

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CAC)

Thursday, September 19, 2024, 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Committee Members	Role	Present
Natalie Williams	Alliance Member	Х
Valeria Brabata Gonzalez	Alliance Member	Х
Cecelia Wynn	Alliance Member	Х
Tandra DeBose	Alliance Member	Х
Irene Garcia	Alliance Member	Х
Erika Garner	Alliance Member	Х
Melinda Mello	Alliance Member	
Jody Moore	Parent of Alliance Member	Х
Sonya Richardson	Alliance Member	
MiMi Le	Alliance Member	Х
Mayra Matias Pablo	Parent of Alliance Member	Х
Amy Sholinbeck	Asthma Coordinator, Alameda County Asthma Start	
Irene Garcia	Alliance Member	Х
Roxanne Furr	Alliance Member	

Other Attendees	Organization	Present
Kellie Knox	City of Berkeley	x
Tanya Bustamante	City of Berkeley	x
Melodie Shubat	CHME	x
Debbie Dyer	Kaiser	x
Karen (Guest)	Unknown	x
Rebecca Gebhart	Alliance Board of Governors Chair	x
Carolina Guzman	Alameda County	x
Andrea Wise	Alameda County	x
Jesus Verduzco	Alameda County	x
Tranice Hickman	Department of Healthcare Services	x
Lisa Risch	Department of Healthcare Services	x
Sara A Cortez	Kaiser	x

Alliance Staff Members	Title	Present
Matthew Woodruff	Chief Executive Officer	Х
Michelle Lewis	Senior Manager, Communications & Outreach	х

Alejandro Alvarez	Community Outreach Supervisor	Х
Thomas Dinh	Outreach Coordinator	
Linda Ayala	Director, Population Health and Equity	x
Mao Moua	Manager, Cultural and Linguistic Services	x
Steve Le	Outreach Coordinator	
Isaac Liang	Outreach Coordinator	Х
Rosa Carrodus	Disease Management Health Educator	x
Lao Paul Vang	Chief Health Equity Officer	x
Gil Duran	Manager, Population Health and Equity	x
Emily Erhardt	Population Health and Equity Specialist	x
Gabriela Perez-Pablo	Outreach coordinator	
Michelle Stott	Senior Director, Quality Improvement	x
Mara Macabinguil	Interpreter Services Coordinator	x
Katrina Vo	Senior Communications and Content Specialist	x
Misha Chi	Health Education Coordinator	x
Farashta Zainal	Quality Improvement Manager	x
Loc Tran	Manager, Access to Care	x
Jorge Rosales	Manager, Case Management	
Anne Margaret Macsiljig	Quality Engagement Coordinator	x
Taumaoe Gaoteote	Director, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion	x
Donna Carey	Chief Medical Officer	x
Peter Currie	Senior Director of Behavioral Health	x
Yen Ang	Director of Health Equity	x
Taumaoe Gaoteote	Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion	x
Jessica Jew	Population Health and Equity Specialist	Х
Jennifer Karmelich	Director of Quality Assurance	Х
Monique Rubalcava	Health Education Specialist	Х
Stephen Smyth	Director of Compliance and Special Investigations	Х

AGENDA	DISCUSSION	ACTION	FOLLOW-UP	
ITEM				
SPEAKER				
1. WELCOME	AND INTRODUCTION			
		None	None	
T. Debose	T. Debose called the meeting to order at 10:00 am.			
	Members of CAC are called to order, a quorum is confirmed.			
	An introduction of staff and visitors was completed.			
2. a. APPROV	2. a. APPROVAL OF MINUTES AND AGENDA – APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM JUNE 13, 2024			

