

Oregon Charitable Check-off Commission – Annual Meeting
July 8, 2010
Revenue Building, Salem, Oregon

Commission present: Herman MacDonald, Chair; John Brenne; Ken Ross, DOR Advisor; Tassi Stephens, DOR Liaison

- 1) Opening comments
 - a) Chair MacDonald introduced himself and John Brenne from Pendleton. They were the only voting members present.
 - b) Mr. MacDonald congratulated everyone for spending no money on administration, and for clearly outlining how the organization spent the money.
- 2) Review of financials and re-certifications
 - a) American Diabetes Association—Bev Bromfield
 - i. ADA spent no funds on staffing or overhead administration, all funds went to provisions of the direct programs. Their “Save the School” program used a large portion to educate school staff about diabetes.
 - ii. The number of requests for this education program increases by about 20% each year. They have trainers based in Portland, Eugene, Roseburg, Medford, Bend, and now in Hood River as well. They are steadily increasing their amount of trainers to accommodate for the increased demand.
 - iii. In 2008, ADA used charitable check-off funds to develop an insulin pen module and to train people who care for children with Diabetes, such as neighbors, grandparents, etc.
 - iv. Chair MacDonald asked if there is outreach to the areas where there are no trainers. Bev stated that there is no outreach, but when contacted by those areas, they are happy to travel there. Chair MacDonald is concerned that people in those areas aren’t aware of their association.
 - v. John Brenne asked if they have ever gone to Indian reservations. Bev said yes, they have.
 - b) Doernbecher Foundation—Ellen Bussing
 - i. Ellen extended thanks to the state of Oregon, especially the people, because there has been a four-fold increase in contributions over the past three fiscal years through the charitable check-off donations.
 - ii. In the last two-year cycle, a program called “Child Life” used the funds from the charitable check-off. This program enables the families of children who are inpatients at the hospital to receive training, support, information, and participate in activities that assist the patients and their families in dealing with the painful and traumatic situation of being in the hospital. A group of professionals does the training. We used the monies on expendable materials related to the program; none paid salaries or any administrative costs.
 - iii. About half of the patients are from outside the Portland metropolitan area
 - iv. About half of the patients are on Medicaid.
 - v. Chair MacDonald asked that Ellen send in a map of where the money is going.
 - c) Oregon Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence—Terrie Quinteros
 - i. The coalition is a membership organization in Oregon, serving all 49 domestic and sexual violence non-profit programs throughout the state. These programs provide support through crisis lines, crisis centers, and through domestic violence shelters all across the state.
 - ii. The coalition decided that the best use of the monies is as a direct support to the programs that are members of the organization. Terrie provided a list for 2009 and 2010, of all the programs that were members, and how much money went to each program from the charitable check-off.
 - iii. The majority of the money went to the resource library, which is a free library for all programs throughout the state. The library helps with training staff and volunteers, and keeps them updated with all new information available.
 - d) Oregon Food Bank—Gina Taylor
 - i. Oregon Food Bank is the hub of a statewide network of 20 regional food banks, 4 operated directly by Oregon Food Bank, and 16 organized as independent, non-profits.
 - ii. Gina mentioned the “Check-off Chili” program. Chili is one of the most desired foods for food banks, because it is nutritious and easy to transport. Gina provided a map showing Chili distribution to the 20 regional food banks.
 - iii. Chair MacDonald asked if there are any food banks in rural Oregon, like Burns or Ontario. Gina stated that they are continuously working to provide food and expand their outreach to all of Oregon.

