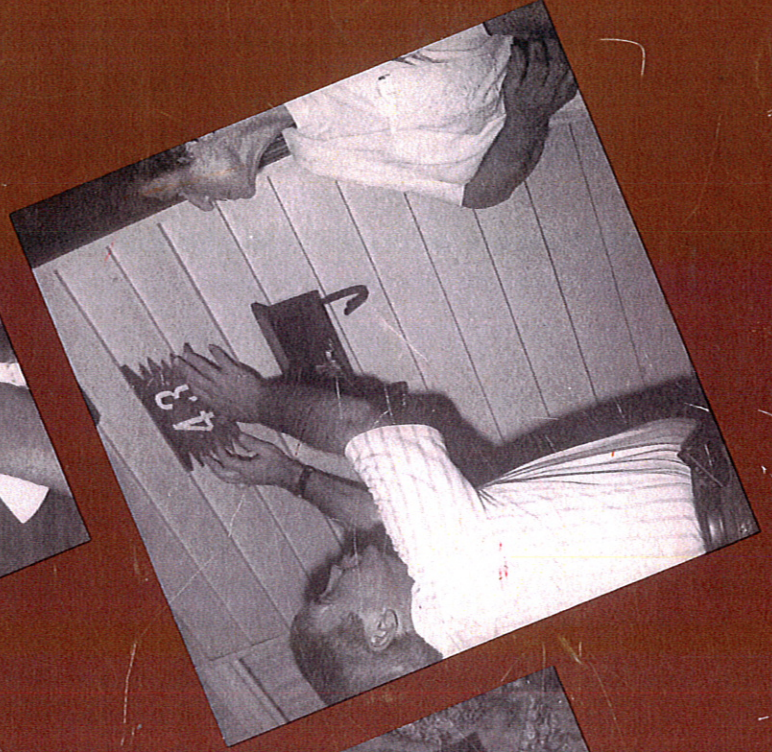


**Pittsburgh
Community
Services, Inc.**

**1989/1990
Overview**



EXECUTIVE MESSAGE



We began some seven years ago, as a single funding source agency, rising out of the ashes of the former Community Action Agency. In our first year, we had a budget approximately 75% smaller than our predecessor. And, though we now have multiple funding sources, our current budget is \$600,000 less than it was in that first year . . . due to a combination of "Reaganomics" and other factors.

During the same period of time, the need for our services and the need for our presence in the City has increased. The percentage of persons in the City of Pittsburgh who are the victims of poverty is greater now than it was in 1983. There is a whole new group of economically disadvantaged, primarily the casualties of mill and plant closings. We have had to be innovative and to literally do more with less.

This Overview for 1989/90 will attempt to highlight CSI's accomplishments and setbacks during the last 18 months as we have striven to serve the poorest of the poor, the neediest of the needy . . . individuals and families with the same needs, dreams and aspirations as the rest of us, but who do not enjoy much of what we take for granted. It will also describe new directions that will help set our agenda into this new decade. Our grants are not large,

but they often have impact far beyond the amount allocated. For some agencies, we are a funding source of last resort. For others, our funds provide the "glue money" that was not available elsewhere, while for others, ours is the flexible money that allows an innovative approach to a problem.

Northside Tenants' Reorganization (NTR) is a group that is preparing its membership to own their own housing units. The CSI grant to NTR pays for part of the Director's salary, giving her freedom which she would otherwise not have to be an advocate for her constituency.

St. Clair Village is one of the poorest and most isolated communities in the City. Our funds and technical assistance over the years has helped to develop a local capacity to respond to the need and has been instrumental in developing a network of service providers who are coordinating their efforts to enhance the lives of Village residents.

We have created a Next Step Program that provides educational services, health care and financial assistance to homeless men, women and children. This Program helps its participants to take a next step toward economic and social independence.

In addition to these examples of innovative and strategic sub-contracting,

we complement our own limited funding capacity by way of influencing decisions in other arenas where the lives of our beneficiaries are affected.

Board members sit on other boards, are members of the State Legislature, City Council, move in circles where a word or act of support can make a difference. Staff is active in other contexts where decisions are made that affect the poor . . . the Allegheny County Volunteer Board for Emergency Food and Shelter, The Neighborhood Fund, The Advisory Committee on the Homeless, The Hunger Task Force (which CSI was instrumental in organizing).

Through these various means, and by being the most prudent, efficient, effective and equitable managers that we can possibly be, we have reaffirmed our mission . . . to improve the social well being of the poorest of the poor, by providing help when it is needed, where it is needed.

Stanley A. Lowe
President

John A. Golden, Jr.
Executive Director

LOOKING BACK

Pittsburgh Community Services was formed by Hill House Association in 1983 as a result of Community Action Pittsburgh's defunding. In the early days, we were Hill House Community Services and relied heavily on our "founding fathers and mothers" for guidance, moral support and nourishment to help us grow. Much organizational development had to be accomplished to meet Community Services Block Grant funding requirements.

