

Alameda County – Oakland Community Action Partnership

2024-2025 Community Action Plan

California Department of Community Services
and Development

Community Services Block Grant



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Checklist

- ☒ **Cover Page and Certification**
- ☒ **Public Hearing(s)**

Part I: Community Needs Assessment

- ☒ **Narrative**
- ☒ **Results**

Part II: Community Action Plan

- ☒ **Vision Statement**
- ☒ **Mission Statement**
- ☒ **Tripartite Board of Directors**
- ☒ **Service Delivery System**
- ☒ **Linkages and Funding Coordination**
- ☒ **Monitoring**
- ☒ **Data Analysis, Evaluation, and ROMA Application**
- ☒ **Response and Community Awareness**
- ☒ **Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification**
- ☒ **State Assurances and Certification**
- ☒ **Organizational Standards**
- ☒ **Appendices**

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)
2024/2025 Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan
Cover Page and Certification

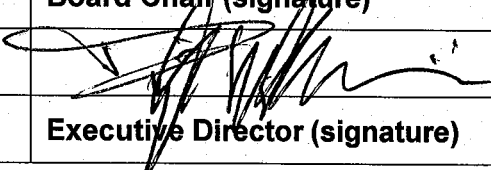
Agency Name	Alameda County-Oakland Community Action Partnership
Name of CAP Contact	Dwight Williams
Title	Acting Program Director
Phone	510-238-6131
Email	DWilliams5@oaklandca.gov

CNA Completed MM/DD/YYYY:
(Organizational Standard 3.1)

05/16/2023

Board and Agency Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency complies with the Federal CSBG Programmatic, and State Assurances as outlined in the CSBG Act and California Government Code, respectively for services provided under the Federal Fiscal Year 2024/2025 Community Action Plan. The undersigned further certifies the information in this Community Needs Assessment and the Community Action Plan is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization. (Organizational Standard 3.5)

Monique Rivera		9/21/2023
Board Chair (printed name)	Board Chair (signature)	Date
Dwight Williams		9/21/2023
Executive Director (printed name)	Executive Director (signature)	Date

Certification of ROMA Trainer/Implementer (If applicable)

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency's Community Action Plan and strategic plan documents the continuous use of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation).

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

CSD Use Only

Dates CAP (Parts I & II)		Accepted By
Received	Accepted	

Public Hearing(s)

California Government Code Section 12747(b)-(d)

State Statute Requirements

As required by California Government Code Section 12747(b)-(d), agencies are required to conduct a public hearing for the purpose of reviewing the draft CAP. All testimony presented by low-income individuals and families during the public hearing shall be identified in the final CAP. Agencies shall indicate whether or not the concerns expressed by low-income individuals and families have been addressed. If an agency determines that any of the concerns have not been addressed in the CAP, the agency shall include in its response document, information about the concerns and comment as to their validity.

Guidelines

Notice of Public Hearing

1. Notice of the public hearing and comment period must be published at least 15 calendar days prior to the public hearing.
2. The notice may be published on the agency's website, social media channels, and/or in newspaper(s) of local distribution.
3. The notice must include information about the draft CAP; where members of the community may review, or how they may receive a copy of, the draft CAP; the dates of the comment period; where written comments may be sent; date, time, and location of the public hearing; and the agency contact information.
4. The comment period should be open for at least 15 calendar days prior to the public hearing. Agencies may opt to extend the comment period for a selected number of days after the hearing.
5. The draft CAP must be made available for public review and inspection at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The draft CAP can be posted on the agency's website, social media channels, and distributed electronically or in paper format.
6. Attach a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing as Appendix A to the final CAP.

Public Hearing

1. Agencies must conduct at least one public hearing on the draft CAP.
2. Public hearing(s) will be held in the designated CSBG service area(s).
3. Low-income testimony presented at the hearing or received during the comment period must be memorialized verbatim in the Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response document and appended to the final CAP as Appendix B.
4. The Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response document should include the name of low-income individual, his/her verbatim testimony, an indication of whether or not the need was addressed in the draft CAP, and the agency's response to the testimony if the concern was not addressed in the draft CAP.

Additional Guidance

COVID-19 poses unique challenges to fulfilling the public hearing requirement. CSD asks that agencies continue to adhere to state and local public health guidance to slow the spread of the virus and ensure public safety. The health and safety of agency staff and the communities you serve is paramount. Therefore, for the purposes of fulfilling the public hearing requirement on the draft CAP, agencies may conduct the public hearing in-person, remotely, or using a hybrid model (in-person and remotely) based on the public health protocols in place in their communities.

Public Hearing Report

Date(s) of Public Hearing(s)	August 29, 2023
Location(s) of Public Hearing(s)	West Oakland Library
Dates of the Comment Period(s)	July 24 – August 29, 2023
Where was the Notice of Public Hearing published? (agency website, newspaper, social media channels)	City of Oakland Website, Facebook, Twitter, Internal City of Oakland newsletters
Date the Notice(s) of Public Hearing(s) was published	July 24, 2023
Number of Attendees at the Public Hearing(s) (Approximately)	10 (excluding board and staff)

Part I: Community Needs Assessment

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

Helpful Resources

In 2011, NASCSP published a [Community Action to Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment Tool](#) that supports planning and implementing a comprehensive CNA. The tool lays out design choices, planning steps, implementation practices, analysis, and presentation options.

The National Community Action Partnership has an [Assessment Tool](#) designed specifically for the community needs assessment process. Here you can select from a variety of county-specific data sets.

Examples of Community Needs Assessments and project timelines from agencies within the California CSBG Providers network can be found on the [Local Agencies Portal](#) under the CSBG – Resources tab. If you do not have an account or have not received CSD login credentials, please email CSD at ExternalAccess@csd.ca.gov.

To provide a comprehensive “picture” of the community needs in your service area(s), agencies will collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. Links to several national and state quantitative data sets are given below. Local and agency data also provide information about the needs of the community.

Sample Data Sets			
U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Data	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Economic Data	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Data & Report	
HUD Exchange PIT and HIC Data Since 2007	National Low-Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State	National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator		University of Wisconsin Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings	
California Department of Education School Data via DataQuest	California Employment Development Department UI Data by County	California Department of Public Health Various Data Sets	
California Department of Finance Demographics	California Attorney General Open Justice	California Governor's Office Covid-19 Data	California Health and Human Services Data Portal
CSD Census Tableau Data by County			Population Reference Bureau KidsData

Community Needs Assessment Narrative

CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(3)(C), 676(b)(9)

Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4

1. 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)

Alameda County-Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP) used the five-year Census American Community Survey 2017-2021 data to initially assess the county data as it relates to poverty. Other data collected was gathered from the state Employment Development Department, Department of Education, Department of Justice, Alameda County Public Health Department, Alameda County Social Services Agency, First 5 of Alameda County, Healthy Alameda County's A Health Policy Survey 2023, Fair Market Rent Documentation, Unhoused Population data, and Alameda County Community Food Bank. This data was disaggregated by race and further analyzed to see how poverty breaks down by race/ethnicity, gender, age, and household type. Socio-economic disparities and inequities stratified by race become evident when looking at cities with higher concentrations of low-income individuals.

2. Describe the geographic location(s) that your agency is funded to serve with CSBG. If applicable, include a description of the various pockets, high-need areas, or neighborhoods of poverty that are being served by your agency.

Alameda County-Oakland Community Action Partnership's (AC-OCAP) service area includes Alameda County, excluding the city of Berkeley. The chart below (Table 1) shows all the cities and unincorporated areas that AC-OCAP is funded to serve, along with the city of Berkeley. The second chart (Table 2) shows the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level for each city/unincorporated area in both 2019 and 2021. Even though Berkeley has the highest poverty numbers in Alameda County, most are college students, who are not low-income. Oakland is the largest city in Alameda County, and it has many pockets of poverty in West Oakland, North Oakland and East Oakland (Map 1). The needs are high in these areas especially where the homeless encampments are located. Ashland, Hayward, and the Unincorporated Cherryland are other pockets of poverty (Map 2).

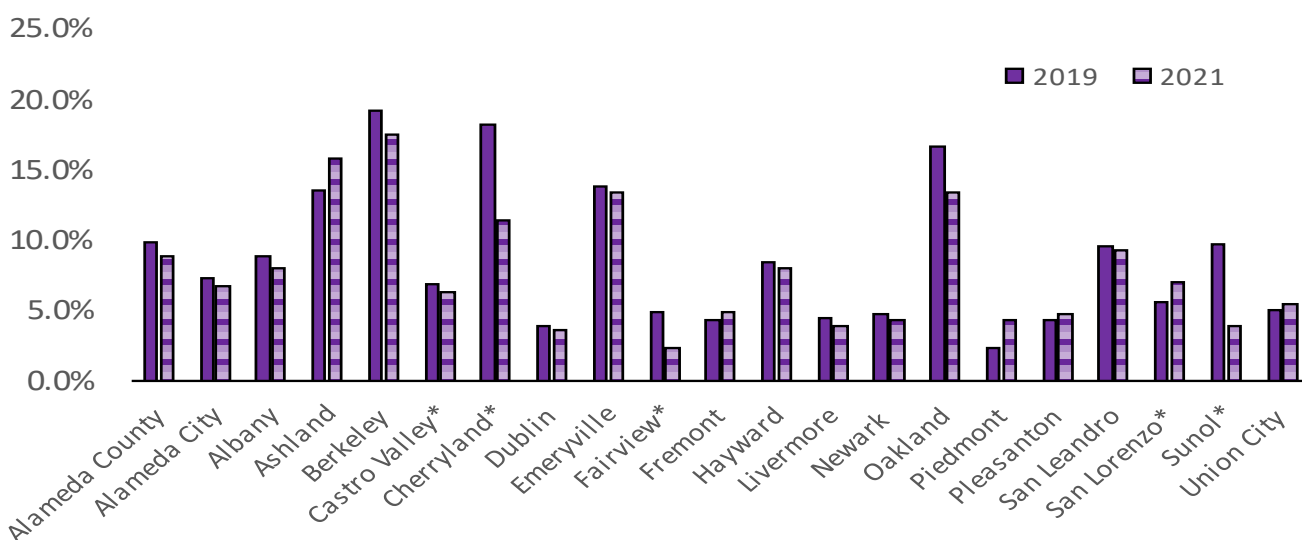
Table 1: Race/Ethnicity Breakdown of Alameda County Cities and Unincorporated Areas

City or Unincorporated Area	Total Population	Am Indian/ AK Nat.	Asian	Black/ AA	Latinx	NHPI	Some Other Race	Two + Races	White
Alameda County	1,673,133	0.7%	31.6%	10.2%	22.4%	0.8%	11.8%	8.9%	29.9%
Alameda City	78,320	0.5%	31.3%	6.1%	12.4%	0.5%	4.9%	10.5%	42.1%
Albany	19,958	0.4%	29.0%	4.1%	12.9%	0.3%	4.7%	13.2%	44.3%
Ashland*	23,640	0.6%	24.3%	14.7%	46.1%	1.1%	22.7%	9.4%	10.3%

Berkeley	119,607	0.7%	20.5%	7.5%	12.0%	0.4%	4.8%	8.7%	53.0%
Castro Valley*	66,324	1.0%	31.4%	9.4%	16.9%	0.2%	4.1%	9.9%	36.7%
Cherryland*	15,552	1.0%	11.0%	10.2%	54.1%	2.6%	28.7%	10.4%	19.9%
Dublin	69,818	0.4%	53.0%	3.7%	9.6%	0.4%	2.2%	7.4%	28.8%
Emeryville	12,747	0.4%	29.2%	19.2%	9.5%	0.2%	4.3%	5.5%	37.0%
Fairview*	11,050	0.6%	20.1%	20.6%	21.2%	0.0%	10.4%	10.5%	33.3%
Fremont	231,502	0.5%	61.4%	2.8%	12.5%	0.6%	7.1%	6.1%	18.6%
Hayward	162,254	0.9%	28.9%	9.5%	38.9%	2.0%	22.4%	10.8%	15.9%
Livermore	88,403	0.6%	14.8%	1.8%	22.8%	0.6%	6.0%	10.5%	55.0%
Newark	47,815	0.8%	38.8%	3.5%	29.2%	1.8%	15.5%	11.1%	22.2%
Oakland	437,548	1.0%	15.7%	22.0%	27.2%	0.5%	17.9%	9.4%	28.6%
Piedmont	11,368	0.0%	20.6%	1.4%	3.2%	0.1%	0.1%	4.4%	70.7%
Pleasanton	79,558	0.6%	39.1%	1.9%	10.8%	0.5%	3.3%	7.3%	43.5%
San Leandro	91,176	0.9%	34.4%	10.3%	27.6%	1.7%	12.5%	9.2%	21.5%
San Lorenzo*	30,420	0.9%	28.8%	3.8%	42.0%	1.1%	17.2%	9.5%	21.0%
Sunol*	799	0.3%	11.3%	0.4%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	80.2%
Union City	70,828	0.7%	55.5%	4.8%	20.3%	1.0%	11.8%	7.6%	14.7%

