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EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

August 30, 2013

Jeannie L. Chaffin
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services, Division of State Assistance
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20447

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG) STATE PLAN AND APPLICATION, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2014 AND 2015

Dear Ms. Chaffin:

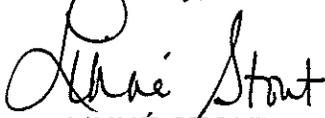
Enclosed is the State of California's Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) State Plan and Application for Federal Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 (2014/15). The Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) is the state agency designated to administer the CSBG funds. The 2014/15 CSBG State Plan details California's use of CSBG funds.

Identified below are the CSBG state official and program contacts:

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Sincerely,


LINNÉ STOUT
Director

Enclosure



CALIFORNIA CSBG STATE PLAN AND APPLICATION



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
GOVERNOR

Diana S. Dooley
SECRETARY

Linné K. Stout
DIRECTOR

Community Services Block Grant
Federal Fiscal Years 2014 & 2015

State of California
Health and Human Services Agency
Department of Community Services and Development

Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services

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Introduction

The California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) is pleased to submit the California Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) State Plan and Application for Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2014 and 2015.

CSBG is funded under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS). CSBG funds are distributed to 50 states, U.S. Territories, Native American Indian Tribes and other organizations. CSD is designated by the Governor as the state agency responsible for administering the CSBG program in California. There are currently 60 private non-profit and local governmental organizations across California (referred to as CSBG eligible entities throughout this State Plan) receiving CSBG funds. In 2014 and 2015, California's network of CSBG eligible entities will continue administering programs that assist low-income individuals and families with attaining the skills, knowledge and motivation necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

The State Plan contains several elements, including:

- Programmatic, administrative and financial assurances and certifications that CSD agrees to as the designee in California to receive and administer the CSBG funds. The signature of the CSD Director on the certification forms attests to CSD's compliance with the assurances and certifications. A detailed narrative plan is provided on how CSD plans to carry out these assurances in 2014 and 2015.
- Evidence that the public and legislative hearing requirements were met.
- An annual report describing the CSBG activities, services and outcomes for the 2012 program year.

The State Plan provides an overview of the national focus on greater program accountability and measurable results from government funded programs. Information is provided on CSD's involvement in the development of the draft state and federal level performance management tools and protocols, organizational performance standards for local CSBG eligible entities, and the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) next generation.

CSD has strived to develop a comprehensive and engaging State Plan for the CSBG program in California.

Photographs included in the State Plan courtesy of:

*Community Action Napa Valley
Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.
Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission (cover)
Tehama County Community Action Agency (cover)*

I. FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS COVERED BY THIS STATE PLAN AND APPLICATION

This CSBG State Plan covers FFY 2014 (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014) and 2015 (October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015).

II. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

A cover letter is included with the final State Plan and submitted to OCS by September 1, 2013. The letter is addressed to OCS Director Jeannie Chaffin, and includes the State CSBG Program contact person and the State CSBG official who is to receive the CSBG Grant Award with complete address, telephone, and fax numbers.

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. CSBG State Legislation

CA Gov. Code §12725 et seq. provides that the CSBG program in California shall be governed by the principle of community self-help, thereby promoting new economic opportunities for Californians living in poverty through well-planned, broadly-based and locally-controlled programs of community action.

The purpose of the CSBG program is to stimulate an effective concentration of all available local, private, state, and federal resources based on the goal of enabling low-income families and individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivations to secure the opportunities needed for them to become fully self-sufficient.

B. Designation of Lead State Agency to Administer the CSBG Program

Section 676(a) of the CSBG Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9901, et seq.) (The Act), requires the Chief Executive of each state to designate an appropriate state agency to act as the lead agency for administration of the CSBG.

CSD is designated by the Governor as the state agency responsible for administering the CSBG program in California. The Director of CSD is the state official designated to sign assurances and receive the grant award. The current letter of designation, issued by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., confirming designation of CSD as the lead agency is attached (Appendix A).

C. Public Hearing Requirements

(1) Public Hearing

The public/legislative hearing was hosted jointly by the Senate and Assembly Human Services Committees on **Tuesday, August 20, 2013 at 1:30 p.m. in Room 3191 at the State Capitol in Sacramento, California**. Notification of the date, time and location of the hearing was provided. Public notices were published in newspapers, in the northern, central and southern parts of the state in advance of the hearing (see

Appendix B). CSD used its public website and social media channels to notify members of the public and stakeholders about the hearing. In addition, CSD sent a notice of the public hearing to all CSBG eligible entities.

The hearing was advertised publicly and conducted in a manner to enable public comment. Oral and written testimonies were accepted at the hearing and incorporated into the State Plan through transcripts (See Appendix C).

(2) Legislative Hearing

See previous section for information regarding the public/legislative hearing.

(3) Public Inspection of State Plan

The draft State Plan was published on the CSD website at www.csd.ca.gov on July 24, 2013. Additionally, CSD transmitted the State Plan to all CSBG eligible entities and any other interested parties. The public was given the opportunity to review and submit comments on the draft State Plan.

Written comments were accepted until 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, August 20, 2013. Comments were submitted via email to CSBG.Div@csd.ca.gov or mailed to:

Department of Community Services and Development
Attention: Community Services Division
2389 Gateway Oaks Drive, #100
Sacramento, CA 95833

IV. STATEMENT OF FEDERAL AND CSBG ASSURANCES

See Appendix D for the signed Statement of Federal and CSBG Assurances.

V. THE NARRATIVE STATE PLAN

A. Administrative Structure

(1) State Administrative Agency

(a) Mission Statement

The mission of CSD is to administer and enhance energy and community service programs that result in an improved quality of life and greater self-sufficiency for low-income Californians.

To achieve this mission, CSD partners with a network of private, non-profit and local government community service providers dedicated to helping low-income families achieve and maintain self-sufficiency, meet their home energy needs and reside in housing free from the dangers of lead hazards.

Responsibilities

In accordance with CA Gov. Code §12780, as the state-administering agency for the California CSBG, CSD is delegated powers and responsibilities to ensure all applicable federal requirements are satisfied accordingly. The administrative requirements of this program are described in this State Plan.

This State Plan serves a variety of purposes. As required by federal law, it contains the certification and assurances of the Chief Executive Officer of California that the state will satisfy programmatic and public hearing requirements. In accordance with guidance from OCS, the State Plan describes how the CSBG program operates within California. In addition, the State Plan reflects the locally-determined program priorities as established through CSBG eligible entity planning, community needs assessment, and public hearings.

The CSBG Environment and National Efforts

Since the previous biennial State Plan submitted on September 1, 2011, significant shifts have occurred in the environment in which CSBG operates. The ACF/OCS has invested in the future of CSBG through competitive funding opportunities¹. These investments resulted in awarding new grants and contracts to support the development of new national organizational standards and performance management protocols for CSBG. The following task force and centers of excellences were developed:

¹ See Appendix E for a copy of the October 31, 2012 “CSBG Dear Colleague” letter which contains additional details.

CSBG Performance Management Task Force – facilitated by the Urban Institute, this Task Force is developing new CSBG performance management tools and protocols. California’s CSBG Program Manager at CSD is a member of this Task Force, and has been actively involved participating in this work with other state and local agencies both within and outside the CSBG network.

Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (OSCOE) – led by the national Community Action Partnership, the OSCOE was charged with coordinating the development of a core set of Community Action Organizational Standards that apply to CSBG eligible entities. California’s CSBG Program Manager at CSD is a member of this Work Group and has been actively involved in this work with other state and local agencies. California was one of the states that participated in the test pilot of the draft standards with fourteen of the CSBG eligible entities. On July 10, 2013, the final proposed Organizational Performance Standards for Community Action consisting of nine categories and 56 Standards were submitted to OCS.

Results Oriented Management Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation Center of Excellence – led by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP), this Center of Excellence will review and develop strengthened performance measures and indicators within the CSBG current performance management system of ROMA.

“The FY 2013 President’s budget request for CSBG included plans to assure that CSBG resources are allocated to high-performing, innovative agencies meeting a set of core Federal standards.”

*– October 31, 2012
ACF/OCS “CSBG Dear Colleague” letter*

These changes at the federal level may impact how CSD administers the CSBG program in 2014 and 2015. Through training and technical assistance (T&TA), CSD will support California CSBG eligible entities with implementing the new federal Organizational Performance Standards. CSD will continue to participate in state and national trainings that enhance the knowledge and awareness of personnel to effectively administer the CSBG program in California, including (but not limited to) the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP), Community Action Partnership, and the Community Action Program Legal Services (CAPLAW) trainings.

(b) Goals and Objectives

CSD’s departmental goals are:

1. Californians are fully aware of CSD’s purpose, programs and how to access them.
2. CSD is the national leader in service delivery, fiscal accountability and programmatic accountability.
3. CSD and the CSBG network and associations work together to strengthen and leverage their collective impact to improve the living conditions of low-income Californians.

-
4. CSD and its CSBG network are committed to improving the quality of life for low-income Californians by providing clear, correct, courteous, complete, concise and competent service to the customer.
 5. The CSD workforce is a team of highly skilled professionals committed to the goals of CSD's programs, to making things happen, recognizing and seizing opportunities, adding value, influencing and inspiring others, and continuously learning and growing.

Additionally, CSD identifies Family Self-Sufficiency as the statewide priority. As part of the Community Action Plan (CAP), CSBG eligible entities are asked to include a narrative description of the strategies supporting Family Self-Sufficiency utilized by the agency in support of the local planning process.

(2) Eligible Entities

(a) List of Eligible Entities

A list of California's CSBG eligible entities is provided on pages 8 through 11 (Table A).

(b) Geographic Areas Served

A map of California's CSBG eligible entities is provided on page 12 and the accompanying listing is provided on pages 8 through 11 (Table A).

(3) Distribution and Allocations of Funds

(a) Planned Distribution of Funds for Current Fiscal Year

Through the President's proposed budget for FFY 2014, the Obama Administration is proposing an approximate 45 percent reduction to CSBG and proposes to use competition to target the funds to high performing agencies that are most successful in meeting important community needs.

If the reduction occurs, California's CSBG allocation for 2014 could be approximately \$31,061,675 as compared to California's 2013 allocation of \$56,379,949.

The projected funding allocations² in either scenario are provided in Table A on pages 8 through 11. The column labeled "2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 2013 Award)" estimates the amount of funding to be allocated based on California's 2013 CSBG award assuming Congress passes a 2014 budget holding CSBG at the 2013 funding level.

The column labeled "2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 45% Reduction)" estimates the amount of funding to be allocated to the CSBG

² Quechan Tribe is not included in estimated allocations.

eligible entities utilizing the estimated \$31,061,675 allocation if the President's proposed 45 percent reduction occurs.

Table A only reflects the CSBG eligible entities' proposed allocations. The State of California administrative and discretionary allocations are each limited to 5 percent of the total CSBG award.

The reflected allocations listed may change dependent upon the final federal award and any funding formula changes either federally required or recommend by the state, such as through the CSBG Funding Formula Advisory Task Force.

Sequester Impacts

The Budget Control Act of 2011 imposed a series of automatic spending reductions (cuts known as the Sequester) on federal discretionary programs, which includes CSBG. In FFY 2014 and 2015, CSD will adjust the CSBG eligible entity allocations in accordance with the Sequestration. The allocations provided in Table A may be subject to change based on Sequestration and federal budget authorization.

Table A: Listing of CSBG Eligible Entities & Estimated 2014 CSBG Allocations

County	AGENCIES	2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 2013 Award)	2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 45% Reduction)
Alameda	Berkeley Community Action Agency	\$235,952	\$129,994
Alameda	City of Oakland, Department of Human Services	\$1,197,456	\$659,721
Alpine	Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action, Inc.	\$1,157	\$637
Amador/Tuolumne	Amador/Tuolumne Community Action Agency	\$231,020	\$127,277
Butte	Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc.	\$319,443	\$175,993
Calaveras/Mariposa	Calaveras-Mariposa Community Action Agency	\$230,427	\$126,950
Colusa	SEE GLENN		
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Employment & Human Services Department	\$752,057	\$414,334
Del Norte	Del Norte Senior Center	\$45,249	\$24,929
El Dorado	El Dorado County Health & Human Services Agency	\$252,826	\$139,291
Fresno	Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	\$1,639,825	\$903,437
Glenn/Colusa/Trinity	Glenn County Human Resource Agency	\$231,718	\$127,662
Humboldt	Redwood Community Action Agency	\$238,007	\$131,127
Imperial	Campeños Unidos, Inc.	\$277,054	\$152,639
Inyo/Mono	Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action, Inc.	\$228,861	\$126,087
Kern	Community Action Partnership of Kern	\$1,317,001	\$725,582
Kings	Kings Community Action Organization, Inc.	\$266,289	\$146,708
Lake/Mendocino	North Coast Opportunities	\$483,206	\$266,215
Lassen/Plumas/Sierra	Lassen/Plumas/Sierra Community Action Agency	\$230,131	\$126,787
Los Angeles	Foothill Unity Center	\$284,987	\$157,009
Los Angeles	Long Beach Community Action Partnership	\$695,920	\$383,407
Los Angeles	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services	\$5,368,763	\$2,957,838
Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles, Community Development Department	\$5,814,440	\$3,203,376

County	AGENCIES	2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 2013 Award)	2014 Total Estimated Allocation (Based on 45% Reduction)
Madera	Community Action Partnership of Madera County	\$246,749	\$135,942
Marin	Community Action Marin	\$238,456	\$131,374
Mariposa	SEE CALAVERAS		
Mendocino	SEE LAKE		
Merced	Merced County Community Action Agency	\$441,558	\$243,269
Modoc/Siskiyou	Modoc-Siskiyou Community Action Agency	\$231,718	\$127,662
Mono	SEE INYO		
Monterey	Monterey County Community Action Partnership	\$442,426	\$243,748
Napa	Community Action Napa Valley	\$253,745	\$139,797
Nevada	Nevada County Department of Housing and Community Services	\$239,864	\$132,149
Orange	Community Action Partnership of Orange County	\$2,416,667	\$1,331,426
Placer	Project Go, Inc.	\$295,603	\$162,858
Plumas	SEE LASSEN		
Riverside	Community Action Partnership of Riverside County	\$2,299,325	\$1,266,778
Sacramento	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	\$1,562,587	\$860,883
San Benito	San Benito County Department of Community Services & Workforce	\$236,897	\$130,515
San Bernardino	Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County	\$2,380,952	\$1,311,749
San Diego	County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Community Action Partnership	\$2,949,174	\$1,624,802
San Francisco	Economic Opportunity Council of San Francisco	\$756,089	\$416,556
San Joaquin	San Joaquin County Dept. of Aging & Community Services	\$862,103	\$474,962
San Luis Obispo	Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.	\$263,063	\$144,931
San Mateo	San Mateo County Human Services Agency	\$400,928	\$220,885
Santa Barbara	Community Action Commission of Santa Barbara County, Inc.	\$468,560	\$258,146

County	AGENCIES	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 2013 Award)</i>	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 45% Reduction)</i>
Santa Clara	Sacred Heart Community Services	\$1,251,835	\$689,680
Santa Cruz	Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc.	\$256,598	\$141,369
Shasta	Shasta County Community Action Agency	\$264,808	\$145,892
Sierra	SEE LASSEN		
Siskiyou	SEE MODOC		
Solano	Community Action Partnership of Solano County	\$340,150	\$187,400
Sonoma	Community Action Partnership of Sonoma County	\$396,719	\$218,567
Stanislaus	Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc.	\$677,265	\$373,129
Sutter	Sutter County Community Action Agency	\$237,982	\$131,113
Tehama	Tehama County Community Action Agency	\$252,490	\$139,105
Trinity	SEE GLENN		
Tulare	Community Services & Employment Training, Inc.	\$794,614	\$437,781
Tuolumne	SEE AMADOR		
Ventura	Community Action of Ventura County, Inc.	\$603,008	\$332,218
Yolo	County of Yolo, Department of Employment & Social Services	\$260,448	\$143,490
Yuba	Yuba County Community Services Commission	\$240,971	\$132,759
TOTAL, all counties		\$42,905,141	\$23,637,935

NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN AGENCIES		
Agency	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 2013 Award)</i>	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 45% Reduction)</i>
Karuk Tribe of California	\$111,412	\$76,697
Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	\$1,839,953	\$1,014,758
Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission	\$247,453	\$119,950
TOTAL	\$2,198,818	\$1,211,405

MIGRANT & SEASONAL FARMWORKER AGENCIES

Agency	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 2013 Award)</i>	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 45% Reduction)</i>
California Human Development	\$1,296,739	\$714,419
Proteus, Inc.	\$2,086,058	\$1,149,282
Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc.	\$507,420	\$279,555
Center for Employment Training	\$1,747,778	\$962,912
TOTAL	\$5,637,995	\$3,106,168

LIMITED PURPOSE AGENCIES (DISCRETIONARY FUNDS)

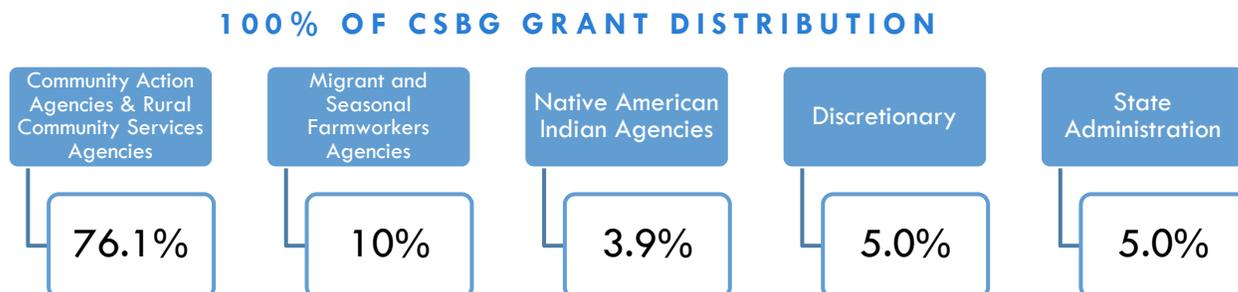
Agency	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 2013 Award)</i>	2014 Total Estimated Allocation <i>(Based on 45% Reduction)</i>
Campesinos Unidos, Inc.	\$81,846	\$81,846
Community Design Center	\$123,262	\$123,262
Del Norte Senior Center	\$89,600	\$89,600
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	\$138,053	\$138,053
TOTAL	\$432,761	\$432,761

Map of Geographic Areas Served



B. Description of Criteria and Distribution Formula

CSD will pass through at least 90 percent of California's CSBG award to CSBG eligible entities that meet both federal and state requirements (42 U.S.C. 9902(1)(a) and CA Gov. Code §12730(g), and up to 5 percent for discretionary use. The budgeted distribution is as follows:



Pursuant to CA Gov. Code §12785(a), if the state's annual CSBG award is reduced by any amount up to 3.5 percent from the prior year, the discretionary distribution shall be reduced to proportionately restore CSBG eligible entities to prior year funding levels. In addition, CA Gov. Code §12785(b) states that if the state's award is reduced by a cumulative amount of 20 percent or more below its 2005 award, the Director shall convene the CSBG eligible entities receiving CSBG funds to determine whether changes to the allocation system should be contemplated and referred to the Legislature for consideration. Also, in accordance with CA Gov. Code §12759(e)(2), allocation of the CSBG award to CSBG eligible entities shall be adjusted whenever decennial census data is available. In 2013, CSD updated CSBG eligible entity allocations with data taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS).

In preparation for previously proposed CSBG funding reductions, CSD, together with the California/Nevada Community Action Partnership (Cal/Neva), developed a CSBG Funding Formula Advisory Task Force (Task Force) representing all regions and types of CSBG-funded agencies in the state. The Task Force sought stakeholder input and made recommendations regarding possible state formula modifications to implement the proposed federal CSBG reductions. CSD will reconvene this Task Force if the President's proposed reduction to CSBG takes place.

CSD administers CSBG Agreements (i.e., contracts) on a calendar year (January to December). To ensure a timely distribution of CSBG funds, CSD prepares Agreements for distribution to CSBG eligible entities prior to the receipt of the CSBG Grant Award Notification. Agreements are mailed to CSBG eligible entities allowing services to begin at the beginning of the calendar year; thereby, preventing gaps in services.

Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and Rural Community Services (RCS) (Gov. Code §12759)
Of California's CSBG award, 76.1 percent is set aside for CAA/RCS agencies. Per state statute, increases and decreases in total program funds for each FFY must be proportionately allocated among all agencies, relative to the prior year's allocation. In addition, whenever decennial census data is available, allocations shall be adjusted by the percentage

difference of the number of persons living in households at or below the poverty level in each agency's respective service area, as compared to the number of these persons reported in the previous decennial census.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Agencies (Gov. Code §12765-12768)

Of California's CSBG award, 10 percent is set aside for MSFW agencies. The MSFW distribution of the CSBG award is allocated pursuant to mutually agreed upon historical percentages for three established service districts. Listed below are the MSFW agencies and their services districts:

- California Human Development – Service District I – 23%
- Proteus, Inc. – Service District II – 37% (partial)
- Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc. – Service District II – 9% (partial)
- Center for Employment – Service District III – 31%

MSFW agencies shall coordinate their plans and activities with other CSBG eligible entities funded by CSD to avoid duplication of services and to maximize services for all eligible beneficiaries. (Additional details regarding MSFW Service Districts are provided in Appendix F).

Native American Indian (NAI) Agencies (Gov. Code §12770-12773)

Of California's CSBG award, 3.9 percent is set aside for NAI agencies:

- Karuk Tribe of California
- Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. (NCIDC)
- Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission

Core funding for Karuk, NCIDC and NCIDC/LIFE is deducted from the NAI set-aside. The remaining NAI distribution of the CSBG award is allocated in a manner commensurate with the NAI poverty population in each county, and the total NAI population on reservations or Rancherias, according to the most recently available decennial census data. (See Appendix G for a listing with additional details regarding the allocation to NAI agencies).

During negotiations in the late 1980's between CSD and tribal and Indian community leaders throughout the state, it was mutually agreed that Reservations/Rancherias are considered "pockets of poverty," and a minimum funding level of \$1,000 would be provided for any county, Reservation or Rancheria that would otherwise receive less than this amount due to a small NAI population. American Indian Tribes and tribal organizations applying for and receiving funds directly from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will be ineligible for NAI funding from the state.

NAI agencies shall coordinate their plans and activities with other CSBG eligible entities funded by CSD to avoid duplication of services and to maximize services for all eligible beneficiaries.

C. Description of Distribution and Use of Restricted Funds

Table A on pages 8 through 11 lists the planned distribution of restricted funds to CSBG eligible entities in FFY 2014 and 2015. The funds will be used by CSBG eligible entities to further the stated purposes of CSBG as described throughout this State Plan. CSD did not recapture and redistribute any funds.

D. Description of Distribution and Use of Discretionary Funds

In accordance with Section 675C(b) of the Act (42 U.S.C. §9907(b)) (excluding administration), and in accordance with CA Gov. Code §12786, CSD will use 5 percent of its annual CSBG funding for discretionary purposes (refer to page 13 for additional details regarding the use of discretionary funds to offset funding reductions).

Limited Purpose Agencies

CSD sets aside a portion of the CSBG discretionary funding to support Limited Purpose Agencies (LPAs), as defined in subdivision (a) of CA Gov. Code §12775 as community-based nonprofit organizations. CSD currently funds 4 LPAs (described below) and will continue to do so in FFY 2014 and 2015 insofar as these agencies meet eligibility requirements.

