

2026/2027 Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan

Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission Self Governance Board



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Introduction

The Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) has developed the 2026/2027 Community Needs Assessment (CNA) and Community Action Plan (CAP) template for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Service Providers network. CSD requests agencies submit a completed CAP, including a CNA, to CSD on or before **May 31, 2025**. Changes from the previous template are detailed below in the “What’s New for 2026/2027?” section. Provide all narrative responses in 12-point Arial font with 1.15 spacing. A completed CAP template should not exceed 65 pages, excluding the appendices.

Purpose

Public Law 105-285 (the CSBG Act) and the California Government Code require that CSD secure a CAP, including a CNA from each agency. Section 676(b)(11) of the CSBG Act directs that receipt of a CAP is a condition to receive funding. Section 12747(a) of the California Government Code requires the CAP to assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals, and strategies that yield program priorities consistent with standards of effectiveness established for the program. Although CSD may prescribe statewide priorities or strategies that shall be considered and addressed at the local level, each agency is authorized to set its own program priorities in conformance to its determination of local needs. The CAP supported by the CNA is a two-year plan that shows how agencies will deliver CSBG services. CSBG funds are by their nature designed to be flexible. They shall be used to support activities that increase the capacity of low-income families and individuals to become self-sufficient.

Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification

The Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances are found in Section 676(b) of the CSBG Act. These assurances are an integral part of the information included in the CSBG State Plan. A list of the assurances that are applicable to CSBG agencies has been provided in the Federal Programmatic Assurances section of this template. CSBG agencies should review these assurances and confirm that they are in compliance. Signature of the board chair and executive director on the Cover Page certify compliance with the Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances.

State Assurances and Certification

As required by the CSBG Act, states are required to submit a State Plan as a condition to receive funding. Information provided in agencies’ CAPs will be included in the CSBG State Plan. Alongside Organizational Standards, the state will be reporting on [State Accountability Measures](#) in order to ensure accountability and program performance improvement. A list of the applicable State Assurances is provided in this template. CSBG agencies should review these assurances and confirm that they are in compliance. Signature of the board chair and executive director on the Cover Page certify compliance with the State Assurances.

Compliance with CSBG Organizational Standards

As described in the Office of Community Services (OCS) [Information Memorandum \(IM\) #138](#) dated January 26, 2015, CSBG agencies will comply with the Organizational Standards. A list of Organizational Standards that are met by an accepted CAP, including a CNA, are found in the Organizational Standards section of this template. Agencies are encouraged to utilize this list as a resource when reporting on the Organizational Standards annually.

What's New for 2026/2027?

Due Date. The due date for your agency's 2026/2027 CAP on or before May 31, 2025. To properly involve the CSBG Network in the State Plan development, CSD requests that agencies submit their CAPs a month earlier than in previous years. CSD is releasing the CAP template and training in August to assist agencies with meeting this new deadline.

ROMA Certification Requirement. CSD requires that agencies have the capacity to provide their own ROMA, or comparable system, certification for your agency's 2026/2027 CAP. Certification can be provided by agency staff who have the required training or in partnership with a consultant or another agency.

Response and Community Awareness. The questions pertaining to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) and disaster preparedness have changed slightly. For 2026/2027 CSD is asking agencies to confirm whether they have a DEI and/or disaster plan in place. If your agency does not have one or both plans in place, you are asked to consider what steps your agency will take to develop and implement a DEI and/or disaster plan in the coming two years.

Federal CSBG Programmatic and State Assurances Certification. In previous templates, the federal and state assurances were certified by signature on the Cover Page and by checking the box(es) in both federal and state assurances sections. In the 2026/2027 template, CSD has clarified the language above the signature block on the Cover Page and done away with the check boxes. Board chairs and executive directors will certify compliance with the assurances by signature only. However, the Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and the State Assurances language remain part of the 2026/2027 template.

Other Modifications. The title page of the template has been modified to include your agency's name and logo. Please use this space to brand your agency's CAP accordingly. CSD has also added references to the phases of the ROMA Cycle i.e. assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation throughout the 2026/2027 template. Additionally, there are a few new questions and minor changes to old questions.

Checklist

- Cover Page**
- Public Hearing Report**

Part I: Community Needs Assessment Summary

- Narrative**
- Results**

Part II: Community Action Plan

- Vision and Mission Statements**
- Tripartite Board of Directors**
- Service Delivery System**
- Linkages and Funding Coordination**
- Monitoring**
- ROMA Application**
- Response and Community Awareness**
- Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances**
- State Assurances**
- Organizational Standards**

Part III: Appendices

- Notice of Public Hearing**
- Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response**
- Community Needs Assessment**

Cover Page

Agency Name:	Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission Self Governance Board
Name of CAP Contact:	Alexandra Valdes
Title:	Executive Director
Phone:	213-595-4827
Email:	aferguson@lanaic.lacounty.gov

Date Most Recent CNA was Completed: (Organizational Standard 3.1)	February 28, 2025
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Board and Agency Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency will comply with the [Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances \(CSBG Act Section 676\(b\)\)](#) and [California State Assurances \(Government Code Sections 12747\(a\), 12760, and 12768\)](#) for services and programs provided under the 2026/2027 Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan. The undersigned governing body accepts the completed Community Needs Assessment. (Organizational Standard 3.5)

Name:	Alexandra Valdes	Name:	Dawn Jackson
Title:	Executive Director	Title:	Board Chair
Date:		Date:	

ROMA Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency's Community Action Plan and strategic plan document the continuous use of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) system or comparable system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation). (Organizational Standard 4.3)

Name:	Alexandra Valdes
ROMA Title:	California ROMA Representative
Date:	

CSD Use Only

Dates CAP		Accepted By
Received	Accepted	

Public Hearing(s)

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

State Statute Requirements

As required by California Government Code Section 12747(b)-(d), agencies are required to conduct a public hearing for the purpose of reviewing the draft CAP. Testimony presented by low-income individuals and families during the public hearing shall be identified in the final CAP.

Guidelines

Notice of Public Hearing

1. Notice of the public hearing should be published at least 10 calendar days prior to the public hearing.
2. The notice may be published on the agency's website, social media channels, and/or in newspaper(s) of local distribution.
3. The notice should include information about the draft CAP; where members of the community may review, or how they may receive a copy of, the draft CAP; the dates of the comment period; where written comments may be sent; date, time, and location of the public hearing; and the agency contact information.
4. The comment period should be open for at least 10 calendar days prior to the public hearing. Agencies may opt to extend the comment period for a selected number of days after the hearing.
5. The draft CAP should be made available for public review and inspection approximately 30 days prior to the public hearing. The draft CAP may be posted on the agency's website, social media channels, and distributed electronically or in paper format.
6. Attach a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing in Part III: Appendices as Appendix A.

Public Hearing

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

Additional Guidance

For the purposes of fulfilling the public hearing requirement on the draft CAP, agencies may conduct the public hearing in-person, remotely, or using a hybrid model based on community need at the time of the hearing.

