

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the William J. Clinton
Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Cabinet Affairs

Series/Staff Member: Stephen Silverman

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 4608

FolderID:

Folder Title:

National Service

Stack:

S

Row:

25

Section:

1

Shelf:

11

Position:

3

⑤ Nat'l
Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: RICK ALLEN **RA**

SUBJECT: FIRST ROUND OF AMERICORPS GRANTS

Attached you will find the list of intended AmeriCorps grant awards to Cabinet departments and independent agencies. As you may recall, our legislation allows for a portion of our funds (not to exceed roughly one-ninth of our total grants) to go to federal entities. This first year's grants exceed \$15 million, and will be made to ten Cabinet departments and five independent agencies. In the aggregate, these programs will field 2647 AmeriCorps members.

Winners will be notified Thursday, by calling the national service liaison assigned by the Secretary or agency administrator. Formal written notification will follow.

At 1:30 p.m. on Monday, June 20, five Cabinet members (Reich, Shalala, Babbitt, Browner and Cisneros) will join Eli for a press conference in the White House briefing room. (All Cabinet officers had been invited.)

(Please note: precise grants amounts, number of AmeriCorps members and sites may vary slightly, as the arrangements are refined through negotiation over the next few weeks. The two entities showing a -0- grant amount are using their own program funds, such as HUD's Hope VI, and applied to us for the education awards for their participants. Most federal programs will start in September.)

Since the Corporation came into existence in October, your Department has been extremely helpful to us in accomplishing the President's mission for national service (as you know, Phil Caplan has been especially stellar). We are very grateful. This first set of AmeriCorps grants rightly features your charges, and they and we believe that AmeriCorps will provide exciting new resources to help them accomplish their missions and fulfill the administration's agenda.

If you have any questions, feel free to call me or Susan Stroud, who as you know has headed our intra-branch effort.

cc: Phil Caplan

June 15, 1994

To: Rick, Diana, Arlison
From: Brian Trelstad and ACD Staff

Re: AmeriCorps Direct Facts for the June 20 Press Conference

- 1) Number of Grantees
 - Total Number of Grantees
 - Federal 15
 - Non-Profit 34
 - Planning 10
 - TOTAL 59

- 2) Total Number of AmeriCorps Members*
 - FTEs 6138
 - Full Time 5010
 - Part Time 2256
 - AmeriCorps Members (bodies) 7266

* Many of these numbers reflect pre-negotiation Members. Staff estimates that after negotiation, these numbers may go down or up by as much 3-5%.

3) There are 15 Federal Agencies Receiving Grants for 23 total projects

Agency	Project	Issue
Department of Labor	Youth Fair Chance	all
Legal Services Corp		all
National Endowment for Arts	Writers Corps	education
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	human
	Public Lands Corps	enviro
	Anti-Hunger Corps	human
Department of Energy	Salmon Corps	enviro
Department of Interior		enviro
Department of Navy	Seaborne Conservation Corps	enviro
Department of Transportation		enviro
Environmental Protection Agency	Well Water Protection	
	Green Lights Program	
	Solid Waste in Alaska	
	Urban Rivers	(all enviro)
	Urban Green Spaces	
Department of Veteran's Affairs		
Department of Health and	Administration on Dvpt & Disabilities	
Human Services	Health Resources Administration	
	Head Start	(all 3 human)
Department of Housing and Urban Development		human
National Institute for Literacy		human
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation		human
Department of Justice	Weed and Seed	safety

The total number of AmeriCorps FTEs in the Federal Agencies is 2647.
(2215 Full-time, 864 Part-Time; or 3079 AmeriCorps Members)

ACD Press Overview

4177-0	Dept of Labor-Youth Fair C	all	\$600,000	56		F
4001	Legal Services Corporation	all	\$750,000	51		F
4228	City Year	all	\$2,800,000	220		N
4217	~~Legal Services Corporation~~	~~all~~	~~\$750,000~~	~~51~~		N
4017	Delta Service Corps	all	\$3,197,868	330		N
4044	Kansas City Consensus	all	\$1,000,000	76		N
4083	Magic Me	all	\$750,000	41		N
4238	Phila Bar Foundation	all	\$2,050	5		N
4047	Public Allies	all	\$650,000	80		N
			\$9,749,918	859		
4081	National Endowment for A	educ	\$400,000	26		F
4073	I Have a Dream Foundation	educ	\$700,000	71		N
4075	Public Education Fund Net	educ	\$700,000	50		N
4119	Summerbridge	educ	\$500,000	45		N
4224	Teach for America	educ	\$2,000,000	1000		N
4236	UT Austin	educ	\$280,000	20		N
4056	Woodrow Wilson	educ	\$1,500,000	125		N
4033	YMCA of the USA	educ	\$600,000	40		N
4036	Youth Volunteer Corps	educ	\$800,000	85		N
4219	Nat'l Center for Family Lit.	educ	\$600,000	90		N
4150	Council of Great City Scho	educ	\$200,000	0		p
4169	Nat'l Council of Educ Opps	educ	\$100,000	0		p
4049	Nat'l Council of La Raza	educ	\$165,975	0		p
4157	US Catholic Conf	educ	\$98,978	0		p
	Neastern Sports & Society	educ	\$100,000	0		p
4141	ASPIRA	educ	\$650,000	40		N
			\$9,394,953	1592		
4250	Dept of Agriculture	enviro	\$2,600,000	1200		F
4091-0	Dept of Energy-Salmon Cor	enviro	\$792,718	72		F
4106	Dept of Interior	enviro	\$2,055,000	280		F
4146	Dept of Navy- Seaborne	enviro	\$920,000	67		F
4214-0	Dept of Transportation	enviro	\$389,655	60		F
4253	Environmental Protection	enviro	\$1,800,000	116		F
4076	Assoc of Farmworkers Opp	enviro	\$1,200,000	61		N
4153	Env'tl Careers Organization	enviro	\$100,000	23		N
4063	Green Corps	enviro	\$800,000	60		N
4204	Navajo Nation	enviro	\$2,050,000	120		N
			\$12,707,373	2059		
4046	Dept of Veteran's Affairs	human	\$500,000	40		f
4252-0	HHS- Devptl Disabilities	human	\$897,500	42		F
4252-0	HHS- Head Start	human	\$532,000	53		F
4252-0	HHS- Health Resources Ad	human	\$676,000	67.5		F
4251	Housing & Urban Devpt	human	\$0	100		f
4050	Nat'l Institute for Literacy	human	\$850,000	76		F
4223	Neighborhood Reinvestme	human	\$0	70		F
4121	ACORN Housing	human	\$950,000	64		N

ACD Final Overview

	Federal Agencies	Priority Area	FINAL RECs	FTEs
	Total Funding Available		\$47,933,334	
	Total Federal Funding	(one-third)	\$15,977,778	
4177-0	Dept of Labor-Youth Fair Cali		\$600,000	56
4001	Legal Services Corporation	all	\$750,000	51
4081	National Endowment for Aeduc		\$400,000	26
4250	Dept of Agriculture	enviro	\$2,600,000	1200
4091-0	Dept of Energy-Salmon Cor	enviro	\$792,718	72
4106	Dept of Interior	enviro	\$2,055,000	280
4146	Dept of Navy- Seaborne	enviro	\$920,000	67
4214-0	Dept of Transportation	enviro	\$389,655	60
4253	Environmental Protection	enviro	\$1,800,000	116
4046	Dept of Veteran's Affairs	human	\$500,000	40
4252-0	HHS- Devptl Disabilities	human	\$676,000	42
4252-0	HHS- Head Start	human	\$532,000	53
4252-0	HHS- Health Resources Adr	human	\$897,500	67.5
4251	Housing & Urban Devpt	human	\$0	100
4050	Nat'l Institute for Literacy	human	\$850,000	76
4223	Neighborhood Reinvestment	human	\$0	70
4164-0	Dept of Justice- Weed & S	pub safety	\$1,500,000	270
	TOTAL FEDERAL AGENCIES		\$15,262,873	2647
	BALANCE		\$714,905	
	COST/Ptcpt		4.47%	

ACD Press Overview

4216	BU School of Public Health	human	\$500,504	31		N
4069	Children's Health Fund	human	\$374,000	15		N
4078	Habitat for Humanity	human	\$1,400,000	150		N
4222	Local Initiative Support Co	human	\$1,000,000	92		N
4202	Mid-Atl. Network of Youth	human	\$385,000	27		N
4147	Nat'l Assn of Child Care	human	\$600,000	45		N
4059	Nat'l Community AIDS Prtr	human	\$525,000	40		N
4108	Nat'l MS Society	human	\$750,000	50		N
4128	YouthBuild USA	human	\$1,500,000	125		N
4025	YouthBuild USA-Ed Awards	human	\$0	150		N
4167	Council of State Govts	human	\$100,000			P
4232	Nat'l Assn of Cmty Health	human	\$103,116			P
4010	The ARC	human	\$90,708			P
			\$11,733,828	1238		
4164-0	Dept of Justice- Weed & S	safety	\$1,500,000	270		F
4080	Nat'l Council of Churches	safety	\$850,000	60		N
4140	New York University	safety	\$800,000	60		N
4172	Congress of Nat'l Black	safety	\$87,800			P
4074	Natl Org for Victims Asst	safety	\$106,403			P
			\$3,344,203	390		
			\$46,930,275	6138		

