



Santa Cruz County Commission on Disabilities

701 Ocean Street, Room 510, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
P: (831) 454-2772 F: (831) 454-2411 TTY/TDD 711
commissions@santacruzcounty.us
www.scccod.net

Notice of Public Meeting and Agenda

DATE: Thursday, August 13, 2020

TIME: 12:30 PM to 2:00 PM

IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY AND PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20, ISSUED MARCH 17, 2020, THIS WILL BE A REMOTE MEETING. NO PHYSICAL LOCATION WILL BE AVAILABLE, BUT ACCESS TO THE MEETING AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT WILL BE PROVIDED. PLEASE DIAL-IN TO THE TELECONFERENCE BETWEEN 12:20 AND 12:30 USING THE INFORMATION LISTED BELOW:

TELECONFERENCE INFORMATION

United States: **(571) 317-3116**

United States (Toll Free): (866) 899-4679

Access Code: 989-070-285

AGENDA

1. Call to Order/Roll Call/Agenda Review
2. Approve *June 11, 2020 Minutes*
3. Public Comment:
Any person may address the Commission for a period not to exceed three minutes on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
4. New Business: None
5. Commission Reports
 - 5.1. Metro/Measure D
 - 5.2. History
 - 5.3. Legislation
6. Ad Hoc Subcommittee Updates
 - 6.1. Emergency Preparedness and Pandemic Response Subcommittee
 - 6.2. Recreation Subcommittee
 - 6.3. Housing Subcommittee
 - 6.4. Media Subcommittee
 - 6.5. Resource Directory Subcommittee
7. Staff Report
8. Emerging Matters
9. Adjournment

Next Regular Meeting: Thursday, September 10, 2020 from 12:30 – 2:00 PM (Remote Meeting)

The County of Santa Cruz does not discriminate on the basis of disability, and no person shall, by reason of a disability, be denied the benefits of its services, programs, or activities. If you have a disability and require assistance to participate, please contact 454-2772 or TDD/711 at least 72 hours in advance to make arrangements.



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Meeting Minutes

DATE: Thursday, June 11, 2020
TIME: 12:30 PM to 2:00 PM
LOCATION: Remote Meeting
PRESENT: John Daugherty (1st District), Nancy Yellin (1st District), Janet Crosse (2nd District), Stacie Grijalva (2nd District), Becky Taylor (3rd District), Richard Gubash (3rd District), Brenda Gutierrez Baeza (Vice Chair - 4th District), Lynn Stipes (5th District), David Molina (Chair – 5th District)
EXCUSED: None
STAFF: Kaite McGrew (Commissions Coordinator)
GUESTS: Juan Magaña (IHSS Sr. Analyst), Jessica Cirksena (IHSS Program Manager)

1. Call to Order/Roll Call/Agenda Review
Meeting convened at 12:33 PM.
2. Motion to Approve May 14, 2020 Minutes
Motion/Second: Gutierrez Baeza/Yellin
Motion passed unanimously.
3. Public Comment: None
4. In-Home Support Services (IHSS) Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
Magaña and Cirksena gave an overview of the IHSS program and the steps taken to ensure the safety of both IHSS recipients and caregivers. The availability of PPE for caregivers who serve multiple recipients, many of whom are immunocompromised, is an ongoing issue. Additionally, no formal training on the proper use of PPE is currently offered or required. The Commission hopes that video training can be made available to both caregivers and recipients. Many of the masks distributed are single-use instead of washable masks, although IHSS continues to receive some cloth masks from local sewing groups. The Commission expressed concerns about recipients being unable to provide PPE to their caregivers before allowing access to their homes when caregivers arrive without. In-home assessments with social workers have not been occurring, so caregivers must pick up and deliver PPE to recipients. The Commission will continue to monitor the situation.
5. Commission Reports:
 - 5.1. Metro Santa Cruz Report
Daugherty reported that Paracruz is running and can be scheduled by app with prepayment. Most metro staff are working remotely and staff not working remotely are carefully screened
 - 5.2. History Report
The 30th Anniversary of the ADA is on Sunday, July 26th. The Commission is considering hosting a virtual screening of Netflix's documentary "Crip Camp" in lieu of an in-person event.
 - 5.3. Legislation Report: No report

6. Ad Hoc Subcommittee Updates:

6.1. Emergency Preparedness and Pandemic Response Subcommittee

Molina combined the Emergency Preparedness Subcommittee with the Pandemic Response Subcommittee, resigned his seat on the subcommittee and appointed Gutierrez Baeza in his stead. Staff will look into having County Public Health speak to the subcommittee on how IHSS recipients can best protect themselves with proper safety precautions and effective use of PPE. A recording of the training can be shared on our website and social media. The Commission will also research resources available on the County's emergency preparedness website. Yellin updated the Commission on the status of the Personal Emergency & Evacuation Plan (PEEP) which has undergone some minor format changes.

