

**TRANSMITTAL**

To:

**THE COUNCIL**

Date:

**MAY 23 2013**

From:

**THE MAYOR**

**TRANSMITTED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION. PLEASE SEE ATTACHED.**

 for

**ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA**

**Mayor**

# CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

GREGORY P. IRISH  
INTERIM GENERAL MANAGER



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA  
MAYOR

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT

1200 W. SEVENTH STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

May 15, 2013

Council File Number:  
Council District(s): All  
Contact Person & Phone:  
Manuel Chavez, 213-744-7398

The Honorable Antonio R. Villaraigosa  
Mayor, City of Los Angeles  
Room 303, City Hall

Attention: Mandy Morales, Legislative Coordinator

## **AUTHORIZATION TO SUBMIT THE 2014-2015 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG) COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **ACTION REQUESTED**

The General Manager, Community Development Department (CDD), respectfully requests that your office review and forward this transmittal to the City Council for its consideration and approval. The 2014-2015 Community Action Plan (CAP) must be submitted to the State of California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) no later than June 27, 2013.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The General Manager, CDD, or designee, requests that the Mayor and the City Council, subject to approval by the City Attorney as to form and legality, AUTHORIZE the General Manager, CDD, or designee, to sign and submit on behalf of the City the 2014-2015 Community Action Plan to the State of California Department of Community Services and Development by **June 27, 2013**.

### **SUMMARY**

The CDD is the designated Community Action Agency (CAA) for the City of Los Angeles. As the CAA, the Department receives and administers Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds used for programs designed to increase the self-sufficiency of residents whose incomes meet federal poverty guidelines. For calendar year 2013 the CSBG award

is \$6.2 million. The Community Action Plan is a two-year application for CSBG funding. The CDD is seeking authority to sign and submit the 2014-2015 Community Action Plan. The Plan describes the activities of the FamilySource System, which is funded partially by CSBG and serves low to very low income families.

### **FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The recommendations contained herein will have a positive impact on the City's General Fund by relieving the General Fund of direct salary expenses and providing for full cost recovery for grant-funded CDD staff positions.

### **BACKGROUND**

The CDD administers the CSBG funds the City receives. The CSBG program is a federal entitlement program, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, providing funds to the states to combat poverty and promote self-sufficiency. The State of California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD), in turn, provides CSBG funding to the City and to other Community Action Agencies. To receive these funds, the City is required to submit a Community Action Plan (CAP) every two years. The CAP outlines how the City will use CSBG funds, and provides required assurances that the City will comply with federal and state regulations concerning CSBG funding. The 2014-2015 CAP is the City's application for its regular CSBG base budget funding allocation and is due to the CSD no later than **June 27, 2013**.

Enclosed with this transmittal is the 2014-2015 CAP prepared by staff and reviewed and approved by the Community Action Board (CAB) on May 3, 2013. The CAB is the advisory body providing oversight on CSBG funding and programs in conformance with the CSBG Act.

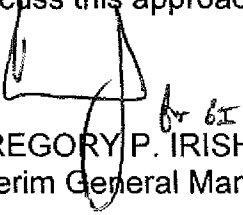
#### Key components of the 2014-15 Community Action Plan:

- **Public Hearings and Input:** This section summarizes public input on the needs of poverty-level residents. The CAB and CDD designed a survey to solicit public comments. One thousand surveys were collected as part of the CAP.
- **Community Profile and Needs Assessment:** This section offers an abbreviated view of populations and specified areas of need and presents analyses of some of the obstacles impeding self-sufficiency for residents living in poverty. Federal law requires a community needs assessment be done in preparing the CAP.
- **CSBG National Performance Indicators (NPI) Programs Report:** This report outlines the quantifiable goals the CDD proposes to accomplish during each of the next two years.

The City's CSBG annual allocation is used to fund approximately 40 percent of the FamilySource System. The remaining 60 percent is funded through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). For the past five years, CSBG funding allocations to

the City have been based on year 2000 poverty census data. Given that poverty data was not collected through the 2010 census, the State is now relying on the 2006-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) as the basis for the allocation of CSBG funds. Unfortunately, based on this new data, the City received a reduction of \$1,094,590 or 15 percent of its CSBG funding for 2013 compared to 2012. The reduction was based on the decrease in poverty in the city as reported in the ACS. This reduction could be further compounded in the future with the unpredictability of the federal budget.

At its May 3, 2013 meeting, the Community Action Board recommended submitting to the City Council a request for the City to take an official position opposing any further cuts to the City's CSBG grant. The Board will follow up with Council staff that sit on the Board to discuss this approach further.



GREGORY P. IRISH  
Interim General Manager

GPI:MC:JO:ED:JDR  
Attachment



**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT  
2014/2015 PROGRAM YEAR COMMUNITY ACTION  
PLAN COVER PAGE**

**TO:** Department of Community Services and Development  
Attention: Field Operations Unit  
2389 Gateway Oaks Drive #100  
Sacramento, CA 95833

**FROM:** (City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department  
1200 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

**Agency Contact Person Regarding Community Action Plan**

Name: Manuel Chavez  
Title: Assistant General Manager  
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Fax: 213-744-9326  
Email: Manuel.Chavez@lacity.org

**CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN AND  
ASSURANCES**

The undersigned hereby certify that this agency complies with the Assurances and Requirements of this 2014/2015 Community Action Plan and the information in this CAP is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Board Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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The Table of Contents is to be arranged in the order above. Please include the appropriate page numbers for reference. Additional attachments are to be added as appendices.

### **III. Vision Statement**

The Vision Statement describes a desired future based on your agency's values. The vision is broader than what any one agency can achieve; the agency collaborates with others in pursuit of the vision.

Provide your agency's Vision Statement.

The City of Los Angeles Community Development Department (CDD), as the designated Community Action Agency (CAA) for the City of Los Angeles, will be a leader in developing and delivering workforce, economic development and family services programs that improve the lives of the socially and economically at-risk population.

### **IV. Mission Statement**

The Mission Statement describes the agency's reason for existence and may state its role in achieving its vision.

Provide your agency's Mission Statement.

The mission of the Community Development Department is to improve the quality of life in the City by creating economic, social and employment opportunities for individuals, families and neighborhoods in need. The Community Action Board's mission statement is to provide leadership and implement anti-poverty services and initiatives for the City of Los Angeles. The Community Action Board provides advocacy, community organizing, outreach, support, direction, linkages and connections, and is the voice of the poverty sector.

## V. Community Information Profile

State law requires each CSBG eligible entity to develop a CAP that will assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals, and strategies to prioritize its services and activities to promote the goals of self-sufficiency among the low-income populations in its service area (Government Code 12747(a)).

### Community Information Profile:

This section captures the problems and causes of poverty in the agency's service area, based on objective, verifiable data and information (Government Code 12754(a)).

Community Information Profiles shall identify the following:

1. The service area in terms of related factors, such as poverty, unemployment, educational achievement, health, nutrition, housing conditions, homelessness, crime rates, incidents of delinquency, the degree of participation by community members in the affairs of their communities and/or similar factors deemed appropriate by the agency. Factors described in the Community Information Profile must be typical for baseline data and substantiated by corroboration gained through public forums, customer questionnaires, surveys, statistical data, evaluation studies, key informants, anecdotal sources and/or other sources deemed reliable by the agency.

### **CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States. According to the U.S. Census, it has a population of approximately 3.8 million, with a gender split of nearly 1.9 million each. The median age is 33 years. Twenty-five percent of the population is under 18 years of age and 10 percent is 65 years or older.

Forty-nine percent of the residents are Hispanic or Latino and fifty-one percent are non-Hispanic/Latino. Specifically, 52 percent of the population is White; 11.3 percent Asian; 9.5 percent Black or African American; 0.4 percent American Indian/Alaska Native; 0.2 percent Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and 23.1 percent is "some other race." Three percent report two or more races.

There are 1.3 million households in Los Angeles and the average household size is 2.4 people. Families make up 61 percent of the households and the average family size is 3.6 people. The median household income is \$47,031. Twenty-one percent of people fall below the national poverty definition. Over 17 percent of all families and 31 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present have incomes below the poverty level.<sup>1</sup>

Recognizing the large geographic span of the City and the increased demand for services with limited resources, the City of Los Angeles focused on concentrating strategic services in targeted geographic areas of the City where they would have the most impact. The result was the placement of 21 FamilySource Centers in areas of the

City that had the highest gang-related activity and concentration of poverty. Table 1 identifies the number of FamilySource Centers (FSCs) located within the City's seven Area Planning Commissions (APCs).

Table 1: FamilySource Centers Compared to Poverty Levels

Area Planning Commission (APC)	Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level	# of FamilySource Centers
South	30.2%	6
East	30.2%	4
Central	23.7%	5
Harbor	18.2%	1
North Valley	13.7%	2
South Valley	13.3%	2
West	11.2%	1

While some areas seem to have fewer FSCs than the related level of poverty may warrant, this inconsistency will likely be corrected when the FSC system is procured later this program year.

#### EMPLOYMENT

As of December 2012, the unemployment rate for the city of Los Angeles was 11.3 percent<sup>ii</sup> compared to the California rate of 9.7 percent and national rate of 7.8 percent.

Job losses incurred during the recessions of the last decade have left the City's economy struggling in two areas. The City is now more dependent on small and medium businesses and—like the rest of the county—on newer more technologically oriented businesses.

Trying to estimate the City's workforce capacity to meet area employment demands in a changing economy is especially challenging. Given this somewhat imperfect science, economists and researchers including the Bureau of Labor Statistics project that almost half of all job openings in the next decade will be in the broad categories that are mostly middle-skill, followed by jobs requiring high-skill levels with the remaining jobs in the low-skill (service) occupations ("The Future of Middle-Skills Jobs," Center on Children and Families, 2009). Middle-skill jobs are those that generally require some education and training beyond high school but less than a bachelor's degree. Such postsecondary education and training requirements can include associate's degrees, vocational certificates, significant on-the-job training, previous work experience and/or some college, but less than a bachelor's degree. Therefore,

- High-skill occupations are usually those in the professional/technical and managerial areas
- Low-skill occupations are those in the service and agricultural areas
- Middle-skill occupations are all the others, including clerical, sales, construction, installation/repair, production, and transportation and

material moving

Statistics for Angelenos (US Census 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates) indicate that:

- 26% have no high school diploma
- 19% have a high school (or equivalent) diploma with no additional training
- 18% have high school diploma and some other training (no degree/certificate)
- 5.6% have an Associate's degree
- 20% have a Bachelor's degree
- 10% have a graduate or professional degree

If we consider the City's leading and competitive industries—(1) Professional, science and technical services; (2) Motion picture production and sound recording; (3) Goods manufacturing and logistics; (4) Leisure and hospitality; and the fastest growing (5) Education and health—these all increasingly include occupations that require significantly more education and experience than provided by a high school diploma alone. As such, it is clear there is a jobs/skills mismatch in Los Angeles.

**EDUCATION ATTAINMENT**

According to the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS), approximately 30.7 percent of adults in the city of Los Angeles have a bachelor's degree or higher. 26 percent of adults have no high school diploma. <sup>iii</sup>

Table 2: Language and Educational Attainment

	2010	2010 1Yr American Community Survey				
	Census	Non US Birth	English Not Primary Language Spoken at Home	Non High School Grad	High School Diploma (Equivalent) or more	Bachelor's Degree or more
Los Angeles	3,792,621	39.1%	60.2%	26.1%	73.9%	30.7%

Over 13,000 students dropped out of middle and high schools located within the city of Los Angeles in 2009-10. The City's high schools graduated 30,277 students, which is more than two graduates for every dropout. Statewide, the public schools produced four graduates for every dropout.

Compared to high school graduates, dropouts have:

- Higher rates of unemployment
- Lower earnings
- Poorer health and higher rates of mortality
- Higher rates of criminal behavior and incarceration
- Increased dependence on public assistance

These negative outcomes have a detrimental impact on the safety and overall well-being of our communities. They also generate significant economic losses to local communities, as well as to the state and the nation. While half of the city's dropouts may

eventually complete high school, the remaining half who may not could cost the Los Angeles economy approximately \$2.23 billion over their lifetimes.

Reducing the number of dropouts by half would generate an estimated \$1.11 billion in economic benefits to the community. It would also result in approximately 1,645 fewer murders and aggravated assaults each year.<sup>iv</sup> Table 3 summarizes the details of the economic losses for the city of Los Angeles due to school dropouts.

Table 3: Impact of School Dropouts <sup>v</sup>

<b>Number of:</b>	<b>City of Los Angeles</b>	<b>California</b>
Graduates, 2009-10	30,227	401,084
Dropouts, grades 7-12, 2009-10	13,006	99,541
Violent crimes-2009 (homicides and aggravated assaults)	10,950	101,875
Lifetime economic losses from one year's dropouts	\$2,229,615,658	\$19,505,556,655
State and local government	Data not available	\$2,666,703,390
Health care cost (local)	\$29,522,720	\$1,468,727,455
Earnings (net all taxes)	\$1,226,688,534	\$9,388,707,120
Crime (victim costs)	\$519,508,837	\$3,976,165,245
<b>Benefits of reducing dropouts by half:</b>		
Lifetime economic benefits	\$1,114,807,829	\$ 9,752,778,328
Annual reductions in homicides and aggravated assaults	1,645	10,128

Table 4: Educational Attainment – Median Earnings for 12 Months<sup>vi</sup>

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Median Earnings for 12 Months</b>
Less than high school graduate	\$17,004
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$24,054
Some college or Associate's degree	\$33,163
Bachelor's degree	\$46,548
Graduate or professional degree	\$65,791

#### **NUTRITION**

According to the Pat Brown Institute of Public Affairs, the geographic distribution of childhood obesity rates in Los Angeles is correlated with neighborhood economic hardship.<sup>vii</sup> Childhood obesity rates have skyrocketed in California. Thirty-one percent of

adolescents ages 12-17-years-old, and one-in-three California children ages 9-11 years old, are at risk of or are already overweight. A combination of poor diet and lack of physical activity has caused these children to be at greater risk for the onset of major chronic diseases such as Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cancer, when reaching adulthood. Research has indicated that the widespread availability and relatively low cost of junk food, especially soda, in schools has contributed significantly to the rise of obesity.<sup>viii</sup>

### **HOUSING CONDITIONS**

Many housing problems such as overpayment or overcrowding are directly related to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are high relative to household income, a correspondingly high prevalence of housing problems occurs. This section evaluates the affordability of the housing stock in Los Angeles for lower and moderate income households.

Like most jurisdictions in the State, Los Angeles experienced sharp declines in its median home prices during the peak of the housing crisis that started in 2007. The City's median home price in 2011 was \$300,000, a six percent decrease from the year before and 12 percent below the \$340,000 reported in 2004 (Source: DQNews.com).

In particular, prices continued to decline over the years, in large part due to the large supply of foreclosed homes on the market as well as buyer awareness of the 'shadow inventory' of homes in mortgage default or foreclosure that were not yet on the market for sale. Stricter credit standards also kept prices lower as buyers could no longer qualify for financing far beyond their means to repay; prices had to be more realistic to fit the 'effective demand.' It should be noted, though, that home prices varied considerably depending on the location within the city. Despite the decreases, home prices in Los Angeles place homeownership out of reach for most low and moderate income households.

Given the high costs of homeownership in the city, low and moderate income households are usually confined to the rental housing market. Yet the problem of affordability also persists in the rental market. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey indicated that the median gross rent in Los Angeles was \$1,077, representing a 60 percent increase since 2000.

There is insufficient housing that is affordable to households at all income levels in the City. Population growth and composition will determine the amount and type of affordable housing needed in the next decade. Since 2000, increasing proportions of households headed by seniors, people living with disabilities, and low-income single parents have not been able to secure affordable housing. Currently, only 34 percent of households headed by a senior, 32 percent of households headed by a person living with a disability, and 17 percent of households headed by a low-income single parent are able to secure housing with rents they can afford.

### **HOMELESSNESS**

Los Angeles city has one of the largest homeless populations in the country, however, the city's agencies have made progress in their efforts to prevent and end homelessness. In January 2011, there were an estimated 23,539 homeless persons in the city—the vast majority of whom were African-American. There were 17,944 single adults, 5,284 families, and 311 unaccompanied youth under 18 years of age. Since the



prior count in 2009, there was a 9 percent decrease in homelessness. The decrease is most likely attributed to the successful efforts of the City's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) is working with the City to shift its homeless system from management and shelter of homeless persons to prevention, diversion and rapidly rehousing homeless persons.

For homeless persons or persons at risk of homelessness, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable housing. This has been compounded by decreases in housing subsidies available through the Section 8 program and reductions in HPRP financial assistance. Decreases in mainstream benefits such as the new 48-month time limit on CalWORKs cash assistance for families (imposed in August of 2011) have added additional barriers for extremely low income families to maintain their housing.

For chronically homeless persons and transition age youth, there is an insufficient inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing designed to meet their specific needs (physical and mental health problems as well as substance abuse issues). Transition age youth (TAY) are individuals between 16 and 25 years old who are too old for child services and often not ready or eligible for adult services.<sup>ix</sup> Many chronically homeless persons and TAY have multiple co-occurring disorders. While there are concentrations of homelessness in Central and West Los Angeles, homelessness pervades the city's neighborhoods.

