



Fiscal Year 2018-2019

Annual Purchase of Services (POS) Expenditure Report
(with Community Meetings Minutes)

Report sent to Department of Developmental Services by December 31, 2020

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Background

As of June 27, 2012, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (commonly called the Lanterman Act) was amended requiring the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) and Regional Centers to annually collaborate to compile data in a uniform manner relating to purchase of service (POS) authorization, utilization and expenditure by each regional center.

These data have become known as the POS disparity data. As the data may or may not show a disparity, San Gabriel/Pomona Regional Center (SG/PRC) refers to these reports on our website as Annual Purchase of Services (POS) Expenditure Reports. These reports include information about authorizations and utilization, as well as expenditures.

Based on a later amendment to the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), Section 4519.5 of the Lanterman Act requires the data to address all of the following:

- (1) Age of the individual served by the regional center (also known as “consumer”) – categorized by birth through age two, three through 21 years, and 22 years and older;
- (2) Race or ethnicity of the individual served;
- (3) Primary language of the individual served;
- (4) Disability detail, based on the diagnosis (or diagnoses) for which the individual is made eligible to receive regional center services;
- (5) Residence type, categorized by age, race or ethnicity and primary language; and
- (6) The number and percentage of individuals who are eligible for regional center services but did not receive purchased services, categorized by age, race or ethnicity, disability and by residence type (but not language).

The Lanterman Act requires that these reports shall be posted by each regional center on its own website by December 31st of each year.

Within three months of posting the data (meaning by March 31st), each regional center shall hold public meetings to receive community input regarding the disparity data from the previous fiscal year (meaning from July 1st through June 30th of the previous year).

According to the statutory requirements, the regional center shall submit a draft report to DDS by May 31st which meets the requirements of WIC 4519.5 (f)(1), including the following: the regional center’s efforts to improve public attendance and participation at the stakeholder meetings; copies of minutes from the meetings and attendee comments; a determination if there is a need to reduce disparities in the purchase of services among the consumers in the regional center’s area; and if there is disparity, the regional center’s recommendations and plan to promote equity, and reduce disparities, in the purchase of services. The next step in the process is that the regional center shall post a report by August 31st addressing the requirements specified in WIC 4519. Then the process begins again with the compiling and posting of the disparity data for the subsequent fiscal year by December 31st.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Department of Developmental Services waived the requirement that the community meetings be concluded by March 31st and allowed the regional centers to share the information with the public and to gather community input until August 31st. In addition, the deadline for submission of the draft report was waived and regional centers were given until December 31st to submit the draft report to the Department.

In early 2020, SG/PRC planned to hold 12 Community Meetings, of which three would be in Spanish, three in Chinese, one in Korean, one in Vietnamese, and the rest in English. Four meetings were scheduled for Saturdays. (See attached meeting flyer for details.) In early March, it became evident that in-person meetings were not prudent and all in-person meetings were cancelled after March 12th. Two virtual presentations/meetings were subsequently scheduled for August. One Zoom meeting was conducted in Spanish on August 12th and another Zoom presentation in English was incorporated into the weekly Community Meeting held on August 26th, which also had simultaneous translation in Spanish.

SG/PRC Demographics

Below is the Census Data for 2010 for the SG/PRC's service area (which DDS uses for Board Composition Survey comparison). In addition, the data from the 2015 American Community Survey are included which shows adjusted numbers to reflect anticipated growth or decline in each of these ethnic/racial groups since 2010. These census data are compared with the numbers and percentages of individuals eligible for SG/PRC services in Fiscal Year 18-19. The SG/PRC numbers and percentages are the same as those used in the disparity data contained in this report.

Please note that the 2010 census data did not separate out the Filipino group from the overall Asian group. The most recent SG/PRC report for FY18-19 also includes Filipino in the Asian group.

The majority of individuals served by SG/PRC self-reported as Hispanic, with the percentage of Hispanic individuals served by SG/PRC remaining fairly steady over the past three years. Over the

Ethnic/Racial Group	2010 Census Data		2015 ACS Data American Community Survey		FY 2019 SG/PRC	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White	266,985	21.1%	282,293	20.8%	2,561	16.8%
Hispanic	661,973	52.4%	708,278	52.1%	8,571	56.3%
Black / African-American	48,310	3.8%	42,899	3.2%	788	5.2%
American Indian / Alaskan Native	4,286	0.3%	3,362	0.2%	24	0.2%
Asian (w/ Filipino)	272,183	21.5%	295,286	21.7%	1,899	12.5%
Polynesian / Pacific Islander	1,903	0.2%	2,528	0.2%	14	0.1%
Other	8,708	0.7%	24,553	1.8%	1,355	8.9%
TOTAL	1,264,348		1,359,199		15,212	+2.7%(over previous year)

past year, the number of Asian individuals served by SG/PRC has grown in both percentage and actual numbers. The number of those self-reported as white declined in both actual numbers and in percentages of total individuals eligible for SG/PRC POS. In comparison to the overall population, a disproportionately large number and percentage of individuals self-reported as “Other”, which may also indicate identification with multiple racial or ethnic backgrounds.