ACD Press Sites

Alabama	66	
Alaska	15	
Arizona	172	Phoenix-- 29; Tucson --20
Arkansas	145	
California	785	Los Angeles-- 274; San Francisco-- 162
Colorado	10	
Connecticut	38	
Delaware	20	
District of Columbia	245	
Florida	242	Miami-- 71; Everglades -- 105
Georgia	186	Atlanta-- 129
Hawaii	3	
Idaho	10	
Illinois	163	Chicago-- 158
Indiana	34	
Iowa	6	
Kansas	122	
Kentucky	3	
Louisiana	226	
Maine	31	
Maryland	147	Baltimore-- 141
Massachusetts	139	Boston-- 90
Michigan	70	
Minnesota	55	
Mississippi	254	
Missouri	146	Kansas City-- 177 (including KC)
Montana	14	
Nebraska	0	
Nevada	0	
New Hampshire	75	
New Jersey	222	Newark-- 76
New Mexico	78	
New York	285	NYC-- 247
North Carolina	118	
North Dakota	28	
Ohio	121	
Oklahoma	96	
Oregon	205	Portland--73
Pennsylvania	384	Philadelphia--272; Pittsburgh-- 80
Rhode Island	13	
South Carolina	75	
South Dakota	13	
Tennessee	32	
Texas	557	Houston-- 117; Rio Grande (El Paso)-- 159
Utah	44	
Vermont	95	

ACD Press Sites

Virginia	45		
Washington	182	Seattle--	170
West Virginia	42		
Wisconsin	81		
Wyoming	0		
	6138		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

⑧ Nat'l
Service

January 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY

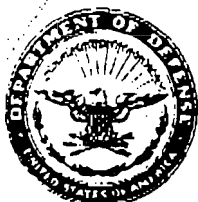
FROM: RICK ALLEN *RA*
SUBJECT: DOD COOPERATION WITH THE NCCC

You will recall that the National Civilian Community Corps ("NCCC") is a vital part of the President's national service initiative, and that various Cabinet departments are statutorily mandated to provide support to the NCCC. Some weeks ago, you contacted the Department of Defense on our behalf, in this regard. The purpose of this memorandum is to let you know that DOD has been exceptionally helpful to the NCCC.

Attached you will find a memorandum from Edwin Dorn to the service Secretaries, coordinating the DOD actions. This responsiveness is much appreciated, and we look forward to demonstrating the cooperation that is possible between military and civilian national service -- a cooperation that the President has given us his strongest personal encouragement to foster.

Thanks for your assistance in this regard, and please let DOD know how much we appreciate their help.

cc Gen. Don Scott (ret.), Director NCCC

PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-4000

JAN 7 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

SUBJECT: Civilian Community Corps

The 1993 National Defense Authorization Act and the 1993 National and Community Service Trust Act require the Department of Defense to assist in the establishment of the Civilian Community Corps (CCC), a residential national service program of particular interest to the President.

The working group established by my 10 November memo (composed of Service, JCS, and Reserve component staff) has been meeting to decide how best to provide DoD support in two areas: (1) assignment of military personnel on temporary duty to the CCC, and (2) identification of several military installations for use by the CCC. Item (1) is nearly complete and I thank you for your timely support. Item (2) is now the top priority and is of primary importance because of the CCC's short timeline. The President hopes to have the first demonstration program operating in April, and the CCC has chosen the greater Washington area for this site.

I need your help identifying potential installations to house 250 corps members as well as approximately 30 cadre members by 24 January. Additionally, please identify installations in three other regions of the country (southeast, midwest, and west) by 28 February that could be used to house up to 250 CCC participants beginning in May.

The CCC needs on-post housing, dining, classroom training, and recreation facilities. Other services such as medical, mail, parking and other privileges will also have to be discussed, to include the amount reimbursed to the military departments. The use and costs of specific services will be detailed under a separate memorandum of agreement between the CCC and the Services on a case by case basis.

The Department is committed to providing assistance to the Civilian Community Corps, and I am grateful for your support. Dr. Curtis Gilroy, Director of my Special Projects and Research Office (x70617) continues to be my point of contact in working with members of your staff in support of the CCC.

Edwin Dorn



① Nat'l Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 AIO: 10

December 14, 1993

INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES/p*

SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

This memorandum will review certain of the key activities in which we are currently engaged, as your Corporation for National and Community Service hits the mid point of its third month of operations.

1. Involvement of the States: Consistent with your early instructions and with their critical role within our structure for the selection and monitoring of programs, the states have received our early and methodical attention. I have visited with Governors en masse (at the NGA annual meeting in Tulsa), and since October 1, increasingly in person. Democratic support has been strong (I've recently visited Governors Miller [GA], Lowry [WA], and Roberts, [OR]), so we have placed a particular emphasis on Republican governors to ensure that they will give early and diligent attention to setting up their bi-partisan state commissions. Governors Weld (MA), Merrill (NH), Wilson (CA) and Engler (MI) have all been especially supportive. One helpful by-product has been the uniformly favorable press coverage that we receive in local and regional papers on these stops, illustrative copies of which are attached.

2. Involvement of your Executive Branch: Twice you formally have requested your Cabinet to increase their Departments' involvement in service. As you know, we created an inter-agency task force, chaired by Peter Edelman, aimed at securing three types of participation:

-- Application to our Corporation for AmeriCorps programs that the Departments and agencies will run under our direction;

-- Incorporation of a service element in the work of the Department or agency (for example, HUD's Hope VI program has an earmark for a certain portion of work to be undertaken by service corps); and

-- Elevation of an ethic of service among their employees, so that the agency or Department is a model employer.

Memorandum for the President

Page 2

December 14, 1993

Tomorrow, we will challenge the task force regarding the first of these matters. While some Secretaries (especially Babbitt, Espy, Cisneros and Shalala) have been more active than others, most seem quite interested in setting up new service programs, and we expect as many as 2000 of the anticipated 20,000 1994 AmeriCorps members to come from these federal branch efforts (in addition to approximately 4,000 VISTAs and 1000 members of our new Civilian Community Corps, both of which are directly operated by the Corporation).

3. Involvement of Congress: We have made the decision to continue in an active partnership with that bipartisan group of Congressional supporters which was so critical to the legislative approval of your national service initiative -- rather than re-appear on the Hill only at appropriations time. Our first working breakfast occurred recently, and gave us an opportunity to discuss our conclusions from the 1993 Summer of Service, and our plans for the roll-out of the permanent program. The members' reaction was extremely encouraging, and we intend to continue to meet with not only our friends, but members who have indicated a willingness to be persuaded, even if originally opposed. Sen. Hatfield has offered to be helpful in the Senate in drawing together his moderate colleagues. We also hope that these affiliations may have spin-off benefits for the Administration on other initiatives.

4. Status of the Summer of Safety: Your radio address Saturday was a very helpful boost to our effort to make national service an effective ally in the fight against crime and violence. (Your use of the "AmeriCorps" name was also critical, as we will soon begin our efforts to give your program's name the same pervasiveness as the Peace Corps.) We have been encouraged by the belief of police chiefs (including Los Angeles' Willie Williams) and others in the law enforcement and related fields that creative, committed and trained young people can be a potent public safety force. Those with lower skill levels can board up abandoned buildings, to keep them from being turned into crack houses, or escort seniors in crime-ridden neighborhoods; Summer of Safety participants with higher skills can actually accompany community policing uniformed officers on their beats, and stay in the neighborhoods as liaisons after the cops have moved on. We will continue to work with your crime and violence task force, to ensure that service's role is reflected in your Administration's comprehensive strategy. Copies of representative press clippings on our announcement of the summer program are attached.

