

COMMUNITY SUPPORT ALLIANCE

Business Concept Plan

Working Draft

Ada / Pontotoc County, Oklahoma

August 2026

A proposed community-support initiative associated with the broader DK Capital Group concept

Privately funded. Community focused. Developed through local relationships.

1. Purpose

Community Support Alliance is being developed to strengthen communities by helping local organizations, institutions, and community leaders address needs they cannot fully meet with the resources available to them. CSA is expected to be privately funded, giving it the flexibility to consider worthwhile needs without having to shape its priorities around public fundraising, outside donors, or government grant requirements.

CSA will generally work through organizations that already know the people and communities they serve. Churches, schools, nonprofit organizations, service providers, businesses, public agencies, and local professionals are often in the best position to understand both the need and the circumstances surrounding it. CSA can provide funding, administrative help, professional resources, equipment, facilities, or project support that allows those organizations to do more.

Where a capable organization is already doing good work, CSA should strengthen what is there rather than unnecessarily create another organization to do the same thing. Where an important service, facility, or resource is missing, CSA can help determine whether an existing organization can expand or whether another solution should be developed.

CSA can provide substantial support without becoming the public face of every effort it helps fund. In many cases, the local organization should remain the organization people know and work with, while CSA provides resources behind the effort.

2. Development from Neighbor to Neighbor

Neighbor to Neighbor provides the starting point for the CSA concept. Its initial model is deliberately simple. The participating Church knows the community, receives and reviews requests for assistance, determines what help should be provided, and delivers that assistance. Neighbor to Neighbor provides the funding.

As the amount of activity increases, administrative help can be added to relieve the Church of work that does not need to remain with church staff. Administrators can assist with records, payments, contractors, documentation, coordination, and related responsibilities while the Church continues to provide the local relationship and judgment that made the model useful in the first place.

CSA is intended to develop from that experience rather than begin as a new organization searching for a purpose. Its initial development is expected to begin in Ada and Pontotoc County, building on the relationships, experience, and understanding gained through Neighbor to Neighbor. By the time CSA is established, there should already be working relationships, operating experience, and a better understanding of which needs occur repeatedly and which forms of assistance have proved worthwhile.

Programs developed through Neighbor to Neighbor can continue within CSA while the organization develops the ability to work with a wider range of community partners and larger projects. Churches should remain an important part of that network, but they will not be the only source of community knowledge. CSA can also develop relationships with schools, nonprofit organizations, healthcare and senior-care providers, youth organizations, businesses, employers, public agencies, professionals, and others that have an established role in their communities.

3. How CSA Will Work

CSA should remain a relatively lean organization. Its staff should concentrate on knowing the communities they serve, developing dependable relationships, understanding where help is needed, and determining where CSA resources can improve the situation.

Local CSA offices are not intended to become general public-assistance offices where anyone with a financial problem applies directly for help. Most needs should become known through churches, schools, community organizations, service providers, public agencies, professionals, and other relationships that already understand the circumstances involved.

The organization providing the underlying service should normally continue doing that work. A senior-care provider provides senior care, a youth organization works with young people, an attorney provides legal representation, a recovery organization handles recovery services, and a contractor performs construction. CSA's role is to help when financial or practical limitations prevent those organizations from doing what is needed.

There will also be circumstances where CSA should take a stronger role in developing a project. Housing renovation, restoration of a park or community resource, expansion of a facility, or development of a specialized training center may require project management, construction, engineering, legal work, or other professional expertise. CSA can organize and fund those resources without turning every type of project into a permanent internal department.

This approach allows CSA to have substantial financial and project capability while keeping the organization itself manageable.

4. Areas of Community Support

CSA will initially organize its work around four broad areas. They are intended to provide direction, not establish a separate department for every type of need. Programs can develop within them as experience shows where continuing needs exist.

Community Partner Support

Community Partner Support provides the broad connection to organizations serving people and families. This may include work involving seniors, youth, families, education, recovery, personal safety, abused or neglected children, troubled youth, and other needs that become known through community relationships.

CSA may help the organization itself, support a particular program or project, or help cover a specific cost that prevents someone from receiving a needed service. The fact that an individual or family does not qualify for a traditional poverty-based assistance program should not automatically mean that no legitimate need exists. A normally self-supporting family can encounter legal, educational, senior-care, recovery, youth, or other expenses that are beyond what it can reasonably handle.

The local organization or professional closest to the problem should generally remain responsible for the service itself. CSA provides the additional resources needed to help make an appropriate response possible.

Housing & Community Renewal

Housing & Community Renewal begins with Critical Home Repair and can grow into broader renovation, restoration, accessibility improvements, housing preservation, and neighborhood renewal. Critical Home Repair remains an important operating service even as larger renovation work develops.

Housing work can also provide practical opportunities for vocational education, apprenticeships, and skilled-trades employment. CSA can work with CareerTech programs, vocational schools, colleges, contractors, apprenticeship programs, and employers to connect education with actual construction experience.

