

The Human Services Commission approved these minutes on October 4, 2011

CITY OF BELLEVUE
HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION
MINUTES

September 8, 2011
6:30 p.m.

Bellevue City Hall
City Council Conference Room 1E-113

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Chairperson Beighle, Commissioners Habib, Perelman, Plaskon, Stout, Yantis

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT: Commissioner Bruels

STAFF PRESENT: Emily Leslie, Alex O'Reilly, Joseph Adriano, Megan Farwell, Terry Smith, Patrick Foran, Department of Parks and Community Services

GUEST SPEAKERS: Bill Henningsgaard, Susan Sullivan, Eastside Pathways

RECORDING SECRETARY: Gerry Lindsay

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:35 p.m. by Chair Beighle who presided.

2. ROLL CALL

Upon the call of the roll, all Commissioners were present with the exception of Commissioner Bruels, who was excused.

3. PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS – None

4. STAFF AND COMMISSION REPORTS

Commissioner Stout reported that she and Chair Beighle visited the Jewish Family Service facility in mid-August. She said they had opportunity to speak with several of the caseworkers, all of whom were seen as being culturally competent. The facility is, however, hard to find given the lack of signage.

Chair Beighle noted that since the first of the year the agency has helped 40 of their clients find employment, a very impressive number. The agency is one of only two in the nation that has been selected to be a portal agency for refugees.

Commissioner Stout said she went from that meeting and spent an hour or so with a

consultant and staff member at Therapeutic Health Services which is currently conducting a needs assessment. Their specific focus is on increasing access to service for Eastside residents in a drug management and treatment program.

Grant Coordinator Joseph Adriano said the e-CityGov process was not completely satisfactory to the various user groups. In June a grant application process offered by a private non-profit vendor of solutions for grant makers was brought to the attention of the steering committee. The steering committee investigated the tool and found that the City of Seattle uses it. They also found that it is less expensive and gives the work group more control to make it more usable. On September 2, the e-CityGov Operations Board approved using the third-party external-hosted solution. A request for proposals will be put out to see what other vendor products there might be, and the focus is on having a new system in place and operational by March 1.

Human Services Planner Alex O'Reilly said the city's Department of Transportation is inviting people to participate in the inaugural ride on one of the new Line B bus rapid transit routes. Line A began in the Tukwila/South King County area in 2010 and has been successful. The Line B inaugural run is slated for September 28 at 10:00 a.m. and will run from the Bellevue transit center to the Redmond transit center.

Ms. O'Reilly also announced that on November 2 between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. at City Hall the Bellevue Network on Aging and the Kirkland Senior Advisory Council will conduct their third State Legislative Forum. They will at that time present their legislative agenda to the legislators who attend the event.

Assistant Director Terry Smith informed the Commission that staff have been involved in the Eastside Pathways initiative from the start, including Ms. O'Reilly who has been instrumental in supporting the concept of the whole child. The program is in its infancy and it will be very interesting to see how it grows.

Ms. O'Reilly announced that intern Megan Farwell was attending her last Human Services Commission meeting. She said Ms. Farwell will be heading back to graduate school at the University of Washington and will be working with United Way of King County during the 2011-2012 school year.

5. DISCUSSION

A. Draft 2011-2012 Human Services Needs Update

For the benefit of the new Commissioners, Ms. O'Reilly said the Needs Update has been produced every other year since 1986. The report is intended to provide a snapshot in time of the different service areas and to outline key trends and issues. The information is intended to help inform the allocations process.

Ms. O'Reilly said presenting the Needs Update data is always a challenge because there is a lot of it. To touch on everything would take a long time and a great deal of

patience. She said that instead she, Ms. Leslie, Mr. Adriano and Ms. Farwell would highlight the issues that stood out to them.

Ms. Farwell said as the country seeks to emerge from the recession, the question is whether or not the current picture reflects the new normal relative to how social services are provided, who provides the services, and how government can sustain the provision of social services. The effects of the recession are continuing, with the high demand for services bumping up against shrinking levels of service as a result of lost tax revenues. One thing to keep an eye on in the future will be how the cuts currently being made erode the progress made over the past several years. Those who participated in the update process one way or another all voiced a general discouragement and loss of hope as the effects of the recession have continued.