- **Del Norte Senior Center (DNSC)** provides services to clients in the uncapped area of Del Norte County. DNSC assists the vulnerable elderly and disabled population through a range of services, including senior nutrition programs, onsite and home delivered meals, tax preparation assistance, community activities, free legal services, and senior apartments that provide semi-supported living arrangements.
- **Campesinos Unidos, Inc. (CUI)** provides no cost child care and development supports. The child development services offered by CUI combine individual and group activities that promote learning and development at physiological, social, emotional, cognitive and academic levels.
- **Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)** improves the quality of life for rural communities and disadvantaged people in California through partnerships, technical assistance and access to resources. RCAC strives to help community-based organizations and rural governments increase their own capacity to implement solutions to their problems. RCAC provides a wide range of housing and community development services to achieve this mission. These services increase the availability of safe and affordable housing; improve drinking water, wastewater and solid-waste systems; build the capacity of local officials and community-based organizations; and develop the knowledge base of the rural public through education, outreach, and training. In addition, RCAC is a certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI), providing loans for projects in rural communities, including affordable housing development, environmental infrastructure, community facilities and business.
- **Community Design Center (CDC)** provides organizations and residents of low-income communities with resources and consultation services on housing programs, construction processes, loans, permits, building regulations and codes. CDC assists community

groups and residents with projects to repair, remodel and rehabilitate buildings for affordable housing and community activities.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA)

Annually, CSD sets aside a portion of the CSBG discretionary funds to support T&TA for California's CSBG eligible entities. T&TA is used to support CSBG eligible entities with meeting administrative and programmatic requirements, and to enhance operations of the agency.

Targeted Initiatives and Innovative Projects

CSD may set aside a portion of discretionary funds in FFY 2014 and 2015 to support CSBG eligible entity targeted initiatives, innovative projects, and priorities identified by CSD. The targeted initiatives and innovative projects benefit low-income individuals, families and communities. Projects selected by CSD demonstrate a high potential for success, a strong need for assistance, and achievable outcomes.

Disaster Assistance

A portion of the FFY 2014 and 2015 CSBG discretionary funds will be set aside by CSD to be utilized by CSBG eligible entities in the event of a disaster. If a State of Emergency is declared by the California Governor's Office (or at the CSD Director's discretion), CSD may make available all or a portion of the disaster set-aside funding to CSBG eligible entities in the affected counties.

E. Description of Use of Administrative Funds

Pursuant to federal law, CSD will use 5 percent of the total CSBG award for administrative expenses in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles. *California does not use CSBG funds for a Charity Tax Credit Program.*

F. State Community Services Program Implementation

(1) Program Overview

CSD's plan overview, as required under Section 676(b)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §9908(3), is as follows:

(a) The Service Delivery System

A description of the service area and service delivery systems used by California CSBG eligible entities is provided below.

California is unique for many reasons, including wide variations in geography, population density, ethnic, social, and economic representations and diversity of needs. California is ranked number one (1) in the U.S. in population, with over 38,041,430 residents³. Of those residents, the U.S. Census Bureau

³ See U.S. Census Bureau. (2013, June 27). QuickFacts: State and County. Retrieved from <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html>

estimated that in 2011, 16.6 percent were below the poverty level based on the official poverty measure (OPM).

Due to concerns that the official measure is outdated and does not accurately reflect individuals' incomes or financial resources, the U.S. Census Bureau released an alternative measure for the first time in 2011, known as the supplemental poverty measure (SPM), which defines income and poverty differently than the OPM. Unlike the OPM the SPM includes benefits from many government programs designed to assist low-income families and also includes the amount spent on food, clothing, shelter and utilities.

Although the SPM will not replace the OPM for allocating funding, it is intended as a statistical measure and a tool to measure the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs. Based on the SPM, California's poverty rate is 23.5 percent, the highest in the nation.

CSD will continue to follow the results of the SPM and share information with the CSBG eligible entities, specifically the research being conducted at the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequity and the Center for Poverty Research at UC Davis which will provide the impact to California's low-income population at the county level.

California's network of CSBG eligible entities molds service delivery strategies based on a keen understanding of the local needs of low-income populations in their service areas.

The service delivery strategies utilized by each CSBG eligible entity provide opportunities for low-income Californians to become self-sufficient and address the systematic causes of poverty. The mission of CSBG eligible entities is to transition community members out of poverty by helping low-income Californians overcome structural and individual barriers to self-sufficiency. CSBG eligible entities outline their efforts to address the conditions of poverty in their CAP submitted to CSD on a biennial cycle. The CAP aids CSBG eligible entities in understanding the needs of the low-income, identifying their service territory and service delivery system. As part of the CAP, CSBG eligible entities submit a community profile and community needs assessment describing the current conditions of poverty within their community. CSBG eligible entities provide direct services and/or sub-contract with community based organizations in an effort to provide the most applicable and effective services in their communities, in response to the results of the community needs assessment. The services are customized to address not only the needs of the community, but also the removal of obstacles to administering those services.

Service delivery systems administered in California are driven by low-income community needs and vary with each agency. Many CSBG eligible entity services are classified by categories such as direct or indirect client services, case management, advocacy and referrals, outreach, and/or capacity building. Other CSBG agencies categorize services by the level of impact, such as individual/family level or community level. Regardless of the service models used, CSBG eligible entities offer services that address a variety of needs, not limited to food resources, transportation, high risk youth services, education, family self-sufficiency, health, asset development, and job training.

(b) Linkages

The formation of linkages in the community with various partners and organizations is essential to the development of effective community-based programs. By coordinating efforts and developing high quality, effective programs, communities are able to establish direct pathways to self-sufficiency and socioeconomic advancement. Forming sustainable relationships with community partners in public, private, and low-income sectors results in a synergistic effort leading to success. CSBG eligible entities are well-positioned to develop and maintain the linked infrastructure necessary for low-income Californians to achieve self-sufficiency.

California CSBG eligible entities have developed collaborative partnerships with a myriad of partners in addition to the state, including city and county government entities, along with a variety of social services providers including faith-based and other community-based organizations. The CAP submitted by each CSBG eligible entity includes a description of existing partnerships, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness of the partnerships. In addition to the partnerships, the CSBG eligible entities also participate in a variety of workgroups within their communities, focusing on issues such as economic development, homelessness, Workforce Investment Boards and community mental health councils. These workgroups are important linkages that help to identify and fill gaps in services to the low-income community.

(c) Coordination with Other Public and Private Resources

CSBG eligible entities describe in their CAP how they will coordinate their activities with other public and private resources within their service area. CSBG eligible entities provide a narrative on the coordination of services and efforts to mobilize public and private resources to effect maximum leveraging for CSBG funds. California CSBG eligible entities have coordinated efforts and resources with various community partners including, but not limited to, businesses, schools, Workforce Investment Boards, healthcare providers, trade associations, community advisory boards, youth councils, emergency services

entities, one-stop centers, and CalWORKs, to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of low-income families and individuals.

In addition, CSD works to identify potential partnerships and supports CSBG eligible entities in forming these partnerships by sharing information at quarterly CSBG Advisory Committee meetings and other communications with the CSBG network.

(d) Innovative Community and Neighborhood-Based Initiatives

California's economic challenges require CSBG eligible entities to explore new and efficient ways to deliver critical services to low-income Californians. This exercise in innovative problem solving and development of neighborhood-based initiatives spurs a wide range of services, supports, and opportunities to help people achieve self-sufficiency. Examples of innovative programs captured in the 2014-2015 CAPs, submitted by California's CSBG eligible entities are provided below:

Center for Employment Training (CET)

(Women's Two-Year Pilot Project)

CET received a \$2,050,000 Walmart Foundation grant which was enhanced by a \$100,000 CSD CSBG Discretionary Award to administer a new women's two-year pilot project. The project will be implemented in San Diego, Gilroy, and San Jose. During the period of June 2013 through March 2015, CET will provide 200 economically disadvantaged unemployed women with comprehensive vocational training in historically male-dominated fields of employment or in jobs with a career path to middle skill level jobs. The objective is to offer women with multiple barriers to employment a roadmap to success by providing vocational training with a complement of supportive services and an empowerment training model that will move them from poverty to sustainable employment in non-traditional occupations. The larger goal of the project is to empower low-income women by building self-confidence to succeed in a mostly male-centric environment.

This two-year pilot project will empower women with the skills, knowledge, and self-confidence to make their own choices and achieve economic self-sufficiency through employment. Enhanced support will come from the combination of intensified case management and monthly group sessions to share of "challenges and successes." Additionally, training, empowerment workshops, and limited financial support with child care, transportation, housing, food and clothing are provided.

CET is developing a Women's Technical Advisory Committee consisting of women professionals (particularly those employed in non-traditional fields of

employment) and female CET alumni who are employed, who will act as mentors and careers advisors. The ultimate goal is that program participants can aspire to leadership positions with greater responsibility, authority and long-term employment in their chosen careers.

Of the 200 women in the pilot program 80 percent or 160 women will graduate/complete vocational skill training, 130 women will be placed in employment at a living wage, a minimum of 20 women will obtain industry recognized certificates, and 18 women will obtain their GED. The women in this program will have higher wages, enjoy the independence and possibilities that come from increased economic choices and serve as role models for their family members and the community at large.

San Joaquin County Department of Aging and Community Services
(Computer Builder and Life-Skill Development Program)

One of San Joaquin County's Community Centers currently hosts a Computer Builder and Life-Skill Development Program which will be expanded to at least 5 additional Community Centers. The Computer Builder and Life-Skill Development Program seeks to increase the marketable skills and self-esteem of those individuals who complete the computer training program and actively seek employment. The participants learn valuable technical skills, such as understanding the components of computers, how the components function together, troubleshooting malfunctions, and ultimately putting these skills to work to build a computer. While learning these skills that prepare them for employment in today's market, youth also receive mentoring and valuable life skills as they work together to accomplish their goals. The project was designed on the premise that every student should have the resources to help them explore and pursue education, career interests, and job opportunities.

Youth participants are also required to invest in their own communities by participating in community service. These community projects include: providing computer skills tutoring for senior citizens, community clean-up projects, and other similarly related efforts. Parent involvement is a required component of the program (particularly for participants under 18), to encourage and support youth in their personal growth and skill development.

Community Action Partnership of Sonoma County (CAPSC)
(Evidence-Based Strategy)

CAPSC has adopted an evidence-based strategy to ensure that programs are designed and implemented using the most innovative practices in each field of endeavor. CAPSC staff coordinates with the architects of evidenced-based programs to make modifications informed by local conditions, and to evaluate these modifications. By working collaboratively with local public and private entities to advance collective impact across the county, CAPSC has adopted a

Cradle-to-Career strategy with its core approach to support family strengthening. It is the intent of the CAPSC to address self-sufficiency while children are young, breaking the intergenerational roots of poverty. Parents are supported in this effort through programs such as AVANCE, Padres Unidos and Pasitos to not only be the first teacher of their children, but to advocate for them and the family. Parents are encouraged to also build upon their strengths and, when possible, provided opportunities to improve their financial standing through ESL classes, microenterprise development and post-secondary trainings.

Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. (NCIDC)
(Supplemental Youth Services Program)

NCIDC will maintain enrollment in the Workforce Investment Act, Supplemental Youth Services Program (SYSP) to provide a variety of training and job related experiences for Indian youth. NCIDC will sponsor a variety of events that actively engage youth in working with positive role models such as the Intertribal Elders Gathering in Eureka, food distribution and the Weaving Wellness in Native Communities summit.

The youth component of the wellness program is a driving force behind smoking cessation campaigns. The program is successful in helping youth to develop skills necessary for them to have an impact on health and wellness in the community. The wellness project encourages youth involvement in media projects, resulting in numerous culturally focused public service announcements that are run throughout the community. Youth develop skills, have a better understanding of their community and they have an opportunity to create messages that reflect their point of view and culture.

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County (CAPSLO)
(Mother/Father Engagement Project)

CAPSLO administers the Family Engagement Project for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Head Start participant families, including specific groups for men and women who are parents or guardians, or who are important in the life of a Head Start child, regardless of whether the child is served by a Head Start center or a licensed childcare provider. The project brings these groups together to participate in learning how to resolve parental challenges and how to support the growth and development of children.

Both male and female parent groups enhance their knowledge of early childhood development, school readiness, health, social and emotional well-being, economic well-being, parenting and disciplinary styles, leadership, advocacy, quality time spent with children, interpersonal relationships, working as a team with their partners, accountability, self-awareness, and

communication. Participants address challenging and potentially harmful behaviors such as drug and/or alcohol abuse and domestic violence.

(2) Community Needs Assessments

CSD will carry out the requirements of Assurance 11, pertaining to Community Needs Assessments (section 676(b)(11) of the Act (42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(11)), as follows:

As a condition to receipt of funding, each California CSBG eligible entity must submit a CAP that includes a Community Needs Assessment (Assessment) for the CSBG eligible entity's service area. The CAP serves as each CSBG eligible entity's roadmap for promoting self-sufficiency by specifying what will be done, who will do it, and how it will be done. CAPs are submitted to CSD biennially by June 30th. An important component of the CAP is the Assessment, a process used to determine the needs of low-income individuals, families, and communities. Many CSBG eligible entities utilize survey instruments, secondary data, research, strategic planning evaluations, third-party assessments and community focus groups to collect information about the community. The Assessment informs CSD how the CSBG eligible entities will utilize CSBG funds to meet the needs of low-income persons in their service areas in accordance with the assurances in the federal CSBG Act.

The information and data gathered in the Assessment drives the goal setting process and the formulation of program activities and delivery strategies. Through surveys and other data collection methods, CSBG eligible entities' Assessments reveal demographic and economic conditions and other poverty-related factors identified in each community. The Assessment includes an appraisal of existing programs/services available in the community, specific information about the effectiveness and amount of assistance being provided to deal with the effects and causes of poverty, and the establishment of priorities for projects, activities and most efficient and effectual use of CSBG resources. Additionally, the CAP includes a description of the process undertaken to ensure that the most relevant data is collected and included in the Assessment. In particular, the CSBG eligible entities describe how they ensure that the Assessment reflects the current priorities of the low-income population in their particular service area. In accordance with CA Gov. Code §12747 (b), (c)&(d), CSBG eligible entities are required to conduct a local public hearing to capture testimony of the low-income on the CAP.

(3) Tripartite Boards

To ensure Tripartite Board compliance, the CSBG Grant Agreement between CSD and CSBG eligible entities requires submission of the following:

Roster	• Current Tripartite Board roster (including name and sector of each Board member)
Bylaws	• Current copy of the bylaws
Minutes	• Approved Tripartite Board minutes from regularly scheduled meetings

CSD monitors the tripartite board composition through the analysis of the board roster, bylaws, and approved board meeting minutes. CSD makes an effort to schedule onsite monitoring visits in conjunction with a Tripartite Board meeting which provides the opportunity for CSD staff to attend the board meeting.

(4) State Charity Tax Program

This is not applicable to the State of California.

(5) Programmatic Assurances

CSD is responsible for carrying out each of the assurances in Section 676(b) of the CSBG Act (42 U.S.C. §9908(b)), as outlined below:

(a) Assurance '676(b)(1), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(1)

Funds made available through the grant or allotment will be used:

- (1) *To support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farmworkers, and elderly low-income individuals and families to enable families and individuals to:*
 - (i) *remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement self-sufficiency (including self-sufficiency for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act);*
 - (ii) *secure and retain meaningful employment;*
 - (iii) *attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of low-income families in the communities involved, which may include carrying out family literacy initiatives;*
 - (iv) *make better use of available income;*

-
- (v) *obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;*
 - (vi) *obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs; and*
 - (vii) *achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to document best practices based on successful grassroots intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for widespread replication; and strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts.*

California's CSBG network satisfies these Assurances through activities such as disaster preparedness and relief, energy supports, job training, asset development programs, educational supports, career development, volunteer efforts, food supports, health education and access, tax preparation assistance, mentoring, parenting development, child care services, and other activities.

CSD requires CSBG eligible entities to certify compliance with these Assurances in the CAP. CSD will ensure that these activities are carried out through review of the CAPs, monitoring of the CSBG eligible entities' program performance, and enforcement of contract requirements.

- (2) *To address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the primary role of the family, give priority to the prevention of youth problems and crime, and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing youth crime, such as programs for the establishment of violence-free zones that would involve youth development and intervention models (such as models involving youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs); and after-school child care programs; and*

As stated previously, CSBG eligible entities are required to conduct and submit a formal Assessment for their community. The Assessment must reflect the current needs of the community. CSBG eligible entities submit a narrative as part of their CAP describing how they meet the above Assurances that address the needs of the youth in their communities. Identified needs are met through various means, including summer youth programs, mentoring programs, gang suppression and prevention

programs, life skills training and employment-related initiatives.

- (3) *To make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs (including State welfare reform efforts).*

Each CSBG eligible entity's CAP must include a narrative describing the systems used to ensure optimal coordination with other appropriate programs in the community.

- (b) Assurance '676(b)(4), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(4)
Eligible entities in the State will provide, on an emergency basis, for the provision of such supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals.

CSBG eligible entities certify their compliance with this assurance in the CAP. CSBG eligible entities provide a narrative of their plan for providing emergency food assistance and nutrition to offset conditions of starvation and malnutrition. CSBG eligible entities coordinate with a variety of community organizations to provide food security. To promote availability of nutritious foods, many CSBG eligible entities assist in the development of community gardens. CSD will ensure that these activities are carried out through review of CSBG eligible entities' CAPs and the monitoring of administrative and program performance of contract requirements.

- (c) Assurance '676(b)(5), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(5)
and the eligible entities in the State will coordinate, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of such services, and State and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities in the State and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce investment systems under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

The CSBG eligible entities link with a number of governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income Californians. Linkages with these programs ensure that services are available to help participants continue moving toward self-sufficiency, and avoids duplication of services. Examples of these linkages include coordination or partnerships with local Workforce Investment Boards, social services departments, one-stop centers, child care, and other community-based organizations.

CSD requires CSBG eligible entities to provide a description of their linkages with social services, and to certify compliance with this Assurance in the CAP. CSD will ensure that these activities are carried out through review of the CAPs, monitoring of the CSBG eligible entities' program performance, and oversight of contract requirements.

In addition, CSD participates on state and national groups to coordinate services, share information across state departments, and link resources to the CSBG network. In 2013, CSD invited the California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) to attend a quarterly CSBG Advisory Committee meeting. DOR provided an overview of their services to their target population to identify collaborative opportunities with the CSBG eligible entities. CSD participates on the State Interagency Team (SIT). The SIT is charged with promoting coordination and collaboration among government departments within California. Moving forward, CSD will continue to be engaged at the state and national levels to assist with linkages and coordination to effectively administer the CSBG program.

(d) Assurance '676(b)(6), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(6)

The State will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XXVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in such communities.

CSD will continue to foster coordination between antipoverty programs in each community, including the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), through coordination provisions of the CSBG eligible entity CAPs. CSD administers the LIHEAP, which contains provisions for weatherization and energy crisis intervention. Approximately 50 percent of the CSBG eligible entities are the administrators of the LIHEAP in their service area. The other CSBG eligible entities are acquainted with the local LIHEAP provider and utilize the linkage to serve the low-income in their community. Also, many CSBG eligible entities undertake relationships with direct energy and power service providers, such as Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison and the California Public Utilities Commission.

CSD requires CSBG eligible entities to certify compliance with these assurances in the CAP. The State will ensure that these activities are carried out through review of the CAPs, monitoring of the CSBG eligible entities' program performance, and enforcement of contract requirements.

(e) Assurance '676(b)(9), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(9)

The State and eligible entities in the State will, to the maximum extent possible, coordinate programs with and form partnerships with other organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of the groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations.

CSD requires CSBG eligible entities to certify compliance with this assurance in the CAP, and provide a description of these community partnerships. These partnerships are a great asset to California's CSBG network, allowing CSBG eligible entities to leverage funds, staff, and other resources to assist low-income Californians. CSD will ensure that these activities are carried out through review of the CAPs, monitoring of the CSBG eligible entities' program performance, and enforcement of contract requirements. Additionally, CSD is committed to working to establish new

partnerships and develop existing partnerships which further the goals and objectives of the CSBG program.

G. Fiscal Controls and Monitoring

(1) State Program Monitoring

CSD's plans for conducting reviews of CSBG eligible entities, as required under Section 678(a) of the Act include:

(a) Full Onsite Review

CSD conducts an onsite monitoring review of each CSBG eligible entity at least once every three years in accordance with the Act to ensure compliance.

Annually, CSD staff complete a pre-monitoring assessment review in the areas of board governance, administrative, fiscal, and program performance. The results of the assessment are used to identify the scope of the review and prioritize the onsite monitoring schedule.

If a CSBG eligible entity is not scheduled for a full onsite review, CSD conducts an annual desk review. The desk review includes an evaluation of the board and programmatic and fiscal performance.

During the onsite monitoring visits, an onsite monitoring tool is utilized to verify whether CSBG eligible entities meet the performance goals, administrative standards, financial management requirements, and other provisions included in the CSBG Agreement. During the onsite review CSD and the entities work collaboratively to identify any T&TA needs that will assist to enhance the administration of the CSBG. Also, best practices are identified that can be shared and the CSBG eligible entities.

Following the full onsite and desk reviews, written monitoring reports are issued that identify findings (if applicable), best practices and T&TA topics that will benefit the entity. The findings are monitored closely to ensure that the CSBG eligible entity implements the required corrective action plan. In addition, the T&TA needs are assessed and coordinated with Cal/Neva.

(b) Onsite Review of Each Newly Designated Entity

CSD will ensure that any new CSBG eligible entity designated in 2014 and 2015 will receive a comprehensive onsite compliance review after the completion of the first year of the administration of the CSBG program.

(c) Follow-Up Reviews

Follow-up reviews and prompt return visits will be conducted when CSBG eligible entities fail to meet or make progress in addressing the corrective action findings identified during a full onsite monitoring or desk review.

(d) Other Reviews as Appropriate

CSD may conduct joint onsite monitoring visits with other programs when an identified issue may impact the administration of the CSBG program.

(e) Audits

CSBG eligible entities are required to have a single agency wide audit conducted in accordance with Office of Management & Budget Circular A-133. CSBG eligible entities below the federal funding threshold for an A-133 audit must submit an annual program-specific audit, per the CSBG Agreement. The CSD Audit Services Unit (ASU) reviews the annual audits that are submitted by the CSBG eligible entities receiving funding through CSD. The audits of nonprofit CSBG eligible entities are due to CSD within nine months of the end of their fiscal year. Audits from governmental CSBG eligible entities are submitted through the State Controller's Office with a copy to CSD and are due to CSD nine months after the end of their fiscal year. ASU reviews the audits to ensure compliance with the governing laws and regulations. ASU analyzes the audit reports and follows-up on concerns identified by Field Representatives in the monitoring process. See Appendix H for a listing of CSBG eligible entity A-133 audit reports.

(2) Corrective Action, Termination and Reduction of Funding

42 U.S.C. §9915 of the federal CSBG statutes specifies procedures for corrective action, termination, and reduction of funding in compliance with federal law. The process includes:

1. Inform the CSBG eligible entity of the deficiency to be corrected;
2. Require the CSBG eligible entity to correct the deficiency;
3. Offer technical assistance to help correct the deficiency, if appropriate;
4. Allow the CSBG eligible entity to develop and implement a quality improvement plan to correct the deficiency.

(3) Fiscal Controls, Audits and Withholding

CSD's systems of fiscal controls, procedures, and plans for audits and inspections, as required under Sections 678D(a)(1) and 678D(a)(2) of the Act are described below.

- (a) Assurance '676(b)(7), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(7)

CSD cooperates fully with investigations, audits, and program reviews conducted by the Federal government by providing access to state fiscal and programmatic records. Access to subgrantee or CSBG eligible entity fiscal and programmatic records is assured through contract requirements.

(b) Assurance '676(b)(8), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(8)

State regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, §100780) establish procedures by which contracts and CSBG eligible entity designation may be terminated, resulting in the termination of funding or reduction below the proportional share. State procedures conform with federal statutory requirements, including proper notice and hearing requirements.

(c) Assurance '676(b)(10), 42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(10)

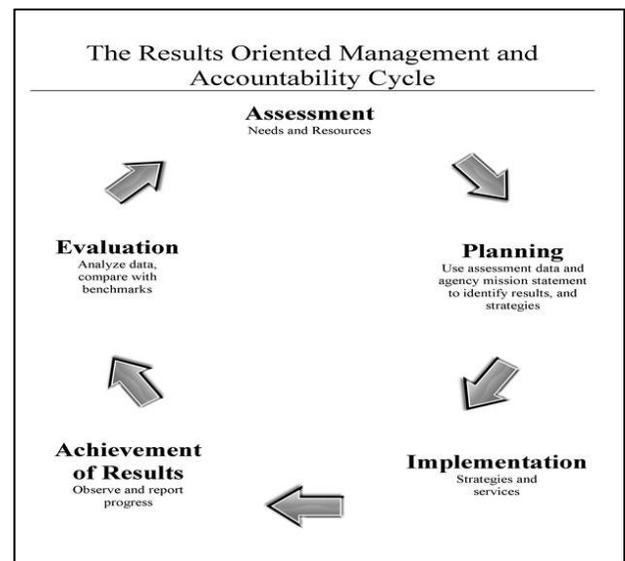
CSD requires each CSBG eligible entity in the state to establish procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals, which considers him/her/itself to be inadequately represented on the board (or other mechanism) of the CSBG eligible entity, may petition for adequate representation. As part of the CAP, each CSBG eligible entity is required to submit a narrative description specifying how it intends to implement the above assurance.