In 1985, we entered into two Community Development Block Grant contracts with the City of Pittsburgh Department of Planning. That September, we began to administer the Neighborhood Safety Program — our first provision of direct services. Shortly thereafter, the Public Services component became operational. This enabled CSI to expand our service delivery system with additional network members to serve more individuals and families with incomes above CSBG federal poverty guidelines but within HUD Section 8 eligibility guidelines.

Another indicator of our 'coming of age' was changing our name from Hill House Community Services to Pittsburgh CSI. Being identified with Hill House Association gave us immediate credibility while providing the breathing space to cultivate our own

identity and reputation. Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc. underlines our city-wide scope of activity and reaffirms our responsibility to help people when they need it, right where they live.

Other benchmarks in CSI's growth and development occurred in 1988. During that year, the Department of Community Affairs moved its funding cycle from the calendar year to coincide with other state departments which operate on a fiscal year. Subsequently, CSBG sub-contracts were amended to reflect this transition period. This also created some internal reworkings as our city funding remains on the calendar year.

The blueprints of two special projects — the **Next Step Program** and the **Family Enhancement Project** — became realizations. The goal of both programs is to increase the self-sufficiency and independence of the participants. The **Next Step Program** provides education, health and consumer services to homeless individuals while the **Family Enhancement Project** provides education, youth development and recreational activities to residents of St. Clair Village.

During 1988, our operating budget exceeded **1.65 million** in CSBG, EHP, ECC and CDBG monies. These funds enabled our participating network of **39** subcontractors to help over

55,400 individuals in thirteen service areas. Our Neighborhood Safety Program served over **12,100** city residents through its hardware component which installs locks, smoke detectors and peepholes; or, its educational component which provides crime prevention/safety awareness information and support services to various groups and organizations throughout the city.

Our reputation for managing contracts efficiently and effectively made CSI the likely candidate to administer the Hunger Trust Fund. This Fund was established in 1988 by the Mayor and City Council as a means to address and alleviate the problem of hunger throughout the city. Developmental work culminated in fifteen additional subcontracts which began in 1989.

In our seven year history, Pittsburgh Community Services has administered over **\$12 million** in CSBG and CDBG monies to fund vital programs which address the needs of low income persons and families throughout the city. On an annual basis, some 50-60 thousand Pittsburgh residents have benefited from these efforts.



89/90 IN REVIEW

During 89/90, Pittsburgh Community Services had two primary sources of support — Community Services Block Grant and Community Development Block Grant funds. A total operating budget of \$1,505,164 enabled CSI to administer 62 sub-contracts with 50 service providers.

A wide range of programs/activities were funded that

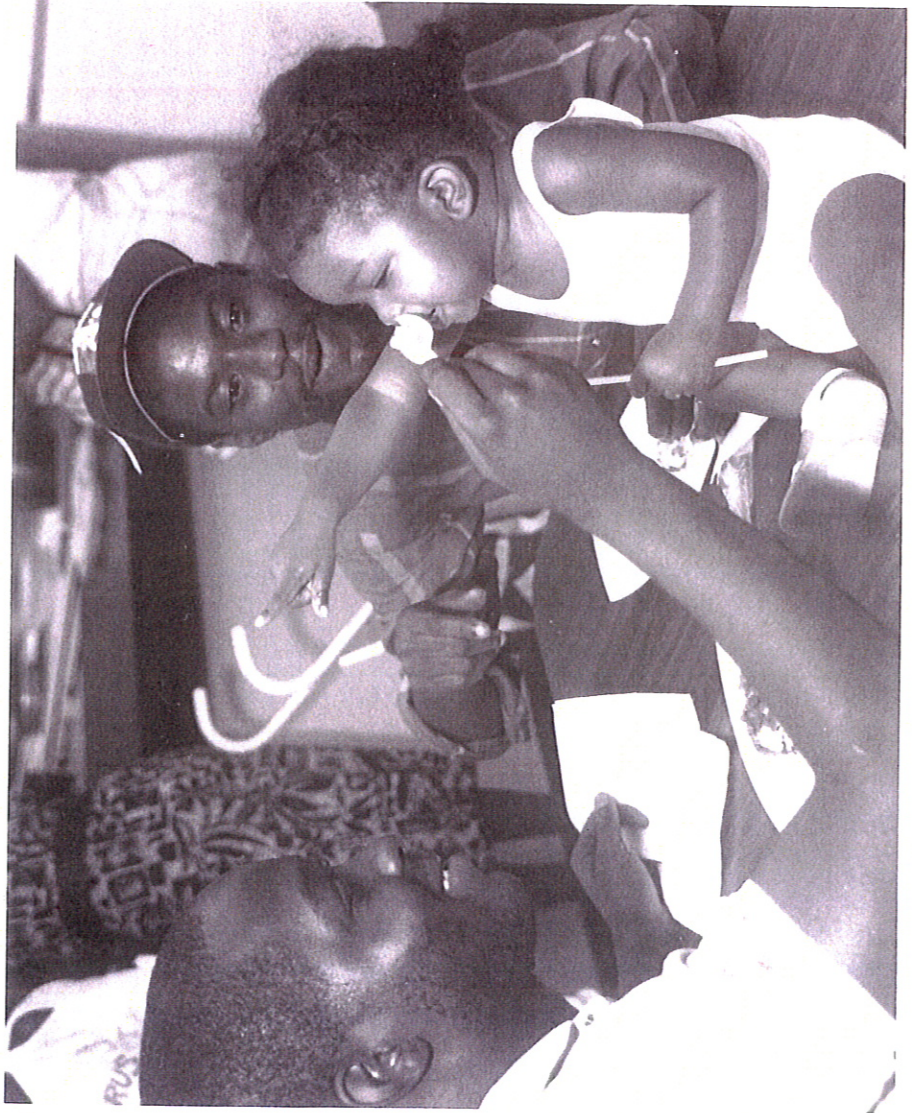
have had a tremendous impact on the alleviation of poverty. Funds were used to provide services in one or more of the following categories: Community Organizing, Consumer Services, Crime Prevention/Home Security, Drug/ Alcohol Treatment, Economic Development, Education, Employment and Training, Energy, Health Care, Home-