Table 2: Poverty in Alameda County by City and Unincorporated Area

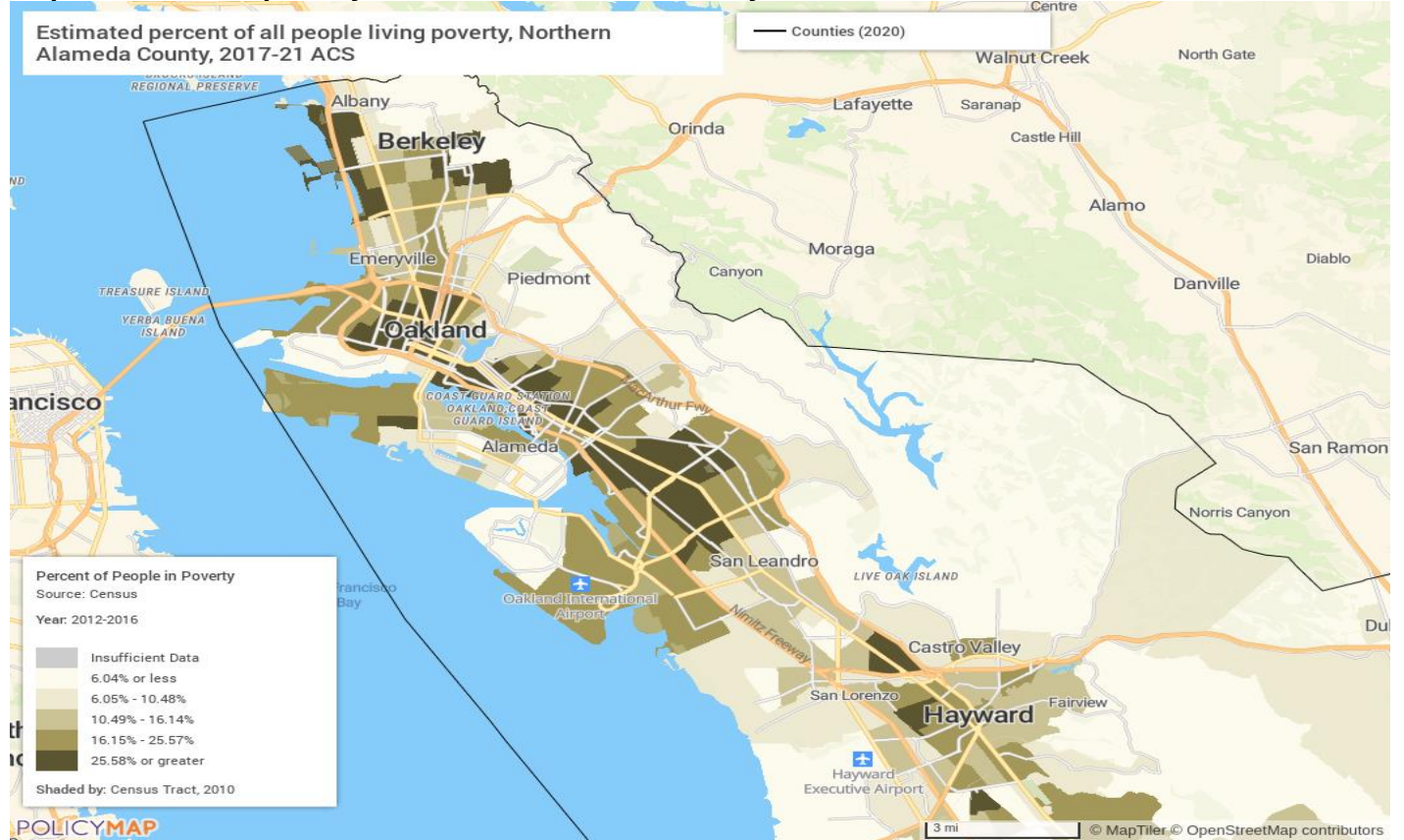
Residents Living in Poverty in Alameda County by City and Unincorporated Area



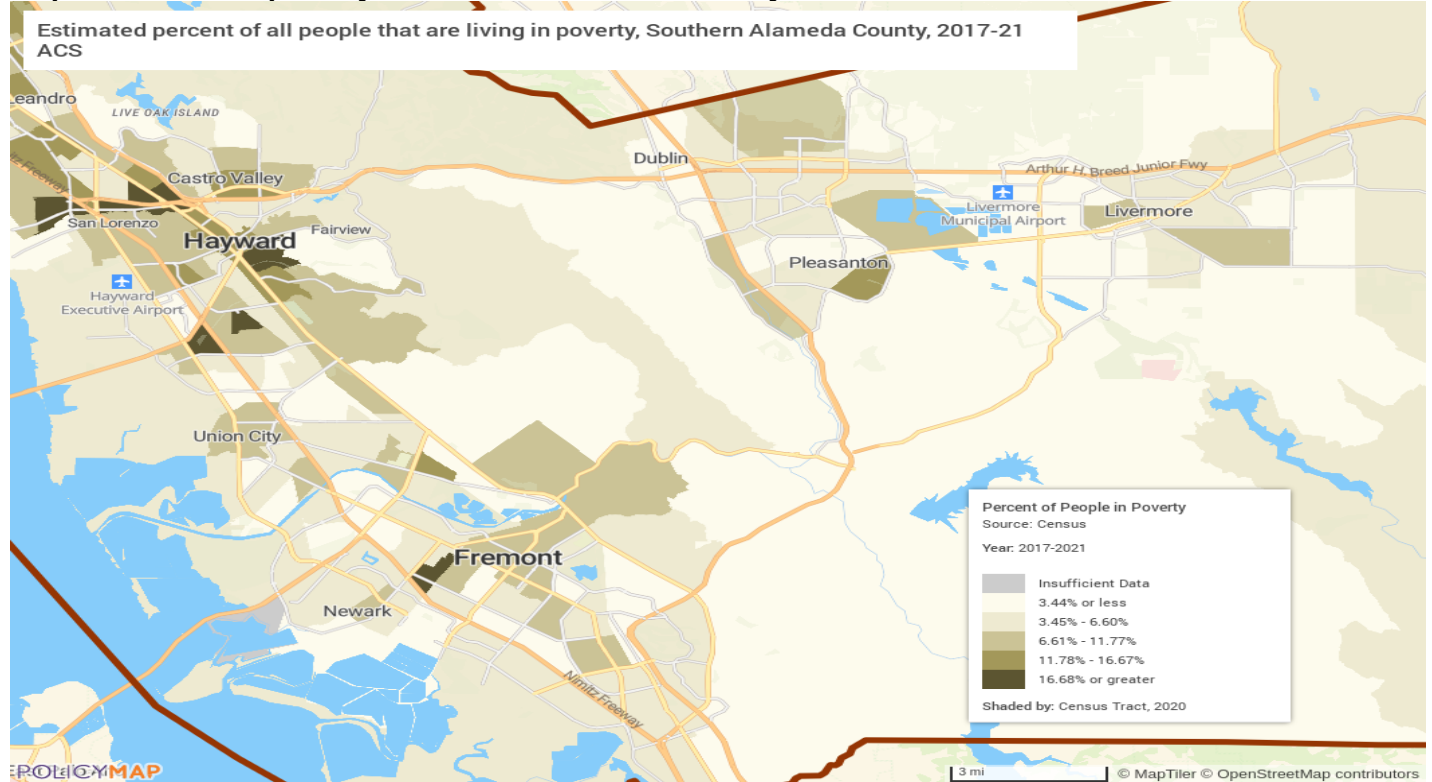
Source: US Census Bureau, 2021 ACS 5Year

Note: Berkeley poverty is overstated due to the number of college students
* Unincorporated areas

Map 1: Pockets of poverty in Northern Alameda County



Map 2: Pockets of poverty in Southern Alameda County



3. Indicate from which sources your agency collected and analyzed quantitative data for the CNA. (Check all that apply.) (Organizational Standard 3.3)

Federal Government/National Data Sets

- ☒ Census Bureau
- ☐ Bureau of Labor Statistics
- ☒ Department of Housing & Urban Development
- ☒ Department of Health & Human Services
- ☒ National Low-Income Housing Coalition
- ☐ National Center for Education Statistics
- ☒ Academic data resources
- ☐ Other online data resources
- ☐ Other

Local Data Sets

- ☒ Local crime statistics
- ☒ High school graduation rate
- ☐ School district school readiness
- ☐ Local employers
- ☐ Local labor market
- ☒ Childcare providers
- ☒ Public benefits usage
- ☒ County Public Health Department
- ☒ Other

California State Data Sets

- ☒ Employment Development Department
- ☒ Department of Education
- ☒ Department of Public Health
- ☐ Attorney General
- ☐ Department of Finance
- ☒ State Covid-19 Data
- ☒ Other

Surveys

- ☐ Clients
- ☒ Partners and other service providers
- ☒ General public
- ☒ Staff
- ☒ Board members
- ☒ Private sector
- ☒ Public sector
- ☒ Educational institutions

Agency Data Sets

- ☒ Client demographics
- ☒ Service data
- ☒ CSBG Annual Report
- ☒ Client satisfaction data
- ☐ Other

Agency Data Sets

- ☒ Client demographics
- ☒ Service data
- ☒ CSBG Annual Report
- ☒ Client satisfaction data
- ☐ Other

4. If you selected "Other" in any of the data sets in Question 3, list the additional sources.

2021 Everyone Counts Point in Time Count: <https://everyonehome.org/>

Alameda County Social Services Agency: <https://www.alamedacountysocialservices.org/index>

Alameda County Public Health Department: <https://acphd.org>

Feeding America: <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county>

5. Indicate the approaches your agency took to gather qualitative data for the CNA. (Check all that apply.) (Organizational Standard 3.3)

Surveys

- ☒ Clients
- ☒ Partners and other service providers
- ☒ General public
- ☒ Staff
- ☒ Board members
- ☒ Private sector
- ☒ Public sector
- ☒ Educational institutions

Interviews

- ☐ Local leaders
- ☒ Elected officials
- ☒ Partner organizations' leadership
- ☒ Board members
- ☐ New and potential partners
- ☐ Clients

Focus Groups

- ☐ Local leaders
- ☐ Elected officials
- ☐ Partner organizations' leadership
- ☐ Board members
- ☐ New and potential partners
- ☐ Clients
- ☒ Staff

☒ **Community Forums**

☐ **Asset Mapping**

☐ **Other**

6. If you selected “Other” in Question 5, please list the additional approaches your agency took to gather qualitative data.

N/A

7. Describe your agency’s analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data collected from low-income individuals and families. (Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2, 3.3)

AC-OCAP performed a qualitative analysis through its community survey to solicit concerns and issues that are important to the community at large, and specifically the low-income community. Information data gathered and analyzed from low-income individuals came from AC-OCAP grantee programs and community surveys. Specific information relative to where participants live, their income levels, and issues and concerns that impact their lives were posed. In addition, AC-OCAP also performed a quantitative analysis of other literature and data sets to complete the Alameda County service area profile.

8. Summarize the data gathered from each sector of the community listed below and detail how your agency used the information to assess needs and resources in your agency’s service area(s). Your agency must demonstrate that each sector was included in the needs assessment; A response for each sector is required. (CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(3)(C), 676(b)(9), Organizational Standard 2.2)

A. Community-based organizations: AC-OCAP developed and conducted an onsite and on-line community survey with its current and former grantees, Board members, local service area participants, and our network of agency partners. The survey was available online to the community at large, handed out to persons that came to the Oakland Downtown Senior Center to receive no cost income tax preparation services, and was sent directly to over 600 individuals on our constant contact list representing over 400 community based organizations.

B. Faith-based organizations: A community survey was developed and sent to faith-based organizations, current and former grantees, program participants, Board members, and our network of agency partners. The survey was also available on-line for community review and response. It was sent directly to over 600 individuals, including 13 faith-based representatives.

C. Private sector (local utility companies, charitable organizations, local food banks): Private sector participants include local utility companies, charitable organizations, local food banks. AC-OCAP developed and conducted a survey of its current service area grantees and partners. The survey was also available on-line for community review and response. It was sent directly to over 600 individuals, including 125 private sector representatives.

D. Public sector (social services departments, state agencies): Public sector participants include social services department and state agencies. The survey was developed and completed with on-line access for community review and response. It was sent directly to over 600 individuals, including 104 public sector representatives.

E. Educational institutions (local school districts, colleges): Educational institutions included local school and community college school districts. The survey was completed in person and on-line for community review and comment. It was sent directly to over 600 individuals, including 21 educational representatives.

9. “Causes of poverty” are the negative factors that create or foster barriers to self-sufficiency and/or reduce access to resources in communities in which low-income individuals live. After review and analysis of the data, describe the causes of poverty in your agency’s service area(s). (Organizational Standard 3.4)

Poverty is rooted in a number of social and economic issues including unemployment and low wages, inadequate or unaffordable housing, harmful policies, poor health, mental health conditions, lack of food security, criminal victimization, inadequate access to medical and social services, and low educational attainment. Race-based disparities and a history of disinvestment in low-income communities also serve as a cause of poverty. The Oakland Equity Indicator Report averaged all indicators in their framework, for an overall equity score of 33.5 (out of 100), demonstrating substantial room for improvement in racial equity, particularly in communities of color and other ethnic groups. AC-OCAP made a comprehensive effort to gauge the community’s well-being by using the Report markers and analyzing their impact.

Income: According to the 2017-21 ACS, the estimated median household income in Alameda County is \$112,017. The median income for Asians rose from \$124,079 in 2019 to \$146,259 in 2021 (18% increase) and it rose for Whites from \$114,427 in 2019 to \$126,060 (10% increase). Latinx households earned a median \$82,011 in 2021 compared to \$77,990 in 2019 (5% increase) and Black/African Americans earn a median of \$59,817 in 2021 compared to \$51,749 in 2019 (13% increase). In the city of Oakland, the estimated median household income is much lower than that of the County at \$85,628.