6.2. Recreation Subcommittee: No report

7. Staff Report

The Equal Employment Opportunity and Cultural Competence Plan is being reviewed before distribution to County departments and Commissions for review.

8. Emerging Matters

Yellin would like the Commission to consider the impact of proposed Rail-to-Trail options on the disabilities community at a future meeting.

Adjournment at 1:02 PM

Submitted: Kaite McGrew, *Commissions Coordinator*



County of Santa Cruz

Health Services Agency

1080 Emeline Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Phone: 831-454-4000

COVID-19 Guidance for Home Health Care Agencies

Home health workers offer a valuable service to the health and well-being of our vulnerable community members. The Santa Cruz County Public Health Division is eager to work with home health agencies and workers to protect our community against COVID-19. Home Health Agencies and their staff have an important role in taking care of patients who have COVID-19 or Persons Under Investigation (PUI). A PUI is someone who might have the COVID-19 and needs to be placed by themselves (isolated). The need for home health care will likely increase along with the rise in people who contract COVID-19. A strong home health care workforce will help support patients recover from COVID-19.

The following guidelines are to help guard against infecting patients or becoming infected by patients so that everyone can remain healthy.

Home Healthcare Continues:

- Home health care services are essential services that will continue during the Shelter in Place order. The order can be found on www.santacruzhealth.org/coronavirus under Public Information. See sections 10 (b) & (f) for details about essential services.

Screen current and new patients:

- Before assigning a new patient to a home health care worker, Home Health Care Agency administrative staff must pre-screen patients and ask the following questions:
 1. Does the patient have any symptoms of COVID-19 (fever, cough, sore throat, or difficulty breathing)?
 2. In the last 14 days, has the patient or anyone in the household been exposed to
 - Someone who tested positive for COVID-19?
 - Someone waiting for test results for COVID-19?
 - Had contact with someone sick with respiratory illness?
 3. Someone who has traveled outside of the United States in the last 14 days.

Protect staff ([Refer to the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services Guidance](#)):

- Make sure staff have access to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Refer to the [Sequence for Putting on PPE](#).
- Make sure staff are putting on and taking off PPE correctly and safely when working with a patient who tested positive for COVID-19 or may have been exposed to COVID-19.

Returning to work- (after staff have been out sick because of COVID-19)

- Work with your supervisor and occupational health to determine when to return to work.
- Refer to CDC guidance or criteria for [Return to Work for Healthcare Personnel with Confirmed or suspected COVID-19](#).

Reducing the amount of exposure for staff and patients- To the extent possible, please follow these guidelines:

- Assign the same staff member to the same patients. This helps reduce the risk of exposing staff and patients to the corona virus.
- Combine services for the same patient into 1 visit. For example, complete direct care, delivery of medications, and cooking into 1 visit.

Assess Workplace Exposure: See the [Center for Disease Control \(CDC\) Risk Assessment Guidance with Potential Exposure](#) to assist with assessment of risk, monitoring, and work restriction decisions for healthcare personnel with potential exposure to COVID-19.

For more detailed information about guidance for Home Health Care Agencies please visit the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) recently published guidance Home Health Agencies titled, [“March 10 CMS Guidance for Infection Control and Prevention Concerning Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in Home Health Agencies](#)

Updated 4/3/20



Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Quality, Safety & Oversight Group

Ref: QSO-20-18-HHA

DATE: March 10, 2020

TO: State Survey Agency Directors

FROM: Director
Quality, Safety & Oversight Group

SUBJECT: Guidance for Infection Control and Prevention Concerning Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Home Health Agencies (HHAs)

Memorandum Summary

CMS is committed to protecting American patients and residents by ensuring health care facilities have up-to-date information to adequately respond to COVID-19 concerns.

