



**Community Council Meeting
January 24th, 2025**

Full Group Check-in

- Name
- Pronouns
- What is a value or practice you are bringing to today's conversation?
- ~30 sec each



Photo credit: Susanne Nilsson, 'Winter Sunrise'

Meeting Outcome

1. For the Community Council to provide guidance on which application characteristics staff should prioritize to craft two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding.



We have one outcome for today's meeting: for the Community Council to provide staff guidance on which application characteristics to prioritize as staff craft two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding. Big picture, we'll get there by reviewing data about the application pool and use pair work, large group conversation, solo reflection, and voting to identify specific characteristics.

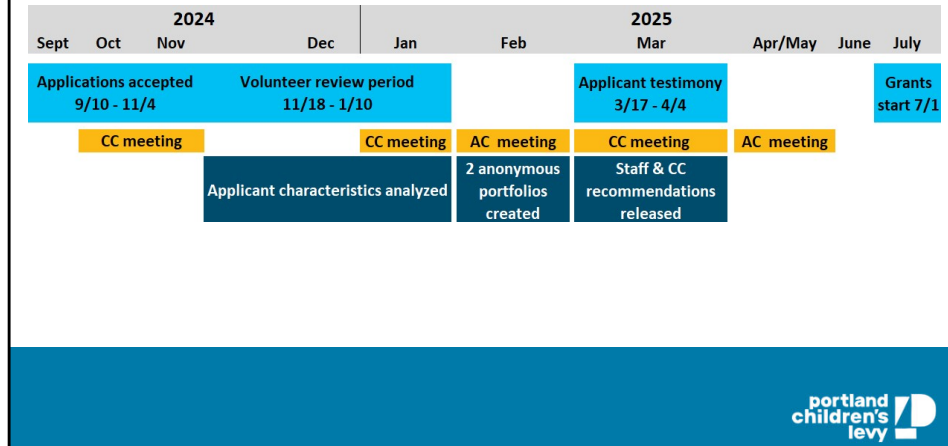
We'll: Start with a review of the community council's role in the large grants funding process, Recap advocacy limitations and disclose conflicts of interest, Introduce the application characteristics you'll prioritize, And review data about the large grants application pool.

From there we will spend the rest of the meeting prioritizing application characteristics.

We'll do this by: Conducting an initial poll of the three core questions so that the Council can understand your collective position on these issues prior to group work, After that we'll do a pair listening and discussion exercise, We'll regroup as a full council to share learnings from pair discussions, Move to solo reflection time, And end with the official vote on the three core questions regarding application characteristics

For community members and applicants who are watching this meeting, we want to let you know that we hosted small group prep meetings with 2 – 3 council members earlier this week. At these meetings we briefed them on the data, the process, and the decisions they'll be making in the hopes that doing so would give them time to digest the information and make more space today for discussion.

Community Council's Role in the Large Grants Funding Process



I'm going to spend a bit of time now reviewing how the Community Council is engaging in the large grants funding process. As a reminder of how to interpret this visual, the light blue/top bar refers to activities that applicants and community members are engaged in. The yellow/middle boxes are points where you, or the allocation committee are engaged. And the dark blue/bottom boxes describe staff deliverables.

I want to remind everyone that the council is an advisory body and the Allocation Committee is our decision-making body. While the Community Council will provide staff with high-level guidance on what application characteristics to prioritize for funding, it is the Allocation Committee who will decide which applications to fund.

Today's meeting is the first of two points where the Community Council will exercise its advisory power. At today's meeting you will advise staff on which application characteristics to prioritize for funding. You will do this by voting on three core questions:

1. In general, after score, what are the top three application characteristics that you want to prioritize for funding?
2. If an application scores at or above the median, what are the top three characteristics that would deprioritize it for funding?
3. If an application scores below the median, what are the top three characteristics that would prioritize it for funding?

Today's 3 Core Questions

1. In general, after score, what are the top three application characteristics that you want to prioritize for funding?
2. If an application scores at or above the median, what are the top three characteristics that would deprioritize it for funding?
3. If an application scores below the median, what are the top three characteristics that would prioritize it for funding?

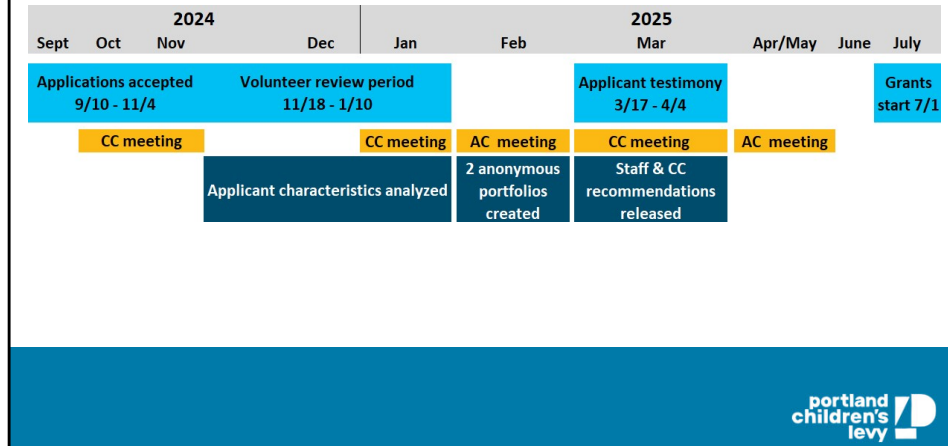


On this slide you'll see the questions visually. You'll notice that all 3 questions center around score. This is because application score reflects significant community input and expertise.