#### **PUBLIC SAFETY**

The City of Los Angeles has shown significant improvement in overall crime rates since 2009. Table 5 provides a snapshot of crime statistics from the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

Table 5: LAPD Crime Statistics Snapshot (Week Ending 03/02/13)<sup>x</sup>

<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2013 vs. 2012 YTD</b>	<b>2012 vs. 2011 YTD</b>	<b>2011 vs. 2010 YTD</b>	<b>2010 vs. 2009 YTD</b>
Homicide	-27.0%	-9.0%	-13.6%	-2.2%
Rape	-34.0%	-24.0%	-19.2%	-23.8%
Robbery	-13.0%	-24.0%	-13.0%	-21.4%
Aggravated Assault	-13.0%	-13.0%	-8.3%	-22.4%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>-14.0%</b>	<b>-19.0%</b>	<b>-11.2%</b>	<b>-21.7%</b>
Burglary	-7.0%	-4.0%	-5.7%	-12.9%
Grand Theft Auto	-1.0%	-4.0%	-17.3%	-18.7%
Burglary Theft from Vehicle	-11.0%	-8.0%	-14.8%	-14.2%
Personal/Other Theft	-15.0%	-7.0%	-6.5%	-9.6%

<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>-11.2%</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>
Child/Spousal Abuse	-13.0%	-10.0%	NA	NA

## GANGS

There are more than 400 active gangs and 41,000 active gang members in the City of Los Angeles. Many of these gangs have been in existence for over 50 years. Los Angeles' violent gang crime costs California taxpayers more than \$2 billion every year, with each gang murder costing \$1 million in direct costs and up to \$16 million in indirect costs. After 35 years of fighting a \$25 billion 'war on gangs,' the County of Los Angeles found itself in the year 2005 with six times as many gangs, twice as many gang members, a gang violence epidemic, high gang homicide rates, and a legacy of hostility between police and residents of high crime zones.<sup>xi</sup> In July 2008, the City established the Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) program to increase coordination, oversight, and accountability for the City's gang reduction efforts. The result has been an overall reduction in gang crime as detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: LAPD Gang-Related Crime Statistics 2012<sup>xii</sup>

Crime Category	2012	2011	% change	2012	2005	% change
Homicide	152	173	-12.1%	152	265	-42.6%
Aggravated Assault	1952	2146	-9.0%	1952	3324	-41.3%
Attack on Police Officer	54	70	-22.9%	54	67	-19.4%
Rape	30	23	30.4%	30	40	-25.0%
Robbery (Excl. Carjacking)	1208	1460	-17.3%	1208	1944	-37.9%
Carjacking	48	62	-22.6%	48	190	-74.7%
Kidnap	24	26	-7.7%	24	40	-40.0%
Shots at Inhabited Dwelling	92	115	-20.0%	92	172	-46.5%
Arson	5	1	400.0%	5	6	-16.7%
Criminal Threats	659	647	1.9%	659	732	-10.0%
Extortion	29	29	0.0%	29	24	20.8%
<b>Total Gang Crime</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>4752</b>	<b>-10.5%</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>68004</b>	<b>-37.5%</b>

## Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as abuse committed against members of the same family, a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, a person with whom the offender has had a child, or is having or has had a dating, or engagement relationship regardless of sexual orientation or between children and elderly parents.

Domestic violence is not an isolated, individual event. One battering episode builds on past episodes and sets the stage for future episodes. All incidents of the pattern interact with each other and have a profound effect on the victim. There is a wide range of consequences, some physically injurious and some not, but all are psychologically damaging.

It is estimated that one-fourth of all homicides in this country occurs within the family and one-half of these are husband-wife killings. Studies have shown that arrest, jail, probation, and restraining orders deter many abusers from physically abusing their partners. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey:<sup>xiii</sup>

- A woman is beaten every 15 seconds.
- Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between ages 15 and 44 in the United States.
- Battered women are more likely to suffer miscarriages and to give birth to babies with low birth weights.
- Sixty-three percent of the young men between the ages of 11 and 20 who are serving time for homicide have killed their mother's abuser.
- Women in families with incomes below \$10,000 per year were more likely than other women to be violently attacked by an intimate partner.
- Medical expenses from domestic violence total at least \$3 to \$5 billion annually. Additionally, businesses lose another \$100 million in lost wages, sick leave, absenteeism and non-productivity.

According to 2012 annual statistics from the LAPD, the number of domestic violence incidents has dropped since 2006. Despite these improvements, the negative effects of domestic violence require the City to integrate and support programs for victims of domestic violence as part of its overall anti-poverty strategy.

2. Community resources and services, other than CSBG, which are available in the agency's service area to ameliorate the causes of poverty and the extent to which the agency has established linkages with those service providers.

The City of Los Angeles has established multiple linkages with a wide array of service providers to ameliorate the causes of poverty. The City through its Community Development Department has had an active anti-poverty strategy since the Department's inception in 1977, and prior to that, the Mayor's Office managed anti-poverty initiatives throughout Los Angeles. CDD and its partner departments and subrecipients have evolved the City's Human Services Delivery System into a comprehensive structure to address the particular needs of the working poor and their families, and provide a fresh approach to the provision of public services.

In January 2007, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, as Chair of the US Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Poverty, Work, and Opportunity, announced the findings and recommendations of a report entitled *Repairing the Economic Ladder: A Transformative Investment Strategy to Reduce Poverty and Expand America's Middle Class*. The 29-page report outlined three critical investment strategies at the federal, state, local, and private enterprise level to reduce poverty. The three strategies focus on high quality public education, workforce training and development, and increasing economic opportunities.

Finally, while the City of Los Angeles is a recipient of federal funds and manages workforce development and many anti-poverty programs, it does not control many of the subsidies that families use to sustain their livelihood.

(Earned Income Tax Credit, child care, utilities, food stamps, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Health, and transportation are controlled by the County of Los Angeles and the State.) It is imperative that strong partnerships are sustained at the county and the state level to ensure that families can achieve self-sufficiency in the city of Los Angeles.

### **NUTRITION**

In September 2009, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa announced the creation of the Los Angeles Food Policy Task Force. The Task Force was charged with developing a Good Food policy agenda for Los Angeles—food that is healthy, affordable, fair and sustainable. The Task Force met with over 200 people, conducted roundtables and listening sessions, and developed a *Good Food for All* agenda with 55 specific action steps around six priority action areas, which provides recommendations for how to advance the agenda.

The Los Angeles Food Policy Council (LAFPC) was created as a result. The LAFPC held its first meeting in January 2011 and working group meetings began in February 2011. The mission of the LAFPC is to advance the six priority action areas identified in the *Good Food for All* agenda.

1. Promote a good food economy
2. Build a market for good food
3. Eliminate hunger in Los Angeles
4. Ensure equal access to good food in underserved communities
5. Grow good food in our neighborhoods
6. Inspire and mobilize good food champions

### **CITY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

One of the principle contributors to the increased percentage of residents in poverty appears to be that of the working poor. The City of Los Angeles Workforce Investment Board (WIB), through the City's Workforce Development System (WDS), is focused on providing resident job seekers the opportunity to earn self-sufficient wages and access career mobility and on giving businesses access to a trained local workforce through funding provided by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). Together with the Mayor and City Council, the WIB sets policy and provides oversight of the WDS.

In addition to serving as the City's designated Community Action Agency, the CDD also serves as the administrative and fiscal entity of WIA funds. The City's WDS is composed of 18 WorkSource Centers and 13 YouthSource Centers and is the primary vehicle for implementing the Mayor's Workforce Development Strategy. Over the last eight years, the City's workforce development efforts have resulted in 200,198 LA-area residents moving into living wage jobs and connecting 75,000 youth to work, primarily through a summer job.xiv

In the fall of 2007, the WIB adopted six strategies to support its mission to ensure that businesses have access to a trained workforce and workers have access to quality

jobs:

1. Develop sector-based training programs
2. Strengthen the region's workforce development system
3. Leverage public sector hiring and contracting
4. Connect young people to jobs
5. Move incumbent workers into living wage jobs
6. Create jobs through economic development activities

Employing these six strategies with an emphasis on worker training programs enabled the WIB to improve the resources available to the City's workforce and to the business community. As the City continues to face unprecedented economic challenges during Program Year 2013-14, the framework that the WIB's Workforce Development Strategies provides will continue to be instrumental in addressing the job training and placement needs of the city's low-income residents, unemployed adults, displaced workers, vulnerable populations and youth.

In 2012, the City launched the YouthSource System, which is comprised of 13 YouthSource Centers and funded primarily through the WIA grants. This system is a dropout recovery system that aims to prepare young people to be college and career ready. It re-engages out-of-school youth with school or work, improves student retention and bolsters academic proficiency through effective case management. The System assists in preparing eligible youth to decide the next steps they need to take after high school by guiding youth through an assessment and self-inventory process to help them identify their interests, preferences, motivations and options. From an informed stance, youth will be better prepared to map out a path toward higher education, vocations and careers.

The YouthSource Centers, most of which are community-based nonprofit organizations, provide career education and support services to youth and young adults ages 14-21 who are low-income and have additional barriers such as:

- Having reading and/or math skills deficiencies
- Being homeless
- Being an offender
- Being pregnant or parenting
- Being a high school dropout

The YouthSource System places a priority on the provision of services to out-of-school youth and young adults. System goals include a) increased leveraging of services by developing partnerships that bring relevant expertise; b) reduced infrastructure costs; and c) initiation of a sector focused approach that incorporates career ladders in high growth areas. The System is accessible through a number of centers located within the regional areas of the city.

#### **EDUCATION**

One example of the City's major program investments in increasing educational attainment is through the LA's BEST program. LA's BEST is a nationally recognized after school enrichment program for elementary school age children.

LA's BEST provides a variety of educational and enrichment services to children in 130 Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) school sites focusing on:

- Educational Performance—Students receive an hour dedicated to homework completion daily, which is followed by a session of cognitive enrichment.
- Family Enrichment—Field trips and events provide the opportunities for parents and families to be more involved with their children's programming.
- Social Development—Students are given opportunities to participate in activities that build leadership skills, foster positive self-esteem and decision-making, promote multiculturalism and community service and have regular informal conversations with adults.
- Delinquency Prevention and Safety—Students are provided a safe and fun environment during their after school time, while their parents work and/or fulfill other responsibilities. Students are taught skills to keep themselves safe and how to respond safely when emergencies occur.

LAUSD in partnership with the *First 5 LA* program has also focused on early education. LAUSD has extended kindergarten to full day at most public schools and First 5 LA provides grants to build and improve child care facilities and increase or upgrade the education and training of child care providers.

The City uses general funds in a special effort to assist students who have not yet passed the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE). The Learn and Earn program combines private and public sector jobs with educational support to assist students in preparation for the exam. The program is limited to high school juniors and seniors who work part-time during the summer and attend specially targeted education programs part-time.

Understanding the positive long-term return of a college education, the City's *Cash for College* program provides needed and/or supplemental information and opportunities for students and their parents to learn about higher education. The Cash for College program has two parts: a 2½ day conference at a central location and a 1-day workshop at 20 or more locations. Both are directed at those students and parents who may not have been targeted by traditional college advisors. These include students in special school settings, adult school students, non-English speaking parents as well as those students who would not have sought the information, believed in the opportunity or were not identified by their schools as wanting or able to attend colleges and universities.

The conference is held in the fall over two days and one evening. The day activities, while not limited, are attended by groups of middle and high school students who travel to the site in buses provided by the City. The evening program provides an opportunity for working parents and nontraditional students to receive information directly from college representatives and to attend workshops on choosing colleges/universities and majors, college life and financial aid. All information is provided in English and Spanish with financial aid information provided in 4 or 5 additional languages. Information on financial aid for non-citizens is especially needed and popular. The winter all-day workshop is limited to assisting parents and students complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Information on financial aid for noncitizens is also available at this time.

### **STUDENT RECOVERY DAY**

In 2012, the Mayor's Office, the Community Development Department, City Year and numerous partners joined efforts with LAUSD to recover students that are not attending school. Community partners are expected to follow-up with individual students with whom they connected on Student Recovery Day to ensure they return to school. Since the first Student Recovery Day in October 2009, 3,296 students have been "recovered" and brought back to school to graduate.

### **HOUSING**

Without an effective anti-poverty strategy, the need for affordable housing would pose an even more significant challenge. The city remains a high cost housing city; while home prices have declined considerably over the last several years; rents remain high and out of reach for many individuals and families. National funding limitations on Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and a long waiting list for both conventional public housing and scattered site housing, exacerbate the financial challenges facing the growing number of working poor. CDD, Los Angeles Housing Department, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, coordinate information on the socioeconomic status of individuals and families.

The City's affordable housing plans have emphasized the interrelationship between poverty and the lack of housing. Without access to affordable housing, the city's employment service sector is threatened, and from the standpoint of not only economics but also public health and safety, the growing number of deteriorated, dilapidated, or overcrowded housing units poses a continuing threat to low-income residents.

On September 29, 2008, the Mayor announced a five-year; \$5 billion housing plan entitled *Housing That Works*. The following are key components of the *Housing That Works Plan*:<sup>xv</sup>

- Builds and preserves 20,000 affordable homes in Los Angeles and implements a mixed-income housing ordinance.
- Creates 20 sustainable transit communities along public transit corridors and near job corridors.
- Funds 2,200 permanent supportive housing units where homeless individuals are connected to social services.
- Expands Section 8 voucher programs for the chronically homeless.

### **LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICES AUTHORITY**

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) is a Joint Powers Authority established in 1993 as an independent agency by the City and County of Los Angeles. LAHSA is the lead agency in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (LA CoC), and coordinates and manages over \$70 million dollars annually in Federal, State, County, and City funds for programs providing shelter, housing and services to homeless persons in Los Angeles city and county.

The mission of LAHSA is to support, create and sustain solutions to homelessness in Los Angeles county by providing leadership, advocacy, planning, and management of program funding. As the lead entity administering homeless funds, LAHSA is responsible for the planning process for the LA CoC. The LA CoC is comprised of the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles, except for the cities of Pasadena,

Glendale and Long Beach, which have their own Continua of Care.

As an administrative entity, LAHSA contracts with community-based nonprofit agencies to provide homeless services throughout the city and county of Los Angeles. LAHSA's contracted agencies provide clean, safe and dignified emergency shelter and transitional housing as well as supportive services to homeless persons. At each housing location, a full complement of supportive services assists residents to stabilize their lives and obtain the necessary benefits and skills to live in stable and appropriate housing. Clients entering the shelters are referred from access centers and outreach programs, LAHSA's Emergency Response Team, supportive service agencies from within the LA CoC, client self-referral and other referral sources. The City has also partnered effectively with the US Department of Veterans Affairs and community based organizations to house homeless veterans.

#### **GANG REDUCTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

Gang-related violence continues to threaten the viability of neighborhoods, especially its traumatic impact on youth and their families. Launched in 2008, the Gang Reduction and Youth Development program (GRYD) is based on a comprehensive strategy to reduce gang violence that incorporates suppression practices with innovative gang intervention and prevention strategies. Program services include job referrals, training, and wraparound services for at-risk or gang-involved youth designed to increase their long-term economic opportunities. For example, the Summer Night Lights project provides job opportunities and organized activities for at-risk youth and their families at local parks during summer nighttime hours, which are the peak hours for gang activity.

The City's Gang Reduction Strategy utilizes the following components:

- Community-based gang prevention and intervention services by contracting with an estimated 32 nonprofit organizations.
- Implementation of the Youth Services Eligibility Tool.
- Expansion of the Summer Night Lights (SNL) program by increasing the number of parks open between the hours of 7 p.m. and midnight, four days per week, during the summer. Program will expand from 24 to 32 parks.
- Launch of a Gun Buyback Campaign.
- Execution of an MOU with the City's WIB for targeted employment training.
- Continuation of the Intervention Training Academy for interventionist specialists.
- Partner with the County's Department of Probation for the establishment of a re-entry initiative

3. A plan for regularly reviewing and revising the Community Information Profile. In particular, entities are to describe how the agency ensures that the most current data and relevant factors are included.

As the second largest city in the nation and home to some of the best universities, think tanks and foundations, the CDD has a wealth of data and analysis on the conditions in



which Angelenos live.

The CDD reviews and updates information used in the Community Information Profile on an annually, in the preparation of other strategic planning efforts, such as those for the Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan for spending federal block grant funds and for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funded programs. The CDD also utilizes existing resources, such as the HealthyCity and American Community Survey website, to gather data on services and community resources, public comments and input solicited at public hearings and through surveys relating to this plan, concerns raised by Community Action Board members based on meetings held in their respective communities, and the various studies and publications noted in this plan. The results of the City's 2014-2015 Community Action Survey are included as part of Requirement 5.

Additionally, the CDD has procured California State University Northridge to conduct an independent year-end evaluation of the FamilySource program model, including providing recommendations for improvement.

## ● Needs Assessment

### Needs Assessment:

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

The narrative description provided for the needs assessment serves as the basis for the agency's goals, problem statements, and program delivery strategies of the CSBG/National Performance Indicators. The needs assessment should describe local poverty-related needs and prioritize eligible activities to be funded by CSBG.

Agency needs assessments shall identify the processes used to collect the most applicable information. In particular, describe how the agency ensures that the needs assessment reflects the current priorities of the low-income population in the service area, beyond the legal requirement for a local public hearing of the community action plan.

Many organizations use a combination of activities to perform needs assessments, such as:

1. Focus groups
2. Asset Mapping
3. Surveys
5. Interviews

The City of Los Angeles is different than other major urban areas in that the City government does not administer mental and physical health services, public education or most social services. The County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) are the entities responsible for these services. Within the City and in addition to CDD, administration of programs for specific populations or activities has been delegated to the Departments of Aging, Transportation, and Housing; and to the joint City-County Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA). One of the primary responsibilities of the CAA and CSBG-funded human service programs is to establish strong linkages to these other organizations and their services. The City uses CSBG supported programs to augment some services, particularly those targeting low-income families..

**Assessment of Existing Resources:**

Conduct an assessment of existing resources providing the minimum services listed in Government Code section 12745(f). Provide a narrative of the services below. These services shall include, but shall not be limited to, all of the following:

1. A service to help the poor complete the various required application forms, and when necessary and possible, to help them gather verification of the contents of completed applications.

The City of Los Angeles provides a significant and well-designed program of services to encourage individual and family self-sufficiency and further reduce the eternal effects of poverty.

CDD has focused its funding through the CDBG and CSBG programs on the development of multipurpose centers for low-income individuals and families, referred to as FamilySource Centers (FSCs). Based on a one-stop, consortium-based model, the FamilySource system funds 21 centers, five of which are managed by CDD staff and sixteen by service contractors, and are strategically located in the areas of the city where there is the highest concentration of poverty.

The centers provide in-demand services, including multi-benefit screening, case management, pre-employment and employment support, childcare, parenting classes, financial literacy, adult education, computer literacy, and youth services, all consistent with an emphasis on the development of self-sufficiency as an important anti-poverty tool. FamilySource centers can refer and enroll clients in many undersubscribed programs for which they are eligible, including food stamps, low-income automobile insurance, and utilities discount programs. Information and services are to be provided in English and Spanish and any other language(s) appropriate for the geographic community and individual needs.

FamilySource centers are required to provide universal access services to poverty-level, very-low income, and low-income residents. Universal access services are identified as emergency or short-term services for those customers who do not require or who are unable to participate in intensive services. Such services may include information and referral, multi-benefit screening, or access to a community resource room.

The FSC staff assesses the needs of each customer/family to establish the need for intensive services. Intensive services include a procedure to plan, seek, coordinate and monitor multiple services from a variety of agencies on behalf of the customer(s) to assist with the transition toward increased family income and/or increased academic performance.

2. A service to explain program requirements and client responsibilities in programs serving the poor.

FSC contractors are required to conduct an orientation for all customers. At a minimum:

- Contractor shall inform all interested customers about the information and services available at or through FSCs.
- Contractor shall inform customers about the self-directed information and referral service available at the FSC and through the City's 311 Call Center, and shall ensure that customers understand the guidelines for using the equipment and tools available at the FSC.
- Contractor shall inform customers about general program eligibility requirements, overall responsibilities of the FSC and collaborators, general

timeframes, steps involved in becoming a FSC customer, and the overall goals of the program.

