



RCSAC | **Richmond Community Services
Advisory Committee**

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Table of Contents

<i>I.</i>	<i>MISSION STATEMENT OF THE RICHMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>II.</i>	<i>HISTORY</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>III.</i>	<i>RICHMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RCSAC) IN BRIEF</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>IV.</i>	<i>RCSAC ROLES</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>CITY LIAISON</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>VI.</i>	<i>MANDATE</i>	<i>6</i>
	Section A	6
	Section B	6
	<i>APPENDIX I</i>	
	An Oral History of RCSC, later to become RCSAC	7
	<i>APPENDIX II</i>	
	40 DEVELOPMENTAL ASSETS	9

I. MISSION STATEMENT OF THE RICHMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

To encourage and promote those social policies and community services which contribute to the general health, welfare and quality of life of the residents of Richmond, and to increase inter-agency relations and cooperation in order to enhance community capacity.

II. HISTORY

The Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee, hereinafter referred to as “RCSAC”, received formal recognition as an advisory body to Richmond City Council and its appropriate Committees on May 25, 1987¹.

It builds on the information gathering and sharing strengths of the Richmond Community Services Council, which served the community in a similar but less formal capacity from April, 1978 to its evolution as the RCSAC in September, 1987.

During several years of Community services as a voluntary collaborative of non-profit, government and private agencies and organizations in the field of social and related community services, the Richmond Community Services Council and its member organizations were instrumental in the development and establishment of:

- The municipally funded RCMP Youth Intervention Program;
- A municipal social planner position;
- Richmond Child Protection Network;
- Richmond Family Place;
- An open referral in-the-home parenting program (lost with others during the 1983 restraint measures imposed by major government funding sources);
- Collaboration in preparation of the report Preparing for a Livable Future: Recommendations by the City Center Steering Committee;
- Improved Municipal Grant application and appeal processes;
- The Child Care Advisory Committee;
- The Inventory of Social Services in Richmond
- The Richmond Intercultural Advisory Committee

An RCSAC Poverty Response Committee was established, and reports were submitted to Council. This has now become an independent committee.

Representatives from the RCSAC

- participated in the Community Parks, Recreational & Cultural Working Group to assist in providing City Council with a Master Plan;
- currently participate in the Substance Abuse Task Force; and
- the Richmond Intercultural Advisory Committee.

¹ See Appendix I

III. RICHMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RCSAC) IN BRIEF

1. Advises Richmond City Council, and/or the appropriate Council Committee.
2. Makes representations to other policy-making bodies on social policy and community services matters.
3. Provides informed comment and advice to Richmond City Council on implications for policies and services being changed and introduced.
4. Undertakes its work at the request of Richmond City Council, the RCSAC membership, and the community at large.
5. Provides a strong and active role in overall social policy and community services decisions for community representatives and nonprofit society boards.

IV. RCSAC ROLES

1. The Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee (RCSAC) is a forum for community service* agencies to meet on a regular basis in order to share information and ideas about issues of common interest, and to identify emerging needs.
***Community Services:** defined as those covering the general areas of health, social services, education, and other related service where the overall intent is to improve the quality of life for Richmond residents.
2. The RCSAC will foster the development of services, through an asset building² approach, to meet those needs.
3. The RCSAC will establish and monitor Task Forces to undertake activities deemed by the RCSAC to be necessary and consistent with the objectives of the RCSAC. All Task Forces will be time limited with both start and end dates, and will produce a written report.
4. The RCSAC may employ and hire such staff as deemed necessary to assist in the operation of the RCSAC, including all Task Forces. All employees will report directly to the Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee.
5. The RCSAC will provide a leadership and educational role in social issues affecting community services.
6. The RCSAC strives to work cooperatively and in a complementary manner with other City advisory committees.

² See Appendix II

V. CITY LIAISON

Liaison with the City of Richmond will be provided by:

- One (1) non-voting Richmond City Council Liaison, and
- One (1) non-voting City Staff Liaison, provided by the Policy Planning Department.