Memorandum for the President

Page 3

December 14, 1993

5. Status of the full national service program: As you know, our Summer participants will be joined by the first of the full-year AmeriCorps members, with the bulk of the full programs kicking off in September, 1994. Ensuring programmatic quality while delivering on this ambitious schedule has been our main task, and we are pleased to report that one-half of our regulations are mid-way through the public comment period, while the second half are being reviewed on a fast track basis by OMB and should be published for comment by Christmas. As part of our continuing effort to communicate your vision for service and explain our requirements and opportunities to the broadest audience, we will be conducting four regional conferences (in Kansas City, Los Angeles, Atlanta and here in Washington, D.C.) next month -- we expect more than 2,000 non-profits, and a host of other interested parties, to attend.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

⑤ Hal'l
Sev

93OCT26 P1:34

October 25, 1993

Ms. Christine A. Varney
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Secretary to the Cabinet
West Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Chris:

Thought you'd like to see Donna's article which supports national service. Please don't hesitate to send it to other Cabinet Chiefs of Staff with a note from you that this represents an example of how the Cabinet can support presidential initiatives.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President and
CEO, Corporation for National and
Community Service

Enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

93OCT 19 All : 05

October 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Christine Varney
Eli Segal
Peter Edelman
Susan Stroud

FR: Terry Peterson

RE: Response to request for information on Education working group activities on national service

Chaired by Deputy Secretary Kunin and me, the Education working group is comprised of approximately 45 ED employees representing all of the different principal offices. We have divided the task into the following three general areas:

First, principal office representatives **within the Department** have been asked for **empirical research** on what general areas of education should be priorities for national service-related education, on models in these areas, and on how Department funds could be leveraged to promote national and community service. Possibilities for direct ED involvement include using Chapter 1 funds for service-learning coordinators in schools or applying to the National Service Corporation to expand funding for existing ED service-related programs or a broad-based effort with other government and nongovernment agencies.

Second, we have organized just over one hundred **meetings with education organizations** to ask for their input on development of the initiative and to generate enthusiasm among these groups for involvement in the national service program. A team of roughly 20 to 25 ED employees, many of whom are former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers, are leading these meetings throughout August and September.

Third, we conducted a **focus group with direct service providers** to get feedback on the practical realities facing education-related community service programs.

The findings and conclusion of these three related efforts are being compiled for a planned report to the Corporation which will be completed by mid-October. The report will synthesize and make recommendations based on this research and outreach meetings. It will also include initiatives the Department is pursuing independently and ideas for a potential grant proposal to the Corporation.

Communications Communications will obviously be an integral part of the White House's goal of generating as many quality applications as possible. Included in our report will be a section on what the Department of Education (and all federal agencies) can do in disseminating information about national service. My personal opinion is that communications is perhaps the greatest role that federal agencies can play in national service. While the White House is developing materials to distribute, our outreach team is researching existing communications networks (such as newsletters, annual meetings, etc.) of the groups with whom we are meeting. We are also interested in utilizing the **regional offices** for information distribution and/or training and technical assistance later in the process. **Televised town meetings**, similar to those used for GOALS 2000, could be a very effective vehicle for spreading information about the program. We would very much appreciate feedback on how to make sure these efforts are coordinated through the Corporation.

Department Initiatives Here is a summary of some of the specific Department initiatives we are pursuing:

Disaster relief The Department has already authorized the use of funds available under the Pell and SEOG funds to help rebuild communities in the midwest devastated by the flood.

Federal Work Study -- As we did in our FY 94 proposal, the Department will request that institutions receiving money under the Federal Work Study (FWS) program allocate 10 percent of those funds to allow their students to work in community service projects. At the same time, the Department has proposed a technical amendment to allow schools more flexibility in negotiating with service organizations to meet the nonfederal match required under FWS.

Higher Education Innovative Projects for Community Service -- The Department will ask for more funding for the Higher Education Innovative Projects for Community Service, which is separate from the program authorized under section B-2 of the 1990 Community Service legislation. The specific dollar amount of increase is not yet known.

Employee Volunteerism -- The Department has expanded its employee volunteerism initiative. Department employees can now take an additional 4 hours of leave a month off to perform community service. The employee must match this administrative leave with annual leave. A similar proposal is under consideration to allow ED parents to use Department time to perform service at schools in which their children are enrolled.

Treatment of Post Service Benefit in Financial Aid -- The Office of Postsecondary Education is working on clarifying how the national service post-service benefit and stipend are calculated by financial aid officers in determining students need. Secretary Riley co-signed a letter with Eli Segal in this issue regarding the SOS benefit, but early indications are that we may need to aggressively pursue a strategy to make sure that there is no financial disincentive for financial aid students to participate in national service.

Ideas for other ways in which the Department can promote service

Matching priorities -- In our existing grant programs, the Department is investigating the possibilities of matching the selection criteria with the priorities for program funding identified under the national service program. Example: if the Administration decides literacy for parents with young children is a priority for national service, the Department of Education would give special consideration in a grant review process to applications that have a literacy component.

A variation on this idea would be to allow programs to leverage national service and ED dollars for programs that would address these national priorities. An example would be to allow an institution to apply for money both to the Corporation/State Commissions and to the Department to fund its community service program. In that way, the Department could spread its funds to more schools and make sure that we were emphasizing the same areas in our grants.

At the very least, the Department is interested in coordinating and using similar performance measures for our existing service initiatives. These include the Perkins Loan Cancellation provisions, which are expanded by the national service legislation; the Student Literacy and Student Mentoring Corps; the FIPSE community service program; School College and University Partnerships; Bilingual Education Fellowships; the Rehabilitation Long-term Training program; and HBCU initiatives.

Technology -- The Department has a new technology advisor, and we have begun discussions with her about using technology to further national service goals.

Title I -- One of the big events at the Department recently is the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Act. Under the reauthorization, the Department will advocate a more concentrated approach to distributing Title I funds to the nation's poorest schools. The Department is looking into encouraging school districts to use some of their funds for service and service learning activities through dissemination of models and guidelines directives from the Secretary. In schools with high concentrations of poverty (e.g., 50%), Title I funds would be used to strengthen the whole school day, extend the day and link up children and families with other services.

Safe and Drug Free Schools -- The Department has already focused a lot of attention on the Safe Schools and Drug Free Schools initiative, and there is tremendous potential for integration and cooperation with the national service initiative. Under the reauthorization proposal for this program, the Department and the Corporation would be able to join forces with other federal, state, and local initiatives to develop integrated services at the school and community level. Placing national service participants in targeted safe school projects would be a very logical fit.

Potential Application to Corporation

Early intervention The Department has proposed an amendment to the Higher Education Act for an early intervention initiative under Chapter 2. Modeled on the Eugene Lang "I Have a Dream " program, this initiative would encourage states to design programs to for at-risk secondary and students in return for a guarantee of financial assistance for postsecondary education. The Department is considering developing a grant proposal to the Corporation for additional funding and/or coordinating this initiative with a national service program.

cc: The Deputy Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

(F)
Nat'l
Service

October 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Eli Segal
Christine Varney
Peter Edelman

FROM: Ron Blackley, Chief of Staff, Department of Agriculture

SUBJECT: USDA Actions to Bolster the President's National Service Initiative

The following is in response to your memo of October 7, 1993. As you will read, USDA has done more than any other Cabinet Department to promote the President's national service initiative.

1) How USDA plans to be involved with the national service program as we move forward.

Creating and Running Programs of Our Own:

Secretary Espy has directed Joel Berg, the Director of the USDA Office of Public Liaison, to prepare proposals for three USDA-run youth service corps to submit to the new Corporation for National Service: a Rural Development Corps, an Environmental Corps, and an Anti-Hunger/Empowerment Corps.

The Rural Development Corps would establish regional clusters of "professional" and "paraprofessional" participants who could assist communities in identifying needs and resources necessary for economic well-being. The participants would have diverse education and training and would be matched up with individual communities or regions that have specific needs that can be filled by someone with that specific background.

The National Environmental Corps would have both urban and rural components. Participants would renovate urban and rural parks, plant trees, perform conservation work in national forests, teach environmental education, promote urban farming, test water quality, boost sustainable agriculture, clean-up rivers and lakes, help families weatherize their homes, instruct the public on how to dispose of household chemicals, and restore wetlands.

In the Anti-Hunger/Empowerment Corps, participants would work in urban and rural areas to help low-income families and individuals move towards self-sufficiency. The main focus of the corps would be fighting domestic hunger. Corps members would help individuals apply for food stamps, WIC, and the school breakfast program; overhaul their diets; learn to prevent foodborne illnesses; and obtain the expanded Earned Income Tax Credits, microenterprise loans, and help from community development banks. In short, this corps would help put into effect the entire empowerment agenda promoted by President Clinton and Secretary Espy.

Helping Constituency Groups Participate in the Program

USDA will provide significant information and technical assistance to the wide range of our constituency groups -- including environmental, consumer, farming, higher education, minority, rural development, agribusiness, and nutrition groups -- to help them apply for funds from the Corporation for National Service or otherwise become involved in the President's initiative.

USDA will also develop curriculums in key areas -- such as nutrition, the environment, and rural development -- for external groups that are planning to run national service programs related to these areas.

Expanding Our Employee Volunteer Program

USDA will be expanding our programs which allow USDA employees to volunteer in their community. First, we will be increasing the number of USDA employees in Washington, D.C. who tutor students at the Van Ness Elementary School in Southeast. In the near future, we will be taking steps to encourage USDA employees throughout the country to expand their community service efforts.

2) What USDA has done up to this point to help the Office of National Service implement the program.