Public Hearing Report

Date(s) the Notice(s) of Public Hearing(s) was/were published	April 17, 2025
Date Public Comment Period opened	April 17, 2025
Date Public Comment Period closed	May 17, 2025
Date(s) of Public Hearing(s)	May 17, 2025
Location(s) of Public Hearing(s)	LA City College
Where was the Notice of Public Hearing published? (agency website, newspaper, social media channels)	Agency website & Instagram
Number of attendees at the Public Hearing(s)	TBD

Part I: Community Needs Assessment Summary

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

Helpful Resources

A community needs assessment provides a comprehensive “picture” of the needs in your service area(s). Resources are available to guide agencies through this process.

- CSD-lead training – “Community Needs Assessment: Common Pitfalls and Best Practices” on Tuesday, September 10, 2024, at 1:00 pm. [Registration is required](#). The training will be recorded and posted on the Local Agencies Portal after the event.
- Examples of CNAs, timelines, and other resources are on the [Local Agencies Portal](#).
- [Community Action Guide to Comprehensive Community Needs Assessments](#) published by the National Association for State Community Service Programs (NASCSPP).
- [Community Needs Assessment Tool](#) designed by the National Community Action Partnership (NCAP).
- National and state quantitative data sets. See links below.

Sample Data Sets		
U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Data	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Economic Data	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Data & Report
HUD Exchange PIT and HIC Data Since 2007	National Low-Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State	National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS
California Department of Education School Data via DataQuest	California Employment Development Department UI Data by County	California Department of Public Health Various Data Sets
California Department of Finance Demographics	California Attorney General Open Justice	California Health and Human Services Data Portal
CSD Census Tableau Data by County		Population Reference Bureau KidsData
Data USA National Public Data	National Equity Atlas Racial and Economic Data	Census Reporter Census Data

Sample Data Sets

Urban Institute SNAP Benefit Gap	Race Counts California Racial Disparity Data	Rent Data Fair Market Rent by ZIP
UC Davis Center for Poverty & Inequality Poverty Statistics	University of Washington Center for Women's Welfare California Self-Sufficiency Standard	University of Wisconsin Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator	Nonprofit Leadership Center Volunteer Time Calculator	Economic Policy Institute Family Budget Calculator

Narrative

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(9)

Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 6.4

ROMA – Assessment

Based on your agency's most recent CNA, please respond to the questions below.

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

The County of Los Angeles/Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission Self Governance Board (LANAIC SGB) receives the CSBG Native American set-aside funds. The agency contracts with a service provider to provide services targeted to American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) individuals and families who live in LA County's (LAC).

There are serious and pervasive limitations to data collection and reporting methods as it pertains to the AIAN community. This is because data is often collected and reported in ways that underreports, omits, or presents highly inaccurate data related to AIAN. Because of data omission and accuracy issues, when necessary, this assessment utilizes California statewide data for AIAN as well as data for LA County as whole.

LANAIC SGB utilized the following sources to collect current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age and the AI/AN population:

- Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission's Self Governance Board's 2024-2025 Community Needs Assessment Survey Findings
- The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) 2023 Homeless Count American Indian and Alaska Native Report
- We the Resilient: Stories and Data from American Indians & Alaska Natives in California (May 2021) (California Native Vote Project, California Consortium for Urban Indian Health (CCUIH) and the Advancement Project California
- 2021 Community Health Profile – Los Angeles County (Urban Indian Health Institute)
- 2020 US Census
- US Census Poverty Data

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

The LANAIC SGB is funded to provide services to all income eligible individuals and families in Los Angeles County (LAC) and targets services to AIAN. LAC is the most populous county in the country and spans 4,084 square miles. Unlike seen in other racial and ethnic groups, LAC's AIAN community does not have an enclave in LAC but rather is a non-geographically concentrated community.

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

Federal Government/National Data Sets

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

Local Data Sets

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

California State Data Sets

- Employment Development Department
- Department of Education
- Department of Public Health
- Attorney General
- Department of Finance
- Other

Surveys

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

Agency Data Sets

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

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

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) 2023 Homeless Count American Indian and Alaska Native Report

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

Surveys

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

Interviews

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

Focus Groups

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

 Community Forums **Asset Mapping** **Other**

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

N/A

7. Describe how your agency utilized information collected directly from low-income individuals to better understand their needs. (Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2)

LANAIC SGB completed a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) from May 2024 through March 2025 to enhance its understanding of service priorities. The LANAIC SGB developed a survey. The survey was made available on SurveyMonkey and in hardcopy for those with limited internet access. LANAIC SGB members disseminated the survey at multiple community events throughout the CNA period.

Survey results were analyzed both for all respondents and for a subset of respondents who qualify for CSBG services due to low income (200% FPL.) There were 92 survey respondents. 13 were not included in the data analysis because they did not identify as American Indian or Alaska Native (n=10) or they reported a residential zip code outside of LA County (n=3). Of the remaining 79 respondents 28 reported living at or below 200% FPL.

The LANAIC SGB staff conducted an interview with current CSAIBG provider Pukuu Cultural Community Services to further our shared understanding of AIAN individual and family needs.

The LANAIC SGB staff also reviewed the 2023-2024 CNA/CAP to determine what needs and priorities remain unmet today.

Several reports, studies and datasets from various sectors were reviewed by LANAIC SGB staff including:

- The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) 2023 Homeless Count American Indian and Alaska Native Report
- We the Resilient: Stories and Data from American Indians & Alaska Natives in California (May 2021) (California Native Vote Project, California Consortium for Urban Indian Health (CCUIH) and the Advancement Project California
- 2021 Community Health Profile – Los Angeles County (Urban Indian Health Institute)

LANAIC SGB staff completed analysis of quantitative and qualitative data collected as part of the needs assessment and set the priorities described below in this document. The draft findings and priorities were presented to the LANAIC SGB at their April 15, 2025 meeting.

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

A. Community-based organizations

Community-based organizations are the cornerstone of the work carried out by the LANAIC SGB. The current CSBG provider agency was included as a key stakeholder in the Community Needs Assessment. The LANAIC SGB staff conducted an interview with Pukuu Cultural Community Services One Stop Emergency Services (OSES) staff to further our shared understanding of AIAN individual and family needs. Pukuu identified the following services as the most needed by their clients of services they provide utilizing CSBG funds:

- Rental Assistance
 - Staff shared that they have clients who are paying down accrued back rent from the rental moratoriums during the COVID-19 pandemic. They also shared that many clients seek support for security deposits.
- Utility assistance & Utility Payment in Arrears

Pukuu identified the following services as the most needed by their clients of services they do not currently provide utilizing CSBG funds:

- Support obtaining legal documents including California ID, tribal ID and birth certificates.
- Legal assistance for eviction proceedings, expungement processes and obtaining child support.

Finally, Pukuu staff shared that a lack of affordable housing in LA County impacts their clients as many cannot afford housing or are rental burdened.

B. Faith-based organizations

In 2023 former LANAIC SGB member Ted Tenorio interviewed representatives from three Native American churches in Los Angeles County (The First American Indian Church of L.A. and the All-Nations Fellowship ASK Indian Revival Church and the Polish Arrows, Los Angeles) regarding the needs of Congregants. Reported needs included food assistance due to the increasing cost, family counseling and mentoring, and affordable housing.

Future outreach to and inclusion of various faith-based organization representatives is needed to ensure the participation of faith-based organizations in the CNA survey and community forums.

C. Private sector (local utility companies, charitable organizations, local food banks)

LANAIC SGB staff reviewed data and reports from the LA Regional Food Bank and Southern California Edison.

