

Sacramento Employment and Training
Agency (SETA)
2020-2021 Community Action Plan

California Department of
Community Services and Development

Community Services Block Grant



Purpose

The Community Action Plan (CAP) serves as a two (2) year roadmap demonstrating how Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) agencies plan to deliver CSBG services. The CAP identifies and assesses poverty related needs and resources in the community and establishes a detailed plan, goals and priorities for delivering those services to individuals and families most affected by poverty. CSBG funds may be used to support activities that assist low-income families and individuals, homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farm workers and elderly low-income individuals and families by removing obstacles and solving problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency. Community Action Plans must comply with Organizational Standards and state and federal laws, as outlined below.

Compliance with CSBG Organizational Standards

As described in the Office of Community Services (OCS) [Information Memorandum \(IM\) #138 dated January 26, 2015](#), CSBG agencies will comply with implementation of the Organizational Standards. CSD has identified the Organizational Standards that provide guidance for the development of a comprehensive Community Needs Assessment. [The following is a list of Organizational Standards that will be met upon completion of the CAP and CNA. This section is informational only, and narrative responses are not required in this section. Agencies are encouraged to utilize this list as a resource when completing Organizational Standards annually \(Appendix A\).](#)

State Assurances

As required by the CSBG Act, Public Law 105-285, states are required to submit a state plan as a condition to receive funding. Information provided in the CAP by agencies is included in California's State Plan. Alongside Organizational Standards, the state will be reporting on [State Accountability Measures](#) in order to ensure accountability and improve program performance. [The following is a list of state assurances that will be met upon completion of the CAP. This section is informational only, and narrative responses are not required in this section \(Appendix B\).](#)

Federal Assurances and Certification

Public Law 105-285, s. 676(b) establishes federal assurances agencies are to comply with. CSD, in its state plan submission, provides a narrative describing how the agencies in California will comply with the assurances. By completing and submitting this Community Action Plan, your agency certifies that it will comply with all Federal Assurances and any other laws, rules, and statutes in the performance of the activities funded through this grant. [\(Federal Assurances can be found in the CSBG Act Section 676\)](#)
[The following is a list of federal assurances that will be met upon completion of the CAP. This section is informational only, and narrative responses are not required in this section \(Appendix C\).](#)

2020/2021 Community Action Plan Checklist

The following is a check list of the components to be included in the CAP. The CAP is to be received by CSD no later than June 30, 2019:

- Cover Page and Certification**
- Vision Statement**
- Mission Statement**
- Tripartite Board of Directors**
- Documentation of Public Hearing(s)**
- Community Needs Assessment**
- Community Needs Assessment Process**
- Community Needs Assessment Results**
- Service Delivery System**
- Linkages and Funding Coordination**
- Monitoring**
- Data Analysis and Evaluation**
- Appendices (Optional)**

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)
2020/2021 Program Year Community Action Plan
Cover Page and Certification**

Submission Date: 6/13/19

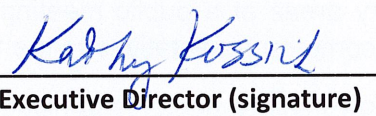
Agency Contact Person Regarding the Community Action Plan:

Name:	Julie Davis-Jaffe
Title:	Workforce Development Manager
Phone:	(916) 263-3929
Email:	Julie.jaffe@seta.net

Certification of Community Action Plan and Assurances

The undersigned hereby certify that this agency complies with the Assurances and Requirements of this FFY 2020/2021 Community Action Plan (CAP) and the information in this CAP is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization.

Larry Carr		6/6/19
Board Chair (printed name)	Board Chair (signature)	Date

Kathy Kossick		6/6/19
Executive Director (printed name)	Executive Director (signature)	Date

Certification of ROMA Trainer
(If applicable)

The undersigned hereby certifies that this organization's Community Action plan and strategic plan document the continuous use of the full Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle or comparable system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation).

NCRT/NCRI (printed name)	NCRT/NCRI (signature)	Date

CSD Use Only:

Date CAP Received:	Date Accepted:	Accepted By:

Vision Statement: “A Community United in the Fight Against Poverty.”

Mission Statement:

“To coordinate a community response to address the root causes of poverty in Sacramento County”

Tripartite Board of Directors

(Organizational Standards 5.1, 5.2, CSBG Act Section 676(b)(10))

Section 676B of the Community Services Block Grant Reauthorization Act of 1998 requires that, as a condition of designation, private nonprofit entities and public organizations administer their CSBG program through tripartite boards that *“fully participate in the development, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program to serve low-income communities.”*

1. Describe your agency’s procedures for establishing adequate board representation under which a low-income individual(s), community organization, religious organizations, 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 agency to petition for adequate representation. Please place emphasis on the *low-income individuals* on your board.

(Organizational Standards 5.2, CSBG Act Section 676(b)(10))

Any low-income individual or organization representing low-income individuals may petition the SETA Governing Board directly. The SETA Community Action Board Bylaws provide that in February of every third year, the SETA Governing Board designates up to four (4) low-income organizations from CSBG priority areas at a public meeting. These organizations will coordinate the democratic election of low-income representatives to the SETA Community Action Board.

When the number of qualified low-income sector organizations interested in participating on the Community Action Board exceeds the number of seats designated for the low-income sector, the SETA Governing Board may choose not to reappoint organizations which have been represented on the board so that the opportunity to participate will be shared equitably among all interested petitioners.

2. Please describe how the individuals on your Advisory or Governing Board are involved in the decision-making process and participate in the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of programs funded under CSBG to meet the requirements listed above.

(Organizational Standard 5.1)

Prior to board meetings, SETA’s Community Action Board is provided with information necessary to participate in the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of CSBG-funded programs. These documents are discussed at CAB meetings and board members are encouraged to provide advice and direction. This includes the Community Action Plan, staff funding recommendations, and copies of fiscal and programmatic monitoring reports. Public hearings for the CAP are presented before the board, and other presentations to the board address key poverty issues in Sacramento County.

Documentation of Public Hearing(s)

[California Government Code 12747\(b\)-\(d\)](#) requires all agencies to conduct a public hearing in conjunction with their CAP. In pursuant with this Article, **agencies must prepare and present the completed CAP for public review and comment.** The public hearing process must be documented to include how the hearing was advertised and all testimony presented by the low-income and identify whether the concerns expressed by that testimony are addressed in the CAP.

The agency shall conduct at least one public hearing and provide for a public comment period.

Note: Public hearing(s) shall not be held outside of the service area(s)

1. The agency has made (or will make) the plan available for review using the following process:

Public Hearing

Date: _____

Location: _____

Public Comment Period

Inclusive Dates for Comment: May 17-May 29, 2019

When and where was/will be the Public Hearing Notice(s) published or posted? List the dates and where below:

SETA began gathering public testimony at two scheduled public hearings before the Community Action Board (CAB). Notice of CSBG Public Hearings are posted on the SETA website, e-mailed to SETA subcontractors, and mailed to a large sample of CSBG customers. Members of the public with information or concerns regarding the delivery of poverty related services to families and individuals in Sacramento County are welcome and encouraged to testify during hearings before the Board.

Dates and locations of the public hearings were as follows:

April 10, 2019 (Wednesday), 10:00A.M. – 12:00P.M.
and

May 8, 2019 (Wednesday), 10:00A.M. – 12:00P.M.

Location for Both Public Hearings:

SETA Board Room

925 Del Paso Boulevard, Suite 100

Sacramento, CA 95815

Date	Where (name of newspaper, website, or public place posted)
March 20, 2019	SETA website (www.seta.net)
April 30, 2019	Sacramento Bee

2. ***Submit a copy of published notice(s) with the CAP Application for documentation purposes.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Announcement of Community Services Block Grant Public Hearings, posted on Agency website:

To: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

Since 1983, the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA) has been designated as a Community Action Agency for the purpose of administering Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds for Sacramento County. CSBG funds are meant to help alleviate root causes of poverty not adequately served by existing community resources. Indicators of unmet community needs will be gathered from a variety of sources including members of the community. To this end, SETA will be gathering public testimony at two scheduled public hearings before the Community Action Board (CAB). Members of the public with information or concerns regarding the delivery of poverty-related services to families and individuals in Sacramento County are welcome and encouraged to testify during hearings.

Dates and locations of the public hearings are as follows:

April 10, 2019 (Wednesday), 10:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

and

May 8, 2019 (Wednesday), 10:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Location for Both Public Hearings:

SETA Board Room

925 Del Paso Boulevard, Suite 100

Sacramento, CA 95815

Information gathered at the hearings and from other sources will be compiled in a draft of the 2020/2021 SETA Community Action Plan with copies available for public review on May 17, 2019 on the SETA website (www.seta.net).

Members of the community with questions, requests for a printed copy of the draft plan, or wishing to submit written testimony, may e-mail Pam Moore at pamela.moore@seta.net, or call her directly at (916) 263-3734.

COMMENTS FROM THE SETA 2019 PUBLIC HEARINGS

Nilda Valmores, Executive Director, My Sister's House: This organization works to assist victims of domestic violence. The workers of this group must be trained to work with these clients in a variety of ways. Ms. Valmores asked that the needs of abused women and children as well as those facing cultural barriers needs to be addressed. Assisting women at the domestic violence shelters to avoid homelessness is one of the greatest needs. My Sister's House is grateful to be a CSBG grant recipient over the past years. Ms. Valmores introduced a former client, Agnes.

Agnes, a single mother and a survivor of domestic violence, is a client of My Sister's House. Agnes said that she has experienced a wide variety of abuse over the years and is receiving help through My Sister's House. They have assisted her with transitional housing and she now has her own apartment. My Sister's House assisted her with her monthly rent. She is grateful for the funding that helps her and her daughter to thrive. Agnes urged the board to continue the funding for this program.

Major Martin Ross, Secretary for Sacramento Social Services & Divisional Enterprise Development, Salvation Army: Major Ross is in charge of Sacramento social services included workforce development and capacity building. The relationship with SETA has been strong for 13 years. They are grateful for the funds received that helps with case management with PG & E, SMUD, and the emergency food programs. The CSBG funds are utilized through utility assistance, housing assistance, and emergency assistance. The challenges are that the funding availability does not meet the need of the customers they serve.

Lishia Faulkner, Family Services Manager, Salvation Army: Ms. Faulkner has been with the Salvation Army for 12 years. She recognized Saint John's Shelter for services she received years ago. She also received services through River City Food Bank. When she visited the food bank, they treated her with respect and never judged her. Please continue funding for St. John's Shelter, River City Food Bank, and Salvation Army.

Felicia Horsley, client of Salvation Army: Ms. Horsley thanked the Salvation Army for the assistance they provided her through rental assistance. She is employed but still needed help. There are plenty of times the Salvation Army has assisted her and her son through rental assistance, utility assistance, and securing employment. Ms. Horsley thanked Sacramento Lao Family for the assistance they provided her as well.

Luke Johnson, Supervisor of Employment Programs, IRC: Mr. Johnson thanked the board for the funds to work with the refugee and immigrant community. Through direct assistance and case management services they serve individuals with limited English, who lack the skills and resources necessary to navigate American society.

Arghawan Ahmadzai, Employment Specialist, IRC: Ms. Ahmadzai said they have a lot of clients they assist through the CSBG funds. One of their clients is a single mother from Afghanistan who was helped with resettlement assistance. Her two sons have physical and mental issues and the IRC program helped to navigate the various medical programs to get her sons help. A service plan was developed to help the client with job readiness and child care. The client secured employment and is self-sufficient, and continues to study at night. Ms. Ahmadzai thanked the CSBG program and SETA for providing services to the refugee population. The services make changes and give a lot of hope to refugees.

Amanda McCarthy, Executive Director, River City Food Bank: Ms. McCarthy expressed appreciation for the funds to alleviate hunger. Food insecurity is prevalent throughout California. More than 15% of the Sacramento population is food insecure which means people have to make painful decisions between food and housing, child care, or life-saving medicine. Poverty is on the rise in Sacramento and sometimes having access to food is an issue due to lack of transportation or living in a 'food desert.' Providing food enables stability so people can find work and care for their families. Unlike traditional food banks, they deliver food where it is needed the most. More than 150,000 Sacramento County residents are served annually through two local sites.

Jena Robinson, Program Manager, River City Food Bank: Ms. Robinson said that people often come to the food bank the day after they are released from incarceration or at the last minute. They serve seniors on a fixed income, those that are working but run out of money for food, and the homeless.

Veronica Williams, Intake Supervisor, Volunteers of America: Ms. Williams spoke of the services they provide veterans, for housing and employment. They also receive funds to assist homeless veterans with assistance for deposits, child care, vehicle care, and homeless prevention assistance. VOA provides services for a number of regional counties. This has been one of the CSBG safety net services since 2014. The CSBG funds assist with one-night motel stays, bus passes, food, gas, rental arrears, and a variety of services.

Shannon Sinclair, Volunteers of America: Ms. Sinclair is a homeless, single parent Navy veteran. Due to a recurrence of PTSD, Ms. Sinclair “shut down” and began living in her car. The VOA provided immediate services to help her; there was no judgement and they were always available to talk. Ms. Sinclair appreciated the services provided by the CSBG funding.

Bonita Daniels, Case Management Services: Ms. Daniels is a participant in the Folsom Cordova Community Partnership. They provided her with a variety of services including clothes, child care and job assistance. One good thing about the program is rental assistance and utility assistance. Ms. Daniels urged the continued funding for this program.

Renée John, Director of Programs, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership: Ms. John stated that Ms. Daniels is a dream client; she’s an amazing person. Ms. John appreciated the CSBG funding for family self-sufficiency and safety net services. They created a financial empowerment module to assist people in building their assets and managing their money. Ms. John urged that financial empowerment to be considered a fundable activity. In addition, Ms. John urged funding to help people get driving lessons and car registration assistance. The Sacramento area is not a well-connected city for transportation, and people need help to get where they need to go.

Peter Bell, Associate Director for Data and Compliance, WIND Youth Services: Mr. Bell stated that CSBG funding has helped address barriers that have prevented youth from successfully exiting homelessness, such as transportation barriers. In addition, food insecurity is also an issue. They provide meals at their drop-in center. Through the family self-sufficiency grant, employment continues to be an issue with their young clients. Interview clothes and training are needed for some employment. This year to date, they reached 169 clients; Mr. Bell reviewed the various services that were provided.

Brenda Miranda, La Familia Counseling Center: Project Reach provides a variety of positive alternates, counseling and supportive services for youth aged 10-21 through gang prevention and mentoring. There are many youth in the community that have been touched with their program. Project Reach helps young people with anger management and life skill training to help with life choices. They have seen some of their former clients go to college. Ms. Miranda appreciates the funding for this important program.

Paola Benitez, Client of La Familia: Ms. Benitez was a member of Project Reach last year. Before she was enrolled in the program, she did not go to and was not motivated to go to school and had a lot of anger issues. While in the program, she learned anger management, and went back to school. She learned the importance of self-care and the passion for helping and educating her community. La Familia and Project Reach helped her to make better choices. Ms. Benitez urged that this program receive continued funding.

Michelle Cook, Director of Programs, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership: Ms. Cook thanked all of the speakers for their words. Ms. Cook spoke of the safety net services provided by CSBG. A lot of good things are being done in the eastern part of Sacramento County. Housing and food are especially needed.

Ora Jennings, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership: Ms. Jennings moved to Rancho Cordova three years ago. She’s always worked; she’s from a military background and was taught not to seek handouts. But when she lost one of her jobs, she needed assistance. She’s a single mother of four, rent was out of control, and she needed help. She reached out to Folsom Cordova Community Partnership, where she was able to receive food, bus passes, and other services. Ms. Jennings hopes that funding could be distributed to all programs.

Maria Rosales, Director, South County Services: Ms. Rosales expressed appreciation for the funds they receive. South County Services provide the most southern and rural parts of Sacramento County. They have a satellite office in Courtland, Walnut Grove, and Isleton. In addition, they provide mobile services to trailer parks and marinas in the delta loop since there is no public transportation.

Ms. Rosales stated that in the delta loop, when residents who have no transportation need to buy food, they purchase the food at liquor stores where the prices are very high. Ms. Rosales stated that they receive food from Sacramento Food Bank and Family Services, and they also have emergency food in their offices which they take to the satellite offices. Many people cannot drive to Isleton so South County Services staff provide mobile services there. They provide emergency food, utility assistance, bus passes, and propane. They also have a contract with SMUD and PG & E to assist their clients.

Ms. Rosales said that for someone who lives in the Delta, many times they go to San Joaquin or Yolo County for medical services. Many of the south county residents do not have the gas money to drive to Sacramento for medical services.

Sean Ellyson, Advocate for South County Services: Mr. Ellyson lives in the Delta loop and expressed appreciation for the services provided by South County Services. There is a great deal of homelessness along the river. Mr. Ellyson urged continued funding in the form of a new van for South County Services. There are so many people that need help in the rural parts of the county.

Jesse Dean Rollin, client of South County Services; Mr. Rollin found himself homeless and had no support from anyone. He was not aware of the services available until he came across South County Services. It is nice to see the government funding people that put people first. Mr. Rollin is now a manager at McDonald's and he expressed appreciation to Ms. Rosales and South County Services.

Nakisha Barthell, Founder, Creative Expressions Academy: This is a non-profit organization that serves at-risk youth from 10-24 years of age. They have partnered with Los Rios Community College to offer their students enrollment in college and courses on-site. They also work with Sacramento High School to start a program in the fall session to teach life skills, designing, and photography that will allow the youth to become entrepreneurs. This academy is located at Sacramento High School. They are looking into expanding into Twin Rivers School District. They introduced students to life skills and college level curriculum to create a pathway into careers and out of poverty. Living and staying in poverty can lead to homelessness and potentially a life of domestic violence. This program will be seeking funding.

Tya Dotson, Sacramento High Student, Creative Expressions: Ms. Dotson is a 15 year-old student at Sacramento High School. She is one of the youngest leaders on her campus. She volunteers at shelters and she and her sister started their own business last summer. Ms. Dotson urged consideration of programs such as Creative Expressions as a way to prevent vandalism. She spoke of the popup event she attended at Sam Pannell Community Center. She is going to another popup event this weekend. These will not bring all the kids together, and some kids will join gangs. Creative Expressions Academy will help kids reach the creative part of themselves.

Amiah Dotson, Student, Creative Expressions: Ms. Dotson asked for cooking classes, how to start your own business, and tax preparation.

