing will concentrate on what the City is doing to help the most vulnerable communities and the affordable housing efforts and issues that are being faced pre and post pandemic. The "Response and Recovery Plan" was adopted by council to delegate funding that has been marked for the COVID-19 pandemic response. Three topics that were taken into consideration for this plan were as follows: Equity and Community Engagement, Budget and Pillars, Housing & Security Pillar.

Houston presented that for equity and community engagement, much of the current plan was built upon previously gathered data from the stakeholder groups that the City was working with to tackle these issues pre-pandemic. Some sources for the plan included the homeless strategic plan, racial equity indicator report, COVID-19 working groups,

COVID-19 hotline, and homelessness hotline. The City's response and community resiliency plan covers nine areas funded. Houston highlighted four in particular: workforce development, housing security, small business, and digital inclusion. Each of these topics were assigned to a council committee to develop a strategy; of which, Culture and Neighborhood Services was assigned housing security. \$50.5 million dollars (federally funded) is committed to housing security in addition to the \$25 million received for the Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP).

One strategy for housing security is the Housing and Financial Recover Resource Centers that will serve as a "one stop shop" that will have virtual and physical locations for the public to seek services such as financial counseling, workforce/small business recovery, and rent/mortgage assistance. Budget for this item is \$32 million. These centers will also have city and community partners in the facility to assist people. These centers will open on July 1, 2020. Houston pointed out that the \$50.5 million budget for housing security must be spent by December 30, 2020, and proceeded to go over the expected outcomes for the housing security pillar that included providing 10,000 families housing assistance, participating in 500 eviction court hearings, and providing 6,500 residences access to financial recovery and benefits counseling. Houston stated after the launch of the resource center, there will be a canvass of residents in targeted zip codes to ensure vulnerable neighborhoods know of the housing security services provided. Houston asked Ian Benavidez, Affordable Housing Administrator, to present regarding eviction protection and prevention.

Benavidez overviewed the CARES Act evictions moratorium for federally supported or financed properties. The Texas Supreme Court mandated that evictions cannot proceed without a sworn petition stating that the property is not subject to the temporary moratorium on evictions imposed by the CARES Act. He highlighted that the Justice of the Peace (JP) courts have been more than willing for the City's in-court teams to help out tenants with information of the EHAP & TRAM (Temporary Rental Assistance Measure) programs. The JP courts have allowed a flyer to be included in the eviction mailers regarding City and County services and a special hotline and email for cases with court dates. Benavidez went over the eviction court outcomes to date and noted that 83 cases had staff interactions (59 from City / 24 from County) and 91 tenants had been referred to EHAP from the courts. He highlighted that one of the landlords from Precinct 3 that received the flyer reached out to all her tenants and ten have called and applied for assistance.

Benavidez explained the Notice of Tenants' rights and the process of eviction. The Notice of Tenants' rights will be brought to council the upcoming Thursday. The notice will be in English and Spanish and requests that the tenant will sign to confirm receipt. Enforcement of the notice would be effective 30 days from approval and would have fines of \$500.00 per citation. Benavidez stated the educational component is crucial to the notice of tenants' rights, so outreach will be made to tenants, landlords, and the community. With this, Benavidez turned over the presentation to Houston.

Houston continued that EHAP was an easy approval process for council due to the fact that the Risk Mitigation Fund was previously in place. This fact also set San Antonio apart from several cities in the nation. She listed the application requirements and what type of assistance is available through EHAP. While breaking down the current funding sources for the program, Houston stated there is currently \$51.6 million and the city is

expecting additional federal funding in the coming months that would need to be used by December 30th. To date, EHAP has received 11,993 applications; of which 8,578 have been processed and 4,630 have been approved for assistance. Reasons for denial of assistance largely consisted of applicants that were outside of city limits or duplicate applications. Non-responsive applicants are placed in the denied category if the client has not responded to a caseworker's emails or phone calls; however, they can be placed back into the "In Progress" queue if contact is re-established by the client. Houston stated that of the "In Progress" queue, 1,693 applications are incomplete and caseworkers are requesting documents from the clients. The other 1,722 "In Progress" applications should be reviewed and processed within 15 days from the date of application as technology and system improvements have been completed. A touch point is made by regular mail to non-responsive applicants to ensure final efforts are made to reach them. Houston also thanked the many community partnership, such as the San Antonio Housing Trust and SAHA which have loaned their staff to assist with the EHAP processing. Houston proceeded to ask if there were questions regarding the briefing.

