



**THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO**

October 26, 2023

Honorable Judge Michael T. Smyth  
Presiding Judge  
San Diego Superior Court  
1100 Union Street, 10th Floor  
San Diego, CA 92101

**Re: Grand Jury Report: "Housing in San Diego County"**

Honorable Judge Smyth,

Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 933.05(c), the City of San Diego provides the attached response from the City Council and Mayor to the applicable findings and recommendations included in the above referenced Grand Jury Report.

If you require additional information, or have any questions, please contact Luz Anaya Luna, Director of Legislative Affairs, at [lanayaluna@sandiego.gov](mailto:lanayaluna@sandiego.gov).

Sincerely,

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "S".

Council President Sean Elo-Rivera

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Todd Gloria".

Mayor Todd Gloria

Encl: 1. City of San Diego Response to Grand Jury Report: "Housing in San Diego County"  
2. City Council Resolution R-315145

**City of San Diego Response to  
San Diego County Grand Jury Report Titled  
“Housing in San Diego County”**

Pursuant to California Penal Code section 933(c), the City of San Diego Mayor and City Council provide the following responses to the findings and recommendations which are included in the above referenced Grand Jury Report.

**FINDINGS 01 THROUGH 06**

***Finding 01:** The City of Lemon Grove met its housing allocation for all the income categories identified by SANDAG in the Fifth RHNA Cycle.*

This finding applies to the City of Lemon Grove. As such, a response is not provided.

***Finding 02:** The County of San Diego failed to meet their housing allocation for all income levels.*

This finding applies to the County of San Diego. As such, a response is not provided.

***Finding 03:** The following cities did not meet their housing allocations for all income categories: Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista.*

**Response: The Mayor and City Council partially disagree with the Grand Jury’s finding.**

This response is specific to housing allocations for the City of San Diego. While the City of San Diego did not meet its housing allocations for very low-, low-, and moderate-income categories, the City did meet its allocation for above moderate for the Fifth Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Cycle (2010-2020) established by the State. The City was allocated a total of 33,954 above moderate homes for the Fifth RHNA Cycle and the City produced a total of 41,208 homes in the above moderate-income category. It should be noted that the City received a total allocation of 88,096 homes, which was the highest housing allocation for the San Diego region.

Prior to the end of the Fifth RHNA Cycle, additional regulations to further address the need to produce homes for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households were adopted by the City Council. The City Council approved an [Accessory Dwelling Unit \(ADU\) density bonus program](#) which allows for an additional market rate ADU home for every ADU home with a 10- or 15-year affordability restriction. The City also adopted the [Complete Communities Housing Solutions](#) regulations to provide additional density bonuses and incentives when at least 40 percent of the pre-density bonus homes are for lower-income households, with at least 20 percent for very low-income households. The City’s Fifth RHNA Cycle allocation and production totals are shown in Table 1. Production is measured through the number of building permits issued during the Fifth RHNA Cycle.

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**Table 1:** *City of San Diego Fifth RHNA Cycle Allocation and Production Totals*

	<i>Very Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Above Moderate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allocation	21,977	16,703	15,462	33,954	88,096
Produced	3,797	3,715	37	41,208	48,757

**Finding 04:** *The San Diego region failed to meet its housing allocations for each of the income categories identified by SANDAG in the Fifth RHNA Cycle.*

**Response:** **The Mayor and City Council agree with the Grand Jury’s finding.**

As stated in the response to Finding 03, the City of San Diego did not meet its housing allocations except for above moderate-income homes; however, the City received the greatest allocation and produced more total housing than any other jurisdiction in the region during the Fifth RHNA Cycle. Since the State’s certification of the City’s [Housing Element](#) on September 10, 2021, the City has continued to aggressively increase new home capacity and support additional home production by adopting the following:

*Housing Capacity*

- [Barrio Logan Community Plan Update](#) added capacity for 1,300 new homes. (2021)
- [Mira Mesa Community Plan Update](#) added capacity for 24,000 new homes. (2022)