maker, Housing, Legal, Nutrition, Outreach/Referral, Crisis Intervention, Recreation, Transportation and Youth Development activities.

A total of 70,766 individuals were served within all program categories. Each program category is distinct but is often coordinated with other activities to benefit the client. Therefore, a reasonable estimate on the

number of unduplicated individuals served exceeds 59,000 city residents.

The information in this report covers an 18-month period from January 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990. Progress is reported on the six components which comprise our CSBG and CDBG sponsored activities.



89/90 IN REVIEW

There are elderly. Some who may need socialization and recreation to give them a sense of belonging. While others are so frail and immobile they are unable to care for themselves. And what about the homebound who rely on home-delivered meals or those in need of in-home chore services?

Some Northside residents are struggling to improve and clean up their community while promoting home ownership. There are

public housing residents on the verge of being evicted. There are women and their children who are caught in the wake of domestic violence and in need of emergency shelter.

There are children who need medical screenings, inoculations and other pediatric services. Prescription eyeglasses are available for low-income Northside residents. For the homeless, there is a health station at Jubilee Soup Kitchen. There



COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

is advocacy and community organizing for the mentally disabled and others who lack access to health related services.

There are free book distributions for children through Reading is Fundamental. Computer Literacy classes are offered to Arlington Heights youth. There are life skills/career awareness classes and work experience that links high school students to jobs in the East Liberty business district. There are early childhood development activities for day care participants and therapeutic exercises and counseling for children in shelter or foster care.

For unemployed and underemployed City residents, there are personnel counseling services, resume preparation, job search activities, interview preparation and placement assistance. For those who are hungry, there are emergency food referrals and pantry services. For those in crisis, there is intervention and hope.

Because there are still people in this city who are without jobs, without shelter or decent housing, who lack sufficient food, adequate health care or other resources necessary to make ends meet — Community Services Block Grant programs exist.

We are proud of what we have been able to do with our CSBG monies. Each year we serve more and more individuals whose economic situation would not otherwise enable them to receive vital services. The above activities, as well as a multitude of other anti-poverty efforts were made possible through a network of 24 participating neighborhood based and/or human service organizations. Collectively, this network served over 41,000 city residents.

89/90 CSBG Agencies

Arlington Heights Outreach Center/YMCA Community Human Services Corporation
East Liberty Development, Inc. — Enterprise Center
East Liberty Development, Inc. — Joblink
Homewood Brushston Community Improvement Association

Deprived Poor Americans Hill House Association/
New Opportunities for the Aging
House of the Crossroads
Hunger Services Network
Mom's House of Pittsburgh/
Brookline House
Neighborhood Centers Association
Neighborhood Legal Services Association
Opportunities and Resources
Peoples Oakland
Project HOPE
South Oakland Citizens' Council, Inc.
Southwest Pittsburgh Community Development Corporation
St. Clair Citizens' Council, Inc.
Three Rivers Youth
Urban League of Pittsburgh/
Family Enhancement Project
Ursuline Center, Inc.
Womanspace East, Inc.
Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
YMCA-Allegheny Branch
YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh



EMERGENCY HOMELESS PROGRAM

"I was going week to week, fighting the day. Although I was working, I'd spend rent and bill money to get high. Nothing else mattered. I was around losers, bad off and I didn't care. I wound up in shelter. It was rough to accept shelter. Rehab wasn't easy either. It taught me to take every opportunity, to work with it; that things will go smoother. I know now that I have to pace myself.

"I no longer have a bad aftertaste. I take steps and try not to lose sight of improving. I now know how to discipline myself by looking at the situation. There is a sense of satisfaction in just seeing the job get done."