An annual income of less than \$24,999, just below the federal poverty level (\$29,1600 for one person), is earned by 42,919 of Alameda County households and 21,909 households in Oakland. Additionally, 37% of single female-headed households with children aged 0-17 years have incomes below the poverty level in Alameda County, which is a decrease from 2019 when it was 40%. In Oakland 48%, of single female- head households with children ages 0-17 live below the poverty level, a reduction from 52% in 2019. In addition, 59,099 households in Alameda County received supplemental social security income (SSI), cash public assistance, and/or Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits over the past year, according to the 2017-21 ACS.

The Insight Center for Community Economic Development’s (ICCED) reviewed 27 current guaranteed income projects managed across 10 of California’s 58 counties measuring the cost of living in each area using the organization’s Family Needs Calculator (FNC) which is

representative of the actual costs of living and includes expenses such as housing, childcare, groceries, health care, transportation, and taxes. People of color are disproportionately represented among those who are struggling in the state. Family Needs Calculator states that for 2021 in Alameda County, a family of four, consisting of two adults with one preschooler and one school-age child, would need an annual household income of \$123,080 to meet their basic needs. This would require a 40-hour per week job earning \$59.17 per hour, which is over four times the \$30,000 (\$14.42 per hour) poverty level for a family of four.

According to the California Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index), three out of four single Alameda County seniors live below 200% of the poverty level, and well below the Elder Economic Security Index. The estimated annual basic cost of living in 2022 for a household with a Single Elder in Alameda County is \$38,088, which is 137% higher than the national average. That breaks down to a total cost of \$3,174/month.

Education: According to the California Department of Education, the number of high school graduates who meet the requirements to attend the University of California or California State Universities (A-G requirements) increased between 2019-20 and 2020-21.

The **Four-Year Adjusted Graduation rate among Alameda County high school cohorts in the 2021-22 academic year was 89%**. Graduation rates are 95% for Asians, 95% for two or more races, 94% for Filipinos, 93% for Whites, 87% for Pacific Islanders, 83% for Black/African Americans, 82% for American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 81% for Latinx.

The Four-Year Adjusted Graduation rate for Oakland Unified School District high school cohorts in the 2021-22 academic year is 76%, an increase of more than 10% from the 2015-2016 academic year's rate of 65%. **While graduation rates dipped slightly the first year of the pandemic, they rebounded in 2021-22.** Dropout rates stabilized between 2019-20 for Pacific Islanders but rose in 2021-22 for Black/African Americans, Asians, Latinx, Multiple Ethnicity and fell for Whites, Filipino, and English Language Learners. Latinx students continue to have the highest dropout rates at 26% in 2021-22. Overall, Oakland's dropout rate fell from 20% in 2015-16 to 17% in 2021-22.

10. “Conditions of poverty” are the negative environmental, safety, health and/or economic conditions that may reduce investment or growth in communities where low-income individuals live. After review and analysis of the data, describe the conditions of poverty in your agency’s service area(s). (Organizational Standard 3.4)

Based on the 2023 federal poverty guidelines, the income threshold for an individual living in poverty is \$14,580 annually (around \$7.01 per hour for a forty-hour work week) and \$29,160 (\$14.02 per hour) for those making 200% of poverty. The state minimum wage is currently \$15.50 per hour, and Oakland’s minimum wage is currently \$15.97 per hour. The 2017-21 ACS estimates that 9% (146,763) of Alameda County residents live below the federal poverty level. Oakland has 58,518 residents living in poverty, **which is 40% of the county total.**

Unemployment: Unemployment rates were volatile over the last three years. Prior to the pandemic in August of 2019, the California Employment Development Department (EDD) reported that Alameda County’s unemployment rate was 2.9%, only one year later in August, 2020 it was 6.8%. In March 2021, the unemployment rate was 3.9%. Between February 2020 and February 2021, the total number of jobs located in the East Bay decreased by 113,900, or 9.5%. Recently, as of December, 2022, the unemployment rate was 2.7% in Alameda County.

Affordable Housing: The 2022 Fair Market Rate (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Alameda County is \$2,405 per month, which is an 8% increase over 2016 FMR of \$2,103. Once housing costs exceed 30% of a household’s total income, the household is considered to be cost-burdened. Therefore, the wage needed to rent an average two-bedroom housing unit in Alameda County is \$45.67 per hour or approximately \$95,000 a year. **The 2017-21 ACS reports that 46.4% of renters in Alameda County and 47.7% of renters in Oakland are rent burdened. Close to 60% of seniors over the age of 65 are rent burdened in Alameda County.**

Unhoused Population: The 2022 EveryOne Counts Point in Time count and survey estimated that 9,746 individuals were homeless in Alameda County, **a 42% increase from 2017. Of the unhoused population, 7,135 were unsheltered.** Close to one in four people experiencing homelessness lived in Alameda County for more than ten years. The majority of unhoused people are male (6,035) and 581 were veterans. The population of persons experiencing homelessness in Oakland represented nearly half (47% or 5,055) of the total number of the unhoused in Alameda County during the 2022 Point-in-Time Count. **The majority (60%) of the unhoused population is Black/African American, 26% are White, 16% are Latinx, 3% are Asian, and 12% described themselves as other.** Of the unhoused counted in the 2022 PIT, 2,728 people were chronically homeless. For families, 38% of the 286 households/families experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. In 2022, in Oakland there were 1,063 people living in tents, a 20% reduction of 263 in 2019. However, the number of people living in cars or RVs increased 36% from 1,430 in 2019 to 1,938 in 2022.

Public Safety: According to the State of California Department of Justice (DOJ), Alameda County had **9,562 felony arrests** in 2022, including 3,570 violent offenses and 2,564 property offenses. There were 428 felony arrests of juveniles under age 18, a decrease from 778 in 2019. There were 91 hate crime offenses in 2021, a 60% increase from 44 in 2019. In Oakland, violent crimes in Oakland increased from 5,831 in 2019 to 6,021 in 2022. Shootings increased **59.7%**, from 287 in 2019 to 450 in 2022. Homicides have increased 53% to 119 in 2022 from 78 in 2018.

Child Care: Finding affordable high-quality childcare in Alameda County is difficult and beyond the reach for low-income families who receive a subsidy to pay for child care. The median cost of childcare for an infant is \$20,809 and \$16,117 for a preschooler per year. The 2021 Alameda County Early Care and Education Need Assessment documented **an overall decline in licensed child care capacity since 2007, due primarily to the 34% reduction in the number of licensed family child care providers in the county.** In Oakland, the total number of licensed child care programs decreased from 429 in 2019 to 335 in 2021, an 11% decrease. Overall, capacity at Oakland licensed child care sites has decreased by 6.5% between 2019 and 2021, and decreased 22% since 2006, due in large part to increasing costs and pandemic stresses. In Oakland, 8,041 infants/toddlers eligible for child care subsidies are not enrolled in subsidized care, which is a 91% unmet need.

Health Coverage: The 2017-21 ACS reports that 34.3% of the population in Alameda County receive public health insurance coverage via Medicare, Medicaid, or VA health care coverage alone or in combination with other coverage. Close to half a million Alameda County residents receive Medi-Cal (465,947) and 37.2% reside in Oakland. **The 2017-21 ACS report also shows that 4.2% (71,358) of the County residents are uninsured.** Nearly 98.5% of all seniors in Alameda County have health insurance coverage.

In Oakland, 42.4% of the residents receive public health insurance coverage from Medicare, Medicaid, and/or VA health care. Close to half of Oakland children ages 6-18 (48%) are on some type of public health insurance. In Oakland, 2.6% of children under 18 are uninsured and 1% of seniors over age 65 are uninsured, while 3.8% of Alameda County residents under 18 are uninsured and 1.5% of seniors over age 65 are uninsured.

Food Security: According to the California Department of Education, 40.3% of Alameda County students and **72.3% of Oakland students qualified for free or reduced-price lunch** in the 2021-22 school year. In December of 2022, the Alameda County Social Services Agency reported that there were 156,617 people receiving CalFresh (SNAP), 70,233 (44.8%) lived in Oakland. **The number of CalFresh recipients rose from 112,000 in February 2020 to 156,617 people in December of 2022, a 34% increase.**

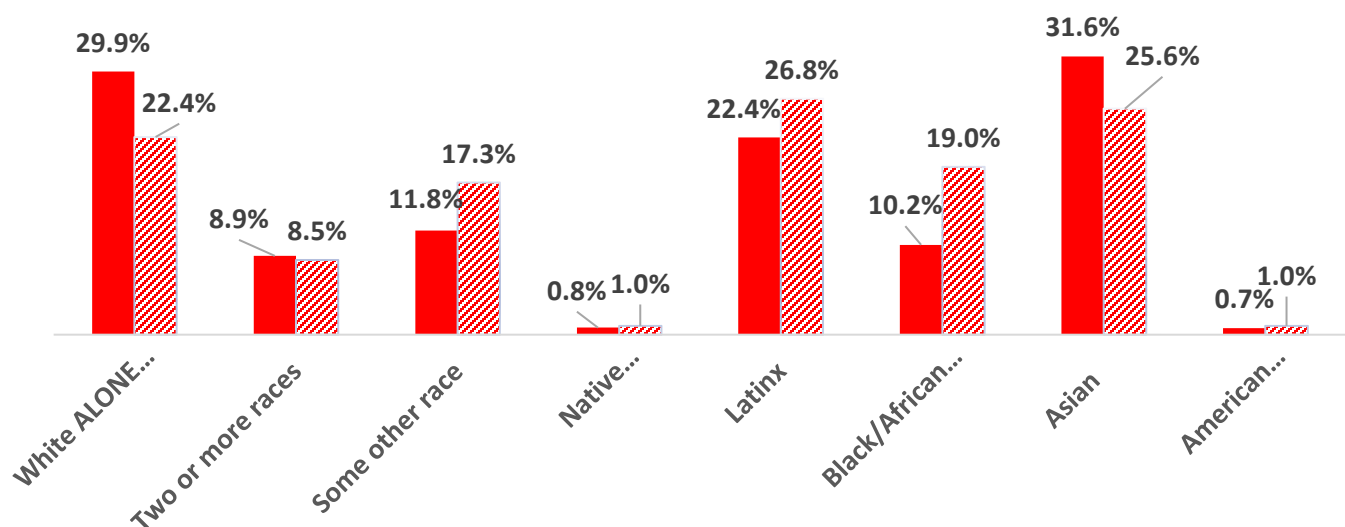
According to Feeding America, almost 8% or 134,800 of Alameda County residents were food insecure in 2020. That rate is highest among the Black/African American (19%) and Latinx (13%)

populations. The food insecurity rates for children under 18 was 8.7%, or 29,860 children. The Alameda County Community Food Bank (ACCFB), reports that it serves **1 out of every 4 Alameda County residents**. The ACCFB distributes enough food to serve 60,000 people per day in the county.

Racial/Ethnic Breakdown of those Living in Poverty: The bar chart below (Figure 5) shows the percentage of people living in poverty. While **Black/African Americans account for only 10.2% of the county's population, they represent 19.0% of all people living below the poverty level**. Whites represent 29.9% of the population and 22.4% of them are living in poverty.

Figure 5: Alameda County Population by Race/Ethnicity v. Alameda County Population Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, 2021

■ % of Total Population ■ % of Total Living in Poverty



Source: US Census Bureau, 2017-21 ACS 5-Year

The number of people living in poverty has decreased by 25,585 since 2010, for a 15% decline. The percent of people living in poverty decreased between 2019 and 2021 from 9.9% to 8.91%, a drop of 14,818 people, 20% of the reduction is in child poverty. For the Alameda County-Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP) service areas, there was a 25,877 reduction from 2010 as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Alameda County and Oakland's Low- Income Community Profile

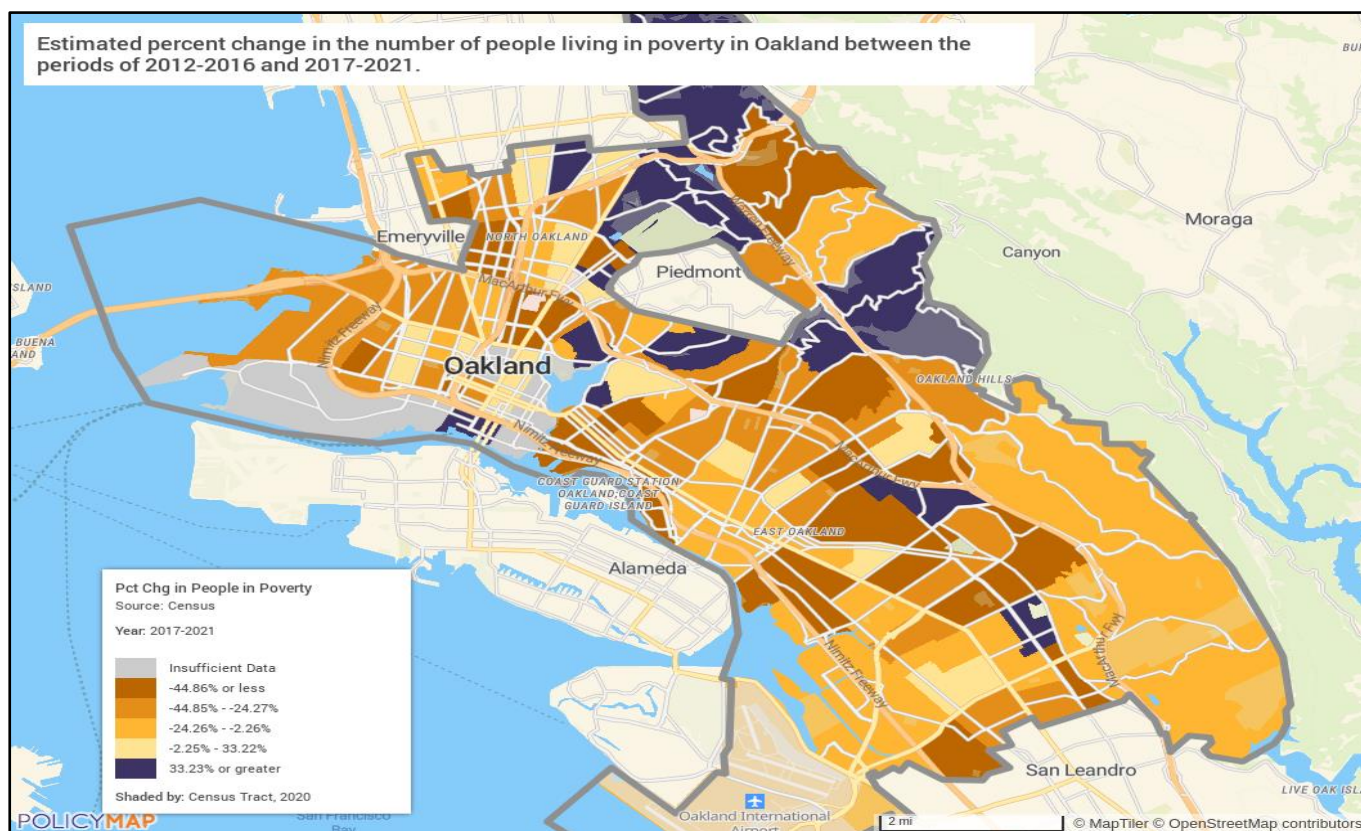
	2000 Below Poverty	% of Total Pop.	2010 Below Poverty	% of Total Pop.	2021 Below Poverty	% of Total Pop.	Change from 2010
Alameda County (AC)	156,804	11.0%	172,348	11.7%	146,763	8.91%	(25,585)
Oakland	76,489	19.4%	74,335	19.3%	58,518	13.51%	(15,817)