T. Debose	Motion to approve June 13, 2024 meeting minutes.	Motion: N. Williams Second: V. Gonzalez Vote: Approved by Consensus	None
2. b. APPROVA	AL OF MINUTES AND AGENDA – APPROVAL OF AGENDA	•	L
T. Debose	Motion to add an agenda item to the September 19, 2024 agenda. The addendum seeks to add a moment of silence for the loss of CAC Chairperson, Melinda Mello. A roll call vote was taken, and the motion passed.	<u>Motion:</u> N. Williams <u>Second</u> : V. Gonzalez <u>Vote by roll call:</u> Passed	None
3. MOMENT OF	F SILENCE FOR THE LOSS OF MELINDA MELLO, CAC CHAIR		
M. Woodruff	Matthew Woodruff, Chief Executive Officer led the moment of silence, followed by a conversation remembering CAC Chair, Melinda Mello. An old Alliance video that featured Melinda was also shown. CAC members and Alliance staff shared their fond memories of Melinda and the mark she left in their lives.	None	None
4. CEO UPDAT	E – ALLIANCE UPDATES		1
M. Woodruff	 Matthew Woodruff, Chief Executive Officer, presented on the Alliance updates. Financials We started a new fiscal year in July 2024, and for that month, we had a loss of \$7 million. Most of the loss has been attributed to emergency room (ER) and hospital utilization. The Alliance Board of Governors (BOG) has asked questions about outreach to providers and members. The Alliance has realized that most of the outreach has been focused more on providers on how they can educate members on ER vs urgent care, so we will now focus on getting information out directly to members. We may seek some feedback from the CAC members on how to best give information to members. The \$60 million that the state took back continues to hurt us. The 	None	M. Moua to coordinate with M. Woodruff to send out the CEO Report to CAC members. CAC Planning Team to coordinate with M. Woodruff to have Tome Meyers, Executive Director of Medicare
	 The \$60 million that the state took back continues to nurt us. The Department of Managed Healthcare requires that we have a 		Programs, present

	 certain amount in financial reserves. We went from 740% down to 361% of the required minimum. Along with our CFO, Gilbert Riojas, we met with the state to present our finances, and the impact of the \$60 million take-back on our long-term care utilization. The rate that the state is paying us for long-term care does not match our expenses. We'll hopefully get our rates on Friday, 09/20/2024. These new rates will determine what the Alliance will need to with our budget. 	at the next CAC meeting.
	Member Question-V. Gonzalez: When you say the loss had to do with ER, does that mean that we had more hospitalizations than expected? Response-M. Woodruff: Yes, a lot of patients went to the ER in July and many related to trauma, so we are looking into this now. We are also looking to see if these patients are the 104,000 new members that came from January to April 2024.	
*	Member Comment-N Williams: I asked a lot of members I know who have chronic conditions that go to the ER due to the urgent care centers being out of the way or they are not equipped to perform certain tests and so they get sent to the ER.	
~	Response-M. Woodruff: I am not able to let you know the reasons for the members going to the ER right now, but probably will be able to present in the next CAC meeting, why they went and what came out of it. Good news is that a BOG member was at an urgent care facility two weeks ago and found out that there were three Alliance members there as well, instead of the ER.	
•	Regulatory Metrics • We missed one metric for September 2024 which is the claims timeliness. The state metric is 90% and we were at 87%. Our authorizations are way up which means that the claims are also up, but this also means that members are getting care.	
•	I am happy to send this report to Mao to share with CAC members.	
•	My report also includes the Alliance employee demographics every other	
	month. You will see who we hired and in what positions. Our goal is for it	
	to reflect what Alameda County looks like. Medicare Overview	
•	 We are working on implementing Medicare. We currently have 41,000 dually eligible members but we only take care of them on 	