Meet Clarence. His personal story is common among many shelter residents. In this business, certain similarities remain a constant: often educated with a viable work history;

a substance abuser or having a co-dependency; and homeless. **East End Cooperative Ministry** is what made Clarence's story so different from ones that you have heard or read about.

Through its shelter program, Clarence participated in intensive counseling sessions and decided to go into rehabilitation. After completing rehab, Clarence was accepted into **EECM's Graduated Work Experience Project and Bridge Housing**. Today, Clarence is taking the 'Next Step' toward a more positive lifestyle and economic self-sufficiency.

The Graduated Work Experience project is just one activity funded with Emergency Homeless Program monies. In 1988, the '**Next Step Program**' was initiated after four service providers helped

identify gaps in existing service delivery for homeless individuals and persons in families. Three activities — education, health and consumer services — are the cornerstones of the Next Step Program's design.

Educational activities include the Graduated Work Experience project and the **Jobs Corner** program. GWE is a supervised work experience/vocational rehabilitative training program designed to instill positive work habits and develop positive career goals while providing stipended work experience for men enrolled in bridge housing. The Jobs Corner program is a referral service which provides personnel counseling, resume preparation, job leads and placement assistance on-site at **Jubilee Soup Kitchen**.

Medical care and other health related services for women and their children are coordinated through **Women's Center & Shelter**. Their efforts resulted in clinic services at Children's Hospital and Shadyside Hospital Family Health Center.

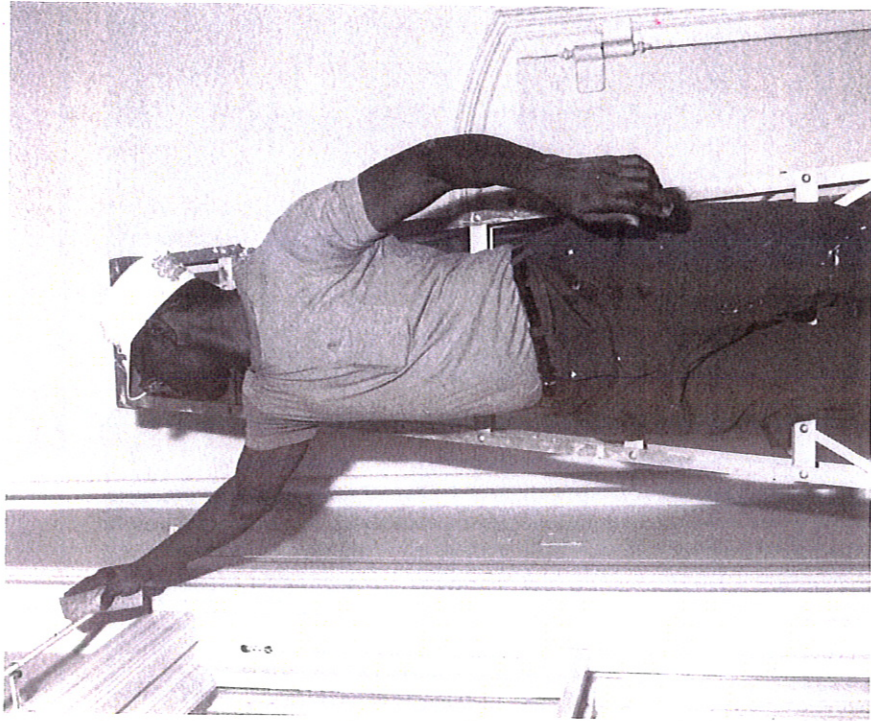
The '**Next Step Fund**,' a unique consumer service, provides financial assistance to help clients obtain items that are necessary for a more stable living situation. The fund has been used for security deposits/rent assistance, moving expenses, utility

deposits, basic household items and other related 'housekeeping' expenses. For those individuals who are taking steps toward employment, there is a clothing allowance for job interviews and uniform requirements, personal grooming expenses, bus tickets and passes to assist with transportation costs for job search or travelling to and from work and child care expenses.

Four service providers — East End Cooperative Ministry, Jubilee Associa-

tion, Womenspace East and Women's Center & Shelter — helped lay the groundwork for the '**Next Step Program**' and have participated in these activities since its inception. We thank them for their dedication and commitment in addressing the multiple needs and concerns of the homeless.

To date, their efforts have enabled over **1,900** individuals take the 'next step' toward independence and self-sufficiency.



ANOTHER SIDE OF ST. CLAIR VILLAGE

Eggplant Skillet — a one pan dish containing meat and vegetables, sweatshirts made with emphasis on applique and painting, several sessions on quilting which incorporate creative designs of the participants choice, e.g. hearts or pop cans.

These are only a few of the activities included in the homemaker services, arts and crafts and sewing classes which are part of the "Family Enhancement Program" operating in St. Clair Village. Trips to the Steelers' training camp in Latrobe, Pennsylvania; a video production about male youth aired on PCTV 21; initiation of a Boy Scouts troop in St. Clair Village; participation in a youth leadership development project sponsored by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

These activities are part of a program for at-risk black males between 10-18 years old — also part of the "Family Enhancement Program."