Guerrero stated that there would be a short break from this item to bring in a citizen signed up for public comment, Kayla Miranda, and to also mention that the call/video was being recorded.

Susan Richardson asked Benavidez in regards to the phone number, (210) 207-5910, being distributed in the current flyer why it was different than the number given in previous flyers. Benavidez responded that both numbers are forwarded to the same hotline as now the call center has been fully trained to handle EHAP questions and/or eviction related EHAP questions. Richardson proceeded to ask Houston to clarify the AMI percentage and what dollar amount is relative. As Houston was locating the 100% AMI for a family of four (\$72,000), she referred back to Miranda's question regarding the 100% AMI curve and stated that due to the regulations for AMI and CDBG funding, any case that is above 100% AMI has to be denied. Richardson asked how the level was for AMI decided. Houston stated that AMI percentages were developed in coordination with the community. Richardson congratulated the staff on the reduced EHAP processing timeframe and asked what the average AMI of applicants was. Houston stated that 60% of applicants are making less than 10% AMI or below.

Pedro Alanis acknowledged staff for their hard work in reference to the difficulty of implementing an emergency plan and commended Lori, Vero, Ian, and the rest of the team for their tremendous work. Alanis commented on the budgeted administration cost of the program was \$1.2 million dollars out of \$51 million comes to 2% which is extremely low compared to other effort's administrative costs. Highlighting the increase in staffing to open three resource centers: a long-time, highly requested resource.

Alanis asked to dive deeper into the administrative budgeting. Houston stated that the City was very sensitive in spending the federal funding on staff and administrative costs where the funds could help more applicants. Therefore, most of the \$1.2 million represents the payroll for the newly added 45 temporary staff members through December 2020. Other NHSD staff is helping with EHAP alongside redeployed Library, Convention, and CCDO staff. Houston thanked Alanis and Nisivoccia for also loaning SAHT and SAHA staff to help EHAP. Temporary staff has been trained so that when redeployed staff eventually head back to their departments there is still a

dedicated staff in placed to assist the community.

Alanis continued the conversation to the Notice of Tenants' rights and asked if the public would be made aware of the "bad actors" that are not following through with handing the notices to their residents. Houston stated that a list would be good to have and incorporate in the fair housing counseling practices. It may also serve where certain "bad actor" locations can be targeted for more educational outreach.

Jeff Arndt echoed Alanis's commendation of Houston and her teams' hard work and budgeted administration costs. Arndt sought the reason of why the internet assistance distribution seemed low. Houston stated that internet assistance is only currently available to applicants that have internet services. Arndt talked with the State Comptroller that there will most likely be a bigger hit to the economy in August/September as some federal assistance will be expiring and inquired to the sustainability of the EHAP program. Houston responded that along with the new Corona Virus Relief Fund, the city will continue to monitor the situation and be ready to pivot and find additional funding if needed.

Paul Furukawa commended the efforts from Houston's team and asked if there were ways that the commission could also help staff in reaching audiences that were difficult to reach. Soto stated that due to social distancing, applications were set up online; however, there were digital divide issues to address. Grassroots organizations, such as COPS/Metro, TLRA, and Catholic Charities were partnered with to help get the word out to the most vulnerable population and were trained to help people with the application process. The NHSD office was still open for in-person applications but by appointment only due to social distancing. The call center has also been trained on how to assist people with the application and uploading supporting documents needed.

David Nisivoccia also gave accolades to staff in their efforts to assist the most vulnerable population. Nisivoccia asked if any landlord had refused assistance from the city and, if so, did they provide a reason. Houston stated that currently there has been no landlord that had refused payment. If refusal did occur, additional resources would be offered to the tenant such as relocation.

Susan Richardson requested clarification of the workgroup that helped with housing security. Houston stated that there were several COVID-19 workgroups set up. The one set for homelessness and food security is co-chaired by Commissioner Justin Rodriguez and Councilperson Jada Andrews-Sullivan. This work transitioned to the City Council committees, where the housing security pillar was delegated to the Culture and Neighborhood Services Committee, which is chaired by Councilperson Roberto Treviño. Richardson requested clarification about the canvassing Houston presented. Houston stated that the canvassing was to put people in touch with resources that are available. Richardson asked about the artist community because they typically do not have a constant source of income. Houston stated that many in the arts community group have not been seen applying for assistance; therefore, efforts by the Arts and Culture Department have been requested to reach the artist community. In reference to income verification, bank statements can also be used as verification. Richardson suggested efforts to reach out to the restaurant worker community, such as the Restaurant Association.