Ms. O'Reilly informed the Commissioners that items underlined in the report will be updated as new data is released. The 2005-2009 American Communities Survey is a major source of data for the report, and some data from that tool has not yet been released. The 2010 census data, however, clearly indicated the degree to which the diversity of Bellevue has changed over the years. At the time of the census, 41 percent of Bellevue residents were born outside of the United States, up from 14 percent in 1990. Nearly a third of those living in Bellevue speak a language other than English in their homes, which is also a major shift.

The population of residents who identified themselves for the census as White was about 60 percent. The largest group of non-White residents is Asian at just over 27 percent. Not surprisingly, the largest non-English language group in the city is comprised of those who speak Asian languages. Forty-three percent of the those who reported speaking a language other than English in their homes reported that they speak English less than well. That fact has a direct tie to how services are delivered in general.

The population is continuing to age. The census data shows that the older adult population in Bellevue at 14 percent is a larger percentage of the population of any of the other Eastside cities and even of Seattle.

Ms. O'Reilly said the data shows that Bellevue continues to have a lower poverty level in general, there was an increase, especially in specific age populations. The gap between the rich and the poor in Bellevue has widened. Of the population of adults between 65 and 74 years old, 16 percent fell within the federal poverty level. Women who are heads of households having children under the age of 18 have about a 30 percent poverty rate.

Ms. Leslie said the Needs Update generally includes a special focus area. In the 2009 report the focus area was the impact of the economic recession, and because the impacts are continuing, staff concluded the topic should be retained as a focus area. According to the economic definition, the recession actually ended in 2009 when the previous Needs Update was being drafted. While that may be the case,

Bellevue residents are continuing to feel the impact. Many who have never had to do so before are having to seek assistance.

While some of the basic needs indicators have decreased, there is still a high demand and the numbers are still high in terms of the number of King County residents that apply for food stamps every month, the unemployment rate, and the number of foreclosures. There has been a palpable impact on residents, non-profit agencies, and city services, all of which is outlined in the report.

The \$3 billion state funding reductions will obviously have impacts. Agencies will be forced to reduce salaries, lay off staff, reduce services, and so on. The city has seen an increase in the number of delinquent utilities accounts.

Ms. Leslie noted that there is, however, some good news. She said in the last two years human services funding from most sources has been maintained; in some areas it has actually increased, including from the city even in light of a large budget deficit. Some local foundations that previously were holding back on funding are starting to increase their portfolios and once again are handing out grants. There have been some creative responses to the recession, such as the United Way Bridge to Basics program which has helped a huge number of people connect to food stamps and other programs; the Eastside Time Bank; and the Seattle Foundation which was able to raise \$4 million in a single day during their GiveBig event. Going forward, it will be necessary to continue exploring creative solutions for dedicated, stable and sustainable funding. Improvements will also need to be ferreted out in the way services are delivered.

With regard to the goal area Food to Eat and a Roof Overhead, Mr. Adriano pointed out that in October 2008 the number of students in the Bellevue School District who qualified for the free and reduced cost lunch program stood at about 18 percent; by the fall of 2010, that figure had risen to 22 percent. The number of Bellevue residents participating in the food stamp program was about 4000 in 2007; it increased to nearly 8000 by mid-2010. About 40 percent and 40 percent of homeowners paid more than 30 percent of their household income for housing, and the average Eastside apartment rent was a little over \$1200 while the King County average was just a little over \$1000.

Answering a question asked by Commissioner Yantis, Ms. O'Reilly explained that the percentage of students qualifying for the free and reduced price lunch held fairly stable for about five years at around 17 percent prior to the latest statistically significant increase.

Mr. Adriano shared with the Commission that in 2010 Hopelink's Eastside food bank distributed some 3.5 million pounds of food to over 6000 families. The Emergency Feeding Program distributed 1100 emergency food packs to Bellevue residents, and Renewal Food Bank distributed over 214,000 pounds of food from its site off of Richards Road. Financial assistance provides, such as Catholic Community

Services, the Salvation Army and Hopelink, provided help to more than 6000 Bellevue residents in 2010, primarily to help them with their rent and mortgage payments and prevent eviction and foreclosure.

Commissioner Perelman asked if there were any figures regarding how many people had to be placed on wait lists. Mr. Adriano said some providers have waiting lists and some do not. That is not to say that those without waiting lists were able to avoid turning clients away. In terms of providing financial assistance, no agency had all the resources they needed compared to the number of requests.