AC (no Oakland & Berkeley)	60,820	6.4%	79,543	8.1%	69,483	5.13%	(10,060)
AC-OCAP Areas	137,309	96.0%	153,878	10.4%	128,001	8.24%	(25,877)
Berkeley	19,495	20.0%	18,470	18.4%	18,762	17.6%	292

Source: US Census Bureau 2000, 2010, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates – 2017-21

Geography of Poverty: The bar chart below (Figure 7) highlights the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level for each city and unincorporated areas within Alameda County in both 2019 and 2021. Poverty has dropped in nearly every city and area with the exceptions of the unincorporated area of Ashland, Fremont, Piedmont, Pleasanton, San Lorenzo, and Union City. Berkeley, with its high number of students, continues to lead the cities with the highest poverty level. Alameda County has several unincorporated areas and communities. The unincorporated areas of Ashland (15.9%) and Cherryland (11.5%) have the highest percentage of residents living in poverty. In Ashland, 1,342 or 35.9% of everyone living in poverty are children under age 18, and in Cherryland it is 436 or 24.7%. *unincorporated areas

The map below shows the percentage increase or decrease of poverty in Oakland census tracts between 2016 and 2021. The darker orange means a decrease in poverty rates and purple indicates an increase in poverty rates (see key in map below).



Children and Youth: Nearly 22% or **one in five** of all people living in poverty in Alameda County are children under the age of 18, totaling 31,840. **There are 6,526 fewer children living in poverty compared to the total of 38,366 in 2019.** Latinx children make up 43% of the children living below the poverty level. Black/African American children account for 23%, some other race

accounts for 30%, two or more races account for 13.5%, and White children account for 11%. Youth under 18 years of age account for 35% of the total number of people living in poverty in Ashland. Twenty-seven percent of all people living in poverty in Pleasanton are children and 28% of the people living in poverty in Albany are children. **Forty-eight percent of the 31,840 children living in poverty in Alameda County reside in Oakland.** The number of children living in poverty in Oakland decreased by 32% between 2019 and 2021, **resulting in almost 5,000 fewer children living in poverty.**

Seniors: According to the ACS 2017-21 report, in Alameda County 15% (22,347) of those living in poverty are seniors aged 65 and older. Cities and unincorporated areas that have seniors as a higher percentage of people living in poverty than others include Sunol (32%), San Lorenzo (25%), Union City (21%), the City of Alameda (20%), Newark (20%), and Pleasanton (20%). In Alameda County, 41% of all seniors living in poverty reside in Oakland.

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

The data collected, analyzed, and reported generally comes from three sources, the AC-OCAP grantee programs, the grantee participant surveys, and the community surveys. The grantees that receive CSBG funding provide demographic information on all the individuals in their CSBG funded program that meet the low-income requirements in both the Housing and Community Development program and the Job Training and Placement program. The demographic/characteristics report provides information about the participant's sex, age, race, ethnicity, education, household size, and household income sources. The grantee surveys and the community surveys provide information about where the survey participants live, household size, household income level, and issues and concerns that they are impacted by as residents of Oakland or Alameda County. This data is compiled and presented to the governing board in an Annual Outcomes Report. This data is then used to evaluate each grantee's program for that year and inquire about changes that they see that would improve their efficiency and effectiveness. The board then uses this data to help with the program planning for subsequent years.

Community Needs Assessment Results

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

State Plan 14.1a

Table 1: Needs Table

Complete the table below. Insert row(s) if additional space is needed.

Needs Identified	Level	Agency Mission (Y/N)	Currently Addressing (Y/N)	Agency Priority (Y/N)
Homelessness	Community	Y	Y	Y
Affordable Housing	Community	Y	Y	Y
Education	Community	Y	Y	Y
Access to Healthy Food	Community and Family	Y	Y	Y
Job Training and Employment	Community and Family	Y	Y	Y
Affordable Child Care	Community and Family	Y	N	Y
Lack of good paying jobs	Community	Y	Y	Y
Racial inequities	Community	Y	Y	Y
Public Safety	Community	Y	N	N
Mental Health	Community	N	N	N

Needs Identified: List the needs identified in your most recent CNA.

Level: List the need level, i.e., community or family. Community Level: Does the issue impact the community, not just clients or potential clients of the agency? For example, a community level employment need is: There is a lack of good paying jobs in our community. Family Level: Does the need concern individuals/families who have identified things in their own life that are lacking? An example of a family level employment need would be: Individuals do not have good paying jobs.

Essential to Agency Mission: Indicate if the identified need aligns with your agency's mission.

Currently Addressing: Indicate if your agency is already addressing the identified need.

Agency Priority: Indicate if the identified need will be addressed either directly or indirectly.

Table 2: Priority Ranking Table

List all needs identified as an agency priority in Table 1. Insert row(s) if additional space is needed.

Agency Priorities	Description of programs, services, activities	Indicator(s) or Service(s) Category	Why is the need a priority?
1. Homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, job training and employment assistance for homeless individuals • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for families • Eviction assistance 	FNPI 4a and 4b; 5f and 5g; 7a SRV 4f, 4m, 4n, 4o, 7a, 7c, 7m	It is the main cause of poverty in Oakland and Alameda County.
2. Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing assistance available to participants through Employment Based Rental Assistance Program • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for low-income families and seniors • Emergency and temporary housing for houseless youth • Eviction assistance • Coordinates City of Oakland housing strategies and Housing Resource Center (one-stop for housing services) • Referral services 	FNPI 4a and 4b; 5f and 5g; 7a SRV 4f, 4m, 4n, 4o, 7a, 7c, 7m	It is one of the causes of poverty in Oakland and Alameda County.
3. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutoring, mentoring, and technology training for youth age 16- 24 • High school diploma program 	FNPI 2d(3), 2f, 2g, 2h; SRV 2e, 2u, 7c	It is one of the ways to get out of poverty

4. Access to Healthy Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oakland's annual Holiday dinner for unhoused residents • Oakland Summer Lunch Program for youth • Safe Passages Holiday Meal 	SRV 5ii and 5jj	It is one of the causes of poverty in Oakland and Alameda County.
5. Job Training & Employment Placement and Lack of Good Paying Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internships, training, and coaching to prepare for employment in the technology sector for youth • Paid job training for youth • Volunteer work experience and employment support services for homeless adults • Connect employers with qualified, skilled talent and job seekers with employment and career development opportunities to achieve economic prosperity • Assist diverse refugee, immigrant, limited English, and low-income U.S. born community members in achieving long-term financial and social self-sufficiency • Entrepreneurial services and business planning • Workforce development services for adults • Referral services 	FNPI 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f; SRV 1a, 1d, 1e, 1m, 7a, 7c	This is a critical step for self-improvement.
6. Affordable Child Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working closing with the City of Oakland Head Start program to fill short comings in the services needed. 	FNPI 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f; SRV 1a, 1d, 1e, 1m, 7a, 7c	This is one of the strategies adopted by the Board as we focus on families with children.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, job training and employment assistance for homeless individuals with families • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for families 		
7. Racial Inequities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, job training and employment assistance and fairness for homeless individuals • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for families • Assist diverse refugee, immigrant, limited English, and low-income U.S. born community members in achieving long-term financial and social self-sufficiency 	FNPI 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f; SRV 1a, 1d, 1e, 1m, 7a, 7c	This issue is laid across all the programs that our grantees implement.
8. Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, job training and employment assistance for low-income residents and homeless individuals • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for families 	FNPI 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f; 5f, 5g, 5z SRV 1a, 1d, 1e, 1m, 7a, 7c	This issue is laid across all the programs that our grantees implement.
9. Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, job training and employment assistance along with housing concerns 	FNPI 5f, 5g, 5z	Mental health is discussed but it was not adopted as a listed strategy in our 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. It will be a topic of discussion at our 2024 Retreat.

10. Services for Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for seniors • 2-1-1 referral services 	FNPI 4a, 4b, 5f, 5g; SRV 4m, 4n, 4o, 5ii, 5jj, 7a, 7c,	Seniors are mostly forgotten about, but they are targeted in AC-OCAP's strategic plan.
<p>Agency Priorities: Rank your agency's planned programs, services and activities to address the needs identified in Table 1 as agency priorities.</p> <p>Description of programs, services, activities: Briefly describe the program, services or activities that your agency will provide to address the need. Identify the number of clients to be served or the number of units offered, including timeframes for each.</p> <p>Indicator/Service Category: List the indicator(s) (CNPI, FNPI) or service(s) (SRV) that will be reported in CSBG Annual Report.</p> <p>Why is this need a priority: Provide a brief explanation about why this need has been identified as a priority. Connect the need with the data. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A))</p>			

Part II: Community Action Plan

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Sections 12745(e), 12747(a)

California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 11, Chapter 1, Sections 100651 and 100655

Vision and Mission Statement

1. Provide your agency's Vision Statement.

The vision of the Alameda County Community Action Partnership is to end poverty within the City of Oakland and throughout Alameda County.

2. Provide your agency's Mission Statement.

The mission of the Alameda County Community Action Partnership is to improve our communities by creating pathways that lead to economic empowerment and prosperity and making it a better and healthy place for all to live.

Tripartite Board of Directors

CSBG Act Sections 676B(a) and (b); 676(b)(10)

California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 11, Chapter 1, Section 100605

1. Describe your agency's procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization or low-income individuals to be inadequately represented on your agency's board to petition for adequate representation. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(10))

As a public agency, the Alameda County's Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding is administered by the City of Oakland's Human Services Department (HSD) through the Community Action Agency's Governing Board (Oakland City Council) and the federally mandated Tripartite Alameda County – Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP) Administering Board which includes nine (9) community members who represent the low-income community and are democratically selected, six (6) elected officials or their designees, and three (3) members who represent other groups and interests that serve the low-income community. To ensure maximum feasible participation, the AC-OCAP staff and Administering Board holds monthly board meetings, board retreat every other year, on-going community engagement processes, and most recently updated the agency's 2020-2025 strategic plan.

As a part of the Board's planning process, funding priorities are determined through data analysis and data collection concerning the needs of Alameda County's low-income residents. Every three years, the agency releases the Request for Partnership (RFP) process where the tripartite Administering Board has the primary responsibility for the development and approval of all funding priorities for the AC-OCAP program. In addition, the Administering Board receives regular updates on programming at every monthly meeting, through the mid-year and annual outcomes reports, and participates in on-site monitoring visits with grantees.

During the creation of the 2020-2025 strategic plan goals, AC-OCAP utilized the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Cycle and Logic Model for Planning framework. The framework ensures that each goal is SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant to the mission and vision, and time-oriented), and sustainable by aligning them with targeted activities, inputs, outcomes and indicators, informed by the community needs assessment. The ROMA Cycle begins with Assessment, where community needs, resources, and agency data are assessed. Then the cycle moves to Planning, using the agency mission statement and assessment data to identify results and strategies. Following is Implementation where services and strategies produce results, and Achievement of Results occurs when progress is observed and reported out. The last element of the cycle is Evaluation, in which data is analyzed and compared with benchmarks. This final element feeds back into the Assessment stage and the cycle repeats to foster continuous improvement in achieving equitable results, improving management, and increasing accountability. During the strategic planning process, AC-OCAP modified its focus areas to narrow in and create impactful and results-driven goals that aligned with the agency's community-

driven approach.

AC-OCAP holds a monthly Administering Board Meeting in Oakland City Hall in Room #3. This meeting is on the second Monday of each month, and it is open for community members and the public to attend. Announcement of the Board meeting is made at least 7 days in advance. We encourage individuals to contact us if they are interested in serving as a board member on the 18-member tripartite Board, and they will go through the processes of collecting and submitting endorsements from 10 members of their community in order to be voted on by the members.