Secretary Espy has PERSONALLY taken the following actions:

- a) Given a major speech at Howard University on national service in which he compared the importance of the President's program to the importance of the original Civil Rights movement.
- b) Directed USDA Director of Public Liaison Joel Berg to develop concrete national service proposals for the Department and to expand employee volunteer efforts.

3

c) Testified before the Senate Labor and Human Resource Committee in support of the Administration's bill, outlining both the bill's civic philosophy and the Department's plans to incorporate into the President's initiative.

d) Visited the Van Ness Elementary School in Southeast Washington to meet with students who have been tutored by USDA employee volunteers at the school.

e) Sent a letter to the Commission on National and Community Service expressing his personal support, as well as significant institutional backing, for youth service projects undertaken by the Extension Service.

f) Discussed national service with the Presidents of historically Black land grant institutions.

g) Discussed the proposed USDA Anti-Hunger/Empowerment Corps during a USDA Hunger Forum which garnered national attention.

h) Directed Joel Berg to travel to all nine of the flood-affected states in the Midwest to coordinate USDA disaster relief projects with state conservation corps and other youth service programs.

i) Directed the USDA Extension Service to use 10% of flood relief funds for the Midwest on youth service projects.

j) Attended a reception on behalf of USDA employees who tutor at a local school.

k) Highlighted the proposed USDA Rural Development Corps at the National Rural Development Forum he sponsored.

With Secretary Espy's full support, Joel Berg has taken the following actions:

a) Created four working groups of USDA employees from a wide range of agencies to oversee the development of three national service corps.

b) Detailed a career USDA employee -- who is a former Peace Corps volunteer -- to work full-time on planning USDA national service projects.

c) Met privately with counterparts from the Departments of Interior, Energy, Education, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Peace Corps to discuss how our departments can work together on national service projects.

d) Spoke to over a dozen meetings of various interest groups to explain the President's initiative.

By February 1, 1994: Work with USDA Budget Office to develop potential-line item budget requests for FY95 budget

By April 1994: Interview and place pilot project personnel

By May 1994: Recruitment of participants for Fall programs begins

By June 1994: Start Summer training for project managers and crew leaders

By September 1, 1994: Begin pilot projects

By October 1, 1994: Have President Clinton and Secretary Espy begin to visit pilot locations and take credit for their success

- e) Mailed information on the President's initiative to hundreds of environmental, consumer, farming, higher education, minority, rural development, agribusiness, and nutrition groups. Has begun following up this mailing with phone calls and individual meetings.
- f) Travelled to all nine of the flood-affected states in the Midwest to bring together all youth service specialists involved in flood relief.
- g) Publicized Extension Service pilot projects recently funded by the Commission on National and Community Service; paid particular attention to publicizing programs in Kansas.
- h) Explained the President's initiative to television, radio, and print reporters, as well as newspaper editorial writers, throughout the flood-affected Midwest.
- i) Worked with the Extension Service to spend 10% of their flood relief funds on youth service projects.
- j) Visited the National Forest Foundation pilot program in Oregon and offered full institutional support for the project.
- k) Attended every meeting of the Commission on National and Community Service on behalf of Secretary Espy.
- l) Began working with Peace Corps officials to develop a concept paper on how former Peace Corps volunteers may be utilized in various volunteer capacities with Agriculture's three corps.
- m) Worked with the Department of Education to help plan utilization of work-study funds for flood-relief community service.

3) A tentative work plan outlining the steps USDA will take over the next months to develop concrete proposals and ultimately implement them.

By November 30, 1993: Detail staff or obtain full-time help from appropriate agencies to serve on a USDA working group to hammer out specific details of each corps proposal

By December 15, 1993: Identify possible pilot project locations and partnerships

By January 15, 1994: Sign memorandums of understanding with other federal agencies

By January 25, 1994: Submit preliminary proposal to the Corporation

Fayed
10/8
F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL CHIEFS OF STAFF

FROM: Christine Varney *CV*
Eli Segal *ES*

SUBJECT: Report on Departments' Involvement with National Service

When the President signed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 into law on the South Lawn of the White House a few weeks ago, he directed the Cabinet and heads of federal agencies to "redouble their efforts to use service -- community grass-roots service -- to accomplish their fundamental missions."

This is not the first time the President has expressed his interest in involving departments in national service. He has mentioned it in Cabinet meetings, conducted an inventory of all existing department-sponsored service programs, and, last spring, asked Peter Edelman to chair an Interagency Working Group on National Service.

As Eli Segal, Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of National Service, begins to implement this new program, we now ask that you turn from generating ideas to creating concrete proposals. Grants may be available to departments from the new Corporation for National and Community Service, on a competitive basis, as early as next spring.

At this crucial point, Eli has asked that each department submit a brief report by Friday, October 15th, updating his office on the following issues:

(1) **How your department plans to be involved with the national service program as we move forward.**

Among other things, this may mean adding service components to existing programs or developing new service initiatives altogether either using the department's own funds or by applying to the new Corporation for grants; helping with outreach efforts by informing potential grantees about the program; including discussions of service in speeches and op-eds; expanding opportunities for employee volunteerism and finding other ways to promote the ethic of service throughout the federal government.

- (2) **What your department has done up to this point to help the Office of National service implement the program.**

Please briefly describe any significant events like internal staff meetings, meetings with other department staff to begin to build partnerships around certain issues, meetings with outside constituents, or mentions of national service in speeches or department newsletters which have occurred over the past few months. We would like to document them.

- (3) **A tentative work plan outlining the steps your department will take over the next few months to develop concrete proposals and ultimately to implement them.**

Please fax responses to Peter Edelman or Kate Frucher at the White House Office of National Service (202)456-6420. If you have any questions, feel free to Peter at (202)690-8157 or Kate at (202)456-6444.

We recognize that most departments have been working with the Office of National Service on many facets of this initiative for a number of months. We greatly appreciate your efforts and enthusiasm and look forward to continuing to work with you on this exciting new program.

ⓔ Nat'l Serv

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

93JUL20 P1:14

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: RICK ALLEN Rick

SUBJECT: ACTION'S EFFORTS IN FLOOD RELIEF

Attached you will find a memorandum outlining the types of flood assistance being provided by various of the ACTION programs. As you know, national service provides an efficient, decentralized method of problem-solving, both through programs operated by the federal government (such as VISTA and the Older American Volunteers Programs) and those funded in whole or in part by the federal government but operated on a state or local level (such as the youth and conservation corps funded through the Corporation for National and Community Service).

We thought that this information might provide a useful illustration of the Administration's coordinated response to the disaster in the Mid-West.

cc: Eli Segal



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20525

July 19, 1993

Mr. Rick Allen
Office of National Service
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Allen:

As you requested, we are providing this summary on how ACTION programs are responding to the floods in the Upper Mississippi Valley. At this time, volunteers assigned to existing ACTION projects are providing a variety of assistance to emergency efforts in communities affected by flooding. We are also identifying ways by which ACTION programs can contribute to longer-term relief and rehabilitation efforts.

A snapshot of activities at this time includes the following:

Illinois

VISTAs in East St. Louis, who are assigned to the Red Cross, are coordinating emergency housing at two local shelters and are helping set up additional shelter facilities. They are recruiting and coordinating local volunteers and obtaining supplies, food and other items needed by persons displaced by the flood.

Also in East St. Louis, Retired Senior Volunteer Program volunteers have implemented a campaign to obtain canned foods for flood victims. In Moline, RSVP volunteers are providing administrative support to the Red Cross and one volunteer, who had previously been trained as a "disaster coordinator", is serving as both a coordinator and as one of the lead resource persons in the Quad Cities. Finally, the Adams County (Quincy) RSVP is involved in filling sandbags, assisting the Red Cross and helping the Salvation Army deal with flood refugees.

Missouri

Volunteers from VISTA projects in Kansas City, Hannibal and Sikeston are involved in flood relief, as are RSVP volunteers in Hannibal and Bethany. In Hannibal, RSVP volunteers are assisting the Red Cross, while in Bethany volunteers are involved in meal preparation, clothing banks, assisting senior centers and assisting the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

ACTION'S MISSION

To stimulate voluntary citizen participation in addressing the needs of American communities, particularly those of the poor, the disadvantaged and the elderly.

2

Iowa

VISTAs assigned to the Northwest Iowa Mental Health Association in Spencer are helping FEMA process loans and are recruiting local volunteers to assist loan applicants. They are also involved in assisting older persons affected by the flood.

RSVP volunteers in Ft. Madison are assisting in pumping water from public buildings, providing food for disaster workers and handling phone lines at city hall. In Mount Pleasant, RSVP volunteers are running a food and clothing drive.

These activities are illustrative of how ACTION volunteers are responding. The total scope of involvement will change and grow from day-to-day as the areas of greatest danger change and as communities move from flood to cleanup.

After Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, ACTION volunteers were mobilized to assist in the long-term rehabilitation effort. They continue to be involved. In Dade County, Florida, new VISTA projects were developed with Habitat for Humanity and United Way, while the local Foster Grandparent project was expanded to provide additional Grandparents to serve children whose lives had been disrupted by the storm. Similar efforts were implemented in Louisiana and Hawaii.

We expect that a strong followup will be undertaken in the Upper Midwest. I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Senator Harkin to Joel Weinstein, ACTION State Program Director in Iowa, requesting VISTA assistance. We will keep you informed as ACTION continues and expands its response to the emergency. This response will involve all appropriate ACTION programs and, wherever possible, will be done in collaboration with other federal agencies as well as state and local authorities.

Sincerely,



Gary Kowalczyk
Acting Director

Enclosure

TOM HARKIN

IOWA

(202) 334-3264
TTY (202) 224-4633COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATIONS
SMALL BUSINESS
LABOR AND HUMAN
RESOURCES**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1502

July 19, 1993

Joel Weinstein
ACTION
Federal Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Joel:

Every county in the State of Iowa has been affected by the devastating floods and continuous rainfall. Officials with the Iowa Department of Health have expressed their concern that adequate mental health services to address the various demands of communities in Iowa will not be available without additional assistance from the federal government.

I believe that VISTA volunteers, designated to work with Community Mental Health Centers, in addressing residents' mental health concerns would be instrumental in meeting this crucial demand. Your assistance in activating this process with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) would be appreciated very much.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Tom Harkin
United States Senator

TH/ds

210 WALNUT ST.
733 FEDERAL BLDG
DES MOINES, IA 50309
(515) 264-4574350 WEST 6TH ST.
316 FEDERAL BLDG.
DUBUQUE, IA 52001
(319) 582-21306TH AND BROADWAY, BOX H
917 FEDERAL BLDG.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA 51502
(712) 325-0088BOX 74894
LINDALE HALL
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA 52407-4894
(319) 393-6274121 E. 4TH ST.
914B FEDERAL BLDG.
DAVENPORT, IA 52801
(319) 322-1330820 6TH ST.
110 FEDERAL BLDG.
SIOUX CITY, IA 51101
(712) 262-1890



POINTS OF LIGHT
FOUNDATION

93 JUL 27 All: 13

Rick,

In that no definitive word has been received about who will be featured at the Awards for Excellence in Corporate Community Service luncheon, we want to print the following on the invitations that must go out this week:

President Clinton (invited*)

*Cabinet level representation is secured in case of schedule conflict of the President

I will be calling you to talk about our approach. I look forward to talking with you.

Bob Goodwin

Christine —

Can they do this?

I've attached my earlier memo to you on this.

By the way, they've been great and up front in our effort to invoke cloture, so we'd like to help them out.

Please advise

Rick Allen ext 6444

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: RICK ALLEN *Rick*

SUBJECT: SEPTEMBER 23 EVENT IN NEW YORK - CABINET INVITATION

Attached you will find a request from the Points of Light Foundation for Secretary Brown (as a Presidential surrogate) to act as the keynote speaker at the September 23, 1993 luncheon the Points of Light Foundation is hosting to honor the winners of their Corporate Community Service awards. POL suggests Secretaries Cisneros or Reich as back-ups.

We began our tour here with significant questions about the efficacy of the Points of Light and the degree to which they could move beyond their public perception as the handmaiden of the previous administration. Those questions have been answered, and the Points of Light Board and staff have been very helpful in working our legislation on the Hill. The President has indicated his desire to have the Foundation continue in existence, and the FY '94 budget provides the necessary funding.

Further, POL's relationships with the corporate community will be helpful to establishing the public-private partnership necessary to realize the President's national service vision.

Accordingly, we would recommend participation by one of the Secretaries, if possible, and would request that you route it in the appropriate manner. (We are acting under the assumption that the President is unlikely to attend.) Since the Foundation will be printing invitations and other materials in the near future, they would obviously appreciate the earliest possible answer. Thank you for your assistance.

F O U N D A T I O N

Mr. Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President and Director
of the Office of National Service
Old Executive Office Building
Room 145
Washington, D.C. 20500

Following their meeting with you last Saturday, Dick Schubert and Bob Goodwin told me of your support for President Clinton's appearance at the luncheon for our Awards for Excellence in Corporate Community Service to be held this September 23 in New York City. As you suggested, we have since sent the formal letter of invitation to Marcia Hale, and would greatly appreciate it if you would also make a request of the President. Thank you so much for your enthusiasm for the Awards and for the President's appearance.

As we will need to secure a keynote speaker from the private sector should one from the Administration not be available, it would be very helpful to get a commitment soon from President Clinton, or from one of the cabinet secretaries mentioned above. May we call you, or Nancy, next week to discuss your reaction to the above?

Sincerely,

Pat B. f

cc: Dick Schubert
Robert Goodwin

Ⓟ Nat'l
serv

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993 93 JUL 20 P1:14

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: RICK ALLEN Rick

SUBJECT: ASSISTANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

You were kind enough to forward to the Department of Defense our request for a supportive letter from the Secretary in advance of the floor debates on the national service legislation. DOD's legislative affairs staff was extraordinarily responsive, delivering letters to Chairmen Ford and Kennedy this morning (copies are attached for your reference).

Demands on the Department of Defense are exceptionally heavy under the best of circumstances; to turn around a request so quickly and perfectly this particular week is even more impressive. Please pass along our thanks -- the existence of these letters closes one of the last remaining targets of partisan attack on the President's initiative.

cc: Eli Segal
Rudy De Leon



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

July 20, 1993

Honorable William Ford
Chairman
Committee on Education & Labor
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am writing you in support of the President's National Service Initiative, H.R. 2010, which was favorably reported out of your Committee. As you know, the Department has been coordinating with the White House to ensure the greatest possible cooperation between military and civilian national service; we look forward to this coordination continuing. We would oppose any amendments to the legislation which would require any direct affiliation between these two types of service.

Finally, I wish to reiterate our view that the civilian national service program reflected by H.R. 2010 will not adversely impact military recruiting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Aspin".



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

July 20, 1993

Honorable Edward Kennedy
Chairman
Committee on Labor & Human Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am writing you in support of the President's National Service Initiative, S. 919, which was favorably reported out of your Committee. As you know, the Department has been coordinating with the White House to ensure the greatest possible cooperation between military and civilian national service; we look forward to this coordination continuing. We would oppose any amendments to the legislation which would require any direct affiliation between these two types of service.

Finally, I wish to reiterate our view that the civilian national service program reflected by S. 919 will not adversely impact military recruiting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Aspin".

Nat Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN ROGERS
VIA FACSIMILE (703) 693-5530

FROM: RICK ALLEN

SUBJECT: REQUESTED LETTER OF SUPPORT FROM SECRETARY ASPIN

As discussed, attached you will find our suggested text of a brief letter we would request that Secretary Aspin send to the principal sponsors of the national service legislation (Chairmen Ford and Kennedy -- better addressees than those I had originally mentioned). I know that you appreciate the time-sensitivity of this matter; if at all possible, we would request that the letter be sent to the Chairmen before noon tomorrow (and we would appreciate a copy as well, via facsimile to (202) 456-6420).

Thank you again for your assistance.

cc: Christine Varney

**[SUGGESTED TEXT OF LETTERS FROM SECRETARY ASPIN
TO CHAIRMEN WILLIAM FORD AND TED KENNEDY]**

Dear Chairman :

I am writing you in support of the President's national service initiative, [H.R. 2010 or S. 919], which was favorably reported out of your Committee. As you know, both our Department and the active duty military have been coordinating with the White House to ensure the greatest possible cooperation between military and civilian national service; we look forward to this coordination continuing. We would oppose any amendments to the legislation which would require any direct affiliation between these two types of service.

Finally, I wish to reiterate our view that the civilian national service program reflected by [H.R. 2010 or S. 919] will not adversely impact military recruiting.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CABINET SECRETARY
(202/456-6280)

TO:

John Rogers (703) 693-5530

FROM:

Christine Varney

DATE:

7-19

NO. OF PAGES

3

MESSAGE:

The document to follow is intended for the addressee only and should be considered privileged and confidential.

**Summary of S. 919/H.R. 2010
National and Community Service Act**

The legislation is designed to support service by all Americans, at all ages, in all forms. It amends two existing laws, the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, and establishes a Corporation for National Service that combines two existing agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.

The legislation authorizes the new National Service Trust program and the school-based and community-based service-learning programs for youth. It also amends and reauthorizes the VISTA program and the Older American Volunteer Programs under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; reauthorizes the Civilian Community Corps; and speeds up the implementation of the Stafford Loan Cancellation program.

National Service Trust Program

The National Service Trust Program will enable Americans to perform valuable national service while earning educational awards in return. National service work must meet unmet educational, environmental, public safety and human needs; improve the citizenship ethic and skills of those who serve; and not displace existing workers. In general, Americans over 17 years of age will be eligible to serve in an approved positions for one or two terms that may be full-time or part-time. While serving, participants will be provided a living allowance based at minimum wage, and health care and child care if necessary. In return for each term of service, participants will receive an education award of \$5,000, payable for current expenses or against past loans at institutions participating under the Higher Education Act, including trade and graduate schools.