Mr. Adriano mentioned that non-profit housing developers and local governments are, despite the gloom, continuing to move ahead with developing affordable housing. The Andrews Glen development in Factoria is an excellent example.

Ms. Farwell said caregiver support continues to be important to Bellevue families. Fully a third of the telephone survey respondents identified lack of parenting skills as a major or moderate community problem, which was a statistically significant increase. Caregiver support was mentioned in more than half of all community conversations. The state acknowledged the importance of caregiver support when it passed the Family Leave Program legislation in 2007, though the program is still not funded and has not been implemented. The city of Seattle recently passed its own Family Sick Leave proposal, the details of which will not be hammered out until later in the year.

Infrastructure is essential to helping people find and access services. The 2-1-1 call center received nearly 400,000 calls in 2010, an increase of 24,000 over 2008. In the first six months of 2011, Bellevue Mini City Hall in Crossroads received almost 16,000 visitors, more than half of whom specifically requested human services help. Twelve percent of the phone survey respondents indicated that Bellevue lacks enough access to human services, and 14 percent said they did not know where to look for help.

Ms. Farwell said there was a decline in the number of rapes over the past four years, but an increase in the number of domestic violence offences statewide. Both categories, however, have been historically underreported. One King County study predicted that only ten percent of domestic violence survivors report the incidents or receive services. The same is true for other forms of abuse, such as older adult abuse where it is estimated that for every case reported about five incidents go unreported.

The recession has impacted the ability of agencies to serve people, but also the willingness and ability of clients to seek out help. Eastside Domestic Violence reported that women are choosing to stay with their batterers for lack of resources, and clients are staying longer in shelters because they have nowhere else to go. Youth Eastside Services, Healthy Start and the Cultural Navigator staff all echoed the

same sentiment. For every family requesting emergency shelter, EDVP turned away 18.

Ms. Farwell allowed that the healthcare infrastructure is changing. The federal healthcare reform act passed, but its constitutionality is being challenged by a large number of states, including Washington. Whether or not the legislation will be implemented is anyone's guess. At the state level, both Basic Health and Disability Lifeline sustained substantial cuts in the 2009 and 2011 legislative sessions. Non-citizen children were definitely impacted given that they are no longer eligible at 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold, and the premiums for those at 175 percent or lower were increased.

Beyond having insurance coverage, the ability to pay for medical care has an impact on the health of people. Seven percent of Bellevue adults indicated they forewent care even if they had insurance because the cost barrier and the gap was too high. More than half reported that not being able to pay for dental services was a major problem. Therapeutic Health Services reported that their decrease in public funding has severely impacted the ability of low-income individuals to access mental health services. The waiting list for methadone treatment in King County grew from 59 persons in 2009 to 500 people in 2011.

Commissioner Habib asked if there is any way to know how many children, documented or undocumented, in Bellevue or in the state are without access to Apple Care, or are stuck in the eligibility gap between Apple Care and private insurance coverage. Ms. O'Reilly said she could look into that. She said it was possible to get by zip code the number of kids enrolled in Apple Care.

With regard to education and job skills, Ms. Farwell said the job market in the state has not completely recovered, but it is less bleak than some of the other goal areas. The unemployment rate in the state was 9.3 percent, almost double what it was in 2008. The Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Metropolitan Division had an unemployment rate of 8.6 percent. In May 2011, unemployment claims hit a five-year low, but the very next month they doubled. Between the fall of 2009 and 2010, however, the number of job vacancies increased by 31 percent; 46 percent of the increases were in King County.

Even families who have employment, however, are finding it difficult to make ends meet, in spite of the fact that Washington has the highest minimum wage in the country. Many families fall below the federal poverty level, which for a family of three consisting of a single parent and two children, is \$18,000 per year. Childcare for two children can cost an average of \$30,000 annually; that amount is one-third of the county's median household income.

Forty percent of the phone survey respondents rated having jobs that do not pay enough for their basic needs as a major or moderate problem, the highest ranking for the question in ten years. Thirty-nine percent of the respondents rated lack of

affordable childcare as a major or moderate problem. The data also shows that more and more Bellevue residents are relying on public transportation to get to and from work and daycare at a time when increases in public transportation rates are being seen. Inadequate public transportation was rated by more than a third of the respondents as a major or moderate community problem and as the most prevalent household problem.