Jeffrey "Mr. T" Tardagelia, Community Advocate: Mr. "T" is a community advocate. What seems to work best is word of mouth. It seems like a lot of programs work in silos – there needs to be more cooperation and communication between programs. Mr. "T" urged e-mail addresses be shared so programs can communicate better. He is aware of how badly the roads in the south

county are in need of repair and that the Board of Supervisors is working on it. His emphasis is to find a better method of cooperation and communication.

Martha Haas, Program Manager, Sacramento County Senior Volunteer Services: Ms. Haas was impressed with all of the tremendous need and services provided in the county. Her program, the Senior Companion Program, serves 14 clients utilizing four senior volunteers. They match low income seniors with frail, vulnerable or isolated seniors.

Roseann Araza, Volunteer Program Specialist, Sacramento County Senior Volunteer Services: Ms. Araza provided some examples of their senior matches. One 87-year-old client was victimized by a string of caregivers, who coerced her to sign timesheets for time not worked. Her senior companion match urged this client to report the abuse to her social worker and they were able to prevent further fraudulent acts. A 72-year old volunteer was matched with a 79-year old client with no family or caregiver. The volunteer was able to help the client with medical visits and grocery shopping. Ms. Haas thanked the board again for the funding. This is important as a safety net for vulnerable seniors.

Kazoua Heu, Program Manager, Lao Family Services: Ms. Heu stated that a lot of partners and agencies are reflective of the services they provide. What is not reflected is the number of people they have to turn away since there is limited funding. They leverage their funds with other funding sources and donations. There is a great need for their population and they advocate on behalf of their clients and all of the programs. Ms. Heu urged the board to find additional funding to assist support those that are turned away. The success stories given today attest to the fact that the CSBG funding provides light in dark places.

Community Needs Assessment

Public law 105-285 requires the state to secure from each agency, as a condition to receive funding, a CAP which includes a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) for the community served. Additionally, state law requires each CSBG agency to develop a CAP that assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals and strategies, and that yields program priorities consistent with standards of effectiveness established for the program (*California Government Code 12747(a)*).

Please indicate which combination of activities were used in completing the CNA, including when and how these activities occurred in the spaces below. If the activity was not used, please type N/A or Not Used.

Focus Groups	Not Used
Asset Mapping	Not Used
Surveys	CSBG Service Gap Questionnaires are mailed to a large sample of CSBG customers and delivered to Sacramento Steps Forward, WIND, and several Head Start locations.
Community Dialogue	Public hearings before the Community Action Board were held on April 10 and May 8, 2019
Interviews	Not Used
Public Records	Data analysis was conducted using information from the U.S. Census, State and County Departments' websites, Sacramento County's 2017 Point In time Homeless Count, and local media.

Date of most recent completed CNA: May 15, 2019

Date CNA approved by Tripartite Board (most recent): May 29, 2019

(Organizational Standard 3.5.)

Your responses to the questions below should describe how the agency ensures that the CNA reflects the current priorities of the low-income population in the service area, beyond the legal requirements for a local public hearing of the CAP.

1. For each key sector of the community listed below, summarize the information gathered from each sector and how it was used to assess needs and resources during the needs assessment process (or other planning process throughout the year). These sectors should include at minimum: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, public sector, and educational institutions.
(Organizational Standard 2.2)

SETA has a long history of partnerships and coordinating programs with organizations serving low-income residents. SETA continues to actively coordinate and leverage the vital services offered by these organizations on behalf of low-income residents in Sacramento County.

2. Describe the causes and conditions that contribute to poverty affecting the community in your service area.
(Organizational Standard 3.4)

Although fewer Sacramento County households fall below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines, conditions of homelessness are increasing, food insecurity is growing, and persons of color still account for a large majority of justice-involved persons.

The latest threat to local area households is the extremely low rental property vacancy rate. Symptoms include the near disappearance of unsubsidized rental units under \$800/month. Those that exist are substandard and in high-crime areas. Community college student homelessness is hovering around 12% and ranges to 10% for UC students. The Department of Education estimates that K-12 schools in Sacramento County include nearly 11,000 homeless students, a rate slightly higher than the State of California.

Target groups experiencing the highest rate of extreme poverty continue to include single-parent females with children under six years old, a trend likely to increase without bold interventions.

3. Describe your agency's approach or system for collecting, analyzing, and reporting customer satisfaction data to the governing board.
(Organizational Standard 1.3)

Customer satisfaction data is gathered on a quarterly basis utilizing two basic sets of survey questions. The first set is intended to measure the timeliness and customer care in the issuance of emergency services and resources. The second set is intended to measure the client/case manager relationship and effectiveness in serving customers.

4. Describe how your agency collected and included current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for your service area.
(Organizational Standard 3.2)

Data regarding current conditions and symptoms of poverty is collected throughout each program year. Data collection becomes more deliberate and coordinated during the development of the Community Action Plan. Year-over-year data is compared to analyze poverty, gender, race, age, or other poverty-related trends.

Data on household conditions is gathered in a variety of ways to inform the Plan. Key data sources include: US Census; customer satisfaction comments and success stories; State/local

government websites; local media; Sacramento Steps Forward Point In Time Homeless Count; special reports on target groups and target areas; surveys; public hearings; and other articles and poverty data. Available data is compiled, analyzed, reported, and used during the ROMA planning process.

5. Briefly summarize the type of both qualitative and quantitative data collected and analyzed as part of the needs assessment process.

(Organizational Standard 3.3)

Qualitative data includes economic and behavioral trends, anecdotal feedback from partners, testimony or comments by CSBG customers, and monthly reports by service providers and partners. Quantitative data includes counts of households, families, and individuals. This data may also include counts of households, families and individuals experiencing symptoms of poverty including homelessness, hunger, abuse, unsafe living conditions, and neglect.

6. Describe how the agency analyzes information collected from low-income individuals as part of the community needs assessment process.

(Organizational Standard 1.1, 1.2)

SETA analyzes information collected from low-income individuals by screening for responses that support or question CAB strategies and that provide glimpses into trending changes to community conditions or demographics. Information is quantified by its rate of incidence and high-incidence remarks are prioritized for follow up. The information is then presented to the CAB to help inform program strategies and services.

Community Needs Assessment Results

(Organizational Standard 3.4, 4.2, 4.3, CSBG Act Section 5.76(b)(12))

SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING AGENCY 2020-21 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

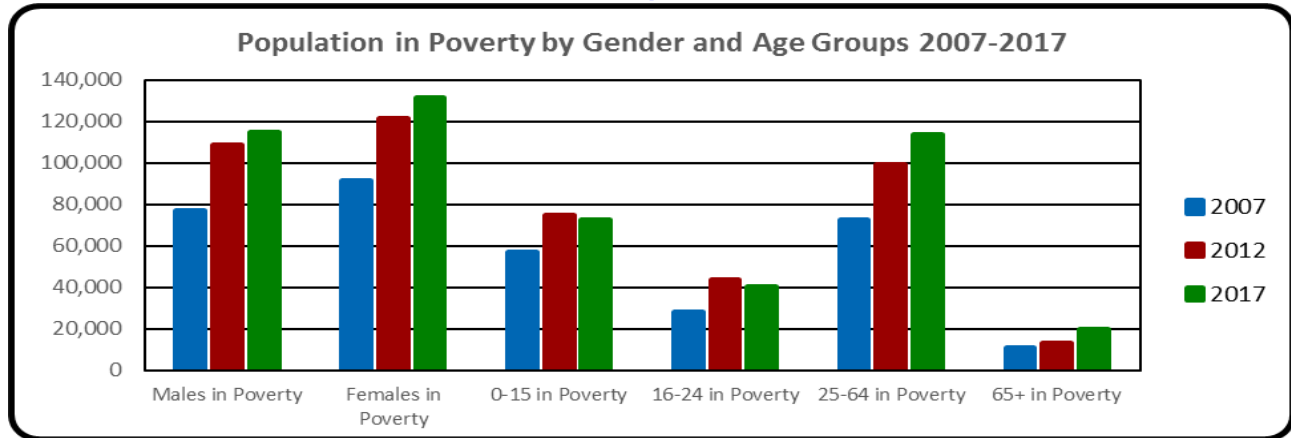
SACRAMENTO COUNTY ABSTRACT

The 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) reports that persons with incomes below Federal Poverty Guidelines in Sacramento County account for 16.7% of the total population, or 246,203 persons living in poverty. This represents a 0.2 percentage point decrease in the number of residents who were living below federal poverty income guidelines in 2012, indicating some stability in the poverty rate. While the poverty rate has remained essentially the same, there continues to be a rise in the number of people in poverty. Between 2007 and 2012, there were 36% more people in poverty; between 2012 and 2017 there were 6.8% more people in poverty. This reflects the growing population of Sacramento County as a whole, which has increased 9.4% during that same time.

During 2017, an average of 61,199 individuals per month received cash aid through participation in the CalWORKs program; of those, 46,633 (76.2%) were children. The number of people receiving CalWORKs represents 4.1% of the Sacramento County population, a rate that has decreased in recent years. In 2012 an average of 79,833 individuals, 60,959 of whom were children, received cash aid; this represented 5.6% of the population.

Graphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 highlight the pace at which the poverty rate of vulnerable and in-crisis Sacramento County adults and children has changed over the last ten years. Although the economy has made net improvements since 2007, poverty rates have continued to climb for many people.

Graph 1

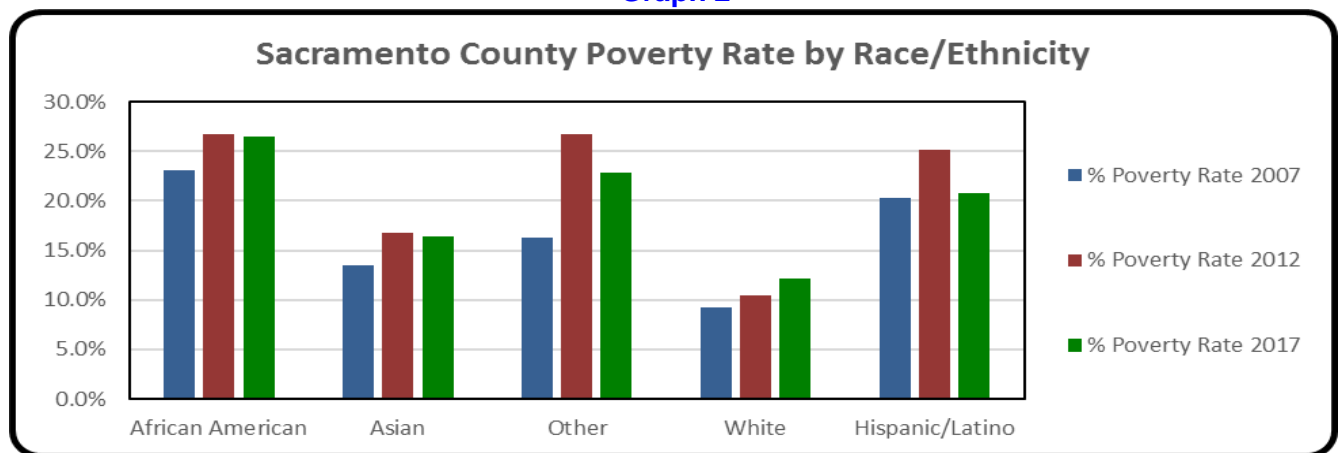


Source: US Census Table B17001, 2012 & 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, & Table B17001 2007 3-year estimates, for Sacramento County

There is mixed news about the trends in poverty rates among the target groups. The largest increase in poverty from 2007 to 2017 (79.1%) was in the population 65 and older (10,936 to 19,591). This is a disproportionate rise compared to the 31% increase in the number of people aged 65 and older in Sacramento during that same period. The poverty rate among this population remains relatively low, at 10.2%, but it has been rising. The largest increase in the actual number of people in poverty between 2012 and 2017 (99,160 to 113,619) was among individuals 25-64, representing a 14.6% increase of 14,459 individuals. While increasing, it is an improvement over the 47% increase in poverty for this age group from 2010 to 2015. The increase in the poverty rate among younger populations is slowing. During 2012-2017, the number of people in poverty age 0-15 decreased by 2,132, and the number of people in poverty aged 16-24 decreased by 3,031.

Graph 2 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of poverty rates over a ten-year period. Aside from people identifying as White, all racial/ethnic groups shown have experienced a drop in poverty rates.

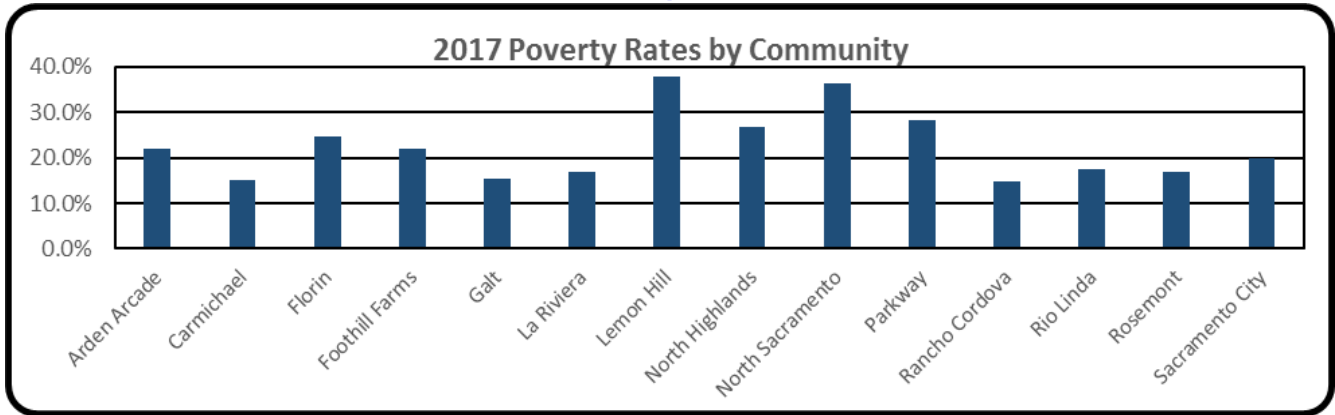
Graph 2



Source: US Census Table B17001, 2010 & 2012 5-Year est., Table B17020, 2017 5-year est., & Table B17001, 2007 3-Year estimates; ACS, for Sacramento County. 2007 rate for Hispanic/Latino is replaced with 2010 due to availability issues.

Graph 3 identifies Sacramento communities that have populations of over 10,000 residents and 5-year average poverty rates (2012-2017) over 15%. The purpose of the graph is to highlight pockets of concentrated poverty as target areas for services and implementing innovative anti-poverty strategies.

Graph 3



Source: US Census Table S1701, ACS 2017 5-Year Estimates, for relevant communities in Sacramento County

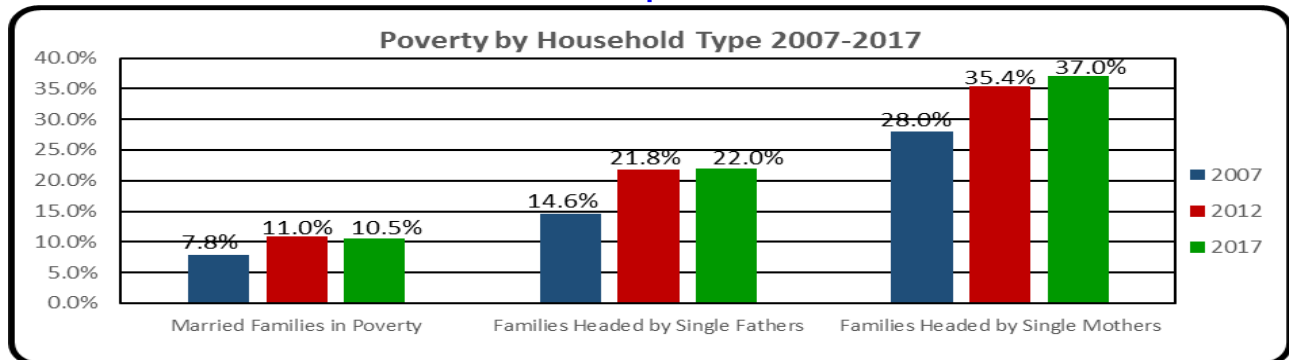
Communities listed below as CSBG target areas were selected from all Sacramento County communities with populations of 10,000+ and poverty rates averaging 15% or higher, based on the most recent Census data, 2017. Target areas and their poverty rates follow in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Community	Poverty Rate	Community	Poverty Rate
Arden Arcade	22.0%	Florin	24.7%
Foothill Farms	21.9%	Galt	15.3%
La Riviera	16.8%	Lemon Hill	37.9%
North Highlands	26.8%	Parkway	28.3%
Sacramento City	19.8%	North Sacramento	36.3%
Carmichael	15.2%		

While poverty was experienced by all family types, it was more pronounced in families headed by a single mother. In 2017, 10.5% of two-parent families (12,183 families), were living in poverty. During the same period, 37.0% of families headed by a single female (17,825 families), and 22.0% of families headed by a single male (4,014 families), were living in poverty. The rate of poverty among families headed by a single male rose between 2007 and 2017, from 14.6 to 22.0%.