Guerrero thanked staff for the tough work being done. Guerrero asked Benavidez to reiterate the resources available for assistance. Benavidez stated the EHAP hotline number, ((210) 207-5910), website (www.sanantonio.gov/EmergencyHousingAssistance), CARES Act dashboard (<https://covid19.sanantonio.gov/Assistance/Residents/Housing-Evictions>), and eviction email (evictionhelp@sanantonio.gov).

Guerrero thanked staff for helping deepen the understanding of the vulnerable population to city council before and during the crisis. Guerrero stated that much of the success depends on the flexibility to solve things along the way and a critical component is to have community engagement that is compassionate and mutually beneficial. Guerrero wanted to make striding efforts of how to demographics mention in presentation more readily available on the city website as communities that do their own research would benefit to have easier access to the data. She mentioned that in the Community Health and Equity Committee an equity atlas that gives different demographics that can be paired with the information from EHAP. Guerrero also asked if the feedback from today's meeting would be shared with the Culture and Neighborhood Services Committee meeting tomorrow. Houston stated that feedback will be shared tomorrow with the committee and a dashboard is being set up to include the demographics of the EHAP applications also including the human element of data. The main focus has been the response effort in getting people assistance and ensuring payment to their landlord but staff will be working on dashboards that include surface and more in depth data.

Guerrero asked about the partners the City is working with on the EHAP support process, mainly ensuring that the quality of the initial risk mitigation program is being maintained with the partners. She stated that though there is a push to serve the community through these nonprofit organizations there is a dilution in the effort because of competitiveness for funding. In regards to the Notice of Tenants' Rights, Guerrero also suggested that the information also be provided in Arabic and French to greatly benefit people whose non-primary language is neither English nor Spanish, and that the Spanish version be translated in a less formal dialect. Additional feedback of the Notice would be to have an education prior to the point of where a tenant would be starting to face eviction proceedings. Guerrero commended SAHT for their contribution of \$5 million and asked how much has already been spent from these funds to assist. Houston would obtain and forward the assistance data solely from the SAHT funds however the direct assistance is only being administered through FII. Alanis replied that SAHT has cut roughly 200 checks and has helped about 700 households. Guerrero wanted to confirm if SAHA had pledged funds for assistance. Houston confirmed that SAHA is providing \$350,000 to fund the housing security pillar, primarily for SAHA residents to streamline assistance requests through one system. Data will be extracted on how many SAHA residents that have been assisted through the program.

Guerrero asked if additional collaboration between the City and SAHA was developing, such as distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE.) Nisivoccia stated that additional measures such as distribution of PPE in SAHA properties were taken before the City/County's declarations, particularly with the elderly and disabled residents because they total 50% of SAHA's population. Measures like deep cleanings and gathering/distribution of PPE such as masks are being provided. In regards to food insecurity, partnerships with the City and food bank are being carried out so that food is being distributed twice a month to residents who sign up for the program. Weekly communications have been distributed about the food program, but sign up hasn't been

as robust as SAHA hoped. They believe that it will be continued even after COVID has ceased. Houston concurred with Nisivoccia that the City has been in communication regarding SAHA residents, whether it be a specific issue that needs coordination with the recovery centers, or non-COVID issues like the housing pipeline and housing coordination issues with SAHA and SAHT. Nisivoccia commented further that Arndt and VIA coordinated to provide Wi-Fi hotspots for residents.

Guerrero mentioned feedback from SAHA residents that showed there was still a need to improve the implementation of EHAP. The dire hardships that residents faced have been exacerbated because of COVID and that it is an inevitable truth that the situation will last a long time. To come closer to the goal of meeting people's needs, check-ins must happen so that community members and the City can connect on solutions.

Nisivoccia stated that though SAHA is a human services organization they are also a landlord that has been impacted by COVID with losses of \$1 million a month. He responded that when SAHA proposes a development to serve clients in a 50% to 60% AMI level, where 30% of the proceeds from the funds would be reinvested to resident programs, such as an eviction mitigation fund. Certain business aspects will fund other service aspects that will better serve clients. Nisivoccia recognized the hardships of his residents but with limited resources, they are trying to do so much with the limits they have. He urged for support on projects that in turn would help fund other COVID programs.

Alanis echoed that the \$5 million contribution that is currently deployed in helping EHAP was revenue generated from the affordable housing deals. Use of the tax credit tool SAHT has creates critical housing opportunities. This is a tool that can create capital in service to the most vulnerable population.

Richardson stated that re-calibration may need to review the 50% to 60% AMI level because many that have applied for EHAP were below the 10% AMI level. She agreed with Guerrero that processing time needed to be improved hearing that many are still waiting for an assistance.