*	 the Medi-Cal side, not the Medicare side. The goal is to take care of those members on both sides when we launch in 2026. It will not be automatic enrollment, so we essentially need to sell the product to these members. We have hired an Executive Director of Medicare Programs, and we can have him come to give a presentation to this group. We've done several RFPs, and the big thing is that we have all the regulatory filings in and only received very few comments back. Those filings should be ready to go back in very soon, if not back in already. Member Feedback-T. Debose: I would love for the director to come and speak so we can hear his perspective. Response-M. Woodruff: We will do that, and the other thing we will bring back is to get your perspective on how we are going to market this to our membership. Our goal is to work with different communities when it comes to marketing. For example, how we talk to a member at Asian Health Services is not how we talk to a member at La Clinica. The Executive Director of Medicare Programs is very aware of what we will be doing.
•	 Long Term Care Membership: Started in January 2023 with 1,400 members, increased by 1,000 members due to the single plan model transition. Costs are significantly up. State Discussions: Engaging with the state regarding members that are in facilities that the state considers as long-term care. Case Management: With our Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Dr. Carey's leadership, efforts are underway to case manage these members, get appropriate aid codes, and meet with facilities to clarify authorization processes. Claim Payment Errors: Addressing issues where some long-term claims were doubled or tripled paid. Efforts are in progress to reclaim approximately \$2.5 million. System and Process Updates: Updating systems and processes to stop claim duplication. Facility Feedback: Facilities have 45 days to agree or disagree with the payback request.

	 Member Question-V. Gonzalez: Who paid for long-term care before the Alliance took over? Response-M. Woodruff: It was the state, so the facilities are used to billing the state and not the health plan. We found that we were not approving bed hold days more than the regulation, so this is not an issue. We paid an unusually high amount of interest for July 2023 on long-term care claims. Because we were focused on looking at the duplicate payments, we got behind on the current claims. Member Feeback-N. Williams: Thanks for your transparency. I will work with Linda and Mao to have Tome, Executive Director of Medicare Program, join the next meeting so he can give a full overview of the Medicare implementation. Member Feedback-V. Gonzalez: Congratulations. It takes leadership to own those mistakes, not point fingers, and just fix them. 		
5. FOLLOW-UP	PITEMS - ITEMS FROM JUNE 13, 2024	Γ	. .
M. Moua	 Mao Moua, Manager of Cultural and Linguistic Services, presented the updates on the follow-up items. The Case Management team confirmed that there is no waitlist or backlogs right now for case management referrals and referrals are processed within 5 business days. An email was sent out after the June 2024 CAC meeting, to give CAC members the opportunity to participate in the Transition Member Campaign for our members that transitioned from Anthem and the Adult Expansion Program. An email was sent out with a link to the California Aging Website. Provider Relations team noted pulmonologists as an area for recruitment. Confirmed that the Alliance can provide informational updates on potential members to CAC. 	None	None
6. a. NEW BUS	INESS – ALLIANCE STAFFING DIVERSITY		
	Tao Gaoteote, Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion presented on the Alliance staffing diversity.	None	None

 T. Gaoteote started by introducing himself and professional and personal background. As of August 2023, we have 621 employees. We do a very good job when it comes to prome Employee Demographics: Ethnicity: Asians: 35% Hispanic/Latino: 24% 	
 Caucasians: 17% 	
 African American: 16% 	
 Two or More: 5% 	
 Pacific Islander: 2% 	
Opt-out/Undefined: 1%	
○ Gender:	
■ Females: 73%	
 Males: 26% Non binory: 1% 	
 Non-binary: 1% Undefined: 1% 	
o Age:	
Under 25 years old: 1%	
 25-34 years old: 22% 	
■ 35-44 years old: 34%	
■ 45-54 years old: 25%	
■ 55 & older: 17%	
Management Demographics:	
o Total Managers: 125	
 ○ Ethnicity: 	
 Asians: 31% 	
 White: 30% 	
 Hispanic/Latino: 18% 	
 Black or African American: 14^o 	%
 Two or more: 3% 	
 Undefined/Opt-out: 2% 	
Pacific Islander: 1% G	
• Gender:	
 Female: 68% 	
• Males: 32%	
All these information/charts are available on ou	
(DEI) page since it went live in December 2023	š.