*Support Housing Production*

- [Housing Action Package 1.0](#) included ten reforms all aimed at increasing production of homes, including implementing Senate Bill 9 to allow for more homes on single family zones, creating an employee housing incentive program, strengthening the City’s Accessible Homes Incentive program, and creating a program to allow for affordable homes in high resource communities. (2022)
- [2021 Land Development Code Update](#) included amendments to the City’s regulations to ensure they promote home development by achieving consistency between the City’s affordable home programs off-site development requirements, allowing parking reductions for home occupancy businesses, allowing flexibility on personal storage requirements for multifamily homes, and allowing alternative compliance options for meeting the outdoor private open space requirements for home development.
- [2022 Land Development Code Update](#) included seven items aimed at increased production of homes. In particular, the Code Update included a new Sustainable Development Area that will allow increased new home production

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in areas located near transit in all communities across the City, added flexibility to the Employment Overlay Zone to allow for increased opportunities for additional housing, and provided regulatory clarifications on housing programs such as Complete Communities Housing Solutions and Affordable Housing Density Program. (2023)

Additionally, the City of San Diego has many other planning initiatives underway to further increase home production such as implementing ten additional housing-related regulation reforms through the Mayor’s proposed [Housing Action Package 2.0](#) – which is anticipated to be reviewed by the Land Use and Housing Committee in September 2023, prior to City Council consideration later this year– and planning for more homes near transit through [Blueprint SD](#), which provides a framework for sustainable and equitable growth in the City by aligning land use and complementary policies to support greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Additional planning initiatives can be viewed at the City Planning Department’s work program [webpage](#).

Further, in accordance with the [Mayor’s Executive Order No. 2023-1](#), the City created the Affordable Housing Permit Now program for development projects with 100 percent affordable homes and emergency shelters. The program is designed to provide greater speed and efficiency in permitting, while providing enhanced customer service to applicants seeking to build affordable homes. The program provides strict timelines for review and approval of eligible projects and includes a process designed for clear communication and effective coordination between applicants and City representatives.

***Finding 05:*** *Specific plans are useful tools in spurring development, including housing development, and have been used by El Cajon and Chula Vista among others.*

**Response:** **The Mayor and City Council agree with the Grand Jury’s finding.**

The City has adopted the following specific plans since the General Plan was updated in 2008 as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2:** *City of San Diego – Specific Plans Adopted Since 2008*

Specific Plan	Community Plan Area	Year Adopted	Additional Home Capacity	
			Included in Community Plan	Beyond Community Plan
<i>City Prepared</i>				
<a href="#">Balboa Station Area</a>	Pacific Beach	2021	-	3,500
<a href="#">Morena Corridor</a>	Linda Vista	2019	-	5,600
<a href="#">Historic Village</a>	San Ysidro	2016	1,700	-

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<i>Property Owner Prepared</i>				
<a href="#">Riverwalk</a>	Mission Valley	2020	4,300	-
<a href="#">Central Village</a>	Otay Mesa	2017	4,485	-
<a href="#">Quarry Falls</a> (Civita)	Mission Valley	2008	4,780	-
<b>Totals</b>			<b>15,265</b>	<b>9,100</b>

Additionally, the Otay Mesa [Southwest Village](#) Specific Plan is currently being prepared by the property owners. The City looks to prepare specific plans within areas smaller than community plan areas to plan for transit-oriented village development consistent with the City’s General Plan City of Villages strategy such as the Balboa Station Area and Morena Corridor specific plans which provided additional home capacity. As part of community plan updates, the City has identified areas that could be redeveloped and has required that a specific plan be prepared by the property owners to provide more detailed planning such as Riverwalk in Mission Valley or Central Village in Otay Mesa. The City is open to considering other types of specific plans related to broader policy issues where appropriate and useful.

While specific plans can be useful tools in spurring development, they are not the only tool available to spur new home development. The City has and continues to focus on comprehensively updating its community plans, zoning, and development regulations to allow more new homes expeditiously, in alignment with its housing, climate, and equity goals. Community plan updates and regulatory changes have allowed for homes to be produced with ministerial approvals. Unlike most cities in California that do not have community plans, the addition of a specific plan with a community plan can increase the processing time since it would require additional studies, environmental review, and discretionary hearings to approve a specific plan.