To many Pittsburghers, St. Clair Village is a totally forgotten area. To others, it is known for the high crime



statistics that are cited in the media. We know from our experience, that the great majority of the residents who live in this isolated hilltop community overlooking the City's Southside have the same aspirations as other residents of the City. They want a better life for their children and youth. They represent another side of the St. Clair Village story.

Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc. first funded St. Clair Village in 1986 to operate a child abuse prevention project and to provide nutritional services. By 1987, the PCSI Board of Directors saw a need to allocate more money to public housing where a large number of our low income program recipients live. St. Clair Village was selected for a special "Family Enhancement Project" because it is one of Pittsburgh's most distressed public housing communities.

This demonstration program was designed to fill gaps in existing services and to improve communication by consolidating the existing network of service providers into a formal "St. Clair Village Providers' Network." The Network designated the Urban League of Pittsburgh as lead agency to manage grant funds earmarked for the Family Enhancement Project. A needs assessment was conducted to get opinions from St. Clair Village residents and from

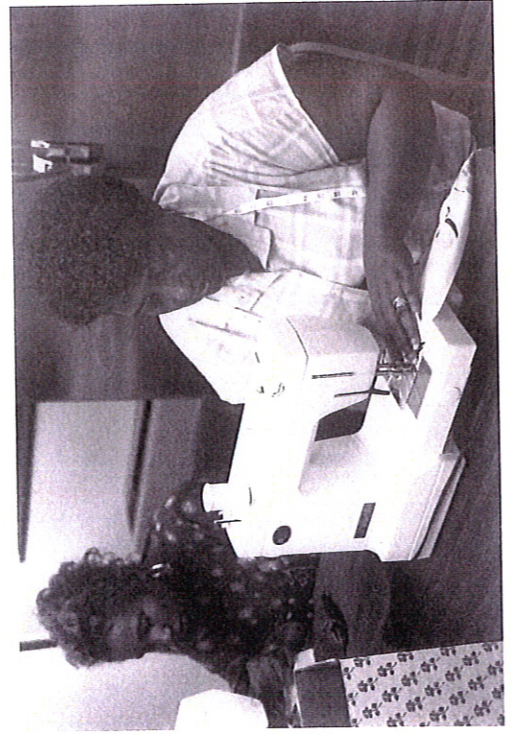


members of the "Network." PCSI awarded an initial CSBG grant of \$50,000 as seed money and later sought out ECC and Pittsburgh Foundation funds to address some of the gaps identified by the Community Needs Assessment.

The mix of programs that these joint funding efforts have made possible include the following: an expanded pre-school program; a Drop-In Day Care Center; before-and-after school care for "Latch-key" children; home-making, sewing, arts and crafts classes for young mothers; a motivational program for young males; an annual "Job Fair," a "Family Day" recreational outing; and a health/

transportation component designed to help prevent infant mortality.

Since its inception, over 350 St. Clair Village residents have been served through various components of the Family Enhancement Program.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAMS

Community Development Block Grant funds are federal monies allocated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the City of Pittsburgh. During 1989, we were awarded three contracts to carry out programs that serve highly distressed neighborhoods and/or client populations.

Over **\$605,000** was used to fund three components: the **Hunger Trust Fund**, **Public Services Projects** and the **Neighborhood Safety Program**. These components provided service in one or more of the following categories: nutrition, education, employment and training, outreach/ referral-crisis intervention, transportation, housing, legal, consumer, youth development activities and crime prevention/home security services.

Within all three components a total of **28,296** individuals were served. When you allow for those clients who received multiple services, a reasonable estimate on the number of unduplicated individuals served exceeds **22,000** city residents.

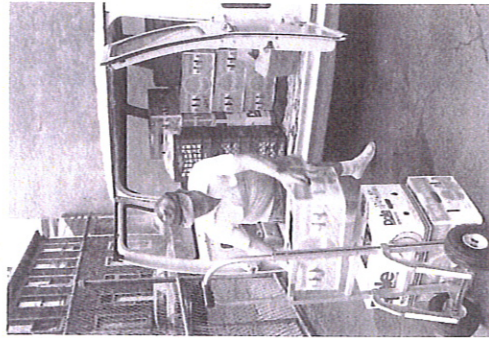
There are twelve pantries. Some serve their clients a minimum of once a month. Other pantries provide bags of groceries on a weekly or bi-weekly basis.

In order to supplement what is provided through pantry distributions, certificates and food

vouchers enabled clients to purchase meats, fruits, vegetables, dairy products and other food stuffs.

For children in Northview Heights, there is an after-school snack program. Hot lunches are provided for St. Clair Village residents; and for Hazelwood residents, dinner is served every Friday at the YMCA.

As a result of **Hunger Trust Fund** activities, over **800,000** meals were provided to **8,426** city residents. During this first year, fifteen participating agencies joined efforts in helping to eliminate hunger throughout the city. Their staff and network of volunteers are to be commended for the thousands of hours spent in order to help their clients.