A A	Member Question-V. Gonzalez: Super Interesting information Tao. I wonder what your conclusions are after seeing this. I heard you say we are doing very well, but do you see areas that could be improved? Response-T, Gaoteote: Doing my own personal analysis, I compare our data with other organizations and that's what I mean when I say we do very well. Some of our numbers are even better than some. There is always room for improvement and that's the reason why we do what we do. I don't do the recruitment, however, the recruitment team looks at this information. For HR strategies, we improve our job descriptions to ensure that we are targeting marginalized and underrepresented groups. HR also reviews the Equity Report to ensure that employees are compensated fairly. Does that answer your question?	
*	Member Feedback and Question-V. Gonzalez: Sure, definitely. I'm sure you also noticed the differences in percentages (ethnicity) between employees and leadership, right? And so, there is an opportunity to promote and for career development, so those numbers can match. Matching the ethnicity of the people we serve is our goal, right? Response-T, Gaoteote: Yes	
<i>•</i>	Response-1, Gaoleole. Tes	
$\mathbf{\lambda}$	Member Question: N. Williams: When you look at all these numbers, are you calculating the diversity on the hiring for different nationalities and communities?	
~	Response-T, Gaoteote: We try to take all these things into account and that's the reason for tracking these data. We have an entire recruitment team who reviews our analysis to guide their recruitment goals and processes. Our goal is to provide a fair and equitable environment.	
\checkmark	Member Question-J. Moore: Once you have achieved diversity in your employees, what do you do to make sure that this positively impacts the services you provide to the members?	
•	Response-T, Gaoteote: The information you see here is all internal, however, we also have a Health Equity department that focuses on what we can do to improve our members' quality of life, quality of care, access to care, and social determinants of health. We try to recruit people that are from the same ethnic backgrounds as our members as it helps with the quality of interaction, and in turn improves the delivery of care.	

	 Member Feedback and Question-J. Moore: That's great! I would love to know in the future if you will be doing more analysis on how employee diversity affects equity within the membership, as many face obstacles due to language, cultural, and spiritual differences. Could you remind me what you guys do there? Response-T, Gaoteote: What we do is provide education and training to our staff, so they know how to interact with one another, as well as the people that we serve. We also ensure that the things we do internally are fair and equitable, and everybody is included regardless of ethnic background and culture. That is the essence of what we do here at the Alliance. Thank you so much for volunteering your precious time. I have a very special part in my heart for health community advisory groups. T. Debose reminded everyone that a questionnaire has been distributed in which members can write additional feedback or questions they may have for any department, and for these to be submitted to Misha. 		
	INESS – POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT Linda Ayala, Director of Population Health Management, presented on the	None	Alliance staff to
L. Ayala C. Guzman	Population Health Management work at the Alliance and introduced presenters from the Alameda County Public Health and The City of Berkeley.		send Carolina and Andrea's contact
A. Wise K. Knox	Population Health Management (PHM)		information to CAC members.
	• PHM includes how we assess the needs of our members not only		
	as a group, but also in sub-groups/populations. We create strategies that allow us to provide a range of services based on		
	members' needs while addressing the gaps and the inequities		
	 identified. We collaborate with community partners and providers. 		
	 Long term goal is improving health and increasing equity. Evaluation is also a part of the process which identifies whether 		
	the plan we created gave the results that we wanted.		
	Colleboration with Local Llockh Departments		
	 Collaboration with Local Health Departments Alameda County Public Health and City of Berkeley: Increasing 		