Additionally, the LANAIC SGB receives input from various representatives of the private sector who serve on the LANAIC SGB at the monthly LANAIC SGB meetings. Currently, 4 LANAIC SGB members work in

the private sector.

D. Public sector (social services departments, state agencies)

LANAIC SGB staff utilized the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) 2023 Homeless Count American Indian and Alaska Native Report, a reported that the LANAIC advocated for the creation of. The report found that there was a 75% increase in AIAN homelessness between 2022 and 2023, the largest of any subpopulation in LAC. Profound increases in 2023 homelessness data were also seen in AIAN transitional aged youth (up 859%), families (up 171%), veterans (up 96%) and the gay and lesbian community (149%). Veterans are overrepresented in the AIAN unsheltered population, and report receiving VA benefits less often than non-AIA veterans experiencing homelessness. 23% of AIAN adults are former foster youth, compared to 13% of the general homeless population.

The LANAIC SGB also utilized data from various County of Los Angeles Departments including the Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), Department of Public Social Services (DPSS.) For CY2024 DPSS reported the following AIAN client numbers for their various public social service programs:

- CalWORKs – 412
- CalFresh – 3,082
- Medi-Cal – 5,831
- General Relief – 606
- CAPI – 3
- IHSS – 415

The LANAIC SGB also looked to various actions taken by local elected officials as data points. On January 10, 2023, the LA County Board of Supervisors declared a state of emergency because of the homelessness crisis in LAC. The County became the third jurisdiction in Southern California to announce a state of emergency over homelessness. Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass and Long Beach Mayor Rex Richardson have also declared States of emergencies because of the homelessness crisis in their respective cities within LAC. Most recently in April 2025 the BOS took action to direct the County to create its own Homelessness Department and take back control of millions in homelessness funding from LAHSA.

These declarations and actions coupled with the respective investments and LAHSA's AIAN data were utilized as evidence of the vast community level and family level needs related to housing and homelessness in LA County as well as needs for support obtaining basic needs.

E. Educational institutions (local school districts, colleges)

LANAIC SGB staff utilized data and reports from Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), the University of Southern California (USC) and the California Department of Education.

In the 2023-2024 school year, LAUSD enrolled 17,245 homeless students, a 26% increase from the previous year, highlighting the growing housing crisis impacting LAUSD students. Additionally, LAUSD is a Community Eligibility Program District, where more than 81% of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals. Data from the LAUSD Open Data Portal was also reviewed.

The USC AIAN Homelessness Brief found that AIAN in LAC are 5.5 times more likely to experience homelessness according to their share of the population and that compared to the general population, AIAN

in LAC are also disproportionately impacted by eviction or foreclosure, uninhabitable living conditions, and medical disability as reasons for homelessness.

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

Racial Discrimination

Centuries of anti-AIAN policy, colonization, and land dispossession have contributed to the high rates of poverty seen today in the AIAN population nationally and in LAC. As a result, AIAN endure disproportionate symptoms of structural racism and subsequent intergenerational trauma which increases the risk of living in poverty.

Centuries of displacement, enslavement, incarceration, and genocide from successive waves of settlers—the Spanish, the Mexicans, and then Americans— mean that most local Tribes in what is now called LAC do not hold the present-day titles to their ancestral lands. Native Peoples see the domino effect of having their land stolen every day. The Tongva, Tataviam, Serrano, Kizh, and Chumash Peoples still struggle for recognition of their existence, recognition of their sacred spaces, and recognition of past harms that impact their communities economically, socially, culturally, and physically. They face discrimination because of their distinct cultures, identities, and ways of life, and are disproportionately affected by poverty and marginalization. Much of local Tribes' ancestral lands have been developed into some of the County's most expensive zip codes and Tribal members who remain in the County's present-day boundaries are continually priced out of their neighborhoods. They have been robbed of generational wealth and the opportunities that come with it (LA County Harms Report.)

Another example of how anti-AIAN policy has contributed to a pipeline into poverty is the Indian Relocation Act of 1956. This Act encouraged and incentivized Native people to leave reservations and move to urban centers to assimilate into the general population. The Urban Indian Relocation Program offered to pay moving expenses and provide vocational training for those who moved from the reservations to certain government-designated cities. These incentives were being offered at a time when subsidies provided to reservation-residing Native people were being cut. There were four relocation sites in California including Los Angeles which was designated as vocational training center. More than 30,000 of the 155,000 Relocation participants moved to Los Angeles. The federal government failed to follow through on the promises they made with the Urban Indian Relocation Program including helping participants transition to urban living. Consequently, this adjustment proved incredibly difficult for many participants. Like other minority populations at the time, urban AIAN faced racial discrimination in the form of redlining, school segregation and discriminatory law enforcement practices that dramatically impacted their ability to achieve self-sufficiency.

Lack of or Access to Safe and Affordable Housing

LAC's poverty issue is greatly impacted by a high cost of living and low affordable housing stock. Unaffordable, unstable, and poor-quality housing are closely connected to health problems and socioeconomic inequities. LAC is considered one of the least affordable rental markets in the country making housing out of reach for most middleclass families and almost impossible for those making minimum wage.

The state's and LAC's acute housing affordability crisis is decades in the making. Cuts in federal and state funding reduced LAC's investment in affordable housing by 62% between 2008 and 2014. A study conducted by the Bush Institute-SMU Economic Growth Initiative found that California is home to some of the metro areas with the most restrictive building laws.

The catastrophic January wildfires have increased competition in the rental market which has led to increased rents. Prior to the fires rent-burden rates were 2.6% higher for AIAN households than for all California households, leaving AIAN households with less income after paying for rental housing and rates of low-quality housing are higher in areas with more AIAN Californians than in areas with more White Californians (American Community Survey 2018 5-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)).

Additionally, according to data obtained through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act AIAN applicants and co applicants in California were denied mortgages at more than double the rate of white applicants and co-applicants during the period of 2013-2017.

The high cost of living and lack of affordable housing in LAC is one of the many causes of homelessness. An estimated 161,000 unhoused individuals live in California, more than a quarter of the nationwide total (580,000) according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

High Cost of Living

The State of California and Los Angeles County have incredibly high costs of living. According to the Insight Center's *The Cost of Being Californian: Soaring Economic Inequity For People of Color* report over one in three Californian households struggle to meet their basic needs, and that precarity rates are highest for communities of color. The report also found that Black, Native, and Latinx households with no children are more likely to be struggling financially than white households with two children, having even one child nearly doubles the likelihood that a married couple will teeter on the edge of financial precarity, and childcare is the highest household expense in LA County.

Lack of or Limited Economic Opportunity

LACs AIAN population experiences access to limited economic opportunity. According to the American Community Survey's 2018 5-year Estimates AIAN labor force participation rates were the lowest among racial/ethnic groups in California. ACS 2018 5-year Estimates' data also shows that AIAN workers in California are less likely to be employed as officials and managers than White workers or the workforce as a whole, with AIAN officials and managers numbered at 42.4 per 1,000 AIAN people, while the California average is 55.5 per 1,000 Californians.

Lack of Access to Medical or Health Services

According to the American Community Survey 2018 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) California AIAN residents were more than twice as likely to lack health insurance than White residents and less likely to have a usual source of care than the White population.