Graph 4

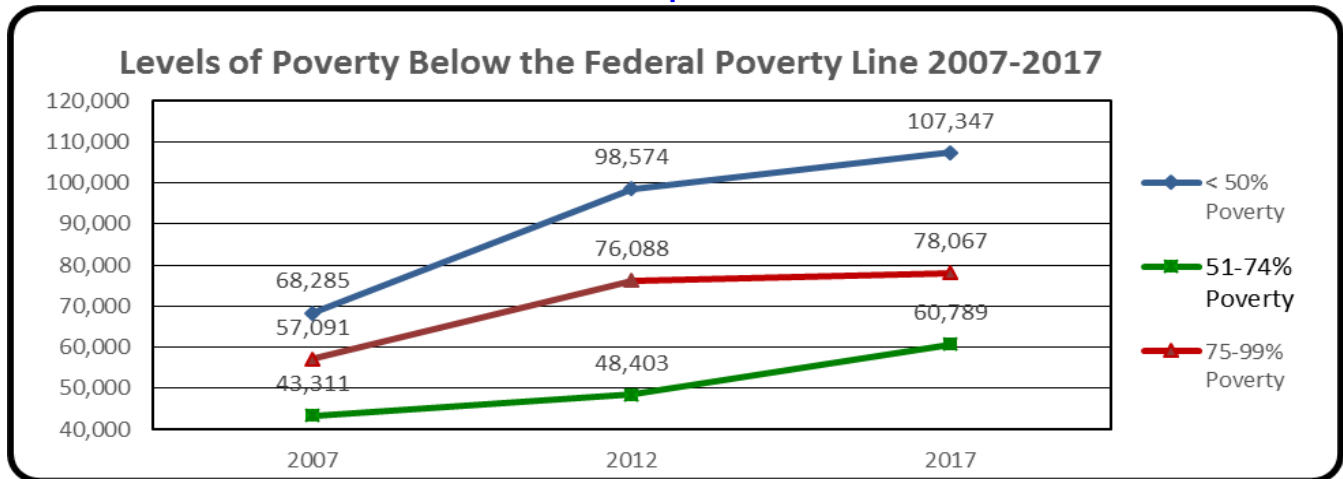


Source: US Census Table B17010, ACS 2012 & 2017 5-Year Est., & Table B17010, ACS 2007 3-Year Est., for Sac. County

As seen in **Graph 5** below, 8,773 adults and children joined the population living in extreme poverty between 2012 and 2017. Between 2007 and 2017 there was a 57.2% increase in extreme poverty

(below 50% of Federal Poverty Guidelines), compared with an increase of 8.9% in the Sacramento County population for the same period.

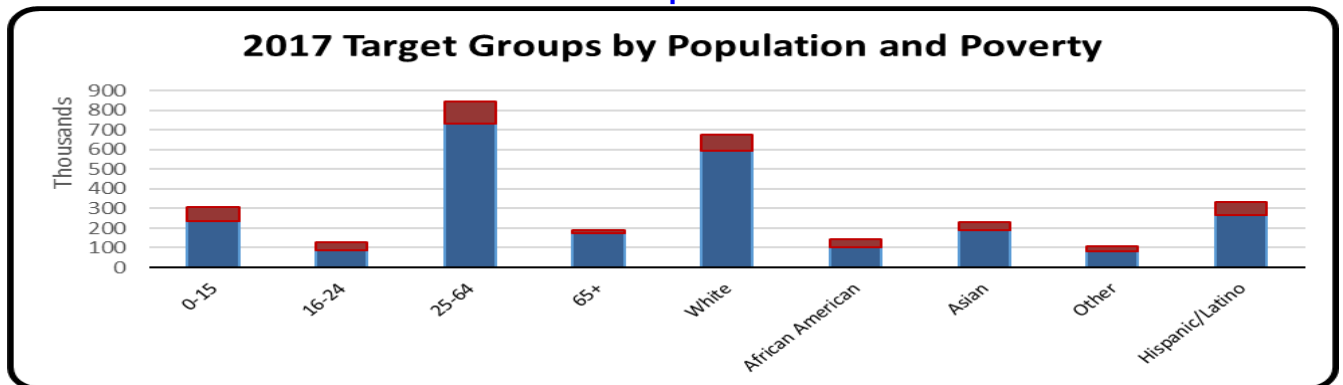
Graph 5



Source: US Census Table B17024, ACS 2012 & 2017 5-Year Est.; Table B17024, ACS 2007 3-Year Est., for Sacramento County

Graph 6 identifies target group vulnerability to living in poverty and is an important indicator for the identification of priority groups targeted for services.

Graph 6



Source: US Census Tables B17001, and B17001 for various racial/ethnic categories, & B17010, all from U.S. Census ACS 5-year estimates

Graph 6 shows that there are 308,619 children 0-15 living in Sacramento County; 72,493 of them are living below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. At a 23.5% poverty rate, this is significantly higher than the 16.7% poverty rate for Sacramento County as a whole.

Conversely, there are 191,684 seniors 65+ in Sacramento County (13% of the general population), yet they are under-represented among all persons living below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines at 10.2%, a rate which is two-thirds of Sacramento County's poverty rate of 16.7%.

According to the 2017 ACS, there are 81,541 civilian veterans in Sacramento County or about 5.5% of the general population. Veterans with a disability number 23,418; 16,412 have service-related disabilities. Approximately 7,270 veterans live below federal poverty guidelines and as many as 300 are estimated to live in shelters or in transitional housing on any given night.

Definitions of Poverty: The poverty data used in this report and for the comparisons below represent individuals living below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines, the federal definition of poverty. They do not represent all individuals unable to sustain themselves and their families without public and private supports. Nonetheless, it is a primary indicator used to track the growth and effects of poverty. A

broader definition of poverty can include all persons unable to minimally sustain themselves without some level of public or private supports to provide for basic family shelter, nutrition, clothing, health and safety.

Statistical Data – Unless otherwise indicated, the 2017 ACS data was used to prepare this report. The ACS is a product of the U.S. Census Bureau and is the highest quality data source for demographic information of its kind. Data from the 2017 survey was collected in that year and released in Fall 2018. Due to a shift in Census Bureau strategies, 5-year estimates are not available prior to 2009. In multi-year comparisons using data prior to 2009, 3-year estimates have been used.

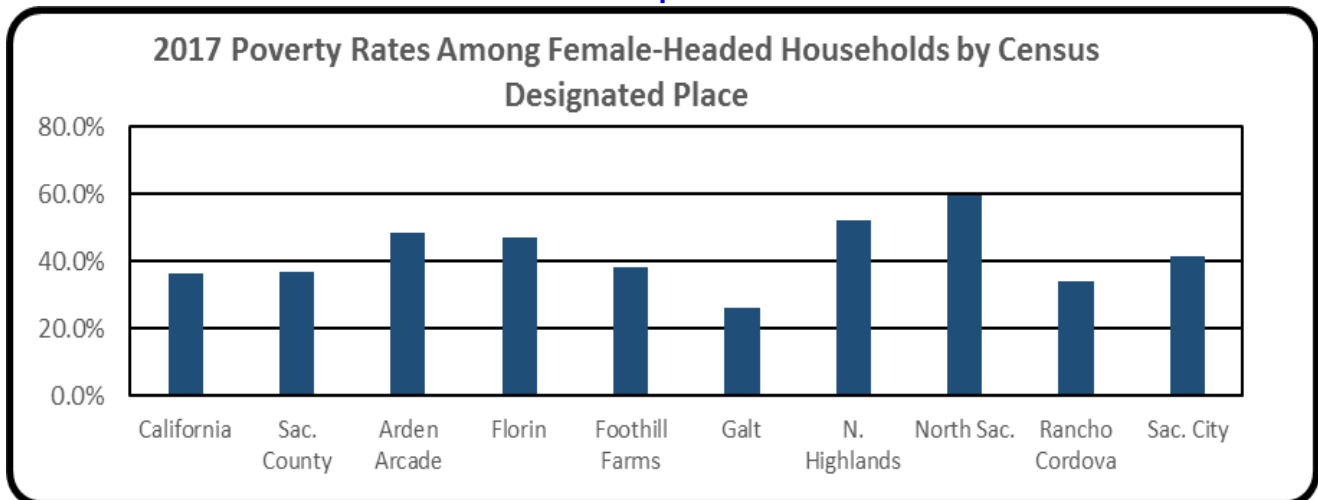
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

According to the 2017 ACS, 36.4% (66,375) of Sacramento County households with children under age 18 (182,318) are headed by a single parent, compared to the state rate of 36.2%. Female-headed households represent almost 72.5% of all single parent households and almost 82% of all single parent households live in poverty.

Among single parent households with children under 18, 32.9% were living below federal poverty guidelines. Among female-headed households, the rate was 37% or 3.5 times the poverty rate for married couple families (10.5%). For female-headed households with children 5 and under, the poverty rate was 42.8%.

Graph 7 identifies the poverty rates among single female-headed households in Census Designated Areas.

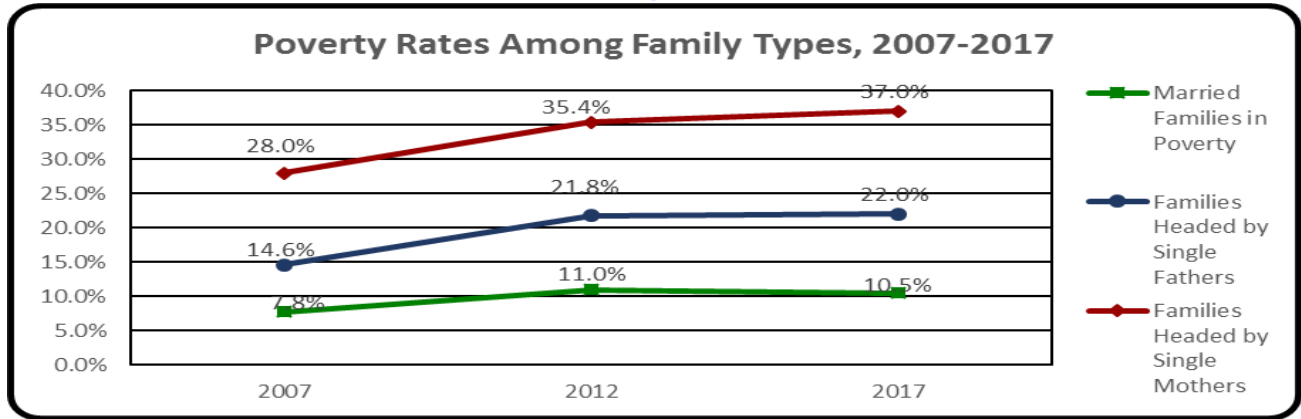
Graph 7



Source: U.S. Census Table B17012, 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Graph 8 shows the poverty rates among married-couple households, single father households, and single mother households over a ten-year period. Families are experiencing a leveling off of the poverty rate; however, the poverty rate among single parents continues to climb.

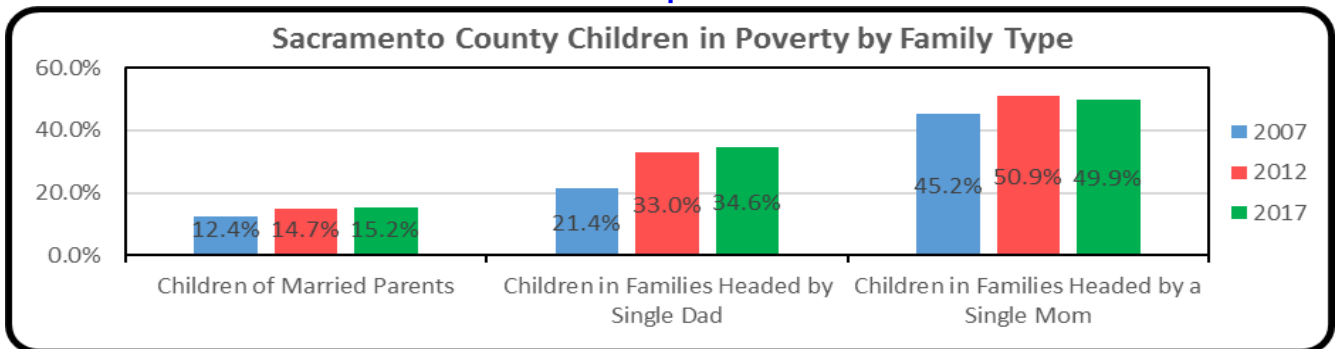
Graph 8



Source: U.S. Census Table B17010, 2012 and 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, and 2007 3-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

As **Graph 9** demonstrates, children in single parent households are considerably more likely to be poor than children in two-parent households. This is particularly true for children of single mothers. The poverty rate for the *children* in any of the family types considered here is higher than the poverty rate for the family types. This is likely due to the presence of multiple children in the household.

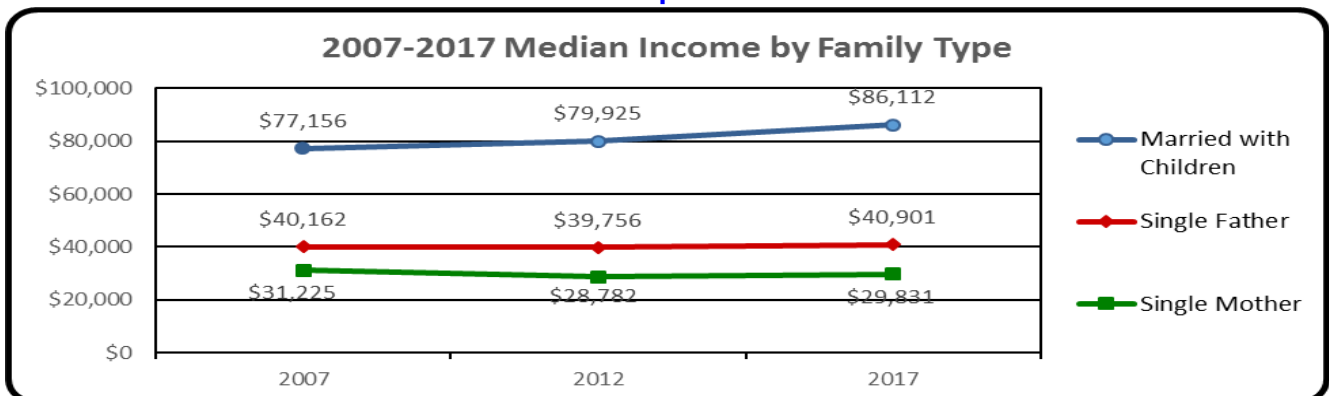
Graph 9



Source: U.S. Census Table B17006, ACS 2012 & 2017 5-Year Estimates, & 2007 3-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph 10 shows that from 2007 to 2017, median incomes for single parent households have remained relatively low. The 2017 median income for single female-headed households remains \$11,070 lower than the median income for single male-headed households and \$56,281 lower than that of married households with children. The income gap between single father family incomes and single mother family incomes has nearly doubled in just two years; in 2015, single fathers were making just \$6,441 more than single mothers.

Graph 10



Source: U.S. Census Table B19126 2012 and 2017, ACS5-Year Est., & U.S. Census Table B19126 2007 3-Year Est., for Sacramento County

For comparison, the Living Wage Calculator for Sacramento County reports that the annual income necessary to make a single parent household with two children minimally self-sufficient is \$67,122, or \$32.27 per hour, if the parent is employed full-time. The graph above reflects a 2017 median annual salary of \$29,831 for single mothers – a median income decline of over \$1,000 in ten years. For a two parent household with two children and one parent working, the annual income for minimal self-sufficiency is less at \$56,014 or \$26.93 per hour, if one parent is employed full-time and the other parent provides childcare and other services for the family.

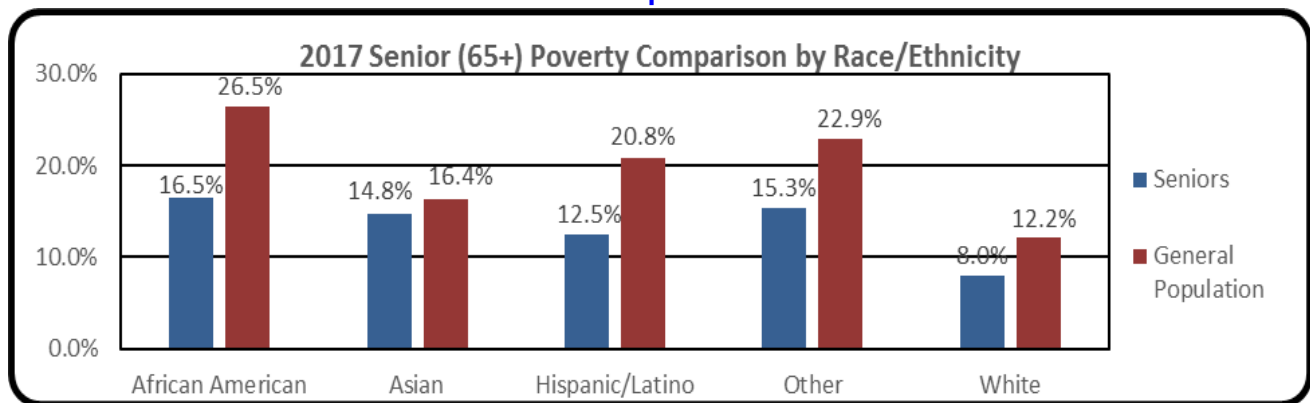
POVERTY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Since 2012, the 65+ population in Sacramento County has increased by almost 21%, from 161,119 persons to 194,729 persons in 2017. During the same period, the poverty rate for seniors rose almost two percentage points, from 8.4% to 10.2%; the rate of seniors experiencing extreme poverty (below 50% of Federal Poverty Guidelines) declined slightly, to 33% of all seniors in poverty.

From July 2015 through June 2016, 5,064 seniors relied on 451,061 congregate or home delivered meals to supplement their nutrition. This figure represents only the meals funded by the federal Older Americans Act of 1965, and does not include the large number of meals provided to seniors through local food banks, churches, and cultural organizations.

According to the 2017 ACS, the median annual household income for householders 65+ is \$46,621, and for 45- to 64-year-old householders is \$72,908. Sixty-five percent of persons 65+ are females living alone. Senior females are also more likely to be living in poverty than their male counterparts; while the poverty rate of males 65+ is 8.5%, the poverty rate for females 65+ is 11.5%. As is true throughout most of the economy, women 65+ who are living alone have a smaller median income, \$25,445, than their male counterparts at \$33,273.

Graph 11



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2017 ACS 5-Year Est., selected for the racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County

Graph 11 compares the poverty rate of seniors with the poverty rate of the general population, by race. While there are lower rates of poverty for seniors than for the general population, the poverty rate for seniors has gone up between 2012 and 2017; please see Appendix C for additional information.