 Department and City of Berkeley are working on community health assessments to guide health improvement plans. Alameda County Public Health: Defined collaboration goals: Increase access and engagement for doula services for our Black Medi-Cal members. Sharing data and provide funding through dollars or inkind staffing. Incolve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community Health needs, community Health needs, community health needs, community entities, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, Carolica Guzman, Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, Department, Department, Department, Department, Department, Department, Department, Batheac Stockes Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Reverty: Africa American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islandey, then Heater and medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in		
 Alameda County Public Health: Defined collaboration goals: Increase access and engagement for doula services for our Black Medi-Cal members. Sharing data and provide funding through dollars or in- kind staffing. Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Hameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department, Sole: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately afficted, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has <td>Department and City of Berkeley are working on community</td><td></td>	Department and City of Berkeley are working on community	
 Increase access and engagement for douls services for our Black Medi-Cal members. Sharing data and provide funding through dollars or in- kind staffing. Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighbothoods, and communities, offening services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African Americana and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans.		
 our Black Medi-Cal members. Sharing data and provide funding through dollars or in- kind staffing. Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty. Infraca American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.3 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has		
 Sharing data and provide funding through dollars or in- kind staffing. Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on ren to frem results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 kind staffing. Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health status, community health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately anfected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Involve CAC members for advice on how we can engage with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health needs, community health needs, community health the Courty Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then HispanicsLatinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 with our community partners. City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department, nucleus three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: Artican American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 City of Berkeley: Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health and, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Alameda County health networks and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environment all protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Finalizing collaboration goals. L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 L. Ayala introduced Carolina Guzman, Quality Improvement Manager from the Alameda County Public Health Department. Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Carolina Guzman, ACDPH Quality Improvement Manager, started by introducing herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County Health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequilties in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequilties nent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist. The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 The agenda includes introduction to Alameda County Health and the Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	herself and her colleague Andrea Wise, ACDPH Program Specialist.	
 Public Health Department, Alameda County health status, community health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	The example includes introduction to Alexade County Health and the	
 health needs, community health improvement plan, group discussion, and next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 next steps. The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 The Alameda County Health: Reports to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 the County Administrator. The Public Health Department includes three (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs., environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 (3) sister agencies: Behavioral Healthcare Services Department, Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director. The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	Department of Environment Health, and the Office of the Agency Director.	
 programs,, environmental protection, and emergency medical services. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	The Public Health Department's Role: Works with individuals, families,	
 Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Poverty: African American and Black communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	neighborhoods, and communities, offering services like school-based	
 communities have the highest burden of poverty in the county, followed by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 by Pacific Islanders, then Hispanics/Latinos. Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Rent Burden: African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 African American community residents are disproportionately affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 affected, followed by Native Americans. Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Spending over 30% of income on rent often results in sacrificing other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 other needs, such as groceries and medication. Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 Life Expectancy Gap: The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 		
 The Alameda County life expectancy gap grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has 	•	
2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021. The Asian population has		

Ι	Desifie Islanders and African American Deputations have the]
	Pacific Islanders and African American Populations have the shortest.		
	Shonesi.		
	Vise. presented on the Community Health Needs Assessment.		
Δ. V	vise. presented on the Community meanin Needs Assessment.		
	• Foundational Plans: There are two (2) key plans that guide our work:		
	Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and Community Health		
	Improvement Plan (CHIP). Both are required to maintain our national		
	public health accreditation.		
	CHNA Data Collection: Currently completing data collection for the		
	upcoming CHNA, which occurs every three years. It studies social		
	determinants of health, specific health outcome data collected from		
	hospitals, and information gathered from focus groups and key		
	respondent interviews. Ongoing efforts to connect CAC members to for a		
	focus group.		
	CHNA: An important tool for identifying key county priorities and		
	identifying health inequities. The process involves combining data		
	analysis with listening to our residents. It is very important to supplement		
	the data with real stories from people like you.		
	Focus Groups: Completed 20 focus groups across the county with		
	residents of different ages, identities, genders, and housing status. The		
	focus groups have been conducted in multiple languages: English,		
	Spanish, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Mam, and Tagalog.		
	• The CHNA is expected to be published by April 2025.		
	The CHNA and CHIP work with many partners such as nonprofit		
	hospitals, managed care plans, community organizations, and community		
	members.		
	The 2022-2024 CHNA results identified five (5) priorities:		
	 access to care 		
	 mental and behavioral health 		
	 income and employment 		
	 housing and food security 		
	 peaceful families and communities. 		
	• Through these priorities, we created an action-oriented plan called the		
	CHIP. By summarizing the five (5) issues areas, we identified the		
	common themes which are called the CHIP Priority Areas:		
	 Access to Care: Ensuring that medical, dental, and behavioral 		
	health care are accessible, high-quality, affordable, and culturally		
	and linguistically appropriate.		