- The Council spent 3 meetings providing staff with feedback on large grants application questions and scoring criteria. As a result, 70% of the application points focus on how an organization and program effectively serves PCL's priority populations and advances racial equity, diversity, and inclusion.
- In addition, staff recruited and trained 96 community volunteers to read and score 7-8 applications each. Application scores are the median of scores from 4 individual reviewers.

As you might imagine, using only score has shortcomings. For example, some applications score highly due to strong grant writing, but the proposed program may have substantial design flaws or performance challenges. Similarly, some applications score low due to lack of grant writing experience, though they may excel in delivering effective programming and services.

Community Council's Role in the Large Grants Funding Process



Using Council's answers to the 3 core questions in combination with other factors, staff will craft two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding. Staff will present these two portfolios at the March 3rd meeting using high-level summary graphics similar to the ones you'll see today. At that meeting, council members will discuss the two portfolios and vote to recommend one to the Allocation Committee for funding. At no point in this process will council members be given identifying information or discuss individual applications.

Because this is all theoretical, I'm going to walk you through an example of what this could look like in practice.

Example Portfolios

A majority of council members vote to:

- Prioritize applications from organizations without current PCL grants
- Deprioritize high scoring applications serving a general/multicultural population
- Prioritize lower scoring applications from large organizations

Let's pretend that at today's meeting, a majority of council members vote to:

- prioritize applications from organizations without current PCL grants;
- deprioritize high scoring applications serving a general population;
- prioritize lower scoring applications from large organizations

Staff would go through the list of applications using score, applying Council's priorities and other factors for staff consideration, leading to 2 different portfolios. An example is outlined in this table. The two portfolios may share some similarities. The differences may be in how staff considered feasibility and performance challenges resulting in recommending fewer applications in the second portfolio.

Example Portfolios

Hypothetical Portfolios: Similarities between Portfolios 1 and 2	
40 applications from organizations without current PCL grants	
50% of funding recommended for current grantee programs (strong performance)	
45 grants to large-sized orgs	
Differences between portfolios	
Portfolio 1	Portfolio 2
102 grants total	90 grants total
17 grants to medium-sized orgs	10 grants to medium-sized orgs
40 grants/\$23M to small orgs	35 grants/\$21M to small orgs
10 grants to high scoring applications that serve a general population.	5 grants to high scoring applications that serve a general population.



In this example, both portfolios may include: 40 applications that scored median or higher and from organizations without PCL grants, over half of funding recommended for applications from grantee organizations for their same PCL programs due to strong performance, 45 applications from large organizations, Deprioritization of applications serving a general population

The differences between the two portfolios may include: Portfolio 1 recommends funding more grants overall than portfolio 2, Different number of grants for medium-size organizations, More grants for high scoring applications serving a general population in portfolio 1 and fewer of them in portfolio 2, The first portfolio may include 40 applications totaling \$23 million for small organizations whereas the second portfolio may have 35 applications totaling \$21 million for small organizations

The example helps illustrate the ways portfolios may differ while using the same priorities. The examples also show how staff will present the 2 portfolios to Council using descriptive, summary data without providing the names of recommended applications. Council will consider the different portfolios and chose one during the March 3 meeting.

Do you have any questions before we move on?

Conflicts of Interest Disclosure

- Council member, or immediate family member of Council member with financial relationship, or appearance of financial relationship with an applicant
- Financial relationship includes working for or contracting with an applicant organization
- Family members include spouse, domestic partner, child, sibling, or in-law



- Conflicts of interest refer to financial relationships between a council member or immediate family of a Council member
- Financial relationship includes being an employee or a contractor of an applicant organization
- PCL has not disclosed the list of applicants to Council members; however if you work for an organization that you know has applied for PCL funding, or if a member of your family works for an organization you know has applied for funding, you need to disclose that conflict.
- If you volunteer for an organization you know has applied for PCL funding, you are not required to disclose that as a conflict. You may disclose your connection if you choose.
- While the Council is not making recommendations on individual applications, you will be voting to prioritize applications with certain characteristics (program area for example). Declaring conflicts assures that your colleagues and the public are aware of council members affiliations with applicants, and supports the City's value of transparency.

Application Characteristics

1. Program areas
2. Recent PCL funding status
3. Size of organization
4. Populations to serve
5. Funding priorities

Now we'll dive into the application characteristics you'll prioritize today. To start, application characteristics are descriptive facts about applications. They can broadly be grouped into 5 categories:

1. Program areas
2. Recent PCL funding status
3. Size of organization
4. Populations to serve
5. Funding priorities

I'll walk through each of these categories one-by-one.

Application Characteristics: Program Area

- After school
- Child abuse prevention and intervention
- Early childhood
- Foster care
- Hunger relief
- Mentoring
- Balance of all (no priority)

Program areas: PCL has 6 program areas: after school, child abuse prevention and intervention, early childhood, foster care, hunger relief, and mentoring. The Allocation Committee allocated funding ranges for each program area: a low and high end. Prioritizing one or some program areas over others would result in staff crafting portfolios that allocate resources accordingly.

You'll notice there's a characteristic in the voting list titled 'balance of all (no priority),' which you'll see in subsequent categories. Selecting this characteristic indicates that you want a balance of all of the characteristics in that category, and that you don't want to prioritize one characteristic in that category over another.