While the initiative requires measurable performance in results, it offers great flexibility in implementation. Entities applying for funds may range from small non-profit organizations to Federal agencies. Programs that engage participants will include individual placement programs for college graduates; conservation corps for at-risk youth; and community corps for Americans from a variety of backgrounds. Diversity of models and of participants will be encouraged.

Programs will be selected on a competitive basis by the State Commissions on National Service and the Corporation for National Service. One-third of funds will be allocated to States on a formula basis; one-third to States on a competitive basis; and one-third reserved by the Corporation for allocation directly to national programs and Federal agencies.

Approved programs will be responsible for selecting participants on a nondiscriminatory basis. The Corporation for National Service and State Commissions on National Service will also establish information and recruiting systems for national service that are easily accessible through job and college counselling offices, and by other means.

School-based Programs

School-based service-learning enables elementary, secondary and post-secondary students to perform service and enjoy educational experiences that are mutually related. Young people in service learning programs meet unmet needs and develop a lifelong ethic of service as well.

The Serve-America program offers assistance in order to establish and expand service-learning programs in elementary and secondary schools and through nonprofit organizations. The Higher Education Innovative Programs offer assistance to institutions and consortia of institutions of higher education to establish or expand service-learning programs for their students. The legislation expands the authorization for these service-learning programs to double the number of volunteers.

VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs

These programs are reauthorized by this Act. VISTA provides service opportunities to Americans that are particularly targeted at reducing poverty. The Older American Volunteer Programs engage half a million older Americans in service, often unstipended, such as mentoring youth, serving as foster grandparents, and acting as companions to other seniors.

Civilian Community Corps (CCC)

The CCC will engage military bases no longer in use and discharged military personnel in the operation of service programs for youth. The legislation reauthorizes the CCC.

Stafford Cancellation

The Stafford cancellation allows minimum wage participants in certain types of service programs to receive loan cancellation. The legislation accelerates implementation of this provision.

The Corporation for National Service

In order to streamline government and improve efficiency, the Corporation for National Service combines the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. The Corporation will include representatives from a variety of viewpoints. It is designed primarily to "steer," not "row," by establishing performance guidelines, selecting programs on the basis of quality, and guarding against waste, fraud and abuse. The Corporation has a personnel system designed to treat all employees fairly, ensure merit-based, competitive hiring, and provide incentives for excellence.

⑦ Nat'l
Serv

Packet Includes:

- * Memorandum to all Chiefs of Staff describing Inter-Departmental Working Group on National Service.
- * Brief description of basic program goals for national service.
- * Summary of National Service Legislation - includes goals of act and description of placement and model program types.
- * Outline of National Service Legislation.
- * Description of Federal Departments' relationship to national service.
- * HHS memo - model for department involvement.
- * Follow-up agenda for National Service Inter-Departmental Working Group.
- * List of Working Group members.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1993

Memorandum to All Chiefs of Staff

From: Christine Varney
Eli J. Segal

Subject: Forming an Inter-Departmental Working Group for National Service

Now that national service legislation has been reported to the floor in both houses of Congress, the White House Office of National Service has begun to focus on developing implementation ideas to share with the states and potential applicants as a guide and a stimulus for thinking. To carry out this task successfully, the Office of National Service will need the continued support and assistance of high level officials in the Cabinet Departments.

To this end, Eli Segal has asked Peter Edelman, Counselor to Donna Shalala at HHS and a senior policy advisor to Eli Segal at the White House, to establish and chair an inter-departmental working group on national service. The group will have two main functions:

* It will involve department representatives in the process of building the national service program. Department representatives will be asked to help identify experts in their fields, both inside and outside their departments, who can help establish basic program priorities and guidelines, solicit the advice and assistance of other experts, and identify the main constituent groups which can help with outreach and information dissemination efforts.

Note: As Susan Stroud, Director of Program Development for the Office of National Service, begins to establish working groups to help move program development efforts forward, ONS wants to establish some general policy priorities within the areas of education, public health, public safety, and the environment which can be a guide for all those involved. Since ONS would like the policy priorities in these areas to be consistent with overall Administration policy priorities, the first thing we will ask the representatives to do is to let us know the top policy priorities of their departments as they are applicable to these four priority areas for national service. This will help in thinking through priorities for implementation of national service.

*** It will give department representatives the opportunity to share ideas and information with each other about planned or existing department-sponsored service initiatives and to encourage the creation of additional department-based service initiatives. Drawing upon each other's ideas and experiences, representatives will help invigorate the ethic of service in the federal government, in general, and in their own departments, in particular, by generating new ideas for program development and additional service components in existing programs, suggesting ways to increase employee volunteerism, and finding ways to form partnerships between departments as program planning moves forward.**

Representatives to the working group should be able to attend meetings at least once a month and do follow-up work on behalf of the group and their departments when necessary. While we recognize that most departments have already designated community service contacts who have helped the Office of National Service complete an inventory of department-sponsored service initiatives, the status of these contacts varies in each department. Please take the time to carefully select the representative to the working group. The role of the representative will be quite different from that of the initial contact who was identified previously. In order to serve effectively, representatives to the working group must be high level officials who have policy expertise and a great deal of experience in their fields.

The first working group meeting will take place on Wednesday, June 30th at 4:00 in the OEOB room 180. Please select a representative from your department and call Kate Frucher in the Office of National Service at (202)456-6444 with that person's name and phone number by Friday, June 25th. Once selected, the representative should fax a list of the service-relevant top policy priorities of your department (see previous page) to Kate at (202)456-6420 before the first meeting.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. Your help has been and will continue to be greatly appreciated.

NATIONAL SERVICE BASIC PROGRAM GOALS

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE WILL:

1. **Meet pressing national needs** in the areas of education, the environment, human services and public safety.
2. **Help people pay for post-secondary education** by offering a \$5,000 education award to those who complete a term of service.
3. **Bring Americans together** by uniting citizens of every race, religion and age in an effort to rebuild our communities, neighborhood by neighborhood and block by block.
4. **Mobilize people, not bureaucracies**, by streamlining government and relying on locally-driven initiatives, building on existing community efforts instead of displacing them.
5. **Educate Americans for citizenship** -- creating the sense of civic responsibility that our democracy requires.
6. **Encourage young people to become responsible leaders** by working to meet needs in their communities and their country.
7. **Make a cost-effective investment** that pays back three ways -- in services provided communities, in skills given youth during the program, and in education financed afterwards.
8. **Create incentives for excellence** through market-like competition, tough performance goals and evaluation requirements, and flexibility in implementation.
9. **Supplement, not supplant, means-tested education aid** as one way to help people pay for college, joining but in no way replacing Pell Grants and other federal aid.
10. **Not displace or duplicate workers** because of tough anti-displacement provisions, ensuring that national service meets **unmet** needs.
11. **Support all forms of service** at every stage in Americans' lives, including K-12 service learning, college-based programs, the Older American Volunteer Programs, the Civilian Community Corps, and the Points of Light Foundation.
12. **Grow at an appropriate pace** that respects the limits of the budget, the capacity of the field, and the success of the program in meeting its objectives.

National Service Legislation

The legislation is designed to support service by all Americans, at all ages, in all forms. It amends two existing laws, the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, and establishes a Corporation for National Service that combines two existing agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.

The legislation authorizes the new National Service Trust program and the school-based and community-based service-learning programs for youth. It also amends and reauthorizes the VISTA program and the Older American Volunteer Programs under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; reauthorizes the Civilian Community Corps; and speeds up the implementation of the Stafford Loan Cancellation program.

National Service Trust Program

The National Service Trust Program will enable Americans to perform valuable national service while earning educational awards in return. National service work must meet unmet educational, environmental, public safety and human needs; improve the citizenship ethic and skills of those who serve; and not displace existing workers. In general, Americans over 17 years of age will be eligible to serve in an approved positions for one or two terms that may be full-time or part-time. While serving, participants will be provided a living allowance based at minimum wage, and health care and child care if necessary. In return for each term of service, participants will receive an education award of \$5,000, payable for current expenses or against past loans at participating institutions, including trade and graduate schools, under the Higher Education Act.

Institutions offering national service opportunities may range from small non-profit organizations to Federal agencies. Programs engaging participants may range from individual placement programs for college graduates, to conservation corps for at-risk youth, to community corps for Americans from a variety of backgrounds. Diversity of models and participants will be encouraged.

Programs will be selected on a competitive basis by the State Commissions on National Service and the Corporation for National Service. One-third of funds will be allocated to States on a formula basis; one-third to States on a competitive basis; and one-third reserved by the Corporation for allocation directly to national programs and Federal agencies.