Service Delivery System

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A)

State Plan 14.3

1. Describe your agency's service delivery system. Include a description of your client intake process or system and specify whether services are delivered via direct services or subcontractors, or a combination of both. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A), State Plan 14.3)

AC-OCAP's service delivery system is primarily provided through subcontractors; however, direct services are provided via the agency's Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program. AC-OCAP administers a Request for Partnership (RFP) funding process every three years to solicit outcome-based programs and services to leverage the existing service delivery system for Alameda County's low-income residents. AC-OCAP solicits services that focus on building self-sufficiency in areas of Entrepreneurship/Job Training with Employment Placement and Low-Income Housing with Supportive Services. The selected AC-OCAP agencies are subcontractors and represent a unique Community Economic Opportunity (C.E.O.) network of anti-poverty service providers working collectively to improve self-sufficiency among Alameda County's low-income community. C.E.O. service providers manage their own intake process, which AC-OCAP reviews during the contracting process and at site visits which occur at least once every funding cycle. In addition to C.E.O. partners funded through the competitive RFP process, AC-OCAP has 'internal' programming that provides a range of supportive services including food security, legal assistance, financial empowerment, and information and referral services.

2. Describe how the poverty data related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity referenced in Part I, Question 1 informs your service delivery and strategies in your service area?

The Community Economic Opportunity (C.E.O.) network of service providers play an important role in alleviating poverty in Oakland and Alameda County. These are AC-OCAP's grantees with programs and targeted outcomes to be achieved. The grantees are not-for-profit organizations who develop and manage their programs and collect demographics information from their participants or clients that they serve. The participants that we fund must be low-income residents.

Linkages and Funding Coordination

CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(1)(B) and (C); (3)(B), (C) and (D); 676(b)(4), (5), (6), and (9)

California Government Code Sections 12747, 12760

Organizational Standards 2.1, 2.4

State Plan 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.4b, 9.6, 9.7, 14.1b, 14.1c, 14.3d, 14.4

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, list the coalition(s) by name and methods used to coordinate services/funding. (CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(1)(C), 676(b)(3)(C); Organizational Standard 2.1; State Plan 14.1c, 9.6, 9.7)

AC-OCAP collaborates and mobilizes public and private resources to maximize the leveraging capability of CSBG funds as a public Community Action Agency housed within the Human Services Department of the City of Oakland. AC-OCAP works closely with local Head Start Program, Adult and Aging Program, and the Community Housing Program. A sampling of community partners are as follows:

Community Partners – As Needed Partnerships

In order to help AC-OCAP address the needs of Alameda County's underserved low-income communities, AC-OCAP works diligently to establish and build strong partnerships with other organizations aimed at alleviating poverty within Alameda County's low-income communities. Community partners include:

- EveryOne Home's mission is to end Homelessness in Alameda County
- United Way of the Bay Area, works toward health, education and financial stability of every individual
- Spectrum Community Services mission is to improve the health and safety of seniors and low-income residents in Alameda County
- All In Alameda County employs proven strategies that combine self-reliance, community engagement and government support to end poverty.
- Alameda County Community Food Bank distributes 380,000 meals a week through its network of 275 nonprofit agencies throughout Alameda County.
- Alameda County First Five supports the comprehensive development of children from 0 to 5. Passed by voters in 1998, Proposition 10 added fifty cents to cigarettes to fund early childhood care for Alameda County children, otherwise known as First 5 Alameda County.
- Alameda County Public Health Department provides health assessments, disease prevention, community outreach, policy development, education, and access to quality medical and health care services.
- Alameda County Social Services Agency is responsible for promoting the economic social well-being of residents and families in Alameda County.

- EASTBAY Works is a public workforce development network of job centers, economic developers, support service providers and educational entities. The network and its partners provide benefits and services to employers, job seekers and youth, aged 16-24 – at no cost.
- Alameda County Workforce Investment Board ensures that Alameda County's workforce development system benefits employers and job seekers through quality jobs, high skills, and high wages.
- Oakland Workforce Investment Board oversees the implementation of Oakland's Federal workforce training and employment program.
- Oakland Fund for Children and Youth (OFCY) was established in 1996 as a voter approved program to support direct services to youth under 21 years old.
- Oakland Head Start focuses on early child development, fostering social skills and school readiness for low-income families.
- Oakland Unite is a Violence Prevention initiative approved by Oakland voters in 2004, to fund violence prevention programs, additional police officers, and fire services for the City of Oakland.
- Tri-Valley Anti-Poverty Collaborative supports a community where struggling residents across the region can achieve a basic standard of living in housing, health care, nourishment, education and sustainable financial resources.
- Oakland Thrives mission is to make Oakland's children, families, and communities the healthiest in the nation.

2. Provide information on any memorandums of understanding and/or service agreements your agency has with other entities regarding coordination of services/funding. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(9), Organizational Standard 2.1; State Plan 14.1c, 9.6, 9.7)

The following agencies are 2023 sub-grantees:

Entrepreneurship/Job Training & Employment:

Chabot Las Positas Community College District; Hack the Hood, Inc.; Rubicon Programs, Inc.; Urban University; New Door Ventures; Love Never Fails, Community Works West, Lighthouse Community Public School

Low-Income Housing:

St. Mary's Center; Alliance for Community Wellness; Covenant House Ca; Fremont Family Resource Center; Lao Family Community Development, Operation Dignity, Inc., A Diamond in the Ruff Inc., Change to Come

Information & Referral:

Eden Information & Referral, Inc

Financial Empowerment:

Housing & Economic Rights Advocates (HERA)

Memorandums of Understanding:

Safe Passages (Food Security); City of Oakland Department of Human Services Community Housing Services (Food Security); Oakland Summer Food Program (Food Security); Alameda County and Oakland Workforce Development Board (Workforce Development)

3. Describe how your agency ensures delivery of services to low-income individuals while avoiding duplication of services in the service area(s). (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(5), State Plan 9.3a, California Government Code 12760)

Informative orientation meetings are held for the grantees on how to preserve the delivery of services to low-income individuals while avoiding duplicity. Audits are performed on the data submitted and collected from the Grantees.

4. Describe how your agency will leverage other funding sources and increase programmatic and/or organizational capacity. (California Government Code Section 12747)

As part of its infrastructure and governance, AC-OCAP will continue to devise, revise, and implement fund development plans. AC-OCAP is embedded with the City of Oakland's Human Services Department, funding is leveraged to additional programming and services specifically aimed at addressing the identified needs and gaps in services that impact Alameda County's low-income population. We will continue to collaborate with other organizations and agencies such as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG, Workforce Innovations and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Head Start.

5. Describe your agency's contingency plan for potential funding reductions. (California Government Code Section 12747)

Our contingency plan to manage a potential reduction in funding would be handled by reducing the amount of grant funds made available to each grantee.

6. Describe how your agency documents the number of volunteers and hours mobilized to support your activities. (Organizational Standard 2.4)

Each sub-grantee is requested to identify the number of volunteers and volunteer hours in their annual report that are donated to help their program meet its planned objectives.

7. Describe how your agency will address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(B), State Plan 14.1b)

Four of the grantee programs work specifically with youth from low-income communities to help them with the challenges of alternative school programming or prepare them for careers of their choice or prepare them for jobs of the future (Hack the Hood, New Door Ventures, Lighthouse Community Public School and Covenant House CA)

8. Describe how your agency will promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs such as the establishment of violence-free zones, youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, entrepreneurship programs, after after-school childcare. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(B), State Plan 14.1b)

AC-OCAP will continue, as part of its infrastructure and governance, to partner with community agencies. Since AC-OCAP is embedded within the City of Oakland's Human Services Department, AC-OCAP uses its funding to leverage additional programming and services specifically aimed at addressing the identified needs and gaps in services that impact Alameda County's low-income youth population. As part of this comprehensive strategy, AC-OCAP will continue to seek opportunities to collaborate with other organizations and agencies in order to leverage existing funds such as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Workforce Innovations and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Head Start funding streams, to expand capacity, and increase efficiencies of the programs and services provided to Alameda County's low-income communities.

9. Describe the coordination of employment and training activities as defined in Section 3 of the Workforce and Innovation and Opportunity Act [29 U.S.C. 3102]. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(5); State Plan 9.4b)

AC-OCAP will continue to fund programs to help Alameda County's low-income communities secure and retain meaningful/gainful employment and provide wraparound services that include life skills training, educational enhancement, improving literacy skills, vocational training, job search and resume' building, job placement assistance, case management services and mentoring so families and individuals can obtain economic security through meaningful and gainful employment. AC-OCAP is dedicated to supporting employment and training programs that promote capacity building and create pathways for economic security for Alameda County's low-income communities. AC-OCAP continues to participate and engage with the Oakland and Alameda County Workforce Investment Board (WIB); and collaborate with Oakland's Private Industry Council, local Chamber of Commerce, community colleges, and other organizations to address employment and job training needs of Alameda County's low-income communities. As a mandated partner of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), AC-OCAP has signed MOU (memorandum of understanding) agreements with both Alameda County and the City of Oakland Workforce Development Agencies. In direct response to meeting the needs identified by the community, AC-OCAP and its C.E.O Network partner Rubicon (WIOA Service Provider) have implemented and established a remote job center in the area in connection with the Alameda County Eden Area Once Stop career center managed by Rubicon.

10. Describe how your agency will provide emergency supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary, to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(4), State Plan 14.4)

AC-OCAP has historically assisted Head Start, Safe Passages, Community Housing Services, Oakland Summer Food Program, and a host of other programs with emergency supplies and services, and nutritious foods to counteract the conditions of summer starvation and malnutrition. The Christmas in July program has been very popular with families. In this program, AC-OCAP provides a turkey and all the fixings for a family of four during the summer month of July. These programs will continue to be operated.

11. Describe how your agency coordinates with other antipoverty programs in your area, including the emergency energy crisis intervention programs under Title XXVI, relating to low-income home energy assistance (LIHEAP) that are conducted in the community. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(6))

AC-OCAP uses its membership in the Community Economic Opportunity (C.E.O.) network of anti-poverty service providers to collectively coordinate services and to provide emergency services and programs within Alameda County's low-income community. Eden I&R provides an easy to remember number 2-1-1 to get information and they provide referral numbers to get food, housing support, energy assistance, etc. Other C.E.O. partners provide other supportive services including food security, legal assistance, financial empowerment services.

12. Describe how your agency coordinates services with your local LIHEAP service provider?

We coordinate our services with LIHEAP by providing referrals to parties that inquire about services provided by LIHEAP.

13. Describe how your agency will use funds to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives, which may include fatherhood and other initiatives, with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging effective parenting. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(D), State Plan 14.3d)

AC-OCAP will continue to use its funds and resources to collaborate with our existing partners and creatively help solve community problems by being present and offering space or experience to help move an idea from its embryo stage to the testing stage. AC-OCAP leaned in with the Fatherhood Initiative and helped get it launch to a larger platform. Helping create and/or fund programs that train Alameda County's low-income residents to secure and retain meaningful/gainful employment and provide wraparound services that include life skills training is truly a blessing. We treasure the opportunity.

14. Describe how your agency will develop linkages to fill identified gaps in the services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(B), State Plan 9.3b)

AC-OCAP will continue to partner with community agencies to find new ways to serve the community. Since AC-OCAP is embedded within the City of Oakland's Human Services Department, AC-OCAP will become more aware of the many community challenges and will be able to use its funding to identify shortcomings in programming and provide or leverage additional programming and services specifically aimed at addressing the identified needs and gaps in services that impact Alameda County's low-income population. As part of this comprehensive strategy, AC-OCAP will continue to seek opportunities to collaborate with other organizations and agencies in order to leverage existing funds.

Monitoring

CSBG Act Section 678D(a)(1)(A) and (B)

1. Describe how your agency's monitoring activities are related to establishing and maintaining the integrity of the CSBG program. Include your process for maintaining high standards of program and fiscal performance.

Monitoring activities is a part of the ongoing process of evaluating programmatic and fiscal compliance amongst the agency's programs with which AC-OCAP contracts. The purpose of the monitoring process is to ensure that programs and services are being operated in alignment with federal CSBG regulations and terms and conditions of both State and City contracting process. Program challenges are also identified during the monitoring process so corrective actions can be identified early on to ensure success. Partners also submit mid-year and annual reports, bi-monthly review of request for funds, and conduct desk audits and on-site fiscal and programmatic monitoring visits using the agency's monitoring tool.

2. If your agency utilizes subcontractors, please describe your process for monitoring the subcontractors. Include the frequency, type of monitoring, i.e., onsite, desk review, or both, follow-up on corrective action, and issuance of formal monitoring reports.

Throughout the contract's 3-year period, each funded AC-OCAP program is required to: 1) participate in two desk audits and one on-site monitoring visit; 2) submit mid-year and annual progress reports showing accomplishments, collaborations, and other related and demographic data; and 3) make an annual presentation to the Administering Board with program recipients to provide program updates and highlight achieved outcomes. The presentations made by AC-OCAP grantees enhance the program's accountability to the AC-OCAP administering board.

Data Analysis, Evaluation, and ROMA Application

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12)

Organizational Standards 4.2, 4.3

1. Describe your agency's method for evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services. Include information about the types of measurement tools, the data sources and collection procedures, and the frequency of data collection and reporting. (Organizational Standard 4.3)

Our evaluation method is designed to gauge the progress of clients and identify successful programs that are effective in moving Alameda County's low-income residents toward self-sufficiency.

Measurement tools include reviewing grantee intake forms to ensure CSBG income eligibility and program criteria are properly screened; grantee gathers and tracks data based on their contracted scope of work outcomes and goals, and client/household demographics. Monitoring visits/desk audits are conducted and reported to AC-OCAP via mid-year and annual reports. In addition, progress reports are submitted showing program summary, outcomes, accomplishment to date, demographics, case studies, collaborations and challenges related to running the program. If the agency is not meeting their performance objectives, then the agency is required to provide a corrective plan of action or it is in jeopardy of losing funding.