- Contractor shall provide and document that customers have received an orientation to FSC services that provides them with a clear understanding of the full scope of services available, including, but not limited to the resource center, training, retraining, supportive services, limited English proficiency (LEP) language assistance, follow ups, post exit follow-up services, and of the contractor's responsibility to provide them with the required elements, which will allow the customers to attain increased income and improve academic achievement.

At the point when FSC staff determines that significant staff intervention will be required to serve the customer, the contractor shall assess customer for eligibility. The contractor shall use an FSC application form for eligibility determination and characteristics gathering. The contractor shall provide each customer, who meets the minimum eligibility criteria, information on the full array of applicable or appropriate services available through other service providers.

3. A service to provide transportation, when necessary and possible.

FSC supportive services include transportation, which comprises, but is not limited to, bus tokens, gas cards and taxi vouchers.

The City of Los Angeles aspires to develop Transit-Oriented Districts (TODs)—the integration of planning and investments within walking distance of a major fixed-guide way (i.e., light rail or bus rapid transit) stop, often defined as a quarter or half mile. TOD also refers to clusters of station areas defined for preservation. The premise behind TOD is that a high quality, predictable transit service that connects to major destinations will enable all families and workers to take transit more and own fewer cars. TOD is not a *one-size-fits-all* proposition, where a specific density or mix of land uses is needed to achieve these benefits. A successful TOD can include compact single-family homes, mid-rise apartments, office towers, or any combination of these uses, but often incorporates retail and services that enable local families or workers to fulfill daily needs by walking or biking. See Appendix for Maps.

4. A service which does all things necessary to make the programs accessible to the poor, so that they may become self-sufficient.

As mentioned previously, the City implemented a re-designed service delivery system comprised of 21 FamilySource Centers, in a strategic effort to reduce the number of poverty-level families. The FamilySource System provides an infrastructure to deliver coordinated, outcome-driven services to the most vulnerable city residents, positions the City to pursue and leverage additional resources to augment existing funding, and presents a platform for the City to implement anti-poverty initiatives. This system has been and will continue to: 1) be focused on strategic objectives, 2) be a consortium model providing comprehensive services to assist low-income residents to move toward self-sufficiency, 3) improve coordination of efforts to reduce duplication of

services and fill identified service gaps, and 4) be accountable for performance outcomes that address the city's needs.

FamilySource promotes co-location of multiple services in one service facility to reduce the barriers clients may face in accessing needed services. FSCs provide a continuum of core services to assist low-income families with children ages 18 and under become self-sufficient. This two-generation strategy is focused on reducing barriers to economic opportunity by 1) increasing family income and/or economic resources and 2) increasing youth academic success.

The FamilySource program requires that all center operators conduct multi-benefit screening for all interested clients. Multi-benefit screening shall be provided to help low-income families' access public benefits for which they are eligible. Common public benefits that low-income families qualify for include tax credits, nutritional benefits such as foods stamps and WIC, subsidized health insurance, low-cost auto insurance, and utilities discount programs.

The City uses a web-based system that offers a screening and single application tool for participating City and County social service programs. Contractors are required to use this tool with the objective of increasing enrollment in these programs and providing low-income families with additional economic resources.

Additionally, the City of Los Angeles operates 3-1-1, a citywide toll free number that provides immediate access to information and non-emergency services. Calls are answered 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, 365 days a year by 3-1-1 agents who are trained to provide information or refer calls for service to the correct City agency. The 3-1-1 service is available in English, Spanish, to the hearing impaired, and in more than 150 languages through the use of language translation services. Information about City programs and services are also available through the County's 2-1-1 toll free number and the Healthy City's website.

Program impact and effectiveness are measured and evaluated based on the Malcolm Baldrige criteria for performance excellence through a systemwide scorecard and an annual evaluation and certification of FamilySource operators.

#### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER OPERATIONS PROGRAM**

The Domestic Violence Shelter Operations (DVSO) program provides for emergency and transitional shelter and shelter-based services. Emergency shelters provide confidential shelter for up to 90 days and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. Services include telephone crisis counseling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, hospital emergency room assistance, emergency food, clothing and transportation, psychological support, legal assistance, judicial advocacy, educational relocation assistance, and information and referral. Transitional shelters provide safe, secure and staffed transitional housing. Services include case management, psychological support, financial literacy, employment assistance and access to job readiness and placement services.

To satisfy Government Code 12754 (a) provide specific information about how much and how effectively assistance is being provided to deal with those problems, and causes, and establish priorities among projects, activities, and areas as needed for the best and most efficient use of resources.

The FamilySource system serves a minimum of 37,500 low-income clients annually and in PY 12-13, served 48,643 customers. Clients may receive services either as universal access clients or case managed clients. FamilySource services are designed to address the multiple needs and barriers low-income clients face. Although provision of services under a case management framework continues to be an integral anti-poverty strategy, the requirement to provide services to universal access clients is in recognition of the need for emergency or short-term services for clients that may not require or are unable to participate in case managed activities. At a minimum, FSCs must provide information and referral, multi-benefit screening, and access to a community resource room.

FSCs are required to conduct a multi-benefit screening for all interested clients to help them access public benefits for which they are eligible. Common public benefits that low-income families qualify for include tax credits, nutritional benefits (e.g., foods stamps, WIC); subsidized health insurance, low-cost auto insurance, and utilities discount programs. Clients are provided with supportive services such as transportation, if needed. FSCs also refer clients to and coordinate with other local service providers that provide services such as adult training/educational services, child care, mental health, and substance abuse counseling/treatment.

The DVSO program provides services to approximately 1,500 individuals annually through five emergency shelters and seven transitional shelters (in PY 12-13, the system served 1,488 individuals).

Each year the City of Los Angeles uses a system wide scorecard that evaluates FamilySource System contractor performance, following a Certification Policy approved by the CAB. The Certification policy requires that contractors successfully meet annual contract performance goals and address CDD priorities. Contractors shall incorporate Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award Criteria into their operations. The purpose of the Certification Policy is to ensure that the FamilySource System provides services that improve the lives of families in the city of Los Angeles and to provide public accountability for the System.

From April 1, 2011 through March 30, 2012, the 21-center FamilySource System served 50,328 different people, produced 274,978 service and referral events for its client population, secured \$16,529,638 in annual current income and benefits for 7,422 client families, added \$11.4 million in new income to the Los Angeles economy, created potential future annual income gains of over \$2.1 million for clients through adult educational programs resulting in certified ESL skills, GEDs, and high school diplomas, and logged 6,551 significant educational outcomes for 3,952 Los Angeles youth.

## • Statewide Priority

As identified in Government Code 12745(e) the department may prescribe statewide priorities among eligible activities or strategies that shall be considered and addressed in the local planning process and described in the CAP submitted to the state. Additionally, each eligible entity shall be authorized to set its own program priorities in conformance to its own determination of local needs.

Does the Agency accept the Family Self-Sufficiency Statewide Priority?  YES  NO  
(If "No", answer question 3)

1. What is the agency's definition of Family Self-Sufficiency?

The CDD has defined the term family self-sufficiency as a state in which a family or individual has enough income, as well as knowledge, personal skills and support systems necessary, to secure safe and affordable housing; obtain quality child care; fulfill education and employment goals; access physical and mental health services; save money for future needs; obtain nutritious food and acquire basic necessities such as clothing; and build strong stable families.

The CDD believes that because of factors such as a severe housing crisis, a growing economy based largely on low-wage jobs and a dysfunctional health care system, not all families can or will achieve self-sufficiency in its ideal form. Thus, service programs must help families move or make progress along a continuum toward self-sufficiency.

2. Describe the strategies utilized to support and achieve the Family Self-Sufficiency priority.

The City will continue to promote self-sufficiency through the FamilySource program, which provides an infrastructure for coordinated delivery of the City's various anti-poverty efforts, as well as through program initiatives such as the City's Workforce Development System, the Domestic Violence Shelter Operations Program and other collaborative partnerships throughout the City and County of Los Angeles.

As mentioned previously, the FamilySource program is based on a two-generation approach to addressing poverty, by focusing on the following two primary outcomes for low income parents/guardians and their child(ren):

1. Increased Family Income—as measured by attainment of a job (via coordination with WorkSource Centers), access to Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Cash for College, access to food stamps, and/or any other financial assistance that nets an increase in family income.
2. Increased Academic Achievement—as measured by the number of youth who stay in school, return to school, and/or who show an increase in academic performance, as reflected either by improved grades or improvement in reading or math skills against standardized tests.

3. If the agency rejects the statewide priority, state the reason(s) for the agency's rejection.

Not applicable.



## • Federal Assurances

Public Law 105-285 establishes federal assurances eligible entities are to comply with. Eligible entities are to provide a narrative description for the activities applicable to the services provided by the organization.

### **APPLICABLE ASSURANCES:**

Check **each applicable** activity supported by the agency as identified in the following assurances and provide a narrative description of that activity.

1. **Public Law § 676(b) (1) (A):**

To support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farm workers and elderly low-income individuals and families, and a description of how such activities will enable the families and individuals—

- i. remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency, (including self-sufficiency for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act);

As previously described, the FamilySource system is designed to provide an array of core services intended to remove multiple obstacles/barriers to self-sufficiency for low-income individuals and families. FamilySource centers are encouraged to provide services to families who receive TANF (CalWORKS), who are automatically eligible for the program.

- ii. secure and retain meaningful employment;

FamilySource centers are required to work with WIA-funded City WorkSource Centers and/or other job training/job placement providers to ensure clients obtain and/or retain meaningful employment.

- iii. attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of low-income families in the communities involved, which may include carrying out family literacy initiatives;

One of the primary goals of the FamilySource system is to increase the academic achievement of low-income students. Core services provided at FamilySource Centers

that assist in achieving these outcomes include tutoring and mentoring. The outcome measures for increased academic achievement are improved reading and math levels. Additionally, FamilySource Centers are encouraged to partner with the LAUSD and/or other educational institutions to provide adult education, such as ESL and ABE/GED preparation classes.

- iv. make better use of available income;

All FamilySource centers are required to provide financial literacy classes that cover topics such as budgeting, understanding credit, and debt reduction. An example of a recommended financial literacy curriculum is the FDIC's Money Smart program. Additionally, eligible and interested FamilySource clients are screened and referred to other City economic support initiatives such as Bank on LA, which facilitates access to mainstream banking institutions, and all FamilySource Centers are Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites, which provide free tax preparation services and assist with filling for the Earned Income Tax Credit, if applicable.

- v. obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;

Los Angeles is one of the least affordable housing markets in the nation. Through FamilySource Centers, clients can receive legal assistance to resolve illegal evictions and/or slum conditions. Additionally, clients can be referred to appropriate housing assistance programs such as Section 8 and foreclosure counseling.

- vi. obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs; and

- vii. achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to;
- i. document best practices based on successful grassroots intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for widespread replication; and;

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- II. strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;

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2. Public Law § 676(b) (1) (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

The FamilySource Centers provide a wide range of youth development activities, such as tutoring, mentoring, youth leadership, college access, recreational and cultural activities.

Tutoring—Required tutoring activities include one-on-one instruction and/or homework assistance for youth participants. Tutoring activities may also include writing activities, cognitive skill activities, and reading opportunities with the goal of increasing grade level advancement.

Mentoring—Mentoring is defined as a structured and trusting relationship that brings young people together with caring individuals who offer guidance, support and encouragement aimed at developing the competence and character of the mentee.

Examples of types of mentoring programs include, but are not limited to:

- Educational mentoring aimed at improving academic performance and behavior.
- Career mentoring focused on helping youth develop skills needed in a chosen occupational or career paths.
- Personal development mentoring geared toward helping youth during times of personal or social stress and providing guidance for decision-making.

Youth Leadership—Centers shall provide opportunities for youth participants to develop their leadership skills. Youth councils are common vehicles for providing leadership opportunities for youth. Other examples of activities that may fall under this service category are community and service learning projects, life skills training, and training in decision-making.

FSCs are required to participate in the City's Cash for College program. Center staff works with the City's Cash for College program to provide counseling and guidance to low-income youth and adults about their educational aspirations and opportunities. This includes providing assistance with college and financial aid applications.

- (ii) after-school childcare programs.

FamilySource Centers provide quality afterschool activities to ensure that thousands of Los Angeles youth have structured activities while not in school. Additionally, FamilySource Centers are at minimum open until 8:00 p.m. or later at least twice a week to assist working parents.

3. Public Law § 676(b) (1) (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).

**MANDATORY ASSURANCES:**

A narrative description is to be provided for each federal assurance identified in the sections below:

4. Public Law § 676(b) (4):

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.

The City of Los Angeles provides funding to dozens of community-based organizations for emergency food distribution and operates farmer's markets and community gardens throughout the City. Most FamilySource Centers provide food distribution. The City also works with the United Way of Greater Los Angeles in their efforts to allocate

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) contracts for shelter and emergency food programs.

5. Public Law § 676(b) (5):

Entities will coordinate and establish linkages between governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of such services and a description of how the State and eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities, as defined in section 101 of such Act, in the State and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce investment system under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

The City of Los Angeles coordinates the social service programs it funds with other such programs, both publicly and privately funded, in the City's service area to avoid duplicating social services. The FamilySource system promotes coordination by requiring a consortium-based co-located service delivery design. Each FamilySource Center must be composed of at minimum five nonprofit organizations that work together to provide a comprehensive array of services. In addition, a contractual provision for increasing collaboration and cooperation in the City's agreements with its funded service providers requires that they document cooperative linkages that are used to assist program participants in reaching their greatest possible level of self-sufficiency.

FamilySource contractors are also required to work with WIA-funded City WorkSource Centers and/or other job training/job placement providers.

6. Public Law § 676(b) (6):

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

The City assures that all agencies funded as part of the FamilySource system and Domestic Violence Shelter Operations program are made aware of emergency energy crisis intervention programs operating in the Los Angeles area under Title XXVI, and pledges to further coordinate among the social service providers with the energy programs. The City has coordinated several meetings between providers of low-income home energy intervention programs and CSBG-supported anti-poverty programs and has established a referral procedure to ensure that antipoverty program clients can access energy assistance programs. Some FSCs have LIHEAP providers

as co-located partners.

7. Public Law § 676(b) (9):

Entities 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.

Coordination of community action efforts through consultation with the staffs of other CAAs in Los Angeles County and regular contact among the Executive Directors is ongoing. The City worked closely with the County of Los Angeles to establish the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) through a Joint Powers Agreement. An independent agency, LAHSA's mission is to serve Los Angeles area residents who are currently homeless, those who are intermittently homeless, and those who, because of sudden changes in income or personal situations, are in danger of becoming homeless. Finally, City staff regularly attends meetings of local non-governmental agencies, including religious, charitable and community organizations.

8. Public Law § 676(b) (10):

Each eligible entity 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.

Bylaws adopted by the City's Community Action Board (CAB) permit a low-income individual or a representative of low-income individuals—a person or a representative of a community or religious organization—to become an announced or write-in candidate for election to the CAB as a Poverty Sector Representative or Alternate Poverty Sector Representative. Board elections are held every two years or as deemed appropriate by the CAB.

9. Public Law § 676(b) (12):

All eligible entities will not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System (ROMA), or 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 a description of outcome

measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

The City is recognized as a leader not only in adapting the ROMA structure to assess the impact of program activities, but also in developing a client-based electronic reporting mechanism called the Integrated Services Information System (ISIS) to record the results in ROMA terminology.

All FSCs have annual enrollment, service and outcome goals incorporated into their agreements. Centers are responsible for recording all such participant activity in the CAA's ISIS system. The system is web-based and password protected. All center staff are provided with training on use of the system to ensure that all information is reported accurately. Information entered into ISIS is then used to measure actual performance against contract goals. Additionally, the information recorded in ISIS is then used to prepare and submit reports to the State.

Each year the City uses a system wide scorecard that evaluates contractor performance. Performance is based on the FSC's contractual annual enrollment, service and outcome goals.

The evaluation is conducted in accordance with the FamilySource Center Certification Policy and Procedures that require contractors to be successful in order to continue to receive funding. The annual evaluation focuses on four categories of performance: Satisfaction, Outcomes, Flow and Aministrative capability (SOFA). To ensure customer satisfaction with the services provided, the CAA contracts with California State University, Northridge, to survey FamilySource customers' onsite. These survey results are shared with each FamilySource Center and are incorporated into the annual evaluation of contractor performance.

The City requires all centers to apply for a California Award for Performance Excellence (CAPE) award through the California Council for Excellence (CCE). The mission of the CCE is to help California's private and public sector organizations achieve world-class results through the principles and criteria of the Malcolm Baldrige Award for Performance Excellence and strengthen the competitiveness of California organizations.

10. Public Law § 678D(a)(1)(B):

Ensure that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget apply to a recipient of the funds under this subtitle.

The City will comply fully with applicable requirements for serving persons at or below the poverty level as defined by the OMB. The Financial Management Division (FMD) of the Community Development Department specializes in providing fiscal monitoring and oversight for more than \$100 million in federal grant funds. FMD staff conduct audits of each nonprofit organization receiving funds under CSBG and requires submission of agency single audit reports on an annual basis.

11. Public Law § 676(b)(3)(A):

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

The City of Los Angeles' FamilySource System is the City's service delivery system. The System is composed of the City's FamilySource Program and the City's Domestic Violence Shelter Operations Program (DVSO).

The FamilySource Program consists of 21 FamilySource Centers. Each FamilySource Center provides an array of core services through co-located partner agencies. Core services include case management, pre-employment/employment support, parenting classes, financial literacy, adult education, computer literacy, tutoring, mentoring, youth leadership, recreational activities, cultural activities, supportive services, legal services, multi-benefit screening, and information and referral. FamilySource centers are required to establish strong linkages with the City's adult and youth workforce development programs to obtain job training and placement opportunities for their clients as well as local LIHEAP providers to obtain assistance with utility costs on an emergency basis. The FamilySource collaborative structure helps the City better coordinate services by having fewer points of contact to interact with when establishing linkages.

The Domestic Violence Shelter Operations (DVSO) program provides safe and secure emergency and transitional shelter and shelter-based services. Emergency shelters provide confidential shelter for up to 90 days and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. Services include telephone crisis counseling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; hospital emergency room assistance; emergency food, clothing; transportation; psychological support; legal assistance; judicial advocacy; educational relocation assistance; and information and referral. Transitional shelters provide safe, secure and staffed transitional housing. Services include case management, psychological support, financial literacy, employment assistance, and access to job readiness and placement services.