Application Characteristics: Recent PCL Funding Status

- Grantee org, same program
- Grantee org, different program
- Org without PCL \$
- Balance of all (no priority)

Recent PCL funding status: This category describes whether the applicant currently receives PCL funding and includes three characteristics:

- Applications from *grantee organizations* for ongoing funding for the *same program*.
- Applications from *grantee organizations* for a *different program* not funded by PCL.
- Applications from *organizations without PCL \$*. Many of these organizations requested funding to continue existing programming in their communities. Some requested funding to start new programming.

Prioritizing one of these characteristics could result in staff crafting portfolios that emphasize stable funding for current PCL-funded programs and clients, or shift funds to other programs.

Application Characteristics: Size of Organization

- Small org (annual revenue under \$6M)
- Medium org (annual revenue between \$6 - \$18M)
- Large org (annual revenue over \$18M)
- Balance of all (no priority)

Size of organization: To be eligible for PCL large grants, organizations need annual revenues of at least \$750,000. Based on the distribution of applications by revenue, staff created the following groupings:

- small (annual revenues under \$6M)
- medium (annual revenues between \$6 - \$18M)
- large (annual revenues over \$18M).

Prioritizing size of organization would result in staff crafting portfolios that focus funds on organizations of a particular size.

Application Characteristics: Focus Population

- General/multicultural
- Focus on BIPOC children and families
- Specific focus populations
- Balance of all (no priority)



Focus population: This category describes the community or communities the application proposes to serve. Applicants answered questions about who they propose to serve and their expertise doing so. As a result, scores reflect the extent to which an organization and proposed service have strong culturally relevant (or specific) experience and success with the population to be served. Staff analyzed application data and grouped applications 3 ways:

- *General population/multicultural:* these applications propose to serve all or most of PCL's priority populations.
- *BIPOC focus:* these applications propose to serve Black, Indigenous, and children of color and some other priority populations such as LGBTQ+ youth, youth with disabilities, and/or houseless families.
- *Specific focus:* these applications propose to serve 1-2 specific racial or ethnic priority populations and/or 1-2 other priority populations.

The groupings are not perfect or exact. Keep in mind all programs funded by PCL are open to all children, youth, and families. Prioritizing one of these groupings would result in staff crafting portfolios that reach PCL priority populations in either general or focused ways. In crafting portfolios staff will ensure that all PCL priority populations are served across all program areas.

Application Characteristics: Funding Priorities

- 1-2 funding priorities addressed in application
- 3+ funding priorities addressed in application
- Ensure all funding priorities covered in portfolios

Funding priorities: This category describes how many funding priorities an application proposes to serve. The Council recommended and the Allocation Committee adopted funding priorities for each program area based on community engagement results. Applications indicate which funding priorities they address. The total number of funding priorities per program area ranges from 4 to 7. Staff created 3 options based on the distribution of applications:

- applications that address 1-2 funding priorities
- applications that address 3 or more funding priorities
- ensure all funding priorities covered in portfolios

Choosing among these options would result in staff crafting portfolios that reach some or all funding priorities.

Factors for Staff Consideration

- Feasibility and scale of the proposed program
- Financial health of the organization
- Past performance of current grantees' programs
- Cost of the proposed programs in context of program scale/size



Before we move on, I want to speak about an additional set of factors that we won't discuss today. Staff will evaluate four additional metrics in making funding recommendations:

- The feasibility and scale of the proposed program
- The financial health of the organization
- The past performance of current grantee programs
- And the cost of the proposed programs in context of program scale/size

At times staff may or may not remove an application from consideration due to one or more of these factors.

Finally, I want to close by sharing that prioritization of a handful of application characteristics does not mean that the final two portfolios will only include applications with those characteristics. Prioritization means that the portfolio will be weighted in favor of those characteristics where possible. These decisions are taking place within the context of the finite resources available. Staff will use a combination of score, Council priorities, and the 4 factors I just described to craft 2 portfolios of applications to recommend for funding. In closing, please note that the two portfolios we bring to you in March will be staff's best effort at reflecting the priorities you give us today.

Any questions before we move on to an overview of the 2024 – 2025 large grants application pool?

Funding Process: big picture

Metrics	2019-20	2024-25	% change
Number of Applications	116	168	45%
Total \$ requested 3 years	\$114 M	\$222 M	95%
Total \$ available 3 years	\$68.4 M	\$64.7 M	- 5.4%
Total reviewers	64	96	50%
Number and % of applications from organizations without PCL \$	25	76	204%

- PCL received 168 total applications, 45% increase over 2019
- \$222m in total funding requested over 3 years, nearly double the amount requested in 2019.
- The total 3-year funding available is \$64.7 million. This is a 6% decrease compared to 2019 and a decrease from current grant funding levels. This is partly due to projected revenue decline and partly due to spending down fund balance we allocated in the 2019.
- To review a greater number of applications, we recruited and trained 96 community volunteers with lived and professional experience in PCL's program areas and priority populations. This was 50% more reviewers than in 2019.
- This overall growth in applications likely comes from PCL staff's outreach to ensure potential applicants knew about this funding opportunity. We tried to identify organizations working in PCL's program areas, serving PCL's priority populations, and serving children and families in Portland. We had a 200% increase in the number of applications from organizations without a current PCL grant.