Through community plan updates, the City created increased housing capacities in various community areas. The City has adopted the following 15 community plan updates and focused plan amendments since the General Plan was updated in 2008, which have increased capacity by about 107,000 new homes as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: City of San Diego – Community Plans Adopted Since 2008**

<b>Community Plan Updates</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Additional Capacity</b>
<a href="#">Otay Mesa Community Plan</a>	2014	6,400
<a href="#">Encanto Neighborhoods Community Plan</a>	2015	8,000
<a href="#">Southeastern San Diego Community Plan</a>	2015	3,000
<a href="#">Ocean Beach Community Plan</a>	2015	60
<a href="#">Navajo Community Plan</a> – Grantville Focused Plan Amendment	2015	8,300
<a href="#">Greater Golden Hill Community Plan</a>	2016	50
<a href="#">North Park Community Plan</a>	2016	2,300
<a href="#">San Ysidro Community Plan</a>	2016	1,800

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<a href="#">Uptown Community Plan</a>	2016	150
<a href="#">Midway Pacific Highway Community Plan</a>	2018	6,500
<a href="#">Old Town San Diego Community Plan</a>	2018	800
<a href="#">Mission Valley Community</a>	2019	24,200
<a href="#">Kearny Mesa Community</a>	2020	20,000
<a href="#">Barrio Logan Community Plan</a>	2021	1,300
<a href="#">Mira Mesa Community Plan</a>	2022	24,000
<b>Total Homes</b>		<b>106,860</b>

The City is in the process of updating the following community plans, which could have the potential to increase capacity for another 100,000 homes over the next three to four years:

- [University Community Plan](#)
- Uptown –[Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment](#)
- [College Area Community Plan](#)
- [Clairemont Community Plan](#)
- Mid-City Communities Plan

As described above, since 2008, the City of San Diego has adopted specific plans and community plans which have resulted in an additional capacity of approximately 116,000 homes. It is important to note that housing capacity does not equal housing production. Housing capacity is important to allow for new home development to occur, and housing production is contingent not only on housing capacity but also on regulatory tools to facilitate actual development projects.

While increasing the capacity for homes is critical, the City has also focused on taking steps to facilitate the production of homes with regular updates to its development regulations once or twice per year. These regular updates are an opportunity to facilitate the production of homes by streamlining regulations and provide development incentives to support the production of homes at different levels of affordability. The Mayor’s proposed Housing Action Package 2.0 will continue the commitment to create regulations that encourage the development of homes for San Diego’s diverse population. The Housing Action Package 2.0 aims to implement State law to allow the construction of more new homes near transit, provide protection to existing residents, and increase the supply of land available for new home development. This initiative will also incentivize and promote new home opportunities in all communities that San Diegans of all income levels can afford.

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***Finding 06:** Both transit agencies in San Diego County (NCTD and MTS) have made land available for development and are actively developing projects that include housing, among other uses.*

This finding applies to NCTD and MTS. As such, a direct response is not provided. However, the City does make efforts to explore opportunities to utilize City-owned property for housing. For instance, the Phase 2 Report of the City of San Diego, Library Master Plan identifies library locations that have outgrown their community or are inadequate for expansion and provide flexibility with additional uses of City-owned property. Recommendations calling for new or alternative library sites present opportunities for mixed-use development accommodating a library and other uses such as housing and retail, while enhancing community access and benefit. The City is also in the process of preparing a study referred to as the City Property Home Opportunity Framework, which will build on the City’s ongoing efforts to accelerate home production on City-owned land. The City Planning Department, with funding from [SANDAG’s Housing Acceleration Program](#) (HAP) Cycle 1 grant, began studying the viability of utilizing City-owned land for residential development. The second phase of this project, with potential funding from a HAP Cycle 2 grant, would include a City Affordable Home Development Master Plan to comprehensively plan for construction of new homes on City-owned land, as well as potentially other publicly owned land. Community plan updates have also increased the opportunities for homes on transit agency properties which has resulted in the transit-oriented development of homes near the [Grantville Transit Station](#) and the [Encanto/62<sup>nd</sup> Street Station](#).

**RECOMMENDATIONS 23-01 THROUGH 23-06**

**Recommendation 23-01:** *Consider, if they have not done so, using specific plans (as defined by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research) to facilitate the permitting and development of housing, particularly affordable housing, in their jurisdictions.*

**Response: The recommendation has been implemented.**

Specific plans are one of a few different tools that a city can use to support the production of housing. Unlike most other cities in California, the City uses community plans to provide more detailed land use and policy guidance to provide capacity and support the production of homes. However, the City has adopted four specific plans as listed in response to Finding 05 that planned for the development of over 15,000 homes as identified in respective community plans. The community plans provided a more general plan use and housing capacity framework for the specific plans to provide a finer more detailed level of planning. The City has also adopted two specific plans that added a capacity for 9,100 new homes beyond the community plan capacity.