H. Accountability and Reporting Requirements

(1) **Results Oriented Management and Accountability**

In FFY 2014 and 2015, California and the CSBG eligible entities will continue to meet the following assurance in '676(b)(12) of the Act (42 U.S.C. §9908(b)(12)):

“The State and all eligible entities in the State will, not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System or another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to Section 678E(b) of the Act.”



The CSBG eligible entities comply with the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA), a management and accountability process that is focus on achieved results. This is accomplished through the ROMA cycle of the assessment of needs and resources, planning by using assessment data to identify results and strategies, implementation of the strategies and services, observing and reporting on

the progress and achievement of results, and the evaluation of the data and benchmark comparison.

CSBG eligible entities report to CSD on the 16 National Performance Indicators (NPIs), designed to measure performance towards meeting the six National Goals of Community Action. CSD annually completes and submits the CSBG Information System Survey (CSBG I/S) to NASCSP. The CSBG I/S contains state level data along with CSBG eligible entity information. NASCSP aggregates the results of the CSBG I/S data from all 50 states and reports to OCS. Additionally, the aggregated results are used as the basis for NASCSP's CSBG Annual Report.



The six National Goals, along with the corresponding NPIs, are listed below:

National Goals of the Community Services Block Grant

National Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient (*Self-sufficiency*)

- NPI 1.1 Employment
- NPI 1.2 Employment Supports
- NPI 1.3 Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

National Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved (*Community Revitalization*)

- NPI 2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization
- NPI 2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets
- NPI 2.3 Community Engagement
- NPI 2.4 Employment Growth from ARRA Funds

National Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community

- NPI 3.1 Community Enhancement Through Maximum Feasible Participation
- NPI 3.2 Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation

National Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved

- NPI 4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships

National Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results

- NPI 5.1 Agency Development

National Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems (*family stability*)

NPI 6.1 Independent Living

NPI 6.2 Emergency Assistance

NPI 6.3 Child and Family Development

NPI 6.4 Family Support

NPI 6.5 Service Counts

(2) Annual Report

Section 678E(a)(2) of the Act, (42 U.S.C. §9917(a)), requires each state to prepare and submit to the Secretary an annual report on the measured performance of the State and its CSBG eligible entities. To comply with these requirements, the report must include an accounting of the expenditure of funds received by the state through the CSBG program, including an accounting of funds spent on administrative costs by the state and the CSBG eligible entities, and funds spent by CSBG eligible entities on the direct delivery of local services. The report must include information on the number of and characteristics of clients served by the CSBG program, based on data collected from the CSBG eligible entities. CSD must also include in the report a summary of the T&TA it offered during the year covered by the report.

(a) Performance Objectives

CSD is charged with administering CSBG funds in California to CSBG eligible entities to:



(b) Program Accomplishments and Activities

As previously discussed on page 30 of the State Plan, CSD examines the activities and accomplishments of CSBG eligible entities through the collection and review of data submitted for the CSBG I/S. Exhibits A – G on pages 33 through 36 illustrate data collected from CSBG eligible entities for the 2012 program year CSBG I/S Report.

(c) Comparison of Planned and Actual Expenditures for Prior Fiscal Year

(1) Planned Distribution of Funds to Eligible Entities (as shown in previous state plan) vs. Actual Expenditures

Distribution to CSBG Eligible Entities

- 2012 *Planned* Distribution: \$54,673,009
- 2012 *Actual* Expenditures: **\$54,673,009**

As reported in Section A: State Use of CSBG Funds of the 2012 CSBG I/S Report, the planned distribution and actual expenditures of funds to CSBG eligible entities were \$54,673,009 in program year 2012 (January through December). No funds were recaptured and redistributed.

(2) Planned Distribution of Funds for Discretionary Purposes (as shown in previous State plan) vs. Actual Expenditures

Distribution of Discretionary Funds

- 2012 *Planned* Distribution: \$3,854,418
- 2012 *Actual* Expenditures: **\$1,900,940**

As reported in Section A: State Use of CSBG Funds of the 2012 CSBG I/S Report, the planned distribution of discretionary funds was \$3,854,418 and the actual expenditures were \$1,900,940. CSD carried forward \$1,953,478 of FFY 2012 discretionary funds to FFY 2013. This remaining balance of discretionary funds was distributed as of June 30, 2013.

(3) Planned Use of Funds for State Administration (as shown in previous State plan) vs. Actual Expenditures

Use of State Administrative Funds

- 2012 *Planned* Expenditures: \$3,005,694
- 2012 *Actual* Expenditures: **\$3,005,694**

As reported in Section A: State Use of CSBG Funds of the 2012 CSBG I/S Report, the planned and actual use of funds for state administration was \$3,005,694.

(d) Profile of Participants Served (Number and characteristics of clients served)

In 2012, the gender, age, ethnicity, family type and family size characteristics of the participants served were reported in the CSBG I/S Report. This information is provided in the following exhibits (A – G).

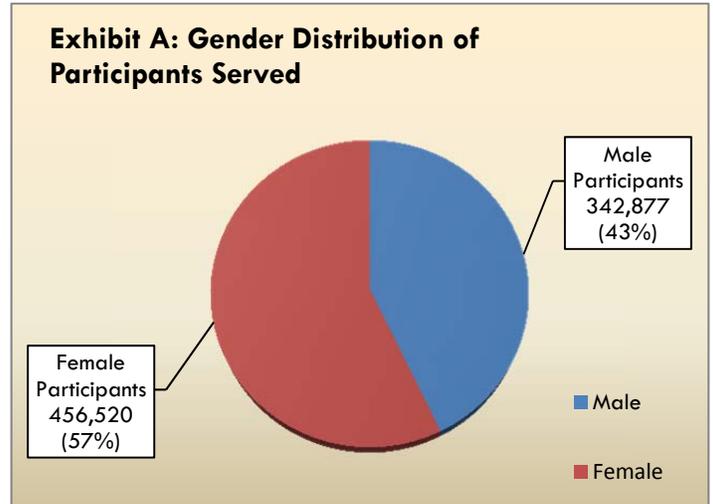
PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS SERVED

GENDER

Exhibit A illustrates the number of male and female participants served by California CSBG eligible entities during the 2012 program year (January – December).

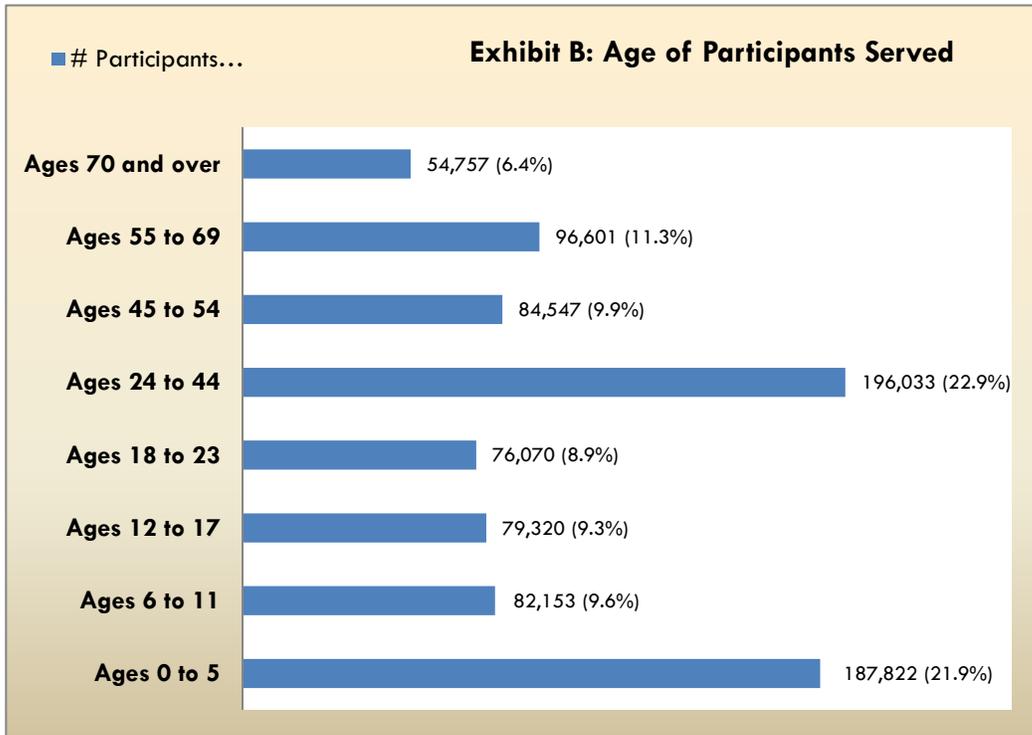


Picture courtesy of Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission



AGE

Exhibit B illustrates the age distribution of participants served by CSBG eligible entities during the 2012 program year.

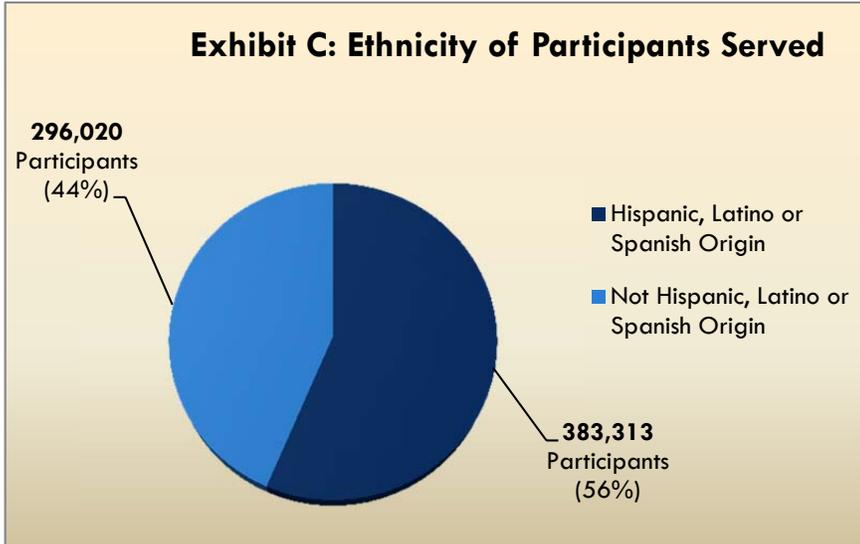


Picture courtesy of Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.



Picture courtesy of Tehama County Community Action Agency

PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS SERVED

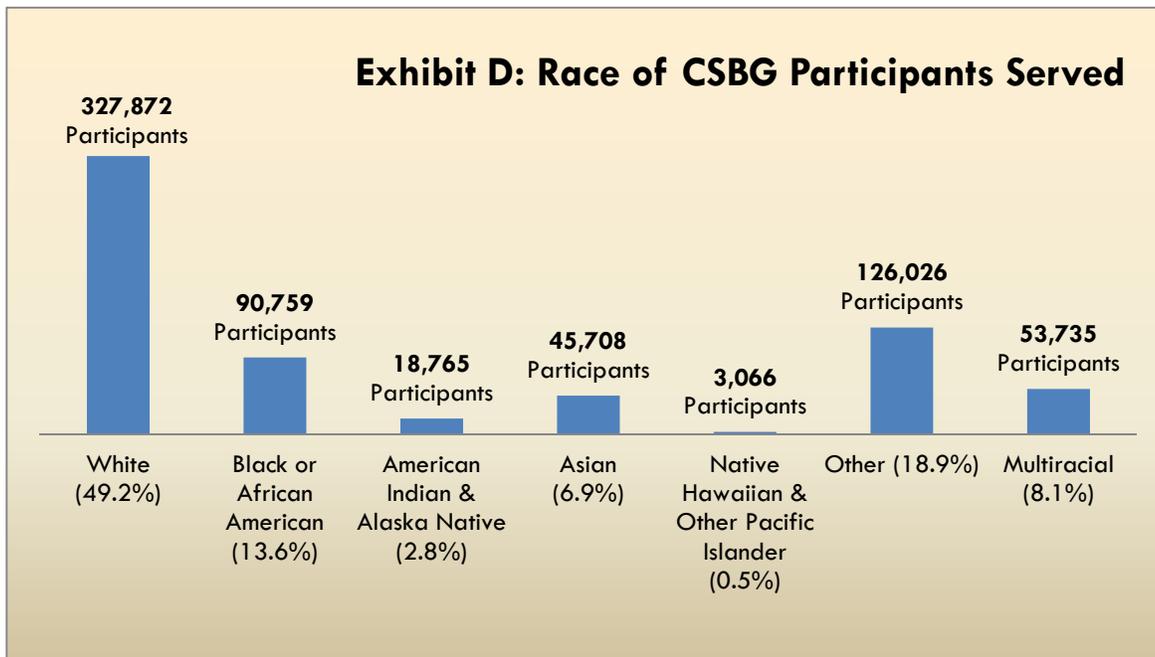


Ethnicity and Race

Exhibits C and D, reflect the race and ethnicity of the participants served by CSBG eligible entities in 2012.



Picture courtesy of Tehama County Community Action Agency



Picture courtesy of Community Action Napa Valley

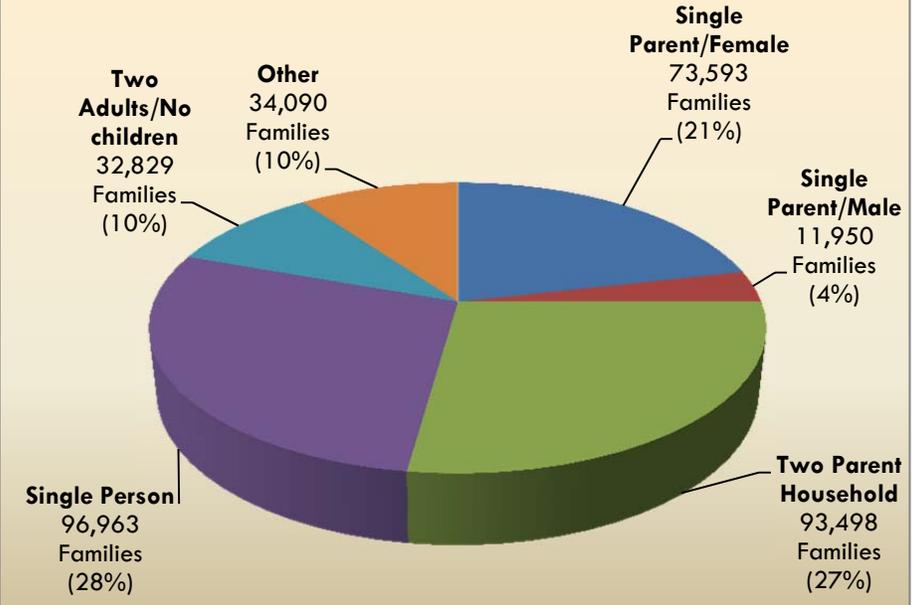


PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS SERVED



Picture courtesy of Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission

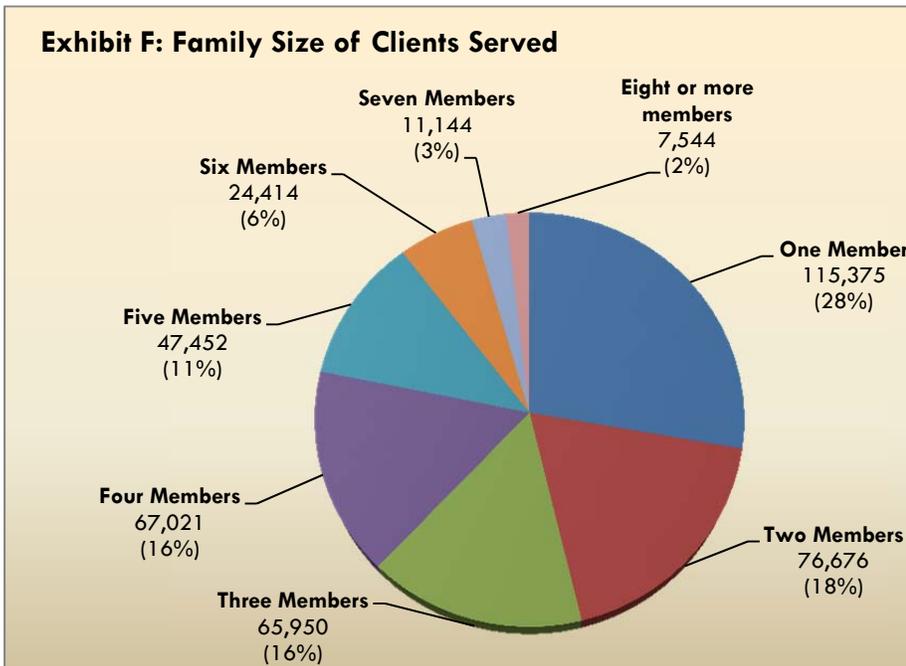
Exhibit E: Family Type of Participants Served



FAMILY STRUCTURE

Exhibit E illustrates the different family types served by CSBG eligible entities in 2012.

Exhibit F: Family Size of Clients Served



FAMILY SIZE

Exhibit F illustrates the different sizes of families served by CSBG eligible entities in 2012.



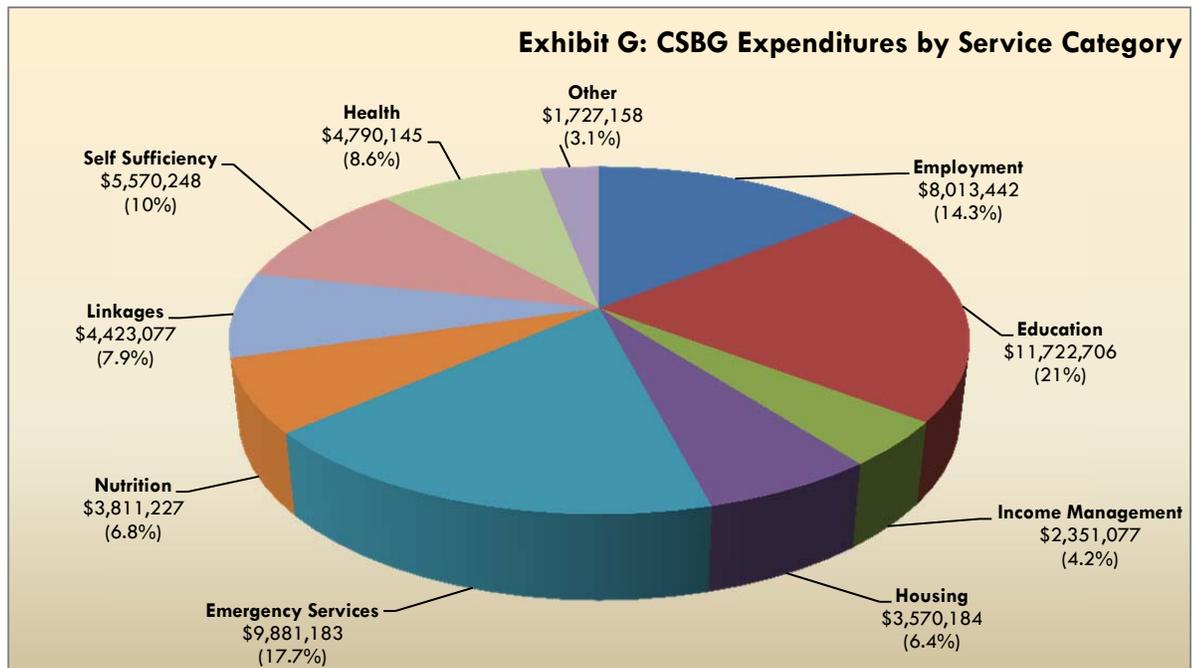
Picture courtesy of Tehama County Community Action Agency

(e) Statistical Report on CSBG Program Services

In 2012, the annual CSBG I/S report captured statistical data on CSBG program services (see Exhibit G). CSBG projects are classified by the conditions causing poverty that the CSBG statute identifies as majors barriers to economic security. The CSBG service categories include:

- EMPLOYMENT
- EDUCATION
- INCOME MANAGEMENT
- HOUSING
- EMERGENCY SERVICES
- NUTRITION
- LINKAGES
- SELF-SUFFICIENCY
- HEALTH
- OTHER

Exhibit G below illustrates how CSBG eligible entities expended CSBG funds during the 2012 program year among these categories. It is important to note that projects in any one category may further progress towards multiple goals.



(f) Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) Provided by the State

CSD provides T&TA to CSBG eligible entities to improve fiscal and programmatic accountability and program administration. The different types of T&TA provided are described below.

Cal/Neva is “the member Association of Community Action Agencies and other Community Services Block Grant funded organizations that together deliver human services across the State of California. The Association’s goal is to provide quality education and training to our network, foster communication and provide legislative advocacy on behalf of individuals served by these programs.”

www.cal-neva.org

California/Nevada Community Action Partnership (Cal/Neva)

CSD’s contracts annually with Cal/Neva to conduct T&TA. Cal/Neva’s work plan is updated to prioritize the T&TA services to meet the needs of the CSBG network.

Competitive T&TA Projects

Depending on available funding, CSD may issue a competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) in FFY 2014 and 2015 to support the T&TA needs of CSBG eligible entities in specific categories. The T&TA categories may be determined through work groups, surveys, and expressed areas of concern or departmental priorities. CSD will select T&TA projects that utilize and demonstrate high-impact delivery methods, training curriculum and learning outcomes. The NOFA may be open to CSBG eligible entities and nonprofit organizations.

CSBG Advisory Committee (CAC) Meetings

CSD coordinates and hosts quarterly CAC meetings, during which the CSBG network has an opportunity to meet with CSD leadership and staff to discuss program implementation, share best practices and communicate questions or concerns. The CAC meetings provide an effective forum for information sharing and discussion to assist with the administration of the CSBG. The meetings are typically held in Sacramento, allowing for telecommuting options and conference line and webinar options are provided for those who cannot attend in person. CSD anticipates that the CAC meetings will continue to be held on a quarterly basis in FFY 2014 and 2015.

CSD Training

CSD staff conduct webinar training on CSBG requirements. Training topics may include the CSBG contract, CAP, fiscal and program reporting, NOFA criteria and other identified areas. Additionally, CSD staff conduct presentations at the CAC meetings on CSBG related topics.

VI. APPENDICES

A. Letter of Designation

B. Documentation of Legislative and Public Hearings

C. Public Hearing Transcripts and Public Comments/Responses

D. Statement of Federal and CSBG Assurances

E. October 31, 2012 OCS “Dear Colleague” Letter

F. Migrant Seasonal Farmworker Service District Listing

G. Native American Indian Allocations

H. CSBG Eligible Entity A-133 Audit Reports

I. Proof of Current CSD Audit

J. Administrative Certifications

Appendix A – Letter of Designation



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

May 26, 2011

Ms. Yolanda J. Butler, Ph.D.
Acting Director
Office of Community Services
Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

Dear Ms. Butler:

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9908(a)(1) and Title 45, Part 96.10(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby delegate signature authority to John A. Wagner, Acting Director of the State of California's Department of Community Services and Development, and his successor, for the purposes of submitting the application and certifying compliance with federal assurances relating to the Community Services Block Grant and Low-Income Home Energy Assistant Program.

Sincerely,


Edmund G. Brown Jr.