Discriminatory Law Enforcement & Justice Practices

According to PrisonPolicy.org AIAN in California are one-and-a-half times more likely to be incarcerated than overall California rate. AIAN civilians are also more likely to be injured in law enforcement incidents than the general population (Open Justice Data, California Department of Justice).

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

LAC sits on the ancestral homelands of the Tongva, Tataviam, Kizh, Serrano and Chumash peoples. Due to policies such as the Indian Relocation Act of 1956, LAC is home to the largest population of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) people in the nation (327,930) (US Census Bureau, 2020 Census), representing over 200 tribal nations. AIAN are geographically dispersed throughout the County, with no ethnic enclave or neighborhood.

LAC is the most populous county in the country, with an estimated 9,800,000 residents. The poverty rate in LAC is 13.7% versus the National poverty rate of 11.1% (U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts 2024.) AIAN in LAC are 3.4 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (NHW) to live in households with an income below the federal poverty level with approximately one in three urban AIAN children living in households with an income below the federal poverty level (UIHI, Community Health Profile – 2021.)

High Rates of Homelessness and Housing Insecurity

There was a 75% increase in AIAN homelessness between 2022 and 2023, the largest of any subpopulation in LAC. Profound increases in 2023 homelessness data were also seen in AIAN transitional aged youth (up 859%), families (up 171%), veterans (up 96%) and the gay and lesbian community (149%). Veterans are overrepresented in the AIAN unsheltered population, and report receiving VA benefits less often than non-AIAN veterans experiencing homelessness. 23% of AIAN adults are former foster youth, compared to 13% of the general homeless population (LAHSA 2023 Homeless Count AIAN Report.)

Compared to the general population, AIAN in LAC are also disproportionately impacted by eviction or foreclosure, uninhabitable living conditions, and medical disability as reasons for homelessness (USC AIAN Homelessness Brief). A more critical analysis of the root causes of AIAN homelessness has concluded, "... modern indigenous homelessness is a direct extension of colonialism and structural racism." (Understanding Native American Homelessness in Los Angeles County). As such, it is no surprise that the largest barriers for AIAN people in LAC accessing services is a lack of cultural sensitivity in mainstream housing services, combined with a lack of accessibility by trusted community-based organizations to the proper systems, partners, and resources (Understanding Native American Homelessness in Los Angeles County). These barriers may, at least in part, explain the alarming finding that 90% of AIAN in LAC who experience homelessness are unsheltered (USC AIAN Homelessness Brief).

Health Disparities

A significant number of health disparities affect the AIAN population throughout the country and the AIAN population in LAC.

The CDC reports that the AIAN low birthweight rate is the second highest among California race/ethnicities. The diabetes mortality rate for AIAN is more than twice that of all races in LAC, and suicidal ideation among AIAN is more than 3 times higher than all races in (Healthy LA Natives Initiative, 2018.) Alcohol and pain reliever abuse or dependence is also twice as high nationally for urban AIAN compared to NHW (Healthy LA Natives Initiative, 2018.) AIAN living in California are more likely to have asthma than any racial/ethnic group (California Health Interview Survey, 2011-2019). These statistics along with many others relating to health and violence result in California American Indians and Alaska Natives having life expectancies seven years shorter than Asians, the racial/ethnic group with the longest life expectancy (Measure of America 2010-12 from Portrait of California 2014-15).

Poor Educational Outcomes

The extent of the damage the COVID-19 pandemic has had on educational outcomes of AIAN students are yet to be reported in the data however even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic California schools graduated the fewest AIAN students as a percentage of their population compared to all other racial/ ethnic groups in the 2018-19 school year, according to the California Department of Education. Black and AIAN graduation rates

were 5 percentage points lower than the next highest graduation rate (Latinx). Additionally, California schools ensured AIAN third graders were proficient in math at less than half the rate of Asian students who had the highest proficiency rate and the AIAN proficiency rate was the second lowest proficiency rate among racial/ethnic groups.

California schools ensure AIAN 3rd graders are proficient in English at half the rate that they ensure the proficiency of Asian students who had the highest proficiency rate. California schools suspended AIAN students at a rate seven times higher than the least suspended racial/ethnic group (Asian), and twice as high as the total rate. It is of note that with policy changes reducing suspension rates statewide over the past five years, AIAN students are the only group that experienced an increase in suspension rates. AIAN students are also the most likely among racial/ethnic groups to be chronically absent. According to California Department of Education statistics, AIAN students are six times more chronically absent than Asian students, the racial/ethnic group with the lowest rate. Furthermore, AI/AN students in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) have a 67% graduation rate (LAUSD, 2019.) Finally, nearly a third of urban AI/AN in LAC who are 25 years and older have not completed high school or passed the General Educational Development (GED) exam compared to 6% of the NHW population (US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.)

High Rates of Unemployment

According to the American Community Survey's 2018 5-year estimates to AIANs in California had the second lowest employment to population ratio among racial/ethnic groups and AIAN and Black Californians posted employment to population ratios at least 5 percentage points below every other group over this 5-year period.

High Rates of Food Insecurity

The California Health Interview Survey 2011-2019 found that AIAN Californians had the lowest rate of food insecurity among racial/ethnic groups, with about half of AIAN adults experiencing food insecurity over the sampled period. The Los Angeles Regional Food Bank (LARFB) reports that 1 in 4 people in LAC struggles with food insecurity and that 1 in 4 children in LAC might not know where their next meal is coming from. As previously noted in this CNA 81% of LAUSD students qualify for free or reduced-price meals.

Limited Support for Burial Expenses

Burial ceremonies are a meaningful tradition in Native American communities, and an important way to help preserve cultural practices. Returning the deceased to their tribal homelands, burials and funeral services are extremely costly. For AIAN living in urban areas such as LAC, support for these expenses is limited and can result in financial hardship impacting the families of the recently departed.

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

In CY2025 LANAIC SGB staff will be working to develop a Customer Satisfaction Survey directive for CSBG provider agencies as well as develop a process to analyze and regularly report that data to the LANAIC SGB. LANAIC SGB staff plan to consult with LA County Department of Public Social Services CSBG staff to learn about their Customer Satisfaction Survey process.

12. Describe how your agency will include customer satisfaction data and customer input, collected as part of the community needs assessment, in the next strategic planning process. (Organizational Standard 6.4)

As noted in the response to question 11 customer satisfaction data is currently not collected by the LANAIC SGB and thus is not in this Community Needs Assessment and as such will not inform the next strategic planning process. Customer input data was collected as part of this Community Needs Assessment through the interview with Pukuu staff as well as through CNA survey responses.

Results

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

State Plan Summary and Section 14.1a

ROMA – Planning

Based on your agency’s most recent CNA, please complete Table 1: Needs Table and Table 2: Priority Ranking Table.