- ***Coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and local public health departments*** - We encourage all Home Health Agencies to monitor the CDC website for information and resources and contact their local health department when needed (CDC Resources for Health Care Facilities: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/index.html>).
- ***Home Health Guidance and Actions*** - CMS regulations and guidance support Home Health Agencies taking appropriate action to address potential and confirmed COVID cases and mitigate transmission including screening, treatment, and transfer to higher level care (when appropriate). This guidance applies to both Medicare and Medicaid providers.

Background

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is committed to the protection of patients in the home care setting from the spread of infectious disease. This memorandum responds to questions we have received and provides important guidance for all Medicare and Medicaid participating Home Health Agencies (HHAs) in addressing the COVID-19 outbreak and minimizing transmission to other individuals.

Guidance

HHAs should monitor the CDC website (see links below) for information and resources and contact their local health department when needed. Also, HHAs should be monitoring the health status of everyone (patients/residents/visitors/staff/etc.) in the homecare setting for signs or

symptoms of COVID-19. Per CDC, prompt detection, triage and isolation of potentially infectious patients are essential to prevent unnecessary exposures among patients, healthcare personnel, and visitors.

In addition to the overarching regulations and guidance, we have provided the following information (Frequently Asked Questions) about some specific areas related to COVID-19. This guidance is applicable to all Medicare and Medicaid HHA providers.

HHA Guidance for Admitting and Treating Patients with known or suspected COVID-19

Which patients are at risk for severe disease for COVID-19?

Based upon CDC data, older adults or those with underlying chronic medical conditions may be most at risk for severe outcomes.

How should HHAs screen patients for COVID-19?

When making a home visit, HHAs should identify patients at risk for having COVID-19 infection before or immediately upon arrival to the home. They should ask patients about the following:

1. International travel within the last 14 days to countries with sustained community transmission. For updated information on affected countries visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>
2. Signs or symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as a fever, cough, and sore throat.
3. In the last 14 days, has had contact with someone with or under investigation for COVID-19, or are ill with respiratory illness.
4. Residing in a community where community-based spread of COVID-19 is occurring.

For ill patients, implement source control measures (i.e., placing a facemask over the patient's nose and mouth if that has not already been done).

Inform the HHA clinical manager, local and state public health authorities about the presence of a person under investigation (PUI) for COVID-19. Additional guidance for evaluating patients in U.S. for COVID-19 infection can be found on the CDC COVID-19 website.

CMS regulations requires that home health agencies provide the types of services, supplies and equipment required by the individualized plan of care. HHA's are normally expected to provide supplies for respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette, including 60%-95% alcohol-based hand sanitizer (ABHS). State and Federal surveyors should not cite home health agencies for not providing certain supplies (e.g., personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gowns, respirators, surgical masks and alcohol-based hand rubs (ABHR)) if they are having difficulty obtaining these supplies for reasons outside of their control. However, we do expect providers/suppliers to take actions to mitigate any resource shortages and show they are taking all appropriate steps to obtain the necessary supplies as soon as possible.

How should HHAs monitor or restrict home visits for health care staff?

- Health care providers (HCP) who have signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection should not report to work.
- Any staff that develop signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection while on-the-job, should:

- Immediately stop work, put on a facemask, and self-isolate at home;
- Inform the HHA clinical manager of information on individuals, equipment, and locations the person came in contact with; and
- Contact and follow the local health department recommendations for next steps (e.g., testing, locations for treatment).
- Refer to the CDC guidance for exposures that might warrant restricting asymptomatic healthcare personnel from reporting to work (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assesment-hcp.html>)

HHAs should contact their local health department for questions, and frequently review the CDC website dedicated to COVID-19 for health care professionals:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/index.html>

Do all patients with known or suspected COVID-19 infection require hospitalization?

Patients may not require hospitalization and can be managed at home if they are able to comply with monitoring requests. More information is available here:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-home-care.html>

What are the considerations for determining when patients *confirmed* with COVID-19 are safe to be treated at home?

Although COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms may be managed at home, the decision to remain in the home should consider the patient’s ability to adhere to isolation recommendations, as well as the potential risk of secondary transmission to household members with immunocompromising conditions. More information is available here:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-home-care.html>

When should patients *confirmed* with COVID-19 who are receiving HHA services be considered for transfer to a hospital?

Initially, symptoms may be mild and not require transfer to a hospital as long as the individual with support of the HHA can follow the infection prevention and control practices recommended by CDC. (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>)

The patient may develop more severe symptoms and require transfer to a hospital for a higher level of care. Prior to transfer, emergency medical services and the receiving hospital should be alerted to the patient’s diagnosis, and precautions to be taken including placing a facemask on the patient during transfer. If the patient does not require hospitalization they can be discharged back to home (in consultation with state or local public health authorities) if deemed medically and environmentally [appropriate](#). Pending transfer or discharge, place a facemask on the patient and isolate him/her in a room with the door closed.