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN JR. • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • (916) 445-2841



Appendix B – Documentation of Legislative and Public Hearings

The Sacramento Bee

P.O. Box 15779 • 2100 Q Street • Sacramento, CA 95852

CA DEPT OF COMMUNITY SRVCS & DEV
BRUCE FARRINGTON
2389 GATEWAY OAKS DR #100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833

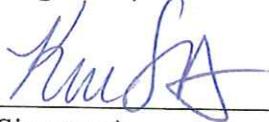
DECLARATION OF PUBLICATION
(C.C.P. 2015.5)

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the printer and principal clerk of the publisher of The Sacramento Bee, printed and published in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, daily, for which said newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California, under the date of September 26, 1994, Action No. 379071; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each issue thereof and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

August 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 2013

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed at Sacramento, California, on **August 19, 2013**



(Signature)

NO 868 PUBLIC NOTICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING 2014-15 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)

The State Legislature will conduct a public hearing to receive comments on the 2014-15 State Plan and Application for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program. The hearing is scheduled for 1:30 pm. on August 20, 2013, at the State Capitol, Room 3191, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Persons presenting oral testimony are requested to provide a written statement of their presentation at the conclusion of their testimony. If unable to attend, send written comments to: Department of Community Services and Development, 2389 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95833, Attention: Sherri Bridgeforth. Comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m., August 20, 2013. The Department of Community Services and Development will review comments and may incorporate applicable changes to the final plan. A copy of the draft plan may be obtained on CSD's website at www.csd.ca.gov or by calling (916) 576-7200.

NOTICE

Americans with Disabilities Act

Individuals who, because of a disability, need special assistance to attend or participate in this hearing may request assistance by calling the California State Senate Sergeant At Arms Office at (916) 651-4184. Requests should be made five working days in advance whenever possible.

Legal Notices

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
AND DEVELOPMENT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
2014-15 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK
GRANT (CSBG)

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Classifieds

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In the Superior Court of the State of California
in and for the County of Shasta

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION
RECORD SEARCHLIGHT

DEPT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
PO BOX 1947
SACRAMENTO CA 95812-1947

REFERENCE: 00600517 BRUCE FARRIN
6785012 STATE OF CALIFORNIAD

State of California
County of Shasta

I hereby certify that the Record Searchlight is a newspaper of general circulation within the provisions of the Government Code of the State of California, printed and published in the City of Redding, County of Shasta, State of California; that I am the principal clerk of the printer of said newspaper; that the notice of which the annexed clipping is a true printed copy was published in said newspaper on the following dates, to wit;

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
AND DEVELOPMENT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - 2014-15
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)

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August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 2013 6785012

PUBLISHED ON: 08/01 08/02 08/03 08/04 08/05 08/06
08/07 08/08 08/09 08/10

FILED ON: 08/01/13

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct,
at Redding, California on the above date.

B. C. G.

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(2015.5 C.C.P.)

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforementioned; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of

EASTERN GROUP PUBLICATIONS'
EASTSIDE SUN, MEXICAN AMERICAN SUN,
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MONTEREY PARK COMET,
E.L.A. BROOKLYN BELVEDERE COMET
AND WYVERNWOOD CHRONICLE,

newspapers of general circulation, printed and published **THURSDAYS** in the County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the

date of **JUNE 21, 1966,**

CASE NUMBER 884861;

that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

AUGUST 15,

all in the year **2013.**

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at **LOS ANGELES,** California, this **15th** day of **AUGUST, 2013.**

Signature

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

**DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT,**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Proof of Publication of

State of California,

Department of Community Services and
Development

Notice of Public Hearing

2014-15-Community Services Block Grant (CDBG)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
2014-15 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)

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COMMITTEE ADDRESS
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
1020 N STREET, ROOM 521
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-1524
FAX (916) 327-9478

CONSULTANTS
MAREVA BROWN
SARA ROGERS
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT
MARK TEEMER, JR.

California Legislature

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

LELAND Y. YEE, PH.D.
CHAIR



MEMBERS
TOM BERRYHILL
VICE CHAIR
BILL EMMERSON
NOREEN EVANS
CAROL LIU
RODERICK D. WRIGHT

August 20, 2013

The Honorable Darrell Steinberg
President pro Tempore
State Capitol, Room 205
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable John Perez
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: 2014-15 Community Services Block Grant State Plan and Application

Dear Senator Steinberg and Speaker Perez:

On August 20, 2013, the Senate and Assembly Committees on Human Services held a joint hearing on the California Department of Community Services and Development's proposed State Plan and Application for fiscal years 2014-15. The hearing was held pursuant to federal law (Public Law 97-35, as amended) and California Government Code Sections 12736(a) and 12741(b).

The committees received testimony from Linné Stout, Director of the Department of Community Services and Development (Department), providing an overview of the State Plan. In addition, the committees heard testimony from Tim Reese, Executive Director of the California/Nevada Community Action Partnership, Brian Angus, President of California/Nevada Community Action Partnership and Chief Executive Officer at Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission, Art Garcia, Board Member of the Community Action Partnership of Riverside County, Ernie Flores, Executive Director of Central Valley Opportunity Center and Terry Coltra, Executive Director of Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.

The Department has addressed comments presented at the hearing or submitted to the Department in writing that required a response and/or revision to the Plan. A court reporter has supplied a transcript of the hearing that will be included in the final Plan, which will be submitted to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The Senate and Assembly Committees on Human Services hereby certify that the State Plan conforms to the requirements of State law.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "L. Yee", written over a horizontal line.

LELAND Y. YEE, PH.D.
Chair, Senate Human Services

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Mark Stone", written over a horizontal line.

MARK STONE
Chair, Assembly Human Services

Cc: Linné Stout, Director, California Department of Community Services and Development



Appendix C – Public Hearing Transcripts and Public Comments/Responses

BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARING OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEES

THE 2014/2015 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT STATE PLAN

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 2013, 1:30 P.M.

ROOM 3191, STATE CAPITOL

Reported by Jacqueline Toliver, CSR No. 4808

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
(415) 457-4417

AGENDA

Page

I. OPENING REMARKS:

Chairman Leland Y. Yee, Ph.D. 1
Chairman Mark Stone 2

II. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT STATE PLAN:

Linné Stout, Director, Department of Community Services and Development 3

Tim Reese, Executive Director, California/Nevada Community Action Partnership 17

Brian Angus, President, California/Nevada Community Action Partnership and Chief Executive Officer, Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission 23

III. FUNDED AGENCIES:

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Ernie Flores, Executive Director, Central Valley Opportunity Center 44

Terry Coltra, Executive Director, Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. 50

IV. PUBLIC COMMENT:

Thomas Tenorio, Chief Executive Officer, Community Action Agency of Butte County 60

Carlos Lopez, Director with Center for Employment Training 62

Ron Andrade, Director of the Los Angeles City/County American Indian Commission 63

1 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 2013

2 1:30 P.M.

3 ***

4 CHAIRMAN YEE: All right. Thank you very
5 much. Good afternoon, and thank you for joining us at
6 this Joint Hearing of the Senate and the Assembly Human
7 Services Committee.

8 My colleague here is going to say a couple of
9 words a little bit later, but we're here to talk about
10 the Community Services Block Grant; and it's a unique
11 program that makes up of 100 percent federal funds. The
12 Block Grant is used to do a number of things, but
13 specifically to help local governments and local
14 communities determine what is the best way of looking at
15 some of these funds and really address the issue of
16 poverty in their particular region.

17 Today's hearing will provide a State and
18 local-level perspective how the funds get used and its
19 impact on the lives of low-income Californians and their
20 communities. In accordance with federal law, the State
21 must submit a State Plan and hold an annual legislative
22 hearing to oversee the Grant.

23 The purpose of the State Plan is to provide
24 certification and assurances that the State will meet
25 its fiscal programmatic and public hearing requirements

1 set forth by the Congress and describe how these
2 programs operate within the State.

3 This afternoon we've assembled a diverse group
4 of individuals to talk about these particular issues.
5 And then with that, let me begin by having my esteemed
6 colleague, Assemblymember Stone, to add his comments to
7 this particular proceeding.

8 Assemblymember Stone.

9 CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you, Senator.

10 Along with Senator Yee, I'd like to welcome
11 you all here to this hearing. It was just five months
12 ago, I think, that we had another joint hearing looking
13 at the Supplemental Poverty Measure. And through that
14 we really understand how much poverty that there is in
15 California, a lot more than I think had been
16 traditionally recognized in the past. And if we're
17 going to be able to address the gaps that we understand
18 have been developed and are developing in California, I
19 think we're going to learn a lot today about local
20 efforts to fill those gaps and really reach the poorest
21 in our communities.

22 So I'm looking forward to this hearing. Thank
23 you very much for hosting this, and I look forward to
24 hearing from all of you and about some of the programs
25 that are going to be the most impacted for some of the

1 neediest in California.

2 CHAIRMAN YEE: Okay. Why don't we get our
3 first panel together. This is the overview of the
4 Community Services Block Grant. Ms. Stout, Mr. Reese,
5 and Mr. Angus, please proceed.

6 MS. STOUT: Thank you, Senator Yee and
7 Assemblymember Stone. Thank you for the opportunity to
8 provide an overview of our Community Services Block
9 Grant State Plan and Application which is required as a
10 the condition for California to receive our share of
11 federal funds needed to assist the low-income families
12 across California.

13 I'm Linné Stout, and in May of this year I was
14 appointed Director of the Department of Community
15 Services and Development. However, I've been with the
16 department a little over two years, previously serving
17 as the Chief Deputy Director under the former Director,
18 John Wagner.

19 In addition to the Community Services Block
20 Grant, or CSBG, the department administers the
21 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, also known as
22 LIHEAP, the Weatherization Assistance Program, and the
23 Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program.

24 The goal of all programs administered by the
25 department is to provide low-income individuals and

1 families a pathway out of poverty towards self-reliance
2 and improve wellbeing. CSBG achieves this goal through
3 not only providing some of the most basic services and
4 immediate life necessities but also through providing
5 services that help individuals and families achieve
6 self-sufficiency.

7 As required by federal law, the CSBG State
8 Plan contains several programmatic assurances the State
9 of California must adhere to. In addition and in
10 accordance with guidance from HHS, the State Plan
11 describes how the CSBG program operates within
12 California to reflect locally-determined program
13 priorities established through local community planning,
14 conducting needs assessments, and public forums.

15 CSBG is very unique in that it is flexible and
16 is intended to meet the locally-determined needs of each
17 community. This is extremely important, especially in
18 California where there is so much diversity across the
19 State. And during the recession the flexibility of CSBG
20 helped local agencies respond to the changing needs of
21 communities and served as a critical tool to fill a gap
22 and address other needs brought on by the economic
23 downturn. In 2012, 67 percent of those families served
24 were in poverty, and of those 30 percent were in severe
25 poverty.

1 The CSBG program provides a broad range of
2 services and activities to help reduce poverty in
3 California communities, including assistance in the area
4 of food distribution and nutrition, job training,
5 employment, education, income management, housing,
6 emergency services, and other programs that assist
7 low-income families and individuals to become
8 self-sufficient.

9 Many CSBG eligible entities also provide
10 utility assistance, which is also needed in order to pay
11 for their utility bills through our LIHEAP program, and
12 weatherization services to provide improvement in the
13 energy efficiencies of their homes.

14 For your reference, Exhibit G on page 37 of
15 the State Plan breaks out the 2012 actual CSBG program
16 expenditures. And I think it's actually in the little
17 handout that was provided as well. And this is based on
18 the most recent data that we've had, which was in 2012.

19 A few of the examples include nearly
20 14 million spent on emergency services and nutrition,
21 which would include services to meet food and security
22 and shelter, such as food banks and emergency housing.
23 Nearly 12 million supported educational services and
24 activities such as GED classes, after-school programs,
25 and providing tutoring to at-risk youth; and 8 million

1 supported employment activities for job training, job
2 placement programs or subsidized work experience.

3 Eligibility for services supported by CSBG is
4 at the federal poverty level, which for a family of
5 three would be \$19,530 a year.

6 CSD encourages innovative community and
7 neighborhood-based initiatives that are developed
8 through local Community Action planning processes, which
9 in many cases include local partnerships and powerful
10 leveraging.

11 The State Plan and briefing document include
12 several descriptions of innovative projects and programs
13 administered throughout the State. However, today we're
14 fortunate to have so many directors and board members
15 who I know will share examples of their amazing work
16 utilizing CSBG to address the needs of the low-income in
17 their communities.

18 I've had the opportunity to visit many of
19 their agencies and see firsthand all of the great
20 services and the impact it has had on so many families.
21 In an effort to not repeat what will be shared by them,
22 I will take this opportunity to offer statewide
23 information and outcomes.

24 Last year, California reported serving nearly
25 1.6 million low-income Californians through our network

1 of CSBG eligible entities. This includes serving a
2 little over 607,000 families and 349,000 children. In
3 addition, 63,525 people with disabilities, approximately
4 151,000 seniors, and 147,671 people who lacked health
5 insurance.

6 One of the unique and important elements of
7 CSBG is that it can also be used to assist local
8 communities for the revitalization of low-income areas
9 and the reduction of poverty, and to help local service
10 providers build capacity and develop links with other
11 service providers through leveraging. In fact, during
12 2012, California's local CSBG providers leveraged
13 1.58 billion from other federal, state, local public
14 funding, private and other resources.

15 The federal CSBG Act requires that states
16 participate in a federally-approved performance
17 management system known as the Results Oriented
18 Management and Accountability System, or ROMA. All
19 states must also annually submit to HHS a report on the
20 measured performance of CSBG.

21 This framework led to the creation of six
22 national goals and 16 performance indicators. Each goal
23 has an associated performance indicator. The State Plan
24 lists the national goals and performance indicators on
25 page 31 and 32; but, for example, within the first goal

1 of low-income people becoming more self-sufficient, the
2 number of participants in Community Action programs who
3 get a job or become self-employed is one such indicator.

4 For 2012, California reported that 43 agencies
5 enrolled 22,091 unemployed persons; and of these,
6 11,941, or 54 percent, obtained a job. Similarly, 25
7 agencies enrolled 6,770 employed persons; and of these,
8 5,214, 214 or 77 percent, obtained an increase in
9 employment, income and/or benefits.

10 CSD also works at the State level to
11 coordinate and support programs that reduce poverty and
12 improve the quality of life for low-income Californians.
13 One area that we've worked closely with the State CSBG
14 network is to increase opportunities for low-income
15 working families to take advantage of the Earned Income
16 Tax Credit, or EITC, which is one of the most effective
17 ways to help people out of poverty.

18 Last year we worked with the State association
19 Cal/Neva to support California's CSBG network through
20 training and technical assistance in creating an EITC
21 resource bank for agencies to support and expand efforts
22 to increase EITC filings among California's low-income
23 population. And during the 2013 tax season, we saw more
24 of our providers offering free tax preparation services
25 and EITC filings.

1 We are pleased to report the participants
2 served with tax preparation programs who qualified for
3 any type of federal or state tax credit reported in 2012
4 increased to 47,504, nearly 8,000 more filers than
5 reported in the prior year. And these filers claimed
6 more than a hundred million in aggregate. You can
7 imagine the positive impact this has on these
8 individuals and families, not to mention the multiplying
9 effect it had on the economy here in California.

10 CSD also works with California's network on
11 coordinating other statewide efforts. One recent
12 example is earlier this year we worked with our network
13 as California was getting ready to release the
14 Affordable Care Act Outreach and Education Grant. And
15 we hold quarterly meetings with CSBG eligible entities
16 to discuss policies, share information, and highlight
17 best practices.

18 Lastly, I'd like to address CSBG going forward
19 as we are in uncertain times. The Obama Administration
20 has again proposed significant reductions to CSBG with
21 an approximately 45 percent reduction proposed in
22 federal fiscal year 2014, as well as proposing
23 additional programmatic changes. If the reduction
24 occurs, California's CSBG allocation is estimated to be
25 around 31 million, a reduction from the 2013 allocation

1 of 56.4 million, which would result in a restructuring
2 of the current service delivery system.

3 We have not received any further information
4 or guidance on what this could look like, and CSBG
5 funding for 2014 is still pending in Congress. Because
6 of the significant impact this would have on low-income
7 communities we serve, Secretary Dooley sent a letter to
8 Congress requesting full funding of CSBG.

9 Since we do not have the final annual CSBG
10 appropriation figure from the federal government, the
11 State Plan provides two funding allocation formulas, one
12 based on the 2013 award level and one if the reduction
13 as implemented.

14 In anticipation of reduction, CSD has taken a
15 proactive approach. When the President first proposed
16 significant reductions to CSBG in 2011, CSD partnered
17 with Cal/Neva in our network in developing a CSBG
18 Advisory Task Force to solicit input and make
19 recommendations regarding possible State formula
20 modification to implement the proposed federal CSBG
21 reductions.

22 Luckily, the reductions incurred over the last
23 few years have been minor compared to the original
24 proposals to slash funding. However, even these
25 reductions we've worked closely with our network to try

1 to mitigate impact. Most recently, this includes using
2 the State's discretionary funds to backfill a portion of
3 the reduction that occurred under Sequester.

4 The reflected allocations listed in the State
5 Plan will obviously change depending upon the final
6 federal budget allocation, any additional changes made
7 by Congress to the program, and the funding formula
8 recommendation by the CSBG Advisory Task Force I
9 mentioned.

10 As many important federally-funded programs
11 are being looked at in this time of economic
12 uncertainty, we will face challenges ahead that will
13 require innovation and collaboration, making the
14 productive relationships between local, state and
15 federal partners as critical as ever to the delivery of
16 these valuable programs and services.

17 Following the President's proposal, the Office
18 of Community Services, under HHS, has invested in
19 developing new national organizational standards and
20 performance management protocols for CSBG. OCS has
21 partnered with national nonprofit groups to lead these
22 efforts through various workgroups, and California has
23 been involved in all these efforts through CSD,
24 Cal/Neva, and the local CSBG agency participation.

25 We also have been monitoring national

1 reauthorization efforts as CSBG is also due for federal
2 reauthorization.

3 History has shown the CSBG network is
4 incredibly adaptable, which is only further proven by
5 the successful leveraging and many strategic
6 partnerships that take place each year to better serve
7 the low-income community.

8 As you can see from this brief overview, CSBG
9 is very unique in providing the agencies with invaluable
10 resources to meet the highest needs within their
11 communities at any given time, and any reduction to this
12 funding will have a significant impact on local
13 communities throughout the State. But I believe that
14 with many of the items identified in my remarks, we will
15 ensure that California continues to have the strong
16 leadership and partnership needed to better weather the
17 challenges that lay before us.

18 Again, I want to thank you for this
19 opportunity to present the CSBG State Plan and
20 Application. We appreciate your ongoing support of the
21 CSBG program, and I'd be happy to respond to any
22 questions you may have.

23 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you very much. I've got
24 two, and then I'm sure my colleagues will have
25 questions.

1 This is an extremely important program because
2 it is, as you indicate, targeted to some of our poorest
3 individuals within the State, and we've got to do
4 everything we can to not only provide the services but
5 to maximize the effectiveness of that service. And so
6 the questions that I have, you know, sort of go to the
7 heart of that. And that is how do you ensure that the
8 dollars that we do spend are in fact aligned with the
9 State Plan?

10 Secondly, when the dollars are in fact
11 allocated to the local different agencies and then from
12 there to the department, how does the State ensure that
13 the dollars are used appropriately and effectively, and
14 that not only there are changes in behavior but also
15 attitude so that the dollars used are long-lasting
16 changes? If you can talk about that.

17 MS. STOUT: Certainly. What we do is each of
18 the Community Action Agencies submit their Community
19 Action Plans which identifies what they've done at the
20 local level to build upon their needs assessment and
21 develop what they're going to do in order to target the
22 resources towards the greatest need.

23 We review all of the plans to make sure that
24 they're in accordance with the federal government
25 guidelines. We also -- in the contracts that we

1 establish with each of the providers, there's budgets
2 that are established that identify the key categories
3 where the funds will be used, and we monitor those
4 contracts in accordance with what they've actually said
5 that their dollars would be used for.

6 We also do monitoring. Under the federal
7 requirements, we're required to monitor every three
8 years. And we do go out and have field monitors who go
9 out and attend board meetings, see how the services are
10 being used, and ensure that they are in compliance with
11 the contract.

12 In addition, you know, because of in statute
13 we have to update the allocations based on the most
14 recent census data -- which we just had an update to our
15 CSBG allocation -- so in that process we are able to
16 identify where the poverty currently lies. Of course,
17 in California we have a large poverty, as you mentioned,
18 Assemblymember Stone, and so we don't have enough
19 resources to fill the need of what we have out in the
20 community; but we do try to align based on the census
21 data where the need is and align the allocations with
22 that.

23 CHAIRMAN YEE: And then just talk a little bit
24 about how -- I guess you've got these field monitors,
25 but how do they ensure that there are changes in

1 behavior, attitudes, and whatever to kind of get them
2 out of this position of poverty?

3 MS. STOUT: For the individuals to be able to
4 get out of the condition of poverty? Well, again, it
5 goes back to, really, the needs assessment and the local
6 community. As I've said, you know, I've been fortunate
7 to be able to go out. And I think you'll get a sense of
8 that as you go through the hearing and can actually hear
9 from the agencies at the local level. But we do ensure,
10 I think, to the degree that we can what's in the Plan;
11 and, again, it's based on what has been provided out of
12 the needs assessment.

13 I think that there's a lot of the dollars that
14 are being used for basic necessities; so to the degree
15 that there's an opportunity for education in helping
16 individuals to remove barriers, we're definitely seeing
17 those type of things being done. And so, you know, I do
18 think that at the local level there's a lot of effort in
19 that area.

20 CHAIRMAN YEE: Anything else?

21 Assemblymember Stone.

22 CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you. How does the
23 State decide how it's going to allocate any
24 discretionary funds?

25 MS. STOUT: Well, the discretionary funds

1 equal 5 percent of the total grant. So, for example,
2 for 2013 we received 2.8 million.

3 Typically, what we do is we go out with
4 targeted initiatives and innovative projects as a use of
5 those dollars, and we'll survey the network to find out
6 what are the key things that we really should be
7 targeting. We'll release a Request for Proposal asking
8 for the agencies to submit what their projects would
9 consist of, and then we go through a process where we
10 look at each of the proposals; and then, depending upon
11 how much funding we have available, we provide the
12 funding for that.

13 This year for 2013, we weren't able to do that
14 because, as I mentioned in my testimony, we had the CSBG
15 Advisory Task Force come together; and because of the
16 reduction to the Sequestration impact, which was 6.2
17 percent, we were only able to backfill a small amount,
18 but we did use the discretionary dollars to backfill
19 those funds.

20 We also used discretionary dollars for
21 disaster relief purposes, so we have a set-aside of
22 about 250,000 in case there is a disaster and those
23 funds are needed for that purpose.

24 CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you.

25 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you very much.

1 Mr. Reese.

2 MR. REESE: Good afternoon. I'm Tim Reese,
3 Executive Director of the California/Nevada Community
4 Action Partnership, the State association. And I'm also
5 administrator for federal Region 9 Regional Performance
6 and Innovation Consortia.

7 Chairpersons Yee, Stone, members of the
8 Committee, consultants and staff, thank you for the
9 opportunity to provide an overview of the State
10 association and provide testimony in support of the CSBG
11 State Plan.

12 The California/Nevada Community Action
13 Partnership is the statewide association for 52
14 Community Action Agencies, and we work very closely with
15 other CSBG eligible entities: The four Migrant and
16 Seasonal Farmworker organizations, the four Limited
17 Purpose Agencies, and the three Native American Indian
18 Agencies in California. This network of 60 CSBG
19 eligible entities enables local private nonprofit and
20 public agencies to implement a service delivery system
21 throughout the State as described in the State Plan.

22 We are governed by a 12-member diverse board
23 of directors drawn from member agencies across the
24 state. In addition, we also serve as the administrator
25 of federal Region 9 Regional Performance and Innovation

1 Consortia providing assistance and subcontracted
2 services to CSBG state associations in Arizona, Nevada,
3 California, and Hawaii, as well as consultant services
4 to the Pacific Islands of Guam, Commonwealth of the
5 Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Oversight
6 is provided by a board of directors representative of
7 this large geographic area.

8 Our purpose is to provide capacity building,
9 training, and technical assistance to this network
10 through contracts with the State CSBG office, CSD, and
11 the federal Administration for Children of Families
12 Office of Community Services. We work closely with our
13 other national partners, such as the Community Action
14 Partnership, the Community Action Foundation, CAPLAW,
15 and National Association of Community Services Programs
16 and others to help ensure that the federal intent of the
17 implementation of CSBG services is met and documented.

18 I'm particularly proud of our working
19 relationship with the staff of CSD and of the proactive
20 and inclusive leadership of Linné Stout, the Director.