Current grants and context

- FY24 PCL served over 10,000 children
- 77% identify as Black, Indigenous, and children of color
- 44% reside or attend school in East Portland
- 37% have primary language other than English
- Among organizations with PCL's current 80+ grants
 - 64% have majority BIPOC direct service staff
 - 55% have majority BIPOC management staff
 - 50% have majority BIPOC boards of directors



- On the previous slide we reviewed the increase in applications and dollars, including from organizations without PCL funds. This slide helps remind us what's happening with current PCL funds. It's important context as you reflect on the data we're about to discuss. PCL requires annual reporting from grantees on PCL-funded programming. Reports include understanding enrollment in the services, attendance or participation, and client outcomes. Reporting also includes demographics of children/youth served and the demographics of the grantees' staff and board. Demographics include gender, race/ethnicity, age, primary language in the home, home zip code (or where a child attends school), socioeconomic status, and disability.
- We have more extensive data than shown on this slide, but I wanted to share this big picture context on how Levy funds currently reach PCL's priority populations and with what types of grantee partners and providers.
- PCL reaches 10,000 children annually, and 77% identify as Black, Indigenous, and children of color. 44% live or attend school in East Portland and 37% speak a primary language other than English at home. Among children/youth in after school and mentoring programs, 22% qualify for special education and/or a 504 plan.
- PCL currently has 50 grantee partner organizations, and 44 provided data on their staff and board demographics. Among the organizations reporting the data, well over half have majority BIPOC staff and board members.
- These data are similar for the past several years. We want you to have this context as you consider the application characteristics and how to prioritize them.

Current grants and trends

Challenges

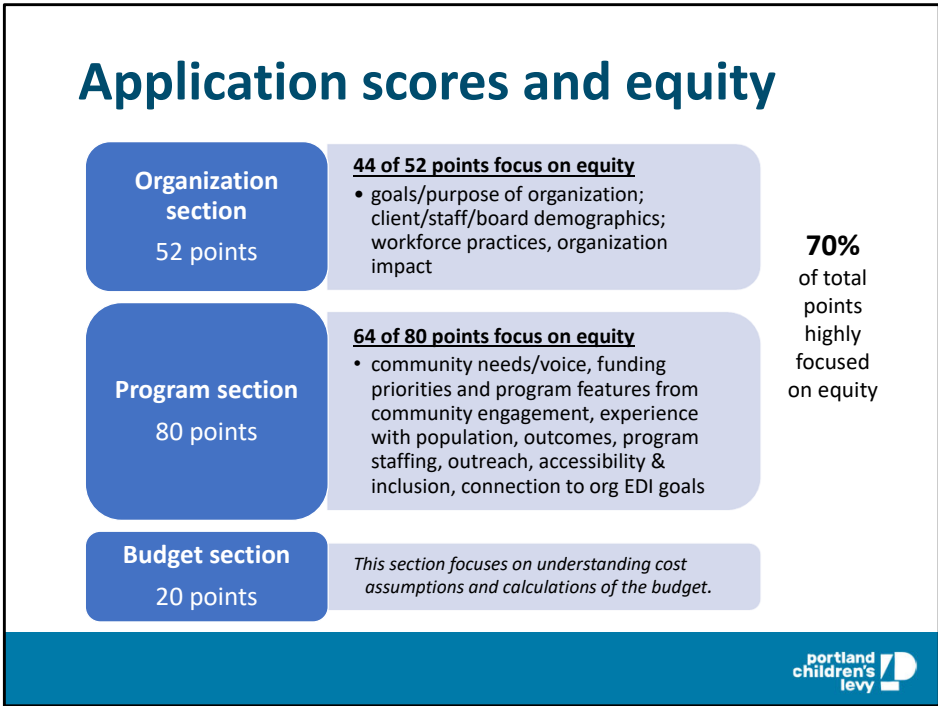
- underenrolled in after school, mentoring, and foster care programs
- providing less service than programs had planned in child abuse prev./interv. and foster care
- low attendance at after school and mentoring programs

Strengths

- children, youth, families that enroll and regularly attend programming, reached outcome goals (all program areas)
- full enrollment in early childhood, child abuse prev./interv. Programs
- Hunger relief programs reaching most service goals

As explained with the previous slide, PCL monitors grants through regular reporting. Staff have observed trends over the past four years, which includes reporting from the pandemic and through recovery.

- After school, mentoring, and foster care programs having challenges reaching full enrollment
- Child abuse prevention/intervention and foster care programs having challenges providing the amount of service activities that programs had planned
- After school and mentoring programs having challenges with enrolled youth attending programming offered
- On a positive note, however, among children, youth, families that enroll and regularly attend program services in all program areas, they reached outcome goals
- Early childhood and child abuse prev/interv programs had full enrollment
- Hunger relief programs typically reached all or most of their service goals

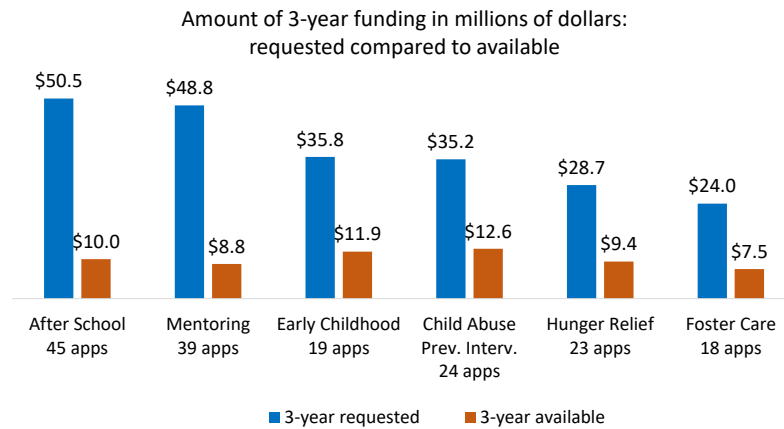


Since scores are a significant factor in funding recommendations, we want to remind you of the main elements behind the scores on the applications. Scores are correlated with an organization and program’s ability to serve priority populations and advance racial equity, diversity, and inclusion.