While there are fluctuations in the number of Black/African Americans served, there is essentially no growth in the African-American/Black group, as the actual number of individuals served in 2019 is less than those served in FY 2005. The actual number of individuals in the white group has declined steadily and is close to the number served in 2000.

SG/PRC serves a diverse population of people with disabilities. With the exception of significantly under-representing the Asian community, the percentages of individuals served by SG/PRC in each ethnic/racial group appear to mirror the trends seen of the community at large, taking into account that the data used for comparison are 10 years old. As noted above, the SG/PRC “Other” ethnic/racial group is several times larger than the “Other” group for the general population and has increased in percentage and actual numbers of individuals over the past year.

Outreach Efforts – Actions to Improve Public Attendance and Participation

In an effort to improve the participation of community members, SG/PRC arranged to meet with several local parent support groups at their regularly scheduled meetings at their regular meeting locations. These meetings were prominently advertised through the SG/PRC website and through E-Link blasts. (See meeting flyer.) The groups included a predominantly Korean Parent Support Group, called Circle of Friends (COF), the Vietnamese Parent Support Group, one Chinese Support group called Foundation for Disabled Youth (FFDY) and another support group called Chinese Parents Association for the Disabled (CPAD), The Nuevo Dia Spanish Support Group through The Parents' Place Family Resource Center, and the Filipino Parent Support Group that meets at SG/PRC. To accommodate families, four community meetings were scheduled for Saturdays, two in the afternoon, three at night during the work week, and two during the day when children would have been in school, reducing the need for child supervision.

In addition, a brief presentation was scheduled for the SG/PRC Vendor Advisory Committee (VAC) meeting, primarily to emphasize the need for service providers to recruit and retain workers who could directly communicate with individuals and their families in Mandarin, Cantonese and Vietnamese. Also scheduled was a formal presentation to Early Start providers and school personnel through a LICA (Local Interagency Coordinating Agencies) meeting.

However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, all the community outreach efforts involving in-person presentations were terminated as of March 13th. Rather than miss the opportunity to obtain additional community input after the presentations halted early March, two Zoom virtual meetings were scheduled in August, one in Spanish only and one in English with simultaneous translation in Spanish. One of the Zoom presentations was a Critical Issues Forum, using a two-hour format to allow for a more thorough review and discussion of the disparity data and analysis. The community was informed that other language translations would be available upon request, but no other language was requested as part of the Critical Issues Forum.

Information about the two virtual presentations was posted to multiple sections of the SG/PRC website: the News on the main page, on the Clients and Family section, in the Provider section, and also in the Calendar. In addition, the community was invited to attend through an E-Link blast and during each of the weekly SG/PRC Community Zoom Meetings, as part of the Community Outreach announcements, and during the weekly Vendor meetings. Flyers were posted to the materials link for the Tuesday Community Meetings and the Monday Vendor Meetings – all on Zoom -- for a month prior to the first presentation on August 12th. The Parents' Place Family Resource Center also sent the English and Spanish-language flyers to the parents known to them. Board members and Board committee members were urged to participate in the Zoom presentation on August 26th. During these Zoom meetings, the audience was also told that the complete power point presentation of the FY18-19 Expenditure Data was posted to the SG/PRC website and that comments and questions regarding the information were welcomed.

In terms of making the presentations accessible to the audiences, a power point presentation was prepared in English and translated into Spanish and Korean for audiences for whom English was not the primary language. A full description of the POS Expenditure Data was included in the English Power Point presentation, which was posted to the SG/PRC website for all to access. (Please see attachment.) For the few meetings in person, such as the LICA meeting with Early Start providers, a hand-out of the top ten “take-aways” from the previous year’s data was also provided.

Two of the meetings were conducted entirely in Spanish: one for Nuevo Dia and the other for the Critical Issues Forum.