 Promote Economic Security and Opportunities: Supporting
individuals from all backgrounds to be able to pay for their basic
needs such as housing, food, transportation, healthcare, and
childcare.
 Communities and Individuals Free from Violence: Violence
prevention, promoting community resilience, especially during
disasters or emergencies.
Work Groups: There are three (3) work groups, comprised of a range of
stakeholders, focused on the CHIP priority areas. They will meet three (3) more times this year, with discussion on CAC member participation.
more times this year, with discussion on CAC member participation.
C. Guzman presented on the Selected CHIP Signature Programs.
These signature programs were selected as they work with community
members in addressing the targeted issues.
 Women Infant and Children Program (WIC): Focuses on food
security, as well assessment around partner violence in the home
 Immunization Program: Access to timely immunizations
 <u>EmbraceHer Program</u>: Doula services, focused on preventing
premature death among African American babies
 Sexual and Reproductive Health: Connecting people who are sex
trafficked and sex workers to services
 Front Door Program: Launching soon, warm hand-off referral
system
Office of Violence Prevention: Funding small non-profit
organizations addressing youth and family violence
Data and Program Highlights
 Immunization Program: Conducted 30 school vaccine clinics for
children and families.
 <u>Congenital Syphilis</u>: Focus on addressing congenital syphilis;
40% of people who had a baby with syphilis did not get prenatal
care. In California, this disproportionately affects babies born to
Latina birthing persons.
 Front Door Program: Goal is to support residents who are
unaware of available programs and services.
 <u>WIC Program:</u> Expanded services to promote reading to children aged 0 to 5 years old by distributing 10,000 books. Collaborated
with the Office of Dental Health to provide additional services.
 EmbraceHer Program:

	 96% of the babies are connected to a medical home and have regular check-ups 98% of mothers initiated breastfeeding with newborns 96% received postpartum care within 4 to 6 weeks after giving birth 88% of babies are born at term and with healthy birth weights. Office of Violence Prevention: Focuses on gun violence, the leading cause of death among young people ages 15 to 34. Working on creating a stronger network of cunty organizations to tackle suicide prevention. 	
	 CHIP Timeline Started external partnerships for CHIP in May 2024. Identified technical assistance needs and established new networks in summer/fall 2024. Ongoing implementation now until Spring 2025 e.g., focus groups consisting of different community stakeholders. As an example of what focus groups does: For WIC, the program is having a hard time having African American parents to join the breast-feeding group. We get feedback from the focus group on how we can effectively showcase the program, and its benefits to increase the participation of that population. Workgroup Sign-up C. Guzman presented a slide containing the QR code as well as the link to sign-up for the three (3) different workgroups. 	
A	 Wise presented on the upcoming CHNA activities. We've completed the bulk of focus groups but are still open to having more. We welcome suggestions if there's a population or community that you want us to hear from. A Wise presented a slide containing a QR code for the page to nominate an organization or partner that they should connect with. A. Wise shared their contact information and advised that CAC members may contact them directly. Carolina Guzman, QI Manager: carolina.guzman@acgov.org Andrea Wise, Program Specialist: andrea.wise@acgov.org 	