Finally, customer satisfaction surveys are gathered amongst clients to gain feedback and evaluate agency performance.

2. Applying the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle of assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation, describe one change your agency made to improve low-income individuals' and families' capacity for self-sufficiency. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2)

One application from AC-OCAP is to measure each grantee's performance in their deliverables which are aimed to alleviate poverty, promote self-sufficiency and economic prosperity among individuals and their families. With the use of FNPIs, grantees are required to report their achieved outcomes based on their submitted Scope of Work (SOW). These are in terms of job placements/employment, educational achievements, income and asset building, housing security, health and social behavioral development, and outcomes across multiple domains.

3. Applying the full ROMA cycle, describe one change your agency facilitated to help revitalize the low-income communities in your agency's service area(s). (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2)

AC-OCAP through its strategic planning process and needs *assessment* identified and re-affirmed one of the highest levels of poverty exist within the unincorporated area of Ashland and Cherryland within Alameda County. Through joint *planning* efforts with the Alameda County Board of Supervisors and the local Ashland Cherryland Healthy Communities Collaborative

(ACHCC), a new low-income community representative was democratically selected to join the AC-OCAP Board. In addition, the area is identified as having one of the high unemployment rates coupled with a lack of assets and investment into the community. In direct response to meeting the needs identified by the community, AC-OCAP and its C.E.O. Network partner Rubicon (WIOA Service Provider) are working to *implement* and establish a remote job center in the area in connection with the Alameda County Eden Area One Stop career center managed by Rubicon. The *achievement of results/outcomes* and *evaluation* of this potential effort will be presented to the AC-OCAP Board and the ACHCC, which is the final phase of the ROMA cycle.

Response and Community Awareness

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

1. Does your agency have Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) programs in place that promote the representation and participation of different groups of individuals, including people of different ages, races and ethnicities, abilities and disabilities, genders, religions, cultures, and sexual orientations?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. If yes, please describe.
Equal opportunities regardless of age, race, ethnicity, disabilities, gender, religion, culture, and sexual orientation.
3. Does your agency have Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) policies in place that promote the representation and participation of different groups of individuals, including people of different ages, races and ethnicities, abilities and disabilities, genders, religions, cultures and sexual orientations?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes This is identical question to Q #1 <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. If yes, please describe.
Equal opportunities regardless of age, race, ethnicity, disabilities, gender, religion, culture, and sexual orientation.

Disaster Preparedness

1. Does your agency have a disaster plan in place that includes strategies on how to remain operational and continue providing services to low-income individuals and families during and following a disaster? The term disaster is used in broad terms including, but not limited to, a natural disaster, pandemic, etc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. If yes, when was the disaster plan last updated?
2021
3. Briefly describe your agency's main strategies to remain operational during and after a disaster.

The agency's main strategy is to remain operational during and after a disaster to allow for Temporary Telecommuting, an agreement between the City of Oakland and local unions that permits staff to work in a designated area outside the office, including from home. In addition, as a public CAP agency, AC-OCAP staff are mandated emergency service workers who are part of the City of Oakland's Office of Emergency Services (OES) response system.

Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification

CSBG Act 676(b)

Use of CSBG Funds Supporting Local Activities

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 title IV of the Social Security Act, homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farmworkers, 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 (particularly 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. to secure and retain meaningful employment;
 - iii. to attain an adequate education with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the community, which may include family literacy initiatives;
 - iv. to make better use of available income;
 - v. to obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;
 - vi. to obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs;
 - vii. to achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots
 - viii. 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 intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for wide-spread replication; and
 - 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 childcare programs.

Coordination of Other Programs

676(b)(1)(C) The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (C) 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) Eligible entities will describe “the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under 675C(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) Eligible entities will describe “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) Eligible entities will describe 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) Eligible entities will describe “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) “[A]n 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.”

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) “[T]he 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) “[A]n 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 service 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 serviced, which may be coordinated with the community needs assessment conducted for other programs.”

State and Eligible Entity Performance Measurement: ROMA or Alternate System

676(b)(12) “[A]n 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.”

Fiscal Controls, Audits, and Withholding

678D(a)(1)(B) An assurance that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are maintained.

X By checking this box and signing the Cover Page and Certification, the agency’s Executive Director and Board Chair are certifying that the agency meets the assurances set out above.

State Assurances and Certification

California Government Code Sections 12747(a), 12760, 12768

For CAA, MSFW, NAI, and LPA Agencies

[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.

x By checking this box and signing the Cover Page and Certification, the agency's Executive Director and Board Chair are certifying the agency meets assurances set out above.

For MSFW Agencies Only

[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.

x By checking this box and signing the Cover Page and Certification, the agency's Executive Director and Board Chair are certifying the agency meets assurances set out above.

Organizational Standards

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 (Private) The organization has a systematic approach for collecting, analyzing, and reporting customer satisfaction data to the governing board.

Standard 1.3 (Public) The department has a systematic approach for collecting, analyzing, and reporting customer satisfaction data to the tripartite board/advisory body, which may be met through broader local government processes.

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

Category Three: Community Assessment

Standard 3.1 (Private) Organization conducted a community assessment and issued a report within the past 3 years.

Standard 3.1 (Public) The department conducted or was engaged in 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 includes 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.

Category Four: Organizational Leadership

Standard 4.1 (Private) The governing board has reviewed the organization's mission statement within the past 5 years and assured that:

1. The mission addresses poverty; and
2. The organization's programs and services are in alignment with the mission.

Standard 4.1 (Public) The tripartite board/advisory body has reviewed the department's mission statement within the past 5 years and assured that:

1. The mission addresses poverty; and
2. The CSBG programs and services are in alignment with the mission.

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 or comparable system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation). In addition, the organization documents having used the services of a ROMA-certified trainer (or equivalent) to assist in implementation.

Appendices

Please complete the table below by entering the title of the document and its assigned appendix letter. Agencies must provide a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing and the Low-Income Testimony and the Agency’s Response document as appendices A and B, respectively. Other appendices such as the community need assessment, surveys, maps, graphs, executive summaries, analytical summaries are encouraged. All appendices should be labeled as an appendix (e.g., Appendix A: Copy of the Notice of Public Hearing) and submitted with the CAP.

Document Title	Appendix Location
Copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing	A
Low-Income Testimony and Agency’s Response	B
AC-OCAP 2020-2025 Strategic Plan	C
2023 Community Needs Assessment Survey	D

Appendix A

Please join AC-OCAP (in-person or virtually) at 6pm to discuss the community's most critical needs in Alameda County.



HAVE YOUR VOICE HEARD

**PUBLIC HEARING ON POVERTY IN
ALAMEDA COUNTY**



Tuesday, August 29, 2023 at 6pm

West Oakland Library

1801 Adeline Street
Oakland, CA 94607

Register In Advance: [Zoom](#)

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

Alameda County-Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP)
is seeking comments on our:

[2024-2025 Community Action Plan](#)

Public Comment Period: August 14 - August 30, 2023

To Provide Your Comment Click [HERE!](#)

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2024-2025 Community Needs Assessment
Public Hearing – August 29, 2023
Community Members and Public Hearing Comments
Live and Zoom

Testimonies and AC-OCAP's Response

1.	<p>Monique Rivera (AC-OCAP Board Chair)</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: Thank you, Dwight. I wanted to take a couple of minutes as the chair of the Board of the Community Action Partnership, and I thought this was a great page. Just to talk about what our board does and thank you for attending those of you who are at the Public Hearing, as well in-person taking the time. We value that and appreciate it. Our vision and statement, as you can see, is with the entire community, and what we work hard to do is to find out where the entire community is. So not only do we count on the census data, but we go out into the community in Alameda County, and look for those pockets and really understand it, because, if we remember, Alameda County goes from Livermore and all the way to the other side of Berkeley, right? So, we really work hard to be involved. And this mission, our vision statement, we work almost with every one of our board meetings and our volunteer board. We say, every time we improve the community by creating pathway that leads to economic and power and prosperity. And then we really work on what's about self-sufficiency meant. As a board and making sure that we were clear on that. So as you guys participate, we would love for you guys to participate more and come to our meeting. You'd be interested in one of our committees. This, the entire community. What's exciting about it? And I remember our forefathers in the 1960s. This was the community, right? It was our chance for the community to say what we wanted in our community at our local neighborhood and what we're seeing as a community. So each one of us really work within our community to find out what it really looks like, whether you're walking down the street. I'm in the Fruitvale district. You know, going down Fruitvale, whether I'm passing out fliers, saying, "Hey, there's some funding out here. How can we help you?" Whether it was one of our agencies, like Elizabeth House, something like really just getting to know. So I just wanted to thank you, and then really appreciate that, taking the opportunity and saying, "it's wonderful event for us." Thank you, Dwight, and our</p>
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new staff. So appreciate that. And thank you all for coming out. Thank you. My name is Monique Rivera, and I'm the Chair of Community Action Partnership.

How did AC-OCAP come about?

Do you mind if I take over that? So, we consciously chose to take over the Alameda program.

And what year was that? 2012. Because they were having a hard time distributing it and handling the program. So, the funding that the county had, we took over the City of Oakland because our staff was running it so well, we took it. So, the 40% that goes to the county stays with the county, and the 60% stays in Oakland. So, we didn't mingle the money. So, what was given by the Federal Government for the State to the City of Oakland. Now in Alameda County. we work in what is in the like, I said. It goes from Livermore all the way to the other side of Berkeley except Berkeley. I was trying to get that one out. And if we work on the areas that have the highest poverty rates in that area. So, you know, if we talk about maybe in Fremont, you know, over there by the water. So, it also depends on what he said, programs, which programs come to us and ask for funding. So that's why this session is really important, because the more we can get the word out, there's other agencies and groups that can request the funding. And then I think, Angelica, you have I think that also the property area...

This is what the county is. We took the money over. We administer the program. But that doesn't mean we gave more money to staff, right? So the programs are working. But we, added Dwight's work just keep working it right? So we still work with the county to try to figure out how to get some funding for staff, because we are over-taxing our staff to do this. A lot.

And we're very proud of our staff. Out of a lot of the funding agencies, we have one of the largest lists of not for profit or organizations that can request funding. It is one of the largest in the city, and one of the largest in the county. Of the number of that we submit through our constant contact list that we provide the information. So we don't send it in the paper and the post that nobody sees right. Dwight and Staff send it out to the constant contact list regularly, and it's got, I don't know what the numbers up to now, but it's significant.

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So pardon me for interrupting here. So what we do is we get these numbers and that picture that we showed where we had our... we have a workshop. And actually, we're getting ready for it in the spring. We have a workshop where we sit down for 2, almost 3 days, and we go through what we have with the numbers and who's getting money? And then we come up with the plan, and our strategic plan for the last cycle was what we considered the underrepresented group which were youth and seniors were not getting a lot of funding. There's a lot of agencies that got the middle. So we chose youth, housing, job training. So we're gonna get ready. And that's why this is exciting, that you guys are asking these questions, right? Because in March, when we do it again, that's the kind of input we're looking at. We looked at all the numbers, and we said these are the 2 groups, youth and retirement community, right? We know the numbers like you said. We know the ones that are higher and the ones that are not getting a lot of funding at the last time we did it, which was 2 years ago. In 2021 we did, seniors, and youth because they were the ones that were getting less funding. And then the housing numbers were right. There were so many other things that give money, and we only have that amount. So then, when we do the RFP process, those are the programs that we're looking for that are in that area; family with children. Yep, that's another one.

I liked what you said about the mental health part. I don't know where we are and giving us those feeds for the Board; and let me think about that too; that is a really good call for mental health.

The 2020 Alameda County census engaged the Latino community. So there was a concerted effort to work in the community. Concerted effort to break the barriers. So people would answer the census. And you know, in our community. It could be your immigration status, or whatever else, or it could be just our personality that we don't want it. So there was a very concerted effort by the county to work very hard. The other part was, If you don't get counted, you don't get the funds, right?

The population of Oakland went down, too. And that's the people moving out of the City of Oakland. Right?