This image reminds us that the applications for 2024-25 have 3 sections of questions. Community Council’s work over 3 meetings shaped the questions and scoring criteria that lift up and focus on racial equity, diversity, and inclusion in the application.

Based on that work, 70% of the total points in applications are highly focused on issues of equity. This means scores on applications will be highly correlated to the application’s strength and focus on racial equity, diversity, and inclusion and their ability to deliver effective programming and services for priority populations.

Program areas: \$ and total applications



CORRECTED 2/5/25: Error in version used during Council meeting. Wrong \$ amounts for orange bars (\$ available) for Mentoring, Child Abuse Prevention & Intervention, and Foster Care. Amounts were transposed between those 3 program areas. Correct amounts are now shown per program area. Implications outlined below remain the same as presented to Council on 1/24/25.

This graph looks at the program area application characteristics. It compares the total annual grant dollars (3 year) requested by applicants to the total annual amount the Levy has to grant (3 year), in each of PCL's 6 program areas.

The dark blue bars on left are the amount of funds requested over 3 years. Keep in mind, the Allocation Committee allocated funding ranges for each program area: a low and high end. The orange bars represent the low end available over 3 years. There is not enough funding to fund the high end across the board. Under the bars are the number of applications received in each program area.

- The After School and Mentoring program areas received over half of the total applications submitted and nearly half of the total dollars requested.
- The gap between funding requested and available is largest for those 2 program areas.
- The gap between total funds requested and total funds available is smallest for Foster Care and Hunger relief.

Median application scores: Program Areas

Program Area	Number of applications	Median score of applications
Foster care	18	136
Early childhood	19	127
After school	45	125
Mentoring	39	124
Hunger relief	23	123
Child abuse prev./interv.	24	121

Maximum score possible= 152

This slide shows you the number of applications in each program area and the median score of applications in each program area.

The maximum score possible was 152.

- Median score is highest for foster care applications and lowest for child abuse prevent/intervention applications.

Scores vary based on several factors, including quality of applications and grant writing, and quality of reviewers and their interpretation of scoring criteria.

While demand for dollars and number of applications is higher in after school and mentoring, median scores on those applications are not the highest.

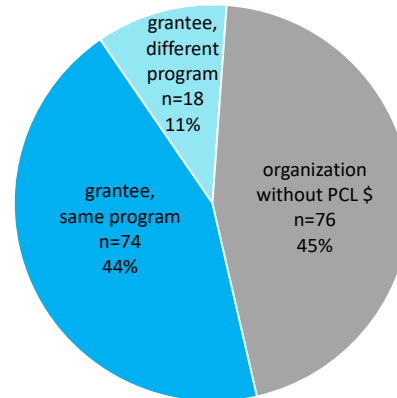
Applications: Recent PCL \$ status

Total applications by recent PCL funding status

Total number of applications: 168

From grantee organizations,
same or different program: 92

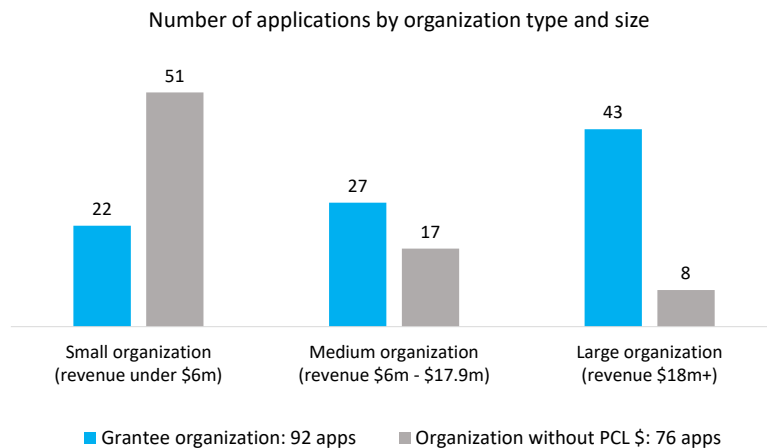
From organizations without PCL \$,
program exists or is new: 76



This graph looks at recent PCL funding status. The total number of applications PCL received is 168. This slide shows the number and portion of applications based on organizations' recent funding status with PCL: applications from grantee organizations for the same program PCL currently funds, applications from grantee organizations for a different program (that PCL is not funding), and applications from organizations without PCL funds.

- Over half of all applications are from PCL grantee organizations. Most of those applications (74) are to keep funding program services that PCL currently funds at those organizations. A small number (18 or 11% of all applications) are to fund a different program at an organization that currently has a PCL grant.
- We received 76 applications (45% of the total applications) from organizations that currently do not receive PCL funds). Further analysis shows that the majority of these applications are in After School and Mentoring.
- For the other program areas, the majority of applications are from organizations that have current PCL grants.

Applications: size of organization



This slide looks at the size of the organization and their recent PCL funding status. This slide shows the number of applications based on the size of the organization, according to their annual revenues in their last closed fiscal year. The blue bars show the number of applications from grantee organizations and the gray bars show the number of applications from organizations without PCL funds.