- iv. Mr. Brenne asked if there is an increased need for food across the state. Gina said that yes, there is. She said that they have increased their spending on food. Statistics show that 240,000 people a month eat from an emergency food box, and this is an increase of about 13% from the previous year.
- e) Oregon Humane Society—Marsha Chrest & Amy Dielschneider
 - i. Generally, charitable check-off funds go to the “Second Chance” program. This program brings animals from other shelters across the state to the Portland Humane society, where adoption chances are excellent. This happens when animals have no other option but euthanasia at their current shelter.
 - ii. Funds from the check-off also go to the investigation department. This department provides services and help to police in dealing with animal cruelty investigations. The funds for this department go to different counties each year, as needed.
 - iii. The past couple of years, the Humane Society used some of the funds in their education outreach program. One specific program is the “Be Kind to Animals” poster event. Children from grades 1-12 participate in this.
 - iv. An unidentified woman asked if Marsha knows how many of the shelters are “no-kill” or are moving towards that. Marsha stated that each Shelter is independent and has their own board of directors. She said that some shelters say they are no-kill, and they just limit the amount of animals that they take in. Marsha said that her shelter is not technically a no-kill shelter, but they do not euthanize animals because of a need for space, or because they have not been adopted for a certain amount of time. She said they euthanize only when deemed best by the veterinarian (usually because of health issues or danger to the community).
 - v. Mr. Brenne asked about the Harney County statistics. Marsha stated that there were 311 animals rescued from one man’s property. Amy stated that they distribute their information to police departments across the state and an area police office contacted them for this rescue.
 - vi. Chair MacDonald asked if they have many problems with puppy mills. Marsha said yes, and since Oregon just passed the new puppy mill act, there have been a lot more calls and reports.
- f) The Salvation Army—David Swanson
 - i. For several years, the Salvation Army has used charitable check-off funds in their Children’s programs.
 - ii. In distributing these funds, they look at the needs of the entire state of Oregon.
 - iii. A large program is their camps. The children in these camps are from age 7-18, and many of the counselors and staff members are people who participated in these camps when they were younger. It costs about \$300 for one child to go to camp, usually the Salvation Army asks them to pay \$40 of the \$300, and they will cover the rest. Often, families can’t even provide the \$40, but they are allowed anyway.
 - iv. Mr. Brenne asked how many camps there are, and where they are. David said that they are currently figuring out how to use the new Kroc Center in Salem for camps, and the other campsite is in Boring. It is 20 minutes from the Gresham downtown area.
 - v. An unidentified male asked how the children find out about these camps. David said that they bring the information into the schools and in their feeding programs as well. They also do a lot of advertising and fundraising as well to spread the word. It is roughly \$200,000 to maintain the camp year-round, so they really push to raise money in any way for this.
- g) SOLV—Michelle Meyer
 - i. SOLV brings Oregonians together for the betterment of the environment and our community.
 - ii. The charitable check-off funds buy supplies for clean up projects, tree planting, etc., around the state. None pays for administrative purposes.
 - iii. SOLV has affected every county in the past 2 years. In 2008, there were many new projects in celebration of Oregon’s 150th birthday.
 - iv. Constituents throughout the state evaluate needs in their own communities and projects are self-nominated. SOLV provides support through outreach, and volunteer recruitment.
 - v. Mr. Brenne asked how large the staff is. Michelle said they have 21 staff members.
 - vi. Mr. Brenne also asked about recent projects in counties like Morrow and Umatilla. Michelle said that they have helped along the river. She said that John Edmondson is one of their leaders from the Pendleton area.
- h) Oregon Lions Sight & Hearing Foundation—Doug Thompson
 - i. Chair MacDonald noted he did not get a map of where they operate in the state. Doug stated that for the past 50 years, Oregon Lions have had a presence statewide.
 - ii. Their flagship program is a mobile health-screening program that focuses on under-served and uninsured, and they serve every county in the state of Oregon on an annual basis. About 30,000 Oregonians per year receive free health screenings through this service.