Table 1: Needs Table					
Needs Identified	Level (C/F)	Agency Mission (Y/N)	Currently Addressing (Y/N)	If not currently addressing, why?	Agency Priority (Y/N)
Individuals and Families need affordable and quality housing	F	Y	Y		Y
Individuals and Families need assistance meeting basic needs	F	Y	Y		Y
LA County lacks AIAN culturally supportive housing including permanent supportive housing and interim housing.	C	Y	N	No, the LANAIC SGB does not develop housing.	Y
Individuals and Families are experiencing high energy burdens in their homes.	F	Y	Y		Y
Individuals and families need mental and physical health care	F	Y	N	No, the LANAIC SGB does not fund mental and physical health care	Y
<p>Needs Identified: Enter each need identified in your agency’s most recent CNA. Ideally, agencies should use ROMA needs statement language in Table 1. ROMA needs statements are complete sentences that identify the need. For example, “Individuals lack living wage jobs” or “Families lack access to affordable housing” are needs statements. Whereas “Employment” or “Housing” are not. Add row(s) if additional space is needed.</p> <p>Level (C/F): Identify whether the need is a community level (C) or a family level (F) need. If the need is a community level need, the need impacts the geographical region directly. If the need is a family level need, it will impact individuals/families directly.</p> <p>Agency Mission (Y/N): Indicate if the identified need aligns with your agency’s mission.</p> <p>Currently Addressing (Y/N): Indicate if your agency is addressing the identified need.</p> <p>If not currently addressing, why?: If your agency is not addressing the identified need, please briefly explain why.</p> <p>Agency Priority: Indicate if the identified need is an agency priority.</p>					

Table 2: Priority Ranking Table

	Agency Priorities	Description of programs, services, activities	Indicator(s) or Service(s) Category	Why is the need a priority?
1.	LA County lacks AIAN culturally supportive housing including permanent supportive housing and interim housing.	Advocating to City and County government for AIAN culturally supportive housing including permanent supportive housing and interim housing.	N/A	<p>Our agency considered a number of data sets, reports, our agency’s mission and capacity as well as the LA County Board of Supervisors declaration of a homelessness crisis in January 2023 when prioritizing needs in Table 2: Priority Ranking Table. Examples of data and reports considered include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) 2023 Homeless Count American Indian and Alaska Native Report • USC AIAN Homelessness Brief • The LANAIC’s Understanding Native American Homelessness in Los Angeles County
2.	Individuals and Families need affordable and quality housing	Rental assistance payments, deposit payments and rental payments in arrears as well as necessary case management.	SRV 4. Rent Payments (includes Emergency Rent Payments) SRV 4d. Deposit Payments SRV 4F. Eviction Counseling SRV 4p. Rental Counseling	LAC is considered one of the least affordable rental markets in the country making housing out of reach for most middleclass families and almost impossible for those making minimum wage. Pukuu, the CSBG service provider agency, reported that rental assistance is the most needed service they provide.
3.	Individuals and Families need assistance meeting basic needs	Food vouchers, prepared meals, food boxes, hygiene kits, emergency transportation assistance, emergency clothing assistance and school supplies.	SRV 5hh. Incentives (e.g. gift card for food preparation, rewards for participation, etc.) SRV 5ii. Prepared Meals SRV 5jj. Food Distribution (Food Bags/Boxes, Food Share Program Bags of Groceries) SRV 5nn. Kits/Boxes	The State of California and Los Angeles County have incredibly high costs of living. According to the Insight Center’s The Cost of Being Californian: Soaring Economic Inequity For People of Color report over one in three Californian households struggle to meet their basic needs, and that precarity rates are highest for communities of color. The report also found that Black, Native, and Latinx households with no children are more likely to be struggling

				<p>financially than white households with two children, having even one child nearly doubles the likelihood that a married couple will teeter on the edge of financial precarity, and childcare is the highest household expense in LA County. AIAN in LAC are 3.4 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (NHW) to live in households with an income below the federal poverty level with approximately one in three urban AIAN children living in households with an income below the federal poverty level (UIHI, Community Health Profile – 2021.) And LA Regional Food Bank reports 1 in 4 people in LAC struggles with food insecurity.</p>
4.	<p>Individuals and Families are experiencing high energy burdens in their homes.</p>	<p>Utility assistance payments and utility payments in arrears.</p>	<p>SRV 4i. Utility Payments SRV4j. Utility Deposits SRV 4k. Utility Arrears Payments</p>	<p>The State of California and Los Angeles County have incredibly high costs of living. According to the Insight Center’s The Cost of Being Californian: Soaring Economic Inequity For People of Color report over one in three Californian households struggle to meet their basic needs, and that precarity rates are highest for communities of color. The report also found that Black, Native, and Latinx households with no children are more likely to be struggling financially than white households with two children, having even one child nearly doubles the likelihood that a married couple will teeter on the edge of financial precarity, and childcare is the highest household expense in LA County. AIAN in LAC are 3.4 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (NHW) to live in households with an income below the federal poverty level with approximately one in three urban AIAN children living in households with an income below the federal poverty level (UIHI,</p>

				Community Health Profile – 2021.)
5.	Individuals and families lack access to mental and physical health care	Referrals of individuals and families to County programs that provide System Navigator Support for Benefits Enrollment including Medical/Covered California Insurance Exchange.	N/A	According to the American Community Survey 2018 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) California AIAN residents were more than twice as likely to lack health insurance than White residents and less likely to have a usual source of care than the White population.

Agency Priorities: Rank the needs identified as a priority in Table 1: Needs Table according to your agency’s planned priorities. Ideally, agencies should use ROMA needs statement language. Insert row(s) if additional space is needed.

Description of programs, services, activities: Briefly describe the program, services, or activities that your agency will provide to address the need. Including the number of clients who are expected to achieve the indicator in a specified timeframe.

Indicator/Service Category: List the indicator(s) (CNPI, FNPI) or service(s) (SRV) that will be reported on in Modules 3 and 4 of the CSBG Annual Report.

Why is this need a priority?: Provide a brief explanation about why this need has been identified as an agency priority. Connect the need with your agency’s most recent CNA.

Part II: Community Action Plan

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

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

California Code of Regulations Sections 100651 and 100655

Vision and Mission Statements

ROMA – Planning

1. Provide your agency's Vision Statement.

The LA City/County Native American Indian Commission's Self Governance Board envisions a future where all American Indian and Alaska Native residents of Los Angeles County live in vibrant, resilient, places where they can take advantage of a range of opportunities for personal, cultural and professional fulfillment.

2. Provide your agency's Mission Statement.

The mission of LA City/County Native American Indian Commission's Self Governance Board is to improve the quality of life for present and future generations of American Indians and Alaska Natives in Los Angeles County.

Tripartite Board of Directors

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

Organizational Standard 1.1

ROMA – Evaluation

1. Describe your agency's procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization or low-income individuals to be inadequately represented on your agency's board to petition for adequate representation. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(10), Organizational Standard 1.1)

There are established procedures and avenues for the low-income population, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization or low-income individuals to be inadequately represented to voice their needs or petition for adequate representation on the LANAIC SGB. The LANAIC holds democratically held elections every four years for five community elected positions that serve on both the LANAIC and LANAIC SGB. The public may also contact LANAIC SGB staff directly, contact an LANAIC SGB member, attend an LANAIC SGB public meeting or a Board of Supervisors meeting to voice their needs and concerns. All LANAIC SGB meetings are public meetings that offer the public a forum to express concerns and provide recommendations for their community.

Service Delivery System

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

State Plan 14.3a

ROMA - Implementation

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

The LANAIC SGB is a pass-through agency that subcontracts with organization(s) to provide direct services. Annually the LANAIC SGB procures a client management and case management system through an open competitive process. The system is used by the current subcontracting agency to 1) ensure we can report unduplicated client data and 2) to automate and help to improve efficiency around their case management processes. Use of the CSG Engage system helps to ensure uniform client intake data collection which includes all relevant CSBG client eligibility information.