Please note that organizations with revenues under \$750k were not eligible to apply (those organizations are eligible for PCL's future small grants round).

- These data illustrate that applications from organizations without PCL funds tend to be smaller organizations, and applications from organizations with current PCL grants tend to be larger organizations.
- Further analysis indicates that After School and Mentoring have proportionally more applications from smaller organizations, compared to the other 4 program areas.

Median application scores: recent PCL \$ status and size of organization

Organization type	Median score of applications
Applications from Grantee organizations	132
Applications from organizations without PCL \$	118
Applications from large organizations	133
Applications from medium organizations	127
Applications from small organizations	120

Maximum score possible= 152

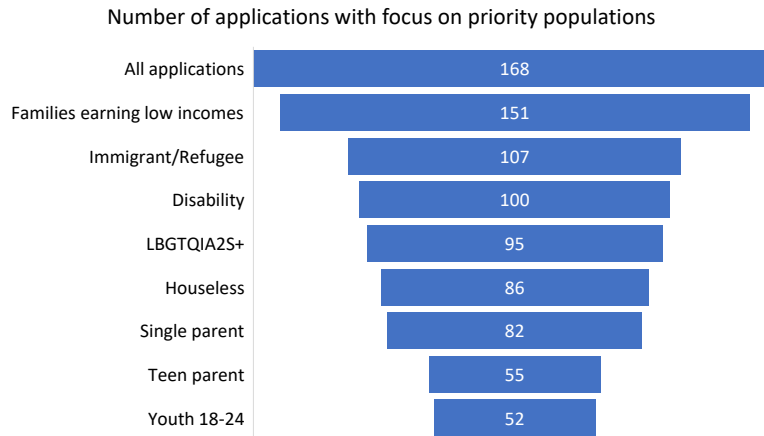


This slide shows median score for applications based on recent PCL funding status and size of organization.

- Applications from grantee organizations had a higher median score than applications from organizations without PCL \$.
- Similarly, applications from large organizations had a higher median score than applications from small organizations.

These results do not seem surprising. As we saw in the previous slides, the organizations with PCL history tend to be larger organizations. They have experience with past PCL grant application processes. In general, larger organizations tend to have more grantwriting capacity and experience, compared to smaller organizations.

Applications: focus population(s)



*Many applications serve multiple priority populations; each was counted separately.



The next 3 graphs look at focus populations. This graph shows the number of applications that propose to serve PCL priority populations.

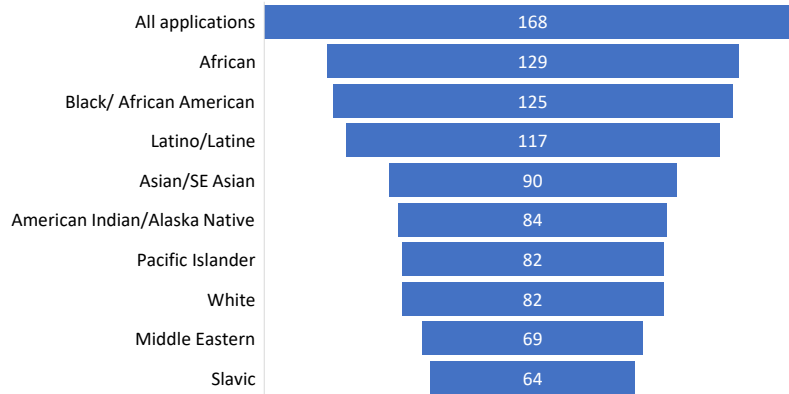
Of the 168 applications received, 151 proposed to serve families earning low incomes. This does not mean that the remaining 17 are proposing to serve families earning high-incomes. It means those 17 selected other focus populations other than income.

Please keep in mind that many applications proposed to serve multiple priority populations, each of which was counted separately for this graph. For example, a single application may have proposed to serve every group on this slide, while some applications may have proposed to serve some or very few of the priority populations on this slide.

This slide helps you understand the number of times each of these populations was selected as a focus population, across all applications.

Applications: focus population(s)

Number of applications with focus on racial/ethnic populations



*Many applications serve multiple priority populations; each was counted separately.



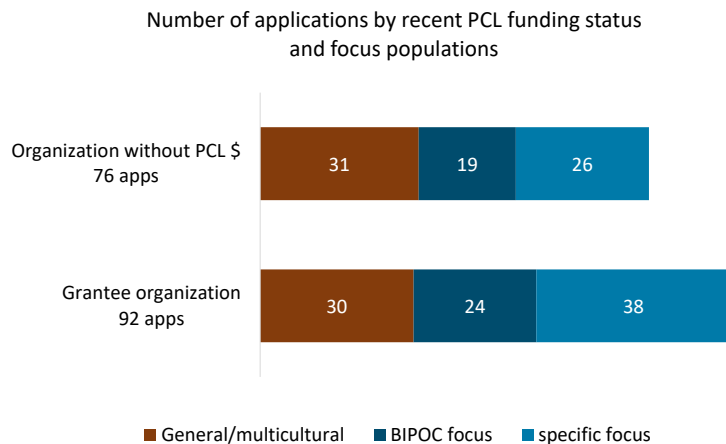
This graph shows the number of applications that propose to serve PCL priority populations by race/ethnicity.

Of the 168 applications received, 129 proposed to serve African children/youth. This does not mean they only propose to serve that population.