What are the implications of the Medicare HHA Discharge Planning Regulations for Patients with COVID-19?

Medicare’s Discharge Planning Regulations (which were updated in November 2019)

requires that HHA assess the patient's needs for post-HHA services, and the availability of such services. When a patient is discharged, all necessary medical information (including communicable diseases) must be provided to any other service provider. For COVID-19 patients, this must be communicated to the receiving service provider prior to the discharge/transfer and to the healthcare transport personnel.

What are recommended infection prevention and control practices, including considerations for family member exposure, when evaluating and caring for patients with known or suspected COVID-19?

The CDC advises the patient to stay home except to get medical care, separate yourself from other people and animals in the home as much as possible (in a separate room with the door closed), call ahead before visiting your doctor, and wear a facemask in the presence of others when out of the patient room.

For everyone in the home, CDC advises covering coughs and sneezes followed by hand washing or using an alcohol-based hand rub, not sharing personal items (dishes, eating utensils, bedding) with individuals with known or suspected COVID-19, cleaning all "high-touch" surfaces daily, and monitoring for symptoms. We would ask that HHA's share additional information with families. Please see <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html> and <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/index.html>.

Detailed infection prevention and control recommendations are available in the CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or Persons under Investigation for COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>

Are there specific considerations for patients requiring therapeutic interventions?

Patients with known or suspected COVID-19 should continue to receive the intervention appropriate for the severity of their illness and overall clinical condition. Because some procedures create high risks for transmission (close patient contact during care) precautions include: 1) HCP should wear all recommended PPE, 2) the number of HCP present should be limited to essential personnel, and 3) any supplies brought into, used, and removed from the home must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with environmental infection control guidelines.

What Personal Protective Equipment should home care staff routinely use when visiting the home of a patient suspected of COVID-19 exposure or confirmed exposure?

If care to patients with respiratory or gastrointestinal symptoms who are confirmed or presumed to be COVID-19 positive is anticipated, then HHAs should refer to the Interim Guidance for Public Health Personnel Evaluating Persons Under Investigation (PUIs) and Asymptomatic Close Contacts of Confirmed Cases at Their Home or Non-Home Residential Settings: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/guidance-evaluating-pui.html>

Hand hygiene should be performed before putting on and after removing PPE using alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains 60 to 95% alcohol.

PPE should ideally be put on outside of the home prior to entry into the home. If unable to put on all PPE outside of the home, it is still preferred that face protection (i.e., respirator and eye protection) be put on before entering the home. Alert persons within the home that the public health personnel will be entering the home and ask them to move to a different room, if possible, or keep a 6-foot distance in the same room. Once the entry area is clear, enter the home and put on a gown and gloves.

Ask person being tested if an external trash can is present at the home, or if one can be left outside for the disposal of PPE. PPE should ideally be removed outside of the home and discarded by placing in external trash can before departing location. PPE should not be taken from the home of the person being tested in public health personnel's vehicle.

If unable to remove all PPE outside of the home, it is still preferred that face protection (i.e., respirator and eye protection) be removed after exiting the home. If gown and gloves must be removed in the home, ask persons within the home to move to a different room, if possible, or keep a 6-foot distance in the same room. Once the entry area is clear, remove gown and gloves and exit the home. Once outside the home, perform hand hygiene with alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains 60 to 95% alcohol, remove face protection and discard PPE by placing in external trash can before departing location. Perform hand hygiene again.

When is it safe to discontinue Transmission-based Precautions for home care patients with COVID-19?

The decision to discontinue [Transmission-Based Precautions](#) for home care patients with COVID-19 should be made in consultation with clinicians, infection prevention and control specialists, and public health officials. This decision should consider disease severity, illness signs and symptoms, and results of laboratory testing for COVID-19 in respiratory specimens. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>.

Considerations to discontinue in-home isolation include all of the following:

- Resolution of fever, without use of antipyretic medication
- Improvement in illness signs and symptoms
- Negative results of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized molecular assay for COVID-19 from at least two consecutive sets of paired nasopharyngeal and throat swabs specimens collected ≥ 24 hours apart* (total of four negative specimens—two nasopharyngeal and two throat). See [Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens from Patients Under Investigation \(PUIs\) for 2019 Novel Coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#) for specimen collection guidance.