21 All CSBG eligible entities must adhere to a
22 tripartite board structure, which is unique to CSBG, to
23 assure maximum feasible participation of the low-income
24 community. That is compromised of at least one-third
25 low-income community representatives, one-third elected

1 representatives, or their designees, and up to one-third
2 private sector representatives. This unique structure
3 assures that CSBG eligible entities meet federal intent
4 through the implementation of local control to address
5 local needs through local solutions utilizing local
6 leveraged resources.

7 Federal Information Memorandum 82 requires
8 that the tripartite board is responsible to provide
9 oversight that assures local program implementation be
10 completed through a process of community needs
11 assessment, development and implementation of a local
12 Community Action Plan, collection and reporting of
13 outcome data, and program evaluation. In the instance
14 of public entities, the county board of supervisors or
15 city council will delegate said responsibility to the
16 tripartite board.

17 This structure helps to assure that local,
18 regional and statewide partnerships are developed and
19 sustained that are effective in the success of each
20 agency's Community Action Plan consistent with national
21 CSBG goals. Several innovative program examples have
22 been provided to you in the briefing paper.

23 Cal/Neva and the RPIC also work with our
24 national, state and local partners to help assure that
25 the highest standards of performance are met and that

1 the results and effectiveness of CSBG resources are well
2 documented. For example, we gather input from the State
3 and regional network to our national partners regarding
4 the development of national performance standards
5 applicable to all CSBG eligible entities.

6 Currently, we are in the process of gathering
7 input from the statewide and regional network in the
8 development of Next Generations Results Oriented
9 Management and Accountability Data Collection and
10 Reporting System. This will help to assure that the
11 reporting of the differences or outcomes that CSBG funds
12 make in the lives of low-income Americans across our
13 State and region are well documented.

14 As you will soon hear from other panelists,
15 telling our story of real people on Main Street whose
16 lives have been changed through Community Action is
17 critical to communicating the mission and results of
18 CSBG funds and to assure that these federal resources
19 continue to be available to the people of California
20 well into the future.

21 Thank you for this opportunity to share with
22 you our role in assisting the State office and network
23 of agencies in the implementation of the current and
24 proposed 2014/2015 CSBG State Plan. We appreciate your
25 support of the CSBG program, and I'm happy to answer any

1 questions you have. Thank you for your time and
2 consideration.

3 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you very much.
4 Assemblymember Ammiano.

5 ASSEMBLYMEMBER AMMIANO: Thank you very much,
6 Chair Yee. How do you suggest that we tell these
7 people's stories and to whom do we tell the stories?

8 MR. REESE: I think it's incumbent of the
9 entire network to focus on messaging. We are so focused
10 on helping low-income communities that it's difficult to
11 take the time, energy and resources to actually
12 effectively communicate the results; but it is very,
13 very important to share and communicate through the
14 tripartite board the results in the local community
15 because that is where elected representatives are
16 present, the private sector businesses are present, and
17 the low-income community representatives are there to
18 effectively communicate in various means -- the press,
19 social media -- and being ambassadors on behalf of CSBG.

20 CHAIRMAN STONE: The federal data collection
21 efforts, ROMA, was mentioned earlier. Is that going to
22 be -- are we able to use that data collection? Are we
23 going to be able to really draw out results that are
24 going to be effective to California's unique position?
25 I mean, especially it's talking about the supplemental

1 poverty measure and what we're trying to understand now
2 where poverty really is in California.

3 Are we going to be able to get results out of
4 that system and enough data out of the system to
5 understand how effective it is in bringing people out of
6 poverty so that we can ensure, as you mentioned with the
7 local governments' local efforts that are trying to
8 bring people out of the poverty, that we can then tell
9 that story; not only the individual stories but really
10 show the public how this money is being used and that it
11 is in fact bringing people out?

12 MR. REESE: Yes. Fortunately, the State is
13 able to share, as documented in your briefing paper, the
14 results in California, the activities achieved, the
15 number of people served, and some of the outcomes. All
16 of that data is gathered from across the country, goes
17 to a national organization, NASCSP, who reports that to
18 the federal government.

19 I think what's critical is that we use that
20 data appropriately to communicate effectively, because
21 the data on the shelf is not useful unless we use it
22 appropriately. And any effort that the Assembly or
23 Senate can provide to help tell that story to your peers
24 who make decisions that are --

25 ASSEMBLYMEMBER AMMIANO: Humanize it.

1 MR. REESE: Correct. Because what we're
2 talking about are real people.

3 And I was so moved by a woman who shared her
4 story with me who, because of the economic downturn, she
5 and her family, who were middle class, ended up living
6 in their car for six weeks. And without the local
7 Community Action Agency in Riverside, they were
8 destitute and desperate. They are now both employed.
9 Their kids are back in school. They are on the
10 mainstream track with middle class effort and hopes and
11 dreams for the future. But Community Action salvaged
12 them from being on that edge and falling off
13 permanently.

14 CHAIRMAN YEE: All right. Thank you very
15 much.

16 And then Brian Angus.

17 MR. ANGUS: Thank you for inviting me. I'm
18 here both as the chairman of Cal/Neva State Association,
19 but I'm here primarily because of my role as CEO of the
20 Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission.

21 We're one of the Community Action Agencies in
22 the State. And if you've seen one community action
23 agency, as they say, you've seen one community action
24 agency. We're all different but we're all the same.
25 We're all the same because we're the same tripartite

1 board and we all address issues of poverty.

2 But when you say you address issues of poverty
3 at the local level or anywhere, you have to understand
4 that poverty is not a big "P" issue; poverty is an issue
5 that's made up of many other things. And so this
6 agency, Fresno, when we decided to do our strategic
7 planning, the plan was not built around what the agency
8 needed to do over the next three years; the plan was
9 designed to decide what was needed to be done in Fresno
10 as a community over the next few years, and then out of
11 that plan we decided what Fresno could do to help move
12 the agendas forward.

13 For example, we all know education and poverty
14 are linked, that someone who has a lack of education is
15 likely to be living in poverty. Someone who lives in
16 poverty is likely to have a more difficult time to get
17 an education, and so the Community Action Agencies
18 operating independent of the school system doesn't make
19 any sense. And so during our strategic planning
20 process, we tried to figure out how we could bring the
21 school systems and the agency together to work on that.

22 The same could be said about health and the
23 Community Regional Medical Center, about jobs and the
24 and the WIB and economic development, and the economic
25 development corporation. All of these things have been

1 brought together through a community strategic plan, and
2 out of that plan we figured how Community Action could
3 advance our interests within the community working
4 alongside others.

5 Community Action in Fresno is -- we get
6 \$1.6 million worth of CSBG money. We have \$155 million
7 worth of contracts in place at the moment in the agency.
8 So, as you can see, our leveraged amount of money in
9 Fresno EOC is about \$99 to every \$1 of CSBG money, but
10 it's the CSBG money which gives us the ability to do
11 innovation. It's the CSBG money that gives us the
12 ability to invest in the kinds of things that come out
13 of our strategic planning process that we want to invest
14 in for the future, and it's CSBG money that allows us to
15 respond to local emergencies.

16 In doing that -- and without the local
17 emergencies, CSBG money supports the actions of the
18 agency. And one of the reasons I'm here, my job -- I
19 was told my job today was to try to put a face on those
20 that we serve. In times of ROMA -- ROMA is the data.
21 ROMA will tell you how many people we served and how
22 many people we moved out of poverty. There's a saying
23 that's going around Community Action these days that
24 says, "No data without a story and no story without the
25 data," so you're going to get the data through ROMA.

1 And here are some stories that come out of Fresno EOC.

2 Our mission in Fresno EOC across our 14
3 programs is to help empower individuals to become
4 self-sufficient and contributing members of society.

5 Jose is a young man that came to us two years
6 ago as a high school dropout and at-risk youth, and he
7 entered our SOUL Charter School. SOUL Charter School
8 was the first charter school chartered in Fresno County.
9 We've been operating for about 14 years.

10 When Jose entered he was like many others:
11 Lost, didn't know where he was headed, and clearly
12 didn't want to be in school. Two years later, he
13 graduated from our academy. He also had taken extra
14 courses around ROTC and Marine summer courses. So he
15 graduated in June, and this month he enters the Marines
16 as a PFC, a Private First Class. Because of the extra
17 courses he took in his final semester at the SOUL
18 Charter School, he was able to enter at a higher grade
19 level than if he would if he had not done that.

20 Marta is a woman who was sold into servitude
21 in a South American country at the age of 10. Last year
22 she was working as a servant, or a domestic servant, or
23 a slave, in a upscale neighborhood in Fresno County.
24 She was at the end of her rope. And she readily admits
25 that she didn't know what she was planning to do, and

1 she was considering suicide when she decided to call and
2 make one last call. And she reached out and found our
3 Human Trafficking Program.

4 Our Human Trafficking Program that day told
5 her to stay where she was, went and got the police, and
6 we went and pulled her out of the situation. And she
7 says -- you know, she says it much more eloquently than
8 I'm going to say it -- that that night when she was
9 staying with her two children in a safe house was the
10 first time in her lifetime that she felt safe.

11 Marta this past June graduated from Fresno
12 City College. She's been free now for almost two years.
13 And, again, one of -- they're different but they're the
14 same story. They came to our agency somehow in some way
15 and they ended up being self-sufficient and contributing
16 members of society.

17 Al and Christy Kroell. The National Community
18 Partnership has a award every year called "The Sargent
19 Shriver Award." They give out one award to the person
20 in the country that has gotten themselves out of poverty
21 in -- I don't know -- best possible way, I guess.

22 Al and Christy Kroell are both disabled
23 veterans. Al was the one that came to us. Al jumped
24 out of a plane in his last mission and his parachute
25 didn't open. He broke many, many -- virtually every

1 bone in his body, and he has been through literally
2 dozens of operations to be put back together.

3 Obviously, the challenges of that kind of
4 physical disability caused him not to be able to find
5 work and to have difficulty even looking for a job. He
6 decided to think about his own business, and he
7 connected with Fresno EOC through our Community
8 Development Finance Institution. Our CDFI helped him
9 connect with SCORE, had a business plan written, and
10 then finally put him through the process; and we
11 provided Mr. Kroell and Christy a loan. And they are
12 today in a successful business.

13 It gives me chills to repeat the quote that Al
14 often says when he talks about this process. He said
15 that before coming to our CDFI he had post-traumatic
16 stress syndrome and he used to have nightmares of the
17 past, and after coming to the CDFI he's a small
18 businessman with dreams of the future. Again, a person
19 and a family that not only is self-sufficient this day
20 but also is contributing members of their community.

21 Finally, I'm going to talk about Louis Chavez.
22 But first let me talk about our conservation corps, one
23 of our programs. Often young men and women will be
24 standing on California Street. California Street is in
25 the middle of 93706. 93706 is the ZIP code in America

1 with the highest concentration of poverty, according to
2 the Brooklyn Institute. There's also four major gangs
3 within one mile of our headquarters, within one mile of
4 our conservation corps headquarters in 93706 on
5 California Street. So when we have a young man or woman
6 standing on California Street who has recently gotten
7 out of jail or is standing there wondering if their life
8 was going to continue to be of drugs and violence and
9 gang related, or how they could change that, they have
10 to look across the street and make that decision to go
11 to the CORPS.

12 Now, it may sound simple to you, but the
13 decision to go to the CORPS means a decision leaving
14 their neighborhood, leaving their friends, leaving their
15 families, leaving everything they've known, everything
16 that's been comfortable with them in their life; leaving
17 that life behind and moving over to the CORPS to join --
18 you know, to make a better life.

19 At the CORPS we help them get an education.
20 There's also a charter school affixed with the CORPS, so
21 they get a high school degree after their time with us.
22 We also give them a trade and we also find them a job.
23 And it's remarkable turnarounds with the many, many,
24 many of -- hundreds of young men and women who have gone
25 through the CORPS.

1 Louis Chavez is perhaps -- when we talk about
2 contributing members of society, Louis has recently been
3 elected as school board in Fresno Unified School
4 District. He's also a chief aide to the City Councilor
5 Sal Quintero in Fresno County.

6 So it's not just about providing people an
7 education or a means to self-sufficiency but it's about
8 trying to teach leadership and trying to create families
9 and individuals that are not just self-sufficient but
10 are contributing back as members of the society.

11 Thank you. Any questions?

12 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you very much. I
13 appreciate the testimony.

14 One of the things that, you know, I realize
15 about government, is that it is always difficult to turn
16 governments around because, you know, sometimes they're
17 so intractable. And when there are changing needs,
18 you've got to somehow refocus and, you know, deal with
19 some of the emerging needs within your jurisdiction.

20 And, you know, I've had the opportunity to
21 travel up and down the 99 corridor. In another capacity
22 I chaired the Select Community on Asian Affairs and had
23 the opportunity to go from Stockton down to Merced, to
24 Fresno, to Tulare County; and one of the consistent
25 themes that I've heard along that corridor is the large

1 Hmong population that is out there.

2 And they are a particularly important
3 population because when you think about it we used them
4 in the Vietnam War and we left them to fend for
5 themselves. And then when we relocated them, you know,
6 we relocated them to areas that they were not familiar.
7 It is almost as if we were to relocate individuals from
8 Massachusetts into the Sahara Desert, that kind, where
9 we relocated a lot of the Hmongs from Southeast Asia to
10 Wisconsin. You could not imagine any more different
11 type of environment. And then there's the secondary
12 migrations back into the Central Valley.

13 So I think the question that I have is what is
14 it that we are doing through your particular efforts to
15 really address, you know, those individuals, you know,
16 where they have so little skills? And many other young
17 kids are kind of going through this adjustment period
18 where their families are of one culture, they're
19 emerging into another culture. There's a lot of
20 discord, and as a result, a lot of gang problems, a lot
21 of disenchantment with family, and creating a lot of
22 difficulty. So you've got adults in distress; you've
23 got kids in distress, and it's a formula for really a
24 bad, bad situation. So if you can talk to me a little
25 bit about how -- particularly in Fresno County -- these

1 agencies are really addressing these merging populations
2 with different needs, different cultures, different
3 languages.

4 MR. ANGUS: I will. Let me give you a bit of
5 history to bring us up to this. As you know, General
6 Bou is from Fresno and, therefore, we were kind of the
7 center of the Hmongs in America. I was honored to be
8 invited to his funeral and be at his funeral. And the
9 reason I was there was because of my role as CEO of
10 Fresno EOC and the special relationship we have with the
11 Hmong community.

12 CDIF was actually created out of an Office of
13 Refugee Assistance Grant in which we funded almost 300
14 Hmong families to become farmers in the valley. We have
15 continued to work with Hmongs, and specifically have
16 included, you know, the populations and specific
17 outreach in all of our programs into that community. We
18 have Hmong representatives on our board of directors.

19 Again, when you talk about community
20 representatives, when we reach out to who in the
21 community should be on our board when you have an
22 emerging group like the Hmong, it's the Hmong that need
23 to be on our board. And I would say that we as
24 Community Action Agencies are often the first place that
25 people are given access to decisions.

1 CHAIRMAN YEE: I apologize. I have to go to
2 another meeting. I will leave this to Assemblymember
3 Stone, but this is recorded. I will review the
4 material. Thank you very, very much for the
5 information, and my apologies again.

6 CHAIRMAN STONE: Just to follow up a little
7 bit -- and I do want to thank you. And I know we're
8 going to be hearing from other local Community Action
9 Agencies. But this is a statewide overview of the
10 program but yet it's at the local level that you hear
11 the stories and get the details. And those sound
12 extraordinary, and they sound very, very difficult to
13 deal with; but yet, unfortunately, they're not
14 extraordinary.

15 They're the kinds of things that you see
16 across California every day at the local level, and so I
17 think it's very good to bring those kinds of examples
18 here to Sacramento so that we don't forget, as broader
19 policymakers, the impact of the decisions that we make
20 on individuals, on families, on communities.

21 In talking about it, I'm glad the Senator
22 brought up the Hmong population as part of changing
23 demographics in California. Do you see the grants -- do
24 you see that this program this year, next year, and the
25 year after that the grants starting to change based on

1 different demographics and different challenges that are
2 specific, maybe specific regions?

3 MR. ANGUS: Well, CSBG is flexible money.
4 It's the only local flexible money you have. So you can
5 respond to both -- use CSBG money to both respond to
6 emergencies and to respond to emerging new issues.
7 That's what we do at Fresno EOC.

8 So, for example, we are now spending CSBG
9 money and looking to figure out how to do job training
10 and how to create a pathway for our people in Fresno
11 into high-speed rail jobs. You know, we do that in
12 Fresno because high-speed rail is coming to Fresno.
13 It's not the kind of grant you would get around the
14 country because it's so specific to our area.

15 We were able to create a program to help Hmong
16 start businesses because of CSBG. It was unique to our
17 area. We had a tremendous amount of refugees come into
18 our area and they needed that service, and so that's how
19 we were able to move and spend that money.

20 So our money is -- you know, right now there's
21 a lot of emphasis around Grade 3 reading levels and
22 education and the like, and so we are actually sitting
23 in discussions with Fresno Unified School District and
24 the local Housing Authority in trying to figure out how
25 do we put some of our CSBG money and align it with

1 Fresno Unified money and some Housing Authority money so
2 that we can do a better job of helping poor kids reach
3 Grade 3 reading levels.

4 So it's the flexibility of CSBG that really
5 allows us to move into the areas that are emerging in
6 the future.

7 CHAIRMAN STONE: That's great. As we know, we
8 keep talking about early education directly affects
9 Grade 3 reading level, which directly affects graduation
10 rates and, ultimately, success; so I applaud your
11 efforts there.

12 Mr. Ammiano.

13 SENATOR AMMIANO: Yeah, exactly. If I could
14 just piggyback on that, too, where the acculturation
15 process is always very difficult. There's been a lot
16 newcomers to the state. And what happens is the
17 generations start to drift apart, and the parents get
18 concerned that the culture will be forgotten. And then
19 the kid wants to be very American and all that. So in
20 the context of reading and all the other good stuff that
21 could happen through the school experience, that has to
22 be kept in mind too.

23 I mean, I know we can't work miracles and
24 solve everyone's problem; but, you know, if there's
25 peace and support at home, it has a big benefit on the

1 learning process.

2 MR. ANGUS: A lot of times, you know, you give
3 these stories, and I'm wary that people think that this
4 is "the story" out of the SOUL Charter School is Jose.
5 Jose is one story out of the 83 kids that graduated from
6 SOUL last year. He's just one story.

7 The valedictorian of SOUL School last year was
8 Ju Linh, who was a Hmong, you know, second-generation
9 Hmong; and this 17-year-old kid who was caught in
10 between her former culture. At 17 she's got four
11 children, and it comes from being 13 and the family
12 thinking she should be married.

13 SENATOR AMMIANO: I believe there's a
14 documentary on that.

15 MR. ANGUS: Yeah. At 17 she's now graduating
16 valedictorian of our charter school and, you know, is
17 going on to a medical career starting at Fresno City.
18 So, I mean, you've got a lot of people that are caught
19 in between those. That's a transition sort of
20 generation that we see.

21 CHAIRMAN STONE: Other questions?

22 All right. I would like to thank this panel.
23 It's been very instructive. Thank you very much.

24 MR. ANGUS: Thank you.

25 (Chairman Yee rejoined the proceedings.)

1 CHAIRMAN STONE: Next we're going to bring up
2 a panel of funded agencies. Art Garcia, a board member
3 of Community Action Partnership of Riverside County;
4 Ernie Flores, Executive Director of Central Valley
5 Opportunity Center; and Terry Coltra, Executive Director
6 of the Northern California Indian Development Council,
7 Inc. Welcome.

8 MR. GARCIA: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman
9 and Committee. I really am honored to be invited to
10 speak with you. My name is Art Garcia, and I am a board
11 member from the Riverside Community Action Partnership.

12 I've been around a while. You know, I started
13 out on the Board back in 1996. I was appointed by the
14 head of the Central Labor Council for Riverside County
15 to represent labor. That's when I worked in the
16 Aerospace Industry. I worked at Goodrich Aerospace for
17 28 years until I had to leave the company in '97 due to
18 some complicated medical issues. Several medical issues
19 left me unemployable, and so since then I transitioned.
20 I served from '96 to November of 2011 as a labor private
21 sector representative on the commission representing the
22 labor council, and then in November of 2011 to the
23 present I've transitioned into the low-income sector of
24 the Commission.

25 And it's quite an experience when you go from

1 making over \$30 an hour with full benefits to being
2 unemployed and having your COBRA run out and your
3 resources -- my IRA and savings and New York Life
4 policy, all that -- to make my house payments and pay
5 the credit card bills. I did it as long as I could. So
6 I had some -- definitely some negative consequences.

7 I lost my house eventually several years ago.
8 And I had to do something that -- I've never applied for
9 unemployment. I did have state disability, but I had to
10 apply for assistance. And that's real hard for a
11 Hispanic male -- speaking for myself -- to do. And I'm
12 really an example of the new face of poverty. And
13 that's for men to seek assistance. Typically, in CAP
14 Riverside we see mostly women with children seeking
15 assistance. So this is the new face of poverty. You
16 see a lot more men coming to our offices.

17 So with the loss of the health insurance and
18 all that stuff, I got a real feel for what it's like to
19 be poor. I'm what you would call, I guess, the category
20 of extreme poverty. Basically, the only income I have
21 is -- well, I have food stamps. My father had passed
22 several years ago and my mother's elderly, so I moved in
23 to help her, and she's helping me; so it's mutually
24 beneficial. And it gave me a greater appreciation for
25 what we do in CAP.

1 When I did have my house, of course, I applied
2 for utility assistance through the LIHEAP program and
3 also through the City of Riverside SHARE program; and
4 that was an entryway into the Financial Literacy
5 Program. It's mandatory at CAP that any programs that
6 residents apply for first have to go through a financial
7 literacy education.

8 A little bit about CAP Riverside. CAP
9 Riverside has been in existence since 1979, and it's the
10 county -- Riverside County's anti-poverty agency. It's
11 a public CAP, meaning that it's jointly governed by the
12 Board of Supervisors and the Community Action
13 Commission.

14 And some of the services supported by CSBG
15 funds include youth services, match savings programs,
16 financial education, employment training programs, free
17 tax preparation -- that's the Earned Income Tax
18 Program -- and Conflict Resolution Services. That's
19 really a big program that helps the courts, I believe --
20 suits going through that process. It also provides
21 utility assistance and home repairs and weatherization
22 services.

23 Now, our board, of course, per CSBG
24 requirements, is a tripartite board; it's one-third. We
25 do have a Delineation of Powers Agreement between the

1 Board of Supervisors and the Commission. The Commission
2 is the governing entity. We oversee all the programs at
3 CAP. And believe me, the commissioners, board members,
4 are equally all very active in participating in
5 discussing and making decisions on how the funds are
6 spent, and especially the low-income representatives
7 such as myself.

8 So the tripartite board, we do have one-third
9 public sector. That's five cities, including the city
10 of Riverside, that are represented on the board, but
11 also some very poor cities in Riverside County --
12 Banning, Coachella, Paris, and, you know, believe it or
13 not, Palm Springs. You know, there's some poor
14 population in Palm Springs, so that city is also
15 represented.

16 Now, as I am the past chair and vice chair of
17 the commission -- and, again, we do provide oversight
18 and direction to staff as far as how the monies are
19 spent in accordance with the needs assessment our
20 biennial need assessments that we partner with the
21 Department of Public Social Services to get out the need
22 assessment surveys out to the community. And these
23 are -- actually, they're individuals who are applying
24 for assistance, public assistance through DPSS that we
25 hire, that are hirees in the CSBG funds to do needs

1 assessments. And about a third of those of our staff
2 actually are former needs assessment survey takers. So
3 we practice what we preach by hiring those individuals,
4 long-term individuals to give them good-paying jobs with
5 CAP.

6 I have been personally involved with -- you
7 know, there's a lot of committees on the Commission --
8 planning, evaluation and finance, energy task force,
9 membership, legislative. We commissioners participate
10 in various community events/activities representing the
11 Commission and the department Community Action;
12 community forums, resource fairs, meetings, conferences
13 and trainings, site monitorings, recognition events,
14 etc. Let me try to go through this quickly.