12. Public Law § 676(b)(3)(B):

Provide a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in the services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations;

The manner in which services are funded across multiple governmental jurisdictions and wide geographic areas in the city of Los Angeles creates an acute need to ensure that service providers are able to establish and maintain strong linkages with other service providers and governmental entities. This is why any program—workforce development, social services, or educational development—that attempts comprehensive services and outcomes must use case management as a primary service delivery mechanism. Both the FamilySource and the DVSO programs offer case management for the very purpose of having trained points of contact with which the CAA can coordinate information and referral to multiple other service programs.

The development of a multi-benefit, single application tool for City and partnering



county programs increases linkages among the programs.

13. Public Law § 676(b)(3)(C):

Provide a description of how funds made available through grants under section 675C (a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources.

The CAA coordinates resources through contracts with approximately 31 lead agencies, acting either as a single-service provider or as the administrative representative for a consortium of agencies. The CAA believes it is important to coordinate resources at the service provider level to most effectively reach low-income clients who turn to their community service providers for information. Some resources, such as LIHEAP, are formally coordinated in contractual documents or MOUs between service providers; others are coordinated through MOUs at the governmental level and training is provided to contractors.

14. Public Law § 676(b)(3)(D):

Provide a description of how the local entity will use the funds 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 effective parenting.

All FamilySource Centers provide parenting classes. Additionally, the centers provide opportunities to local, neighborhood-based groups and organizations to offer classes and meetings to address specific area concerns. For example, the East Los Angeles FamilySource Center provides space for the Girls Today Women Tomorrow mentoring project, which matches young girls with successful women to encourage the young girls to not only finish, but excel in, their educational goals and to delay pregnancy.

Community residents near the Pico-West FamilySource Center identified the need to help local youth improve their math skills when they found that students could not pass the required high school graduation tests. Concerned residents worked with center staff to establish classes and computerized math tutorials focusing on algebra and geometry at the center.

**• State Assurances**

Agencies are required to provide narrative descriptions of how the organization is meeting each assurance below.

Government Code § 12730(h): "Eligible beneficiaries" means all of the following:

- (1) All individuals living in households with incomes not to exceed the official poverty line according to the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, as defined in Section 9902 of Title 42 of the United States Code, as amended.
- (2) All individuals eligible to receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families under the state's plan approved under Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and (Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) or assistance under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 601 et seq.).
- (3) Residents of a target area or members of a target group having a measurably high incidence of poverty and that is the specific focus of a project financed under this chapter.

To ensure that the neediest city residents benefit from the FamilySource system supported in whole or in part with CSBG and/or Community Development Block Grant funds, each year the City issues updated family income guidelines for poverty and very low/low income to funded contractors. The guidelines are released by the US Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to use in determining an applicant's financial eligibility for program services. In addition, FamilySource centers have been informed of provisions for certifying the presumed eligibility of other defined persons and groups. The CAA assures that the following populations residing in the city comprise eligible beneficiaries for CSBG-funded services, as applicable:

- All individuals living in households whose income is at or below official poverty income guidelines as defined by the US Office of Management and Budget;
- All individuals eligible to receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits; and
- Residents of a target area or members of a target group having a measurably high incidence of poverty and which is the specific focus of a project financed under CSBG.

In addition, the City, in planning the new FamilySource system, used the most recent Census tract data available to locate proposed FamilySource Centers in areas with the highest levels of resident families with incomes below the federal poverty level. In

Program Year 2013-14, the City will use annual CSBG funding to leverage \$7.8 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to support the FamilySource System at \$12.5 million for the year. In addition to the CSBG-funded FamilySource System, the CDBG-funded Domestic Violence Shelter Operations program is funded at nearly \$2.5 million for the same year. All of these programs are being coordinated through the use of common performance measurements—the National Indicators of Community Action Performance.

Government Code § 12747 (a): Community action plans shall provide for the contingency of reduced federal funding. Provide your agency's contingency plan for reduced federal funding. Also, include a description of how your agency will be impacted in the event of reduced CSBG funding.

In the past three years the City has faced decreased funding for both CSBG and CDBG. In response, the City has taken several steps.

It is believed that, in the event of reduced funding, coordinated City service providers will be in a fairly good position to absorb cuts and still deliver effective services. The City has strongly encouraged collaboration among its funded agencies to place emphasis on limiting administrative costs, space costs, and related overhead expenses in order to maximize programmatic funding. The FamilySource program design incorporates features such as co-location and shared resources at the service delivery level. In addition, the FamilySource model reduced the number of contracts to be processed and allowed the City CAA to reduce some administrative staff through attrition.

The Mayor and City Council have provided solid leadership on the importance of coordinating and streamlining all City services and encouraging collaboration among City departments and programs as well as funded agencies and other governmental and private partners.

Government Code § 12760: Community action agencies funded under this article shall coordinate their plans and activities with other eligible entities 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.

As the designated Community Action Agency (CAA) for the City of Los Angeles, the Community Development Department pledges coordination of its community action plans and activities with other eligible entities funded under Article 7 (commencing with Section 12765) and Article 8 (commencing with Section 12770) that serve any part of city of Los Angeles communities, so that funds are not used for duplicative services to the same beneficiaries, including migrant and seasonal farm workers and Indian and Alaskan Native populations. Plans and policies affecting all grantees under this chapter are shaped, to the extent possible; so as to be equitable and beneficial to all grantees and the populations they serve.

## X. Documentation of Public Hearing(s)

California Government Code 12747(b)-(d) requires all eligible entities to conduct a public hearing in conjunction with their CAP. In pursuant with this Article, agencies are to identify all testimony presented by the low-income and identify whether the concerns expressed by that testimony are addressed in the CAP. If the agency determines that any of these concerns have not been included in the plan it shall specify in its response to the plan information about those concerns and comment as to their validity.

Provide a narrative description of the agency's public hearing process and methods used to invite the local community to the public hearing(s) are to be captured here. A copy of each public notice published in the media to advertise the public hearing is to be attached; in addition to, a summary of all low-income testimony with an indication of what section of the CAP addresses the concern or an explanation about the validity of the comment. Agencies must also provide a narrative description of other methods used to gather information about the low-income community's needs. Examples include: Surveys, public forums, secondary data collection, and etcetera.

Below is an example of a diagram that can be used to capture and identify testimony of the low income.

Name	Low-income	Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page #	If not, indicate the reason
John Doe	✓	Job training needs	Yes	32	N/A
Jane Doe	✓	Transportation needs in ABC, CA	No	N/A	Due to limited funding, agency meets 50% of the transportation needs in ABC, CA.

1. Attach a narrative description of the agency's public hearing process. Also, describe the methods used to invite the local community to the public hearings.  
Note: Public hearing(s) shall not be held outside of the service area(s).

The Community Action Board (CAB) began its public hearing process in December 2012. The process began with the CAB approving the timeline of events. Notice for

the April 30, 2011 public hearing for the City of Los Angeles 2014-2015 Community Action Plan was advertised in the Daily Journal newspapers. The CDD posted a notice in the "City Text," a component of the City's cable station, and the CDD's website. The notice was also sent out electronically to over 1,200 interested parties as part of the CAB mailing list and the City's Neighborhood Councils. In addition the Plan was posted for a 30 day public comment period on the CDD website. Additional members will be able to comment on the plan when it is considered for approval by the City Council.

2. Provide one (1) copy of each public notice published in the media to advertise the public hearing.
3. Attach a summary of all testimony presented by the poor and identify the following:
  1. Was the testimony addressed in the CAP? (If so, indicate the page).
  2. If the testimony was not addressed in the CAP, provide an explanation.

Table 7: Public comment summary

Name	Sector (low-income, private, public)	Testimony or concerns	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page #	If not, indicate the reason
Salvador Pelaez	Unknown	To help reduce poverty, the focus must be on transportation, specifically bicycling.	No		The proposed activities would be funded with Community Development Block Grant Funds.
Joyce Dillard	Unknown	There was an obvious high upward curve of rents in housing during a bubble.	No		The proposed activities would be funded with Community Development Block Grant Funds.
Joyce Dillard	Unknown	There is no analysis that the transit corridors are near job corridors.	No		The proposed activities would be funded with Community Development Block

						Grant Funds.	
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3. Attach a narrative description of other methods the agency used to gather information regarding the needs of the community (i.e. surveys and public forums).

The CAB and CDD designed a short survey to solicit public comment in addition to conducting public hearings. Surveys were disseminated Citywide in English and Spanish, 787 surveys were collected as part of the CAP. Surveys were received via web, fax and mail. Surveys represented diverse areas of the City.

City staff reviewed the data provided by all these sources to respond to the questions asked in this strategic plan.

## **XI. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

To ensure a CSBG eligible entity is involved in the evaluation of its community action programs the agency is to provide a narrative description of the specific method(s) of evaluation, frequency, and monitoring that ensures program and fiscal performance in accordance with the objectives in the agency's CAP. The narrative description must satisfy two criteria:

1. Data is collected to measure the progress of the agency's goals.

The CAA has a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system that is utilized for all of its CSBG funded contractors. As indicated elsewhere in this document, CSBG provides approximately 1/3 of the funds needed to operate the CAA's 21 FamilySource Centers. Each center receives a monitoring site visit at least six times a year. The topics for each visit are sent at the beginning of each program year and vary by month.

After each site visit, the FSC receives a written monitoring report. Monitoring topics always at least include a review of documentation to support CSBG eligibility, customer orientations provided, preparation of individual service strategies, provision of services, customer outcomes and follow up, and overall performance. CAA staff also monitors the actual provision of services and customer flow in the center through these visits. During the months that visits are not conducted, desk reviews are conducted and technical assistance is provided to FamilySource Center operators. This method of monitoring has been operational since the inception of the FamilySource model in October 2009.

Contractors are responsible for recording all such participant activity in the CAA's ISIS system. The system is web-based and password protected. All contractor staff is provided with training on use of the system to ensure that all information is reported accurately. Information entered into ISIS is then used to measure actual performance against contract goals. Additionally, the information recorded in ISIS is then used to prepare and submit reports to the State.

All FSC contractors have annual enrollment, service and outcome goals incorporated into their agreements. Each year the City uses a system wide scorecard that evaluates contractor performance.

To ensure customer satisfaction with the services provided, the CAA contracts with California State University, Northridge, to survey FamilySource customers onsite. These survey results are shared with each FamilySource Center and are incorporated into the annual evaluation of contractor performance. The evaluation is conducted in accordance with the FamilySource Center Certification Policy and Procedures that require contractors to be successful in order to continue to receive funding. The annual evaluation focuses on four categories of performance: Satisfaction, Outcomes, Flow and Aministrative capability (SOFA), and includes an evaluation of the Malcolm

Baldrige criteria for performance excellence, through work with the California Council for Excellence and its California Awards for Performance Excellence. The City requires all centers to apply for a California Award for Performance Excellence (CAPE) award through the California Council for Excellence (CCE).

The mission of the CCE is to help California's private and public sector organizations achieve world-class results through the principles and criteria of the Malcolm Baldrige Award for Performance Excellence and strengthen the competitiveness of California organizations.

As it relates to fiscal performance, all CSBG funded contractors prepare budgets that are incorporated into their agreements with the City. Actual expenditures are then reported to the CAA's financial management staff, with a request for reimbursement, on a monthly basis. CAA financial management staff conducts fiscal reviews of the contractors to ensure that the reported expenditures can be supported by appropriate documentation. These fiscal reviews are conducted based on a "risk assessment" that prioritizes the review of contractors that are new or that have a history of fiscal review findings. These reviews include a formal site visit by CAA audit staff followed by the preparation of written fiscal review reports. These reports are mailed out to funded contractors with instructions to address any findings that are identified in the report. This fiscal review process has been operational for many years and has resulted in the City managing millions of dollars in federal funds without disallowed costs.

Finally, each year FSC System is independently evaluated by California State University, Northridge. The report examines the system's performance; and measures the broad array of services that the system provides. Using City data from the Centers, the University estimates the dollar value of those service outcomes to families served by the system. The CAA also tracks the educational achievements the network produced for youth. Some services offered defy any type of economic valuation, such as crisis intervention, classes in anger management or parenting, but other services can be valued economically in terms of the dollar values they produce for the families, such as placement in a job, and still other services can be measured in terms of the educational achievements they produce for youth. The FamilySource Program brings new monies into the Los Angeles economy and stimulates additional economic activity in the region as these funds are spent in local communities.

The University's evaluation quantifies the FamilySource system's volume of service produced, identifies those services with measurable outcome.

2. Ensure reports are prepared and submitted to CSD in accordance with contractual requirements.

FSC contractors are responsible for recording all such participant activity in the CAA's ISIS system. The system is web-based and password protected. All contractor staff is provided with training on use of the system to ensure that all information is reported accurately. Information entered into ISIS is then used to measure actual performance against contract goals. Additionally, the information recorded in ISIS is then used to prepare and submit reports to the State.



## **XII. CSBG/ National Programs Indicators (NPI) CAP Projections (CSD 801 CAP)**

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services issued the attached *National Indicators of Community Action Performance*. The list contains 16 broad outcome measures or indicators that will capture the universal accomplishments of the various local and state CSBG agencies in our Community Services Network. These indicators are very important in telling the story of what community action accomplishes as a national Network. At the same time, these indicators have been designed to evaluate performance of community action in assessing the needs of our communities and to address poverty alleviation in a comprehensive way.

As part of the CAP process, each agency is asked to review and identify the appropriate National Indicators, and develop two years of projections/goals and strategies based on these indicators. These National Indicators were developed using the six National Goals and Outcome Measures. For the most part, you will be able to identify and develop strategies based on the national indicators.

The CSBG/NPI CAP Projections (CSD 801 CAP) will be monitored and evaluated by CSD Field Operations Representatives.

1. To access the CSBG/NPI CAP Projections (CSD 801 CAP) visit the CSD Provider's website at <http://providers.csd.ca.gov/CSBG> under the "Forms" tab.
2. When completed, save the Excel spreadsheets and include the workbook as an attachment to the CAP.

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department  
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 E-mail Address: Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.**

**NPI 1.1: Employment**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

As of December 2012, the unemployment rate for the City of Los Angeles was 11.3% compared to the California rate of 9.7% and national rate of 7.8%. Job losses incurred during the recessions of the last decade have left the City's economy struggling in two areas. The City is now more dependent on small and medium businesses and—like the rest of the county—on newer more technologically oriented businesses. Employment is a critical need for lower-income persons to move towards self-sufficiency.

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Although CSBG funds do not finance direct employment and job training services, CSBG-funded FamilySource Centers are required to establish linkages with the City's Workforce Development System. FamilySource staff assess the needs of those seeking employment, provide information and referrals to City's WorkSource Centers and YouthSource Centers and offer or facilitate access to supportive services, such as pre-employment "soft" skills development or other social services that assist in obtaining or maintaining employment

National Performance <u>Indicator 1.1</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Employment</b>  The number and percentage of low-income participants who get a job or become self-employed, as a result of Community Action Assistance, as measured by one or more of the following:	<b>Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)</b>
A. Unemployed and obtained a job	500
B. Employed and maintained a job for a least 90 days	
C. Employed and obtained an increase in employment income <b>and/or</b> benefits	
D. Achieved "living wage" employment and/or benefits	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.1 that were not captured above.</i>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

*Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.*

### NPI 1.2: Employment Supports

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

A key factor in this area's high poverty level is the increasing value of education for the labor force, but a general lack of educational attainment. According to the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS), approximately 30.7% of adults in the City of Los Angeles have a bachelor's degree or higher. 26% of adults have no high school diploma

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

The City's FamilySource Centers provide employment supports through case management by assessing a family's specific needs and tailoring a plan of action. Services that FamilySource Centers either provide or arrange to support employment for lower-income families include: pre-employment "soft" skills training, ESL or GED classes, and "before" or "after" school programs for the client's children. FamilySource Centers will also assist clients in accessing transportation, food assistance, child care, or health services on an as-needed basis.

National Performance <u>Indicator 1.2</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Employment Supports</b>	<b>Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)</b>
The number of low-income participants for whom barriers to initial or continuous employment are reduced or eliminated through assistance from Community Action, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	
A. Obtained skills/competencies required for employment	400
B. Completed ABE/GED and received certificate or diploma	20
C. Completed post-secondary education program and obtained certificate or diploma	
D. Enrolled children in "before" or "after" school programs	3,000
E. Obtained care for child or other dependant	
F. Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license	
G. Obtained health care services for themselves or a family member	160
H. Obtained safe and affordable housing	
I. Obtained food assistance	
J. Obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance	
K. Obtained non-emergency WX energy assistance	
L. Obtained other non-emergency energy assistance (State/local/private energy programs. Do Not Include LIHEAP or WX)	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.1 that were not captured above.</i>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

*Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.*

**NPI 1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

City residents whose earnings do not rise above low-income levels and many who live on fixed incomes must make decisions daily that affect their ability to survive and to meet routine or exceptional living expenses. Financial literacy and money management skills must be developed (and other resources identified) if families are to maximize personal and community assets available to them

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

FamilySource Centers will provide financial literacy classes to assist clients develop their budgeting and money management skills. FamilySource Centers will also screen clients for suitability and assist them in accessing appropriate financial services, including opening a bank account and filing for the Earned Income Tax Credit.

<b>National Performance Indicator 1.3</b>  <b>Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization</b> The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance, and the aggregated amount of those assets and resources for all participants achieving the outcome, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	<b>CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS</b> <b>Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)</b>
<b>ENHANCEMENT</b>	
A. Number and percent of participants in tax preparation programs who qualified for any type of Federal or State tax credit and the expected aggregated dollar amount of credits.	2,700
B. Number and percent of participants who obtained court-ordered child support payments and the expected annual aggregated dollar amount of payments.	
C. Number and percent of participants who were enrolled in telephone lifeline and/or energy discounts with the assistance of the agency and the expected aggregated dollar amount of savings.	160
<b>UTILIZATION</b>	
D. Number and percent of participants demonstrating ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days	
E. Number and percent of participants opening an Individual Development Account (IDA) or other savings account	200
F. Number and percent of participants who increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts and the aggregated amount of savings	
G. Number and percent of participants capitalizing a small business due to accumulated savings	
H. Number and percent of participants pursuing post-secondary education with accumulated savings	
I. Number and percent of participants purchasing a home with accumulated savings	
J. Number and percent of participants purchasing other assets with accumulated savings	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.3 that were not captured above.</i>	

**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

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 E-mail Address: Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.**

**NPI 2.1: Community Improvement and Revitalization**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

As presented in the Needs Assessment in the City's Community Action Plan, there are structural economic concerns, particularly the increase in the number of persons in poverty due to the growth in low-wage employment opportunities coupled with insufficient higher-wage employment, skyrocketing housing costs and other indicators of a marked "have" and "have-not" society

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

In the Los Angeles area specific entities, such as the County of Los Angeles, the LAUSD, the LA Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), and the City's Aging, Housing, and Transportation are charged with administering key programs that affect the quality of life in LA communities. The CAA's strategy is to augment services, particularly educational enrichment activities for children, and establish strong linkages with other resources.