The 2017 ACS estimates that 14.5% (28,213) of persons 65+ were in the workforce. Of that population, 5.2% (1,466) were unemployed, a lower rate than in 2012 (9.2%, or 2,058). Of the

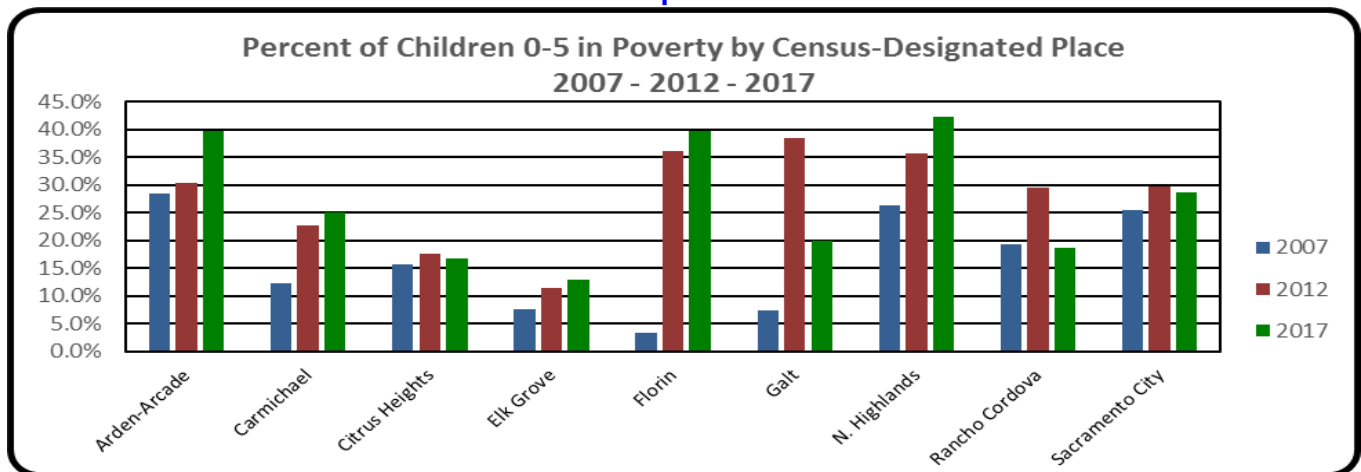
unemployed, 42.8% were women, 16.2% fewer than in 2012. A slightly smaller number of senior men are not working, but actively looking (5.6%), than in 2012 (6.6%).

POVERTY AMONG YOUTH

According to the most recent ACS (2017), children aged 0 through 17 years (356,360 individuals) comprise 24.2% of Sacramento County’s total population. Among this age group, the poverty rate is 22.6%, about 2.4 percentage points lower than the same poverty rate in 2012. Children 0-5 years have traditionally maintained the highest poverty rate among children 0-17 years. The 25.2% poverty rate for children aged 0-5 is 2.6 percentage points higher than the 0-17 year-olds. The slight decrease in poverty rates for children overall is an improvement. However, the poverty rate for youth aged 0-17 is still 5.9 percentage points higher than the overall poverty rate of 16.7%; the poverty rate for children aged 0-5 is 8.5 percentage points higher than the overall poverty rate.

Graph 12 compares averaged poverty rate data collected during 2017, for children 0-5 in the communities noted. Similar trends are seen among children 0-17, as demonstrated in Appendix C, Graph B.

Graph 12



Source: U.S. Census Tables 17001 ACS for 2012 & 2017, 5-Yr. Est., & Table B17001 ACS for 2007 3-Yr. Est., for Sacramento County

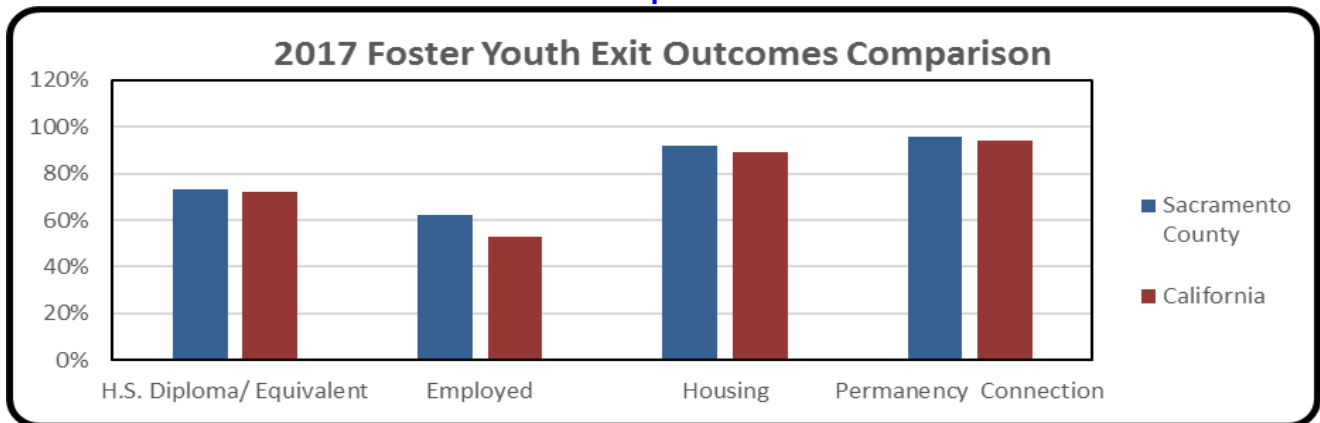
The percentages above represent hundreds, often thousands, of children in each Census Designated Place. Table 2 in Appendix C breaks out this information in greater detail, and presents conditions of poverty for many of Sacramento County’s most vulnerable residents.

FOSTER YOUTH:

In almost every category, the number of children in foster care has remained relatively flat over the last 5 years. On January 1, 2018, there were 2,392 children in foster care in Sacramento County, 2.9% less than 2013 (2,464). During 2017, 1,189 children entered foster care, a 3.3% increase over the entry numbers in 2012 (1,151), and 1,416 youth exited the foster care system, a 12.4% decrease over the same number of exits in 2012 (1,260). During 2017, 202 youth were emancipated from the foster care system in Sacramento County.

Graph 13 compares Sacramento County and California exit outcomes for foster youth aging out or legally emancipating during 2017.

Graph 13



Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, U.C. Berkeley, 2017 Outcomes for Foster Youth

In many measures, foster youth exiting from the child welfare system in Sacramento County seem somewhat better prepared to reach self-sufficiency than their peers, statewide. However, areas of concern remain for Sacramento County foster youth:

- No permanent connection to a committed adult was established or known for 6 exited foster youth (4%), prior to being exited from the system;
- Fifty-seven (38%) exited without obtaining employment;
- Twelve Sacramento County foster youth (8%) had no known housing connection when exited;
- Over 27% (41) of youth exiting the Sacramento County foster care system did not earn a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Without a job, basic education, housing, or a trusted adult to guide them, these youth face significant barriers and would benefit from some type of intervention or safety-net supports.

YOUTH OFFENDERS/JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The following section provides data and analysis for juvenile arrests occurring in 2017, the most recent year for which accurate crime statistics are available from the State. Although not all arrests result in convictions and penalties, or can be attributed to a crime actually taking place, they represent the entry point into the Juvenile Justice system for many, and the beginning of a criminal record that can affect a juvenile's future pursuits and employability as an adult.

Statistical parameters for the juvenile arrest rates have changed over the past few years. The most significant change at the County level is broader age range available on arrest rates for juveniles. While juvenile arrest rates are available, they encompass youth age 0-17 (formerly age 10-17). This shift lowers the overall arrest rate for youth, since the population of youth age 0-17 is considerably larger than the youth population age 10-17. Nevertheless, patterns are still noticeable in the rates of arrest for different racial and ethnic groups. Additionally, two recent California laws have impacted longitudinal review of some offenses. In 2014, Proposition 47 reduced some felonies to misdemeanors; in 2016, Proposition 64 legalized the possession and use of marijuana for people 21 years and older, and reduced the penalties for related offenses. Reductions of the arrest rate for some offenses may be a result in the shift of the definition and disposition of certain crimes.

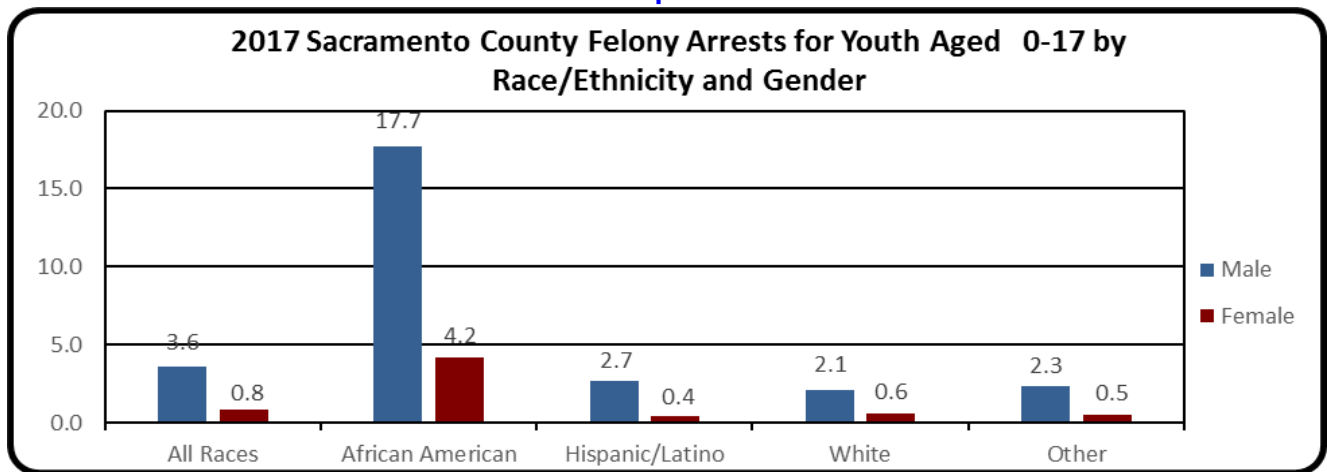
Longitudinal information has been included here, but its applicability may be limited due to these changes in California law.

In 2017, there were 361,889 youth under 18 in Sacramento County. This represents 4% of the same target group for all California counties (9,114,270 youth). Sacramento County felony arrests of juveniles under the age of 18 represents 4.1% of all felony arrests in California, slightly higher than their representation in the State's target group population. It should be noted that there has been an overall and sometimes steep decline in felony and misdemeanor arrests over the previous decade. Reasons for the decline are unclear, but may include law enforcement staffing levels, shifts in priorities or policies, or successful crime reduction strategies.

According to the most currently available data for this report, Sacramento County had a slightly higher juvenile felony arrest rate during 2017 (2.2 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17) than the State of California. The California rate for felony juvenile offenders was 2.1 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17.

Graph 14 illustrates the felony arrest rates for target groups by race/ethnicity and adjusted for relative group populations in Sacramento County.

Graph 14



Source: CA Dept. of Justice Juvenile Felony Arrest Statistics for 2017, & US Census Table B01001 2017 ACS, 5-Yr. Est., for Sacramento County

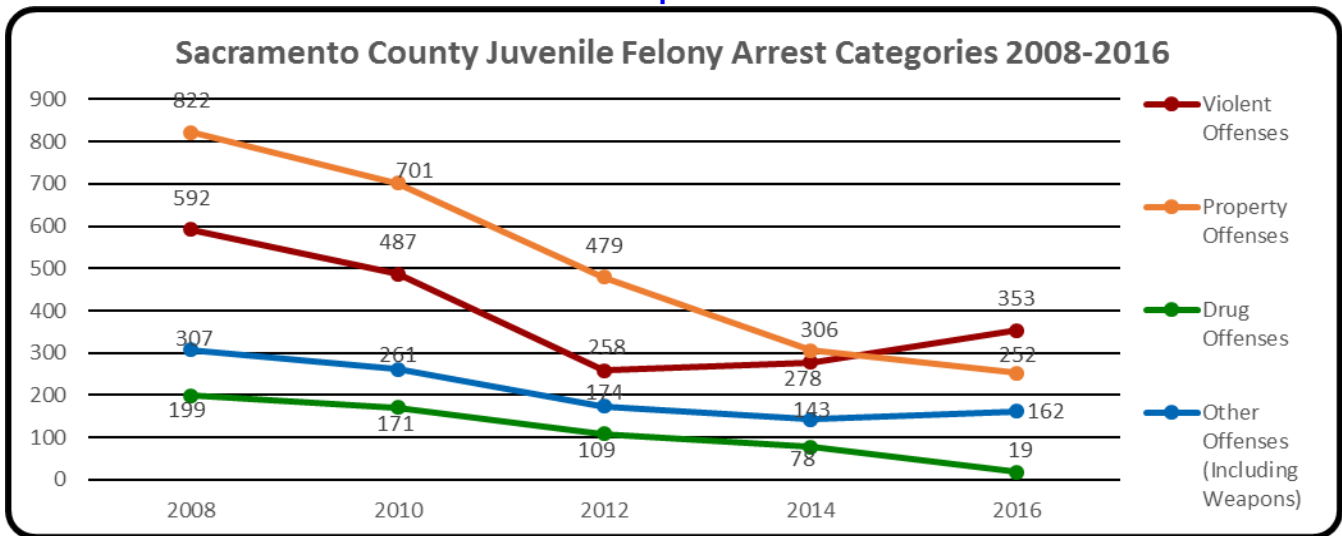
Of particular note is the high incidence of felony arrests for African American males (0-17 years) or approximately 132% of the rate for all juvenile males (0-17 years), and for African American females, approximately 136% of the rate for all juvenile females (0-17 years), in Sacramento County.

A similar discrepancy occurs in the rate of misdemeanor arrests, included in Appendix C as Graph C. According to the most current data available for this report, Sacramento County appears to have had a 51% lower juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate during 2017 than the State. The rate for misdemeanor juvenile arrests in California was 3.3 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17; for Sacramento County, that rate was 1.9 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17.

African American juvenile males 0-17 represent less than 10% of the total juvenile male population 0-17, but they represent nearly 55% of all juvenile males arrested for violent crimes and over 57% of all felony burglary arrests for their age group in Sacramento County. Although the raw number of arrests has generally declined for this group over the past decade, the data continues to indicate that African American males and females remain underserved by existing programs and resources.

The purpose of Graph 15 is to illustrate that all five of the major felony arrest categories in Sacramento County for which the State keeps statistics (violent, property, drug, sex, and other offenses) have experienced a drop, some dramatic, over the past decade.

Graph 15



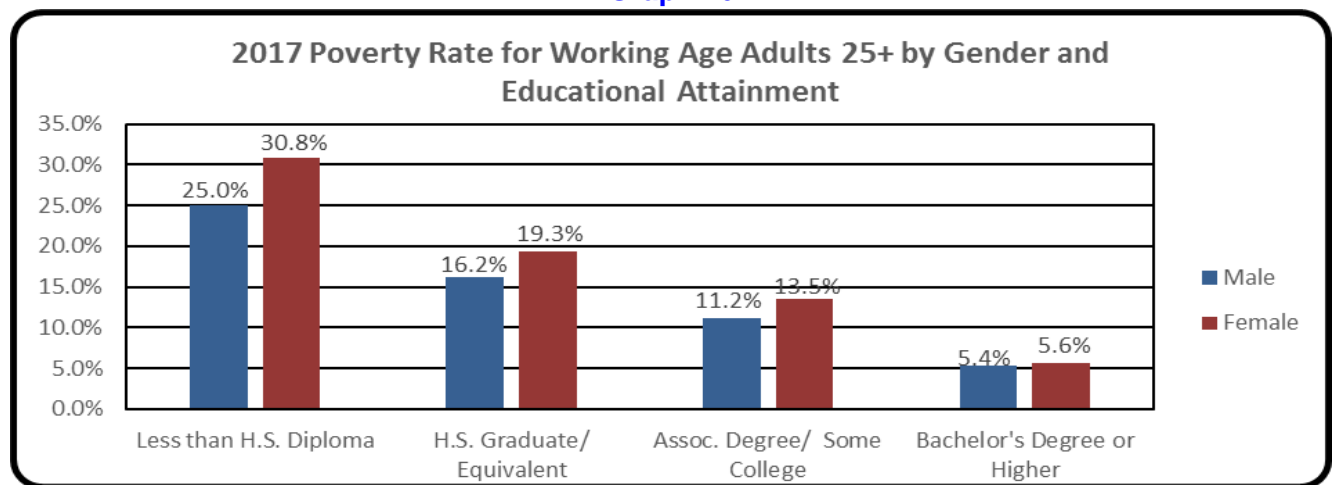
Source: State of California Department of Justice Juvenile Felony Arrest Statistics 2008-2016

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Data from the 2017 ACS illustrates a strong correlation between level of education, median income, and poverty. It also illustrates gender disparities in wages.

Graph 16, below, demonstrates the correlation of low educational attainment and poverty by showing poverty at defined educational levels in Sacramento County. The poverty rate of persons without a High School diploma is more than double that of all persons who have an Associate Degree or some college coursework.

Graph 16



Source: US Census Table B17003, 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph 16 demonstrates there is a significantly lower rate of poverty for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. In all educational levels, women experienced greater incidences of poverty than men. As shown in **Graph 16**, for all Sacramento County persons age 25+ without a high school diploma, the poverty rate in 2017 was 25% for males and 30.8% for females. These rates are decreasing: in 2015 the poverty rate for males without a high school diploma was 29% and for females without a high school diploma was 33.7%. Nevertheless, the rates remain high.

Table 2, below, demonstrates median earnings in Sacramento County by educational attainment for the years 2007, 2012 and 2017. Results are mixed, but at every level of education, females earned a substantially lower median income than males. This is especially true for women who did not graduate from high school, who earn 42% less than their male counterparts.

