



Wednesday, February 10, 2016 Policy Committee Meeting Minutes

9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

North Coast Builders Exchange, 1030 Apollo Way, Santa Rosa, CA 95407

Attendees (listed alphabetically)

Amber Twitchell, VOICES
Angelica de la Torre, Youth Member
Barbara Fitzmaurice, County Counsel
Brennie Dale, Youth Member
Brian Staebell, District Attorney's Office
Brian Vaughn, DHS Health Action
Carley Moore, Drug Abuse Alternatives Center
Craig Schwartz, Santa Rosa Police Department
David Koch, Probation Department
Elece Hempel, Petaluma People Services
Gigi Mertle, Department of Child Support Services
Heidi Keith, Sherriff's Office
Jennifer Traumann, Department of Child Support Services
Jen Lewis, DHS Health Action
Jerry Dunn, Human Services Department
Jim Nantell, Regional Parks
John Hartwig, Information Services Director
Karen Bluestone, Big Brothers Big Sisters North Bay
Karen Shimizu, Catholic Charities
Karin Demarest, Community Foundation
Kathleen Kane, Community Development Commission
Kathleen Pozzi, Public Defender's Office
Lisa Wittke Schaffner, John Jordan Foundation
Marianne McBride, Council on Aging

Meg Cadiz, Redwood Credit Union
Mick Menendez, Pacific Advisors
Mike Kallhoff, United Way
Mike Perry, Public Defender
Robin Bartholow, North Coast Builders Exchange
Shirlee Zane, Board of Supervisors
Soledad Cardona, River to Coast Children's Services
Steve Herrington, Sonoma County Office of Education
Tim Reese, Community Action Partnership

Staff:

Oscar Chavez, Project Manager
Angie Dillon-Shore, Project Manager
Joni Thacher, Project Staff
Helen Simi, Project Staff

Members of the Public:

Barbie Robinson, DHS
Jenny Simons, DHS
Dr. Karen Millman, Department of Health Services
Meg Golden, Institute for Child Success
Mikaela Rabinowitz, Resource Development Associates
Sarah Garmisa, Resource Development Associates

Topic	Discussion	Decision	Next Steps
Welcome, Introductions, agenda, minutes – ACTION ITEM	<p>Jerry welcomed the Policy Committee and facilitated introductions. DHS new assistant director, Barbie Robinson, was introduced</p> <p>A motion was not made to approve the minutes of November 18, 2015. Move this item to the May 11 meeting.</p>	None.	None
Staff Updates	<p>Angie provided an update on programs added to the Portfolio since August 12, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 Evidence-based programs on the Portfolio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 new - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, <i>Mother’s Care</i> ○ 4 renewals - A Matter of Balance, <i>HSD</i>; Seeking Safety, <i>Women’s Recovery Services</i>; and Guiding Good Choices and Motivational Interviewing, <i>The Center for Social and Environmental Stewardship</i> • 37 Promising programs on the Portfolio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6 new - 4-H Positive Youth Development & 4-H STEM, <i>UC Cooperative Extension</i>; The Council, <i>Humanidad Therapy and Education Services</i>; Breastfeeding Peer Counseling, <i>Department of Health Services</i>; Earn It, Keep It, Save It, <i>United Way of the Wine Country</i>; and The Consultation Project, <i>Early Learning Institute</i> ○ 1 renewal - <i>Project Learn, Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Sonoma County & Boys & Girls Clubs of Sonoma Valley</i> (from Tier 1 to Tier 2) • 35 Innovative programs on the Portfolio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 new – Ready to Work, <i>Teen Services Sonoma</i>; Healthy for Life, <i>St. Joseph’s Health</i>; Mike Hauser Algebra Academy, <i>Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce</i> ○ 1 renewal - Healthy for Life, <i>St. Joseph’s Health</i> (from Tier 2 to Tier 3) <p>Angie will be attending the Collective Impact Funder Convening – Catalyzing Large Scale Change: The Funder’s Role in Collective Impact in Seattle from June 6-8. She welcomed Policy Members to attend this conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	None	None
Cost Benefit Analysis Project Report	<p>Mikaela Rabinowitz and Sarah Garmisa from RDA, presented the findings and recommendations of the Sonoma County Cost-Benefit Analysis Project. The presentation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upstream Investments Context • Overview of Cost Analyses • CBA Basic Concepts • Conducting a CBA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Perry Preschool study, they showed an increase in homeownership, which increases County funds by property taxes that will be collected. However, there was a question as to how that would increase homeownership when there is a shortage of homes in Sonoma County and all the homes are 	None	None