So this one is the real key one. That's how families get out of poverty. The Federal child tax credit, which is always under scrutiny, right? It has helped many families

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	<p>increase their money that they take home, that's a big one, and that one on the Federal level. And you see this one always on the news cause they want to get rid of it, or they want to change it. But just that one item that happened, I think, in 2010, or something. Whenever that happened, it changed the dynamics of people getting themselves out of poverty cycle with just that child tax credit.</p> <p>When you change administrations, this is up for grabs. And that's saying that there's all the other issues that we're talking about. But just this one item, it's help families at the end of the line with child tax credit. Can you play the numbers game and help them with a dollar? But it still help families with children. That credit, which again, they're talking about getting rid of, right?</p> <p>I will say, you know, I'm not staff, and I'm just a volunteer kind of thing. I will say the County and Alameda did an excellent job of trying to reach out to the community. Try to get the census numbers, right? And it could whatever the reasons were, they did an excellent job of trying to get the data right now, what the data telling us is a different thing.</p> <p>But I will say the county staff that was responsible for that was fairly diligent about trying to get data.</p> <p>One of the things about this board that we work on is, and remember, we're volunteers, which is, this is most of our passion to believe, and that we can change right? And that CalFresh benefit. So the Latino community, a lot of immigrant parents don't want to get Cal fresh because of their status right, but we can still get it for your children. So we work to get that kind of information into the communities. And so everything we do, everything that you bring to this, you know, we take in, and we try to do it. Now there's only 18 of us, and right now I think we're down to 14 and a couple of staff, but as much as we can be on the front lines and getting in there, we really do try. We don't just sit there and look at a grant, where we're actively in our communities.</p>
2.	<p>Sharon Clayton (Community Member):</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: Say that again? I just wanna make sure I understand. I'm sorry. My name is Sharon Clayton. I'm from Bethany right on the street. So, this survey is saying that poverty is identified as a person, one person living and</p>

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	<p>only making \$14,580 or less a month? Okay? Alright, I. Just okay. Okay. Alright, thank you. You are living in poverty period.</p> <p>Okay, so I know you're gonna go through everything. But so does that mean there are even amount of programs under Alameda and under Oakland, or is Oakland heavier than Alameda? I understand that. So then do the people understand RFP? And how to initiate that?</p> <p>And our community already have an issue with you knocking on their door, asking them about their business. so they're probably not answering their doors.</p> <p>And maybe not out of city, but out of a place where it could be counted.</p> <p>Not even in that particular order sometimes.</p>
3.	<p>Quantum Norwood (Community Member):</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: My name is Quantum Norwood. If we go back to that poverty guideline and make that clear that annually, it's \$14,580 annually, and that equates to around \$7 an hour, so....</p> <p>So basically become the physical sponsor. Yeah?</p> <p>Can you give us some idea on the maximum amount of funding like that done for, say, like homelessness? Mental health?</p> <p>I am totally skeptic here. Let's get here, and I probably should just cut to the chase, because I think that poverty is just collateral damage. It shows that the damage from capitalism. So, this just goes on, and I mean, I'm old enough to know that it is this. You know, they just throw money at this situation. When the real thing is that I mean, it's ridiculous. It should be a crime. Someone earning \$7 an hour, and then you have to fight for 5 years to get the wages increase. And that's our justice system that we live in. So...</p> <p>We got a lot of the population in poverty, in foster care, in jail and all those places so they don't get counted in the census.</p> <p>It's a good game.</p>

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So then, how do you distinguish the people that are on like, you know, aid like welfare stuff like that. Where do they fit in this poverty thing?

We got Google now. Some way, maybe they had a computer, too. it doesn't matter. What do they eat?

You know I would like to see the data in figure 7. I'd like to see the comparison of low-income housing develop in these areas like where the poverty level is high. Because what you looking at then, is, who's milking that community. And who's milking the money out of that community? Because, like, you only get a percentage of people going in for housing in a huge development, right? But that development stays there as long as there are services. So the person that you know there is encouraged to develop these things in lower income neighborhoods, and they call it affordable housing, when the problem is it is a ruse. Because housing should be affordable. We should be able to make money to live, you know, and if you got jobs in the community that can't pay a family to survive, then that's not a job. It shouldn't be here.

Something interesting in the population by race on page 5. Alameda County population by race. And okay. So you know what I'm I seeing here is that the races that have obviously a strong culture are, you know, doing a lot better.

Strong. Well, like their dollars circulate, and they're commuting pretty much. They work with each other because that's what they wanted to do. And so those communities or those races fare a lot better.

Looking at people who come in and take the money and run. Because this grant money comes 1x per year. The reason why they become vultures is an aspect of it. Some communities are thriving like Asian communities, I mean, the LatinX community now is what was the African American community; pretty much the borders are open. I mean, they're great people. but at the same time we like, I think it's not actually what's happening to us is what we let happen to ourselves. What we're doing to ourselves is not recognizing where our gifts are, where our resources are. We don't have some of the resources like land that other countries have, like Asia, China. They come, you know, people from all over, and they come home with something, mostly, right? But we do have a lot of rich resources, but when they're exploited by other people, and we don't get the true benefit of it in that neighborhood. I mean, we got great basketball players, football players we

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Low-income Testimony and AC-OCAP's Response
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	<p>got, you know, great talent. That's our resource. We got singers, everything. And I'm going culturally. Because if you see these cultural groups thriving, you gotta realize that there's something there's, you know, there's something in need in that that being together. You know. Familial. So we, you know, developing that can help, you know. because we you know this thing poverty I think we just we just see how it works very closely with every culture.</p>
4.	<p>Brandon Revada (Community Member):</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: Before we move on, early on when you showed the number in 2019 or 2021 in Alameda County and those funds that come from overall. How much is allocated to the City of Oakland? There's \$1.2 million allocated to the large number of cities throughout Alameda County. Each city will be reduced in dollars allocated in Oakland?</p> <p>So a certain amount of programs are allotted to 40% to other cities in Alameda county and 60% to grants in Oakland?</p> <p>Okay, does that hurt the particular City of Oakland? Nothing against the other cities. I understand that because percentage of population and different demographics, Asians, Latinx, and you know, African American people here in the City of Oakland. Since that money is being split up, you know. It just seems like open. So provided it being more of a county thing then, just because you still have funds allocated to different grants in different cities.</p> <p>And in no particular fashion, I just want to see Oakland to have more programs because it is pretty bad in Oakland.</p> <p>Is there a criteria for that program to apply for grants?</p> <p>That is the federal poverty guideline. California has set its own criteria by itself. Federal guideline and across the board in the U.S. with that number \$7 an hour and \$8 may be good, but not in the Bay area, maybe in Walmart California, but definitely not here. That number just doesn't apply here.</p> <p>So that's..that was my question So those numbers show dropping really fast. So less funding is available.</p>

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Low-income Testimony and AC-OCAP's Response
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	<p>It is disturbing that what were the criteria. I am not against education. When I was, you know, not very well going to school. And the criteria was tougher, and they ask you..So it depends. But say that our students were educated here to where viewers have 2019 still at below marks. So I mean, those are great numbers. So it's good to see the progress in school systems.</p> <p>So I realize that I got to worry about the struggles, So upon hearing at this public hearing, given the information, and it's kind of alarming. And then some of those numbers are kind of no big pulse reading on what is really going on. For census working, and that's conducted by knocking on doors. How can we get the real numbers? Even population people not being healthy, stated some people really not well, like 40 or 50 years old. So they will get out of the city for more aid, or to a place when they can be more accessible to the things that they need. And I mean, we're seeing more unhealthy people at a younger age. I mean many reasons. You know people using their bodies. But I mean, you know, I mean, I just want the real numbers associated with funding. We gotta find a way to get the true accurate numbers. So we can have more funds allocated to the county to help.</p> <p>Is there a success rate of actual programs that are in existence now?</p> <p>However, barbecue and people really don't patronizing. But when people used to be the system group of people that are in open now that are financially well-off and buying Victorian homes. Money, this number. So I don't know. Kind of sucks, I mean. So those few black businesses are really not helping black people. I mean, there, there are other races, people...Barbecue place order or you know.</p> <p>And for, like seniors, I started working with the seniors for long periods in nonprofit organizations. The biggest problem with seniors is housing and health care. I mean the health issues that they have, just kind of like end of life. And so we kind of don't have no answer. We talk about birth and end of life. The young ones and the other people who fight for themselves is their strongest group of people. But you know if Black people are just left on their own, or children left on their own will be recipe for this continuing process (of poverty) anytime soon.</p>
5.	Angelica Gums (AC-OCAP Board member)

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	<p>Public Hearing Comment: I think that other unincorporated areas with the highest levels of poverty can get funding in Alameda County. It could serve in addition to Oakland as well. So they can. Also, I guess, kind of up here.</p> <p>Give them health benefits also. So sort of agency was partner in this, which is what you have for me. Oh, they have their data, so you don't always decide.</p> <p>So that's something that we really try to do in housing and job placement.</p> <p>Either that as organize in terms of at ports.</p>
6.	<p>Ken Lupoff (Community Member)</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: The decline in poverty is because...it is getting better?</p>
7.	<p>Fordyce Logan (Community Member):</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment: Do they account for people put in jail? Does it also take into account those who stopped looking for jobs?</p> <p>Oh. for the food security. Yeah. Something that's been on SNAP for many years at different like food security is absolutely one of most important things. That it all boils down to whether or not you have even a couple of dollars to give to your kid for lunch. If you're already in like, "where do you get that money for food?" And then, once you don't have food, you have to find the area to go into anything, these effects mental health and daily everything is clearly the most necessary and vital pivoting thought we have. And when you're struggling all day to make it where you can get anything else.</p> <p>You know, as somebody that is homeless. Yeah. Technically I am unhoused, but I have a nice tent. How are you work with like the affordable housing or work in the affordable houses for the RFP/FMR for a 2-bedroom? And if there is money, or if there's something I would really suggest looking into graphs, expanding mental health, or finding a group or a brand for that cause. That is a main hurdle in pretty much all of society.</p>
8.	<p>Pamela Glasshall, #211</p>

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Low-income Testimony and AC-OCAP's Response
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	<p>Public Hearing Comment via Zoom attendance: Hi! Everyone! You can hear me? Great, great! Well, I work for 211, in Alameda County. I'm the senior housing manager and one of the things that I think there's a great need for is housing navigators in the county. We have a lot of people who just can't navigate how to apply for affordable housing, or any kind of housing. Either. They just don't have, you know, the wherewithal, and they don't know how to get applications. They don't know how to fill them out. They just so there's a lot of people out there that are could really benefit from housing navigation, which is basically helping someone move from getting their documents together, finding applications, helping them fill them out of submitting the applications, that stuff, helping them get deposits assistance and everything else. So it's sort of a complete package. So that's what my personal idea.</p>
9.	<p>Unidentified Zoom participant</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment via Zoom attendance: That is a good idea. I'll just follow behind Pamela. My mother is a typical example. She moved from Arizona back to Oakland, and we were just trying to submit some applications for the different senior housing. And I was doing it. Pamela, are you still my Internet is unstable? And I think that there's a lot breaking up so unfortunately I can't hear you, were you? Oh, you couldn't hear me. I'm sorry. So I was just saying that I was helping my mother with housing, senior housing, and if I tell you that I was frustrated, and I have been working with computers for over 20 years. I could imagine what someone who is not computer literate especially a senior is going through. So that is a really good piece with the seniors. I'm gonna say, specifically, the housing navigation piece.</p>
10.	<p>Mike Baretta</p> <p>Public Hearing Comment via Zoom attendance: (Inaudible words) ... we don't have to go. More (inaudible words; breaking up connection)</p>
11.	<p>Quantum Norwood Quantum@Diplomatscenter.org</p> <p>Written Comment: Once we have identified the available resources and sustainable resources in our community, we can then build a viable self-sustainable economic infrastructure. Yes We Can!</p>

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Low-income Testimony and AC-OCAP's Response
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12.	Toshonna Ross TRoss@Courageouswomen.org Written Comment: We have a transitional home that would like to receive support from the City. We have a small budget but have helped over 1,000 women and children annually through the work we've done within the community, and have received little to no financial support.
13.	Eddie Dunbar EDunbar@oaklandca.gov Written Comment: How are Oakland's priority for food security being met currently in Oakland's Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP)?
14.	Rochelle Tan Rochelle t tan@hotmail.com Written Comment: What efforts are in place to improve the poverty situation and improve the quality of life in Oakland?"

Public Hearing Commenters
Appendix B

Name	Area of Concern	Is concerned addressed in Plan	If so, indicate page numbers	If not, indicate reason why
1. Sharon Clayton	RFP and understanding poverty chart	Yes	14, 16, 18. 19	
2. Quantum Norwood	Homelessness	Yes	16	
3. Quantum Norwood	Mental Health	No		Mental health was not identified as a focus area when the strategic plan was completed. It will be discussed at the next Board retreat.
4. Quantum Norwood	Understanding poverty chart	Yes	14, 16, 18. 19	
5. Brandon Revada	Understanding poverty chart	Yes	14, 16, 18. 19	
6. Ken Lupoff	Why Poverty changes?	Yes	14, 16, 18. 19	
7. Fordyce Logan	Are people in jail counted in the census	No		Information not discussed
8. Fordyce Logan	Food security	Yes	17	
9. Fordyce Logan	Homelessness	Yes	16	
10. Pamela Glasshall	Need for Housing navigators	No		Not a focus area

2020 - 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Alameda County - Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP)



MISSION

To improve our community by creating pathways that lead to economic empowerment and prosperity.

VISION

To end poverty within the City of Oakland and throughout Alameda County.

VALUES

- Community-driven
- Equitable
- Collaborative
- Impactful
- Results-driven



ENTREPRENEURSHIP/JOB TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT

GOAL

Increase workforce development opportunities for Black, Latinx, Indigenous, People of Color (BLIPOC) residents with low-income that lead to employment or entrepreneurship.

STRATEGY

Improve the employment continuum, including entrepreneurial opportunities, and align AC-OCAP's funding with the Workforce Investment Opportunity Act (WIOA) demand-sector industry.



LOW-INCOME HOUSING

GOAL

End homelessness for: 1) BLIPOC families with children; and 2) seniors 55+.

STRATEGY

Partner with organizations focused on increasing the number of un-housed families with children and/or seniors who obtain housing.



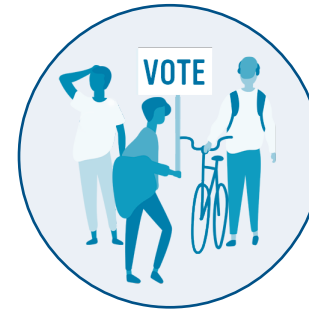
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GOAL

Increase access to resources and information, and empower BLIPOC residents with low-income to build assets and wealth.

STRATEGY

Host community fairs and use collaborations to offer skill training and other resources; Increase food security and access to the Earned Income Tax Credit, banking, financial coaching, credit repair, debt reduction, and home ownership.



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & ADVOCACY

GOAL

Empower BLIPOC residents with low-income to advocate for systems-change and harness political power.