Table 2

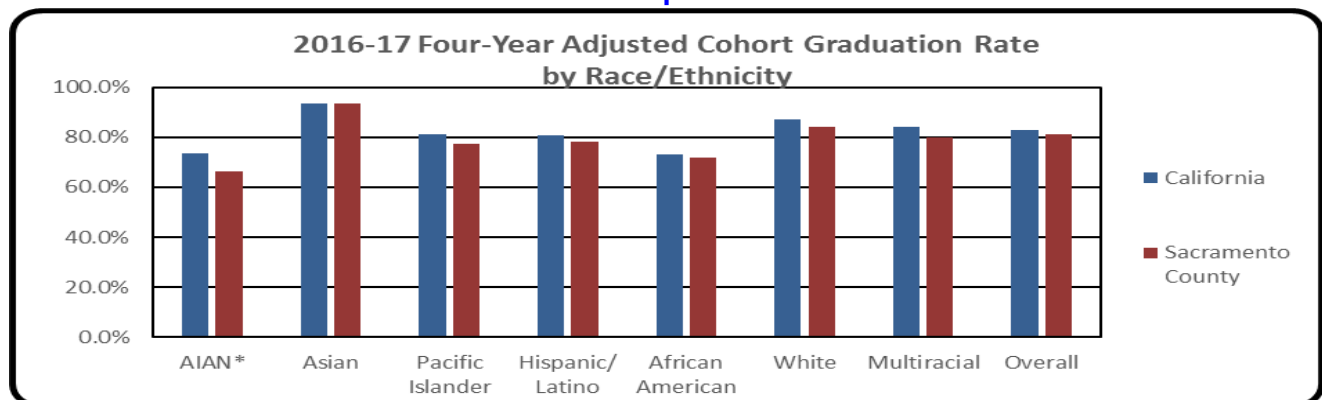
Group Characteristic	Median Earnings Male			Median Earnings Female		
	2007	2012	2017	2007	2012	2017
Less Than High School Graduate	\$23,625	\$20,844	\$25,487	\$15,076	\$15,430	\$16,429
High School Graduate or Equivalent	\$32,454	\$31,339	\$31,817	\$24,850	\$25,835	\$25,456
Some College/ Associate's Degree	\$41,619	\$41,120	\$41,392	\$33,366	\$33,010	\$31,987
Bachelor's Degree	\$60,755	\$62,253	\$63,782	\$44,368	\$47,220	\$49,327
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$76,065	\$83,008	\$85,558	\$59,524	\$64,630	\$67,967

NOTE: Median income represents that amount at which half of the working population in any of the categories above makes more income, and the other half makes less.

Women over the age of 25 who have never graduated from high school have a median annual income of only \$16,429; that is just over half of the median income for women who have completed some college courses. Fair market rent for a 1-bedroom apartment in Sacramento County (\$968/month) would consume almost 71% of this pre-tax income.

Since the vast majority of students complete their education in four years, the four-year graduation rate is a valuable tool when considering high school completion. **Graph 17** presents this information.

Graph 17



Source: CA Dept. of Educ. DataQuest, Dropouts by Ethnic Designation by Grade, 2016-17 for CA and Sac. County AIAN* Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native

Graduation rates also reveal the rate of people who did not complete high school in four years. While 78.2% of Latinos, and 71.7% of African Americans, graduated from high school in four years in Sacramento County, 21.8% of Latinos and 28.3% of African Americans did not graduate from high school. This is consistent with the yearly rate of 3.1% of Latinos and 4.7% of African Americans dropping out each year, as demonstrated in Appendix C, Graph D.

According to the Child Trends Databank, people who do not complete high school are more likely to struggle with employment and poverty, be dependent on welfare benefits, have poor physical and mental health, and engage in criminal activity than those with higher educational levels. The completion of a GED does contribute to an individual's economic prospects, but it does not replace the earning potential associated with earning a high school diploma.

HOUSING

This section describes the current state of rental housing and its effects on low-income households in Sacramento County. During the period between 2007 and 2017, Sacramento saw a shrinking number of homeowner households in most income brackets; the exception is a 7.2% increase (11,262) in households earning more than \$75,000 per year. There has been an 18.2% increase (37,533) in the number of rental households. While this increase is reflected in all income brackets, it is most pronounced among households earning more than \$75,000 per year, who accounted for 23,608 of those households.

The increased activity rate of the rental housing market has led to a limited vacancy rate throughout the area. Sacramento's third quarter rental housing vacancy rate for 2018 was 4.4%. This is an improvement of the rental vacancy rate of 2% in 2017, but it remains a tight market. Limited availability has also led to an increase in rents. According to Chris Salviati of ApartmentList.com, rental costs in Sacramento have risen 26% in the last five years, which is the sixth-fastest rise among large cities in the country. On March 4, 2019, the Sacramento Bee reported that the median rent for a two-bedroom apartment rose a "modest" 1.4% over 2018 rates. Given the rapid rise in the cost of rental units, the potential for a slowdown in the cost of rental housing is good news.

Fair market rent for Sacramento County is typically driven by demand and the rate of rental unit inventories available in the marketplace. According to the fair market value listed by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), most apartments had increased rents in 2017; however, aside from studio apartments, all rents have decreased since 2013. Despite the decrease in fair market rent, the hourly wage needed to pay for apartments in Sacramento County is still beyond the reach of many residents, as indicated in **Table 3**, below.

Table 3

2013-2017 Fair Market Rent Comparison for Sacramento County (HUD)				
	2013	2015	2017	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent in 2017*
Studio Unit	\$717	\$676	\$720	\$13.85
One-Bedroom Unit	\$855	\$806	\$821	\$15.79
Two-Bedroom Unit	\$1,073	\$1,012	\$1,036	\$19.92
Three-Bedroom Unit	\$1,581	\$1,491	\$1,508	\$29.00
Four-Bedroom Unit	\$1,900	\$1,792	\$1,825	\$35.10

* Assumes the equivalent of one third of gross income from a F/T job is spent on rent

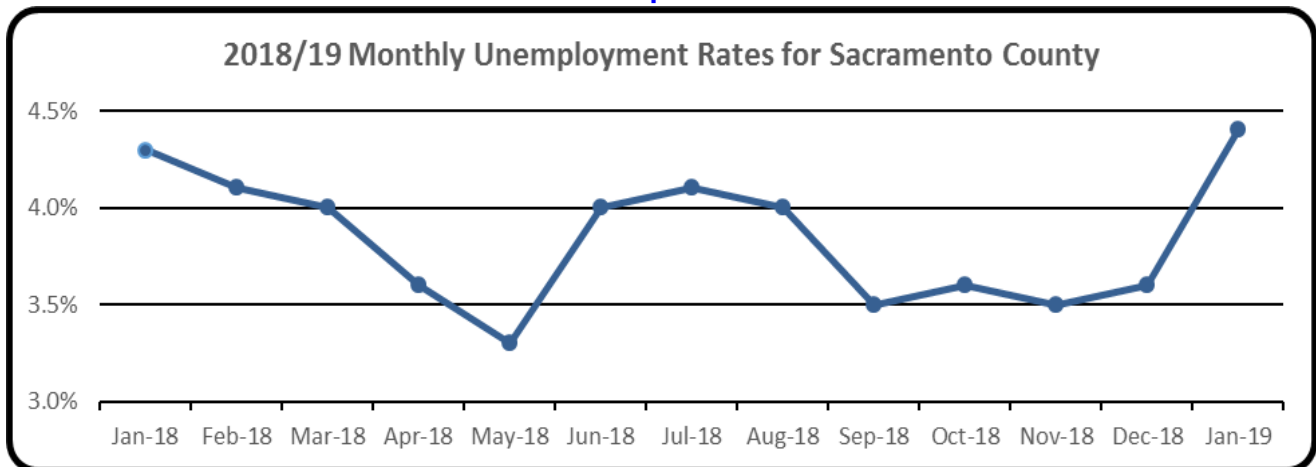
Low wage families are particularly challenged to afford even modest rent. This is best represented by the increasing number of families spending more than 30% of their income on rent, which is particularly pronounced in households earning less than \$35,000 annually.

Over time, an increasing number of households in this income bracket have carried a rental burden equivalent to 30% or more of their gross income. Between 2007 and 2017, the number of households in this rent-burdened group increased by 8,456 families, leaving only 10% who paid less than 30% of their income for rent. In December 2018, Zillow Economic Research published a paper showing a correlation between communities where people spend more than 30% of their income on rent and a rise in homelessness. The author stated that Sacramento's third quarter, 2018 rent affordability was at 32.3%. Growing rental burdens on low-income households may translate into a greater need for housing services to keep families stabilized and safe.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

California and Sacramento County had the same preliminary unemployment rate of 4.8% in January 2019. During the 13-month period from January 2018 through January 2019, as illustrated in **Graph 18** below, the unemployment rate has fluctuated between a low of 3.3% to a high of 4.4% in Sacramento County. While the unemployment rate ultimately increased by the end of 2018, the number of people employed has gradually increased as well, ending the period with an additional 22,600 people employed – a 3.3% increase. This discrepancy may be the result of people returning to the workforce who had previously given up looking for a job. California's unemployment rate increased by 0.25% during the same period.

Graph 18



Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, Historical Civilian Labor Force Data, Sacramento County

During 2018, the number of job openings advertised in the Sacramento–Arden Arcade–Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area increased by 29,100 while the number of Sacramento County's unemployed increased by 3,000 persons during the same period.

The chart below shows unemployment in areas of Sacramento County during 2018, suggesting areas in need of employment services. As demonstrated, it is important to look at numbers of unemployed as well as the unemployment rate; for example, Elk Grove has a low unemployment rate but a large number of people looking for work.

Area Name	Out of Work	Rate
Arden Arcade	2,900	6.5%
Carmichael	1,700	5.6%
Citrus Heights	2,300	5.4%
Elk Grove	3,100	3.9%
Florin	1,400	6.6%
Foothill Farms	700	4.8%

Area Name	Out of Work	Rate
Galt	900	7.2%
North Highlands	700	3.7%
Orangevale	500	3.0%
Rancho Cordova	1,500	4.2%
Rosemont	600	4.4%
Sacramento	12,400	5.4%

INCIDENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is a condition in which individuals lack a fixed, regular, and adequate residence over which they exercise reasonable tenants' or ownership control. People who are homeless may live in cars, parks, sidewalks, or structures that are not meant for human habitation; in this case, they would be considered unsheltered. They may also be staying in homeless shelters or other temporary housing. In a broader sense, the homeless may also include households who find shelter with family or friends, without becoming an integral part of the household with whom they are sheltered. Chronic homelessness is a condition in which individuals have experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or in which they have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years and have a disability.

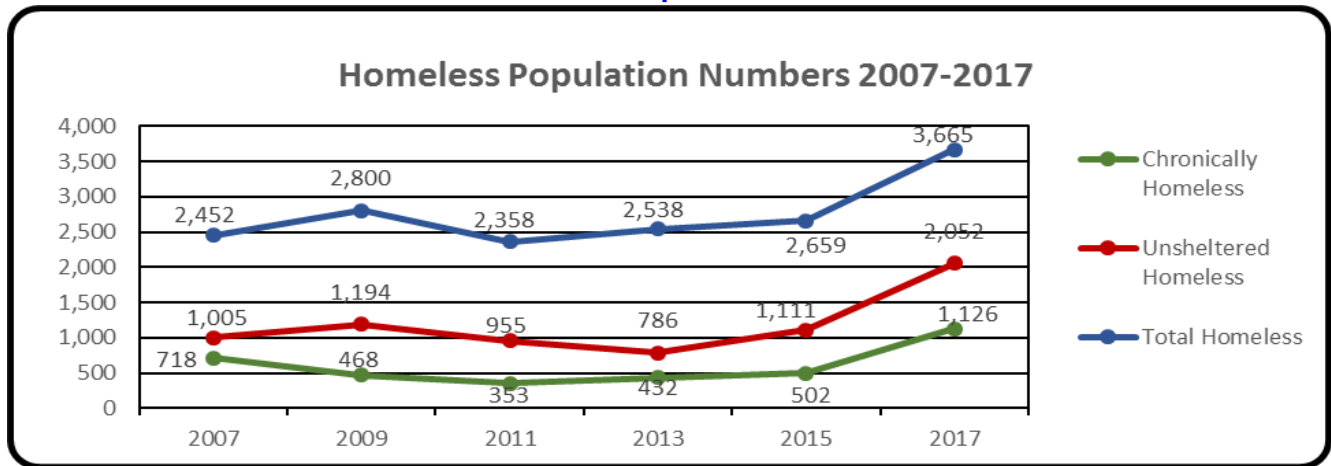
The most accurate count of homelessness in Sacramento County comes from the biennial *Homeless Point-In-Time Count*, coordinated by Sacramento Steps Forward, which attempts to estimate the number of homeless persons who are unsheltered or sheltered by public and private entities. The most recent count for which statistics are available was performed on January 30 and 31, 2019, and will be reported in the Sacramento Steps Forward, [2019 Sacramento Countywide Homeless Count Report](#) in June, shortly after the state-mandated publication date of the 2020-2021 Community Action Plan. Since the most current data is not available, this section will instead rely upon January 2017 homeless point-in-time count data.

During the January 2017 count, approximately 3,665 adults and children from 2,655 households were living in shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habitation. The total number of people without permanent shelter increased by 843 individuals since the January 2015 count. Approximately 44% of the homeless counted were safely sheltered and 56% were unsheltered compared to 64% and 36%, respectively, in 2015. This represents an 85% increase in unsheltered homeless persons in two years (1,111 to 2,052), and a 161% increase in unsheltered homeless in four years (786 to 2,052).

Graph 19 presents a comparison between the general and chronic homeless populations in Sacramento County between 2007 and 2017. By 2017, the number of homeless in Sacramento County had considerably surpassed the 2009 high, which was during the height of the Great

Recession. During that time ARRA Rapid Re-Housing funding provided relief to 1,800 Sacramento County homeless; once that funding was exhausted, the rate of homelessness began to rise again.

Graph 19



Source: Sacramento 2017 Homeless Point in Time Count Report; 2007-2015 Sacramento Homeless Point in Time Count Data

Homeless persons surveyed during the January 2017 homeless count reported the following:

- 1,126 (30%) were chronically homeless individuals, up 142% since 2015
- 469 were veterans (up 50% since 2015, at 313 veterans)
- 90 were victims of domestic violence (a 73% decrease, from 335, in 2015)¹
- 242 were transition age youth (a 25.6% decrease, from 313, in 2015)¹
- 455 (or 22%) had been in the foster care system during their youth

In its 2017 annual report, Loaves and Fishes reported services in its Maryhouse daytime hospitality program to 2,432 women, 6 single fathers, and 2,022 children, a 10% increase in the number served in 2016.

Homeless students are present at all levels of the educational system. In 2017, Loaves and Fishes' Mustard Seed school reported serving 259 children, and returned 64 children to the public school system. In 2016, Sacramento County identified 10,965 public school students as homeless; of those, 5,657 were in pre-Kindergarten through fifth grade. Eighty-five percent reported doubling up with family and friends, and an additional 6.1% reported staying in a motel; thus over 90% of public school students identifying themselves as homeless would not be counted in a Point-In-Time homeless count. College students also report periods of homelessness. Studies of housing issues of students in postsecondary education reveal that 11% of CSU students, 5% of UC students, and 19% of community college students, have experienced one or more periods of homelessness in the past year.

HUNGER IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent, reliable access to nutritious food. Among other complications it can lead to chronic health conditions, poor oral health, behavior problems in children, and poor academic performance. The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) website

¹ Small sample size may affect the reliability of domestic violence and transitional age youth data

reported that in 2016, Sacramento County had a food insecurity rate of 15.6%, representing 230,210 people. The child food insecurity rate was 20.8%, or 75,010 children. In the 2017/18 school year, 131,018 children participated in the Free/Reduced Price Meals program in Sacramento County; that translates into 53% of students in Sacramento County.

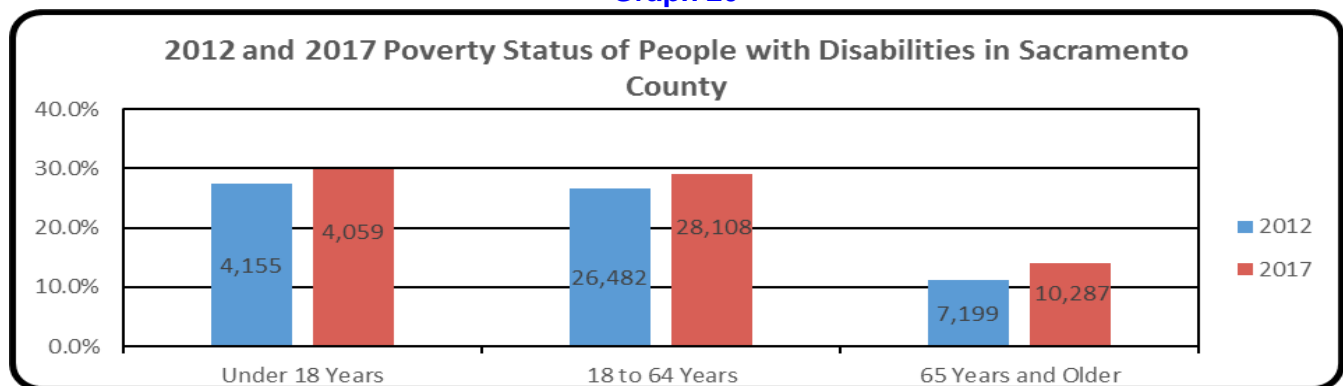
During 2017, the CDSS website reported that 98,820 households (18.2% of all households) received CalFresh benefits in Sacramento County. In those households were 205,408 individuals who received CalFresh benefits; 46.3% of those recipients were children, and another 2.8% were seniors. The median income for CalFresh households was \$24,984. Nearly 86% of recipients were in households where at least one person worked in the previous 12 months. In 2017, 83.1% of Sacramento County residents who were eligible for CalFresh actually received the benefit, up from 65.8% in 2012. This upward trend reflects the conscious effort by State and local officials to increase participation. According to the CDSS website, the average CalFresh allotment per household is \$139 per person, per month, with an average of 2.1 persons per household. For more information on the distribution of CalFresh benefits by demographic breakdown, please see Appendix C, Graph F.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

There are four main categories of disability considered in compiling the following data: hearing, vision, cognition and ambulation. A person is considered disabled in one or more of these categories when the disability becomes a barrier to their own self-care or their ability to lead an independent life.

The ACS reports estimate that there are 186,154 persons, 12.6% of the general population, who are identified as being disabled in Sacramento County, with 42,454 living below Federal Poverty Guidelines. This represents an overall poverty rate of 23.1%; of that number, 36.5% are living in extreme poverty (below 50% of federal poverty income guidelines). As shown in **Graph 20**, below, the poverty rate for disabled persons among all age groups has gone up.

Graph 20



Source: U.S. Census Table 18130, 2012 and 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Households with one or more disabled persons account for 34.5% of the households that rely on Sacramento County’s CalFresh program to mitigate their food insecurity or to increase nutrition in their diet. This does not include the number of disabled households that rely solely on community food closets for supplemental food and nutrition. Recipients of SSI have not generally been eligible for CalFresh, but that will be changing in June 2019. Since many people with disabilities rely on SSI as their sole source of income, this is an important change.

Regarding employment, Sacramento County's disabled persons are within a percentage point of California's employment rate for disabled people; Sacramento County's disabled adults are represented in all income sectors at the same rate as disabled people statewide. Median annual income for disabled persons in Sacramento County is \$25,265, which is \$1,492 higher than California's disabled (\$23,773) and \$8,893 less than for the non-disabled Sacramento County population (\$34,158).