With regard to specific populations, Ms. O'Reilly said the older adult population is continuing to grow. Senior Services has conducted a number of community forums throughout the county, and they are calling them "Aging Your Way." Their focus is on building community interest in helping people stay in their communities as they age. A national study conducted two years ago found that 77 percent of 50 to 65 year olds want to stay in their homes and age in place after they retire. Given that the minimum annual cost for a nursing home is \$82,000, it is understandable why staying in their homes makes sense even toward the end of life. Of course, there is a quality of life perspective involved as well.

Ms. O'Reilly said the Elder Economic Security Standard Index, a study released during the summer of 2011, has some very interesting information. Every state in the nation was included in the study. The focus was on determining what income level seniors need to meet their basic needs. The King County-specific data showed that a person aged 65 or older renting an apartment would need an annual income of at least \$23,256 to cover rent, utilities, food and some medical expenses. However, persons who receive Social Security only and do not have savings or other assets will fall short of what they need by some \$8400 per year.

Many older adults give up their cars as they age. That limits their access in terms of healthcare, basic needs and socialization.

Ms. O'Reilly said there is some staggering data relative to the issue of respite care. The cost savings to government that results from having family members care for older adults, persons with mobility limitations and disabilities, is substantial, and there is a great need for support for the caregivers, such as paid respite care.

The largest segment of the older adult population is the 65 to 74 year old group, which makes up about half of the total. The census data showed, however, growth in the 75 to 84 and 85 and over population groups. With better health people are living longer, which brings up the fact that more income support will be needed in future years.

The persons with disabilities category can be broken into two groups: adults and children. The research turned up the fact that adults with disabilities are finding more challenges in the down economy. The statewide data indicates fewer employers are hiring people with developmental disabilities. AtWork! reported that 40 percent fewer people were placed in 2010. Of those, 16 lost jobs to layoffs. The number of older

adults with developmental disabilities who are cared for by aging parents is also increasing, a trend that has been seen over the past six year or so.

There are federally mandated funds through the Americans with Disabilities Act for children with disabilities in the birth to five years old category. The funds are used in part for early intervention and early identification of disabilities. With medical advances and good technology, many children who in the past may not have survived are surviving, so increased services and ongoing support is needed for them, as well as for their families. The pool of state and federal funds for children with special needs has been decreasing just as the number of children who need the services is increasing. Kinderling Center reported that its enrollment has doubled since 2008, but they have seen decreasing dollars, both public and private, leaving the agency forced to obtain the resources they need through fundraising efforts.

Another trend is the need for transition programs for young adults who have reached the age of 21 and who are leaving high school. The group needs transition services that lead to work or training that will be meaningful in the community.

Turning to the immigrant and refugee specific population, Ms. O'Reilly pointed out that many within the group face difficult challenges, particularly those who are newly arrived and who come into the country with fewer assets. In the community conversations, the common theme was the need for healthcare for adults. The list of barriers mentioned in the conversations included ineligibility for other services. Certain housing programs, some that have federal funds, are not open to immigrants who are undocumented. During one conversation, some Latino youth talked about not being able to get jobs without a Social Security card; they were looking for ways to make extra money to help their families make ends meet. Another barrier around the area of employment generally centered on the increased challenges associated with finding jobs. Anecdotally, immigrants and refugees have more success finding jobs during better economic times, even low-wage and entry level jobs which currently are more frequently being filled by people who are not immigrants or refugees. Some immigrants and refugees reported experiencing a negative atmosphere around the fact that they are seen as using scarce resources, particularly those who are undocumented.

Schools all over the country are struggling to educate children from immigrant and refugee communities who are newly arrived and not familiar with the culture and the school systems. Many schools, including those in the Bellevue School District, are putting a special focus on assisting English language learner students and helping them to succeed.

Ms. O'Reilly said the stresses of the economic downturn are affecting children and youth throughout the community, but particularly those in low-income families. Many who are experiencing difficult economic situations were formerly middle class families with fairly decent lifestyles and were able to provide for their families. As their financial picture has changed, however, those families are finding themselves facing

low-income status, which is proving to be very stressful for the children. The number of students eligible for free and reduced price lunch has increased. Bellevue School District staff have reported seeing an increase in the number of children in their homeless program. An increase in drug use among the youth has been reported in the schools, and agencies are seeing more children with drug and mental health-related issues such as depression and stress.

The number of homeless young adults is on the rise as well. The Landing reports having had to turn away some. Homeless young adults need housing as well as education and general support in order to move on in their lives.