Furukawa thanked Benavidez regarding articles on many topics. One in particular regarding predatory lending advertising methods was extremely informative.

Guerrero understands that there are no easy fixes but is committed to finding solutions that prioritize human impact. Lastly, Guerrero inquired about the salary for the temporary EHAP workers – if there were any benefits linked or hardship considerations. Houston stated she would obtain and forward the benefit and salary information. In regards to hardship, Houston stated that though staff is working in the Central Library together, they have taken all precautions to separated people accordingly for social distancing and masks are required on premises. Guerrero agreed about importance of administrative flow, but stressed that workers should be paid a fair wage for their hard efforts assisting residents with their personal crisis situation; that it wears on both humans on the line.

Time check was made to see if a special meeting should be scheduled for the balance of the meeting or if commissioners would like to continue. Furukawa motioned to continue the meeting. Alanis seconded. Nisivoccia stated he would be unable to continue, but agreed that

Item #3 was time sensitive and to move forward with the meeting.

Houston made closing remarks of how proud she is of her team and that there are always human elements to projects. The long hours spent in response to this pandemic, in these 2-3 months, are to be commended. She also thanked the partners for their vital assistance. Houston remarked that from the start of the pandemic the staggering increase from 57 to 1,000 applications received a week was like building a plane when it was flying. The plane has been built and staff is processing applications within a 15 day timeframe. The community will be still included in the discussion within the parameters that the City has given the health crisis.

3. Item #3: Briefing on the draft recommendations for recalibration of the City's affordable housing goals to be included in the Strategic Housing Implementation Plan (SHIP.) Houston transitioned from Richardson's recalibration remarks to the City's housing goals and asked Ian Benavidez to present.

Benavidez commented that Richardson's request was timely. The recalibration briefing would consist of an overview of SHIP, current housing targets, recalibration needs, and setting the target goals for future needs. The housing policy framework set a high bar for community participation efforts and the "why". SHIP, in turn, addresses the "how". It refines the set target goals and provides a space for active collaboration with partners to push toward these goals. Currently in the "define goals" area of the Projected Timeline, SHIP is receiving input from the Housing Commission and stakeholders. Afterward, in July/August, a framework will be created with key strategies to be approved by partner agencies tentatively around the August/September timeframe.

Currently, implementation for rental and ownership units has exceeded the target goals in a short period of time which is why the recalibration conversation developed. Benavidez then asked David Schwartz, Principal at Economic & Planning Systems (EPS) and lead consultant on the Housing Policy Framework, to elaborate and present. Schwartz thanked Benavidez and agreed that the recalibration could not come in a more fortuitous time.

Schwartz started with the cost-burdened households as the starting point for guiding questions and data. Overlaying these households with system-wide limitations was the first step to setting target goals of where and what kind of homes are needed. Many perspectives were gathered from City departments, housing sector partners, and community partners. Highlighted in this recalibration is an emphasis on the supply/demand imbalance. Schwartz noted the disparity index was to identify quantitative and qualitative information with geographic specificity to track the disparity for both owners and renters. He explained a perfect balanced index would be equal to one (1). Greater than one (1) would be a larger demand for housing. Less than one (1) would indicate there is an oversupply of housing in the census tract. Thorough San Antonio, the index flagged and highlighted all census tracts that had disparities for renters and owners. Schwartz went on to the vulnerability index that identified the human element and need stating the American Community Survey was an essential resource for this data. A layer of geographic distinction was also added to blend with the SA Tomorrow framework. Combining the two indexes together revealed that out of the 157,000 cost burdened households in San Antonio 96,000 households had the greatest needs.

Proposed goals derived from this data seek to balance growth in the regional centers and system capacity limitations to address city-wide housing needs. The new ten-year goal forecasted was to have 47,000 units created or preserved over a ten-year period, two and half times the current goal. The current framework helps to flatten the curve while this recalibration works to lower the need. Recalibration also targets program efforts such as rental rehab, down payment assistance, and owner rehab- not just unit production. Schwartz pointed out that the goals have not been set and they are looking towards the Housing Commission for input. The success of the recalibration requires tapping and leveraging the public to private dollar ratio.

Benavidez stated the next steps in the SHIP process are to reach consensus on the target goals and begin the outreach to community members and stakeholders for input. Housing need is also highlighted in slide 22- the needs of the most vulnerable cannot be lessened by production alone, which is why there are different goals for other programs incorporated to reduce the vulnerability. The City would like to identify other strategies to lower the vulnerability.