Please keep in mind that many applications proposed to serve multiple priority populations. For example, a single application may have proposed to serve every group on this slide, while some applications may have proposed to serve some or very few of the priority populations on this slide.

This slide helps you understand the number of times these populations were selected as a focus population, across all applications.

Applications: recent PCL funding status, focus populations



This graph compares groups of applications based on 2 categories of characteristics. Top bar is applications from organizations without current PCL funds and bottom is applications from PCL grantee organizations. The graph breaks down those 2 characteristics further by focus populations. As a reminder, all data is based on what applicants stated in their applications.

- This graph illustrates that a higher number and proportionally more applications from grantee organizations have specific population focus, compared to applications from organizations without PCL funds.
- Applications from PCL grantees tend to be larger organizations, 41% of which proposed to focus on a few specific PCL priority populations. By comparison, applications from organizations without PCL funds tend to be from smaller organizations, 40% of which proposed to serve the general/multicultural population.

Many, but not all, of the applications with BIPOC focus and specific focus came from culturally specific programs. Similarly, some culturally specific programs proposed to serve a general/multicultural population (not a specific focus). The groupings we created based on application data are not perfect or exact, but they allow us some understanding of the applicant pool's variation by population served.

Median application scores: focus population

Population focus	Median score of applications
Applications with BIPOC focus	130
Applications with general/multicultural population	125
Applications with specific focus	125

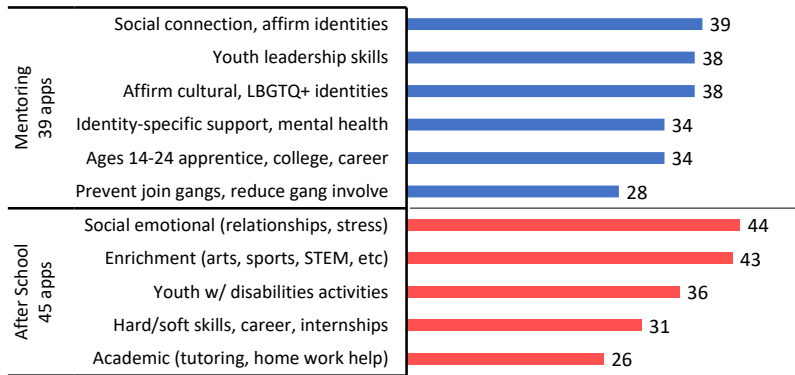
Maximum score possible= 152

This slide shows median score for applications characteristics of population served.

- The median score varied little between these 3 groups, compared to how it varied by recent PCL funding status or size of organization.
- This table tells us that score does not appear correlated with the degree to which applications have a broad or specific population focus.

Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications* addressing funding priorities
Mentoring and After school



*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

The next 3 slides focus on the funding priorities. The funding priorities on this slide are short-hand wording for the 2024-25 funding priorities. Keep in mind the funding priorities came from the community engagement process that Community Council shaped, Council discussion and edits, and Allocation Committee edits and approval.

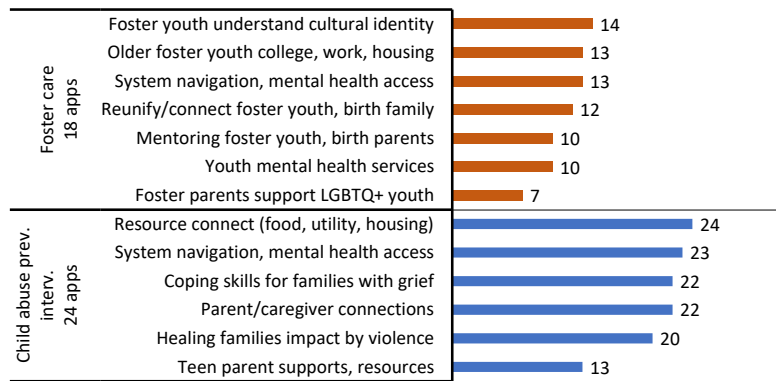
This graph looks at the number of applications addressing each funding priority in Mentoring and After school program areas. The program areas and their funding priorities are listed on the left. The bars show the number of applications that propose to address a funding priority.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- In fact, most applications in these program areas proposed to address most or all of the funding priorities.

Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications* addressing funding priorities
Foster care and Child abuse prev./interv.



*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

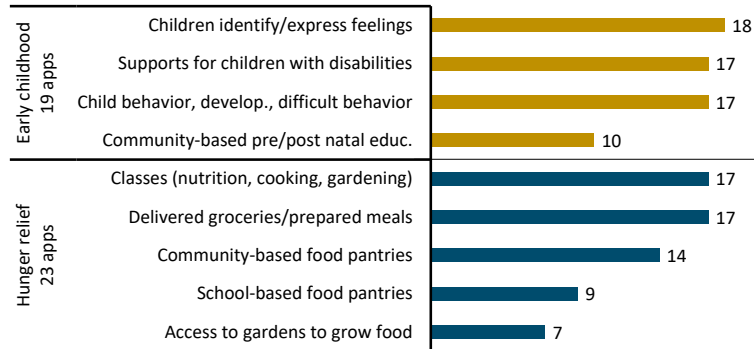
Like the previous graph, this graph focuses on 2 program areas and their funding priorities: Foster care and child abuse prevention/intervention.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- Of the 24 applications in Child Abuse Prevention and Intervention, the majority are addressing 5 funding priorities.
- The funding priorities where fewer applications addressed them are still covered by at least 7 applications in those program areas. Altogether this means no funding priority is unaddressed or only addressed by a few applications.

Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications* addressing funding priorities
Early childhood and Hunger relief



*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

Again, in keeping with the 2 previous graphs, this graph focuses on 2 program areas and their funding priorities: Early childhood and Hunger relief.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- Of the applications in Early childhood, most address at least 3 funding priorities. Hunger relief applications had more variation in which funding priorities the applications address, with the majority address 3 or more of the 5 priorities.
- The funding priorities where fewer applications addressed them are still covered by at least 7 applications in those program areas. Altogether this means no funding priority is unaddressed or only addressed by a few applications.

Application Characteristics Prioritization Activities

1. Initial poll
2. 3 rounds of pair work (20 min/pair/core question, 1 hr total)
3. Break (10 min)
4. Large group discussion (30 min)
5. Solo reflection (10 min)
6. Official vote



At this point we're going to move into group work prioritizing application characteristics.

We will spend the remainder of today's meeting on the three core questions:

1. In general, after score, what are the top three application characteristics that you want to prioritize for funding?
2. If an application scores at or above the median, what are the top three characteristics that would deprioritize it for funding?
3. If an application scores below the median, what are the top three characteristics that would prioritize it for funding?

We'll start with what I'm calling an initial poll of these three questions. You will answer all three questions and we will review the results, so that everyone has a sense of the Council's initial thinking. After doing pair, group, and individual work we will return to these three questions and conduct an official vote using Microsoft Forms. It is this closing and official vote that will be used by staff to create two portfolios.

Pair Instructions

10 min in each role

- Speaking role: share characteristics you selected and why
- Listening role: listen deeply, check your assumptions, ask questions to understand, refrain from responding
 - Can you tell me more about _____?
 - Why _____?
 - When you prioritize/say _____, I assume _____. Is my assumption accurate? If not, can you tell me more?



After the initial poll, we'll spend an hour doing pair work. You'll have 20 minutes per pair to dig into one question, and will rotate partners for subsequent questions using the same method we used in October. In each pairing, one council member will share and answer questions while the other council member listens and asks questions. You will have 10 minutes before switching roles so that each person in each pair has both the opportunity to listen and to share. (If have odd number of council members, instructions for group of 3 below)

When you are in the speaking role, I want you to share which characteristics you selected and why.

When you are in the listening role, listen deeply, check your assumptions, put aside your judgement, and ask questions to understand why your fellow council member holds the perspective they do. Refrain from responding to them. You might not have time to discuss all three characteristics mentioned – focus on the one or two that spark the most interest in you to start. Example follow up questions include:

- What I'm hearing you say is _____. Did I hear you correctly?
- Can you tell me more about _____?
- Why _____?
- I don't understand _____. Can you explain it in a different way?
- When you prioritize/say _____, I assume _____. Is my assumption accurate? If not, can you tell me more?

We'll have these roles and example questions up on the screen for you to reference during pair work.

Application Characteristics Prioritization Activities

1. Initial poll
2. 3 rounds of pair work (20 min/pair/core question, 1 hour total)
3. Break (10 min)
4. Large group discussion (30 min)
5. Solo reflection (10 min)
6. Official vote

After pair work we'll take a well deserved break – whew! – and then reconvene for 30 minutes of large group discussion on what surfaced during pair work. We'll conclude with 10 minutes of quiet solo reflection during which you can add any final thoughts to a zoom whiteboard, do some solo journaling, take a walk, go to the bathroom, get more food, or do whatever else would be helpful to gather your thoughts before closing with the official vote.

Any questions about the process before we take our initial poll?

In general, after score, what are the top three application characteristics that you want to prioritize for funding?

- Speaking role: share characteristics you selected and why
- Listening role: listen deeply, ask questions to understand, refrain from responding
 - What I'm hearing you say is _____. Did I hear you correctly?
 - Can you tell me more about _____?
 - Why _____?
 - When you prioritize/say _____, I assume _____. Is my assumption accurate? If not, can you tell me more?

**If an application scores at or above the median,
what are the top three characteristics that
would deprioritize it for funding?**

- Speaking role: share characteristics you selected and why
- Listening role: listen deeply, ask questions to understand, refrain from responding
 - What I'm hearing you say is _____. Did I hear you correctly?
 - Can you tell me more about _____?
 - Why _____?
 - When you prioritize/say _____, I assume _____. Is my assumption accurate? If not, can you tell me more?

If an application scores below the median, what are the top three characteristics that would prioritize it for funding?

- Speaking role: share characteristics you selected and why
- Listening role: listen deeply, ask questions to understand, refrain from responding
 - What I'm hearing you say is _____. Did I hear you correctly?
 - Can you tell me more about _____?
 - Why _____?
 - When you prioritize/say _____, I assume _____. Is my assumption accurate? If not, can you tell me more?

Closing & Next Steps

- Staff crafts 2 portfolios of applications to recommend for funding
- Council reconvenes Friday, March 3rd
 - Vote to recommend 1 of the 2 portfolios to the Allocation Committee for funding
- Evaluation & stipend invoice

What is coming up?

Staff will take your prioritization of characteristics, and alongside the other considerations previously mentioned, create two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding. We'll reconvene March 3rd where you will review and vote on which portfolio to recommend to the Allocation Committee for funding. Depending on how the agendas for the Allocation Committee develop, Katrina might reach out to council members without conflicts of interest to report Council discussion to the Allocation Committee at upcoming meetings.

Gratitude for everyone's time