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The City has also updated or prepared focused amendments for 15 community plans since 2008 when the City updated its General Plan to provide additional opportunities for homes. Currently, one specific plan and five community plan updates are in process. Since 2008, the City of San Diego has adopted specific plans and community plans which have increased the capacity for 116,000 new homes. The City has also adopted comprehensive updates to its Land Development Code and created incentives and density bonus programs to streamline and incentivize the production of housing.

**Recommendation 23-02:** *Consider working with school districts and community college districts within their jurisdictions to identify developable land for housing owned by districts within their boundaries.*

**Response: The recommendation has been implemented.**

The [San Diego Housing Commission](#) (SDHC), which is the City’s public housing agency, has collaborated with local public educational institutions to create and preserve affordable housing. Recently, SDHC engaged in discussions with a community college district regarding the possibility of collaborating on additional affordable workforce housing on district property. Other examples of work include:

- [LIVIA at Scripps Ranch](#) by the Monarch Group recently completed construction of 53 affordable rental apartments out of 264 total apartments in the development. LIVIA at Scripps Ranch is under a long-term ground lease and joint occupancy agreement with the San Diego Unified School District. In 2020, SDHC authorized the issuance of up to \$100 million in Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds, approved by the Housing Authority of the City of San Diego, toward the financing for the development.
- SDHC collaborated with the San Diego Unified School District and developers to create affordable rental housing for seniors and families at the COMM 22 development in the Southeastern San Diego neighborhood of Logan Heights, which celebrated its grand opening in 2015. The development consists of two home developments—[Victoria at COMM22](#), with 69 affordable apartments for seniors age 62 and older and one manager’s apartment, and [Paseo at COMM22](#), with 128 affordable apartments for families and two manager’s apartments. COMM22 was built on mostly vacant lots which formerly served as maintenance and storage lots for the San Diego Unified School District, which is leasing the land to BRIDGE Housing Corp. SDHC awarded loans and authorized \$44.2 million in Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds, approved by the Housing Authority of the City of San Diego, to support these projects.



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The City also recently adopted code amendments to support the development of homes on publicly owned land, which includes those owned by school and community college districts. The Mayor is currently proposing amendments to provide additional incentives for the development of housing on publicly owned land by increasing floor area ratio bonuses as part of his Housing Action Package 2.0. Additionally, the City is currently in the process of seeking grant funding for a City Affordable Home Development Master Plan, to comprehensively plan for construction of new homes on City-owned land, as well as potentially other publicly owned land.

**Recommendation 23-03:** *Consider working with local religious institutions within their jurisdictions to identify land developable for housing, particularly affordable housing.*

**Response: The recommendation has been implemented.**

SDHC supports collaborations with faith-based institutions to produce affordable housing. Examples of this work include:

- A collaboration with National Community Renaissance (National CORE) on the [Nestor Senior Village](#) affordable housing development, under construction on land National CORE is ground leasing from Nestor United Methodist Church. The development will create 73 affordable apartments for seniors aged 55 and older who experience homelessness. SDHC awarded 73 rental housing vouchers to help residents pay their rent and a \$3.3 million loan toward the development. The City of San Diego also waived more than \$1.2 million in development impact fees to assist the construction.
- As mentioned in the Grand Jury report, Bethel AME Supportive Housing is being built on land owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Logan Heights, with a density bonus from the City of San Diego. This development will include 25 rental apartments that will be affordable for households with income up to 80 percent of San Diego’s Area Median Income, as well as one manager’s apartment.
- In 2008, SDHC authorized the issuance of more than \$17 million in Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds, approved by the Housing Authority of the City of San Diego, to support the [Parkside Terrace](#) development by Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Parkside Terrace created 77 rental apartments affordable for households with income up to 60 percent of San Diego’s Area Median Income. The development was built on land previously occupied by East Village Community Church in Downtown and previously owned by American Baptist Churches of the Pacific Southwest, doing business as Transformation Ministries.

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- SDHC is also involved in other collaborations with a variety of faith-based organizations—including Father Joe’s Villages, Catholic Charities, Episcopal Community Services, San Diego Interfaith and San Diego Rescue Mission—on housing or homelessness shelter programs and will continue to explore additional opportunities to work with local faith-based organizations.