2. Describe how the poverty data related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity referenced in Part I: Community Needs Assessment Summary, Narrative, Question 1 will inform your service delivery and strategies in the coming two years?

The poverty data referenced in Part I Question 1 reinforces the importance of subrecipient agencies being able to provide services for all of Los Angeles County and not by Supervisorial District or SPA.

Linkages and Funding Coordination

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

California Government Code Sections 12747(a), 12760

Organizational Standards 2.1

State Plan 9.3b, 9.4b, 9.5, 9.7, 14.1b, 14.1c, 14.3d, 14.4

1. Describe how your agency coordinates funding with other providers in your service area. If there is a formalized coalition of social service providers in your service area, list the coalition(s) by name and methods used to coordinate services/funding. (CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(1)(C), 676(b)(9); Organizational Standard 2.1; State Plan 14.1c)

The LANAIC SGB does not currently coordinate funding with other providers in our service area. Pukuu Cultural Community Services, the current CSBG service provider agency, is a member of the American Indian and Alaska Native Housing Collaborative as well as participates in monthly AIAN Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) All Hands meetings with LAHSA staff and other AIAN serving organizations in LAC.

2. Provide information on any memorandums of understanding and/or service agreements your agency has with other entities regarding coordination of services/funding. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(C), Organizational Standard 2.1, State Plan 9.7)

The LANAIC SGB operates as a pass-through entity subcontracting funds to direct service providing agencies. The current contracted agency is a trusted AIAN serving Community Based Organization that provides culturally competent services to the AIAN community in LAC. The CBO utilizes CSBG funding along with other sources of funding to provide a wide array of services needed for the community.

The CBO conducts their intake process and provides direct CSBG services. Contracts are entered in accordance with the County of Los Angeles' procurement policies.

The LANAIC SGB currently has one CSBG services contract:

Pukuu Cultural Community Services – Contract #RT_007386

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

The LANAIC SGB avoids duplication of CSBG services by contracting with one service provider agency.

4. Describe how your agency will leverage other funding sources and increase programmatic and/or organizational capacity. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(C))

With the extreme uncertainty at the Federal level and the potential impacts to CSBG our agency is focusing its attention on securing locally generated County funding to potentially backfill CSBG if it is reduced or eliminated. We are not looking to leverage funds currently. Additionally, our focus is on maintaining existing service levels and not expanding.

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

In the event of a reduction in funding, as noted in the response in Question 4, our agency is actively working to secure locally generated County funding to potentially backfill CSBG. A possible funding source is the County's Care First Community Investment funding.

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

The current LANAIC SGB subcontract agency does not use CSBG funding to directly support youth programming however the agency does utilize other funding sources or resources to provide youth programming through its Tutçint Youth Empowerment program.

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

Youth development programs were not identified as a priority need in this year's Community Needs Assessment however the LANAIC SGB acknowledges the importance of investing in youth to develop self-sufficient adults. The LANAIC SGB will continue to work to identify youth development programs throughout Los Angeles County government and share those opportunities with AIAN serving CBOs.

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

The LANAIC SGB does not currently use CSBG funding to directly support employment and training activities. In Los Angeles County, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) is implemented through the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) and its network of America's Job Centers of California (AJCCs). AJCCs provide services like job search, training, and career counseling to residents and businesses.

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

The LANAIC SGB's current CSBG service provider Pukuu Cultural Community Services provides nutritional assistance services.

10. Is your agency a dual (CSBG and LIHEAP) service provider?

Yes

No

11. For dual agencies:

Describe how your agency coordinates with other antipoverty programs in your area, including the emergency energy crisis intervention programs under Title XXVI, relating to low-income home energy assistance (LIHEAP) that are conducted in the community. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(6), State Plan 9.5)

For all other agencies:

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

Use of CSBG funds for weatherization and LIHEAP are not offered by the LANAIC SGB. Other agencies located within Los Angeles County area have been identified by the state as having that responsibility. LANAIC SGB staff connected the CSBG service provider agency with the LAC County LIHEAP providers Maravilla Foundation, PACE, and Long Beach CSDC in order for them to make successful referrals for CSBG clients.

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

Due to limited CSBG funding and identified family level needs, CSBG funding will not be able to be used to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives.

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

The LANAIC SGB will continue to share internal County programs, services and opportunities with the CSBG subrecipient entity to share with their clients as well as advocate to County and City about the ongoing unmet needs of the AIAN community.

Monitoring

CSBG Act Section 678B(a)

ROMA – Planning, Evaluation

1. Indicate how your agency will prepare for CSD's monitoring of your CSBG activities in 2026 and 2027.

Having staff attend:

- CSBG monitoring webinar
- CSBG Annual Report training
- CalCAPA conference(s)
- ROMA or other performance measurement training
- California ROMA Coalition quarterly calls
- CSBG contract webinar
- CNA training
- CAP template training
- Organizational Standards training
- Quarterly CSP meetings
- Other state and/or national trainings

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

The LANAIC SGB staff developed a fiscal and program monitoring tool and directive that has been Approved by Department Arts and Culture administrative leadership and submitted to the State of California Community Services & Development Department. Subcontracting agencies will be monitored by LANAIC SGB and or Department Arts and Culture staff on a 3 year cycle. Year 1 will be an onsite monitoring and Years 2 and 3 will be desk reviews.

The monitoring directive establishes the program and fiscal monitoring processes for the CSBG Native American Set-Aside (CSBG) Program. The processes include an annual review for compliance with CSBG Program contractual requirements and examining client files, expenditures, and subcontractor fiscal policies and procedures. Both monitoring processes predominantly take place in a virtual format, with the possibility of incorporating virtual elements into a hybrid model, complemented by in-person exits and reviews when deemed necessary.

Subcontractors must adhere to strict fiscal and accounting standards and comply with Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and related OMB Guidance.

The CSAIBG Program and Fiscal Monitoring processes include reviews and assessments of CSBG programmatic, administrative and fiscal activities.

Below is an overview of the monitoring process:

- Documents Submission
- Virtual or In-Person Visit
- Formal Corrective Action- Procedures

DRAFT

ROMA Application

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12)

Organizational Standards 4.2, 4.3

ROMA – Planning, Evaluation



1. Describe how your agency will evaluate the effectiveness of its programs and services. Include information about the types of measurement tools, the data sources and collection procedures, and the frequency of data collection and reporting. (Organizational Standard 4.3)

The LANAIC SGB provides subscriptions of a case and client management system to the service providing agency, Pukuu. Pukuu utilizes the system for case management and to also track services delivered and outcomes achieved. This data is analyzed by LANAIC SGB staff to determine if contractual obligations are met and whether clients achieved a reportable outcome. Pukuu measures if outcomes are achieved by collecting client attestation forms, client follow-ups/appointments, service utilization reports, relevant receipts of payment, and client surveys. Currently, service and outcomes data is reported annually to CSD via the Annual Report.