For the meeting with COF, most of the parents in attendance were Korean-speaking; but there was one parent whose primary language was Chinese and two other parents whose primary language was English. For this COF meeting, the presentation was made in English and translated into Korean.

Issues Identified in Data -- Need to Reduce Disparity Identified

The power point presentation of the Annual POS Expenditure Data is included as an attachment (as indicated above). The graphs and charts help to highlight the issues that were identified in the review of the data. The major factors that influenced POS authorizations and expenditures are identified as age, living arrangement, and language. As will be discussed later, culture cannot be assessed directly; but culture and its influence on POS authorizations, expenditures and utilization can be inferred from a combination of language and ethnicity. Overall trends and recommendations are included in the power point slides toward the end of the presentation.

Age, Ethnicity and POS

Funding for the majority of services provided to school-aged individuals is the responsibility of the public schools and other generic services, such as California Children Services (CCS). Therefore, a relatively lower amount of POS authorizations and expenditures in the school-age group is expected (when compared to adults or children participating in Early Start services), as it is anticipated that the majority of the service needs of this age group are met by generic resources or by natural supports provided by the family.

It was also not surprising to see a “dip” in POS expenditures for the 3-21 age group over the past four years, given that the funding for behavioral health services (i.e., behavior intervention or ABA) by private insurance and Medi-Cal started during that time.

Given that so many individuals (3,771) in the Hispanic group are school-aged, the overall expenditures for Hispanic individuals would be substantially influenced by the appropriately limited POS expenditures for this age group. Therefore, during the community presentations,

SG/PRC was careful to only compare ethnic groups based on the same age group or compare previous years to the current year for a given ethnic/age group.

Across all ages, the white group continued to have the highest percentage (83.1%) of all individuals using at least one or more POS service. Black/ African American individuals had 80.6% with one or more POS service. (As will be discussed below, these percentages have a direct relationship to the number of White and Black individuals living in residential care.) The percentage of Hispanic/Latino individuals receiving POS remained steady, now at 79.3% after considerable increases in the initial years of our equity initiatives. The group with the lowest percentage of individuals receiving some POS is now the Asian group, at 78.5%.

In terms of POS utilization across all ages living at home, the Hispanic/Latino group remained at 74% (same as last year), which is mid-range for utilization from 70% to 76% for all ages of those living at home. However, the average dollar amounts for authorizations (\$8,949) and expenditures (\$6,637) for Hispanic/Latino individuals remain below the overall average of \$9,486 for authorizations and \$6,978 for expenditures. Plus, these averages are below the averages of all other ethnic groups. Although the dollar amount has increased for Hispanic/Latino individuals for both authorizations and expenditures over time, those amounts continue to remain the lowest of the groups.

In contrast, the pattern seen for Hispanic/Latino babies in Early Start is dramatically different from the patterns seen across the other age groups for Hispanics. In FY 18-19, Hispanic/Latino babies received greater dollar value of authorizations (\$8,449) and greater expenditures (\$5,962) than two other ethnic/racial groups -- African American and White -- as well as greater than the average across all ethnic groups (average authorizations of \$8,281 and expenditures of \$5,887). Only the "Other" Early Start group received higher authorizations and expenditures than Hispanic babies.

Both Asian and Hispanic individuals served by SG/PRC are predominantly of school-age, from three through 22 years of age. Forty-three percent (43%) of all Asians are school-aged, with 44% of all Hispanic individuals of school-age. Percentage of Asian and Hispanic individuals receiving Early Start Services is identical at 23%, and percentages for adults were very similar for Asian at 34% and Hispanic adults at 33%. [See graph titled "Comparison of Ages by Ethnicity FY 2019".]

Based on the similar number of individuals living with their families in each age group living for Hispanic and Asian individuals, one might anticipate that the authorizations and expenditures of the two ethnic groups would be similar. This might be particularly true because these two groups also include many first-generation immigrant families. Also, about half of the Hispanic and half of the Asian families primarily speak their native language rather than English. However, the data show that for ages 3-17 and for adults, Hispanic individuals receive a lower than average authorization and lower than average expenditure, while Asian individuals receive a higher than average authorization and higher than average expenditure.

