



**HISPANIC/LATINO QUALITY OF LIFE RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMISSION
REGULAR CALLED MEETING
MINUTES**

Tuesday, March 25, 2025

The Hispanic/Latino Quality of Life Resource Advisory Commission convened in a regular called meeting on Tuesday, March 25, 2025, at City Hall, 301 W 2nd St in Austin, Texas.

Vice Chair Silva called the Hispanic/Latino Quality of Life Resource Advisory Commission Meeting to order at 6:08 p.m.

Commissioners in Attendance:

Daniela Silva, Vice Chair
Melissa Ruiz
Brian Peña

Commissioners in Attendance Remotely:

Ivanna Neri, Chair
Amanda Afifi
Lyssette Galvan
Jesus Perales

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION: GENERAL

None.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approve the minutes of the Hispanic/Latino Quality of Life Resource Advisory Commission regular meeting on February 25, 2025.

The minutes from the meeting on February 25, 2025, were approved on Commissioner Peña's motion, Commissioner Perales' second on a 7-0 vote. Commissioners Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

2. Discussion of the undocumented immigrant policy at the Austin Police Department. Presentation by Stephanie Gonzales, Equity and Inclusion Coordinator, Austin Police Department, and Fausto Rodriguez, Executive Lieutenant, Austin Police Department.

The presentation was made by Stephanie Gonzales, Equity and Inclusion Coordinator, Austin Police Department, Fausto Rodriguez, Executive Lieutenant, Austin Police Department, and Sadot Azzua, Public Information Specialist Senior, Communications and Public Information Office.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATION

3. Report of recommendations from the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Working Group. Discussed.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEM

4. Approve a Recommendation to Council regarding the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget. The motion to approve the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Recommendation was made by Commissioner Perales and seconded by Commissioner Peña.

The following amendment was made by Vice Chair Silva, seconded by Commissioner Perales.

The amendment was to insert the following to the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Recommendation.

“Family Stabilization Program as a Mechanism for Promoting Housing Stability Recommendation

As in previous years, affordability continues to be one of the most common issues expressed by residents. The Family Stabilization Program offers more flexible access to housing support, accords more choice and dignity, reduces discrimination, and offers more efficient and cost-effective housing. The current pilot funds are primarily helping people of color, including Hispanic or Latino/a/x families. Additionally, over half of the participants identify as African American or Latina women. Last year, the Hispanic/Latino Quality of Life Resource Advisory Commission recommended ongoing funding of \$3 million for the Family Stabilization Program; however, it was not included in the final budget. At the Community Voices & Choices: Joint Inclusion Committee FY26 Budget Input Sessions, several residents expressed support again for the ongoing funding of this program.

Description of Recommendation to Council

- Provide ongoing funding for the Family Stabilization Grants
- Expand ongoing funding to \$3 million

Rationale

According to findings from the Urban Institute's report titled *Evaluation of the Austin Guaranteed Income Pilot*, it can be very difficult for cities like Austin to meet their residents' needs through subsidized house programs, as federal housing programs have limited reach and limited funding. Even Austin residents that are lucky enough to receive federal housing assistance continue to struggle with housing issues, and about 40% of households nationally that receive a voucher never successfully lease a unit. In Austin, most voucher holders were only able to move to less desirable housing on the outskirts of the city, which may cause additional burdens like poor transportation options, limited access to healthy foods, limited access to medical care, and employment and caregiving challenges. Other forms of housing assistance provide specific housing units; however, this comes with its own problems. Residents have limited options, if any. Buildings are only required to keep their rents affordable for a certain period of time, and then they can increase rent. The units are set up to be affordable based on the area median income (AMI), and they do not provide the deep affordability that residents need. According to the report, "Austin's local affordable housing inventory lists six times the number of units with rents set to be affordable at 80 percent of AMI as units with rents set to be affordable at 30 percent of AMI." Additionally, these units offer set rental prices, and the person is still responsible for paying the full rent even if they experience job insecurity.

According to findings from a brief from the Urban Institute titled *Guaranteed Income as a Mechanism for Promoting Housing Stability*, unrestricted cash investment addresses gaps and deficits in policies designed to address America's housing affordability crisis. The brief reported, "Insights from a research review and policymaker interviews suggest that strategically applied cash relief could accomplish the following:

1. Offer renters facing one-time or intermittent housing shocks more flexible access to housing support.
2. Accord more choice and dignity to any renter in need of housing support.
3. Reduce exposure to voucher discrimination and offer more housing choices to marginalized populations.
4. Provide increased housing access to excluded workers.
5. Offer more efficient and cost-effective housing help to those in urgent need now."

According to findings from the Urban Institute's report titled *Evaluation of the Austin Guaranteed Income Pilot*, participants reported spending, on average, more than 50% of their pilot cash to cover housing costs, and the average share participants spent on housing was more than twice as much spending in any other category. Improved housing security allowed for participants to also focus on other goals, including financial investing, skills building, expanding their professional networks, and pursuing additional education. Overall, median household incomes increased over time:

Participant Household Median Income Changes over the Course of the Pilot

Estimated median yearly income	Baseline	6 months	12 months	6 months post-pilot	Percentage change from baseline to 6 months post-pilot
Less than \$10,000	30%	17.9%	12%	10.3%	-19.7%
\$10,000 to \$15,000	23.3%	10.7%	4%	17.2%	-6.1%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3.3%	25%	20%	3.4%	+0.1%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3.3%	3.6%	16%	6.9%	+3.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.3%	10.7%	8%	20.7%	+7.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.3%	14.3%	32%	17.2%	+3.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6.7%	10.7%	4%	10.3%	+3.7%
\$75,000 and up	6.7%	7.1%	4%	13.8%	+7.13%

Notes: The table includes a low *n* of 37 responses because Urban's analysis covered only participants who recorded responses across all four surveys (baseline, at 6 months, at 12 months, and 6 months post-pilot). Shares of participants in varying income brackets may differ from other references, as responses included in the analysis were limited based on the previously mentioned criteria.