VI. MANDATE

Section A

The RCSAC shall advise Richmond City Council and may, in consultation with City Council, make representations to other policy-making bodies on the following:

1. Policies that encourage cooperative planning and delivery of community services to ensure optimum efficiency and effectiveness;
2. Social issues/concerns that have an impact community services, special needs groups and the quality of life in the community;
3. Community impact of governmental changes to policies and/or programs affecting Richmond's community services; and
4. Any other matters that may be referred by Richmond City Council, RCSAC member groups and the community at large.

Section B

1. Coordination of activities and information sharing between the voluntary and public sector.

APPENDIX I

An Oral History of RCSC, later to become RCSAC

(Delivered by Olive Bassett at the RCSAC General meeting of December 8, 2003)

It is ten years since I have been associated with this advisory council, some of which I speak on today could be familiar to many of you but perhaps some of you are not familiar with the early history I hope it will be of interest to you. I was a member of RCSC for many years before becoming a school trustee then I was elected as their Rep. on the PAC (Policy Advisory Council) in 1990. Back in 1978, there was very little planning for social services, something had to be done, and the United Way was invited to set up some social planning for the community. There was no Social Planner at the municipal level at that time. The Child Services Committee, a committee of the United Way, was not representative enough; its mandate was services to children 12 & under. A newly formed Child Abuse Committee was attempting to educate the public on what was happening to children; the community health nurses and social workers were the only ones going into the homes of many abused children. But the climate of the times prevented anyone from speaking out especially about sexual abuse, this was a taboo topic, no one wanted to talk about it. And there were many turf problems, every one was working in isolation on their own particular issues and problems, this is mine that is yours, don't mix the two! Finally the United Way placed an arms length community person in as Chair of the Child Services Committee hoping to become more effective. Something was still needed; the committee was not representative of agencies working with families, children & youth. Palmer School had just gone up in smoke, at the hands of a teen-age girl who badly needed treatment. There were no services of the kind youth like her needed, but it was risking a teachers or a community health nurse's job to speak out on lack of services. It was so difficult to address so many social problems in the community but at that time, the thought of washing your linen in public was not to be tolerated. The School Board refused to put a family life program into the schools. The community was polarized. Many were demanding the program, just as many were in denial it was needed, and these felt the only place to teach this subject was in the home. Which was fine but those children needing the program did not come from homes where this kind of education was taught. It was a little later I believe the Richmond Youth Services Agency came into being to focus on the issues and problems facing the over 12's. And so, it was in this type of atmosphere that a major meeting was held with many of those delivering social services to families. Through this meeting, they got the endorsement needed to be something much broader than the Richmond Children's Committee. A Steering Committee was set up that met twice a month for a solid year and what came out of that was the framework for the Richmond Community Services Council. That was in 1978, and nine years later in '87, with the assistance of a municipal councilor, a social planner had finally been hired, RCSC was restructured and given the formal title of the Richmond Community Services Advisory Council, RCSAC, as it is known today. They would make recommendations for social service issues and report those issues & concerns directly to the Municipal Council through the Policy Advisory Council, who were elected from the Boards of the individual agencies to serve on PAC. They were the political arm of the RCSAC. And Council listened. In their eyes, it was no longer just staff driven. These were elected people making the recommendations. With the new structure, there was also the IAC, Inter Agency committee, made up the staff and the 'Hands On' people who worked in the field, and the Coordinating Committee overseeing both IAC & PAC. This is all in your charter, I found it very interesting to re-read, and it would be well worth your re-reading pages 20 to 24. In