Approved programs will be responsible for selecting participants on a nondiscriminatory basis. The Corporation for National Service and State Commissions on National Service will also establish information and recruiting systems for national

service that are easily accessible through job and college counselling offices, and by other means.

School-based Programs

School-based service-learning enables elementary, secondary and post-secondary students to perform service and enjoy educational experiences that are mutually related. Young people in service learning programs meet unmet needs and develop a lifelong ethic of service as well.

The Serve-America program offers assistance in order to establish and expand service-learning programs in elementary and secondary schools and through nonprofit organizations. The school-based program encourages partnerships among local educational agencies and other community partners, and will support the work of service-learning coordinators who develop service programs for school-age youth. The program for community-based organizations offers assistance on a competitive basis to such organizations that establish service-learning programs.

The Higher Education Innovative Programs offer assistance to institutions and consortia of institutions of higher education to establish or expand service-learning programs for their students. The programs offer funds on a competitive basis, with a priority for initiatives that demonstrate the strong commitment of the institution to service and that involve the community served in planning activities.

The legislation expands the authorization for these service-learning programs to double the number of volunteers. One-fourth of funds will be allocated for Higher Education Programs on a competitive basis. The other three-fourths of funds will be allocated to Serve-America Programs, with 85 percent for school-based and 15 percent for community-based initiatives. Three-fourths of school-based program funds are allocated on the basis of school-age youth and chapter one populations, one-fourth a competitive basis.

VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs

These programs are reauthorized by this Act. VISTA provides service opportunities to Americans that are particularly targeted at reducing poverty. The Older American Volunteer Programs engage half a million older Americans in service, often unstipended, such as mentoring youth, serving as foster grandparents, and acting as companions to other seniors.

Civilian Community Corps (CCC)

The CCC will engage military bases no longer in use and discharged military personnel in the operation of service programs for youth. The legislation reauthorizes the CCC.

Stafford Cancellation

The Stafford cancellation allows minimum wage participants in certain types of service programs to receive loan cancellation. The legislation accelerates implementation of this provision.

The Corporation for National Service

In order to streamline government and improve efficiency, the Corporation for National Service combines the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. The Corporation is designed primarily to "steer," not "row," by establishing performance guidelines, selecting programs on the basis of quality, and guarding against waste, fraud and abuse. The Corporation has a personnel system designed to treat all employees fairly, ensure merit-based, competitive hiring, and provide incentives for excellence.

Goals of the Act

This Act has two central goals: (1) to benefit communities by meeting their unmet environmental, educational, human and public safety needs; (2) to enhance the lives of participants by enabling them to develop a service ethic, enhancing their bonds to their communities and country, improving their skills and, in the case of the full-time program, providing educational awards.

The Act supports all the "streams of service," amending and expanding the K-12 service-learning program and the higher education service program; establishing the new national service program by combining subtitles C and D of the National and Community Service Act; amending and reauthorizing the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs; reauthorizing support for the Civilian Community Corps and Points of Light Foundation; and speeding up the implementation of the recently enacted Stafford loan forgiveness program for community service participants.

Meeting unmet needs

The Committee strongly believes that national service work must meet unmet needs that would not otherwise be met by the Government or the private sector. For this reason, national service cannot displace existing workers; doing so would merely change the providers of services without providing new benefits. At the same time national service cannot represent "make-work," "picking up gum wrappers," that offers no tangible benefits to communities.

The Committee is well aware of the failures on both these accounts, perceived and real, of public sector employment programs. The Act has a variety of protections to prevent such problems. Funds are allocated on a competitive basis to ensure that only the best programs receive support. Measurable goals must be defined in terms of community impacts, not number of individuals employed. High performance and independent evaluation are required. Union consultation and, in some cases, concurrence, are included to ensure that national service does not become a source of cheap labor that displaces existing workers. And strong provisions to prevent waste and fraud are included (see below).

There are four areas in which national service initiatives may meet unmet needs: education, the environment, human needs, and public safety. While these areas enable national service programs to attack a wide range of problems, in every case, work performed must provide essential services.

The list of vital needs that national service participants can meet is practically endless. In health care, the youngest and oldest Americans could gain much from services in this

initiative. In the field of immunizations, currently only about half of 2-year-olds are fully vaccinated, with rates as low as 10 percent in inner cities (HHS). Immunizations save money, yet often shortage of outreach and information is as troublesome as cost. And among older Americans, nursing home care is the largest out-of-pocket health care expense, yet many seniors would prefer to remain at home if care were available (HCFA Office of the Actuary). National service can provide the outreach and assistance that Americans young and old need.

In schools, it was reported in 1991 that 27 percent of youth aged 16 to 24 from low-income families dropped out of school (Department of Education). In 1992, 72 percent of 8th graders in disadvantaged urban districts did not achieve at the basic competency level in math (NAEP). Mentors, tutors, and other volunteers can provide invaluable aid, yet in a 1990 study, 50 percent of the nation's minority schools reported having no volunteers at all (Volunteers in Public Schools).

In the area of crime, an astounding 5 million households in American had at least one member who were a victim of crime during 1991. Between 1987 and 1991, law enforcement agencies reported a 29% increase in their violence-related workload; yet the number of sworn law enforcement offices increased by one 11.5% (National Crime Survey). National service participants can do more than reduce the overwhelming burden on sworn police officers; they can provide the community-based assistance that not only stops crime, but prevents it in advance.

Environmental needs that can be met through service are well-established. At least a third of the Nation's rivers, half its' estuaries, and more than half its lakes are unsafe for swimming, fishing, and other uses (EPA). In perhaps half of our National Parks, we do not have adequate information to understand the diversity of life at hand (NPS). And most shocking, 3 million young children -- one in six -- have toxic levels of lead in their blood -- impairing IQs, causing behavioral disorders, and stunting growth. Service corps members can find and reduce the lead that causes poisoning; they can recognize biodiversity; and they can reduce pollution, leaving the Nation safer and stronger.

Whatever the measurable benefits that national service can achieve, there is still something else that service offers communities. It can foster a new spirit of responsibility that inspires all the residents to work for an improved future. As Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt stated in testifying before the Committee:

The presence of volunteers in a community has a ripple effect that somehow tends to awaken communities toward the

improving the lives of participants by developing their sense of citizenship; and not displacing existing workers.

Certain models are well-established, such as conservation corps, youthbuild programs, and individual placement programs like VISTA. Many other existing programs, while not currently considered under the national service rubric, can easily be adjusted to fit within it. Though national service cannot and should not replace other programs specifically targeted at particular needs, it can provide essential additional support to them. It is the hope of the Committee that, in the words of Martha Diepenbrock of the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, national service will come to be viewed by professionals and communities with a variety of concerns as "a way to get our priorities done."

The Committee believes that a wide variety of national service programs are desirable, to determine what works best, to enable diverse participation, and to meet the differing needs of different areas. The examples that follow, like those in the legislation, do not exhaust the range of possibilities. They only indicate the variety of potential program along all their axes: programs targeting differing needs or a variety of needs at once; pre-college, post-college, post-graduate and mixed programs; existing programs, programs currently outside the national service rubric, and new programs; programs requiring extensive training and high skill levels, and programs requiring little training or specialized skill; and programs operated by non-profit organizations, state or local governments, or federal agencies.

Public Safety

In cities around the country such as San Diego and Tucson, police departments are currently developing programs in which non-sworn police officers contribute significantly to public safety. Working closely with police departments and public housing authorities, and also freeing up regular officers to walk beats, "national service officers" (NSOs) can provide valuable assistance in non-hazardous public safety services. College graduates can be trained to handle minor investigations, analyze crime data, and engage in alternative dispute resolution. NSOs can also counsel crime victims and mentor gang members, and work with community groups and school children to organize prevention efforts, such as anti-drug initiatives and crime patrols.

Other crime-related initiatives could draw on diverse young people in community-based anti-crime activities. Youth as Resources and the National Crime Prevention Council are already engaged in such activities. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals, national service participants could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in

a panoply of activities. The teams could include a range of students, from college graduates trained in psychology to high school dropouts and recovering crack addicts. Each would offer a unique perspective. Teams might spend some time developing a curriculum for drug education during and after school and then implementing it. At other times, team members might work one-on-one with at-risk youths. Part of the time, programs could run after-school programs to keep kids off the streets. At other times, teams might solicit private sector funding to develop billboard advertising videos on drug abuse, and other materials.

Education

The Committee expects that there will be many opportunities for service as service-learning coordinators in elementary and secondary schools. Working with teachers and community organizations, trained service-learning coordinators organize service projects that fit into the broader curriculum. Such programs have a significant multiplier effect -- a single coordinator working with a half-dozen classrooms can enable young students to contribute thousands of hours of service that enhances their education as well.