HUNGER TRUST FUND

1989 Hunger Trust Fund Agencies

Bethesda Center, Inc.
Brashear Association
East End Food Cooperative
Greater Love Outreach
Hazelwood Presbyterian Church
Hill House Association
Northside Common Ministries
Perry Hilltop South Community Development Corporation
St. Clair Citizens' Council, Inc.
St. Michael's Food Bank
United Methodist Church Union/Bethany House Ministry
Washington Heights Ecumenical Food Bank/
St. Justin Church

YMCA/Centre Avenue Branch
YMCA/GlenHazel Citizens' Association
YMCA/Hazelwood Outreach Program Center

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAMS



There are computer literacy classes in math, reading and language arts for Northside youth, and on-site peer tutoring services for children who live in Northview Heights. The Homewood Brushton/YMCA offers tutorial assistance for students in grades 1-12 and college orientation classes for high school juniors and seniors.

For participants in the 'Teen Fathers Program,' driver's education classes and other life skills activities are provided. Day care is available for parents through the Council of Three Rivers American Indian Center's 'Council Kids' Day Care Center.

There is outreach/referral and crisis intervention. Counseling and support activities are directed toward homeless men in an effort to move them beyond homelessness. There are children of chemically dependent parents who need intervention and support services



PUBLIC SERVICES PROJECTS

because they too are 'at risk.' For those who may need baby clothing, diapers, formula, furniture to start housekeeping, help with paying their rent and utility bills, they can call Greater Love Outreach for assistance.

For elderly and handicapped individuals there are transportation and shopping services. There is a 'Labor Free Repair Program' for low/moderate income homeowners. For those who are unable to afford legal services, there are mediators to help them 'mend fences' and reach amicable settlements to their disputes.

For the unemployed, The PROGRAM for Female Offenders operates a telecommunications training project. Two agencies — Lawrenceville Citizens' Council and the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program — provide personnel counseling, job development and placement assistance.

The above activities are



examples of vital services funded with Community Development Block Grant monies. During 1989, 17 agencies carried out the Public Services Projects. Collectively, this network served 2,473 low/moderate income city residents.

1989 Public Services Agencies
Addison Terrace Learning Center

Bethesda Center, Inc.
Bidwell Education, Music and Recreation Center
Breachmenders, Inc.
Council of Three Rivers American Indian Center, Inc.

East End Cooperative Ministry
Greater Love Outreach
Hill District Federal Credit Union

Hill House Association/
Pittsburgh in Partnership with Parents Program
Homewood Brushton Program Center/YMCA
Lawrenceville Citizens' Council, Inc.

Matilda Theiss Health Center
Perry Hilltop South Community Development Corporation

Pittsburgh Mediation Center
The PROGRAM for Female Offenders, Inc.

Urban League of Pittsburgh, Inc.
Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program

NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY PROGRAM



The Neighborhood Safety Program has come a long way since it was first conceived as the Home Security Program eleven years ago. During 1989, new hardware services and a number of educational/advocacy projects were added to the standard services. A total of **17,397** individuals were served through either the Home Security component or the Communities Organized for Public Safety (COPS) program.

The Home Security component continued to offer free security hardware —locks, peepholes, window locks and smoke detectors—

and added two new products/services for income eligible city households:

Life Lites — Through cooperative efforts between Duquesne Light and Phillips Lighting, security specialists have installed this emergency blinking switch, which lets the public safety personnel know the exact location of the house where a problem has occurred and can save valuable time in responding to an emergency or a potentially life threatening situation. A total of 700 homes were targeted for this service.

House Numbering — Funded by the Department of City Planning and coord-

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED PER CATEGORY PER FUNDING SOURCE

	CSBG	EHP	ECC	PUBLIC SERVICES	HTF	NSP	TOTAL
Community Organizing	162						162
Consumer	1,108	211		103			1,422
Crime Prevention/Home Security						17,397	17,397
Drug/Alcohol Programs	15						15
Economic Development	18						18
Education	1,119	297	66	464			1,946
Employment and Training*	444			431			875
Energy	548						548
Health	1,765	640	22				2,427
Homemaker	265						265
Housing	1,374			27			1,401
Legal	38			130			168
Nutrition	18,255			301	8,426		26,982
Outreach/Referral-Crisis Intervention	14,696			800			15,496
Recreation	654						654
Transportation	245			149			394
Youth Development Activities	483		45				596
TOTALS	41,189	1,148	133	2,473	8,426	17,397	70,766

*A total of 476 individuals were placed into Employment

minated by the Department of Public Safety, security specialists have installed house numbers throughout the city. A total of 800 homes were targeted for this service.