Public healthcare coverage plays a role in meeting the healthcare needs for most of the disabled, and the introduction of the Affordable Care Act in October 2013 contributed to a lower rate of uninsured people with disabilities. In 2017, 4.7% of Sacramento County's people with disabilities were uninsured. Nevertheless, 8,688 Sacramento County persons with disabilities remain uninsured despite the availability of free or greatly reduced health insurance. It should also be noted that this data only includes disabled citizens and persons with legal status in the United States.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2020-2021 SETA COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Single parenthood remains a factor in poverty among Sacramento County residents, and single mothers comprise the large majority of this group. In 2017, 17,825 families headed by a single mother and 4,014 families headed by a single father were living in poverty, at poverty rates of 37% and 22% respectively. Despite improvements in the economy, the poverty rates are increasing for both single parent family types. Single mothers with children under the age of 5 experience a particularly high rate of poverty, at 42.8%. Children in single parent households are also struggling: almost 35% of children in single father households, and almost 50% of children in single mother households, live in poverty.

Overall, youth poverty is on the rise. The poverty rate among Sacramento County residents aged 0-17 rests at 22.6%, almost 6% higher than the general population; among those aged 0-5, the poverty rate is 8.5% higher than the general population. The presence of poverty is compounded by risk factors associated with involvement in the foster care system, gang or pre-gang activities, and the juvenile justice system. For example, twenty-two percent of people included in the 2017 Homeless Point-In-Time count were former foster youth. The child food insecurity rate of 20.8% makes it harder for Sacramento County children to concentrate on school and make positive life choices. As detailed in the Community Needs Assessment, the disproportionately high arrest rate among African American males continues to be a concern. This rate differs from the rate of actual convictions, but the impact of court costs, time spent in youth detention awaiting trial, and eventual arrest record contribute to long-term conditions of poverty.

The need to address homelessness rose to the top of all poverty assessments utilized for this Community Action Plan. Affordable housing was cited by 26.3% of all survey respondents, and homelessness was listed as a problem by 10% of respondents. Lack of housing was repeatedly listed as a problem in testimony at the Public Hearings. Compared to 2015, the 2017 Homeless Point-In-Time count showed a 38% increase in the total number of homeless counted, and an 85% increase in the number of unsheltered homeless. As of 2017, there were 3,665 Sacramento County residents living without housing; that number is likely to increase for 2019, and has reached crisis proportions.

Between 2012 and 2017, the poverty rate among people with disabilities increased for people of all age groups. Among seniors, an additional 3,088 people (almost 3%) joined the number of seniors with disabilities who are living in poverty. Sacramento County's total senior population has also seen the largest increase of any age group in the rate of poverty. The 79.1% increase between 2007 and 2017 represents an additional 9,000 seniors in poverty. These frail, vulnerable elderly are in need of additional assistance to keep them in their homes.

Both SETA's Public Hearings and its Community Survey echoed findings in the Community Needs Assessment, about the need of financial assistance for emergency services among the County's low-income community. Utilities assistance, help with rent, and transportation assistance ranked most highly among services which would be helpful to families surveyed. Also ranked near the top of the surveys and the public hearing testimony were car repair, food, temporary shelter, and work clothing. The cost of child care, and requests for help with that cost, ranked highly among the respondents of the surveys. Emergency supports in these categories would meet critical needs in Sacramento County's low-income community, helping to stabilize families so they can concentrate on maintaining self-sufficiency.

SETA's Community Action Board emphasizes that recognition of historical, systemic issues and barriers (such as racial, gender, and other class-based divisions) require attention to address matters of inequity and successful social empowerment. Such a focus is critical to long standing stabilization and change for all families, a goal which is central to community action. Recognition of these systemic issues and barriers, and defined agency responses to address them, will be incorporated into future programs receiving CSBG funding to serve Sacramento County.

Utilize the table below to list the needs identified in your Community Needs Assessment. If additional space is needed, insert a new row.

Needs Table

Needs Identified	Integral to Agency Mission (Yes/No)	Currently Addressing (Yes/No)	Agency Priority (Yes/No)
Single parents need help stabilizing their households and support systems in preparation for achieving employment on their road to self-sufficiency.	Yes	Yes	Yes
At-risk youth need mentoring and support in attaining healthy behaviors and stability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sacramento County persons experiencing homelessness need shelter and housing, and assistance finding both	Yes	Yes	Yes
People with disabilities need help attaining self-sufficiency in work and housing	Yes	Yes	Yes
Low income elderly, particularly people of color, need support in maintaining independence and daily living	Yes	Yes	Yes
Low income people need financial assistance with rent and basic necessities to maintain independent living	Yes	Yes	Yes
Young African Americans males need mentoring and support to reduce the disproportionately high arrest rate in that population	Yes	Yes	Yes

Needs Identified: list the needs identified in your most recent Needs Assessment.

Integral to Agency Mission: indicate yes/no if the identified need aligns with your agency mission.

Currently Addressing: indicate yes/no if your agency is already addressing the identified need.

Agency Priority: indicate yes/no if the identified need will be addressed either directly or indirectly.

For needs marked "no" in "Agency Priority", please describe how the gap was identified, (CNA, surveys, focus groups, etc.) and why the gap exists (Federal rules, state rules, lack of funding/resources, etc.) Explain how your agency plans to coordinate services and funding with other organizations to address these service gaps. Include how you ensure that funds are not used to duplicate services. If you will not be coordinating services to address the service gaps, please explain why. (CSBG Act Section 676b(3)(B),(5), State Assurance 12760)

Refer to Needs Table. For needs marked “yes” in “Agency Priority”, please stack rank according to priority, and complete the table below. If additional space is needed, insert a new row.

Priority Ranking Table

Agency Priorities	Description of programs/ services/ activities	Community / Family & Individual	Indicator/ Service Category (CNPI, FNPI, SRV)
Single mothers need help attaining self-sufficiency	Case managed programs help clients move to employment and self-sufficiency	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.1
At-risk youth need mentoring and support in attaining healthy behaviors and stability	Case managed programs help youth to decrease risky behavior and predilection to gang involvement	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.5
Sacramento County people experiencing homelessness need shelter and housing, and assistance finding both	Case managed programs help homeless find temporary and/or long-term housing	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.4
Low income elderly, particularly people of color, need support in maintaining independence and daily living	Case managed programs help seniors maintain independent living	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.5
People with disabilities need help attaining self-sufficiency in work and housing	Case managed programs help people with disabilities to find jobs and maintain self-sufficiency	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.5
Low income people need financial assistance with rent, utilities, food, temporary shelter, transportation, obtaining driver’s licenses, and clothing, to obtain or maintain housing and employment	Services are provided to individuals experiencing economic crisis	Family & Individual	SRV 4, SRV 5, SRV 7
Young African American males need guidance and support in reducing the disproportionately high arrest rate in that population	Case managed programs help African American youths reduce risky behavior which might lead to arrest	Family & Individual	FNPI 4.5

Agency Priorities: Stack rank your agency priorities with the top priority ranking #1.

Description of programs/services/activities: Briefly describe the program, service or activity that your agency will directly provide to address the need. Identify the number of clients to be served or the number of units offered, including timeframes for each.

Community/Family & Individual: Identify if the need is community, or family/individual level.

Indicator/Service Category (CNPI, FNPI, SRV): Indicate which indicator or service will be reported in annual report.

Reporting Strategies Table

Utilize the table below to identify the reporting strategies for each Indicator/Service Category as identified in the Priority Ranking Table. If additional space is needed, insert a new row.

Indicator/Service Category (CNPI, FNPI, SRV)	Measurement Tool	Data Source, Collection Procedure, Personnel	Frequency of Data Collection and Reporting
FNPI 4.1, Employment Indicators	Client employment, & retention for 90 and 180 days; may be verified by client, copy of paycheck, contact with employer, or a combination.	CSBG enrollment forms completed by case manager, who assesses and maintains client contact; file retained at agency; enrollment and progress data sent to SETA for collection and review.	CSBG subgrantees complete initial intake/assessment forms as clients enroll. Monthly reports on activities sent to SETA for review.
FNPI 4.4, Housing Indicators	Client attains and retains housing; client self-reports, but copy of rental agreement if benchmarks are available.	CSBG enrollment forms completed by case manager, who assesses and maintains client contact; file retained at agency; enrollment and progress data sent to SETA for collection and review.	CSBG subgrantees complete initial intake/assessment forms as clients enroll. Monthly reports on activities sent to SETA for review.
FNPI 4.5, Health and Social/Behavioral Development Indicators	Case manager assesses client progress through in-person contact and assessment of progress in school, employment, and social services involvement.	CSBG enrollment forms completed by case manager, who collects data through client contact; file retained at agency; enrollment and progress data sent to SETA for collection and review.	CSBG subgrantees complete initial intake/assessment forms as clients enroll. Monthly reports on activities sent to SETA for review.
SRV 4, SRV 5, SRV 7	Initial assessment by case manager may include self-report of client, past due rent or utility bills, job offer for which certain items are lacking	CSBG enrollment forms completed by case manager, who collects data through client contact; file retained at agency; enrollment and progress data sent to SETA for collection and review.	CSBG subgrantees complete initial intake/assessment forms as clients enroll. Monthly reports on activities sent to SETA for review.

Indicator/Service Category: Refer to Indicator/Service Category in last column of the Priority Ranking Table.

Measurement Tool: Identify the type of tool used to collect or measure the outcome.

Data Source, Collection Procedure, Personnel: Describe the source of data, how it is collected, and staff assigned to the task(s). Be specific and provide detail for activity both internal and external to the agency.

Frequency of Data Collection and Reporting: Describe how often data is collected and reported internally and externally. Include documentation available.

Service Delivery System (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A))

1. Description of agency's service delivery system, including client intake system and use of subcontractors.

SETA's service delivery system for services coordinated with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a), is comprised of 22 independent non-profit governmental and faith-based delegate agencies, each having demonstrated a high level of expertise in working with Community Action Plan target groups and priority area(s). Enrollment for CSBG programs is determined by an

intake form which establishes the individual's income and geographical eligibility; this is balanced by an evaluation of suitability for the delegate agency's specific program parameters. Each delegate agency is required to adhere to all CSBG and SETA standards for eligibility determination, documentation, reporting, case management and efficacy, and is monitored for process, outcomes and fiscal integrity during each contract year.

SETA's service delivery system for services provided with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a) includes SETA staff responsible for the case management and follow-up of clients in Sacramento County's largest self-sufficiency oriented transitional housing site, Mather Community Campus.

SETA's service delivery system for services coordinated with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a), includes the SETA Bridge Project, wherein CSBG funded SETA staff assist CSBG eligible CalWORKs recipients avoid financial sanctions for not completing state and federally mandated work requirements.

2. List of agency's programs/services/activities funded by CSBG, including description, why they were chosen, how they relate to the CNA, and types of costs supported by CSBG dollars.

County of Sacramento, Department of Health and Human Services	Provides for the coordination of peer counselors and other supportive services for homebound seniors and the disabled, keeping them engaged and in their housing of choice for as long as is medically prudent
Elk Grove Food Bank	Provides emergency food packages for Sacramento County families
Folsom Cordova Community Partnership	Provides emergency services including food, transportation, shelter, crisis counseling, rental and utility assistance and family stabilization and employment services to homeless families and the working poor
Francis House	Provides emergency food, transportation assistance, and temporary respite housing for homeless families with minor children, for the purpose of transitioning to housing or establishing other community supports
International Rescue Committee	Provides family stabilization and employment services to refugee and immigrant families
La Familia Counseling Center	Provides case management and family counseling services to increase youth school attendance, mitigate pre-gang behaviors and end gang membership
Lao Family Community Development	Provides emergency services including food, transportation, shelter, rental and utility assistance and employment supports and clothing to homeless families and the working poor
My Sister's House	Provides rental assistance, eviction avoidance, utilities assistance and safe haven for abused and battered women and their children; delivered with an Asian/Pacific Islander cultural competency
River City Food Bank	Provides emergency food packages for Sacramento County families
Sacramento Area Emergency Housing Center (Next Move)	Provides utility assistance, eviction avoidance, emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, transportation, employment supports, shelter stays of up to 30 days, and household stabilization and employment services leading to self-sufficiency
South County Services	Provides emergency food, transportation, eviction avoidance and utilities assistance

St. John's Program for Real Change	Provides family stabilization and employment services for homeless single-female parents, and provides a youth empowerment program for the youth residents
The Salvation Army	Provides emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, eviction avoidance and utility assistance
Volunteers of America	Provides emergency utilities assistance and rental assistance for homeless veterans
Waking the Village	A transitional housing program for pregnant and parenting teens that provides family stabilization and employment services for young parents who are homeless
WIND Youth Center	Provides a day shelter, brownbag and prepared meals, housing solutions, identification assistance, transportation and employment supports to provide stabilization and employment services for homeless youth

Linkages and Funding Coordination (Organizational Standards 2.1-2.4); (CSBG Act Section 676b(1)(B), (1)(C), (3)(C), (3)(D), (4), (5), (6), (9)); (State Assurance 12747, 12760, 12768)

1. Describe how your agency coordinates funding with other providers in your service area. If there is a formalized coalition of social service providers in your service area, please list the coalitions by name, who participates, and methods used by the coalition to coordinate services/funding.

(Organizational Standard 2.1, CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(C),(3)(C))

All employment services are linked to SETA's network of 12 Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites. These centers are the result of a collaboration of partners that provide a full spectrum of training, employment and related services with language competency including Hindi, Hmong, Russian, Spanish, Ukrainian, American Sign, Lao, Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese, Mien, French, Portuguese, Punjabi, Korean, Persian, and Tagalog.

The Centers bring multiple partners together, from the public and private sectors, representing employment and training, education, state/local government, non-profits and other social services. Examples include the County Department of Human Assistance, the State Departments of Rehabilitation and Employment Development, the County Office of Education, local school districts, the Community College District, local Chambers of Commerce, and economic development organizations.

2. Provide information on any memorandums of understanding and/or service agreements your agency has with other entities regarding coordination of services/funding. (Organizational Standard 2.1).

The CSBG program does not utilize memoranda of understanding for subgrantees; it utilizes service contracts which detail agreed-upon funding, budget, monitoring standards, insurance requirements, and service projections. These contracts are reviewed prior to the annual monitoring which SETA conducts on all CSBG subgrantees.

3. Describe how your agency utilizes information gathered from the community-based, faith-based, private, public, and education sectors of the community. Describe how your agency will coordinate and partner with organizations in your service area. (Organizational Standard 2.2, CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(C), (9))

In SETA's CSBG program, information is gathered for the Community Action Plan by inviting these key sectors to speak at the Public Hearings, asking low-income customers to complete service gap and satisfaction surveys; and drawing upon research data published on reputable websites. Information is also gathered from CSBG subgrantees on a monthly basis; as agencies provide useful information on service needs and demographics. All of this information is rolled into the ROMA process as SETA continually refines and revises its strategies to address the causes and conditions of poverty in Sacramento County.

SETA has a long history of forming partnerships and coordinating programs with organizations serving low-income residents including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations.

4. Describe how services are targeted to low income individuals and families and indicate how staff is involved, i.e. attend community meetings, I&R, etc. Include how you ensure that funds are not used to duplicate services. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(C), 676(b)(9), State Assurance 12760)

SETA provides a variety of services designed to remove obstacles and solve problems that are barriers to self-sufficiency. Primary among them is the guidance, planning, support and advocacy provided by case managers working one-on-one with CSBG eligible households. These dedicated staff mentor families in the process of planning, organizing and coordinating their lives and help them locate existing community resources and services, when necessary to meet their goals.

Also important are the many safety-net services that can provide transportation, utility service restoration, food, shelter and other vital resources when emergencies threaten to derail a family's stability, employability or safety.

Consideration is given to service gaps identified in the Community Needs Assessment and the service gap questionnaire administered to over 1,300 low income people in Sacramento County. These gaps are identified in the Request for Proposals, so that community organizations will propose to address these needs. By funding CSBG subcontractors who address populations in need, SETA is able to evaluate the likelihood that funds will be used to address needed gaps in services, rather than duplicate existing services.

5. If your agency is a Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) agency, describe how you will coordinate services with other agencies. If your agency is not a MSFW, please mark N/A. (State Assurance 12768) N/A
6. Describe how your agency will leverage other funding sources to increase capacity and services. Describe your agency's contingency plan for potential funding reductions. (State Assurance 12747)

CSBG funding comprises less than 2% of SETA's budget. Less than half of these funds are utilized to cover SETA's administrative supports that provide the many necessary services (contracting, monitoring, case manager/service provider supports, fiscal/legal services, CSBG staff salaries, etc.) required for CSBG services to be provided throughout Sacramento County. These necessary supports, unsustainable through CSBG funding alone, are only possible through the coordination of all SETA funding sources.

About half of SETA's CSBG funds are directed, through delegate agencies and SETA staff, to provide direct community services identified in the SETA Community Action Plan. Although delegate agencies are not asked to provide matching funds, they are selected, based in part, on existing strong infrastructures and a history of sustained funding from public and/or private resources. It is these resources, coordinated with their award of CSBG funds through SETA, which leverage the geographic and programmatic scope of CSBG services in Sacramento County.

SETA is aware of the possibility of federal budgetary reductions and has in the past implemented existing policy in preparation of such a reduction while securing additional sources of revenue to ensure that services to the poor would not be eliminated or reduced, and to prevent staff reductions. Efforts to increase SETA's funding base and the capacity of the agency's program operators have been successful. During the last fiscal year, SETA applied for and/or received numerous grants above and beyond its annual awards for Head Start services for 6,000+ children, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act services for 25,000+ job seekers and integration services for 2,000+ refugees settling in Sacramento County. SETA staff will continue to research sources of funding, assist community-based organizations in their application for funding and develop linkages to seek additional funds for the community.

SETA will continue to encourage the coordination of planning for its various funded programs, including Head Start, Community Services Block Grant, Refugee Assistance, and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to improve services for clients, create increased utilization of available resources, and fill gaps in the delivery of services.