National Performance Indicator 2.1	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Community Improvement and Revitalization</b>  Increase in, or safeguarding of, threatened opportunities and community resources or services for low-income people in the community as a result of Community Action projects/initiatives or advocacy with other public and private agencies, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	<b>Number of Projects or Initiatives Expected to Achieve (#)</b>
A. Jobs created, or saved, from reduction or elimination in the community.	
B. Accessible "living wage" jobs created, or saved, from reduction or elimination in the community.	
C. Safe and affordable housing units created in the community	
D. Safe and affordable housing units in the community preserved or improved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation achieved by community action activity or advocacy	
E. Accessible and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination	
F. Accessible safe and affordable child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination	
G. Accessible "before school" and "after school" program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination	18
H. Accessible new or expanded transportation resources, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available to low-income people, including public or private transportation.	
I. Accessible or increased educational and training placement opportunities, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available for low-income people in the community, including vocational, literacy, and life skill training, ABE/GED, and post-secondary education	

*In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.1 that were not captured above.*

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**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

*Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.*

**NPI 2.2: Community Quality of Life and Assets**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Performance Indicator 2.2</b></p> <p><b>Community Quality of Life and Assets</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Program Initiatives or Advocacy Efforts Expected to Achieve (#)</b></p>
<p>The quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods are improved by Community Action initiative or advocacy, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:</p>	
<p>A. Increases in community assets as a result of a change in law, regulation, or policy, which results in improvements in quality of life and assets</p>	
<p>B. Increase in the availability or preservation of community facilities</p>	
<p>C. Increase in the availability or preservation of community services to improve public health and safety</p>	
<p>D. Increase in the availability or preservation of commercial services within low-income neighborhoods</p>	
<p>E. Increase or preservation of neighborhood quality-of-life resources</p>	
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.2 that were not captured above.</i></p>	

**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

**Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.**

**NPI 2.3: Community Engagement**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Performance Indicator 2.3</b></p> <p><b>Community Engagement</b></p> <p>The number of community members working with Community Action to improve conditions in the community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Total Contribution by Community Expected to Achieve (#)</b></p>
<p><b>A.</b> Number of community members mobilized by Community Action that participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives</p>	
<p><b>B.</b> Number of volunteer hours donated to the agency (This will be All volunteer hours)</p>	
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.3 that were not captured above.</i></p>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

*Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.*

### NPI 2.4: Employment Growth from ARRA Funds

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 2.4</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Employment Growth from ARRA Funds</b>	<b>Number of Jobs Expected to Achieve (#)</b>
The total number of jobs created or saved, at least in part by ARRA Funds, in the community.	
A. Jobs created at least in part by ARRA funds	
B. Jobs saved at least in part by ARRA funds	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.4 that were not captured above.</i>	



**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

Contractor Name: City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department  
 Contact Person and Title: Jacqueline Rodriguez, Program Manager  
 Phone Number: 213-744-9077 Ext. Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail Address: Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**NPI 3.1: Community Enhancement Through Maximum Feasible Participation**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 3.1</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Community Enhancement Through Maximum Feasible Participation</b>  The number of volunteer hours donated to Community Action.	<b>Total Number of Volunteer Hours Expected to Achieve (#)</b>
<b>A.</b> The total number of volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to Community Action. (This is ONLY the number of volunteer hours from individuals who are low-income.)	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 3.1 that were not captured above.</i>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

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

### **NPI 3.2: Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Residents living in poverty in the City of Los Angeles find it difficult to participate as owners or stakeholders in their communities because so many are forced to work two and three jobs to earn low incomes and have child care needs that supercede the needs of their communities. Transportation is also a concern in a city as geographically spread-out like Los Angeles

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

The CAA contributes to empowering lower-income residents to own a stake in their community through membership opportunities as Poverty Sector Representatives and Alternate Representatives on the Community Action Board.

National Performance <u>Indicator 3.2</u>  Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS  Number of Low- Income People Expected to Achieve (#)
The number of low-income people mobilized as a direct result of Community Action initiative to engage in activities that support and promote their own well-being and that of their community, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	
A. Number of low-income people participating in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision making and policy setting through Community Action efforts	15
B. Number of low-income people acquiring businesses in their community as a result of Community Action assistance	
C. Number of low-income people purchasing their own home in their community as a result of Community Action assistance	
D. Number of low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by Community Action	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 3.2 that were not captured above.</i>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department  
 Contact Person and Title: Jacqueline Rodriguez, Program Manager  
 Phone Number: 213-744-9077 Ext. Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail Address: Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**NPI 4.1: Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Determining the resources available, planning and anticipating new resources, efficient use of existing resources and ensuring the continuum of care can be complicated and confusing in the City of Los Angeles. Many levels of government (Federal, State, County, City) and private (foundations, public policy research organizations) assistance can be tapped to make better use of resources for the client; however, human service providers need help to navigate these resources.

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

The City utilizes 5 regional planning areas to help organize resources and information for CBOs and public policy makers. Networking and information sharing sessions are held in each region. Programs funded Department-wide, City-wide, and County-wide will be the focus of these networking opportunities.

National Performance <u>Indicator 4.1</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
<b>Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships</b>	Number of Organizations Expected to Achieve (#)	Number of Partnerships Expected to Achieve (#)
The number of organizations, both public and private, Community Action actively works with to expand resources and opportunities in order to achieve family and community outcomes.		
A. Non-Profit	70	16
B. Faith Based	2	
C. Local Government	1	
D. State Government	1	
E. Federal Government	3	
F. For-Profit Business or Corporation		
G. Consortiums/Collaboration		
H. Housing Consortiums/Collaboration		
I. School Districts	1	
J. Institutions of post secondary education/training	2	
K. Financial/Banking Institutions	3	
L. Health Service Institutions		
M. State wide associations or collaborations	1	

**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

*In the rows below, please add other types of partners with which your CAA has formed relationships that were not captured*

<b>N. Total number of organizations and total number of partnerships CAAs work with to promote family and community outcomes (automatically calculates)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>16</b>

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name:	<u>City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department</u>		
Contact Person and Title:	<u>Jacqueline Rodriguez, Program Manager</u>		
Phone Number:	<u>213-744-9077</u>	Ext. Number:	<u>                    </u>
E-mail Address:	<u>Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org</u>	Fax Number:	<u>                    </u>

**Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.**

**NPI 5.1: Agency Development**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

<b>National Performance Indicator 5.1</b>	<b>CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS</b>
<b>Agency Development</b> The number of human capital resources available to Community Action that increase agency capacity to achieve family and community outcomes, as measured by one or more of the following:	<b>Number of Resources in Agency Expected to Achieve (#)</b>
A. Number of Certified Community Action Professionals	
B. Number of ROMA Trainers	
C. Number of Family Development Trainers	
D. Number of Child Development Trainers	
E. Number of staff attending trainings	
F. Number of board members attending trainings	
G. Hours of staff in trainings	
H. Hours of board members in trainings	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>	

## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: City of Los Angeles- Community Development Department  
 Contact Person and Title: Jacqueline Rodriguez, Program Manager  
 Phone Number: 213-744-9077 Ext. Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail Address: Jacqueline.Rodriguez@lacity.org Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.**

### NPI 6.1: Independent Living

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.1</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<p><b>Independent Living</b></p> <p>The number of vulnerable individuals receiving services from Community Action who maintain an independent living situation as a result of those services:</p>	<p><b>Number of Vulnerable Individuals Living Independently Expected to Achieve (#)</b></p>
A. Senior Citizens ( <i>seniors can be reported twice, once under Senior Citizens and again, if they are disabled, under Individuals with Disabilities, ages 55-over.</i> )	
B. Individuals with Disabilities	
<b>Ages:</b>	
a. 0-17	
b. 18-54	
c. 55-over	
d. Age Unknown	
<b>Total Individuals with Disabilities:</b>	

*In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.1 that were not captured above.*

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**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

**Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.**

**NPI 6.2: Emergency Assistance**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Nearly 1 million people or about 10 percent of households in the Los Angeles region - run out of money, food stamps or other resources for food during a given month. They must seek charitable assistance for food, skip a meal, or reduce the amount of food they normally eat. Many low-income City residents face urgent or immediate needs for assistance or relief that can result from unforeseen circumstances. Unless their special needs are addressed, even the attempts of these individuals and families to focus on self-sufficiency are noticeably affected.

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

The City's FamilySource Centers provide emergency food assistance, transportation, or emergency energy assistance either directly or through partnerships with other community service providers, such as LIHEAP contractors and churches. Legal services are also available through community clinics and assist low income consumers about their rights

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.2</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Emergency Assistance</b>  The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided.	<b>Number of Individuals Expected to Achieve (#)</b>
A. Emergency Food	5,500
B. Emergency fuel or utility payments funded by LIHEAP or other public and private funding sources	3,000
C. Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	
D. Emergency Car or Home Repair (i.e. structural appliance, heating systems, etc.)	
E. Emergency Temporary Shelter	1,500
F. Emergency Medical Care	
G. Emergency Protection from Violence	1,500
H. Emergency Legal Assistance	1,500
I. Emergency Transportation	1,500
J. Emergency Disaster Relief	
K. Emergency Clothing	1,000

*In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.2 that were not captured above.*

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## 2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

**Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.**

### **NPI 6.3: Child and Family Development**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

According to the California Dropout Research Project, Los Angeles high schools were averaging one dropout for every graduate. According to the California Dropout Research Project, the economic impact of one year of school dropouts is equivalent to over \$2 billion. LAUSD spends less per pupil than the national average, when costs of living is taken into account, and have more students per teacher than the national average.

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Understanding the long-term economic impact of school dropouts and the dismal conditions of LA schools, the FamilySource Centers provide youth services that will assist youth increase their academic achievement. Youth activities include tutoring, mentoring, youth leadership, college access, recreational and cultural activities. Parenting classes will also be offered to provide parents/guardian the tools to assist their children and promote family stability.

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.3</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Child and Family Development</b>  The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs that achieve program goals, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	<b>Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)</b>
<b>INFANTS &amp; CHILDREN</b>	
A. Infants and children obtain age appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care	
B. Infant and child health and physical development are improved as a result of adequate nutrition	
C. Children participate in pre-school activities to develop school readiness skills	
D. Children who participate in pre-school activities are developmentally ready to enter Kindergarten or 1st Grade	
<b>YOUTH</b>	
E. Youth improve health and physical development	
F. Youth improve social/emotional development	
G. Youth avoid risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time	
H. Youth have reduced involvement with criminal justice system	
I. Youth increase academic, athletic, or social skills for school success	2,800
<b>PARENTS AND OTHER ADULTS</b>	
J. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved parenting skills	2,000
K. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved family functioning skills	

*In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.3 that were not captured above.*

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State of California  
Department of Community Services and Development  
CSBG/NPI Projections  
CSD 801 CAP (Rev. 2/13)

## **2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

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**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

**Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.**

**NPI 6.4: Family Supports**

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Performance Indicator 6.4</b></p> <p><b>Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled and Caregivers)</b></p> <p>Low-income people who are <b>unable to work</b>, especially seniors, adults with disabilities, and caregivers, for whom barriers to family stability are reduced or eliminated, as measured by one or more of the following:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)</b></p>
<p><b>A.</b> Enrolled children in before or after school programs</p>	
<p><b>B.</b> Obtained care for child or other dependent</p>	
<p><b>C.</b> Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license</p>	
<p><b>D.</b> Obtained health care services for themselves or family member</p>	
<p><b>E.</b> Obtained and/or maintained safe and affordable housing</p>	
<p><b>F.</b> Obtained food assistance</p>	
<p><b>G.</b> Obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance</p>	
<p><b>H.</b> Obtained non-emergency WX energy assistance</p>	
<p><b>I.</b> Obtained other non-emergency energy assistance. (State/local/private energy programs. Do Not Include LIHEAP or WX)</p>	
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.4 that were not captured above.</i></p>	

**2014-2015 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections**

**Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.**

**NPI 6.5: Service Counts**

**Problem Statement:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

**Program Activities and Delivery Strategies:** (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.5</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS
<b>Service Counts</b> The number of services provided to low-income individuals and/or families, as measured by one or more of the following:	<b>Number of Services Expected (#)</b>
A. Food Boxes	
B. Pounds of Food	
C. Units of Clothing	
D. Rides Provided	
E. Information and Referral Calls	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.5 that were not captured above.</i>	

### **XIII. Appendices (Optional)**

If an agency chooses to provide additional documentation, it should be labeled as an appendix (i.e., Appendix A: Community Survey Results). All appendices are to be attached to the CAP submission and mailed to CSD.

**Appendix A** Maps 1-7 show all 7 Area Planning Commission areas for the City of Los Angeles. The map shows all of the transit areas and all FSCs.

**Appendix B** Public Hearing Notice

**Appendix C** Notice of Publication

**Appendix D** Community Needs Assessment Results

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i The US Census 2010; 2010 1-yr American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Los Angeles 2011: State of the City*, Pat Brown Institute of Public Affairs (Nov. 2011). LAEDC 2012 Economic Forecast; CoreLogic National Foreclosure (March 2012) Report.

ii California Employment Development Department, California Labor Market Info, the Economy <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov>.

iii The US Census 2011; 2011 5-yr American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistic.

iv How California's Dropout Crisis Affects Communities, *Economic Losses for the City of Los Angeles*. Santa Barbara: California Dropout Research Project. Retrieved September, 2012, from [http://www.cdrp.ucsb.edu/pubs\\_cityprofiles.htm](http://www.cdrp.ucsb.edu/pubs_cityprofiles.htm)

v Ibid.

vi 2005-2009 ACS Data.

vii Ibid.

viii Ibid.

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ix Kenney, R.R., & Gillis, L.M. (2008). *Spotlight on PATH practices and programs: Serving transition age youth*. Newton Centre, MA: PATH Technical Assistance Center.

x Los Angeles Police Department, <http://www.lapdonline.org>.

xi How Holistic Collaboration and Comprehensive Strategies Are Transforming Los Angeles' Gang Epidemic, 2012  
<http://judiciary.house.gov/hearings/Hearings%202012/Rice%2007252012.pdf>.

xii Los Angeles Police Department. <http://www.lapdonline.org>.

xiii Summary for data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey available at  
[http://www.lapdonline.org/get\\_informed/content\\_basic\\_view/8891](http://www.lapdonline.org/get_informed/content_basic_view/8891).

xiv City of Los Angeles Workforce Investment Board *Building a Stronger Los Angeles Workforce: Highlighting Eight Years of Collaboration 2005-2013*. April 2013.  
[http://www.wiblacity.org/images/stories/PDF/wib\\_buildingstrongerworkforce\\_april2013.pdf](http://www.wiblacity.org/images/stories/PDF/wib_buildingstrongerworkforce_april2013.pdf)

xv Office of the Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, September 29, 2009 "*Housing that Works*"  
[http://www.lacity.org/mayor/stellent/groups/electedofficials/@myr\\_ch\\_contributor/documents/contributor\\_web\\_content/lacity\\_004903.pdf](http://www.lacity.org/mayor/stellent/groups/electedofficials/@myr_ch_contributor/documents/contributor_web_content/lacity_004903.pdf)

## **Appendix A**

### Transit Maps

Maps 1 Central Los Angeles Planning Area

Maps 2 Harbor Los Angeles Planning Area

Maps 3 South Los Angeles Planning Area

Maps 4 West Los Angeles Planning Area

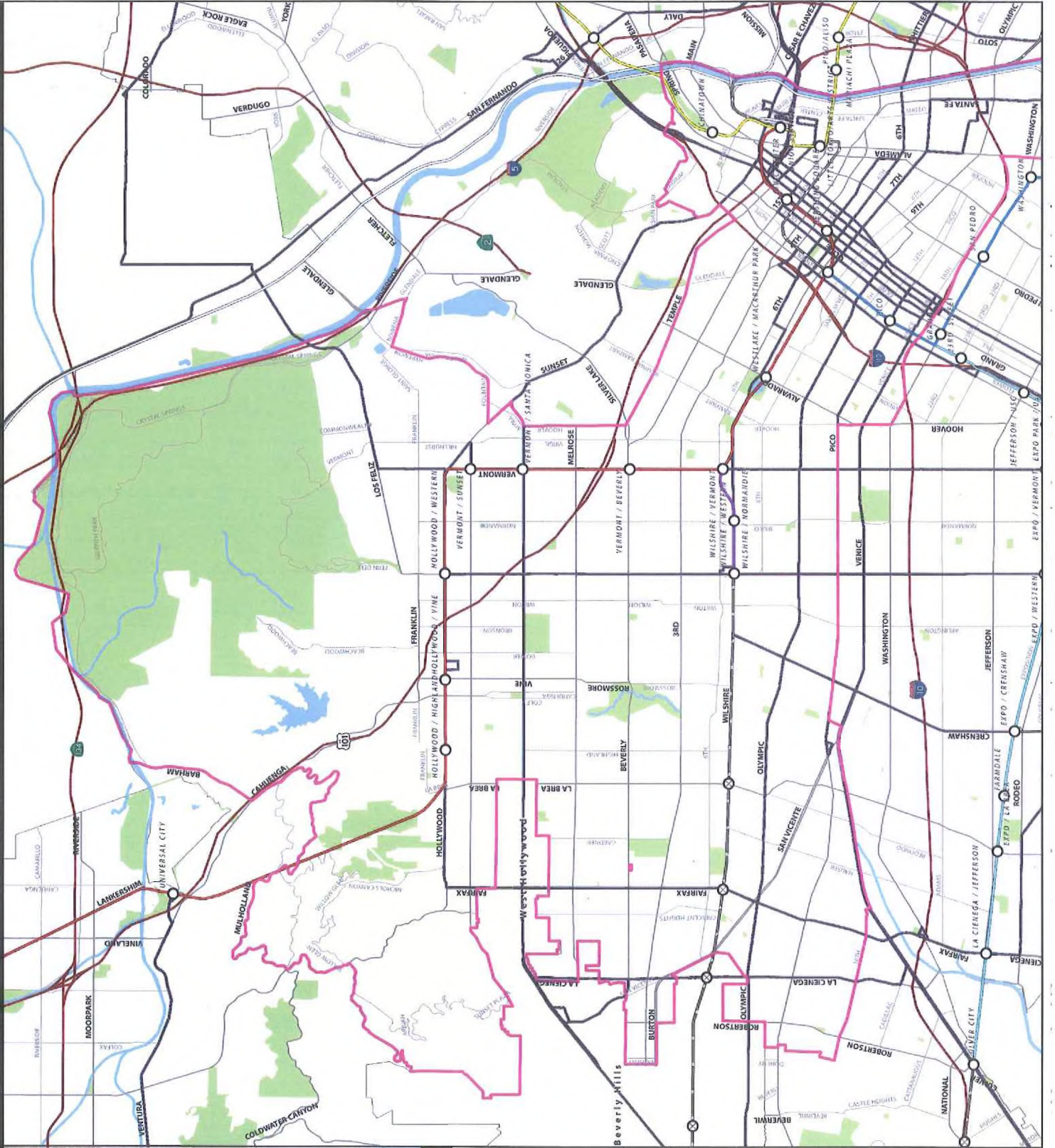
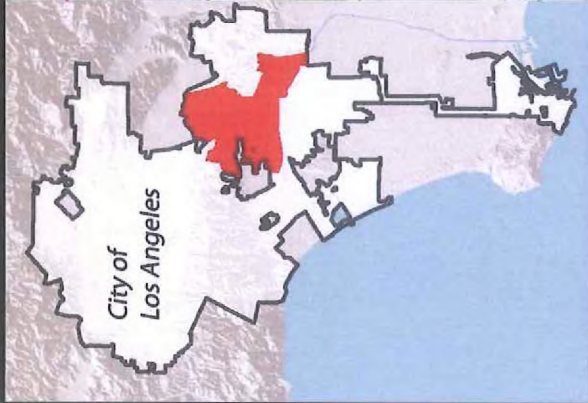
Maps 5 East Los Angeles Planning Area