*Initial guidance is based upon limited information and is subject to change as more information becomes available. In persons with a persistent productive cough, SARS-CoV-2-RNA might be detected for longer periods in sputum specimens than in upper respiratory tract (nasopharyngeal swab and throat swab) specimens.

Protocols for Coordination and Investigation of Home Health Agencies with Actual or Suspected COVID-19 Cases

During a home health agency survey, when a COVID-19 confirmed case or suspected case (including PUI) is identified, the surveyors will confirm that the agency has reported the case to public health officials as required by state law and will work with the agency to review infection prevention and education practices. Confirm that the HHA has the most recent information provided by the CDC.

- The State should notify the appropriate CMS Regional Office of the HHA who has been identified as providing services to a person with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (including persons under investigation) who do not need to be hospitalized;
- The State should notify the appropriate CMS Regional Office of the HHA who has been identified as providing services to a person with confirmed COVID-19 who were hospitalized and determined to be medically stable to go home.

CMS is aware of that there is a scarcity of some supplies in certain areas of the country. State and Federal surveyors should not cite providers/suppliers for not having certain supplies (e.g., personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gowns, respirators, surgical masks and alcohol-based hand rubs (ABHR)) if they are having difficulty obtaining these supplies for reasons outside of their control. However, we do expect providers/suppliers to take actions to mitigate any resource shortages and show they are taking all appropriate steps to obtain the necessary supplies as soon as possible. For example, if there is a shortage of ABHR, we expect staff to practice effective hand washing with soap and water. Similarly, if there is a shortage of PPE (e.g., due to supplier(s) shortage which may be a regional or national issue), the facility should contact the appropriate local authorities notifying them of the shortage, follow national guidelines for [optimizing their current supply](#), or identify the next best option to care for patients. If a surveyor believes a facility should be cited for not having or providing the necessary supplies, the state agency should contact the CMS Regional Office.

Important CDC Resources:

CDC Resources for Health Care Facilities and Home and Community Based Settings:

- CDC Resources for Health Care Facilities: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/index.html>
- CDC FAQ for COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/infection-prevention-control-faq.html>
- CDC Guidance for Preventing Spread in Home and Community Settings <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html>
- Strategies for Optimizing the Supply of N95 Respirators: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirators-strategy/index.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fhcp%2Frespirator-supply-strategies.html

- CDC guidance for Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>
- Resources for Households <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/index.html>

FDA Resources:

Emergency Use Authorizations: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/emergency-use-authorizations>

CMS Resources:

Home Health Agency Infection Control and Prevention regulations and guidance: 42 CFR 484.70, Infection Prevention and Control, Appendix B of the State Operations Manual, Infection Prevention and Control. https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/downloads/som107ap_b_hha.pdf

CDC Updates:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/whats-new-all.html>

[Sign up for the newsletter](#) to receive weekly emails about the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) https://tools.cdc.gov/campaignproxyservice/subscriptions.aspx?topic_id=USCDC_2067

Contact: Questions about this memorandum should be addressed to QSOG_EmergencyPrep@cms.hhs.gov. Questions about COVID-19 guidance/screening criteria should be addressed to the State Epidemiologist or other responsible state or local public health officials in your state.

Effective Date: Immediately. This policy should be communicated with all survey and certification staff, their managers and the State/Regional Office training coordinators immediately.

/s/

David R. Wright

cc: Survey and Operations Group Management



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Scheduled Meetings

Unless otherwise specified below, regularly scheduled Commission on Disability meetings are generally held as follows:

DAY: Second (2nd) Thursday*
MONTH: Every month except July and December
TIME: 12:30 PM – 2:00 PM
LOCATION: Santa Cruz County Building, Fifth Floor - Redwood Conference Room
701 Ocean Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

***Unless noted otherwise below**

Changes to the schedule, including special meetings, changes of location, or meeting cancellations, will be listed on the website at www.scccod.net as soon as information becomes available.

2020 MEETING DATES		
DATE	TIME	LOCATION
January 9, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	RTC Office
February 13, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	701 Ocean Street*
March 12, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	701 Ocean Street*
April 9, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Canceled
May 14, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote
June 11, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote
August 13, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote
September 10, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote
October 8, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote
November 12, 2020	12:30 – 2:00 PM	Remote