However, rather than jump to any unfounded assumption that the regional center “prefers” Asian over Hispanic families in light of POS expenditures, one must remember that SG/PRC serves about 12.5% Asians of all the individuals served, which is about half of the percentage that would be reflective of the general public in the SG/PRC area (22% to 25%). It is estimated that at least another 1,500 – and possibly 2,000 more -- individuals and their families from the Asian community should be served to be representative of the general public. One could speculate that SG/PRC is currently serving only those Asian families who are most capable of navigating the complexities of the service delivery system. The other half is still hidden from SG/PRC, too disconnected to even begin the intake process or too ashamed or embarrassed to step forward to acknowledge to others that they have a family member with a developmental disability.

Both the African-American and White individuals were predominantly over the age of 22 years of age, with 63% of all African Americans and 70% of all White individuals served by SG/PRC being older than 22 years. Proportionately, the White group has more adults (1,786) who depend on regional center POS as the primary source of funding for work supports, day programs, transportation and residential living options than the other major ethnic groups.

There was significant improvement noted in FY18-19 in the Early Start data for African American/Black babies. During the previous three years, there was a disturbing downward trend in the Early Start data for the African American/Black group. In FY 17-18, the average expenditure for African American babies was \$3,794 per person, in comparison to \$5,805 for the average across all ethnic/racial groups – a difference of negative -\$2011. However, in FY18-19, the expenditure was only -\$114 below the average. Although this value was still below the average, it marked a significant improvement over the previous years. [See the graph from the presentations titled “Variance from Average -- Comparison of Per Person Expenditures Data FY15 to FY19 [for] African-American Living at Home.”]

One surprising result this past FY18-19 was the significant drop in expenditures for Early Start White babies – a reduction from -\$113 below average to a new all-time low of -\$1,022 below average.

Living Arrangement and POS

In addition to the influence of age on POS expenditures and authorizations, living arrangement continues to have a significant impact on POS authorizations, expenditures and utilization. Approximately 80% of all individuals served by SG/PRC live at home with family.

Almost fifty percent (49%) of all SG/PRC individuals who are reported as White live in licensed residential care facilities. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of all African-Americans served by SG/PRC

live in residential care. Only 9% of all SG/PRC Hispanic individuals live in residential care, and only 8% of all SG/PRC Asians reside in licensed residential care. This preponderance of Out-of-Home living arrangements by White and African-American/Black individuals served by SG/PRC is a long-term historic fact and necessitates that discussions with the community about POS data must focus on individuals living with family. Commitments made to individuals who relocated from State Developmental Centers years ago and those without family must continue to be honored.

Factoring Out Age and Living Arrangement

Due to the significant influences of age (and its association with available generic resources) and living arrangement on the POS authorizations, expenditures and utilization, SG/PRC determined that it was more effective to focus on potential differences between ethnic/racial groups that might exist specifically for individuals older than 22 years of age and living at home with their parents/family.

When age and living arrangement are factored out of the overall data, there is clear evidence that there continues to be a disparity in the per capita authorization, expenditure and utilization percentage for Hispanic adults that has persisted since FY15. There appeared to be steady improvement from FY 15 through FY17, but the expenditures dropped to a negative -\$526 below average in FY 2018. In FY 2019, there was some improvement to a negative -\$477, but continued to remain below the average. [See graph titled "Variance from Average Comparison of Per Person Expenditures Data FY 16 to FY19 Hispanic Living at Home."]

The average for African-American adults was a negative -\$243 below average when compared to other major ethnic group in FY 18, although this was a big improvement over the FY 17 average of negative -\$840. Unfortunately, the average expenditure for African-American adults living at home slipped to negative -\$319 in FY19. [See graph titled "Variance from Average Comparison of Per Person Expenditures Data FY 16 to FY 19 African-American Living at Home."]

The "Other" Ethnic Group, Asian, and White adult groups had above-average expenditures for all years from FY16 through FY19. In FY19, the "Other" group averaging the highest average expenditures at \$12,316 per person in FY19, or \$1,561 above the average across all groups. The Asian adult expenditures averaged \$11,511 or \$757 above average, and the White adult group averaged \$11,340 or \$586 above average.

Language and POS data (NO POS)

In reviewing NO POS expenditures in terms of language for all ages, there was a significant improvement since FY15 in terms of those whose primary language was Spanish. In FY 14-15, 25.2% of individuals whose primary language was Spanish had NO POS expenditures; while in FY 15-16, this was reduced to 18.1% without POS. The NO POS percentage in FY17 was 17.3% and 17.4% in FY18. The NO POS percentage for all ages for Spanish-speaking individuals crept up to 17.9% in FY18-19.