Maps 6 North Valley Los Angeles Planning  
Area

Maps 7 South Valley Los Angeles Planning  
Area



# Transit Map: Central Los Angeles Planning Area



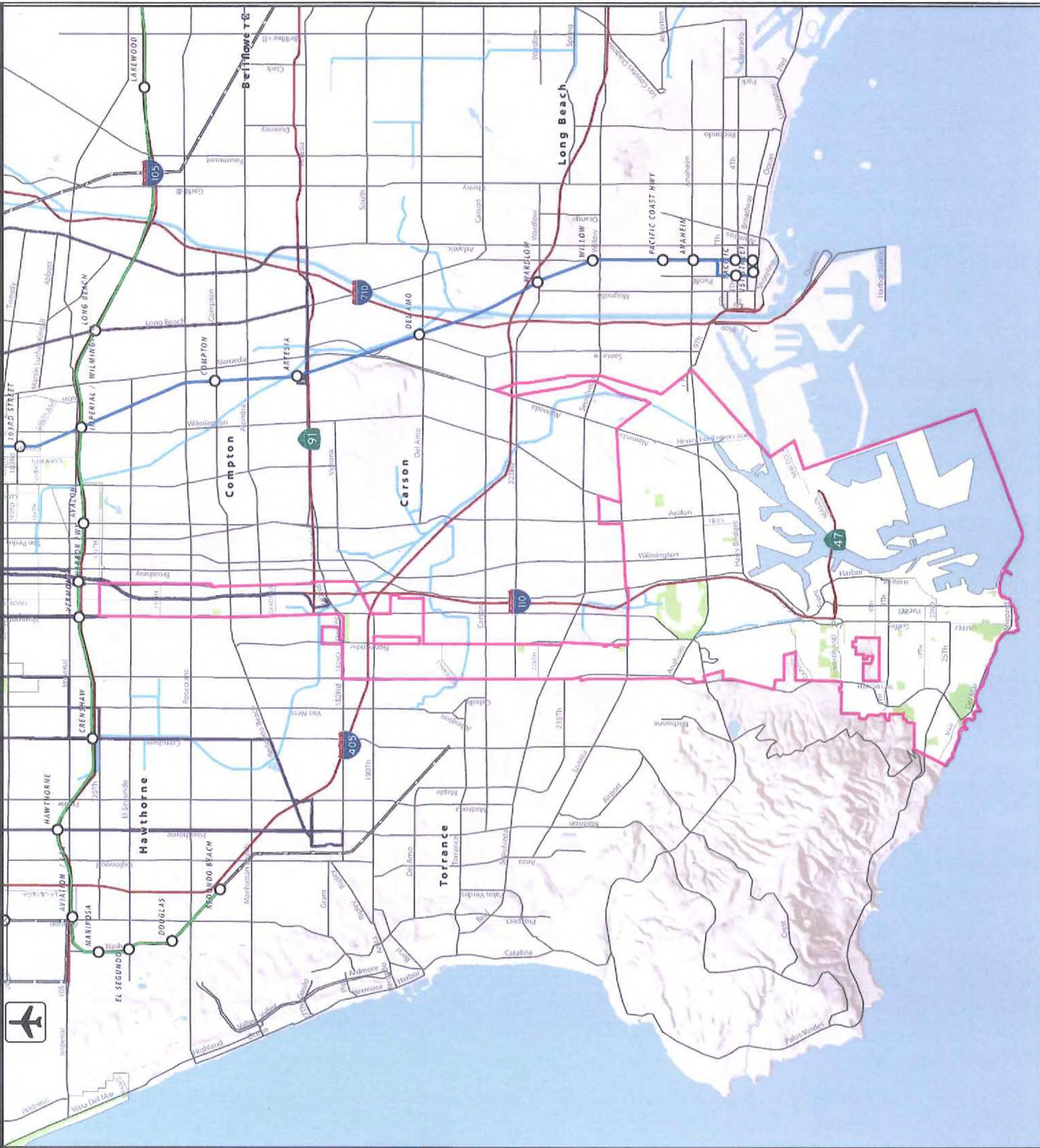
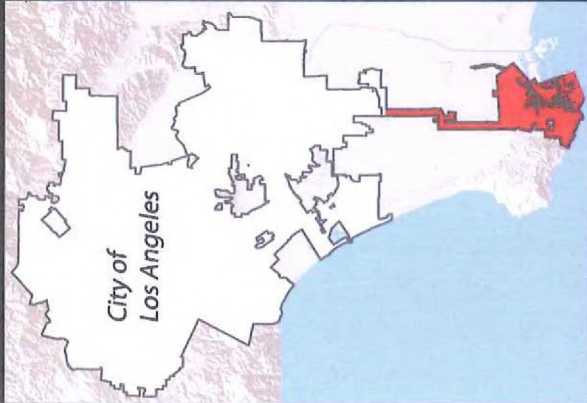
## Legend

-  Metro Stations
-  Measure R Stations
-  Measure R Transit Lines
-  Metro Blue
-  Metro Expo
-  Metro Gold
-  Metro Purple
-  Metro Red
-  Metrolink
-  Rapid Bus Line
-  Freeways
-  Open Space
-  APC Central





# Transit Map: Harbor Los Angeles Planning Area



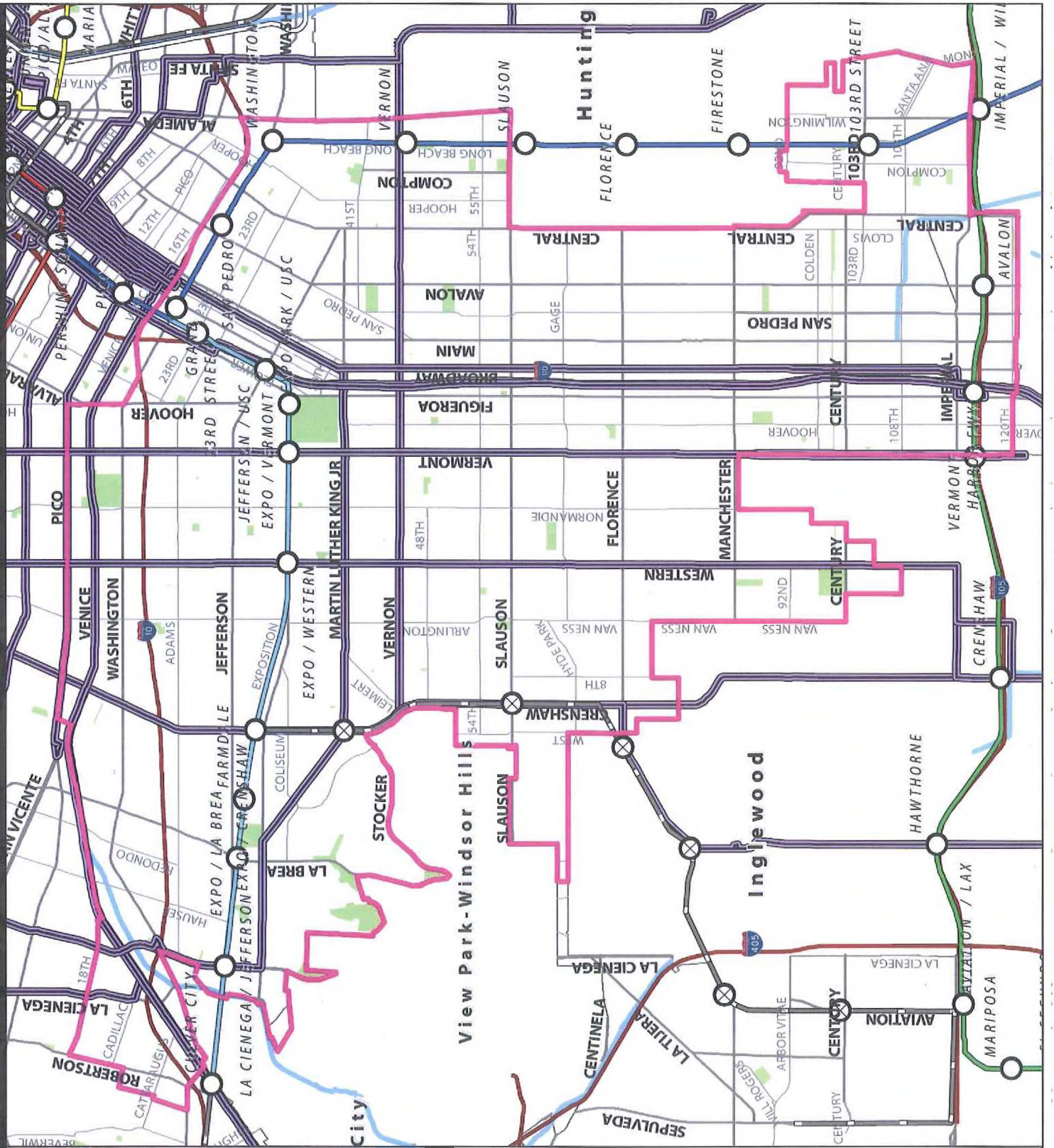
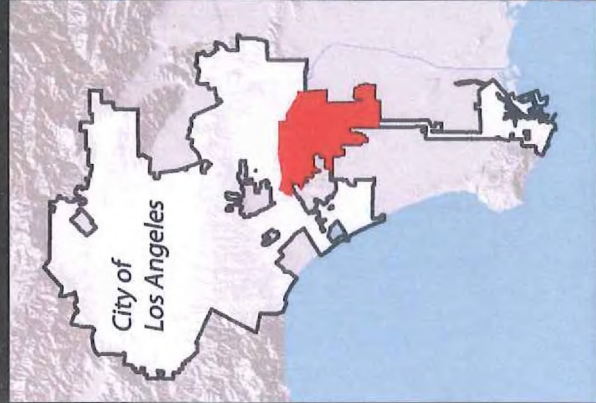
## Legend

- Metro Stations
- Measure R Stations
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metro Blue
- Metro Green
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC Harbor





# Transit Map: South Los Angeles Planning Area



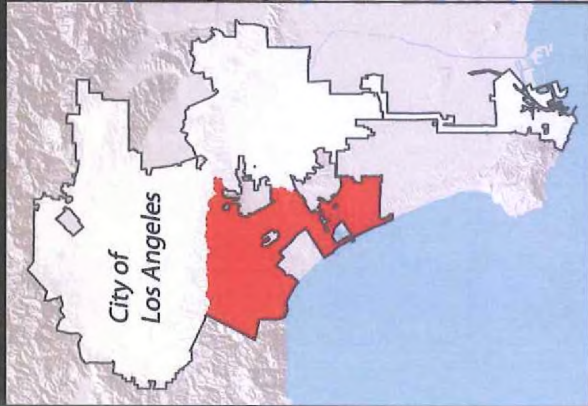
## Legend

- ⊗ Measure R Stations
- Metro Stations
- Metro Gold
- Metro Purple
- Metro Red
- Metro Expo
- Metro Blue
- Metro Green
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metrolink
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC South LA





# Transit Map: West Los Angeles Planning Area



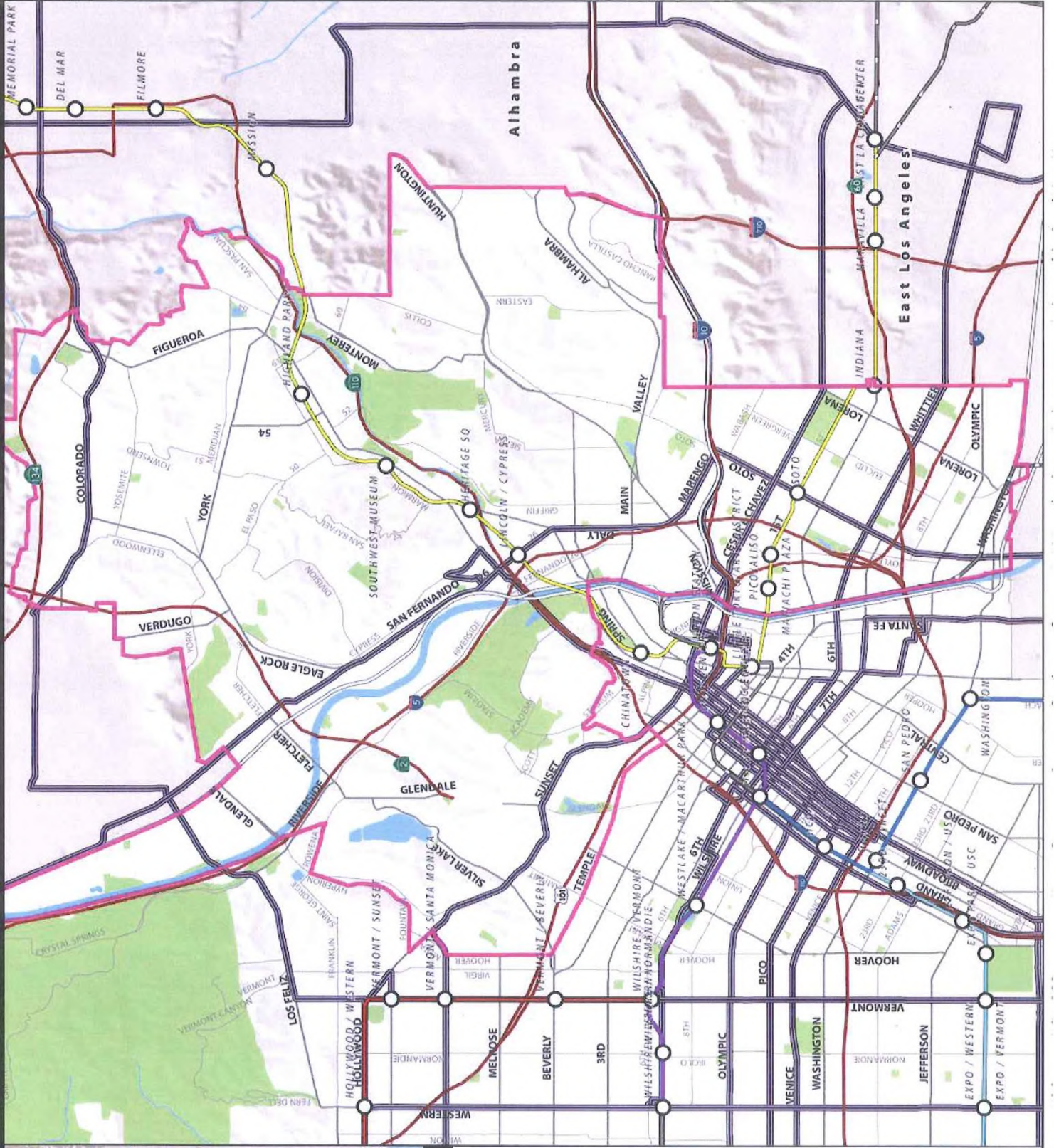
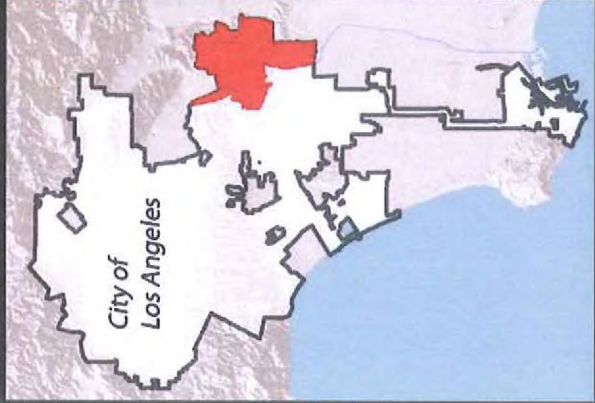
## Legend

- Metro Stations
- ⊙ Measure R Stations
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metro Expo
- Metro Green
- Metro Red
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC West LA