15 Our needs assessment has changed. Our top
16 three priorities 2012 to 2013 calendar years, the top
17 three priorities are employment, education, social
18 services. 2014/2015, employment again is number one,
19 but education got bumped to number five, then social
20 services, number two, and safe and affordable housing,
21 number three. So there is a great need for safe and
22 affordable housing in Riverside County.

23 And a couple of programs that I want to give
24 you specific information on is the financial education,
25 financial literacy. So, again, every program has built

1 into it a financial education component, and strategies
2 used are built around the IDA -- that's Individual
3 Development Account Savings Program -- which promotes
4 education and savings components where IDA participants
5 save towards a selected goal of home buyer, small
6 business, or higher education. And the participant
7 saves up to a thousand dollars. It is matched with
8 \$2,000 funding and a \$2,000 local match fund, for a
9 total of \$5,000 to go into a savings account for one of
10 those three purposes.

11 CAP Riverside has incorporated Financial
12 Education in all the programs -- I'm repeating myself
13 here. Sorry. I'm a little bit nervous. I don't mind
14 saying that.

15 To paraphrase Vice President Biden to
16 President Obama, "This is a big frickin' deal."

17 (Laughter.)

18 SENATOR AMMIANO: Amen.

19 MR. GARCIA: Yeah. CSBG is a big frickin'
20 deal, really.

21 And the second thing is the COOL centers.
22 Now, the COOL centers save lives. They have, especially
23 in Riverside County. I don't know if you're familiar,
24 but it gets pretty darn hot out there, not only in the
25 desert but the city of Riverside and through Hemet, you

1 know, the southwest county. You know, it's just folks
2 who do not have air conditioning or can't afford to pay
3 their utility bills because it's so high. And even
4 though they may get assistance through LIHEAP or through
5 a CARE program through Edison or through one of the
6 municipalities that has a public utility, it's still not
7 enough to cover the summer months, even into the fall,
8 so we have the COOL centers.

9 And I've participated and I've used COOL
10 centers myself. And the COOL centers are totally
11 provided by community-based organizations on a volunteer
12 basis. They provide the facilities. There's some nice
13 community centers, senior centers in the city of
14 Riverside where I live. And, you know, the CSBG money
15 provides for the water, the snacks, the games for the
16 children, entertainment. There's education that CAP
17 staff provides. You know, there's a whole bunch of
18 programs that are provided -- education, emergency
19 management-type education for folks who participate in
20 the COOL centers.

21 And so what I want to do is just to wrap this
22 up. You know, I heard talk about the impact stories.
23 What I have here and I'd like to present to the
24 Committee is -- what we have is we have some ActionGrams
25 that go out to, you know, the County Board Of

1 Supervisors, of course, the various cities,
2 community-based organizations, faith-based organizations
3 in the county, various nonprofits and the funders. And
4 these are impact stories. And we have a lot of great
5 programs. So I'd like to submit this information for
6 your review.

7 (Chairman Yee rejoined the proceedings.)

8 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you.

9 MR. GARCIA: So, with that, I think I'll wrap
10 it up. And I want to thank you again for this
11 opportunity.

12 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you. Next speaker is
13 Ernie Flores, who is the Executive Director for the
14 Central Valley Opportunity Center.

15 MR. FLORES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman Yee,
16 Chairman Stone, distinguished members of the panel and
17 staff. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you
18 today.

19 I am the Executive Director of Central Valley
20 Opportunity Center. We were incorporated in May 1979 as
21 a 501(c)(3) community-based organization. We
22 specifically were chartered to serve the employment and
23 training needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers. And
24 our service area is Madera, Merced and Stanislaus
25 Counties in the Central San Joaquin Valley. We are part

1 of a State association called "La Cooperativa
2 Campesina," and we are also part of a national
3 association called "The Association of Farmworker
4 Opportunity Programs."

5 Because we had to serve the employment and
6 training needs for the Department of Labor for migrant
7 and seasonal farmworkers, we learned very early that we
8 had to either start our own schools or not provide them
9 any vocational training, so we chose starting our own
10 schools.

11 Today we operate our own employment and
12 training centers, our own vocational training centers;
13 and right now we're currently training in welding in
14 several of our locations in our service area, truck
15 driving, cooking, food preparation, general business
16 occupations, advanced business occupations. We started
17 a few months ago solar panel installation and
18 weatherization classes. And today those classes are not
19 only for migrant and seasonal farmworkers but it's also
20 for displaced workers whose plants have closed down
21 because they went to another country or just because of
22 economic need they closed down.

23 So we serve displaced workers, we serve people
24 who are just wanting to get their GED through the U.S.
25 Department of Education High School Equivalency Program,

1 and we serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers and others
2 through the Department of Community Services and
3 Development.

4 Central Valley Opportunity Centers, CVOC, is
5 the Community Action Program grantee in Stanislaus
6 County for the CSP Program, Community Services Program.
7 And we are the CSBG Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker
8 grantee in all three of our counties in our service
9 area -- Madera, Merced and Stanislaus. Those three are
10 notorious. We are always in the top ten for things that
11 you don't want to be in the top ten nationally: Home
12 foreclosures, poverty rates, unemployment rates.

13 And as it pertains to migrant seasonal
14 farmworkers and their needs, within the actual poverty
15 rate -- and it's about 20 percent for our counties,
16 average -- there are pockets in the migrant and seasonal
17 farmworkers' community where the poverty is 40 to
18 60 percent. There are pockets in that 17 percent
19 average unemployment rate where the unemployment rate is
20 truly 40 to 70 percent, depending on the time of the
21 year.

22 And so we try to do our best to assess their
23 needs and to help the migrant and seasonal farmworkers
24 in our three-county service area by training them in
25 skills where they'll have something more marketable in

1 the employment marketplace.

2 This becomes more difficult, of course,
3 because of the economic downturn that we're in. But we
4 try to assess their needs, and their needs are many.
5 Their needs are many.

6 And our needs assessment process is every two
7 years as part of the preparation for the State Plan. We
8 have our own public hearings. So we have hearings in
9 our three-county area. We have multiple hearings. We
10 have eight or nine hearings in those three counties.
11 And we ask them to fill out questionnaires or else just
12 to tell us what their needs are. And what they have
13 rated their priorities for their needs is job skills,
14 language skills, general education. Just jobs, the
15 availability of jobs.

16 Because of the economic downturn -- or before
17 the economic downturn, it was fairly easy to place a
18 well-trained welder in a job, or a well-trained truck
19 driver in a job, or somebody that knew how to run
20 Microsoft programs, even though they were limited
21 English speaking. But because of the economic downturn,
22 they are now competing with a lot more people, people
23 that didn't expect to have entry-level jobs at this time
24 because of people that got laid off due to the economic
25 downturn, as I said.

1 So another priority is motivation and
2 self-confidence. These folks have worked in agriculture
3 most of their lives, so they need soft skills too. They
4 need interviewing techniques, and they need to know that
5 they have marketable skills and that they can become
6 good employees.

7 They need to know where available resources
8 are at when CVOC can't meet their immediate needs, and
9 we help them with that. And they need to know about
10 emergency services, both from us -- emergency food and
11 emergency shelter, which we provide, and where they can
12 get those things in other locations.

13 The farmworkers in our service area are
14 predominantly members of a minority, Hispanic,
15 96 percent in Madera, Merced and Stanislaus counties for
16 farmworkers. They have a limited education, six years
17 or less. They're seasonally employed or underemployed,
18 working less than 150 days a year in agriculture.

19 And the migrant and seasonal farmworker
20 connotation has changed a lot in the last years.
21 California is not so much a migrant stream anymore or
22 part of a migrant stream going from Texas through
23 California, up to Washington and Oregon. It's more of a
24 seasonal farmworker area where families have put down
25 roots. And so that works for them as a family unit and

1 it works against them because, you know, there isn't
2 that much work for them to do outside of agriculture so
3 they remain seasonally employed.

4 What CVOC does to meet their priorities is we
5 match their needs with classes that we have. And we're
6 able to do that effectively because of the classes and
7 the contracts that we have. We have vocational training
8 classes for their job skills. We have English as a
9 Second Language classes that they can take along with
10 their vocational training classes. We have U.S.
11 Department of Education High School Equivalency Diploma
12 classes, and we have job development and placement
13 services to place them in jobs that they can succeed in.

14 Once they have vocational training, we place
15 them in the jobs and we follow them for up to a year and
16 a half. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers, by and large,
17 if it wasn't for this network that works for CSD as
18 their migrant and seasonal farmworkers grantees, would
19 not be able to get these services anyplace else.

20 And so we are concerned when there are threats
21 of decreased funding, and we are concerned when it
22 appears that the money for our clients that -- the ones
23 that we serve every year become less and less because of
24 the availability of funds.

25 And so we ask for your support in not only the

1 State Plan but in advocating for additional dollars, the
2 Community Services Block Grant. It has been very
3 successful. And the situation that the country and our
4 State and our service areas find themselves in, it has
5 become a little more dire than what our national brand
6 is. What we say as the Community Action Agency Program
7 for the nation is "We're serving people and changing
8 lives." And it has become more these days "Helping
9 people and saving lives." And so we want you to help us
10 with that. And I appreciate you listening. Thank you
11 very much.

12 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you.

13 The next speaker is Terry Coltra, who is
14 Executive Director of the Northern California Indian
15 Development Council.

16 MR. COLTRA: Thank you. Senator Yee,
17 Assemblymember Stone, thank you for allowing us to be
18 here and present to you today. Committee members.

19 My name is Terry Coltra. I'm the Executive
20 Director of the Northern California Indian Development
21 Council. We provide Community Services Block Grant
22 services to 105 tribes in 57 counties throughout
23 California on an annual basis. We receive allocations
24 through the Department of Community Services Development
25 to provide those services, and we -- for the

1 off-reservation areas, we have several subcontractors
2 throughout the State that assist us with providing those
3 services. Most of them are what we call our sister
4 organizations.

5 We are an employment and training program
6 funded under the Department of Labor section 166 of the
7 Workforce Investment Act. And between about five of us
8 in the State, we provide those services to the Indian
9 people of California.

10 California is unique in its population and
11 number of tribes in California. We have the most tribes
12 of any state in California -- or in the United States,
13 and we also have the largest population of American
14 Indians in the nation. Of those actually 110 tribes in
15 California, most people think that everybody is getting
16 rich on gaming. Well, that's really not the truth. You
17 know, maybe a third, at the most, are doing well on
18 gaming. The majority of American tribes are in poverty.

19 Where I'm out of in Eureka, California, we
20 have three of the largest tribes in California, and they
21 are all in dire straits and dire poverty. Unemployment
22 is high and education is low. So, with Community
23 Services Block Grant funds, we attempt to assist with
24 employment, training, education.

25 Northern California Indian Development Council

1 provides adult and youth workforce jobs and also
2 education. We have an Indian Education Center in Del
3 Norte County that provides education K through 16, and
4 we believe that one of the best ways of promoting
5 economic prosperity amongst our people is to provide
6 education and jobs.

7 Some of the things that the Native population
8 has done -- we've recently done a survey of the Native
9 population both for our Community Action Plan and also
10 for our Community Wellness Project. What we're finding
11 is that people out there absolutely need education,
12 employment. The youth need parenting.

13 We also need to provide additional assistance
14 with transition from and on the reservation, and jobs
15 closer to reservations. It's one of the issues that we
16 have is most reservations are in remote areas away from
17 the jobs, and so people have to either travel off the
18 reservation or live in basic poverty. And a lot of our
19 people actually sustain their lives by living off the
20 land, fishing and gardening, that type of thing.

21 We do have a large population of Native people
22 also in California that come from other tribes
23 throughout the states. California has a large
24 population of out-of-state Indian people that were
25 brought in during the World War II era to work in the

1 plants, the various manufacturing, ship building, that
2 type of thing; so a lot of those people have stayed
3 here. And, of course, in the Los Angeles area, the Bay
4 Area, there's large populations of out-of-state Indian
5 people. We serve those through some of our partner
6 agencies and are able to provide a lot of employment
7 training and the education with those.

8 With our Community Services Block Grant
9 Program, we are able to leverage a considerable amount
10 of money each year. Last year I think it was about
11 \$15 million that we brought into Indian country,
12 leveraging about \$1.8 million worth of Community
13 Services Block Grant Program funds. Those funds are,
14 once again, used to bolster our ability to provide
15 education and employment training.

16 But one of the things that we do as far as the
17 Northern California Development Council is we're one of
18 two -- or two State agencies, statewide agencies that
19 provide rapid-response activities. When there's layoffs
20 in California or there's natural disasters, we go in and
21 try and provide employment and employment assistance,
22 especially where those are laid off on or near
23 reservations.

24 In the most recent past, 2012, we spent
25 approximately \$10 million in assistance to the Southern

1 California area where they had severe rainstorms during
2 the years of -- well, actually 2010/2012,
3 December/January there, those were very severe and
4 damaging to infrastructure. So we were able to go in
5 and provide jobs on reservations to clean up the
6 disaster and provide jobs, which is an immediate and
7 economic assistance to the communities.

8 Over the years we've provided a little over
9 \$75 million worth of assistance to reservations and
10 national forests and some state parks through that
11 program. It is a program of the Workforce Investment
12 Act, and it is called "The National Emergency Grant
13 Program."

14 So, overall, there are three of us eligible
15 entities in the State of California. One is, of course,
16 Northern California Indian Development Council; the
17 other is the Karuk Tribe of California, and the other is
18 the City/County Native American Indian Commission who
19 provides assistance to the Indian people in Los Angeles
20 County. So with our network of tribes and sister
21 organizations, we are able to serve a majority of the
22 impoverished Indian people of California.

23 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you very much.

24 Any comments? Senator Ammiano.

25 SENATOR AMMIANO: What about health care? Is

1 that under your purview, or how does it work?

2 MR. COLTRA: There is a system of health care
3 for Native people in California. It's the Indian Health
4 Programs. It's totally underfunded and doesn't provide
5 a lot of the major types of health assistance, but it is
6 a network of Indian health programs.

7 SENATOR AMMIANO: Is that something that could
8 -- it sounds like it deserves help, but is that
9 something that we could help you with, or is that a
10 entirely separate purview? Are you fragmented that way?
11 You do jobs and economics but not health? Is that how
12 it works?

13 MR. COLTRA: That's correct. We have started
14 with Community Services Block Grant discretionary
15 funding. We've started a community wellness project,
16 and it's been quite successful so far.

17 SENATOR AMMIANO: So it's integrated?

18 MR. COLTRA: Right.

19 SENATOR AMMIANO: One specific, too, which
20 comes to my attention in terms of health, particular
21 areas, HIV/AIDS, and then in the tribes and on the res,
22 everybody knows everybody; and so that keeps sometimes
23 people from going to seek out an opinion or a diagnosis
24 because -- and I'm sure it's not just HIV/AIDS, but
25 particularly that's what's come to my attention. People

1 don't seek it out because they think people will know,
2 and the confidentiality, etc. Just something to chew on
3 for all of us.

4 CHAIRMAN STONE: Hopefully, a quick question,
5 but if there were more CSBG money available in each of
6 your regions, what would you seek funding for that's not
7 currently being funded?

8 MR. COLTRA: One of the issues that I think we
9 have -- in talking about the Hmong people recently, you
10 know, the Native people in the United States have gone
11 through the same transition and same type of process for
12 the 200 years now, and one of the things that we've
13 really lost in that process because of the BIA's
14 relocation and education programs where they would take
15 young people out of the home and send them off to
16 schools, we lost parenting. And it's one of the things
17 that we really need in the Indian country is more
18 parenting.

19 And that's exactly what the youth that we just
20 -- we just did a study under the California Endowment,
21 and we found that that's what the youth are saying. "I
22 want parents that feed me, that tell me what to do."
23 And I think that we've lost that.

24 MR. FLORES: The migrant and seasonal
25 farmworkers and other people that benefit from CSBG tell

1 us what their priorities are, what they need to survive
2 in this economy and provide for their families. The
3 concern with more money, that would be great, but we
4 just want to leave it at least where it's funded because
5 just with ARRA going away -- I have two sheets here that
6 show that through our employment and training services,
7 our educational services and emergency services, like
8 food and clothing, housing assistance, and energy
9 services -- weatherizing homes so they won't pay so much
10 to the electrical company -- last year were serving
11 13,275, and I'm only going to be able to serve this year
12 11,540. There's a couple thousand people that aren't
13 going to get served. So our concern, as somebody
14 mentioned early on, is what we're hearing is that the
15 CSBG national grant is being targeted for steep cuts.

16 The other thing, Member Ammiano, one of the
17 big features that all Community Action Agencies have is
18 their role as a referral agency and community education.
19 We bring in people, the experts in the health field, all
20 the time to give presentations to our clients. And I
21 know in Merced and Madera and Stanislaus counties we do
22 bring in folks that talk to them about HIV and AIDS.

23 SENATOR AMMIANO: It's culturally attenuated,
24 you know.

25 MR. FLORES: Yes. And we do community

1 education in health, in finance and lot of different
2 areas. So they do hear about that and what the
3 available services are in our counties.

4 SENATOR YEE: Mr. Garcia.

5 MR. GARCIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Well,
6 without consulting my Executive Director, I'm going to
7 take a shot at this. Well, one thing is I forgot to
8 give you this. This is the Commission packet that all
9 of us commissioners get each month at our meetings. For
10 July it featured the graduation of the Veterans
11 Employment Training.

12 Now, because this is pilot program that we
13 started in Riverside County, we were only able to help
14 four veterans, one from each branch of the service; and
15 they all got placed with jobs after extensive training.
16 And it's kind of a rehabilitation because they all went
17 through traumatic experiences, and they were able to be
18 fully employable. I would like, myself, to see -- to be
19 able to get more funding to expand this program.

20 But another thing that's near and dear to my
21 heart is another -- because I'm unemployed, I get to do
22 a lot of community service, and another hat I wear is
23 Chairman of the Riverside County Community Health
24 Centers Board. And we oversee the ten county clinics.
25 Now, Community Action Partnership has always been -- had

1 a seat on this, involved with this board, and I would
2 like to see more integration.

3 We do get into the wellness component a little
4 bit, healthy food. But with the funding -- you know, it
5 makes perfect sense. These clinics service low-income
6 populations. We, CAP, service low-income populations.
7 And I've been to both national conferences. You know,
8 why not try to integrate? Why not try to do some more
9 of that if we had the funding to do some more wellness?

10 And Riverside County does have a high --
11 especially out in the desert -- HIV population. And
12 there is an excellent program out there; but, you know,
13 we could do more, I think, if we had the funding.

14 So, for wellness, and also another bite at the
15 apple of the funds, help more veterans. March Reserve
16 Air Base is right there in Riverside County. You know,
17 there's just so many things that we could do if only we
18 had a little bit more money, or a lot more money.

19 CHAIRMAN STONE: I wasn't looking for anything
20 specific but just a sense of things that are on your
21 mind as far as unfunded priorities that you have, but
22 that makes a lot of sense.

23 MR. GARCIA: To me those are personal things.
24 I hope I don't get myself in trouble here.

25 (Laughter.)

1 CHAIRMAN STONE: Oh no.

2 CHAIRMAN YEE: All right. Thank you very
3 much. I appreciate it.

4 Let me then open it up then for public
5 comments. If you have any comment, please come up. And
6 if you can keep it short, please. State your name and
7 affiliation for the record. And I'm told to limit it to
8 one minute.

9 MR. TENORIO: Okay. Good afternoon, Chairman
10 Yee, Chairman Stone, and members of the Senate and
11 Assembly Human Services Committee.

12 My name is Thomas Tenorio. I'm the Chief
13 Executive of the Community Action Agency of Butte
14 County, but I actually appear before you today in
15 another role, and that is as the Chair of the Board of
16 the National Community Action Partnership that you've
17 heard referenced here a couple of times already this
18 afternoon. The partnership is the member association of
19 Community Action Agencies all across the country and is
20 based in D.C.

21 And while I would really like to talk to you
22 about Butte County because that's where I call home, I'm
23 actually here just to share just a little snippet of a
24 30,000-foot perspective that you all have already been
25 seeing with the colleagues before me.

1 They've done a great job in looking at what
2 their local face of community action, but the
3 partnership has been battling different kinds of
4 challenges. Because while the beauty of CSBG is the
5 local focus, in other words, local boards adopt local
6 strategies and solutions in accordance with local needs,
7 the last two years have really seen unprecedented
8 scrutiny of domestic programs that focus on low-income
9 residents all across this country; so, from where I sit,
10 it's a different view that I get at the national
11 partnership.

12 The partnership, in addition to providing
13 technical support needs of the national network to be
14 better agencies, also has engaged in groundbreaking work
15 to help shape the accountability and performance future
16 of agencies that network. We've just completed the
17 first-ever development of organizational performance
18 standards that are now in the hands of the feds for
19 implementation, and we're proud that several
20 Californians, including State CSD, participated in
21 substantial ways on workgroups and this much-needed
22 effort. This effort will ensure that California's
23 agencies receive clear guidance support in their efforts
24 to help low-income Californians achieve greater economic
25 security. And I've have had the opportunity -- okay.

1 Just 30 seconds. Okay.

2 I've have the opportunity from my position to
3 view the many different ways that states deal with CSBG,
4 and it was clear that during the project that California
5 is a demonstrated leader in innovative efforts to assure
6 that Community Services Block Grant resources are
7 utilized effectively and in accordance with the federal
8 intent. Here in California we are fortunate to have
9 leadership that understands the value and benefit of
10 working with a diverse local community to both achieve
11 results and meet accountability requirements. And I
12 urge your support of the State Plan.

13 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you.

14 MR. TENORIO: Thank you.

15 SENATOR AMMIANO: How's the fire in Butte
16 County?

17 MR. TENORIO: It's about 70 percent contained.
18 Thank you for asking.

19 MR. LOPEZ: My name is Carlos Lopez. I'm a
20 Director with Center for Employment Training. We have
21 14 training centers in California.

22 Our objective is employment and jobs. The
23 objective really is a paycheck. That's the bottom line.
24 We're accredited, but the objective is not just a
25 certificate but it's a paycheck. We've placed close to

1 72 percent of our people in jobs. We've leveraged many
2 funds.

3 But I want to just talk of one more recently
4 approved on February 1st, 2013, a Hallmark Foundation
5 grant of \$2,050,000 in California, all for CDT. I
6 believe it's the largest in California, the third
7 largest in the country. The objective is training men
8 and women, but primarily women with children, and get
9 them jobs. One of the highest needs in California
10 across the country is women with children living in
11 vulnerable areas with vulnerable issues and dilemmas in
12 the household.

13 CSBG has done a wonderful job helping us and
14 others leveraging grants. We're about a \$38 million
15 program. And without going into a lot of detail, I do
16 have one recommendation if the resources were there, and
17 that is for you to explore the opportunities under the
18 Affordable Care Act.

19 The CSBG program, this department, is one of
20 the best programs targeting this population, women with
21 children, low-income people; and if they had a share of
22 the Affordable Care Act Health Exchange Program for
23 children to get insurance, to get health care services
24 would be the way to go. I urge you to explore that, if
25 this is the right committee -- I think you are -- to

1 look for those resources.

2 CHAIRMAN YEE: Next speaker.

3 MR. ANDRADE: Yes, sir. My name is Ron
4 Andrade. I'm the Director of the Los Angeles
5 City/County American Indian Commission, one of the three
6 agencies that were mentioned.

7 We support, of course, the continuation and
8 the expansion of the CSBG Program. Everything in this
9 record focuses on Sequestration. We lost \$105,000 in
10 our 2013, supposedly based on census figures. They're
11 false, yet we suffered a \$105,000 loss. I can go up and
12 down the state. Some counties lost in the millions
13 based on false census data.

14 I worked for the census data. The American
15 Community Services is worthless, and to use that as a
16 basis to reduce our grant.

17 Now, if you then add in Sequestration, we're
18 going to be down by two-thirds in the money we had for
19 the Indians in L.A. County. We have the largest Indian
20 population in any county in the United States, yet we're
21 losing two-thirds of our money if you look at this.
22 Will Sequestration happen? We don't know. It was
23 supposed to happen last year. The President got by it.
24 Will it happen this year? We don't know. But we know
25 we lost \$105,000 based on improper statistics. I mean,

1 it is just not proper.