The LANAIC SGB staff regularly reviews data to ensure services are addressing the priorities of the communities being served and meeting anticipated outcomes. When data indicates that changes to programs or services are needed, the LANAIC SGB takes action and continues to evaluate for impact. Evaluation happens the following way:

- LANAIC SGB staff collect and monitor outcome data from all service contractors to determine if progress is being made towards the goal of the program and whether there are any risks that need to be mitigated.
- LANAIC SGB staff conduct invoice review, and ongoing monitoring to evaluate and ensure compliance and effective delivery of CSBG services to low-income individuals and families.

2. Select one family level need from Table 2: Priority Ranking Table and describe how your agency plans to implement, monitor progress, and evaluate the program designed to address the need. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2)

Family Level Need: Individuals and Families need affordable and quality housing.

A possible service that can be funded to meet the above need is Rental Assistance Payments. As part of their annual contract amendment execution process the CSBG service provider agency has to complete a Mandated Program Services (MPS) worksheet. This worksheet notes how many of each service they plan to provide per month. Additionally, our CSBG subcontracting agency is required to utilize Engage, a case and client management system, to track all client services and outcomes. LANAIC SGB staff will monitor progress by reconciling monthly service reports in Engage against the MPS projections.

3. Select one community level need from Table 2: Priority Ranking Table or your agency's most recent Community Needs Assessment and describe how your agency plans to implement, monitor progress, and evaluate the program designed to address the need. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2)

Community Level Need: LA County lacks AIAN culturally supportive housing including permanent supportive housing and interim housing.

As noted previously the LANAIC SGB does not develop housing thus the agency is limited to advocating to LA County government to fund and develop AIAN culturally supportive housing including permanent supportive housing and interim housing. The LANAIC SGB can monitor the progress of its advocacy by logging advocacy efforts and any resultant progress.

Response and Community Awareness

ROMA – Planning

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

1. Does your agency have Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) plan in place?

Yes

No

2. If no, what steps will your agency take in the coming two years to develop and implement a DEI plan?

Disaster Preparedness

1. Does your agency have a disaster plan in place? The term disaster is used in broad terms including, but not limited to, a natural disaster, pandemic, etc.

Yes

No

2. If no, what steps will your agency take in the coming two years to develop and implement a disaster plan?

Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances

CSBG Act Section 676(b)

Use of CSBG Funds Supporting Local Activities

676(b)(1)(A): The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (A) to support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under title IV of the Social Security Act, homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farmworkers, and elderly low-income individuals and families, and a description of how such activities will enable the families and individuals--

- a. to remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency (particularly for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out underpart A of title IV of the Social Security Act);
- b. to secure and retain meaningful employment;
- c. to attain an adequate education with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the community, which may include family literacy initiatives;
- d. to make better use of available income;
- e. to obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;
- f. to obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs;
- g. to achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots
- h. partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to
 -
 - i. document best practices based on successful grassroots intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for wide-spread replication; and
 - ii. strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;

Needs of Youth

676(b)(1)(B) The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (B) to address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the primary role of the family, give priority to the prevention of youth problems and crime, and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing youth crime, such as--

- I. programs for the establishment of violence-free zones that would involve youth development and intervention models (such as models involving youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs); and
- II. after-school childcare programs.

Coordination of Other Programs

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

Eligible Entity Service Delivery System

676(b)(3)(A) Eligible entities will describe “the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under 675C(a), targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the state;

Eligible Entity Linkages – Approach to Filling Service Gaps

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

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

676(b)(3)(C) Eligible entities will describe how funds made available through grants made under 675C(a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources.”

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

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

Eligible Entity Emergency Food and Nutrition Services

676(b)(4) An assurance “that eligible entities in the state will provide, on an emergency basis, for the provision of such supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals.”

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

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

State Coordination/Linkages and Low-income Home Energy Assistance

676(b)(6) “[A]n assurance that the State will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XXVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in such community.”

Community Organizations

676(b)(9) An assurance “that the State and eligible entities in the state will, to the maximum extent possible, coordinate programs with and form partnerships with other organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of the groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations.”

Eligible Entity Tripartite Board Representation

676(b)(10) “[T]he State will require each eligible entity in the State to establish procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, or religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization, or low-income individuals, to be inadequately represented on the board (or other mechanism) of the eligible entity to petition for adequate representation.”

Eligible Entity Community Action Plans and Community Needs Assessments

676(b)(11) “[A]n assurance that the State will secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding by the entity through a community service block grant made under this subtitle for a program, a community action plan (which shall be submitted to the Secretary, at the request of the Secretary, with the State Plan) that includes a community needs assessment for the community serviced, which may be coordinated with the community needs assessment conducted for other programs.”

State and Eligible Entity Performance Measurement: ROMA or Alternate System

676(b)(12) “[A]n assurance that the State and all eligible entities in the State will, not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System, another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to section 678E(b), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and [describe] outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.”

Fiscal Controls, Audits, and Withholding

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

State Assurances

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

For CAA, MSFW, NAI, and LPA Agencies

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

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

For MSFW Agencies Only

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

Organizational Standards

Category One: Consumer Input and Involvement

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

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

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

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

Category Two: Community Engagement

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

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

Category Three: Community Assessment

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

Standard 3.1 (Public) The department conducted or was engaged in a community assessment and issued a report within the past 3-year period, if no other report exists.

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

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

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

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

Category Four: Organizational Leadership

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

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

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

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

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

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

Category Six: Strategic Planning

Standard 6.4 Customer satisfaction data and customer input, collected as part of the community assessment, is included in the strategic planning process.

Part III: Appendices

Please complete the table below by entering the title of the document and its assigned appendix letter. Agencies must provide a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing, the Low-Income Testimony and the Agency's Response document, and a copy of the most recent community needs assessment as appendices A, B, and C, respectively. Other appendices as necessary are encouraged. All appendices should be labeled as an appendix (e.g., Appendix A: Notice of Public Hearing) or separated by divider sheets and submitted with the CAP.

Document Title	Appendix Location
Notice of Public Hearing	A
Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response	B
Community Needs Assessment	C

**Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Self Governance Board
Community Needs Assessment Survey Data Analysis
2024-2025**

RESPONDENTS

- 92 survey respondents
- 13 removed because they did not identify as American Indian or Alaska Native (n=10) or they reported a residential zip code outside of LA County (n=3)

Of the remaining 79 respondents

Respondent type	N	%	Total people in all households
All respondents	92	100%	236
125% of FPL ¹	15	19.0%	50
200% of FPL	28	35.4%	104

More detail about the survey respondents

Category	ALL (n=79)	200% FPL (n=28)
Female	61%	64%
Male	34%	29%
Two-spirit	3%	0%
Genderqueer or Gender non-conforming	1%	4%
Prefer not to say	1%	4%

Transgender	1	0
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Average age (LA County average: 38.6 years) ²	43.8 years	43.4 years
Youngest	19 years	19 years
Oldest	77 years	77 years
Declined to state age	5 people	0 people

Average number of people per household (LA County average: 2.85) ³	3.11	3.71
Average household income	\$73,180	\$41,241

¹ Federal Poverty Level, as determined by the US Department of Health and Human Services:
<https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>

² US Census profile of Los Angeles County, California, American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, 2023.

³ US Census QuickFacts for Los Angeles County, California, 2019-2023 in 2023 dollars.