Information from the Urban Institute's report titled *Evaluation of the Austin Guaranteed Income Pilot* includes demographic information for those in the pilot:
Demographic Overview of Pilot Participants

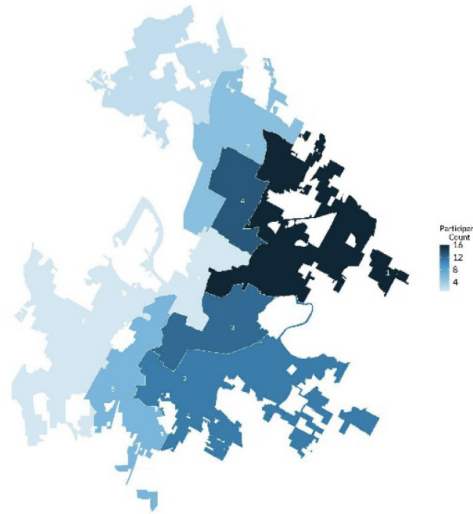
Demographic information	Pilot participants	Austin
White (not Hispanic)	5%	48%
Latino	38%	33%
Black	35%	8%
Asian	11%	8%
Communication in language other than English ^a	34%	12%
Male	22%	41%
Female	72%	43%
Nonbinary/other self-identification	5%	5%

Sources: Urban Institute analysis of participant enrollment form data, American Community Survey five-year data for 2016–2020, and 88 responses in participant survey data. Gender data are from the City of Austin, [https://www.austintexas.gov/page/demographics-0-:-:text=Gender identity%3A,respondents self-identified as male](https://www.austintexas.gov/page/demographics-0-:-:text=Gender%20identity%3A,respondents%20self-identified%20as%20male).

Notes: *n* = 115.

^a On the US census, this is defined as speaking English “less than very well.”

Additionally, information was broken down by Council District and Zip Code:

Pilot Participant Count by Austin City Council District

Council district	Participant count
1	16
2	11
3	12
4	13
5	6
6	2
7	5
8	1
9	1

URBAN INSTITUTE

Source: Urban Institute analysis of participant enrollment form data.

Note: This map only includes participants who listed their full and geocodable address.

The Fiscal Year 25 budget allocated one-time funding of \$1.3 million to the Family Stabilization Grant Program. The current funding level is inadequate to meet the needs of the community. For example, one of the organizations, BASTA, received 200 applications. After determining eligibility, BASTA used a lottery system to select the 5% of participants who were enrolled.

The City of Austin and Austin City Council continue to recognize the benefits the Family Stabilization Program has on individuals and the community as a whole. Therefore, ongoing funding of \$3 million should be included in the budget.”

The amendment was approved on a 6-0 vote. Chair Neri abstained. Commissioner Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

The following amendment was made by Vice Chair Silva, seconded by Commissioner Galvan.

The amendment was to insert the following to the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Recommendation.

“Immigrant Legal Services

WHEREAS, the City of Austin has a long-standing commitment to being a welcoming, inclusive, and diverse community that values all of its residents, regardless of immigration status; and

WHEREAS, immigrants contribute significantly to the cultural, social, and economic fabric of Austin, but despite these contributions, many immigrants face significant barriers to accessing legal services; and

WHEREAS, we continue to hear from the community that legal services funding is crucial; and

WHEREAS, there are immigrants who need access to counsel and cannot afford attorneys, especially immigrants facing removal proceedings; and

WHEREAS, the growing uncertainty surrounding federal immigration policies increases the need for legal assistance and protections, and the potential cuts to federal grants and funding for immigrant legal services; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that immigrant communities obtain accurate advice and assistance; and

WHEREAS, the people most impacted by the complicated changes in immigration policy and funding are low-income immigrants; and

WHEREAS, the City of Austin funds legal services for low income immigrants who are Austin residents, and there continues to be an unmet need;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Hispanic/Latino Quality of Life Resource Advisory Commission recommends funding immigrant legal services with a \$1,000,000 5-year contract to continue services currently being provided.”

The amendment was approved on a 7-0 vote. Commissioners Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

The Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Recommendation was approved as amended on a 6-0 vote. Chair Neri abstained. Commissioners Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

5. Approve a primary representative to the Joint Inclusion Committee.

The motion to approve Commissioner Afifi as the primary representative to the Joint Inclusion Committee was approved on Commissioner Perales’s motion, Commissioner Peña’s second on a 7-0 vote. Commissioners Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Update from the Joint Inclusion Committee

Budget Office Presentation

Know Your Rights

ADJOURNMENT

The motion adjourn the meeting at 7:26 p.m. was approved on Vice Chair Silva's motion, Commissioner Peña's second, on a 7-0 vote, without objection. Commissioners Castañeda and Jackson were absent.

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