1989, the RCSAC held a "Strategy Planning and Priority Setting Meeting". This was an extremely important meeting for RCSAC. Johnny Carline, Deputy Administrator, Strategic Planning for Richmond spoke on what Richmond could look like in the future, two questions he asked of the group: 1. "What are the priorities for service provision for all of the agencies in the next three years?" 2. "What suggestions do you have for the municipality to incorporate social issues into the growth management strategy?" A planning committee took all the suggestions, solutions, comments and concerns and brought in a final report in January 1990. Seven (7) recommendations came out of it and were presented to council, they may help you in your deliberations on the restructure process, I will leave it with Michael Then in 1994, RCSAC sent out an excellent questionnaire to member organizations, to see if the advisory council was meeting the needs of its membership by addressing gaps, identifying issues and resources to address them and then develop an action plan. The survey was divided into six major sections: Role & Function, Participation, Community issues, Strengths & Weaknesses, Suggestions for raising the profile of RCSAC and lastly the potential for sending out a newsletter. I will also leave a copy of this with Michael, as it may prove useful. I see you are now contemplating another re-structure, perhaps some questions that you may ask yourselves are: "What do you want to accomplish that you are not doing now?" "When was the last time your charter was brought up to date?" "How many agencies out there are not aware of what you do?" "How many agencies or groups out there doing a service for the community, are you not aware of?" In my opinion the reason RCSAC has survived while many others have not, is because community volunteers and staff have worked together for a common goal, this way everyone wins. The effectiveness of RCSAC has always been present to a greater or lesser degree. It is a tremendously important organization and the accomplishments you have gained have not come easy. It is an organization you can be proud to belong to. However, it must be supported by each and every social service organization in order to have the greatest impact for good.

Thank you.

M. Olive Bassett

APPENDIX II

40 DEVELOPMENTAL ASSETS

Search Institute has identified the following building blocks of healthy development that help young people grow up healthy, caring, and responsible.

External Assets

Category Asset Name and Definition

Support

1. Family Support-Family life provides high levels of love and support.
2. Positive Family Communication-Young person and her or his parent(s) communicate positively, and young person is willing to seek advice and counsel from parents.
3. Other Adult Relationships-Young person receives support from three or more non-parent adults.
4. Caring Neighborhood-Young person experiences caring neighbors.
5. Caring School Climate-School provides a caring, encouraging environment.
6. Parent Involvement in Schooling-Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed in school.

Empowerment

7. Community Values Youth-Young person perceives that adults in the community value youth.
8. Youth as Resources-Young people are given useful roles in the community.
9. Service to Others-Young person serves in the community one hour or more per week.
10. Safety-Young person feels safe at home, school, and in the neighborhood.

Boundaries and Expectations

11. Family Boundaries-Family has clear rules and consequences and monitors the young person's whereabouts.
12. School Boundaries-School provides clear rules and consequences.
13. Neighborhood Boundaries-Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior.
14. Adult Role Models-Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior.
15. Positive Peer Influence-Young person's best friends model responsible behavior.
16. High Expectations-Both parent(s) and teachers encourage the young person to do well.

Constructive use of time

17. Creative Activities-Young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theatre, or other arts.
18. Youth Programs-Young person spends three or more hours per week in sports, clubs, or organizations at school and/or in the community.
19. Religious Community-Young person spends one or more hours per week in activities in a religious institution.
20. Time at Home-Young person is out with friends "with nothing special to do" two or fewer nights per week

INTERNAL ASSETS

Category Asset Name and Definition

Commitment to Learning

21. Achievement Motivation-Young person is motivated to do well in school.
22. School Engagement-Young person is actively engaged in learning.
23. Homework-Young person reports doing at least one hour of homework every school day.

24. Bonding to School-Young person cares about her or his school.
25. Reading for Pleasure-Young person reads for pleasure three or more hours per week.

Positive Values

26. Caring-Young person places high value on helping other people.
27. Equality and Social Justice-Young person places high value on promoting equality and reducing hunger and poverty.
28. Integrity-Young person acts on convictions and stands up for her or his beliefs.
29. Honesty-Young person "tells the truth even when it is not easy."
30. Responsibility-Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility.
31. Restraint-Young person believes it is important not to be sexually active or to use alcohol or other drugs.

Social Competencies

32. Planning and Decision Making-Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices.
33. Interpersonal Competence-Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills.
34. Cultural Competence-Young person has knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds.
35. Resistance Skills-Young person can resist negative peer pressure and dangerous situations.
36. Peaceful Conflict Resolution-Young person seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.

Positive Identity

37. Personal Power-Young person feels he or she has control over "things that happen to me."
38. Self-Esteem-Young person reports having a high self-esteem.
39. Sense of Purpose-Young person reports that "my life has a purpose."
40. Positive View of Personal Future-Young person is optimistic about her or his personal future.

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