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	<p>already current under ownership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor Shirlee Zane: You can isolate variables all day and you can always come up with varying amounts. We want to know the degree to which if we invest in mentoring programs, we will get a better workforce for the community or a program will result in less substance abuse. As a policy-maker, we like to make it as concrete as possible. We want to know that if we invest x amount of dollars then we will see y amount savings. Don't make it too confusing and be more succinct in the results. • CBAs are based on control grouped studies which can have ethical implications. • One CBA was conducted on Perry Preschool. A rigorous study conducted nationally on High/Scope Perry Preschool identified significantly positive short and long term outcomes for young children living in poverty. It shows significant impact on decreasing arrests, increasing early IQ, school performance and graduation, Perry Preschool is a model preschool program implemented at sites throughout Sonoma County. RDA's analysis showed significant local monetary savings in downstream expenditures that could be realized if Perry Preschool was scaled. The bottom line on Perry Preschool: <i>\$1.46 saved</i> by Sonoma County for every <i>\$1.00 spent</i> on the Perry Preschool program per cohort over a 27 year period. Inflation and other factors are adjusted for, except the rise of housing costs. Some of this data is locally derived; some findings are from literature (cost of juvenile and adult arrests and health expenditure related to high school graduation). • Pros of CBA: What can CBA do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Estimate a program's total costs and benefits before implementation ○ Improve understanding of program operation, and what levels of intervention are most cost-saving ○ Reveal unanticipated costs ○ Inform decision-making related to programs and policies ○ Examine similar costs and savings across different programs for a comparison study ○ Leverage existing research to demonstrate net benefits (or net costs) • Cons of CBA: What are the Limitations of CBA? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cannot evaluate a program's effectiveness ○ Does not include non-monetary benefits (e.g. decrease in depression) ○ Relies on availability of local data ○ Methodology can be complex and subjective ○ Findings may become controversial • Recommendations for Sonoma County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most importantly, utilize CBA as one tool among many for policy-making related to program selection ○ Utilize CBA only when able to substantiate a strong evidence-base (significant positive 		

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	<p>outcomes and large effect sizes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If there is no local data, consider referring to established CBA literature as a proxy for projecting local savings if local cost information is unavailable ○ Don't use CBA to justify diminished funding for innovative and promising programs and interventions. Not all effective interventions have the research or evaluation performed but can still be worthwhile programs to invest in. ○ Remember the difference between cost savings and program impacts <p>Jen Lewis from DHS and Meg Golden from Institute for Child Success presented a tie-in to universal preschool and the work that is being done with Pay for Success financing. The Pay for Success model is one financing tool we can use to help reach our goal of universal preschool.</p> <p>Meg Golden: They have done feasibility tests across the Country, but Sonoma County is leading the pack. A large part of that is owed to the existence if Upstream Investments and all of their cross-sector programs. They explained the elements of the feasibility analysis of Pay for Success model to facilitate in the expansion of preschool in Sonoma County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerry: He still struggles with model around the notion of the investor who makes the investment and will get paid the money back from the savings. Why would someone invest if they are only guaranteed payback if there are savings or success? • The upfront investor can expect to see a payback only if there are savings and you see a result. • Meg: Of the younger investors, most want their money to go to a social cause and they do not care as much about the financial return piece. • What is the difference between the investor here and a donor or grantee? Many philanthropists question whether their money is tied to an achieved outcome. This answers that question and provides a model that is more sustainable due to the outcomes-driven model. • Shirlee: How can we justify this to tax payers? How do justify the payback and do they get a tax break for the donation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These are meant for programs that will have larger systemic and societal changes. ○ The cost-savings would have to be identified first and the use of a CBA would help identify that. • Steve: In the Pay for Success model, what scale has this model been able to achieve across the country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In some cities, \$5 million and \$27 million but the smaller programs may not be as sustainable. ○ Scalability and sustainability are a current issues that 4Cs is dealing with in implanting the scaling of the Perry Preschool program in out County. 		

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Discussion	<p>What systems and stakeholders are interested in the outcomes for universal preschool?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an ongoing conversation that must take place to identify who will invest and how we can get the education system on board. <p>What systems will benefit from universal access to preschool?</p> <p>How can we be stewards of policy and decision-making based on the value that we accrue to our systems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have investments that need to be made today where the funding is not available. How do we find funding for the expansion of prevention-minded services and maintain healthy community vs emergency interventions. <p>Steve: This is a capitalist concept. The younger generation feels you can make money while providing social benefits. The governor wants to provide TK funding, K funding and subsidized child care into one fund. Can you use some of these funds discretionarily to help move towards funding needs such a preschool?</p> <p>Shirlee: Let's find out how the other Counties have succeeded and sold it to their constituents so we do not have to re-invent the wheel, but can also implement the process and obtain the same successful results.</p> <p>Jerry reiterates the importance of this conversation and that we need to analyze all of the options to find the most viable one to meet our goal for universal preschool.</p> <p>Jen: The investor goes through the intermediary who creates the contract and works with the program delivery services to provide the funds to run the program.</p>	None	None
Public Comment	None.	None	None
Adjourn	Meeting adjourned at 11:11 a.m.	None	None