The City also has regulations that allow affordable housing on premises owned by qualified nonprofit institutions, including religious institutions, on sites that do not otherwise allow multiple dwelling unit developments. For instance, the City enacted code amendments in 2019 to decrease parking requirements for religious facilities, to accommodate the development of affordable housing. Affordable housing is permitted on these sites if they are in High or Highest Resource [California Tax Credit Allocation Committee \(CTCAC\) Opportunity Areas](#) and in a [Sustainable Development Area](#). The City will continue to consider additional revisions as part of future Land Development Code amendments to further offer incentives and/or remove regulatory barriers for qualified nonprofit institutions, including religious institutions and other community-based organizations, to support the production of more new affordable homes. In addition to efforts through nonprofit institutions, including religious institutions, the Mayor’s proposed Housing Action Package 2.0 would expand opportunities for affordable housing development in these areas for public sector employees, veterans, and students.

**Recommendation 23-04:** *Consider drafting revenue-generating legislation at the jurisdiction level, if feasible and legal e.g., the Seattle Jumpstart Tax. Monies generated by such a tax to fund or assist in funding the construction of housing, particularly affordable housing.*

**Response: The recommendation has been implemented.**

Revenue generation for California jurisdictions is largely restricted by State law; and most tax increases require voter approval. Accordingly, cities can submit revenue-generating ballot measures to the electorate. In recent years, the City of San Diego has submitted to voters revenue-generating legislation related to affordable housing, without success. Most recently, in the November 2020 General Election, the San Diego City Council placed Measure A on the ballot. Measure A authorized up to \$900 million in general obligation bonds for affordable and supportive housing for vulnerable populations, secured by an increase in property taxes within the City. The bond proceeds would have been used to acquire or improve property to provide permanent supportive and affordable housing for vulnerable populations, including extremely low-income, very low-income, or low-income individuals, families, veterans, youth, seniors, the disabled, homeless individuals, chronically homeless individuals, those at serious risk of homelessness, and individuals

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suffering from mental health or substance abuse disorder conditions. Measure A required a two-thirds vote to pass; it received support from 57.55 percent of voters and failed to gain passage.

Additionally, on the March 2020 ballot, San Diego voters considered Measure C, which would increase the City’s Transient Occupancy Tax charged to occupants of hotels and other visitor lodging and dedicate a portion (at least 31 percent) of this increase to homelessness programs. One of the allowable uses for these funds included the financing, permitting, design, development, and construction of affordable housing to be prioritized for extremely low-income and very low-income households, among other homelessness programs and services. The increased tax revenue could be used to secure the issuance of bonds up to \$750 million for qualifying homelessness programs and projects. Measure C was a citizen’s initiative and received support from 65.24 percent of voters. Due to a legal dispute over the voter threshold required for passing citizen-proposed special tax initiatives, Measure C is being considered by the courts. The City is currently awaiting a final determination from the courts on whether Measure C is an approved ballot measure.

Although recent City efforts to pass revenue-generating legislation for affordable housing through the electorate have not been successful, the City does have an ongoing revenue stream to support affordable housing. SDHC administers the City of San Diego Affordable Housing Fund (AHF), which the San Diego City Council created on June 3, 2003, as a permanent and annually renewable source of revenue to help meet the housing needs of the City of San Diego’s lower-income households. AHF revenue is collected from fees charged to residential and commercial developments. AHF dollars are allocated to housing and homelessness programs annually, subject to the City Council’s approval of the AHF Annual Plan and Model Programs.

The AHF Annual Plan details the proposed uses of funds for the next fiscal year. The San Diego City Council approved the Fiscal Year 2024 AHF Annual Plan on June 12, 2023, dedicating \$47.4 million to allowable program activities, including:

- Rental housing production
- Preservation
- Homeownership
- Homeless housing initiatives
- Capacity building

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**Recommendation 23-05:** *Consider providing legislative support to re-introducing in the State Legislature SB 1105, or similar legislation, to create a San Diego County agency that could raise revenue for housing.*

**Response: The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted.**

SB 1105 was a complex bill that created a new government agency to oversee certain issues related to housing financing. Specifically, it created a legal body to allow cities and the County to collaborate and raise revenues for housing. While the bill was active, stakeholders noted that this legislation was unnecessary as governments today have the authority to join together as a joint powers authority, and that the individual governments would lose local control if required to participate as part of a new regional agency. Additionally, all cities and the County already have governmental powers to raise revenues for housing, with tax increases typically needing voter approval. The City’s Government Affairs Department will consider supporting legislation that meets the goals of helping the City of San Diego benefit from additional housing funds.