The **COPS** program continued to initiate new activities by working with various city departments, local organizations, neighborhood groups and concerned individuals to promote crime prevention and home safety. COPS staff met regularly with local groups to help

with local groups to help

with specific neighborhood problems pertaining to safety and crime issues that directly affect their community. As an example, in the Hill District these efforts included helping to mobilize a broad based community coalition aimed at drug abuse education and prevention. Audio-visual presentations which focus on crime prevention and safety awareness were available to block watch groups, local organizations and senior citizen centers. These educational and/or

advocacy activities resulted in a total of **317** meetings and presentations conducted during the 1989 program year. Because NSP has the distinction of being the **only** organization in this country that provides security hardware and crime prevention services to its residents at no cost, we have to continue upgrading our service delivery in order to meet the growing demand for safety related services.

PITTSBURGH COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS GRANTS 1988/89 AND 1989/90 AUDITED FIGURES

EXPENSE	88/89 CSBG	89/90 CSBG	88/89 EHP	89/90 EHP	88/89 ECC	89/90 ECC	88/89 TOTAL	89/90 TOTAL
PERSONNEL:								
WAGES/SALARIES	202,385	146,571	0	2,875	10,117	0	212,502	149,446
FRINGE BENEFITS	42,711	41,235	0	717	1,123	0	43,834	41,952
CONTRACTED SERVICES	897,174	578,967	96,372	32,000	11,038	24,788	1,004,584	635,755
TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,142,270	766,773	96,372	35,592	22,278	24,788	1,260,920	827,153
OPERATING EXPENSES:								
TRAVEL	963	792	0	0	261	0	1,244	792
OFFICE SPACE	23,473	16,143	1,000	0	0	0	24,473	16,143
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	10,153	5,668	995	342	0	0	11,148	6,010
AUDIT COST	9,550	16,250	2,200	0	0	0	11,750	16,250
OTHER COSTS	33,464	17,392	3,249	0	538	0	37,251	17,392
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	77,623	56,245	7,444	342	799	0	85,866	56,687
EQUIPMENT:								
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	17,800	15,555	0	0	300	300	18,100	15,855
OTHER EQUIPMENT	154	501	0	0	0	0	154	501
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COSTS	17,954	16,056	0	0	300	300	18,254	16,356
GRAND TOTAL COSTS	1,237,847	839,074	103,816	35,934	23,377	25,088	1,365,040	900,096
	18 MONTH	12 MONTH	18 MONTH	12 MONTH	18 MONTH	12 MONTH	88/89	89/90
	CSBG	CSBG	EHP	EHP	ECC	ECC	TOTAL	TOTAL

CITY OF PITTSBURGH/DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING 1988 AND 1989 AUDITED FIGURES

PERSONNEL:								
WAGES/SALARIES	14,305	15,095	0	3,500	157,411	155,756	171,716	174,351
FRINGE BENEFITS	0	0	0	263	36,602	39,432	36,602	39,695
CONTRACTED SERVICES	206,938	197,234	0	89,098	0	500	206,938	286,832
TOTAL PERSONNEL	221,243	212,329	0	92,861	194,013	195,688	415,256	500,878
OPERATING EXPENSES:								
TRAVEL	10	50	0	240	7,910	9,200	7,920	9,490
OFFICE SPACE	2,700	6,700	0	1,737	6,000	6,600	8,700	15,037
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	769	700	0	1,680	1,072	3,124	1,841	5,504
AUDIT COST	3,500	8,032	0	2,000	0	1,500	3,500	11,532
OTHER COSTS	1,082	2,820	0	380	7,694	9,939	8,776	13,139
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	8,061	18,302	0	6,037	22,676	30,363	30,737	54,702
EQUIPMENT:								
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	6,032	49,488	6,032	49,488
OTHER EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	62,371	0	62,371	0
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COSTS	0	0	0	0	68,403	49,488	68,403	49,488
GRAND TOTAL COSTS	229,304	230,631	0	98,898	285,092	275,539	514,396	605,068
	12 MONTH	15 MONTH	12 MONTH	15 MONTH	12 MONTH	15 MONTH	1988	1989
	CSBG	CDBG	HTF	HTF	NSP	NSP	TOTAL	TOTAL

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (HUNGER TASK FORCE)	1988-89	20,000	City of Pittsburgh 10,000	Allegheny County 10,000
PITTSBURGH FOUNDATION	1988-89	15,000		
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE ACT	1988-89	18,144		
UNITED WAY (DONOR OPTION PLAN)	1989	2,000		
THE FORBES FUND	1990	1,440	YTD	

INTO THE 90s

Pittsburgh CSI has been fortunate to have had stable Board leadership, a core of Board members that has been with us for several years, some since our inception.

At the end of this calendar year, the terms for several of those Directors will expire. As we enter the 90s, CSI will need to continue recruiting Board members of high quality with a strong commitment to serving the needs of the poor.

Within recent months, the Board has expanded its numbers to accommodate a representative of the poor city-wide, to complement the low income representatives from our five districts.

This was done primarily to reflect the fact that a sizable portion of our sub-contracts are with agencies that have a city-wide service area.