2 Mr. Ammiano, you're correct about Indian
3 health. I want to mention that before I leave. The
4 fact of it is we had an Indian health program in the
5 State of California and Mr. Schwarzenegger vetoed it.
6 He didn't vote to veto the bill; he vetoed the
7 appropriation. So we still have the program and they
8 have a desk, but they have no money. And so all of our
9 clinics in the cities lost their money, including one in
10 L.A. County. So that's the reason we've been watching
11 it very close. That's what work we do.

12 The fact of it is -- I mean, we have
13 significant problems. We'd like to submit -- because I
14 don't want to take up too much time, but we've had a lot
15 of problems on the way CSD does this in terms of our
16 numbering, the way they're reporting, our reporting.
17 Many problems. And we've talked to many members of the
18 Assembly and the Senate already -- Ms. Torres and
19 others. And we'll do it again, but we need to look at
20 these financial numbers. Because if we lose another
21 hundred thousand -- it's bad enough. Already had to lay
22 off virtually all the staffing.

23 CHAIRMAN YEE: Next speaker.

24 MR. SIMPSON: Thank you. My name is Darick
25 Simpson. I'm Executive Director of the Long Beach

1 Community Action Partnership. It's a pleasure to be
2 able to speak to this body once again after several
3 years.

4 In the interests of time, which I'm sure
5 you're very conscious of right now, I just want to say
6 to you that many things have changed, many things
7 happened; and in Long Beach we have a very diverse
8 community.

9 A question was asked about the diversity of
10 the populations that we serve in terms of both
11 socioeconomic diversity and ethnic diversity, but I want
12 to talk to you about the partners. We've talked about
13 the faces of the people we serve, but the partners that
14 we're working with to serve these people in Long Beach
15 include the California Endowment and Kaiser in terms of
16 healthy communities; because health is one of the
17 issues, as mentioned about Long Beach Community Action
18 Partnership in the reports that you receive, not
19 reactively but proactively creating heal zones and
20 creating opportunities to receive healthy fruits and
21 vegetables.

22 From the standpoint of how do we let people
23 know and to whom do we tell the story, we are the first
24 entity in the state of California to bring public access
25 television back after the legislation of DIFCA was

1 passed. So in the community of Long Beach, we're about
2 to have what's considered one of most dynamic elections
3 in the history of Long Beach in terms of the mayor and
4 seven of nine city council seats being open. So we are
5 allowing the public to have access to these candidates
6 to talk about what they will do with poverty and what
7 they will do with other issues that address families and
8 poverty.

9 So I want to assure you that when you have
10 people like the Endowment and you have Cal State Long
11 Beach and City College and the Pacific Gateway Workforce
12 Investment Network saying, Let's not go for individual
13 grants but let's collaborate and go after million dollar
14 grants or more so that we can bring more money for kids
15 and for families to get meaningful wage jobs -- because
16 just getting a job isn't sufficient in L.A. County --
17 those are the people that we work with to serve the
18 faces that you've been hearing about. And in the time
19 that you've allotted me that's the story that I want to
20 tell.

21 CHAIRMAN YEE: Thank you. Any other public
22 comments?

23 Hearing no other public comments, public
24 comment is closed.

25 Do any members want to make any comments?

1 SENATOR AMMIANO: I just want to thank
2 everybody. It's been very elucidating. And I would
3 like to see if we might be able to follow up on the
4 health issues that were described, especially around
5 that appropriation.

6 CHAIRMAN YEE: First off, let me just thank
7 the staff and all the different Community Action
8 Programs and individuals for traveling all the way up
9 here to Sacramento and just sharing your stories. They
10 were very heartfelt. And as someone who's been around
11 for a while, you know, this has the vestige, if some of
12 you may remember, of the War on Poverty. Back in my
13 generation, that was that agency, and you are that
14 agency that was going to solve poverty.

15 I know that it was a little unrealistic back
16 then. It may be unrealistic, but some of us are true
17 believers. Like Assemblymember Ammiano and I, we were
18 going to change the world. Well, we're getting a little
19 too old, but you guys are a lot younger and you will
20 change the world. And it is the vehicle here that's
21 going to do that.

22 And so with that premise, that preamble, we in
23 this Committee, Assemblymember Stone and myself, and all
24 the Committee members, are really your advocates, and we
25 want to help and we want to do everything that we can to

1 make things right.

2 The cuts and the census data problems and so
3 on, you know, it's been an ongoing issue. I remember
4 when I was a census counter back in 1970, if you can
5 remember that back then. And so I know the problems,
6 and it continues. And it's individuals like yourself
7 that constantly reminds us that we've got to make sure
8 that these problems don't come back to haunt our people.
9 This is exactly why we do this on a daily basis.

10 So with that said, I think that it is
11 extremely important that you share your concerns with
12 the department and this Committee staff here to let us
13 know what is it that we ought to do. I just think that
14 there should be some kind of a delegation back to
15 Washington D.C. You know, many of you know your
16 members; many of them serve with us here in the Senate
17 and the Assembly, and we ought to talk to them about the
18 importance of getting more money.

19 You know, this is in fact a nonpartisan issue.
20 Poverty is not about Democrat, Republican, or whatever
21 it may be. It's really about people. And maybe if, you
22 know, everybody is perceived as supporting people, then
23 those people will in fact reelect and elect them. So
24 it's really not about any particular party; it's really
25 about who really cares about people. And so there's an

1 equal opportunity for all of you to be of help to
2 whatever and whomever is in Congress, and they ought to
3 understand and know that.

4 So with that said, you know, I just hope that
5 you will continue to be in touch with our staff and with
6 the department about what is it that we ought to do and
7 prioritize those things. I mean, the cuts, I think, are
8 horrible. If in fact it happens, those automatic cuts
9 are going to be absolutely reprehensible and
10 unconscionable.

11 The emerging population, I think, is an
12 extremely, extremely important. Building capacity
13 within a community to take care of itself, I think it's
14 extremely, extremely important. Looking at some of the
15 new poor, and how do we provide them with the
16 instruments and the resources to get them out of
17 poverty, because they cannot and should not stay in
18 poverty forever. And just because they're a little bit
19 older, that doesn't mean that they ought not to have a
20 new opportunity to have a new life and a new future.

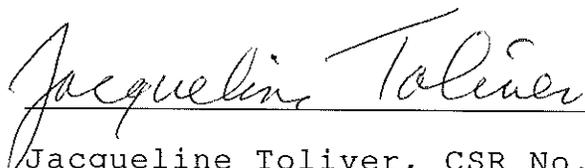
21 So I think those are the thoughts that I have.
22 And I'm sure that my colleagues have others, but please
23 know that you are extremely important to all of us, and
24 we've got to do what we can to be of help to one
25 another.

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I, Jacqueline Toliver, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of California, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me stenographically and later transcribed into typewritten form under my direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the proceedings taken at that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name this 22nd day of August 2013.



Jacqueline Toliver, CSR No. 4808

From: Rick Hodgkins [mailto:hodgepodge0207@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2013 12:39 PM
To: CSBG Div@CSD
Cc: tepring.piquado@sen.ca.gov
Subject: comments on the community services block grant:

Hello, to whom this may concern, including Ms. Piquado.

I understand that there is a joint legislative hearing on Tuesday August 20th, between the Assembly Committee on Human Services and the Senate Committee on Human Services. I found out that this hearing will be discussing the community services block grant, state plan, which targets only migrant farm workers and Native Americans.

While I have nothing against any minority population, I feel the the disabled and elderly are left out. In fact, only 92000 persons with disabilities in California receive services, using community services block grant dollars, as shown back in the 2012 highlights. I would also add, that this depends on where people with disabilities reside. If you live in a place, such as San Francisco Bay Area, where the disability rights movement occurred, particularly in the city and county of San Francisco, which is a self-funding county, where public transit is plentiful and where any type of discrimination, including paying the disabled less than the minimum wage is not tolerable, chances are, you will find from my experience visiting San Francisco, that life for those with disabilities is a lot easier than for people like myself, who live here in Sacramento County or Placer, Yolo, Solano, San Joaquin, El Dorado and/or any other county that is inland. This is not only true as far as providing jobs for those with disabilities, that pay the minimum wage or more. This is also the case when it comes to safe and affordable housing, because people, who are low-income, due solely a disability are priced out of the housing market, (NO QUESTIONS ASKED.!) You can even ask most landlords or property owners. Those issues and many more will especially be more extreme, when proposed Social Security cuts take effect January 1, 2014.

I don't feel comfortable attending this hearing, because people with disabilities, I know will not be represented, by not only elected officials, but also by anyone else. And that if I were to give public testimony, the two committee chairs will only state my name and affiliation (ONLY).! And I'm sure that the sergeants will probably humiliate me as well.! I don't feel comfortable going down that road. I feel that the reason why people with disabilities will not be targeted, is because Gov. Jerry Brown, Terri Delgadillo, director of the Department of Developmental Services and Tony Sauer, director of the Department Of Rehabilitation probably had to weigh in. Maybe even the democratic leadership of both houses thought that it was a bad idea, with regards to the joint rules, which shocks me, because I am a proud democrat myself. I'm not saying that this is true. But I just feel that this might have been the case. One example, is that the legislature was mandated to take money out of the developmental disabilities system's EmploymentFirst policy and give it right back to the state developmental centers, which leads me to believe, that protecting the jobs of those who work in those institutions and the family members of those who reside in those institutions is more cost-effective than providing more services to those of us, like myself with developmental disabilities, who live in the community. And that I'm actually starting to cry, as I'm writing this. Not only because of those particular issues, addressed above, but also because of an incident at the capitol just three days ago. I'm sure that you will understand as well. Thanks so much for your understanding and your time.

Rick Hodgkins, disability rights advocate, activist and disability rights extremist.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Charlaine Mazzei

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YOUR COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

August 16, 2013

Department of Community Services and Development
Attention: Community Services Division
2389 Gateway Oaks Drive, #100
Sacramento, CA 95833

Subject: Draft 2014/15 CSBG State Plan and Application

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing on behalf of the Del Norte Senior Center to submit written comment on the Department of Community Services and Development's Draft 2014/15 CSBG State Plan and Application. Specifically, I am writing with respect to Del Norte County's non-discretionary allocation and the county's exclusion from the allocation methodology applied to other Community Action Agencies (CAA's) in the state.

Under state law, the allocation of Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding is governed by Chapter 9 of the Government Code. Specifically, §12759 governs the allocation of federal CSBG funds. The stated goal of this section is to insure that all CAA's achieve a minimum funding level of \$250,000.

Historically, Del Norte County has been excluded from this funding formula based on its designation as an "uncapped service area." Because of this designation, Del Norte County's non-discretionary funding has always been approximately \$41,000 to \$46,000 a year. It has never risen significantly with the increases enjoyed by other CAA's in the state; however, decreases, such as the recent sequestration cuts, have been applied.

Government Code § 12730 (n) defines an "uncapped area" as any county or portion of a county for which no community action agency has been designated and recognized. The definition does not clearly reference how or by whom this designation and recognition is to be granted. Neither is Del Norte County specifically mentioned in the Government Code as being an uncapped service area.

On behalf of the Del Norte County community, I respectfully submit that even if the designation of Del Norte County as an "uncapped service area" was appropriate in the past, it is no longer the case. The Del Norte Senior Center has been treated by the Department of Community Services

and Development as a full-fledged CAA for a number of years. The agency is held to the same statutory standards for tri-partite board representation, community involvement and reporting as any other CAA, even though we receive far fewer resources to achieve these goals. We are members of the statewide community action coalition and we appear on CSD's website as a Community Action Agency for Del Norte County.

Given this evidence, it would appear that Del Norte County no longer qualifies as an area for which no Community Action Agency has been recognized. It no longer appears appropriate for the CSBG State Plan and Allocation to continue to designate Del Norte County as an uncapped service area and exclude it from the statutory funding formula.

Ideally, the community would like to see Del Norte County and the Del Norte Senior Center included in the full funding allocation methodology along with all other CAA's. Del Norte County's poverty population and poverty percentages are comparable to other CAA's receiving full allocations. This is the position for which the Del Norte Senior Center will continue to advocate.

At the very least, with respect to the current CSBG State Plan and Allocation, it is our position that Del Norte County should not be subject to the same reductions applied to other CAA's, whether they are due to sequestration or anticipated budget cuts. Del Norte County has never enjoyed the benefit of rising allocations when times have been good. We should not have to suffer the punishment of severe cuts now that times are more uncertain.

Thank you for your time and attention to these comments and concerns. I welcome any opportunity to answer additional questions.

Sincerely,



Charlaine Mazzei
Executive Director

Public Comments and Responses

Public comments submitted to CSD are incorporated in the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) State Plan and Application. The following is a summary of the written and oral testimony received and CSD's response.

1. Rick Hodgkins, Disability rights advocate, activist, and disability rights extremist:

The Community Services Block Grant State Plan only targets migrant farm workers and Native Americans. People with disabilities and the elderly are not sufficiently represented in the plan. I feel that the disabled and elderly are left out. In fact, only 92,000 persons with disabilities in California received services using community services block grant, as shown in the 2012 highlights.

CSD Response

The State Government Code requires a percentage of the CSBG funds to be set aside for the low-income Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native American Indian populations in California. The CSBG services are locally determined based on the identified need in each service area. The elderly and disabled are included in the vulnerable populations that receive services. As noted in 2012 the CSBG agencies provided services to 92,254 people with disabilities and 190,277 seniors.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, individuals who, because of a disability needed special assistance to attend or participate in the hearing could request assistance by calling the California State Senate Sergeant At Arms Office.

2. Charlaïne Mazzei, Executive Director, Del Norte Senior Center:

Del Norte Senior Center is in an "uncapped area" and has been excluded from the Community Action Agency (CAA) funding formula, based on its designation. Del Norte Senior Center would like to receive a CAA designation and funding.

CSD Response

In accordance with CA Government Code § 12730 (n), "uncapped area" means any county or portion of a county for which no community action agency has been designated. Del Norte County is an uncapped service area. The Del Norte Senior Center is not a designated CAA and receives CSBG funding under the Rural Community Services category. CSD will research the CAA designation inquiry for Del Norte Senior and will follow up with the agency.

3. Ron Andrade, Director, Los Angeles City/County American Indian Commission:

The census data reported in the American Community Survey, and used by CSD to adjust CSBG allocations is based on improper statistics.

CSD Response

The Department updated the 2013 CSBG allocations with data taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS). In accordance with state law CSD worked with the Demographic Research Unit of the California Department of Finance, to obtain poverty population numbers used to adjust CSBG allocations received by eligible entities.

Please reference pages 13 – 14 of the State Plan and Application for more information on decennial census data.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL AND CSBG ASSURANCES

As part of California's biennial application and plan required by Section 676 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, (42 U.S. C. 9901 et seq.) (The Act), the designee of the chief executive of the State hereby agrees to the Assurances in Section 676 of the Act by signature at the end of this section.

A. Programmatic Assurances

- (1) *Funds made available through this grant or allotment will be used:*
 - (a) *To support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farmworkers, and elderly low-income individuals and families to enable the families and individuals to:*
 - (i) *remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency (including self-sufficiency for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act);*
 - (ii) *secure and retain meaningful employment;*
 - (iii) *attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of low-income families in the communities involved, which may include carrying out family literacy initiatives;*
 - (iv) *make better use of available income;*
 - (v) *obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;*
 - (vi) *obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs; and*
 - (vii) *achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to document best practices based on successful grassroots intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for widespread replication; and strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;*
 - (b) *To address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the primary role of the family, give priority to the prevention of youth problems and crime, and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion*

of innovative community-based youth development programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing youth crime, such as programs for the establishment of violence-free zones that would involve youth development and intervention models (such as models involving youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs); and after-school child care programs; and

- (c) To make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs (including State welfare reform efforts). [‘676(b)(1)]*
- (2) To describe how the State intends to use discretionary funds made available from the remainder of the grant or allotment described in Section 675C(b) of the Act in accordance with the community services block grant program, including a description of how the State will support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of the community services block grant program; [‘676(b)(2)]*
- (3) To provide information provided by eligible entities in the State, including:*

 - (a) a description of the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under Section 675C(a) of the Act, targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the State;*
 - (b) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations;*
 - (c) a description of how funds made available through grants made under Section 675(a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources; and,*
 - (d) a description of how local entities will use the funds to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of the community services block grant, which may include fatherhood initiatives and other initiatives with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging effective parenting. [‘676(b)(3)]*
- (4) To ensure that eligible entities in the State will provide, on an emergency basis, for the provision of such supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals. [‘676(b)(4)]*
- (5) That the State and the eligible entities in the State will coordinate, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of such services, and State and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities in the State and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce investment systems under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; [‘676(b)(5)]*
- (6) To ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XXVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in such communities.[‘676(b)(6)]*

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- (7) *To permit and cooperate with Federal investigations undertaken in accordance with section 678D of the Act. ['676(b)(7)]*
 - (8) *That any eligible entity in the State that received funding in the previous fiscal year through a community services block grant under the community services block grant program will not have its funding terminated under this subtitle, or reduced below the proportional share of funding the entity received in the previous fiscal year unless, after providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the record, the State determines that cause exists for such termination or such reduction, subject to review by the Secretary as provided in Section 678C(b) of the Act.['676(b)(8)]*
 - (9) *That the State and eligible entities in the State will, to the maximum extent possible, coordinate programs with and form partnerships with other organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of the groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations. ['676(b)(9)]*
 - (10) *To require each eligible entity in the State to establish procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, or religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization, or low-income individuals, to be inadequately represented on the board (or other mechanism) of the eligible entity to petition for adequate representation. ['676(b)(10)]*
 - (11) *To secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding, a community action plan (which shall be submitted to the Secretary, at the request of the Secretary, with the State plan) that includes a community- needs assessment for the community served, which may be coordinated with community-needs assessments conducted for other programs; ['676(b)(11)]*
 - (12) *That the State and all eligible entities in the State will, not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System, another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to Section 678E(b) of the Act .['676(b)(12)]*
 - (13) *To provide information describing how the State will carry out these assurances. ['676(b)(13)] (This is the Narrative CSBG State Plan. See section V. for detailed "how to" instructions.)*

B. Administrative and Financial Assurances

The State further agrees to the following, as required under the Act:

- (1) *To submit an application to the Secretary containing information and provisions that describe the programs for which assistance is sought under the community services block grant program prepared in accordance with and containing the information described in Section 676 of the Act. ['675A(b)]*
- (2) *To use not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to the State by the Secretary under Section 675A or 675B of the Act to make grants to eligible entities for the stated purposes of the community services block grant program and to make such funds available to eligible entities for obligation during the fiscal year and the succeeding fiscal year, subject to*

the provisions regarding recapture and redistribution of unobligated funds outlined below. [‘675C(a)(1) and (2)]

- (3) In the event that the State elects to recapture and redistribute funds to an eligible entity through a grant made under Section 675C(a)(1) when unobligated funds exceed 20 percent of the amount so distributed to such eligible entity for such fiscal year, the State agrees to redistribute recaptured funds to an eligible entity, or require the original recipient of the funds to redistribute the funds to a private, nonprofit organization, located within the community served by the original recipient of the funds, for activities consistent with the purposes of the community services block grant program. [‘675C (a)(3)]*
- (4) To spend no more than the greater of \$55,000 or 5 percent of its grant received under Section 675A or the State allotment received under section 675B for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities. [‘675C(b)(2)]*
- (5) In states with a charity tax credit in effect under state law, the State agrees to comply with the requirements and limitations specified in Section 675(c) regarding use of funds for statewide activities to provide charity tax credits to qualified charities whose predominant activity is the provision of direct services within the United States to individuals and families whose annual incomes generally do not exceed 185 percent of the poverty line in order to prevent or alleviate poverty among such individuals and families. [‘675(c)]*
- (6) That the lead agency will hold at least one hearing in the State with sufficient time and statewide distribution of notice of such hearing, to provide to the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed use and distribution of funds to be provided through the grant or allotment under Section 675A or ‘675B for the period covered by the State plan. [‘676(a)(2)(B)]*
- (7) That the chief executive officer of the State will designate, an appropriate State agency for purposes of carrying out State community services block grant program activities. [‘676(a)(1)]*
- (8) To hold as least one legislative hearing every three years in conjunction with the development of the State plan.[‘676(a)(3)]*
- (9) To make available for the public inspection each plan or revised State plan in such a manner as will facilitate review of and comment on the plan. [‘676(e)(2)]*
- (10) To conduct the following reviews of eligible entities:
 - (a) full onsite review of each such entity at least once during each three-year period;*
 - (b) an onsite review of each newly designated entity immediately after the completion of the first year in which such entity receives funds through the community services block grant program;*
 - (c) follow-up reviews including prompt return visits to eligible entities, and their programs, that fail to meet the goals, standards, and requirements established by the State;**

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- (d) *other reviews as appropriate, including reviews of entities with programs that have had other Federal, State or local grants (other than assistance provided under the community services block grant program) terminated for cause. [‘678B(a)]*
- (11) *In the event that the State determines that an eligible entity fails to comply with the terms of an agreement or the State plan, to provide services under the community services block grant program or to meet appropriate standards, goals, and other requirements established by the State (including performance objectives), the State will comply with the requirements outlined in Section 678C of the Act, to:*
- (a) *inform the entity of the deficiency to be corrected;*
- (b) *require the entity to correct the deficiency;*
- (c) *offer training and technical assistance as appropriate to help correct the deficiency, and submit to the Secretary a report describing the training and technical assistance offered or stating the reasons for determining that training and technical assistance are not appropriate;*
- (d) *at the discretion of the State, offer the eligible entity an opportunity to develop and implement, within 60 days after being informed of the deficiency, a quality improvement plan and to either approve the proposed plan or specify reasons why the proposed plan cannot be approved;*
- (e) *after providing adequate notice and an opportunity for a hearing, initiate proceedings to terminate the designation of or reduce the funding to the eligible entity unless the entity corrects the deficiency. [‘678(C)(a)]*
- (12) *To establish fiscal controls, procedures, audits and inspections, as required under Sections 678D(a)(1) and 678D(a)(2) of the Act.*
- (13) *To repay to the United States amounts found not to have been expended in accordance with the Act, or the Secretary may offset such amounts against any other amount to which the State is or may become entitled under the community services block grant program. [‘678D(a)(3)]*
- (14) *To participate, by October 1, 2001, and ensure that all-eligible entities in the State participate in the Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System [‘678E(a)(1)].*
- (15) *To prepare and submit to the Secretary an annual report on the measured performance of the State and its eligible entities, as described under ‘678E(a)(2) of the Act.*
- (16) *To comply with the prohibition against use of community services block grant funds for the purchase or improvement of land, or the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement (other than low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repairs) of any building or other facility, as described in Section 678F(a) of the Act.*
- (17) *To ensure that programs assisted by community services block grant funds shall not be carried out in a manner involving the use of program funds, the provision of services, or the employment or assignment of personnel in a manner supporting or resulting in the*

identification of such programs with any partisan or nonpartisan political activity or any political activity associated with a candidate, or contending faction or group, in an election for public or party office; any activity to provide voters or prospective voters with transportation to the polls or similar assistance with any such election, or any voter registration activity. ['678F(b)]

- (18) To ensure that no person shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with community services block grant program funds. Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) or with respect to an otherwise qualified individual with a disability as provided in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.) shall also apply to any such program or activity. ['678F(c)]
- (19) To consider religious organizations on the same basis as other non-governmental organizations to provide assistance under the program so long as the program is implemented in a manner consistent with the Establishment Clause of the first amendment to the Constitution; not to discriminate against an organization that provides assistance under, or applies to provide assistance under the community services block grant program on the basis that the organization has a religious character; and not to require a religious organization to alter its form of internal government except as provided under Section 678B or to remove religious art, icons, scripture or other symbols in order to provide assistance under the community services block grant program. ['679]

C. Other Administrative Certifications

The State also certifies the following:

- (1) To provide assurances that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Circular A-110 and A-122) shall apply to a recipient of community services block grant program funds.
- (2) To comply with the requirements of Public Law 103-227, Part C Environmental Tobacco Smoke, also known as the Pro-Children Act of 1994, which requires that smoking not be permitted in any portion of any indoor facility owned or leased or contracted for by an entity and used routinely or regularly for the provision of health, day care, education, or library services to children under the age of 18 if the services are funded by a Federal grant, contract, loan or loan guarantee. The State further agrees that it will require the language of this certification be included in any subawards, which contain provisions for children's services and that all subgrantees shall certify accordingly.