Participating employers may incur real costs when they hire and train inexperienced workers. Where it serves the purpose of the program, CSA may help with legitimate training expenses, education, certifications, tools, apprenticeship costs, or some of the added burden associated with developing a new worker. The purpose is not to subsidize ordinary company payroll, but to make it more practical for good employers to invest in people who can become productive tradesmen and women.

The same general idea of combining education, training, and employment can be used in other CSA areas when there is a clear reason to do so. It does not need to become a separate workforce program simply for the sake of having one.

Community Resources & Facilities

Community Resources & Facilities addresses shared assets that contribute to the quality and function of community life. Depending on local circumstances, this could include parks, recreation facilities,

community centers, libraries, animal-care facilities, lakes, waterways, or other resources that are important to the community.

Some projects may involve restoring or improving something that already exists. Others may involve helping develop a resource that is missing. The decision should come from the condition of the community and the value of the project rather than from a predetermined list of facilities CSA intends to build.

Public Safety & Emergency Services

Public Safety & Emergency Services continues and broadens the emergency-support work begun through Neighbor to Neighbor. CSA may work with fire departments, EMS, law enforcement, emergency management, communications systems, and other public-safety organizations when additional equipment, facilities, training, or other resources would improve their ability to serve the community.

Larger projects may also be considered where several agencies or communities could benefit from a resource they could not reasonably develop alone. CSA support should strengthen local public-safety capability rather than replace responsibilities that properly belong to government.

5. Funding and Use of CSA Resources

Funding Source

CSA is expected to be privately funded through a trust or other funding structure associated with the broader DK Capital Group concept. The specific legal entity, trust structure, and funding arrangements will be established as CSA is formed with appropriate legal, tax, and financial guidance. CSA is not intended to depend on government funding, public fundraising, or outside donors for its core activities.

Use and Limits of Assistance

CSA is intended to have substantial financial resources, but it should also be known as a responsible steward of those resources. Being willing to help does not mean funding every request or assuming every cost. CSA can fill a limited gap, contribute toward a larger need, support a continuing service, or participate in a major project. The amount of involvement should depend on the circumstances.

Assistance may be directed to an organization, a particular program or project, or the cost of an individual receiving a needed service. An organization may be functioning well and need no general financial support, while one of the people it serves cannot afford an important expense. In that situation, CSA may be able to address the specific need without subsidizing the organization as a whole.

Some assistance will appropriately be temporary. Other support may continue when an organization is providing an important community service and a continuing funding gap remains. Larger projects may require commitments extending over several years. Individual programs should eventually establish reasonable limits on the amount and duration of assistance, along with appropriate points for review.

Looking Beyond the Immediate Request

CSA should also consider why the funding is needed. When the same problem keeps returning, the immediate request may only be a symptom of something larger. A senior facility repeatedly struggling with staffing may have a workforce problem. Repeated emergency repairs to a house may show that broader renovation is necessary. A good youth program may have adequate capacity but families who cannot afford to participate.

In those circumstances, CSA should consider whether addressing the underlying problem now would prevent it from becoming larger, more costly, or more difficult to solve later. This does not mean every small request requires an extensive review. Sometimes the sensible answer is simply to provide the needed help. A deeper review becomes more important when the problem is substantial, recurring, or likely to worsen.

6. Local Offices and Community Relationships

CSA is expected to begin in Ada and Pontotoc County and expand gradually into other Oklahoma communities and counties. Expansion should follow the development of local knowledge, relationships, and a better understanding of what is needed rather than simply opening offices in new locations.

When CSA begins working in another area, it may establish a small local office or assign one or more administrators to that community. Their first responsibility should be to learn the area and develop relationships with the organizations and people already doing useful work there.

Over time, local administrators should know the churches, schools, nonprofit organizations, service providers, businesses, employers, public agencies, and community leaders in their area. They should understand which resources are available, which organizations are dependable, where assistance is falling short, and what problems may require more attention.

The central CSA organization can provide financial administration, legal and professional support, project resources, and other capabilities that do not need to be duplicated in every location. Local offices can remain small and grow only when the volume and type of work require additional people.

The CEO's responsibility will be to build and oversee this network while keeping CSA focused and manageable. The organization should have enough structure to administer substantial resources properly, but its size should be driven by the work rather than by a desire to build a large institution.

7. Development Over Time

CSA should be allowed to develop from experience. The organization does not need to decide today what every future program will look like or which projects it will eventually undertake.

Some needs may require a single response and never develop into a formal program. Others may occur often enough that a continuing program makes sense. An organization may eventually need a larger facility, a community may identify a major housing or recreation project, or several agencies may determine that a shared training resource would be useful. Those decisions should be made when the need is understood and the circumstances can be evaluated properly.

The purpose of this Business Concept Plan is to establish what CSA is intended to be, how it approaches its work, and the general areas in which it may become involved. It is not intended to establish every funding limit, staffing requirement, program procedure, or future project.

Detailed ideas and research should be preserved separately in the CSA Program Development & Opportunity Reference. That document can retain the work already done on senior care, youth development, troubled youth, domestic violence, recovery support, legal assistance, housing, workforce development, animal care, community facilities, public safety, training facilities, and other ideas for use when a particular program or project is ready to be developed.

Working document — subject to further legal, financial, and organizational development.