# Transit Map: East Los Angeles Planning Area



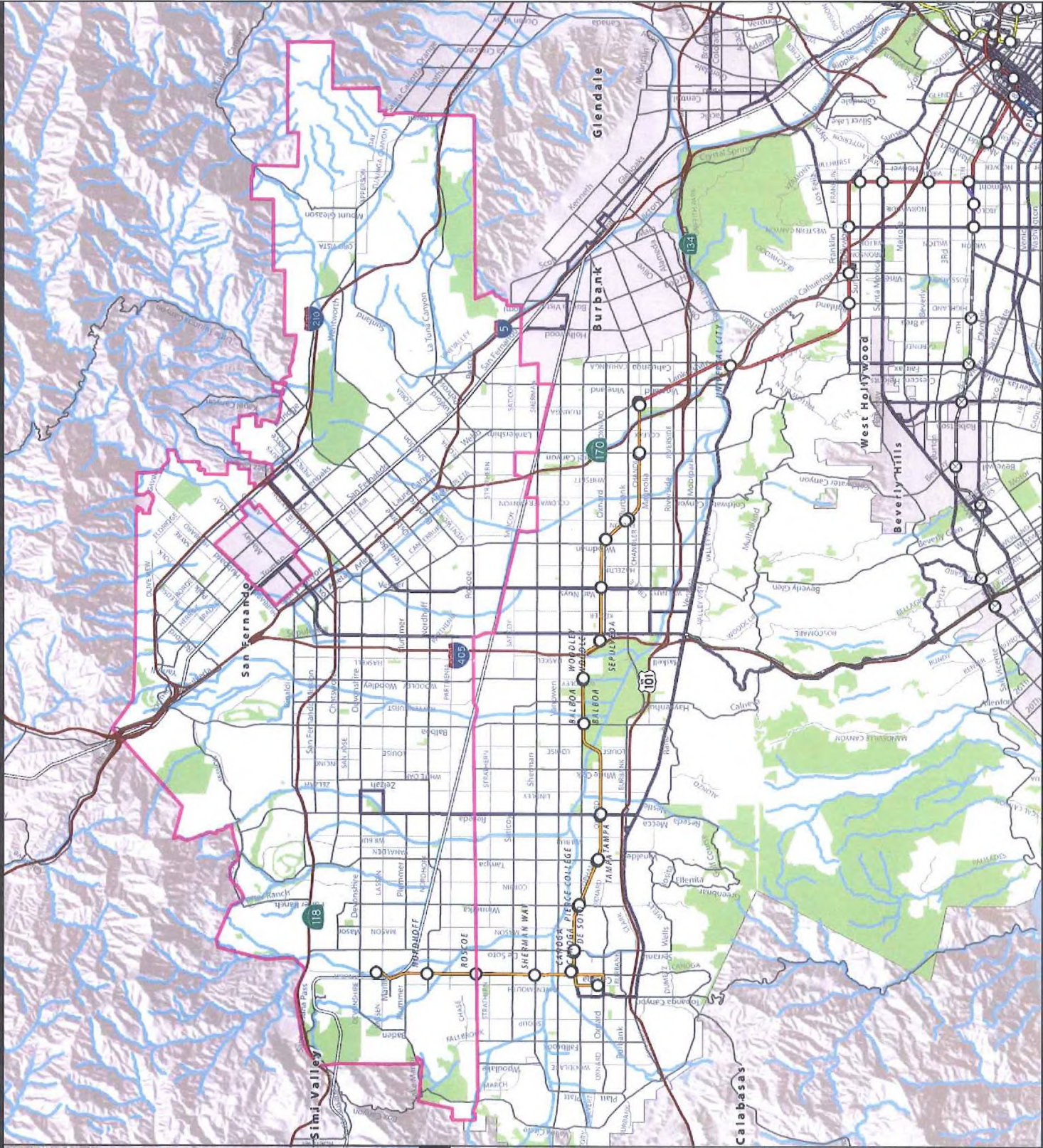
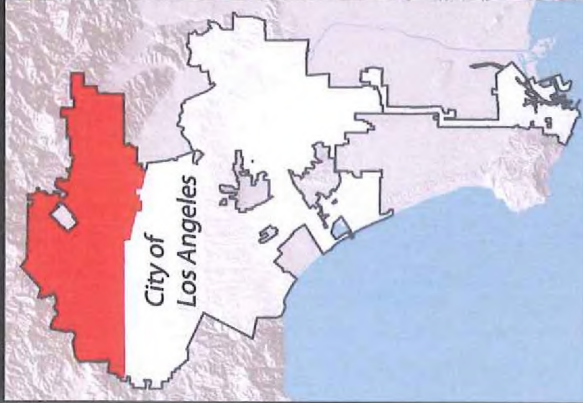
## Legend

- Metro Stations
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metro Blue
- Metro Expo
- Metro Gold
- Metro Purple
- Metro Red
- Metrolink
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC East LA





# Transit: North Valley Los Angeles Planning Area



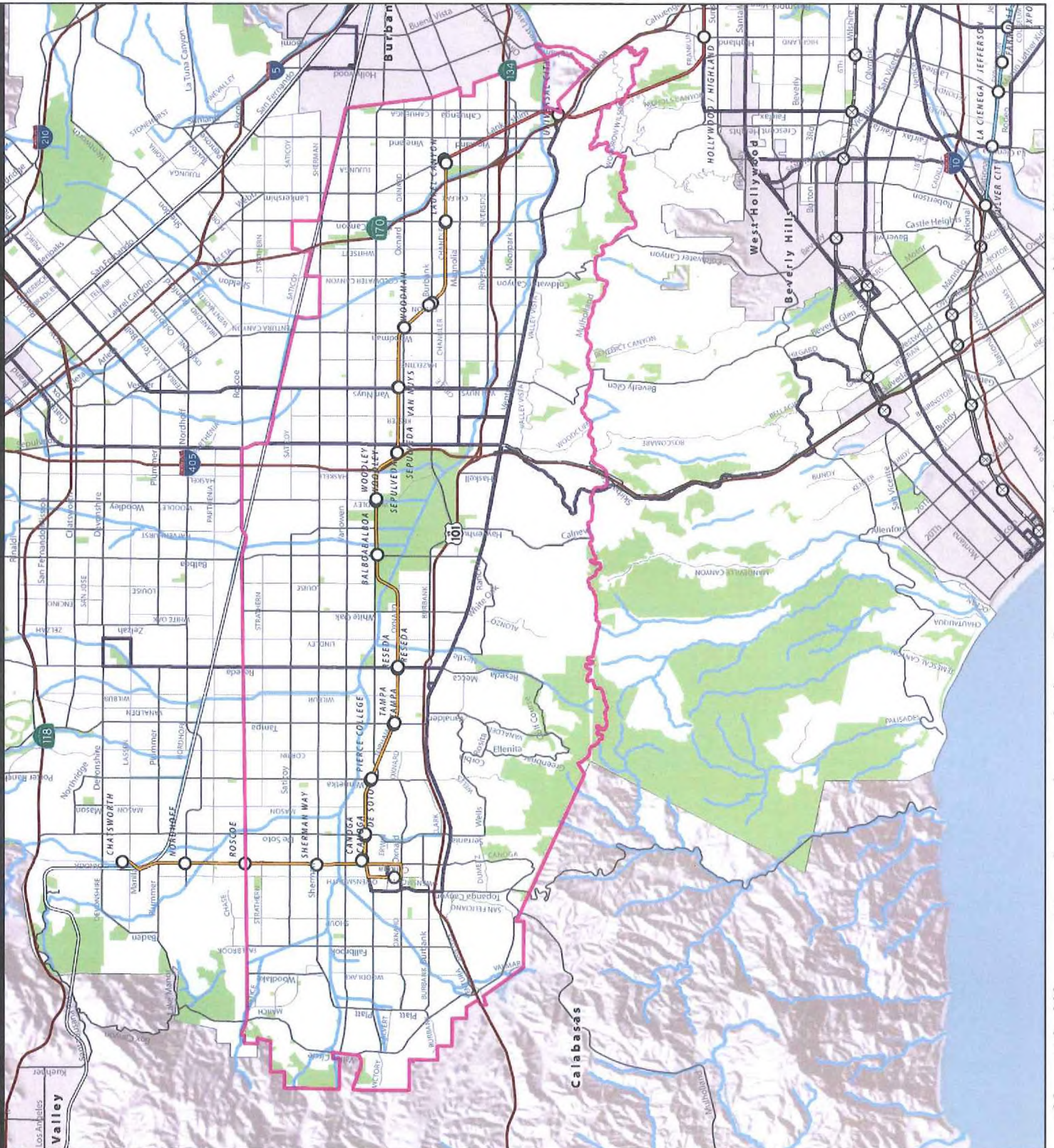
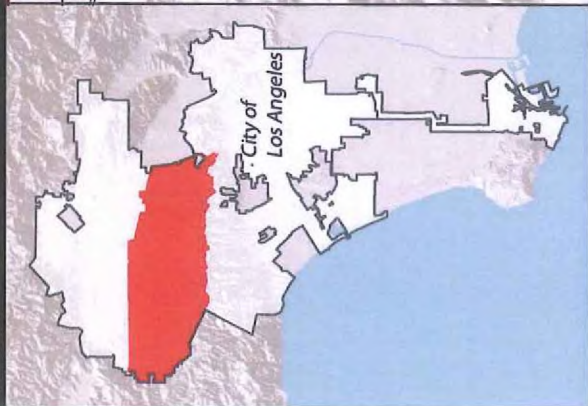
## Legend

- Metro Stations
- Measure R Stations
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metro Gold
- Metro Orange
- Metro Purple
- Metro Red
- Metrolink
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC North Valley





# Transit Map: South Valley Los Angeles Planning Area



## Legend

- Metro Stations
- ⊙ Measure R Stations
- Measure R Transit Lines
- Metro Expo
- Metro Orange
- Metro Red
- Metrolink
- Rapid Bus Line
- Freeways
- Open Space
- APC South Valley





# **Appendix B**

## Public Hearing Notice



**CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD (CAB)**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)  
2014/2015 Community Action Plan**

Tuesday, April 30, 2013 6:30 P.M.  
Central City Neighborhood Partners FamilySource Center  
501 S. Bixel Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

For more information, call (213) 744-9077.

The Community Action Board Of The City Of Los Angeles Is Soliciting Input For The CSBG 2014-2015 Community Action Plan.

You Are Cordially Invited To Attend A Public Hearing On This Subject. The Time And Location For The Hearing Are Given Above. For More Information, Please Call (213) 744-9077.

# **Appendix C**

## Notice Of Publication



(When required)

RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND MAIL TO:

**LOS ANGELES DAILY JOURNAL**  
- SINCE 1888 -

915 E FIRST ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 54026, Los Angeles, California 90054-0026  
Telephone (213) 229-5300 / Fax (213) 229-5481

Maria Vizcarra  
CITY OF LA, CITY CLERK, ADMIN SERVICES  
200 N SPRING ST ROOM 395  
LOS ANGELES, CA - 90012

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

State of California )  
County of Los Angeles ) ss

Notice Type: GPN - GOVERNMENT PUBLIC NOTICE

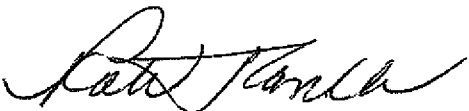
Ad Description:  
CDD - 2014-2015 Community Services Block Grant

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of the LOS ANGELES DAILY JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the English language in the city of LOS ANGELES, county of LOS ANGELES, and adjudged a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California by the Superior Court of the County of LOS ANGELES, State of California, under date 04/26/1954, Case No. 599,382. That the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy; has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

04/24/2013

Executed on: 04/24/2013  
At Los Angeles, California

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



Signature

This space for filing stamp only

RECEIVED  
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

2013 APR 26 AM 8:54

CITY CLERK

BY \_\_\_\_\_ DEPUTY

DJ#: 2476589

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
The City of Los Angeles' Community Action Board (CAB) cordially invites your participation and input on the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) 2014/2015 Community Action Plan. As the designated Community Action Agency for the City of Los Angeles, the Community Development Department prepares and submits a Community Action Plan on the recommended priorities and strategies of the City to reduce or eliminate poverty. Please attend a Public Hearing on this topic on Tuesday, April 30, 2013 6:30 P.M. Central City Neighborhood Partners FamilySource Center 501 S. Bixel Street Los Angeles, CA 90017. For more information, call (213) 744-9077. The right is reserved to waive informalities in proposals received and to reject any or all such proposals. The provisions of Division 10, Section 10.8 through 10.13 and Section 10.31 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code requiring non-discrimination and Affirmative Action in hiring persons will be a part of any contract awarded pursuant to this notice. As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodations to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities.  
4/24/13

DJ-2476589#



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## **Appendix D**

### Community Needs Assessment Results

# 2014-2015 Community Action Plan



# Community Action Plan Overview

- ◆ The Community Action Plan (CAP) is the City's application to the State of California to receive Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds.
- ◆ The plan is for the calendar years 2014-2015.
- ◆ CSBG is an anti-poverty grant that promotes and provides an array of services and activities to encourage financial self-sufficiency





# Community Information Profile

	2011	2009 American Community Survey (ACS)
Total Population	3,795,761	3,740,011
Median Household Income	48,431	\$52,966
% of Individuals Living Below Poverty Level	20.2%	19.8%
% of Families Living Below Poverty Level	21%	16.1%
Children under 18 Living in Poverty	24.1%	28.5%



# Community Information Profile & Needs Assessment

	2010 Census	2010 1 Yr American Community Survey				
	Population					
		Non US Birth	English Not Primary Language Spoken at Home	Non High School Grad	High School Diploma (Equivalent) or more	Bachelors Degree or more
<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>3,792,621</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>

# Employment

- **The State unemployment rate of 9.7% and national rate of 7.8%.**
- **As of December 2012, the unemployment rate for the City of Los Angeles was 11.3%**



# 2014-2015 PROPOSED NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS





# Employment

INDICATOR	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Unemployed and obtained a job	500
Obtained Pre-employment skills/competencies required for employment and received training program certificate or diploma	400
Completed ABE/GED and received certificate or diploma	20
Enrolled children in "before" or "after" school programs in order to acquire or maintain employment	3,000
Obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability	160

# Economic Asset Enhancement & Utilization

INDICATOR	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Participated in tax preparation program & received tax credit.	2,700
Obtained court-ordered child support payments.	160
Opened a savings account and increased savings, and the total amount of savings.	200





# Increased Academic Achievement

INDICATOR	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Youth increase academic, athletic, or social skills for school success by participating in before or after school programs	2,800
Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved parenting skills	2,000



# Emergency Assistance

INDICATOR	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Food	5,500
Fuel/Energy Bill (LIHEAP)	3,000
Temporary Shelter	1,500
Protection From Violence	1,500
Legal Assistance	1,500
Transportation	1,500
Clothing	1,000



# SURVEY RESULTS

2014-2015 Community Action Plan



# General Survey Information

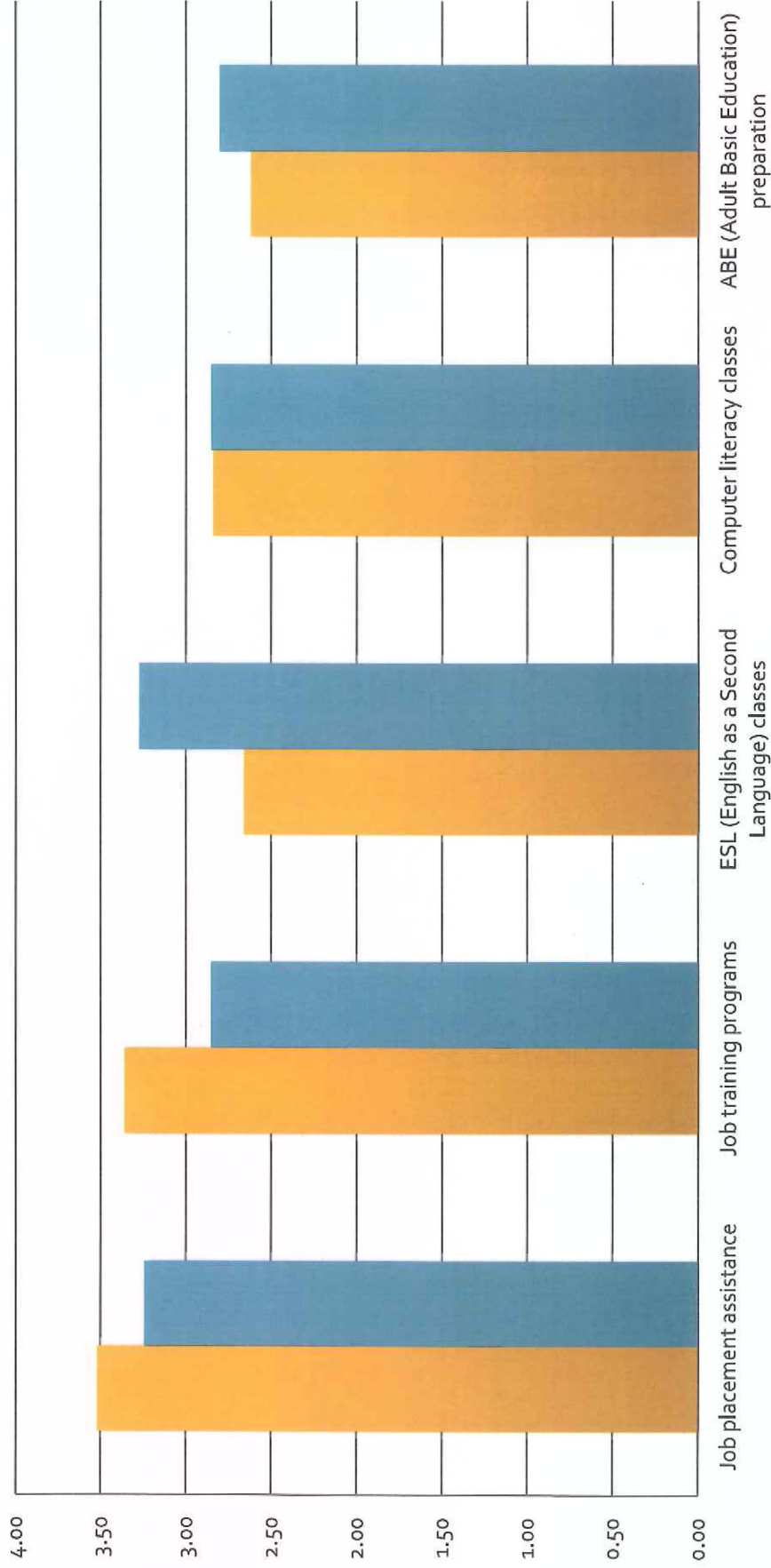
- **Disseminated Citywide in English and Spanish via web and e-mail**
  - **787 Surveys Received**
  - **Surveys received via web and email**
  - **Language used for responses**
    - 63% English
    - 37% Spanish
  - **63% of respondents were female**
-



# Top Zip Codes Received

- ◆ 90033 Boyle Heights (Valley Blvd. to North, Mission Rd. to West, E 6<sup>th</sup> St. to South, N. Figueroa Ave. to East)
  - ◆ 90057 McArthur Park Area
  - ◆ 90018 Exposition Park
  - ◆ 91331 Pacoima (Foothill Blvd to North, 118 fwy to West, Woodman Ave. to South)
  - ◆ 90230 West Los Angeles
-