Signature
Administrator/Director of Designated Lead Agency

8.29.13

Date

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-fy-2013-update>

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CSBG Dear Colleague Letter- FY 2013 Update

October 31, 2012

Audience: Community Services Block Grants (CSBG)

Topics: Grant Awards, Guidance, Policies, and Procedures

Types: Dear Colleague Letters

Tags: authority, eligibility, funding, grant review, grantees, guidelines, participant, reviewer

Dear Colleagues:

Two weeks ago, the Office of Community Services (OCS) awarded new grants and contracts that will help support the development of new organizational standards and performance management protocols for Community Services Block Grants (CSBG). This will be a challenging national undertaking requiring unprecedented levels of communication and coordination among Federal, State, and association partners over several months. Our goal is to revitalize CSBG performance management, assure high standards of accountability for Federal funds in all communities that receive CSBG resources, and to help prepare communities to most effectively address the challenges of poverty in a dramatically transforming economy.

This message describes new developments for CSBG in the upcoming Fiscal Year (FY 2013), the organizational partners selected for a national partnership focused on organizational standards and performance management, some major expected milestones for the development of standards in the upcoming year, and answers to some anticipated questions. We encourage all State CSBG lead agencies and CSBG Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) grantees to review this message. We are also asking State CSBG lead agencies to share this update within your State CSBG networks so that all recipients of CSBG funding have access to the same information.

FY 2013 CSBG Budget Update

On Friday, September 29, President Obama signed a continuing appropriations resolution (H.J.Res (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-112hjres117ih/pdf/BILLS-112hjres117ih.pdf>). 117) that will provide funding for the Federal government through Wednesday, March 27, 2013 (or approximately 6 months). Although the final appropriation for FY 2013 is not yet determined, the passage of the continuing resolution means that CSBG grants will be awarded through the end of March at the prior year levels. A chart outlining CSBG 1st quarter allocation amounts for States, Tribes and Territories is attached and will be posted to the OCS website. Quarterly allocations are being released upon acceptance of FY 2013 CSBG Plans. When each plan is accepted as complete, CSBG contacts for States, Territories and Tribes will receive an electronic copy of the award document. In addition, an official award letter will be distributed by the Office of Grants Management to the responsible CSBG official.

FY 2013 Performance Standards and Performance Management Effort

The FY 2013 President's budget request for CSBG included plans to assure that CSBG resources are allocated to high-performing, innovative agencies meeting a set of core Federal standards. Over the upcoming year, OCS plans to continue to work with Congress and a wide variety of organizational stakeholders to establish a set of core Federal standards that States will be required to use to assess whether an eligible entity is meeting a high standard of service delivery.

OCS will identify and finalize new standards and performance management protocols through a deliberative process that includes consultations and written recommendations received from major national associations, States, and technical assistance providers. The ongoing deliberative process will include an array of experts from outside the CSBG Network, who will provide a fresh perspective on the development of specific standards and performance management.

As the deliberative process will be an open and transparent process, the CSBG Network should be aware of our planned timeline. A major key target date is as follows:

- By July 31, 2013, the Administration of Children and Families (ACF) grantees and contractors will have completed deliberative processes with network participants and outside experts and will deliver information to ACF on core standards. Standards will inform future administration and legislative efforts to use a set of core standards and competition to achieve high-quality service delivery and to institute competition when agencies do not meet the standards.

Although new core Federal standards will include compliance with basic requirements of the CSBG Act, we will also go beyond basic compliance to focus on high-quality performance across the CSBG Network. Core performance standards will focus on organizational management issues, financial management, the quality of services, and the strategic process for Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA).

Organizational Partners

Key partners in the OCS process for developing and implementing new organizational standards and building the ROMA Cycle will include State CSBG lead agencies as well as two new Centers of Excellence (COEs), 11 Regional Performance and Innovative Consortia (RPIC) grants and other supporting contracts to convene and refine Federal guidance.

- A new Organizational Standards COE will assist States and local CSBG-eligible entities to set and meet high performance standards that can be used across the Network in areas such as organizational leadership, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and board governance. This COE, CSBG T/TA Organizational Standards, will coordinate the development and dissemination of a core set of standards with input from the State, regional and national partners. The COE will develop a product with input from all key stakeholders and will create tools for organizational assessment that can be used by States and local CSBG-eligible entities to set and meet high-quality organizational performance standards and accountability. The grantee for this effort, selected through a national competition, is Community Action Partnership (CAP), which has extensive experience with organizational standards.
- A new Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation COE will develop updated T/TA materials building on the ROMA cycle of performance management. Efforts of this COE will include tools for high-quality needs assessments; community CSBG plans that use evidence-informed service approaches targeted to the highest priority needs; guidance on setting challenging outcome goals; and documentation and analysis of progress and results. The grantee for this effort, also selected through a competitive application process, is the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS), which has extensive experience with prior ROMA efforts.
- The 11 new Regional Performance and Innovative Consortia (RPIC) are composed of representative State Associations of Community Action Agencies (CAAs) for the States within each region. RPICs are required to commit resources to support organizational standards and ROMA Next Generation practices. These regional grants will play a key role in the new efforts related to organizational standards as well as new implementation standards for ROMA. Critical functions include: 1) obtaining and providing regional input on performance measurement and performance standards; 2) participating in national work groups; 3) facilitating and providing training on performance standards and measurement techniques; and 4) assisting State CAA Associations and CSBG-eligible entities in analyzing community needs assessment data, setting challenging service delivery goals, identifying evidence-informed service plans, and documenting outcomes based on the ROMA cycle of performance management. The Grantees selected for this effort are as follows:
 - **Region 1 (CT, MA, NH, ME, RI, VT) – Connecticut Association for Community Action;**
OCS Program Specialist: Maria Rogers
 - **Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, USVI) – New York State Community Action Association;**
OCS Program Specialist: Chryston Jones
 - **Region 3 (DC, MD, PA, VA, WV) – Virginia Community Action Partnership;**
OCS Program Specialist: James Gray
 - **Region 4 (Two RPIC grants awarded)**
 - **Area A (AL, GA, MS, FL) – Georgia Community Action Association;**
 - **Area B (NC, SC, TN, KY) – Community Action Kentucky;**OCS Program Specialist: Maria Rogers
 - **Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI) – Indiana Community Action Association;**
OCS Program Specialist: Chryston Jones
 - **Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, TX, OK) – Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies;**
OCS Program Specialist: Chryston Jones
 - **Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE) – Kansas Association of Community Action Programs;**
OCS Program Specialist: James Gray
 - **Region 8 (CO, MO, ND, SD, WY, UT) – North Dakota Community Action Partnership;**
OCS Program Specialist: Vanness Hughes

-
- **Region 9 (AZ, CA, NV, HI, GU) – California/Nevada Community Action Partnership; and**

OCS Program Specialist: James Gray

- **Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA) – Community Action Partnership of Oregon.**

OCS Program Specialist: Vanness Hughes

- In addition to the new Centers of Excellence and the RPIC grantees, OCS has issued a task order contract to the Urban Institute, to help obtain expert analysis from outside the current CSBG network. UI will provide recommendations for improvements in performance management and documentation of program results at local, State and Federal levels. UI will work in partnership with OCS to coordinate development of new performance management tools and protocols.

Key Questions

- **What is the expected relationship between State CSBG lead agencies and RPIC?**

Under the block grant structure, State CSBG lead agencies must play a strong and active leadership role in the administration, monitoring, assessment and performance management within each State network. Therefore, it is essential that the RPIC grantees develop and maintain strong partnerships with State CSBG lead agencies. RPIC grantees and their participating State associations must maintain regular communication with State CSBG administrators, must be familiar with applicable State statutory, regulatory, and procedural requirements, and must work in partnership with State CSBG Administrators to promote the application of new performance management tools and protocols.

- **How will OCS coordinate the activities of all parties involved in the development of new performance management tools and protocols?**

Through a contract with the Urban Institute, OCS will host three working group meetings to solicit input and coordinate plans for implementation of new standards and performance management protocols. The exact dates are to be determined, but these meetings are expected to be held in December, February and April. In advance of these meetings, OCS will solicit work plans, review timelines, and facilitate discussions between the new COEs, the Urban Institute, and other parties to review areas of necessary coordination. The deliberative process that ACF is supporting, including consultations and written recommendations received from major national associations, States, and technical assistance providers, has already started to reform efforts and allows for buy-in from key stakeholders, which will be essential for future success. The ongoing deliberative process will also include experts from outside the CSBG Network, who will provide a fresh perspective on the development of specific standards and performance management.

- **Does OCS anticipate legislative changes or new regulations to support the implementation of new standards, performance management tools and protocols?**

ACF expects to work with Congress to secure legislative authority as necessary to support a new system of standards that will trigger competition when local agencies do not meet the standards. However, OCS believes the products and results of the new working groups, grants and contracts outlined above will provide a supportive base for improved management of CSBG regardless of whether legislative changes occur. The process that will be implemented over the next year is consistent with existing authorities and will provide important benefits to the CSBG network.

Conclusion

The CSBG network is positioned to make significant progress in efforts to implement new core standards and performance management tools and protocols, but some of the most challenging work lies ahead over the next several months. We look forward to continuing partnership in these efforts.

Sincerely,

Jeannie L. Chaffin

Director

Office of Community Services

Administration for Children and Families

Department of Health and Human Services

Seth Hassett

Director, Division of State Assistance

Office of Community Services

Administration for Children and Families

Department of Health and Human Services

Appendix F – Migrant Seasonal Farmworker Service District Listing

California Human Development - District I	Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc. - Partial District II	Proteus - Partial District II	Center for Employment Training - District III
COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY
Alpine Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Glenn Humboldt Lake Lassen Marin Mendocino Modoc Napa Nevada Placer Plumas Sacramento San Joaquin Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Sutter Tehama Trinity Yolo Yuba	Mariposa Tuolumne Stanislaus Madera Merced	Fresno Kern Kings Tulare	Alameda Imperial Inyo Los Angeles Mono Monterey Orange Riverside San Benito San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco Santa Barbara San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Clara Santa Cruz Ventura

Appendix G –Native American Indian Allocations

COUNTY	RESERVATION OR RANCHERIA	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Karuk	County of L.A. L.A. City/County Native American Indian Commission of Los Angeles
Alameda		33,678		
Alpine		1,000		
	Woodfords Comm. Council	3,046		
Amador		1,000		
	Buena Vista Rancheria	1,000		
	Ione Band of Miwok	1,000		
	Jackson Rancheria	1,000		
Butte		14,612		
	Berry Creek Rancheria	1,000		
	Chico Rancheria/Mechoopda TDSA	2,372		
	Enterprise Rancheria	1,000		
	Mooretown Rancheria	2,167		
Calaveras		7,497		
	Sheep Ranch Rancheria	1,000		
Colusa		1,000		
	Colusa Rancheria	1,000		
	Cortina Rancheria	1,000		
Contra Costa		7,790		
	Lytton Rancheria	1,000		
Del Norte		4,188		
	Elk Valley Rancheria		2,020	
	Resighini Rancheria	1,000		
	Smith River Rancheria	1,230		
	Yurok Indian Reservation	13,998		
El Dorado		5,359		
	Shingle Springs Rancheria	1,962		
Fresno		75,291		
	Big Sandy Rancheria	5,271		
	Cold Springs Rancheria	2,372		
	Table Mountain Res.	1,000		
Glenn		6,179		
	Grindstone Creek Rancheria	2,753		
Humboldt		33,823		
	Big Lagoon Rancheria	1,347		
	Blue Lake Rancheria	1,260		
	Hoop Valley Reservation		58,305	

COUNTY	RESERVATION OR RANCHERIA	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Karuk	County of L.A. L.A. City/County Native American Indian Commission of Los Angeles
	Rohnerville Rancheria	1,000		
	Table Bluff Rancheria	3,075		
	Trinidad Rancheria	3,456		
Imperial		14,408		
Inyo		2,840		
	Big Pine Indian Res.	4,745		
	Bishop Indian Reservation	36,723		
	Timbi-Sha Shoshone/Death Valley Indian Village	1,000		
	Fort Indep. Reservation	1,172		
	Lone Pine Reservation	2,665		
Kern		53,356		
	Tejon Tribe	1,000		
Kings		7,790		
	Santa Rosa Rancheria	16,399		
Lake		5,095		
	Big Valley Rancheria	6,413		
	Lower Lake Rancheria	1,000		
	Middletown Rancheria	1,000		
	Robinson Rancheria	1,553		
	Scotts Valley Band of Pomo	1,000		
	Sulpher Bank Rancheria	1,494		
	Upper Lake Rancheria	1,000		
Lassen		14,057		
	Susanville Indian Ranch	6,238		
Los Angeles				247,453
Madera		11,655		
	North Fork Rancheria	1,962		
	Picayune Rancheria	5,417		
Marin		2,899		
Mariposa		1,610		
Mendocino		19,211		
	Coyote Valley Res.	3,778		
	Guideville Rancheria	2,460		
	Hopland Rancheria	3,954		
	Laytonville Rancheria	2,342		
	Manchester-Pt. Arena Ran	7,526		
	Pinoleville Rancheria	8,463		
	Potter Valley Rancheria	1,000		
	Redwood Valley Rancheria	5,242		
	Round Valley Reservation	7,966		

COUNTY	RESERVATION OR RANCHERIA	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Karuk	County of L.A. L.A. City/County Native American Indian Commission of Los Angeles
	Sherwood Valley Rancheria	3,192		
Merced		21,494		
Modoc		1,347		
	Alturas Rancheria		1,000	
	Cedarville Rancheria		1,000	
	Fort Bidwell Reservation	1,523		
	Likely Rancheria	1,000		
	Lookout Rancheria	1,000		
	Pitt River Indian Tribe	1,000		
	XL Ranch	1,000		
Mono		2,196		
	Benton Paiute Reservation	1,142		
	Bridgeport Indian Colony	1,000		
Monterey		40,705		
Napa		8,580		
Nevada		7,790		
Orange		56,109		
Placer		6,208		
	Auburn Rancheria	1,000		
Plumas		3,544		
	Greenville Rancheria	1,000		
Riverside		97,810		
	Agua Caliente Reservation	5,447		
	Augustine Reservation	1,000		
	Cabazon Reservation	1,000		
	Cahuilla Reservation	1,903		
	Morongo Reservation	12,944		
	Pechanga Indian Res	2,928		
	Ramona Reservation	1,000		
	Santa Rosa Reservation	2,430		
	Soboba Reservation	4,481		
	Torres-Martinez Reservation	5,857		
Sacramento		69,492		
San Benito		6,179		
San Bernardino		123,405		
	Chemehuevi Reservation	5,300		
	Colorado River Indian Res	1,000		
	Fort Mojave Reservation	5,212		

COUNTY	RESERVATION OR RANCHERIA	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Karuk	County of L.A. L.A. City/County Native American Indian Commission of Los Angeles
	San Manuel Reservation	1,000		
	Twenty-Nine Palms Res	1,000		
San Diego		105,043		
	Barona Indian Reservation	13,354		
	Campo Reservation	13,823		
	Capitan Grande Res	1,000		
	Cuyapaibe/Ewiiapaayp Reservation	1,000		
	Inaja and Cosmit Res	1,000		
	Jamul Indian Village Res	1,000		
	La Jolla Reservation	4,949		
	La Posta Reservation	1,000		
	Los Coyotes Reservation	1,000		
	Manzanita Reservation	1,318		
	Mesa Grande Reservation	1,000		
	Pala Reservation	11,772		
	Pauma Indian Reservation	5,124		
	Rincon Indian Reservation	11,011		
	San Pasqual Reservation	12,036		
	Santa Ysabel Reservation	4,041		
	Sycuan Reservation	3,046		
	Viejas Indian Reservation	2,167		
San Francisco		20,938		
San Joaquin		54,352		
San Luis Obispo		8,434		
San Mateo		10,513		
Santa Barbara		30,075		
	Santa Ynez Reservation	7,321		
Santa Clara		47,909		
Santa Cruz		5,095		
Shasta		34,438		
	Big Bend Rancheria	1,000		
	Montgomery Creek Ranch	1,000		
	Redding Rancheria	1,000		
	Roaring Creek Rancheria	1,000		
Sierra		1,000		
Siskiyou		10,777		
	Karuk Tribe of California		7,087	
	Quartz Valley Indian Res	1,406		

COUNTY	RESERVATION OR RANCHERIA	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Karuk	County of L.A. LA City/County Native American Indian Commission of Los Angeles
Solano		11,889		
Sonoma		23,896		
	Cloverdale Rancheria	1,000		
	Dry Creek Rancheria	1,000		
	Graton Rancheria	1,000		
	Stewarts Point Rancheria	2,782		
Stanislaus		20,587		
Sutter		11,187		
Tehama		9,049		
	Paskenta Rancheria	1,000		
Trinity		1,000		
Tulare		32,359		
	Tule River Reservation	26,473		
Tuolumne		4,774		
	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	1,000		
	Tuolumne Rancheria	2,811		
Ventura		32,769		
Yolo		14,759		
	Rumsey Rancheria	1,000		
Yuba		8,049		
TOTAL CORE FUNDING		\$1,663,703	\$69,412	\$247,453
		\$176,250	\$42,000	-
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,839,953	\$111,412	\$246,453

Appendix H – CSBG Eligible Entity A-133 Audit Reports

CSBG Eligible Entity	Single Audit Period	Audit Report Date
Community Action Partnership of Kern	Mar 1, 2011 - Feb 28, 2012	11/14/2012
Community Action Partnership of Sonoma County	Mar 1, 2011 - Feb 28, 2012	9/18/2012
Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County	Apr 1, 2011 - Mar 31, 2012	7/24/2012
Amador-Tuolumne Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	11/12/2012
Berkeley Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/21/2012
Center for Employment Training	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	11/6/2012
California Human Development	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	10/31/2012
Calaveras-Mariposa Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/14/2012
Contra Costa Employment & Human Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/17/2012
Community Services & Employment Training, Inc.	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/17/2012
Campeños Unidos, Inc.	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/14/2012
Del Norte Senior Center	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/25/2013
El Dorado County Department of Human Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/29/2013
Glenn County Human Resource Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/28/2013
Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action, Inc.	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	10/29/2012
City of Los Angeles Community Development Department	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/29/2013
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/19/2013
Community Action Partnership of Madera County, Inc.	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/13/2012
Community Action Marin	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/15/2012
Merced County Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/10/2012
Modoc-Siskiyou Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/29/2013
Monterey County Community Action Partnership	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/20/2012
North Coast Opportunities	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	11/30/2012
Community Action of Napa Valley	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/28/2013
Nevada County Department of Housing and Community	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/20/2012
City of Oakland, Department of Human Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/21/2012
Lassen/Plumas/Sierra Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/15/2012
Proteus, Inc.	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	2/21/2013

CSBG Eligible Entity	Single Audit Period	Audit Report Date
Community Action Partnership of Riverside County	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/20/2012
Sacred Heart Community Service	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	10/23/2012
San Benito County Department of Community Services & Workforce	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/29/2013
County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Community Action Partnership	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	11/16/2012
San Joaquin County Department of Aging, Children and Community Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/31/2012
San Mateo County Human Services Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	10/31/2012
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	10/29/2012
Economic Opportunity Commission of San Francisco	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/17/2012
Shasta County Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	12/21/2012
Community Action Partnership of Solano	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	4/1/2013
Tehama County Community Action Agency	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	2/21/2013
County of Yolo, Department of Employment & Social Services	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	2/8/2013
Yuba County Community Services Commission	Jul 1, 2011 - Jun 30, 2012	3/28/2013
Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc.	Oct 1, 2011 - Sep 30, 2012	3/14/2012
Karuk Tribe of California	Oct 1, 2010 - Sep 30, 2011	6/25/2013
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Oct 1, 2010 - Sep 30, 2011	12/17/2012
Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	6/1/2012
California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	8/28/2012
Foothill Unity Center, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	12/18/2012
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	6/12/2012
Kings Community Action Organization, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	6/12/2013
Long Beach Community Services Development Corp., Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	1/25/2013
Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Jan 1, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012	4/12/2013
Community Action Partnership of Orange County	Jan 1, 2012 - Dec 31, 2012	5/20/2013
Project Go, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	4/30/2012
Redwood Community Action Agency	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	8/28/2012
Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	9/14/2012
Community Action Commission of Santa Barbara County	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	8/16/2012
Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	6/7/2012
Community Action of Ventura County, Inc.	Jan 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011	8/29/2012

CALIFORNIA STATE AUDITOR

State of California

Internal Control and State and Federal Compliance
Audit Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

March 2012 Report 2011-002



Independent NONPARTISAN
TRANSPARENT Accountability

Appendix J – Administrative Certifications

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

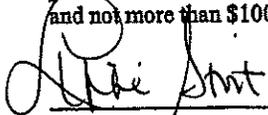
The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Signature

Title

Organization


DIRECTOR

Department of Community Services & Development

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters-- Primary Covered Transactions

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out below.
2. The inability of a person to provide the certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.
3. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.
4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective primary participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
5. The terms covered transaction, debarred, suspended, ineligible, lower tier covered transaction, participant, person, primary covered transaction, principal, proposal, and voluntarily excluded, as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the department or agency to which this proposal is being submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not proposed for debarment under

48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.

9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters-- Primary Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

(2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-- Lower Tier Covered Transactions

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is

providing the certification set out below.

2. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

3. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or had become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

4. The terms covered transaction, debarred, suspended, ineligible, lower tier covered transaction, participant, person, primary covered transaction, principal, proposal, and voluntarily excluded, as used in this clause, have the meaning set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.

5. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, [[Page 33043]] should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

6. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

7. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.

8. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

9. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 5 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

**Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility an Voluntary Exclusion--
Lower Tier Covered Transactions**

(1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

(2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

This certification is required by the regulations implementing the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988: 45 CFR Part 76, Subpart, F. Sections 76.630(c) and (d)(2) and 76.645(a)(1) and (b) provide that a Federal agency may designate a central receipt point for STATE-WIDE AND STATE AGENCY-WIDE certifications, and for notification of criminal drug convictions. For the Department of Health and Human Services, the central point is: Division of Grants Management and Oversight, Office of Management and Acquisition, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 517-D, 200 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20201.

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (Instructions for Certification)

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification set out below.
2. The certification set out below is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the agency, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. For grantees other than individuals, Alternate I applies.
4. For grantees who are individuals, Alternate II applies.
5. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
6. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio studios).
7. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph five).

8. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

Controlled substance means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

Conviction means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

Criminal drug statute means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

Employee means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All direct charge employees; (ii) All indirect charge employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and, (iii) Temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Alternate I. (Grantees Other Than Individuals)

The grantee certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

- (a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
- (b) Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --
 - (1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
- c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --

(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under paragraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under paragraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

(B) The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

2389 Gateway Oaks Drive #100

Sacramento, CA 95833

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

Alternate II. (Grantees Who Are Individuals)

(a) The grantee certifies that, as a condition of the grant, he or she will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant;

(b) If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any grant activity, he or she will report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to every grant officer or other designee, unless the Federal agency designates a central point for the receipt of such notices. When notice is made to such a central point, it shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant.

[55 FR 21690, 21702, May 25, 1990]

CERTIFICATION REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

Public Law 103227, Part C Environmental Tobacco Smoke, also known as the Pro Children Act of 1994, requires that smoking not be permitted in any portion of any indoor routinely owned or leased or contracted for by an entity and used routinely or regularly for provision of health, day care, education, or library services to children under the age of 18, if the services are funded by Federal programs either directly or through State or local governments, by Federal grant, contract, loan, or loan guarantee. The law does not apply to children's services provided in private residences, facilities funded solely by Medicare or Medicaid funds, and portions of facilities used for inpatient drug or alcohol treatment. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law may result in the imposition of a civil monetary penalty of up to \$1000 per day and/or the imposition of an administrative compliance order on the responsible entity by signing and submitting this application the applicant/grantee certifies that it will comply with the requirements of the Act.

The applicant/grantee further agrees that it will require the language of this certification be included in any subawards which contain provisions for the children's services and that all subgrantees shall certify accordingly.