Furukawa noted the pandemic will last a long time and asked Schwartz and Benavidez how would the pandemic impact be incorporated into their analysis. Schwartz bridged the conversation by stating he collected the data from EHAP request and weekly county unemployment claims; and, although not a mirror image, the most vulnerable households previously identified resulted as the hardest hit by the pandemic. Seventy percent of the nation's GDP is personal consumer expenditure which mainly comes from middle to higher income households. The eventual rise of GDP, a national grade of recovery, gives a false sense of recovery as the hardest hit industries always lag others. In two to three years' time with the data from the 2020 census, the cost burden calculations will be exacerbated to the point where the most ambitious target goal and assistance still won't come soon enough. Benavidez concurred that in two to three years' time, the framework may need another recalibration, but that setting new goals and moving forward can only be positive.

Alanis appreciated the forethought to the 2020 census numbers and the current recalibration target goals being more reflective to current data. Seeing the goal from 10,000 units in the 0% -50% AMI level to 35,000 units (equating to 100,000 people) is more in-line with the industry data and potential goals. Pedro also appreciated that the recalibration now establishes a high standard to accomplish and a more holistic view to what the community is facing and attempting to solve the systemic issues. Houston added that the services offered were large thought-prompters for recalibration targets. As recalibration is still in the feedback stage, more deliberations and discussions are needed before finalization. Schwartz stated that the initial consensus was to allocate more funds for renters than owners as they typically are the most cost-burdened. Benavidez reiterated that these are initial target goals that will be refined in the recalibration process.

Richardson asked if the current AMI should be the used as the baseline if a large majority of the population makes less than \$50,000 a year (AMI of a single person household). Richardson also wanted to confirm if the census tract data was based from the 2010 census. Schwartz listed HUD's data that AMI for a family of four is \$72,000; calculating for a 30% AMI, would be less than \$21,000. Schwartz explained that though

AMI based calculations are used due to regulations for federal funding, the target numbers for single or two person households become much lower creating deeper affordability. In response to the second question, Schwartz stated recalibration analysis was determined from the 2018 ACS data.

Guerrero thanked the SHIP team for their efforts and aiding a collaborative space for better understanding of these items. She suggested if the review of the vulnerability and disparity indexes could be handled through the Housing Commission as it would be greatly beneficial to spend more time with the slides and data for collective analysis and community group discussion. She mentioned that much of the presented data coincides with the anecdotal data from the community advocates and reiterated the great importance of community engagement towards the united goal of furthering well-being.

4. Item #4: Director's Report.

Verónica R. Soto, Director of Neighborhood & Housing Services, followed up from the previous meeting that working groups were created to help with agenda creation. Regarding the San Antonio Housing Trust (SAHT) Assessment, briefing will be done in July. Many recommendations have already been implemented. Soto asked Lori Houston to update regarding the Chief Housing Officer (CHO) interviews.

Houston stated the search will be re-launched due to not finding a suitable candidate from the previous interview process. Due to the COVID situation and fiscal challenges from the pandemic, CHO candidate search re-launch has been delayed. Plans for the search re-launch will be incorporated with the budget development meetings.

Soto stated that there will be a July Housing Commission meeting. The Culture and Neighborhood Services Committee meeting will be held tomorrow, June 25th, and people are encouraged to attend. Soto asked if there were any questions.

Guerrero asked what would be the best way to bring CHO interview process suggestions and comments for staff consideration. Houston stated she could be contacted to help find answers to questions regarding the CHO process for the commissioners. Guerrero asked when questions should be submitted. Houston stated as budget meetings were currently being held, it would be best if questions could be turned in within two to three weeks. Guerrero thanked Houston and asked the commissioners if they had any additional comments.

Richardson noted that the SA Speak Up website was online and encouraged people to place their input on what budget items they would like see prioritized. Houston offered to assist by sending the SA Speak Up link to the commissioners so that they could complete the survey and also send out to their networks for comment.

Guerrero also requested that the Housing Commission be CC'ed on the COVID Briefing (Item 2) notes and recommendations being forwarded to the Culture and Neighborhood Services Committee. Houston stated that staff was currently still working on the presentation and would forward it to the commissioners after it was finalized.

Sanchez asked if there was a set date for the next Commission meeting. Soto responded that July 22nd was the date set.

Guerrero stated that she would get together with staff and the agenda workgroup to debrief over this meeting; select topics for the upcoming meeting; and coordinate with the outreach workgroup.

Closing-

There being no further discussion, the meeting was adjourned without contest at 7:24 PM.