As staff and the newly constituted Board of Directors gear up for the 90s we will do so with the help of a Long-term/Strategic Plan to give us direction. This planning process, undertaken by The Forbes Fund and overseen by consultant Dr. Georgine Scarpino, is nearing completion as this Overview goes to press. Once the plan is completed, its recommendations will be the basis for setting CSI administrative, program and fiscal priorities for the

next several years.

To date, the planning process has included intensive CSI Board and staff self-assessment, 'focus group' sessions with sub-contract agency representatives, City Council persons and State and Federal legislators, interviews and analysis of existing studies.

In all of these efforts, some combination of the same basic questions has been asked. What does CSI do well? What could we do better? What are the actual as well as perceived needs of the poor in the City of Pittsburgh? What 'opportunities' exist to help the poor of which we are not

currently availing ourselves? What 'threats' are there to our provision of services to the poor?

Though it is premature to reveal the results of this planning process, staff and Board have been encouraged and uplifted by what our respondents have said. Naturally we can and will improve, but we are doing the good job we believed we were doing. We have reestablished credibility for the community action movement in the City. Our choice of subcontractors and the priorities they reflect is responsive to the real needs of the poorest of the poor.

Into the 1990s, we will continue targeting constituencies of especially high risk—especially those residing in public housing communities. However, we will stress even more than we have to date those service provision efforts that empower individuals and families to become self-sufficient. The cycle of poverty must be broken in order for participants to become full-fledged beneficiaries of life in one of the nation's most livable cities.



CSI IN REVIEW

Mission Statement

Our mission is to help eliminate the effects of poverty throughout the city by helping individuals and groups increase their capacity to effectively deal with their own problems. Pittsburgh Community Services' Board of Directors and staff are heartily committed to this mission.

How Does This Get Done

The corporation is governed by an eighteen member Board of Directors who set and refine policies for the agency's present and future directions. Our Board maintains the philosophy that this approach will continue to focus on providing resources to combat poverty problems and foster self-sufficiency by initiating and sponsoring activities geared to the needs of the poor which are not otherwise being met.

Board of Directors — The Board has a tripartite composition with a third of its members representing elected public officials. One-third of the members are elected as district/ community representatives who are the 'agents' for the people we are committed to serve. The remaining members are appointed to the Board from the private/ public sector and represent business, labor, industry, social and/or educational concerns.

CSI Staff — Our job is to ensure that the funded programs and services are performing and meeting

contract obligations. The day-to-day operations are performed by a core staff which is organized into three departments — Administration, Fiscal and Program. These three departments work hand-in-hand to perform planning, research and development activities.

NSP Staff — Neighborhood Safety Program was established to help city residents take a more active role in making their homes and neighborhoods safer. As CSI's only direct service, it is the only agency in this country which offers both free security hardware and technical assistance to neighborhoods in organizing around public safety issues.

Funding Sources — Pittsburgh Community Services received funding from the following sources in 1989/90: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS' — CSBG Program, Emergency Homeless

Program and Employment and Community Conservation (The Family Enhancement Project).

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING AND CITY COUNCIL

— Public Services Projects, Hunger Trust Fund and the Neighborhood Safety Program.

Other Miscellaneous Grants

Community Development Block Grant (Hunger Task Force)



Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc. Board of Directors: (left to right): Stanley Lowe, President; Ernestine Parks; Carolyn Hill, Secretary; Dr. Jake Millionnes; Johnetta W. Webb; Linda Cobb; Donald R. Walko, Jr., Treasurer; Alvona Boozer; Barbara A. Burns.



CSI Administrative Staff
Seated left to right: John A. Golden, Jr., Executive Director; I. Vell Trueheart; Deborah A. Romeo, Standing left to right: R. Dianne Thomas; Samuel Thompson, Jr., NSP Director; Jacqueline R. Terry; John M. Dolansky.

The Forbes Fund — Coordinator, St. Clair Village Family Enhancement Project' Neighborhood Assistance Act
The Pittsburgh Foundation
United Way (Donor Option Plan)

Neighborhood Safety Program Staff (left to right):

Donald McEachern; Ethel Wall; Princeaner Hall; Stephen Beshenich; Gregory Tot; Samuel Thompson, Jr., Director; Tom Collins; Samuel Gibson.



CSI BOARD AND STAFF

Executive Committee

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Carolyn E. Hill, Secretary
Donald R. Walko, Jr.,
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Directors

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Barbara A. Burns
Linda Cobb
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Dr. Jake Milliones
Ernestine Parks
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Diann Stein
Johnetta W. Webb

CSI Administrative Staff

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Program Director
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Accountant
Deborah A. Romeo,
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Director
Jacqueline R. Terry,
Administrative Secretary
R. Dianne Thomas, Secretary

Neighborhood Safety Program Staff

Samuel Thompson, Jr.,
Director
Princeaner Hall,
Administrative Assistant
Donald McEachern,
Operations Supervisor
Ethel Wall,
Security Specialist
Tom Collins,
Security Specialist
Gregory Tot,
Security Specialist
Stephen Beshenich,
Program Coordinator/
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Samuel Gibson,
Community Organizer

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