Ms. O'Reilly said data on veterans began to be collected about four years ago at the urging of previous Commissioner Doug Hoople, who currently is Chair of the vets side of the Veterans and Human Services Levy Oversight Board. The research points out that while federal and state programs are doing a lot for veteran groups, some gaps remain. The countywide report estimates that nearly 17 percent of the veterans living in King County live in the eastern part of the county. The percentage of veterans who are older adults is increasing, which has triggered the need for more housing, respite care, and in some cases income support. The percentage of female veterans is also on an upward trend and they report needing help for military sexual trauma, domestic violence issues, healthcare needs and children issues. More younger veterans are returning from tours of service and are finding they need help beyond what the programs already in place can offer relative to employment and mental health services.

Ms. O'Reilly allowed that the data highlights many positive things that are going on, not the least of which is that the Veterans and Human Services Levy was reauthorized for six more years.

Ms. O'Reilly reiterated that additional data will be added to the draft report once it is in hand. An overview or executive summary will be written and added to the second draft, which should be available during the first week of November. On November 15 the Commission will be asked to reach a consensus on the second draft. The final version will be presented to the City Council in January, following which the report will be made available online. The number of hard copies will be limited as a cost saving measure.

6. DISCUSSION

A. Eastside Pathways Presentation

Parks & Community Services Director Patrick Foran introduced Bill Henningsgaard and Susan Sullivan with Eastside Pathways. He noted that the city, particularly Parks & Community Services, was drawn into the venture in its early stages and welcomed the opportunity to participate in the development and implementation of the initiative

aimed at changing the way people do business relative to moving kids down the path toward success.

Mr. Henningsgaard commented that to those outside of Bellevue, the general image of the city is of an affluent and largely white very successful community with a strong school system that is the envy of other communities. While in many respects that image is accurate, it is not universally accurate. He shared with the Commissioners a map generated by the school district depicting the prevalence of the free and reduced price lunch program by area. He noted that areas to the east of I-405, and particularly in Crossroads, there is a very high prevalence of kids who qualify for the free and reduced price lunch program. The school district is far more diverse than many people recognize; students of color actually hold the majority. There is a distinct difference in the racial balance in the population among those who are under 20 years of age and those who are over 20 years of age. The generational shift is showing up in the schools and is presenting both challenges and opportunities. With 31 percent of the students speaking a language other than English in their homes, the teachers are facing a challenge. Ten schools in the district receive either federal or state funding based on the density of impoverished kids in the school, though several of the schools are not performing according to the benchmarks for successful schools.

Mr. Henningsgaard said the initial leanings for Eastside Pathways was to launch the program across the Eastside rather than just in Bellevue. Meetings were held with the Issaquah School District and the Northshore School District, and there were conversations with representatives from the Lake Washington School District. It was determined, however, that the program should launch just in Bellevue, allowing it to establish a proof of concept. There is a historical cooperative work between the city of Bellevue and the Bellevue School District, which is something that can be built on. It is a luxury that the boundaries of the school district and the city very nearly match.

There is a growing challenge in enabling all students to succeed. The gap between kids who are low-income and those who are not low-income is roughly 30 to 40 percent. That fact has been known for ten years or more, yet despite concerted efforts, the gap has not changed. Even though the school district is seen as being very functional, educational success is to some extent a factor of demographics. As the demographics change, the student outcomes will change. Part of the thought behind Eastside Pathways is to get out in front of the challenge by mobilizing resources to more effectively support kids and help them to succeed to prevent what might otherwise be a long-term decline in the quality of the school district and the community. The single measure of the health of a community is the success of its children.

The mission and vision of Eastside Pathways is to mobilize the entire community to support every child step-by-step from cradle to career. To that end, families, providers, schools and the city will need to unite around common goals,

measurements and strategies to maximize each child's opportunity for a productive and fulfilling life.

Mr. Henningsgaard allowed that not every child in the community leaves on a path to succeed. There are many kids who drop out or who leave without the skills they need. The Eastside Pathways initiative sets an admittedly high bar. To date, every community organization that has been engaged has embraced the vision and has indicated a desire to be part of the work leading up to making it real.