When looking at all Asian languages together, the NO POS percentages stayed the same from FY 18 to FY 19 – at 20.1%. However, when looking at individual Asian languages rather than Asian languages collectively, Vietnamese was the language group with the highest NO POS percentage across all ages at 23.7% -- slightly up from 23.3% in FY18. The next highest group was Mandarin at 20.8% in FY19.

Most striking was that 35.5% of all English-speaking families with school-aged children had NO POS in FY19, although the percentage was down from 36.6% in FY 18. Not far behind was the Vietnamese-speaking families of school-aged children at 34.3% NO POS. Although the number of individuals is small, the highest percentage of NO POS in the school-aged group was 41.7% for Tagalog-speaking families.

NO POS and Ethnicity

When reviewing NO POS by ethnicity across all ages, there are more Asians with NO POS than other groups at 21.5% and then Hispanics at 20.7%. However, the really dramatic differences are seen in the school-age groups for African-Americans at 40.7% and White at 35.1% NO POS. Plus, the percentage of African-American school-aged individuals without any paid services from SG/PRC (i.e., NO POS) is higher than the stateside average for the same ethnicity and age group.

Comments and Recommendations by Community Members

The date, location, attendance, and feedback for each of the meetings are indicated on the Meeting Minutes, all of which are attached to this report. The comments from family members are incorporated in each of the Meeting Minutes.

How Prior Annual Report Recommendations have been Implemented

All of the FY16-17 disparity grant funded projects were directly inspired by the feedback provided during the community meetings held in February and March prior to the submission of the initial disparity/equity proposals. Some of the proposals were for short-term projects. Most of the long-term projects have received continuation funding in FY 17-18, FY 18-19, and/or FY19-20. They include the following:

- Providing individualized support to families through the Parent Mentor Initiative (PMI), for monolingual Spanish-speaking families, as well as bilingual families and those who speak English;
- Offering small-group educational workshop series called Navigating the Regional Center System (NRCS) in English and Spanish;
- Conducting outreach activities (including to local pediatricians) and promoting the development of parent support groups for the Asian community through the full-time SG/PRC Community Outreach Specialist (who is Korean-speaking);

- Funding Vietnamese Family Support Specialist to assist with the outreach and parent support, specifically for the Vietnamese community; and
- Webinars of Critical Issues and online version of the Navigating the Regional Center System workshops. The request for online access to training information came from parents requesting this option, as their work schedule prevented their attending in person.

Projects that continue, although without specific funding at the current time are the following:

- Completing the development of online modules for families to understand their child’s disability, including an additional module for Down Syndrome, that will be translated into Spanish, Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese;
- Promoting the use of the ADEPT behavior management training modules translated in Mandarin, Korean and Vietnamese;
- Developing and maintaining a Parent Learning Portal through the SG/PRC website so that families can access the “Understanding Your Child’s Disability”, ADEPT modules, and webinars of interest to families.

Regional Center Recommendations and Plan to Promote Equity

Although there has been overall improvement since more attention has been directed toward ameliorating the disparities between and among ethnic/racial and language groups, there continues to be a very real discrepancy between the authorizations and expenditures of POS for Hispanic individuals in the 3-17 age group (school-age) and for adults in comparison to other ethnic/racial groups. The one notable exception is for infants and toddlers younger than three years of age, where the Hispanic Early Start group has higher expenditures than any other group.

It has also become evident that it is not only Spanish-speaking Hispanic families, but English-speaking Hispanic families that need additional training and support in understanding and utilizing services and supports for school-aged and adults.

To achieve improvements in these areas, SG/PRC intends to do the following:

- Continue the Parent Mentor Initiative (PMI), which provides individualized coaching and support to parents in accessing generic and regional center services and supports. SG/PRC will submit a proposal to DDS for continuation funding, with the proposal including enhancements to this project by making the supports thoroughly virtual, as needed, and in-person, when allowed.
- Continue and enhance the Navigating the Regional Center System (NRCS) workshops by submitting an application to DDS for continuation funding. NRCS has been a very effective and well-liked approach for engaging parents in learning about the regional center, how to access services, how to appeal and how to work effectively with the regional center service coordinator.