Should there be a reduction in CSBG funding, SETA will hold public hearings before the Community Action Board to assess in which areas funding can be reduced or supplemented by other grants. Collaborative efforts with community-based organizations and public and private non-profit agencies would be expanded. Public testimony will also be solicited to identify services that are essential for survival in the community, what services are most lacking in the county, and how services can be more effectively coordinated. Adjustments in funding and service level distribution will then be made accordingly. If necessary, SETA will establish a system of prioritization to serve CSBG clients who are determined to be the most vulnerable.

7. Describe how your agency communicates its activities and its results to the community, including how the number of volunteers and hours are documented. (Organizational Standard 2.3, 2.4)

Both the SETA Community Action Board (CAB) and the SETA Governing Board hold public meetings each month during which CSBG activities and results are discussed. Each meeting is posted on the Agency's website and the public is invited to attend. Planned versus actual program activities are shared with the CAB on a quarterly basis, and minutes are posted on the agency's website. Volunteers and hours served are determined by calculating the time CAB members spend in formal meetings and other CSBG-related activities. SETA does not currently utilize volunteers in the provision of CSBG services.

8. Describe how your agency will address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(B))

SETA's youth services are delivered through collaborative partners at SETA's Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites. A SETA year-round Youth Employment Program provides case management, mentoring, leadership, employment and educational services for youth 16-24. Additional funding provides youth with disabilities case-managed work experience programs, and collaboratively-run employment programs for underprivileged youth in the City of Sacramento.

SETA supports Project Reach, a school attendance and gang membership intervention/ prevention program serving youth ages 7-19, who are at risk of dropping out of school, are expressing pre-gang behaviors and/or are gang-affiliated. Services include on-site programs and in-home visits to evaluate and work with the entire family towards healthy family functioning and a replacement of

pre-gang/gang activities with mentoring, education, life skills training and employment related pursuits.

9. Describe how your agency will provide employment and training activities, including their coordination with Section 3 of Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act [29 U.S.C. 3102]. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(5))

Sacramento Works, Inc., is the Local Workforce Development Board and oversees the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding for job training and employment assistance in Sacramento County. SETA is the designated operator of the Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California Network which integrates academic, vocational, and social services with job training and employment. Twelve (12) Job Centers are located strategically throughout Sacramento County for the purpose of connecting job seekers with employers, including low-income families and individuals. In an effort to further prepare its families for self-sufficiency, use of the Job Centers is built into the program design for SETA's Family Self-Sufficiency programs.

10. Describe how your agency will provide emergency supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services among low-income individuals. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(4))

SETA currently provides, on an emergency basis, locally redeemable food vouchers or foodstuffs to counteract conditions of hunger and malnutrition among low-income CSBG eligible individuals and families when access to available community food and nutrition resources is unavailable. These services can be accessed at SETA delegate agencies.

11. Describe how your agency will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs, and ensure where appropriate, that the emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in the community. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(6))

SETA will continue to coordinate with appropriate antipoverty programs whenever possible such as the Sacramento Cities and County Board on Homelessness.

Although SETA does not administer the local Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), it does augment outreach for those services by making referrals of appropriate CSBG safety-net and case-managed clients for energy related purposes to Community Resource Project, the local LIHEAP provider. In addition, SETA/CSBG case managers and delegate agencies will provide limited home energy assistance to CSBG eligible clients if for any reason they are unable to locally access available emergency energy crisis intervention or programs under Title XXVI.

12. Describe how your agency will use funds to support innovative community initiatives, with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging effective parenting. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(D))

CSBG funded staff directly support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle. Examples of this support are as follows:

- CSBG staff work collaboratively with Head Start, to improve the lives of families by offering emergency support services, case managed programs, and referral services as appropriate. Head Start serves over 6,200 children a day at over 110 sites in Sacramento County.
- The Program Manager overseeing CSBG at SETA, serves on the Continuum of Care Board which addresses health needs among people experiencing homelessness, and on the board of the Black Child Legacy Project, which addresses health and prosperity needs of African American children, youth, and families in Sacramento County.
- There is strong collaboration between the Mather Sacramento Works America's Job Center and Mather Community Campus, a long-term transitional housing program preparing families and

individuals for reentry into the job market, supporting improved family functioning, income and self-sufficiency.

- SETA staff provide grant oversight, assist with the writing of grant proposals and participate in fund development activities that improve family functioning for poor families and children, refugees and immigrants, housing for the homeless, food for those who are hungry, services for seniors and life skills for youth 16-24 years old.

It should be noted that the examples above are in addition to the innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives directly receiving CSBG funds through SETA.

Monitoring (CSBG Act Section 678D(a)(1)(B))

1. Describe your agency's specific monitoring activities and how they relate to maintaining the integrity of the CSBG program, and your process for maintaining high standards of program and fiscal performance.

Monitoring has always been a crucial element of program management. The intent of the monitoring effort is to determine and measure each program's effectiveness and compliance. Monitoring combines quantitative and qualitative analysis of operations and at the same time provides technical assistance. Both programmatic and fiscal monitoring occurs for each program during the program year.

1. **Compliance Monitoring**

The purpose of compliance monitoring is to ensure that the requirement of a specific agreement or document is met. This activity seeks to ensure that contract requirements, fiscal responsibilities, and administrative guidelines and regulations are met. Fiscal monitoring in this regard deals with accounting standards and property controls through the use of checklists or questionnaires. The monitor reviews all pertinent regulations, the subcontract, and all CSD bulletins before conducting monitoring activity.

2. **Managerial Monitoring**

The purpose of managerial monitoring is to review the quality of the program and the effectiveness of services to the clients. Managerial monitoring focuses on specific problems as they are discovered and determines the reason why performance varies from plan. Problems discovered during compliance, plan vs. actual, or fiscal analysis trigger managerial monitoring which specifically engages in problem-solving activities and results in corrective action plans and recommendations.

2. If your agency utilizes subcontractors, please describe your process for monitoring the subcontractors. Include the frequency and type (i.e., onsite, desk review, or both)

The monitoring of subcontractors includes informal visits to program sites to review processes, observe services and the delivery environment, and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure services are delivered as contracted. In addition, formal on-site visits are conducted to each program which may incorporate desk audits, case file reviews, and interviews with program staff and participants.

3. Describe how your agency ensures that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are maintained. (CSBG Act Section 678D(a)(1)(B))

Fiscal monitoring ensures that all program expenditures are in compliance with contractual agreements and federal/state regulations. Monitoring reviews in this area provide CSBG staff with feedback on fiscal performance and adequacy of accounting records. As in other areas of monitoring, fiscal procedures are designed to lend technical assistance in solving problems as they occur. During the final audit phase, contract closeouts are reviewed; expenditures which are not properly designated or are unallowable may become a liability to the subgrantee. Fiscal monitoring is aimed at analyzing the fiscal accountability and cost efficiency of various program components within the local service area.

Data Analysis and Evaluation (Organizational Standards 4.3, 4.4) (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12))

1. Describe your methods for evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services, including the frequency of evaluations. (Organizational Standard 4.3)

All SETA programs are monitored in four critical dimensions – Compliance with all SETA and CSBG policies and procedures – Achievement of projected program and service goals – Program management practices – Adherence to all SETA fiscal policies and standard accounting practices.

Program compliance with all SETA and CSBG policies and procedures is ongoing, but formally evaluated annually. Achievement of projected program and service goals is evaluated quarterly. Program management practices are evaluated independently for program and fiscal practices, annually. Program adherence to all SETA fiscal policies and standard accounting procedures is evaluated annually.

SETA CSBG staff are responsible for ongoing program evaluation. Evaluations of CSBG delegate agencies are conducted to determine the effect CSBG services had on the lives of SETA clients and if planned goals and objectives have been met. Reports received from SETA staff and program operators, client surveys, focus groups and interviews, and participant satisfaction surveys tell if the clients' needs are being met and goals achieved, provide information on the quality of services received, and indicate the clients' satisfaction with the overall program. All reports, client interview results and surveys will be summarized in a report which will be shared with SETA management, the SETA Community Action Board and SETA Governing Board members for consideration, and submitted to CSD on or before required due dates. By carrying out the evaluation, SETA can assess the value and purpose of its programs and make administrative and programmatic adjustments for succeeding years.

2. Describe how your agency ensures that updates on the progress of strategies included in your CAP are communicated to your board annually. (Organizational Standard 4.4)

The purpose of plan vs. actual program analysis is to provide the program operator, the policy maker, and the CSBG monitor with current information on the extent to which programs and program components are achieving established goals. This activity provides delegate agencies and CSBG staff with information regarding an agency's ability to achieve goals outlined in its contract. Actual performance is measured against planned performance in such areas as enrollment levels, types of services available, services delivered, client progress toward self-sufficiency and timeliness of service delivery. The results of plan vs. actual monitoring analyses

are used to assess progress toward goals and objectives prior to commencing on-site monitoring or initiating corrective action.

3. Provide 2-3 examples of changes made by your agency to improve service delivery to enhance the impact for individuals, families, and communities with low-incomes based on an in-depth analysis of performance data. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12))

Recognizing a need for onsite support to community college students' pursuit of employment, SETA has placed case managers at the local community colleges. These case managers provide guidance in job search and placement, as well as collaboration with CSBG service providers for students in need.

Through the Black Child Legacy Project, SETA participates in multidisciplinary teams so families experiencing multiple, concurrent crises can receive a comprehensive service approach. SETA provides workforce development assistance on these teams. Other participating agencies include the Department of Human Assistance, churches, community centers, the Greater Sacramento Urban League, and Sierra Health Foundation. The multidisciplinary teams have collaborated with SETA's CSBG staff to provide support services to families in crisis. For example, one mother and infant, who had been experiencing homelessness secured an apartment with the help of the Black Child Legacy Project staff, but they had no food or supplies for the apartment. With the help of CSBG funds, this family was able to purchase food and items for their apartment.

Agency Appendices

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

Email Introduction To The 2019 Seta Community Survey For Sacramento County

Dear Community Member,

The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA), provides a broad variety of programs intended to help Sacramento County families become self-sufficient and thrive. You have been randomly selected to receive this survey. Our goal is to gather information about the types of services families consider important to help them during a crisis or other emergency. The results of the survey will be used to help plan future services for Sacramento County individuals and families.

Thank you for helping your community by completing this survey.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HPRVQM2>

If you have questions, please contact Pam Moore, WDP Supervisor, SETA, at 916/263-3734.

The above email was sent to 2018/19 recipients of CSBG services in Sacramento County.

SETA Community Survey for Sacramento County

SETA Community Survey for Sacramento County

Dear Community Member,

The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (**SETA**), provides a broad variety of programs intended to help Sacramento County families become self-sufficient and thrive. You have been randomly selected to receive this survey. Our goal is to gather information about the types of services families consider important to help them during a crisis or other emergency. The results of the survey will be used to help plan future services for Sacramento County families and individuals. Thank you for helping your community by completing this survey.

1. What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family over the past 12 months?
(Check three that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Food/Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug or Alcohol Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Warm Clothing
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence
<input type="checkbox"/> Immigration Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> No Phone or Email	<input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy
<input type="checkbox"/> Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Job Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression/Loneliness
<input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Problems
<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Crime	<input type="checkbox"/> Elder Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood Violence

2. Which of the following community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months? (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Food Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/> SMUD and PG&E Help	<input type="checkbox"/> Help to Find Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus Passes or Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Help w/ Criminal Records	<input type="checkbox"/> HS Diploma/GED Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance for the Elderly
<input type="checkbox"/> Car repair	<input type="checkbox"/> Work/School Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Job/Career Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Help with Rent	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobility Help (disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Job Training	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Home Care (disabled)

3. Do you currently have a child ages zero to five years old? ___ Yes ___ No
 If yes, what type of child care do you use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Family Relative or Friend	<input type="checkbox"/> Head Start/Early Head Start	<input type="checkbox"/> State Preschool/Infant Care
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Day Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Family Child Care Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

4. What are the top three things you look for when considering a child care: (Check 3 that apply)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Cost	<input type="checkbox"/> Academics	<input type="checkbox"/> Proximity	<input type="checkbox"/> Extended Hours	<input type="checkbox"/> After Hours Care
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Referral

5. To help get services to your neighborhood, please provide your ZIP CODE. _____

Please return this survey in the return-stamped envelope provided with this survey, by email to pamela.moore@seta.net, or by fax at (916) 263-4139.

Thank You For Your Interest In Helping Your Community

SETA Community Survey Results

Question 1: What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family over the past 12 months? (247 respondents)

	Response Rate
	Number Responding
Cost of Utilities	36.8% 91
Employment	32.4% 80
Child Care	28.7% 71

Affordable Housing	26.3% 65
Transportation	25.5% 63
Job Skills	19.8% 49
Homelessness	10.9% 27
Depression/Loneliness	8.9% 22
Health Problems	8.1% 20
Lack of Food/Nutrition	7.7% 19
Neighborhood Violence	6.1% 15
Unsafe Housing	5.7% 14
Disabilities	4.9% 12
Immigration Status	4.5% 11
Phone or Email Access	4.5% 11
Domestic Violence	4.5% 11
Crime	2.8% 7
Warm Clothing	2.8% 7
Criminal Record	2.4% 6
Human Trafficking	2.4% 6
Drug or Alcohol Abuse	1.6% 4

Teen Pregnancy	1.6% 4
Elder Care	0.8% 2

Question 2: Which of the following community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months? (247 respondents)

	Response Rate Number Responding
SMUD and PG&E Assistance	38.9% 96
Help with Rent	31.2% 77
Bus Passes or Gas for Car	26.3% 65
Health Care	23.9% 59
Child Care	18.2% 45
Car Repair	17.8% 44
Food Bank	16.2% 40
Job Training	15.0% 37
Clothing for Work or School	13.0% 32
Job/Career Counseling	12.6% 31
Help to Find Services	11.3% 28
Eye Glasses	10.1% 25
Shelter	9.3% 23
Mental Health Counseling	8.9% 22

Legal Services	6.5% 16
HS Diploma/GED Classes	4.5% 11
Help with Criminal Record	4.0% 10
Assistance for the Elderly	3.2% 8
In-Home Care (Disabled)	1.6% 4
Mobility Help (Disabled)	0.4% 1

APPENDIX B: ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Account #	Ad Number	Identification	PO	Amount	Cols	Depth
339473	0004186620	PUBLIC NOTICE Announcement of Community	PUBLIC NOTICE	\$1,125.46	1	4.47 In

Attention: Rachel Sattle

SETA SAC EMPLOY & TRAINING AGEN
 925 DEL PASO BLVD
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95815

PUBLIC NOTICE
 Announcement of Community Services Block Grant Public Hearing
To: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES
 Since 1983, the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA) has been designated as a Community Action Agency for the purpose of administering Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds for Sacramento County. CSBG funds are meant to help alleviate root causes of poverty not adequately served by existing community resources. Indicators of unmet community needs will be gathered from a variety of sources including members of the community. To this end, SETA will be gathering public testimony at a scheduled public hearing before the Community Action Board (CAB). Members of the public with information or concerns regarding the delivery of poverty-related services to families and individuals in Sacramento County are welcome and encouraged to testify during the hearing.
 The date and location of the public hearing is as follows:
 May 8, 2019 (Wednesday),
 10:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
 Location: SETA Board Room
 925 Del Paso Boulevard, Suite 100
 Sacramento, CA 95815
 Information gathered at the hearing and from other sources will be compiled in a draft of the 2020/2021 SETA Community Action Plan with copies available for public review on May 17, 2019 on the SETA website (www.seta.net).
 Members of the community with questions, requests for a printed copy of the draft plan, or wishing to submit written testimony, may e-mail Pam Moore at pamela.moore@seta.net, or call her directly at (916) 263-3734.

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

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, 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:

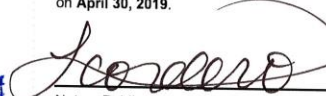
3 Insertions

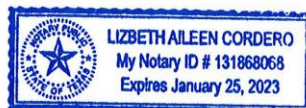
Published On:
 April 28, 2019, April 29, 2019, April 30, 2019


 Legals Clerk

COUNTY OF DALLAS
 STATE OF TEXAS

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 **April 30, 2019**.


 Notary Public

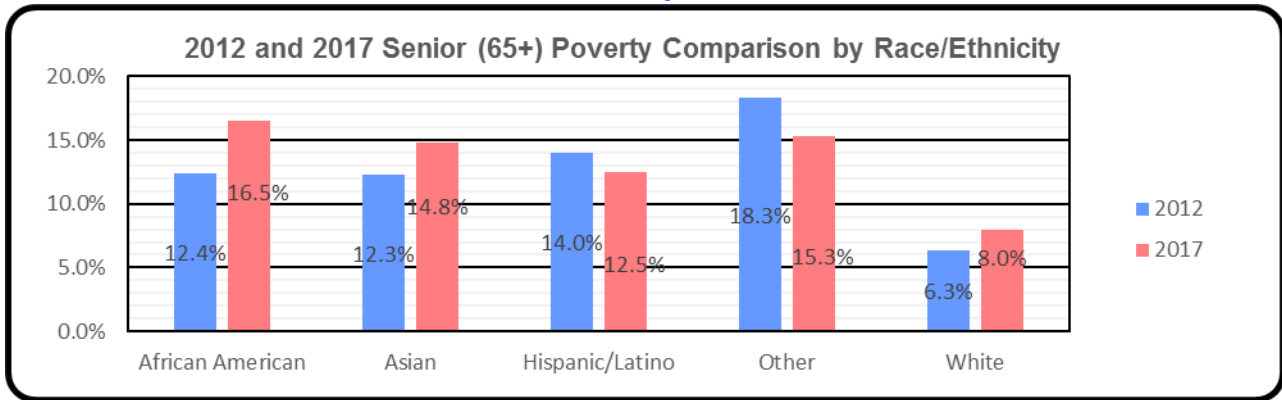


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**APPENDIX C:
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
FOR THE COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

POVERTY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Graph A

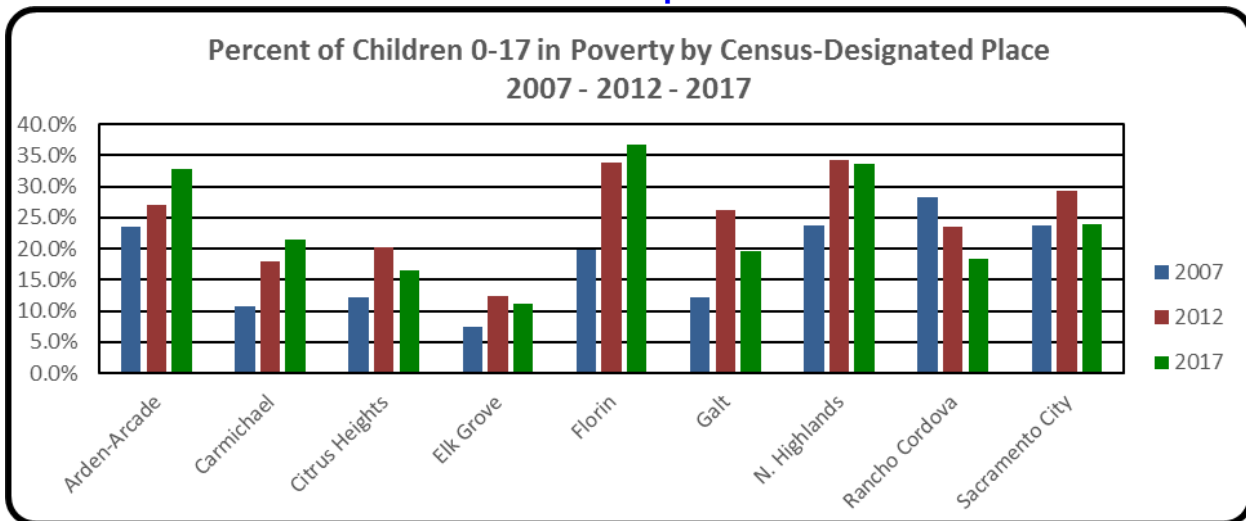


Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2012 & 2017 Amer. Comm. Survey 5-Year Estimates, for the racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento Co.