STRATEGY

Leverage existing networks and fund grassroots trusted community leaders and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that empower and advocate for communities of color (e.g., voter registration, citizenship).



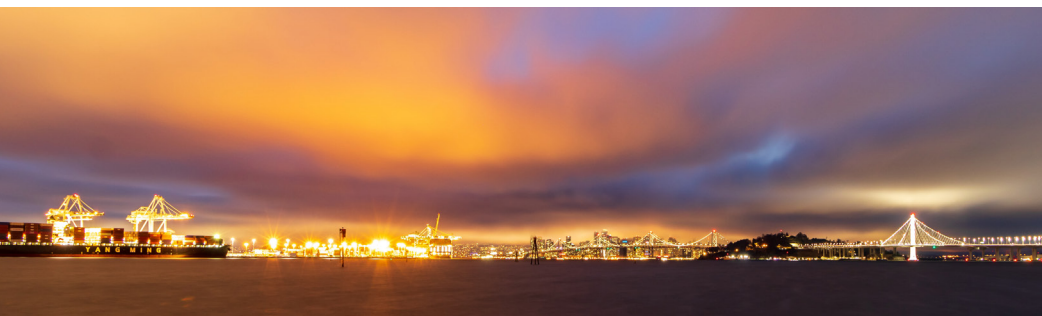
CAPACITY BUILDING

GOAL

Raise awareness and transform AC-OCAP's community impact into a MOVEMENT. #EndPovertyNowAC

STRATEGY

Leverage relationships to build an anti-poverty coalition and create a community campaign to end poverty now.



2020 - 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Alameda County – Oakland Community Action Partnership

Appendix C



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Alameda County – Oakland Community Action Partnership would like to thank:

The **Community Economic Opportunity (C.E.O.) Network** of grantees for sharing their experiences and providing feedback to inform our planning effort;

Alameda County anti-poverty thought partners for providing valuable insight;

Staff for their contributions, guidance and support; and

The **AC-OCAP Administering Board** and **Strategic Planning Ad-Hoc Committee** for countless hours of thoughtful dialogue, editing, and decision-making.

This plan was developed with support from Resource Development Associates (RDA) under contract with the Alameda County – Oakland Community Action Partnership.



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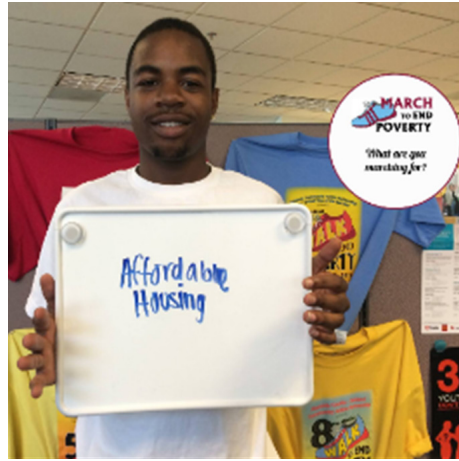
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ABOUT US

The Alameda County - Oakland Community Action Partnership (AC-OCAP) is a public city agency federally funded through the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). AC-OCAP is committed to creating community-based programs and pathways that lead to social and economic empowerment and prosperity, with the aim of ending poverty within Oakland and throughout Alameda County (excluding the City

of Berkeley). Rooted in assessing and analyzing the needs of the community, and using a trauma-informed approach, the AC-OCAP strategic plan centers around funding local community level services that align with the agency's priority focus areas. These focus areas are all aimed at eradicating poverty through an equity lens to address the needs of Black, Latinx, Indigenous, People of Color (BLIPOC) residents.



THE COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP

Since 1971, AC-OCAP as a public agency has been a part of the broad national Community Action Partnership (CAP) network of nearly 1,000 agencies that are embedded throughout communities all across the United States. This network was created by President Lyndon B. Johnson as part of the 1964 national War on Poverty. As the issue of social and economic inequities continues to impact our low-income communities and families, the National Community Action Partnership (NCAP) network association has adopted the following three overarching goals: 1) Individuals and families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security; 2) Communities where people with low-income live are healthy and offered economic opportunity; and 3) People with low-income are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

These goals and the network Theory of Change were considered throughout the AC-OCAP strategic planning process. Additionally, the agency is guided by sixteen national organizational standards that are broken into give categories to guide maximum feasibility and organizational vision and direction. These standards include commitments to guide consumer input and involvement, community engagement, community assessment, organizational leadership, and board governance.

The national Community Action Partnership's adopted promise is to change people's lives, embody the spirit of hope, improve communities, and make America a better place to live. The Community Action Partnership cares about the entire community and is dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.



OUR CURRENT STRATEGIC RESPONSE

GUIDED BY CORE VALUES

The AC-OCAP Administering Board, comprised of local community members, elected officials, and community partners, identified the following five core values as a declaration to intentionally guide how the agency moves forward in implementing its strategic plan.



OUR MISSION

To end poverty within the City of Oakland and throughout Alameda County.

OUR VISION

To improve our community by creating pathways that lead to economic empowerment and prosperity.

OUR PURPOSE

The Community Action Partnership has the responsibility to plan, develop, and execute efforts to alleviate poverty and work toward systemic change to enhance the opportunities for families of low-income throughout Alameda County to achieve self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency is defined by AC-OCAP as having the means and opportunity to meet a range of individual needs.



ROOTED IN COMMUNITY

AC-OCAP is results-oriented and conducts a comprehensive community needs assessment every two years to keep its community profile current and identify areas of need.

According to AC-OCAP's 2019 Community Needs Assessment, the leading areas of concern for Alameda County residents are affordable housing (69%), education (39%) and homelessness (31%). According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS), it is estimated that 11.3% (181,194) of Alameda County residents live below the federal poverty level. It is worth noting that while Alameda County is one of the most diverse counties in the nation, African Americans account for only 11.1% of the County's population, but 22.4% live in poverty and make up 49% of Alameda County's homeless population.

Alameda County children are also overrepresented among those living in poverty, with nearly one in every eight of the County's 340,749 children under 18 years of age living in poverty according to 2013-2017 ACS survey. In particular, Latinx children make up almost half (46.7%) of the children living below the poverty level. The 2017 survey also reports the significant growth in the number of Transition Age Youth experiencing homelessness, increasing 122% from 414 in 2015 to 919 in 2017. Older generations also experience poverty in Alameda County, with 9.4% (19,201) of seniors 65 years and older living below the poverty line, 39.8% of which are of Asian descent.

AC-OCAP utilizes the following community indicators of poverty when establishing and tracking the progress of their goals: income, unemployment, education, childcare, health coverage, food security, affordable housing, homelessness, and public safety.

11.3%

**of Alameda
County residents
live below the
federal poverty line.**



1 IN 8

**children in Alameda
County under 18 years
of age live in poverty.**



THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

HOW WE DEVELOPED THIS PLAN

During the creation of the 2020-2025 strategic plan goals, AC-OCAP utilized the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Cycle and Logic Model for Planning framework. The framework ensures that each goal is SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant to the mission and vision, and time-oriented), and sustainable by aligning them with targeted activities, inputs, outcomes and indicators, informed by the community needs assessment.

The ROMA Cycle begins with Assessment, where community needs, resources, and agency data are assessed. Then the cycle moves to Planning, using the agency mission statement and assessment data to identify results and strategies. Following is Implementation where services and strategies produce results, and Achievement of Results occurs when progress is observed and reported out. The last element of the cycle is Evaluation, in which data is analyzed and compared with benchmarks. This final element feeds back into the Assessment stage and the cycle repeats to foster continuous improvement in achieving equitable results, improving management, and increasing accountability.

During the strategic planning process, AC-OCAP modified its focus areas to narrow in and create impactful and results-driven goals that aligned with the agency's community-driven approach.

For each goal, the related strategies and outcomes have been summarized on the following pages.



FOCUS AREA ONE

ENTREPRENEURSHIP, JOB TRAINING, & EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT



The **Entrepreneurship, Job Training, & Employment Placement** focus area aims to help people with low-income and the hard to serve population build skills that lead to employment.

OUR GOAL

Increase workforce development opportunities for Black, Latinx, Indigenous, People Of Color (BLIPOC) residents with low-income that lead to employment or entrepreneurship.

HOW WE'LL GET THERE

AC-OCAP plans to achieve this goal by improving the employment continuum to encompass low skilled workers and by aligning its funding with the Workforce Investment Opportunity Act (WIOA) to support demand-sector training and entrepreneurial opportunities.

HOW WE'LL HELP PEOPLE AND CHANGE LIVES

The creation of an employment continuum and entrepreneurial opportunities that allows Alameda County's low-income residents to earn a livable wage.



FOCUS AREA TWO

LOW-INCOME HOUSING



The **Low-Income Housing** focus area strives to increase opportunities that help people with low-income access safe temporary shelter and/or stable affordable housing/homeownership.

OUR GOAL

End homelessness for BLIPOC families with children; and seniors 55 years and up.

HOW WE'LL GET THERE

This goal will be achieved by partnering with and funding organizations focused on increasing the number of un-housed families with children and/or seniors who obtain housing.

HOW WE'LL HELP PEOPLE AND CHANGE LIVES

Homeless BLIPOC families with children and seniors 55 years and up will have stable and secure housing (shelter, transitional, permanent).



FOCUS AREA THREE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



The **Community Development** focus area aims to increase access, opportunities, and resources for Alameda County and Oakland's low-income community.

OUR GOAL

Increase access to resources and information, and empower BLIPOC residents with low-income to build assets and wealth.

HOW WE'LL GET THERE

This goal will be achieved through hosting community fairs and using collaborations to offer skill training and other resources; and increasing food security and access to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), banking services, financial coaching, credit repair, debt reduction and home ownership.

HOW WE'LL HELP PEOPLE AND CHANGE LIVES

Increased net-wealth and security within low-income BLIPOC communities that is supported by economic development.



FOCUS AREA FOUR

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & ADVOCACY



The **Civic Engagement and Advocacy** focus area aims to increase public awareness, expand partnerships, and empower low-income communities to take action.

OUR GOAL

Empower BLIPOC residents with low-income to advocate for systems-change and harness political power.

HOW WE'LL GET THERE

Leverage existing networks and fund grassroots trusted community leaders and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that empower and advocate for communities of color (e.g., voter registration, citizenship).

HOW WE'LL HELP PEOPLE AND CHANGE LIVES

BLIPOC residents will be empowered, access to resources will be increased, and local determination and self-actualization will be realized.



FOCUS AREA FIVE

CAPACITY BUILDING



The **Capacity Building** focus area is aimed at expanding the agency's capacity in order to address and eradicate poverty throughout Oakland and Alameda County.

OUR GOAL

Raise awareness and transform AC-OCAP's community impact into a MOVEMENT. #EndPovertyNowAC

HOW WE'LL GET THERE

Leverage relationships to build an anti-poverty coalition and create a community campaign to end poverty now.

HOW WE'LL HELP PEOPLE AND CHANGE LIVES

Disenfranchised, marginalized, low-income communities of color in Alameda County are engaged and mobilized, and working in collaboration with AC-OCAP to end poverty.





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[illegible]

								Yes	No
10. Is this your first-time filing taxes at a free tax site (VITA or TEC)?								23	39
								37.1%	62.9%
11 Are you comfortable using mobile banking:								34	30
								53.1%	46.9%
12. Are you comfortable with your current banking partner?								54	3
								94.7%	5.3%

							Number	
13. Have you seen any of the following promotions for Free Tax Help services?								
	Friend/Family member told me						18	
	IRS Referral						4	
	Non-profit or social service referral						13	
	211						2	
	Social Media						2	
	Online						3	
	Bus or train advertisement						0	
	Radio/Flyer/Postcard						1	
	Signage (billboard,banner,poster)						1	
	Other						10	
	Decline to Answer						8	

14. What is your age:								Number	62
	Ages 14-17							0	0.0%
	Ages 18-24							2	3.2%
	Ages 25-34							1	1.6%
	Ages 35-44							7	11.3%
	Ages 45-54							3	4.8%
	Ages 55-64							7	11.3%
	Ages 65-84							40	64.5%
	Age 85+							2	3.2%
	Decline to answer							0	0.0%

15. What is your race or ethnicity?						Number	58
	White or Caucasian					12	20.7%
	Black or African American					32	55.2%
	Arab or Middle Eastern					0	0.0%
	Pacific Islander					0.	0.0%
	Latinx or Hispanic					5	8.6%
	Multi--ethnic					1	1.7%
	Other					1	1.7%
	Decline to Answer					7	12.1%

[illegible]

17. How many children 17 or under are in your household?							Number	59
	1 Child						3	5.1%
	2 Children						2	3.4%
	3 children						1	1.7%
	4 or more children						0	0.0%
	Non/no children						50	84.7%
	Decline to answer						3	5.1%

18. How likely would you recommend Free Tax Help services to friend/family? (Scale 0-10)								Number	62
	1							0	0.0%
	2							1	1.6%
	3							0	0.0%
	4							0	0.0%
	5							1	1.6%
	6							1	1.6%
	7							2	3.2%
	8							3	4.8%
	9							2	3.2%
	10 - Extremely Likely							47	75.8%
	Decline to Answer							5	8.1%

19. How do you currently pay your monthly bills?							Number	73
	Personal Check						29	39.7%
	Money Order						4	5.5%
	Pay On-line						30	41.1%
	Pay in Person						10	13.7%

20. How much do you consistently save monthly?							Number	60
	\$25						3	5.0%
	\$50						8	13.3%
	\$75						3	5.0%
	\$100						10	16.7%
	Other						18	30.0%
	None						18	30.0%

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