The term collective impact was featured in an article published in the fall of 2010 by the Center for Social Innovation at Stanford University that discussed work begun five years ago in Cincinnati and surrounding communities in Kentucky. They were in a much more challenging situation with many schools failing and a large percentage of kids dropping out. As they looked at the causes for the kids not being able to proceed on the educational path, they realized that by the time the kids were 18 and ready to leave school it was too late. They recognized the need to focus on the entire pipeline of kids, the ways in which they interact with the community, and the support they need from the community.

Mr. Henningsgaard said the outcome was the building of a framework described by five elements, the first piece of which is the common agenda with all participants having a shared vision. The second piece is measurements that support the shared vision. Measurements are necessary in order to be able to know if kids are succeeding at every step along the way. Every organization that touches kids must understand and support the metrics. The metrics for the local program have not yet been selected; the organizations most engaged in the work will be who will suggest and approve the metrics. With commonality about what is to be accomplished, it will be easier to gain buy-off from funders.

Mr. Foran explained that the Cincinnati study indicated that funders were channeling millions of dollars to service providers, but they were not seeing evidence that the money was having positive results. It was in part their frustration that led to the new approach of getting everyone organized around a common set of goals and metrics.

Answering a question asked by Commissioner Stout, Mr. Henningsgaard said one of the underlying theories is that engaging with kids early on, before they start to show up as challenges, will contribute greatly to their success in life.

Mr. Henningsgaard said developing measurements will be critical. Once they are in hand, however, it will also be important to understand how organizations can align around mutually reinforcing activities and create a system out of different programmatic offerings. Beyond that, there will need to be continuous communication between service providers and great effort put into engaging the community in the effort. What Eastside Pathways is is an organization created to facilitate the work of defining a common agenda, establishing and delivering shared measurements, enabling the planning to deliver the mutually reinforcing activities,

and serving as the source of communication with the community and all of the partners who are involved. The organization is not a service provider.

By the spring of 2012, the process will be at the point where the community as a whole, including funders, parents, service providers and other interested parties, will share a common view of the vision and have in hand the goals and metrics that will support the vision. The outreach process will follow and continue on into the fall months. Initiatives and strategies will be launched after that and they will be continually improved over time.

Mr. Foran said there was general enthusiasm displayed by the Councilmembers when the project was presented to them. They were particularly interested in knowing how resources can be used more effectively. They will want to remain informed and involved as the process moves forward. Mr. Henningsgaard added that Eastside Pathways has received excellent support from the city and from the Bellevue School District.

Commissioner Plaskon commented that solutions that might work for one population may not necessarily work for another. Mr. Henningsgaard said the name Eastside Pathways was chosen in part in recognition of the fact that there is no single path to success, nor is there a pipeline through which all kids should be channeled.

Mr. Foran said the process is primarily a diagnosis and prevention plan. From the metrics it is known that when kids engage in positive experiences, they will end up in a good place. The beauty of the program is that when kids wander off the track there will be the ability, knowledge and people in place to intervene.

Commissioner Perelman asked for more information about the Cincinnati program. Mr. Henningsgaard told her that the demographics there are far more challenging than those facing Bellevue. They have a higher incidence of poverty and a far worse school performance situation. The approach has, however, brought about some dramatic improvements over the past five years. For instance, one metric they have is around kindergarten readiness. For many years they were tracking at about 44 percent; that metric has climbed to 56 percent, which is significant.

Commissioner Stout asked who is financing Eastside Pathways and how sustainable the effort will be. Mr. Henningsgaard allowed that there are unknowns with regard to the long-term costs. The first year's budget has been set at \$250,000, and the largest itemized expenses will be around data management and outreach. Nothing has been spent to date because the work has involved all volunteer labor; while that element is not sustainable, it does speak to the level of energy involved. The Board has supplied \$50,000 of the initial first year budget, and application has been made to three foundations for another \$100,000. The remaining \$100,000 will need to be found from other community sources. The \$250,000 is less than one-tenth of one percent of what the community already spends to support kids; if outcomes can be made stronger, the investment will prove to be a good one.

7. OLD BUSINESS

Ms. Leslie reminded the Commissioners about the Day of Caring on September 16.

8. NEW BUSINESS

Ms. Leslie said there will be a panel discussion at the September 20 Commission meeting on Latino/Hispanic issues in commemoration of Hispanic Heritage Month.

9. PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS – None

10. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Beighle adjourned the meeting at 9:02 p.m.

Secretary to the Human Services Commission

Date

Chairperson of the Human Services Commission

Date