**Recommendation 23-06:** *Consider providing legislative support to SB 4, which is currently before the legislature. This bill makes it easier to provide affordable housing on land owned by religious institutions.*

**Response: The recommendation has been implemented.**

SB 4 is one of dozens of bills that seek to streamline housing approvals if certain requirements are met regarding land ownership status, level of affordable housing included, and labor standards. This bill is going through the legislative process and continues to be negotiated by the legislature and stakeholders so the final form and details of the bill will continue to change. The City’s Government Affairs Department takes positions based on the authorities vested in it by the Mayor and City Council in the adopted legislative platform, which is updated every year. While parts of this bill are captured by the legislative platform priorities including promoting more affordable housing, other parts of it are in conflict, including preemption and loss of local control. The Department of Government Affairs will continue to monitor this particular bill, and work with the Council and Mayor to take positions on this bill and similar legislation that have the goal of promoting housing production if and when appropriate. The City will continue to consider supporting State legislation, including SB 4, to further offer incentives and/or remove regulatory barriers to support the production of affordable homes.

RESOLUTION NUMBER R- 315145

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE OCT 13 2023

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF  
SAN DIEGO APPROVING THE CITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE  
TO THE 2022-2023 SAN DIEGO COUNTY GRAND JURY  
REPORT "HOUSING IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY."

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2023, the 2022-2023 San Diego County Grand Jury (Grand Jury) filed a final report titled "Housing in San Diego County" (Report) that requested a response from the Mayor and City Council, among others; and

WHEREAS, the Report included three findings and six recommendations that are directed to the Mayor and City Council; and

WHEREAS, under California Penal Code section 933(c), within 90 days after the filing of the report, each public agency which the Grand Jury reviewed, and about which it issued the Report, must comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency; and

WHEREAS, the comments required from the Mayor and Council are due to be submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on November 6, 2023, as the City requested and received an extension of time to respond; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the Independent Budget Analyst (IBA) has proposed a response to the Report, which is joined by the Mayor, as set forth in IBA Report No. 23-24, for Council's consideration; and

WHEREAS, on September 21, 2023, the proposed response to the Report was presented to the Land Use and Housing Committee; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the City Attorney has drafted this resolution based on the information provided by City staff including information provided by affected third parties and verified by City staff, with the understanding that this information is complete, true, and accurate;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of San Diego, that the Council approves and adopts the response to the 2022-2023 San Diego County Grand Jury Report titled "Housing in San Diego County," as set forth in IBA Report No. 23-24, dated September 1, 2023.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council President is authorized and directed, on behalf of the Council of the City of San Diego, to execute and deliver the above-described response to the Presiding Judge of the San Diego County Superior Court no later than November 6, 2023.

APPROVED: MARA W. ELLIOTT, City Attorney

By

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Corrine L. Neuffer  
Chief Deputy City Attorney

CLN:nsf  
September 26, 2023  
Or.Dept: IBA  
Doc. No. 3424771

I certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this meeting of OCT 09 2023.

DIANA J.S. FUENTES  
City Clerk

By   
Deputy City Clerk

Approved: 10/13/23  
(date)

  
TODD GLORIA, Mayor

Vetoed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
TODD GLORIA, Mayor

Passed by the Council of The City of San Diego on OCT 09 2023, by the following vote:

Councilmembers	Yeas	Nays	Not Present	Recused
Joe LaCava	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jennifer Campbell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stephen Whitburn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monica Montgomery Steppe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marni von Wilpert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kent Lee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raul A. Campillo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vivian Moreno	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sean Elo-Rivera	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date of final passage OCT 13 2023.

**(Please note: When a resolution is approved by the Mayor, the date of final passage is the date the approved resolution was returned to the Office of the City Clerk.)**

AUTHENTICATED BY:

TODD GLORIA

Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

(Seal)

DIANA J.S. FUENTES

City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By Connie Patterson, Deputy

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California

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