- iii. The Lions Club founded this foundation and, therefore, has a strong presence in most communities. The Lions Club is their conduit for serving people who have serious hearing or sight problems. They are the people who refer clients in need to them.
 - iv. Doug noted that there was a 300% increase in charitable check-off funds this past year. This is \$12,000, or 1% of their budget.
- i) Planned Parenthood of Oregon—Karen Petersen
- i. Planned Parenthood of Oregon consists of the two affiliates here in Oregon. Planned Parenthood of Southwest Oregon, headquartered in Eugene, serves the 8 counties located in the Southwestern part of the state. Planned Parenthood Columbia-Willamette serves the other 28 counties in Oregon.
 - ii. In order to avoid confusion, the two organizations appear as Planned Parenthood of Oregon on the charitable check-off, but divide the funds based on populations.
 - iii. Chair MacDonald noted that Karen's report was very thorough and complete, but lacked a map.
 - iv. Mr. Brenne asked about people in need of these services in Eastern Oregon. Karen stated that they have an office in Bend that provides most of the support for Eastern Oregon. They also have an online help center and a phone line with an advice nurse. The advice nurse can also get hormonal contraception to women in rural parts of Oregon.
- j) Shriner's Hospital—Pat Grennan
- i. The monies that come in from the charitable check-off fund go to the orthotics and prosthetics department. This department supplies children with braces or artificial limbs as needed.
 - ii. Right now, they serve approximately 5,000 patients from the state of Oregon, although their entire range is the Pacific Northwest.
 - iii. They care for kids age 0-18.
 - iv. They have an outreach program where they travel to the Medford area 2-3 times per year. This makes it easier for children to receive services because they don't have to travel all the way to Portland.
 - v. They don't charge for these services.
- k) Special Olympics Oregon—Frank Betzer
- i. Mr. Brenne noted that there is no presence from this organization in Malheur or Lake Counties, and asked if they are working towards that. Frank said yes. They have 31 local program offices, staffed by volunteer committees. Where they don't have a program office, they have service that reaches out to those areas.
- l) Oregon Military Department—Karl Jorgenson
- i. Oregon Military Department emergency financial assistance fund was created 2 biennia ago. This fund assists members of the Oregon National Guard and their families, and other members of the United States armed forces who may be in Oregon needing assistance. Funds assist with housing, food, transportation, education, and medical expenses, among other miscellaneous things.
 - ii. There has been \$246,126 in distributions out of the fund in the last two years.
 - iii. The check-off revenues for fiscal year 2009 were \$77,702, and for 2010 \$22,965. The Oregon legislature gave an additional \$500,000 in 2009-11 and use will continue past the biennium as needed.
 - iv. Mr. Brenne asked how people go about receiving this money. Karl stated that they go through the command structure of the military to make these requests. They can also look to the family program, the reintegration program, the yellow ribbon campaign, or clearing house. Command investigates and then submits through the proper channels until it gets to the joint force headquarters here in Salem for second evaluation. When approved, the financial department prepares for immediate dispersement. In this process, they also look at the specific cause of the financial trouble and suggest organizations that can help these people in the future, i.e. financial organization classes, etc.
 - v. Chair MacDonald asked about the distribution of the monies in different areas of the military, i.e. how much went to National Guard, etc. Karl did not have this information, but he guessed that 90% or more goes to National Guard. Rarely will they receive a request from another branch.
 - vi. Chair MacDonald noticed that there are some funds going to Idaho and Colorado and asked for an explanation. Karl stated that there are members of the Oregon National Guard stationed in those states.
 - vii. Chair MacDonald reminded him to include a statement in the report next time, stating that funds did not pay administrative expenses. Karl acknowledged this request and assured the committee that did not happen.
- m) Susan G. Komen for the Cure—Cristina Moore
- i. The organization was founded in 1991, and they serve every county in Oregon, and 3 counties in Southwest Washington.

- ii. The funds from charitable check-off provide education for breast health, breast cancer, information, and support for breast cancer survivors and their families, mammograms for women who are uninsured or underinsured, transportation and treatment support for survivors.
- iii. Fiscal year 2009 there was over \$12,000 in charitable check-off donations, but Cristina believes that this year it will be more like \$50,000.
- iv. Their transportation program helps in providing services to rural areas of Oregon.
- v. Mr. Brenne asked how people in rural areas go about getting treatment. Cristina said that they can contact her organization directly, or they can contact the American Cancer Association, who will provide them with either gas cards or direct transportation to get screening tests.
- vi. Chair MacDonald asked how they assure that none of the funds from charitable check-off goes to administrative costs. Cristina said that all of the funds go to grant programs, and there are no administrative costs with those.
- vii. Chair MacDonald also asked how they insure that none of the money goes to Southwestern Washington as well. Cristina said they account for those three counties separately, so there is no confusion.

n) Research and Educational Group—NOT present.

3) Questions and closing remarks

- a) Karen from Planned Parenthood asked, "How will we be notified about our recertification?" Ken Ross stated that there is no notification, the board will make a decision at the end of the meeting, but he can send a formal e-mail to Karen as well.
- b) Ken Ross stated there would be no rotation for this year's tax return, and it will rotate the following year.
- c) He also stated that there were no new applicants this year, but there is word from one organization who will be applying next year.

4) Conclusion

- a) Chair MacDonald made a motion to approve financial and recertification documentation provided by the groups present that day.
- b) Mr. Brenne seconds that notion.
- c) The commission requested REG to present first next year and asked DOR to send a letter stating REG was on probation and a no-show next year could result in removal from the program.
- d) The two would like to thank all of the organizations for coming, and for the continued work that they do for our state.