*			
	nominate, but I would like to nominate for you to reach out to the Young		
	Adult Program. They serve children with disabilities who are very highly		
	functioning students. They are a good community to reach out to because		
	these students go to Laney and Merrit college which are in Oakland.		
\succ	Member Question-T. Debose: I also have a two-part question. How do		
	you outreach for these focus groups? Because I have been in this		
	community and never received any outreach. I also recently went to an		
	event you had, and I tried to navigate your system, and I needed to go		
	from one department to another, so it seems that departments do not		
	communicate with each other or do not know what each other is doing.		
	How can we fix that? As a lifelong resident of Oakland, I do not really		
	utilize my Public Health (services), but I think it would be a great		
	opportunity to utilize it, but how can we use it in the most effective way?		
	Response-C. Guzman: For the first question on outreaching to the youth		
	group, of course we'll be happy to reach out to them and do a focus		
	group. For the second question on recruiting for focus groups and		
	community forums, we rely a lot on our community partners, through non-		
	profits in the area. It is hard sometimes due to lack of resources, but we		
	were able to get some funding this year and so we can provide gift cards		
	to participants. For the third question on how fragmented our system is,		
	you are absolutely right, that is exactly what we struggle with as it limits		
	the residents' ability to maximize their access to services. This is what the		
	Front Door Program is trying to address. It will help residents connect the		
	dots and navigate the public health system in a more efficient way.		
	uois and havigate the public health system in a more enicient way.		
*	Member Feedback-T. Debose: Yes, I appreciate that as it always shows		
*	on your data that the African American Community are leading in worst		
	health outcomes, and it does not seem that we are solving the problem		
	because the numbers are not going down as it should. If you are reaching		
	people then the numbers should go down but they're not, and I only say		
	this because I'm African American. I want the system to work for us in		
	order for the numbers not to stay up. I am the type to see my doctor for preventative care and that's what I want to encourage people to do. In our		
	school system, health system, and community, it seems like work is being		
	done but does not really seem like it's helping.		
**	Member Feedback and Request-C. Wynn: I understand that the QR		
*	codes are the new way to connect to sites, however it is working as I just	1	
	cours are the new way to connect to sites, nowever it is working as I just	<u> </u>	

triad accuration it with mountains	
tried scanning it with my phone. Can you information?	please give me your contact
 Response-C. Guzman: Yes, we will put it 	in the chat.
 Response-L. Ayala: We can also include 	
follow-up email after this meeting for thos	
the chat.	
Member Question-V Gonzalez: I have two related to the information on life expected	
related to the information on life expectar there any research that explains the incre	
all groups? And the second question is re	
initially pointed at five priority areas but o	
well as mental and behavioral health wer	e no longer mentioned. Are
those two going to be prioritized later?	
 Response-C. Guzman: We have a full reported by the second s	
epidemiologists which includes trends, an lifestyle, which is not the healthiest, is a l	
COVID has also caused a lot of shifts in t	
regarding the priority areas, you are right	
came from the CHNA, and we merged so	
specifically economic security within the	
with agencies that work on housing secu	
Care, as well as behavioral health partne	
the top one issue in these focus groups. housing, food security, and employment.	
nousing, rood security, and employment.	
Member Comment-N. Williams: Everythir	ng seemed to change with
COVID. A lot of people suffered from beh	
place and social distancing was a hardsh	
 Response-C. Herrera: You are right about them uses at home anythere they because 	
them was at home or where they happen	ed to live for almost two years.
L. Ayala reminded the CAC members that Mao an	nd Misha have passed out
handouts where members can put in comments of	
two (2) questions for CAC members.	
Should the priorities that the county has it	dentified influence the work we
offer our members here at the Alliance, a	
work, health equity work, hath education,	