The 2017 American Community Survey estimates that 14.5% (28,213) of persons 65+ were in the workforce. Of that population, 5.2% (1,466) were unemployed, a lower rate than in 2012 (9.2%, or 2,058). Of the unemployed, 42.8% were women, 16.2% fewer than in 2012. A slightly smaller number of senior men are not working, but actively looking, than in 2012. In 2012, 6.6% of men 65+ were not working but actively looking; by 2015, that rate had fallen to 5.6%.

POVERTY AMONG YOUTH

Graph B



Source: U.S. Census Tables B17001 ACS for 2011 & 2017, 5-Yr. Est., & Table B17001 ACS for 2007 3-Yr Est., for Sacramento County

As discussed in the Community Needs Assessment, poverty rates among children aged 0-5 years are 8.5 percentage points higher than in the general population. Graph A, above, shows that children aged 0-17 do not fare much better in Sacramento County, with an average poverty rate almost 6 percentage points higher than the general population.

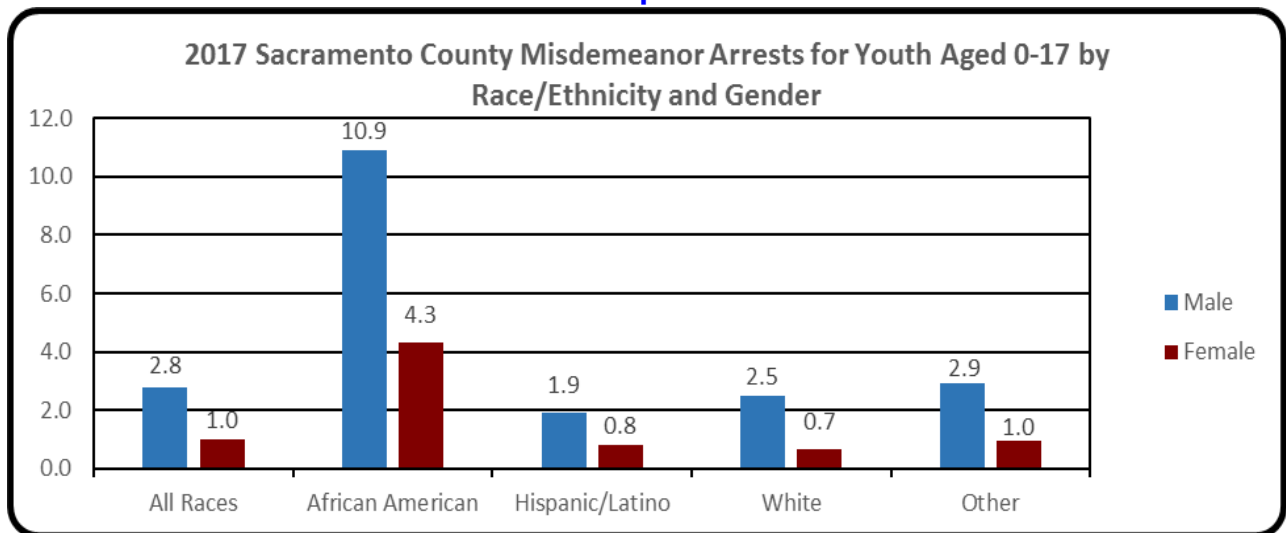
Table 1

Place	Children Age 0-5 in Poverty	Children Age 0-5 in Single Parent Female Households, in Poverty	Children Age 0-5 in Extreme Poverty
Arden-Arcade	3,123	1,588	1,639
Carmichael	1,106	524	495
Citrus Hts.	1,028	388	422
Elk Grove	1,628	426	450
Florin	1,647	1,068	649
Galt	367	56	115
N. Highlands	1,859	745	894
Rancho Cordova	1,162	702	523
Sacramento City	11,306	5,708	5,030

Table 1 identifies communities with high numbers of Sacramento County’s most vulnerable families and children which can be used to target services.

YOUTH OFFENDERS/JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Graph C

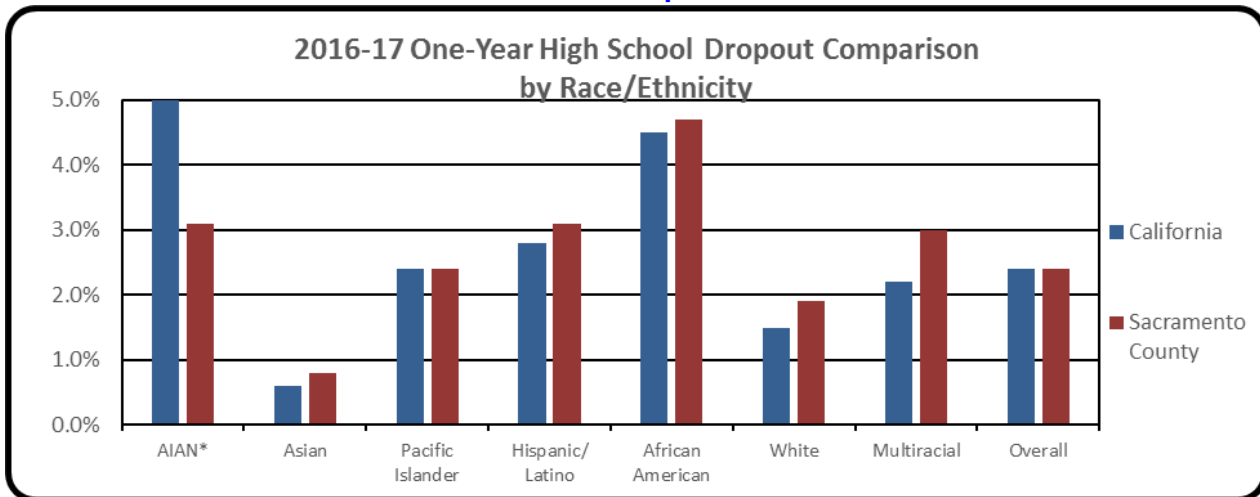


Source: CA Dept. of Justice Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Statistics for 2017, & US. Census Table B01001 2017 ACS 5-Yr. Est. for Sac. Co.

As with felony arrest rates, misdemeanor arrests for youth aged 0-17 show a disproportionately high rate for African American males in Sacramento County.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

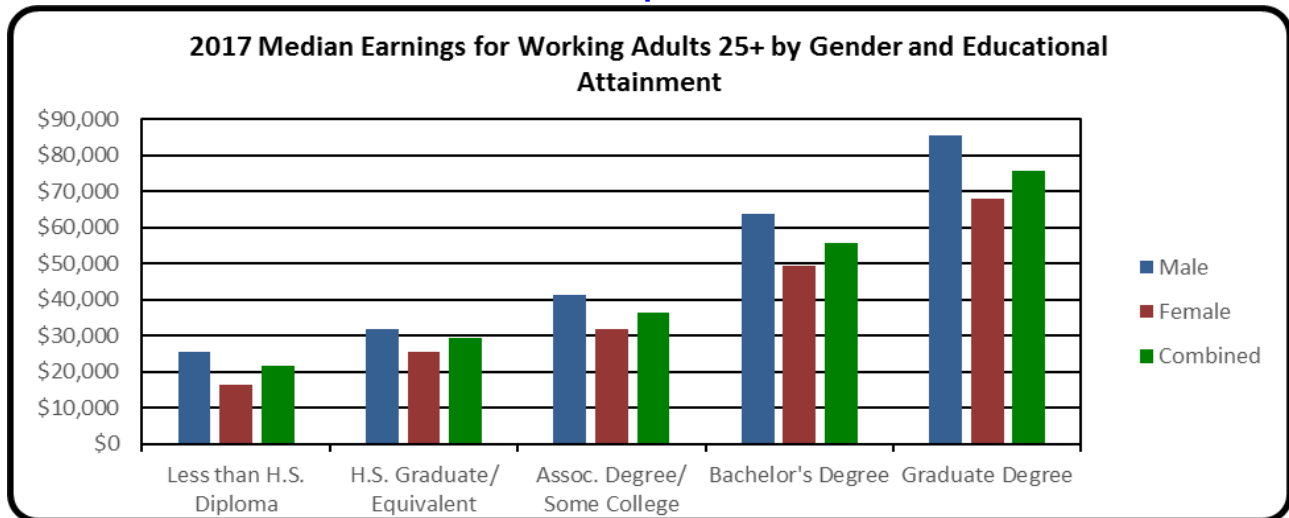
Graph D



Source: CA Dept. of Educ. DataQuest, Dropouts by Ethnic Designation by Grade, 2016-17 for CA & Sac. County. AIAN* Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native

Graph D, above, compares the dropout rate between Sacramento County and California by race and ethnicity. Graph B presents statistics based on the one-year dropout rate; it shows the percentages of students who dropped out of school in the 2016-17 school year. Additional information can be drawn from reviewing the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate. Students forming the basis for these rates entered high school as a cohort group; four years later, they are compared with the adjusted cohort group graduating from high school.

Graph E

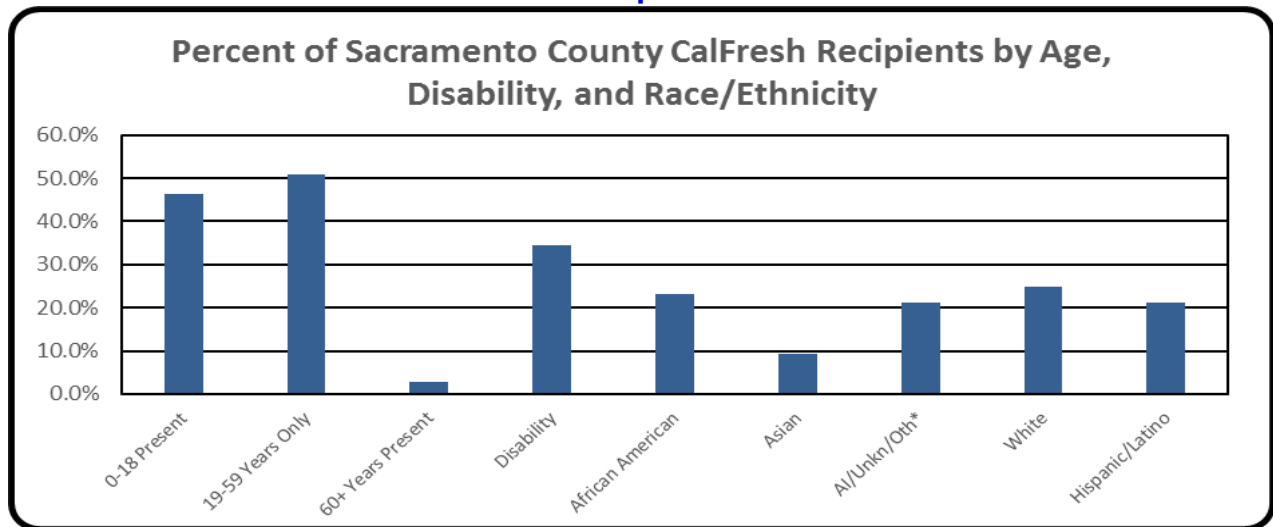


Source: US Census Table B20004, 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Graph E illustrates median incomes for individuals by gender and educational attainment level. Females in Graph 18 exhibit substantial median income inequality compared to males.

HUNGER IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Graph F



Source: California Department of Social Services website, U.S. Census Table S2201, 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph F, above, shows the demographic breakdown of CalFresh recipients by age, disability status, and race/ethnicity.

CSD Appendix A

Organizational Standards

MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION

CATEGORY ONE: CONSUMER INPUT AND INVOLVEMENT

Standard 1.1 The organization/department demonstrates low-income individuals' participation in its activities.

Standard 1.2 The organization/department analyzes information collected directly from low-income individuals as part of the community assessment.

Standard 1.3 The organization/department has a systematic approach for collecting, analyzing, and reporting customer satisfaction data to the governing board.

CATEGORY TWO: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Standard 2.1 The organization/department has documented or demonstrated partnerships across the community, for specifically identified purposes; partnerships include other anti-poverty organizations in the area.

Standard 2.2 The organization/department utilizes information gathered from key sectors of the community in assessing needs and resources, during the community assessment process or other times. These sectors would include at minimum: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, public sector, and educational institutions.

Standard 2.3 The organization/department communicates its activities and its results to the community.

Standard 2.4 The organization/department documents the number of volunteers and hours mobilized in support of its activities.

CATEGORY THREE: COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Private Agency - Standard 3.1: Organization conducted a community assessment and issued a report within the past 3-year period.

Public Agency - Standard 3.1: The organization/department conducted a community assessment and issued a report within the past 3-year period, if no other report exists.

Standard 3.2: As part of the community assessment the organization/department collects and analyzes both current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for their service area(s).

Standard 3.3: The organization/department collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data on its geographic service area(s) in the community assessment.

Standard 3.4: The community assessment includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs of the communities assessed.

Standard 3.5: The governing board or tripartite board/advisory body formally accepts the completed community assessment.

VISION AND DIRECTION

CATEGORY FOUR: ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Standard 4.2: The organization's/department's Community Action Plan is outcome-based, anti-poverty focused, and ties directly to the community assessment.

Standard 4.3: The organization's/department's Community Action Plan and strategic plan document the continuous use of the full Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle. In addition, the organization documents having used the services of a ROMA-certified trainer (or equivalent) to assist in implementation.

Standard 4.4: The tripartite board/advisory body receives an annual update on the success of specific strategies included in the Community Action Plan.

CATEGORY FIVE: BOARD GOVERNANCE

Standard 5.1: The organization's/department's tripartite board/advisory body is structured in compliance with the CSBG Act

Standard 5.2: The organization's/department's tripartite board/advisory body either has:

1. Written procedures that document a democratic selection process for low-income board members adequate to assure that they are representative of the low-income community, or
2. Another mechanism specified by the State to assure decision-making and participation by low-income individuals in the development, planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs.

CSD Appendix B

State Assurances

[California Government Code 12747](#) (a): Community action plans shall provide for the contingency of reduced federal funding.

[California Government Code § 12760](#): CSBG agencies funded under this article shall coordinate their plans and activities with other agencies funded under Articles 7 (commencing with Section 12765) and 8 (commencing with Section 12770) that serve any part of their communities, so that funds are not used to duplicate particular services to the same beneficiaries and plans and policies affecting all grantees under this chapter are shaped, to the extent possible, so as to be equitable and beneficial to all community agencies and the populations they serve.

[California Government Code §12768](#): Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) entities funded by the department shall coordinate their plans and activities with other agencies funded by the department to avoid duplication of services and to maximize services for all eligible beneficiaries.

CSD Appendix C

Federal Assurances and Certification

CSBG Services

676(b)(1)(A) *The State will assure “that funds made available through 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 farm workers and elderly low-income individuals and families, and a description of how such activities will enable the families and individuals—

- (i) to 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 environment;*
- (vi) obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants or other means to meet immediate and urgent family 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;*

- (I) document best practices based on successful grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to;*
- (II) strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;*

Needs of Youth

676(b)(1)(B) *The State will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used-*

(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--

- (i) 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*
- (ii) after-school child care programs;*

Coordination of Other Programs

676(b)(1)(C) *The State will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used to make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs related to the purposes of this subtitle (including State welfare reform efforts*

Eligible Entity Service Delivery System

676(b)(3)(A) *a description of the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under section 675C9(a), targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the State*

Eligible Entity Linkages – Approach to Filling Service Gaps

676(b)(3)(B) *a description of “how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in the services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow up consultations.”*

Coordination of Eligible Entity Allocation 90 Percent Funds with Public/Private Resources

676(b)(3)(C) *a description of “how funds made available through grants made under 675C(a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources.”*

Eligible Entity Innovative Community and Neighborhood Initiatives, Including Fatherhood/Parental Responsibility

676(b)(3)(D) *a description of “how the local entity will use the funds [made available under 675C(a)] to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle, which may include fatherhood initiatives and other initiatives with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging parenting.”*

Eligible Entity Emergency Food and Nutrition Services

676(b)(4) “An assurance 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.”

State and Eligible Entity Coordination/linkages and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Employment and Training Activities

676(b)(5) “An assurance that the State and 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, and [describe] how the State and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, in the State and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce development systems under such Act.”

State Coordination/Linkages and Low-income Home Energy Assistance

676(b)(6) “An assurance that 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 community.”

Coordination with Faith-based Organizations, Charitable Groups, Community Organizations

676(b)(9) “An assurance 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.”

Eligible Entity Tripartite Board Representation

676(b)(10) “An assurance that “the State will 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.”

Eligible Entity Community Action Plans and Community Needs Assessments

676(b)(11) “An assurance that the State will secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding by the entity through a community services block grant made under this subtitle for a program, 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.”

State and Eligible Entity Performance Measurement: ROMA or Alternate system

676(b)(12) *“An assurance 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), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and [describe] outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.”*