Attachment C: Community Needs Assessment

Category	ALL (n=79)	200% FPL (n=28)
Median household income (LA County median: \$87,760) ⁴	\$69,904	\$30,000
Currently homeless	2	0
Declined to report household income	15 people	0

Primary transport is a vehicle they own	78%	68%
Primary transport is public transit	11%	18%

SERVICES NEEDED IN RANK ORDER

For each item within each section, the number of respondents who ranked the item 1, 2, 3, etc. is shown, as is the overall ranking within that section. The top ranked item overall is **in bold**.

All respondents

EMPLOYMENT & JOBS (ALL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OVERALL RANK
Vocational Training	8	7	8	8	9	15	11	5	6
Apprenticeship/Internship	3	12	14	7	7	11	5	12	5
Job Readiness Training	1	7	12	12	10	9	14	6	8
Work Experience	8	8	8	12	8	9	7	11	4
Job Search Support	8	12	9	7	7	5	13	10	3
Career Counseling (workshops or coaching)	11	10	7	10	14	6	7	6	2
Computer Skills Training	8	11	5	7	13	9	6	12	6
Leadership Development	24	4	8	8	3	7	8	9	1

FINANCE (ALL)	1	2	3	4	OVERALL RANK
Asset Building	16	19	14	15	2
Financial Management	33	18	9	4	1
Tax Prep Programs (free or reduced cost)	10	11	17	26	4
Benefit Coordination/Advocacy	5	16	24	19	3

HEALTH & BEHAVIOR (ALL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	OVERALL RANK
Family Mentoring/Parenting Classes	5	6	2	6	7	10	12	8	4	9	0	6
Food Boxes/Bags of Groceries/Prepared Meals	9	7	6	1	9	7	5	4	11	9	1	5
Wellness Education	12	10	7	9	12	6	2	5	3	2	1	1
Exercise & Fitness	12	13	9	6	5	5	3	3	7	2	4	2
Emergency Hygiene Facility Use (showers, toilets, sinks)	1	5	6	2	4	4	7	13	11	9	7	10
Substance Abuse Support Groups	5	3	9	4	3	8	7	7	10	7	6	7
Domestic Violence Programs/Support Groups	2	5	4	6	6	3	13	4	7	8	11	8

⁴ US Census QuickFacts for Los Angeles County, California, 2019-2023.

Attachment C: Community Needs Assessment

HEALTH & BEHAVIOR (ALL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	OVERALL RANK
Emergency Hygiene Kits/Boxes (toiletries, soap, feminine products)	0	4	4	5	6	7	10	11	9	7	6	9
Nutrition Skills	6	8	9	14	6	6	1	6	5	6	2	4
Mental Health Support Groups	14	6	6	13	9	6	4	1	1	3	6	3
Case Management (navigating insurance, finding resources, etc.)	3	2	7	3	2	7	5	7	1	7	25	11

EDUCATION & RECREATION (ALL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OVERALL RANK
Parent Support	11	6	6	9	7	7	4	6	8	2
Daycare/Childcare	7	7	7	9	3	5	9	9	8	7
Youth Recreation Activities	4	9	7	8	6	10	7	9	4	4
Summer Program	3	6	9	6	8	15	7	3	7	8
Mentoring/Tutoring	6	6	10	9	9	5	9	7	3	3
Child/Youth Education Support and Early Learning Programs	7	9	3	5	11	5	11	6	7	6
Before/After School Activities	5	5	12	8	5	6	11	6	6	5
Adult Education	6	12	6	2	5	8	3	10	12	9
College & Graduate School Application Assistance	15	4	4	8	10	3	3	8	9	1

HOUSING & SHELTER (ALL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OVERALL RANK
Landlord/Tenant Mediation	6	2	5	7	11	13	14	6	6
Rent Payment Assistance	23	16	8	5	6	1	1	4	1
Eviction Counseling	1	1	7	4	9	13	14	15	7
Deposit Payment Assistance	9	11	9	14	8	5	5	3	3
Utility Payment Assistance	8	22	16	6	7	3	2	0	2
Basic Living Needs (ex. microwave, stove, and refrigerator)	3	6	13	10	9	9	6	8	5
Low-Income Housing Rental Listings	12	2	6	14	8	8	12	2	4
Shelter Listings	2	4	0	4	6	12	10	26	8

Respondents with household incomes below 200 percent of FPL

EMPLOYMENT & JOBS (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OVERALL RANK
Vocational Training	4	2	5	4	1	3	5	1	3
Apprenticeship/Internship	2	4	4	1	3	2	4	5	7
Job Readiness Training	0	6	8	4	2	3	1	1	1
Work Experience	5	1	1	3	3	5	3	4	6
Job Search Support	4	2	4	0	2	3	5	5	8
Career Counseling (workshops or coaching)	4	4	1	4	6	2	2	2	2
Computer Skills Training	1	5	1	3	5	5	2	3	5
Leadership Development	5	1	1	6	3	2	3	4	4

Attachment C: Community Needs Assessment

FINANCE (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	OVERALL RANK
Asset Building	4	6	6	7	3
Financial Management	11	4	5	3	1
Tax Prep Programs (free or reduced cost)	5	4	5	9	4
Benefit Coordination/Advocacy	3	9	7	4	2

HEALTH & BEHAVIOR (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	OVERALL RANK
Family Mentoring/Parenting Classes	3	0	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	4	0	6
Food Boxes/Bags of Groceries/Prepared Meals	4	2	1	0	5	1	0	1	6	4	0	5
Wellness Education	4	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Exercise & Fitness	2	7	1	1	1	4	2	0	3	0	3	4
Emergency Hygiene Facility Use (showers, toilets, sinks)	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	1	3	11
Substance Abuse Support Groups	1	1	4	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	2	7
Domestic Violence Programs/Support Groups	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	0	4	4	10
Emergency Hygiene Kits/Boxes (toiletries, soap, feminine products)	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	8	0	2	2	9
Nutrition Skills	3	3	4	3	2	2	0	2	1	3	1	3
Mental Health Support Groups	3	3	1	6	2	4	1	0	1	1	2	2
Case Management (navigating insurance, finding resources, etc.)	3	0	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	6	8

EDUCATION & RECREATION (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OVERALL RANK
Parent Support	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	9
Daycare/Childcare	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	4	1	4
Youth Recreation Activities	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	2	6
Summer Program	0	1	2	3	5	5	2	0	3	8
Mentoring/Tutoring	1	2	5	2	5	2	2	2	0	2
Child/Youth Education Support and Early Learning Programs	5	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	4	3
Before/After School Activities	2	1	4	1	1	2	6	1	3	6
Adult Education	3	3	1	1	2	4	1	3	3	5
College & Graduate School Application Assistance	5	2	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1

HOUSING & SHELTER (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OVERALL RANK
Landlord/Tenant Mediation	1	0	3	3	3	6	5	1	6
Rent Payment Assistance	11	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
Eviction Counseling	0	0	3	2	4	5	3	5	7
Deposit Payment Assistance	2	3	2	5	4	1	3	2	4
Utility Payment Assistance	1	10	4	2	2	1	2	0	2

Attachment C: Community Needs Assessment

HOUSING & SHELTER (200% FPL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OVERALL RANK
Basic Living Needs (ex. microwave, stove, and refrigerator)	2	1	6	3	2	3	3	2	5
Low-Income Housing Rental Listings	4	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	3
Shelter Listings	1	2	0	1	3	3	2	10	8