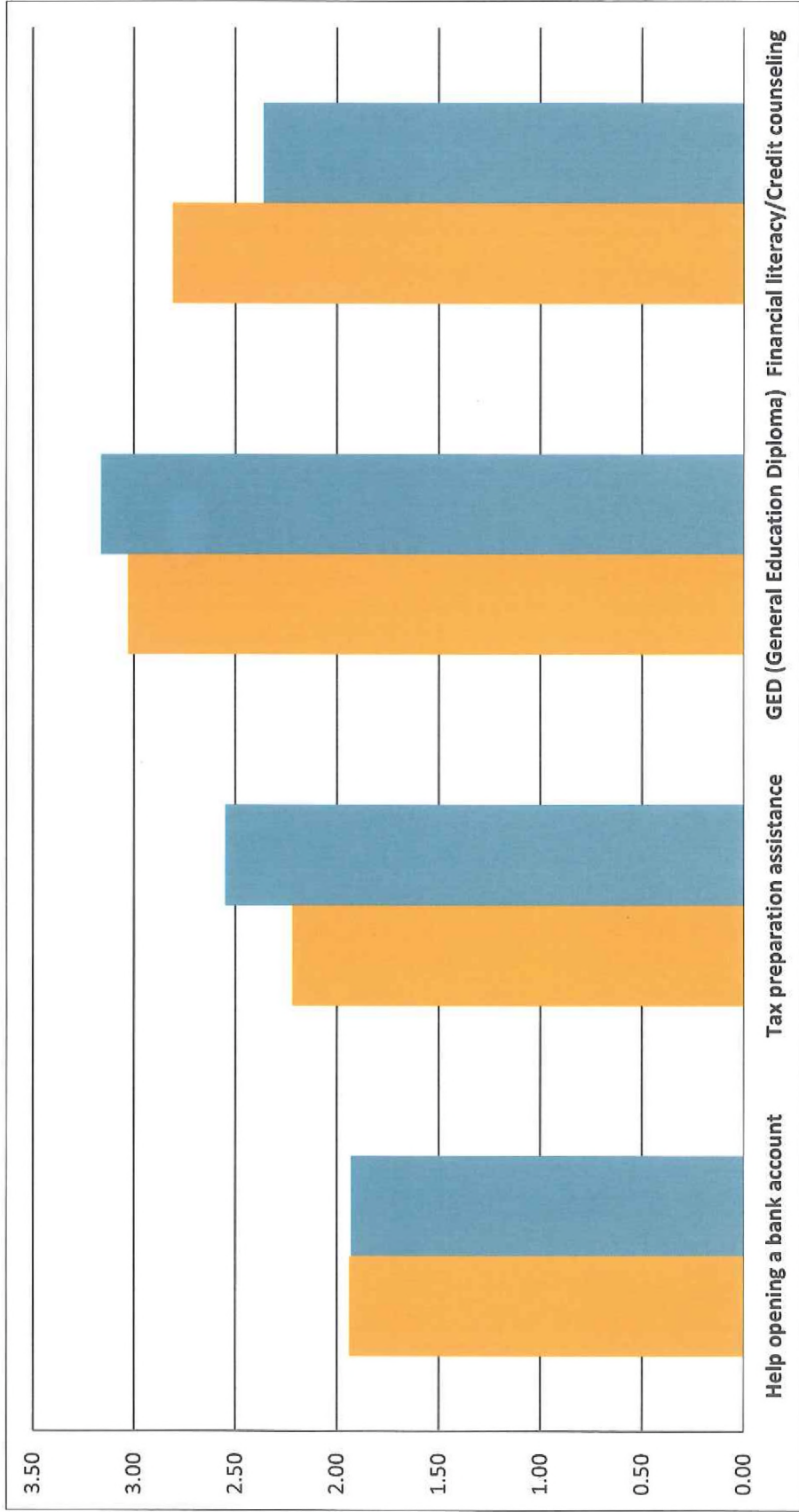
# Job Creation



English Spanish



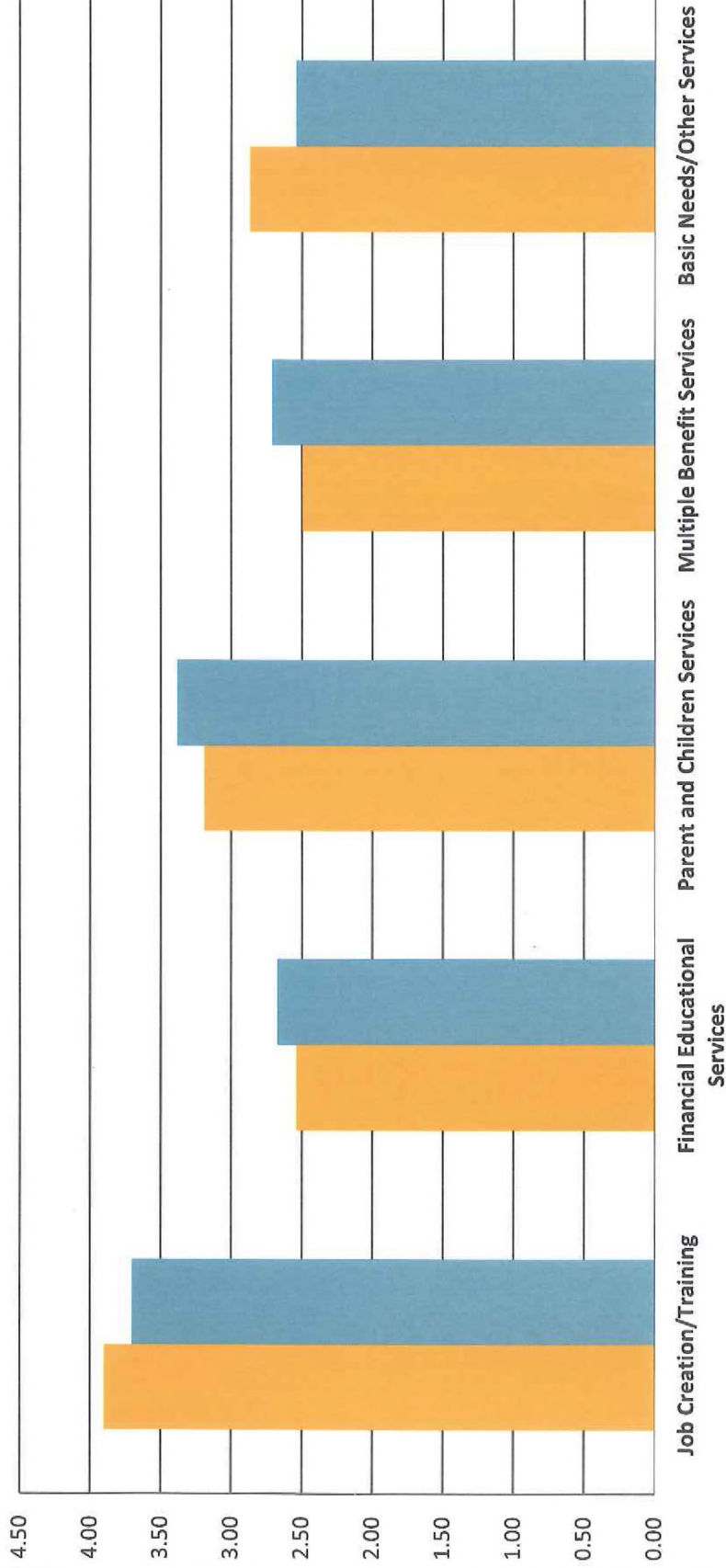
# Financial Educational Services



English Spanish

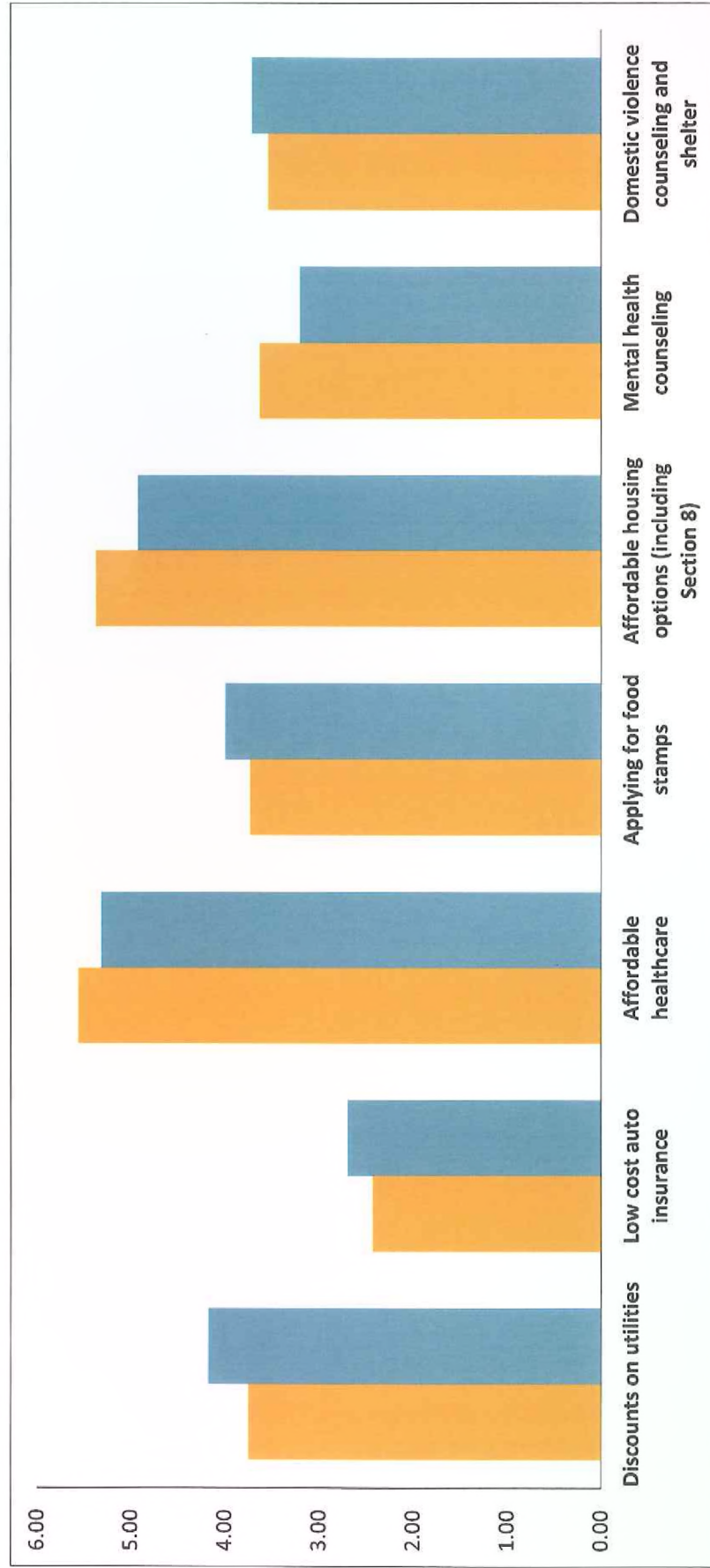
# Ranking of Services

Please rank the current priorities of the City of Los Angeles in order of importance and need for the stakeholders.



English Spanish

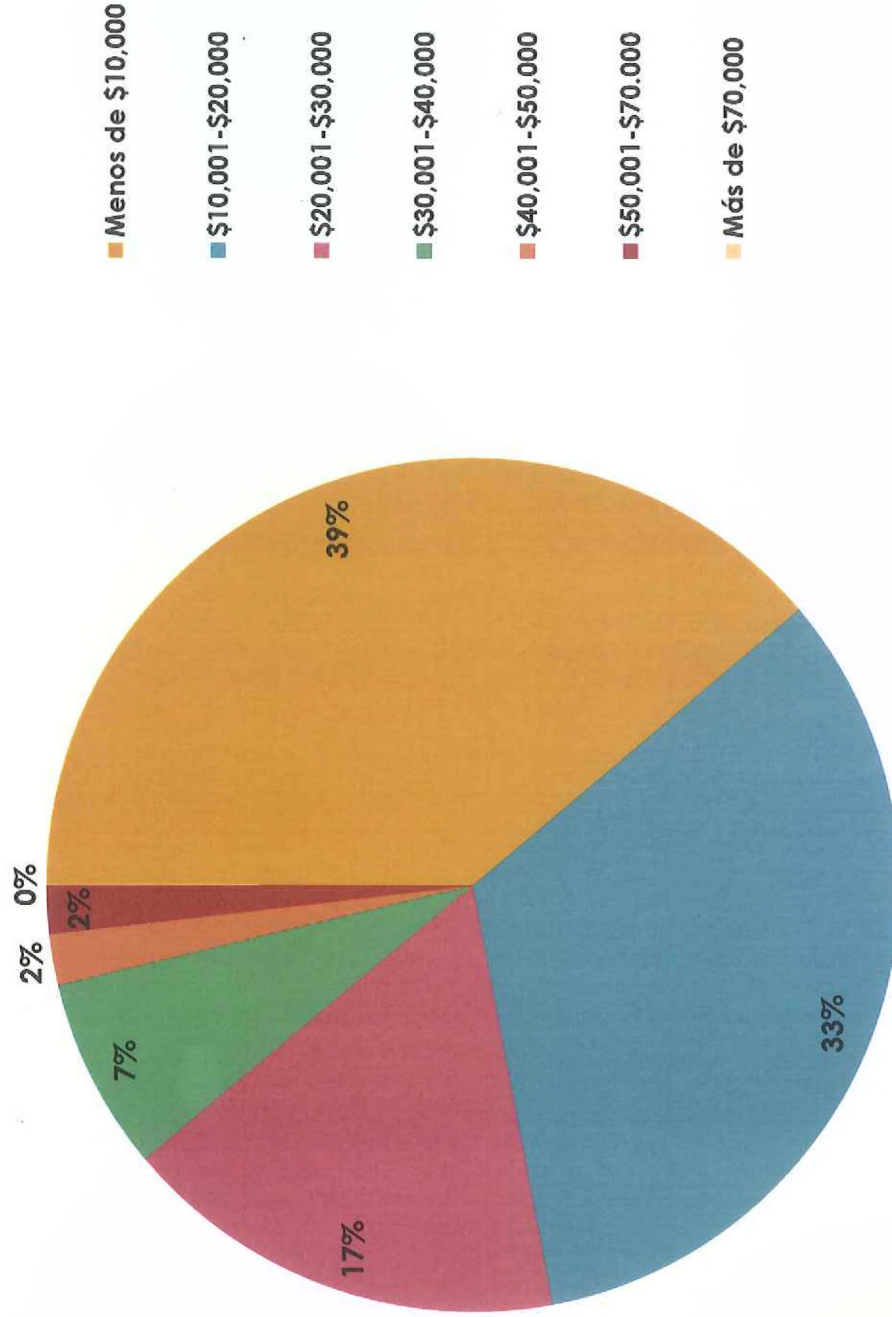
# Multiple Benefit Services



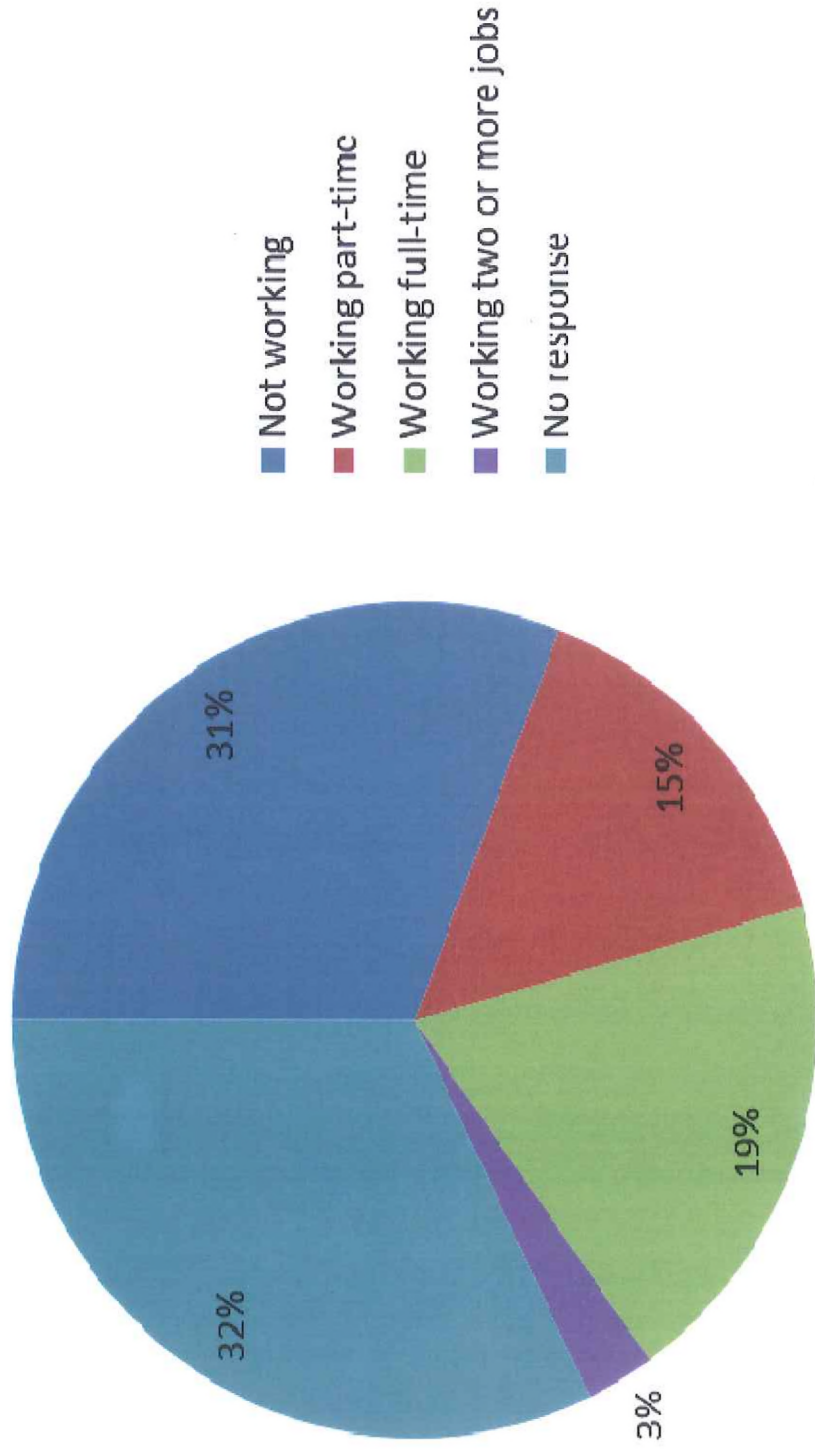
English Spanish



# Household Annual Income



# EMPLOYMENT STATUS



# Family Composition

- I live alone
- I am a single-parent with children under 18
- Two parent family with children under 18
- Two or more adults with no children