- Continue producing webinars about topics of interest to parents, both in English and Spanish, to help them better access and utilize generic and regional center services.
- Outreach to the Asian community continues to be needed, as the total number of people served by SG/PRC is significantly lower than expected, given the percentage of Asians in the general population residing in the SG/PRC service area. This outreach and support will be continued through a successful application to DDS for continuation funding for the Community Outreach Specialist for Asian Communities.
- Open PMI and NRCS to members of the Asian Community. Both PMI and NRCS will be enhanced to become more inclusive – to provide supports and workshops in Mandarin (and Cantonese for PMI) and to open to other members of the Communities of Color.
- Continue to collaborate and support the efforts of the CBO that created Parenting Black Children (PBC), as there is still much work to be done to dispel myths and to build bridges between the African-American community and SG/PRC so that needed services and supports can be accessed by families with children of all ages.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the usual business practices of SG/PRC, some of the plans for this past fiscal year need to be continued into the next fiscal year. SG/PRC will renew its commitment to implement the following actions as part of our plan to promote equity:

- ▶ SG/PRC will continue to develop and disseminate written material in a variety of languages to help families understand:
 - What to expect from regional center at each age group;
 - The transition from Early Start to school-age services;
 - The transition from school-age services to adult services and the options available, including employment;
 - Living options for adults, including training for adults to acquire independent living skills while living with family, as well as living outside of the family home. Also to help families understand long-term living options.
- ▶ SG/PRC will provide training to new Service Coordinators on Person-Centered Thinking (PCT) and will continue to support and promote implementing Person-Centered practices in the way we conduct regional center business. Using Person-Centered Thinking tools in the IPP and IFSP process is an effective way to build better working relationships with individuals and their families as well as an excellent approach to identifying and validating the priorities and cultural values of the individuals we serve and their families.
- ▶ SG/PRC will continue to prepare periodic reports comparing POS authorizations with actual expenditures, distributed to service coordinators (SCs) and reviewed by the SCs and their managers. Discrepancies in utilization will prompt the SC to contact the families to discuss

possible reasons for the discrepancies and to develop a plan to ameliorate the lack of utilization.

- ▶ SG/PRC will continue to post to our website and make available current Purchase of Service (POS) Policies and POS summaries of service options organized by age groups, in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese.
- ▶ SG/PRC will explore increasing our use of social media (including YouTube videos) to increase communication about parent training and support opportunities and other events associated with the regional center
- ▶ SG/PRC will collaborate with the Vendor/Provider Community to do the following:
 - Encourage them to recruit and hire more office staff and direct service providers who speak languages other than English.
 - Encourage vendors to bill in a timely manner so that utilization reports are as accurate as possible.
- ▶ SG/PRC will continue to request DDS to obtain translations of the formal appeal request form into Simplified and Traditional Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese. Currently the Notice of Proposed Action is being translated by SG/PRC into the family language, but the official state form for submitting to the Office of Administrative Hearings continues to be available only in English and Spanish.

List of Attachments –

Attachment 1 – Original flyer listing meeting schedule for community meetings posted to SG/PRC website

Attachment 1 a – English version

Attachment 1 b – Spanish version (listing all meetings)

Attachment 2 – Announcement of Zoom Community Meetings in August posted to SG/PRC website

Attachment 2 a – English version

Attachment 2 b – Spanish version

Attachment 3 – E-Link Announcements of Zoom Community Meetings in August

Attachment 3 a – English version

Attachment 3 b – Spanish version

Attachment 4 – Power Point Presentations used as basis for Community Meetings*

*Note: During the actual presentation, SG/PRC used a Prezi presentation format that is electronically too large to include in the written report as an attachment. That presentation includes photos illustrating the SG/PRC equity projects. The data sharing portion of the presentation – either in person or by Zoom – is represented in the attached Power Point Presentation.

Attachment 4 a – Power Point posted to website and used as basis of presentation for Community Meetings

Attachment 4 b – Power Point presentation as formatted for hand out.**

**Note: There was an additional handout of the Top Ten “Take Aways”, which are listed on the last pages of the Power Point, that was provided for those who only wanted to have that summary information.

Attachment 5 – Community Meeting Minutes

Attachment 5 a – 2/28/2020 Meeting of Circle of Friends Support Group

Attachment 5 b – 3/5/2020 Meeting of the Vendor Advisory Committee of SG/PRC

Attachment 5 c – 3/11/2020 Meeting of Nuevo Dia Spanish Support Group

Attachment 5 d – 3/12/2020 Meeting of the LICA – Local Interagency Coordinating Area (Early Start)

Attachment 5 e – 8/12/2020 Zoom Meeting of Critical Issues Forum (in Spanish only)

(Chat function information translated from Spanish to English)

Attachment 5 f – 8/26/2020 Zoom Open Community Meeting (in English with Spanish simultaneous translation)