 How can the Alliance support these programs to have the biggest impact for Alliance members? 	
 Member Comment- J. Moore: I was on the Commission of Disability of the City of Alameda 20 years ago, and the focus was more on seniors and physical disabilities. There was very little attention on invisible disabilities and developmental disabilities, so I appreciate that your focus groups are so thoughtful. My community which is the very severely disabled, autistic, and cognitively and behaviorally disabled very seldom get represented so we really need a focus group. I wonder if you work with school districts to somehow get parents' input on behalf of students who are not able to communicate for themselves, to discuss where the lack and the need for support is. I also have been researching a lot about mental health strategies that other countries and cultures use that we do not do here in America, and so I will send you my information so we can collaborate and generate ideas. Response-A. Weiss: Jody, we would love to connect with you, we did a couple focus groups with people with disabilities through the Regional Center of East Bay, and with people with intellectual and developmental disabilities through Helping Hand East Bay. We will be very grateful for any connections you may want to offer us. 	
L. Ayala invited the attendees from The City of Berkeley to share the opportunity for CAC members to participate in their survey.	
Kelly Knox from the City of Berkeley Department of Public Health introduced herself and presented their community needs assessment survey.	
 We are much earlier in the process. We are at the last days of the collection stage of our assessment. We have a survey that just went live a couple of days ago. We have a few flyers that we can leave for people, and we can also forward a digital copy with survey links. This is specifically for Berkeley residents. We did our process a bit differently. We started with a few informative interviews and focus groups earlier, and now doing surveys based on the information gathered then and will then move on to our improvement plan. We look forward to figuring out how the CAC can be involved. 	

	L. Ayala: We'll invite them back once they have some results from the survey and the other assessment they are working on.		
6. c. NEW BU	ISINESS – NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE (NCQA): ALLIAN	ICE ONLINE RESOUR	CES
M. Lewis	 Michelle Lewis, Senior Manager of Communication and Outreach, presented information on the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA): Alliance Online Resource Testing. CAC Members were invited to take a 40-question online survey in the training room. Feedback is important because it helps the Alliance better serve the community and people. Participants receive a \$50 grocery gift card. Option to complete the survey online if not able to today. Surveys help identify what's working, needed changes, areas for improvement. The Alliance has a lot of resources on our website (over 505,000 PDF files) and the goal is to improve information sharing and access to care. 	None	None
7. CAC BUSIN	IESS	Γ	Т
L. Ayala	 Linda Ayala, Director of Population Health Management presented on the CAC Selection Committee (SC) Updates. CAC Selection Committee is a new committee that's being formed to nominate new CAC members that will be forwarded to the Board of Governors for approval. This is a new process that is required by our contract with the Department of Health Care Services. The good news is that we recruited all the members, and they will meet at the end of September. The meeting will be led by the Alliance Legal team and the CAC planning team. <i>Member Question-N. Williams: How many members are there?</i> <i>Response-L. Ayala: I believe there are 10 members.</i> 	None	None

	 Response-M. Woodruff: It includes the Board of Governors Chair and Vice Chair, CAC Chair and Vice Chair, and there's community representatives from our provider network, education, dental, and regional center. CAC Demographic Survey: The CAC SC will review our demographic survey to understand the current representation and how it reflects our overall membership. Recruitment Goals: Identified the need to recruit additional members with limited English proficiency (LEP), men ages 19 to 44, diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, diverse genders and gender identities, physical disabilities, and individuals who live in the Tri-Valley and Tri-City areas. If you have individuals you would like to refer, please email us at livehealthy@alamedaalliance.org or contact Misha. Members can call the Member Services Department, and the CAC Planning team will reach out to provide more details on the application process. 		
8. OPEN FORU	M - PUBLIC COMMENTS AND NEXT MEETING TOPICS		
T. Debose	 Tandra Debose, CAC Vice Chair opened the floor for the open forum. Member Comment-V. Gonzalez: We have talked about ABA Services in previous meetings, and I know there are lots of efforts trying to improve, however, I just want to share as a mom of a child with a disability that it is not improving. We still cannot have all the hours that my son is approved for covered. We get providers that quit and some that don't really know what they're doing. Response: M. Woodruff: I'm actually sad to hear as it was shared during the last board meeting that there was growth in the network and tremendous increase in people that are getting the services. Maybe you and I can talk just for a little bit because the data looks good. Member Comment-V. Gonzalez: The issue is really with the quality. Thank you, I appreciate and would love the opportunity to discuss. Response: M. Woodruff: I'm happy to share the same presentation too and have the behavioral health team come. Member Question-N. Williams: Is the issue with connecting to your providers or is it an accessibility issue? 	None	CAC Planning Team to coordinate for the Behavioral Health Team to present in a future CAC meeting.