There are similar opportunities in the fields of education and early childhood development. National service participants could, for example, provide invaluable assistance in Head Start and other child care programs. After receiving training in the summer after college, participants would be assigned in groups as assistant teachers in Head Start centers and other child care facilities for low-income families. Experienced teachers would act as mentors, and assistant teachers would work with small groups of children, developing their cognitive and social skills through sustained attention and education. In addition, the participants would provide services to parents -- literacy training, parenting education, and the like. The assistant teachers would periodically meet to receive additional training, and move on to more challenging tasks when suitable.

In Chapter 1 schools that most need help, national service participants at a variety of education levels and in a variety of roles could significantly further efforts to improve education. Some could work with parents to ensure their involvement in their children's education. Others would serve as math or reading tutors. A third group would organize afterschool activities to keep unsupervised children off the streets while enhancing their education through activities like community service and homework clinics. Participants who became interested in teaching careers would be able to receive additional training while serving. A few certified teachers might enter the schools through professional corps in fields like special and bilingual education.

Education-related activities, such as mentoring, are especially suited to part-time national service programs.

College-age participants in the New York State Mentoring Program (NYSMP), for example, spend time with at-risk children in local elementary and secondary schools, boosting their self-esteem and broadening their horizons. After learning from their mentors, many children within NYSMP have improved their school achievement and aspire to go to college themselves. Full-time national service participants can also serve in such programs as program coordinators for schools or colleges responsible for recruiting, training, and supervising part-time volunteer mentors and organizing group activities.

Environment

Conservation corps represent a strong existing model for national service programs. These plant trees, build soil banks to prevent erosion, develop trails, revegetate heavily visited areas, and survey flora and fauna. Such programs primarily involve pre- and non-college participants, but college graduates with special training often serve as team leaders. The Committee hopes that this legislation will increase the quality and expand the scope of existing conservation corps.

There are other new and exciting models which might be implemented. For example, college graduates could work with businesses and consumers to devise strategies to reduce waste. After a summer of training, they would be assigned to cover a limited area where they would meet with employers, retailers, and building managers to develop plans for source reduction and recycling. Participants would continue working with these people, helping them meet their recycling goals. In areas where there are legal requirements for recycling, participants could work with local law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance. The overall goal of the program, however, would be to help people fulfill requirements before legal action becomes necessary.

Human Services

In the broad field of human services, there are a broad variety of possible programs. Health care is a field in which national service participants can make a particular impact. For example, national service participants without advanced degrees could become an integral part of the effort to improve health care in medically underserved areas. Working with a school of nursing or public health agencies to provide the training necessary, nonprofit community health centers could involve young people in a variety of health-related activities.

Some young people could provide daily services to the home-bound elderly, enabling to stay at home instead of being forced to enter a nursing home. These services might include the administration of medications, meal delivery, light housekeeping, and companionship. Other youths could provide outreach services as part of prenatal and immunization programs, making home

visits, arranging for transportation, serving as translators, referring parents to substance abuse programs if needed, and so on. Still other youths could provide administrative assistance after hours in clinics, enabling them to stay open late to serve working parents.

There are many opportunities for service in housing and economic development. Programs like Habitat for Humanity and YouthBuild are already well-established. The latter, in particular, provides at-risk youth with remedial education, job training, and practical experience while building much-needed shelter for homeless and low-income individuals. By leveraging non-profit and private dollars, and by converting the "served" into "servers" in low-income communities, programs like YouthBuild accomplish greater good at less cost than traditional programs.

Other housing-related initiatives could include renovation of abandoned buildings for use as community centers and child care facilities. Some programs could not only build housing, but provide essential supportive services like counseling as well.

(This outline reflects the bill transmitted to Congress in early May. As amended, the legislation is somewhat different with regard to organization, but the program and participation requirements are essentially the same.)

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

President Clinton's national service program will expand educational opportunity, reward individual responsibility, and build the American community by bringing citizens together to tackle common problems. The President's support for service extends from the youngest elementary students to our oldest citizens, and includes everything from part-time volunteer activities to full-time public service jobs.

The centerpiece of the President's initiative to support service is a new program to offer educational awards to Americans who make a substantial commitment to service. In addition to this program, which builds on the youth corps and demonstration programs of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, the National Service Trust Act includes:

- Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- Support for the Civilian Community Corps, to provide service opportunities in areas adversely affected by defense cutbacks.
- Support for the Points of Light Foundation, to support volunteerism.
- Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.
- Creation of a new Investment Fund for Quality and Innovation to support model service programs and activities designed to ensure the development of high quality national service programs.

NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

Focus of Service

- National service must address unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. National priorities may be established within these areas.
- National service must improve the life of the participants, through citizenship education and training.
- Participants may not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 7-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

Governance

- The corporation will have an eleven-member volunteer Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will be bipartisan and include persons experienced in national service, experts in providing educational, environmental, human, or public safety service, and representatives of States.
- The first Board members will be appointed primarily from the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service. Seven Cabinet secretaries will serve as non-voting ex-officio members.

- The Board will approve grant decisions, develop the corporation's strategic plan, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Corporation on all issues.

- A Chairperson of the Board and a Managing Director for each division will be full-time employees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Oversight

- An Inspector General will oversee programs to guard against fraud and abuse.

- Programs must arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and may also be required to participate in national or state evaluations.

State Commissions

Structure

- In order to receive a grant, each state must establish a commission on national service. The corporation will provide funding for the state commission.

- Commissions will have 7 to 13 members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis. There must be at least one representative of national service programs, one representative of local governments, and one representative of local labor organizations on each Board. The remaining members of the Board will be selected from among representatives of community-based organizations, youth who participate in service, educators, business, or experts in the delivery of particular services. Not more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.

- A representative of the corporation will sit on each commission as a voting member and act as liaison between the commission and the corporation.

Duties

- State commissions will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded under the state formula allocation, and in any competitive grant states may request.

- State commissions must also design strategic plans for service in the states, recruit participants, and disseminate information about service opportunities.

- State commissions may also support clearinghouses, training and technical assistance, and other initiatives to support service. They may not operate national service programs, but may use a portion of funds to support programs run by state agencies.

Transition

- For a period of one year, existing state agencies may assume the responsibility of the state commissions.
- The Corporation may approve an alternative agency in place of a commission at a state's request, if the agency ensures diverse participation in policy making.

Allocation of Funds

- States submitting plans approved by the Corporation will receive one-third of funds according to a population-based formula and one-third on a competitive basis.
- One-third of funds will be allocated directly by the corporation. Programs eligible for priority consideration include federal programs, national nonprofit organizations operating multiple programs or competitive grant programs, national service initiatives in more than one state and meeting priority needs, proposals to replicate successful programs in more than one state, professional corps, and innovative national service programs.

Programs

Goals

- Programs must set measurable goals regarding the impact of the service on the community and on participants.

Eligibility

- Programs eligible for national service designation include diverse community corps, youth corps, specialized service programs focusing on a specific community need, individual placement programs, campus-based service programs, programs that train and place service-learning coordinators in schools or team leaders in corps programs, intergenerational programs, national service entrepreneurship programs, and professional corps.
- Programs may be run by non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, local governments, school districts, states, or federal agencies.
- Programs may not provide direct benefits to for-profit businesses, labor unions, or partisan political organizations, or involve participants in religious activities.

Selection

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.

- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distressed areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

- All participants will receive educational awards.
- To develop programs, one-year planning grants will be available. To support national service participants, three-year renewable grants will be available for program expansion or replication.
- Administrative costs will be limited to five percent of all grants other than planning grants.
- Programs must pay 15 percent of the stipend and health care benefits in cash and 25 percent of other program costs receiving federal support. The 25 percent match may be in cash or in kind from any source other than programs funded under the National and Community Service or Domestic Volunteer Service Acts.
- Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local dollars.

Participants

Eligibility

- Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.
- In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be age 16 or older.
- Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to receiving educational awards.

Selection

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.
- A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely

disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

Term of Service

- To earn an educational award, a participant one year of full-time or two years of part-time service in a program designated by a state or the federal government. An individual may serve up to two terms and earn up to two educational awards.

Educational Awards

- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for a term of service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.
- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.
- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.
- Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

Stipends

- Programs will set stipends within program guidelines. However, federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of an annual stipend equivalent to benefits received by VISTA volunteers. Programs may provide additional stipends up to twice this amount, with no federal match for the portion of the stipend in excess of the VISTA benefit.
- In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend, and professional corps will be selected on a case-by-case basis directly by the Corporation.

Health and Child Care

- All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.
- Participants will receive child care assistance, if needed.

Serve-America

The proposal extends and expands the existing Serve-America program for school-age youth and Higher Education Innovative Projects for Community Service. Modifications to these programs are described below.

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

- To build a foundation for service among the nation's youth, inspiring them to serve and instilling in them the values and attitude to serve effectively after graduation.
- To create opportunities for all American children to serve our country.

Types of Programs

- Programs may be partnerships of local education agencies and community-based organizations.
- Local educational agencies may receive planning grants to hire service-learning coordinators.

Types of Funding

- School-based programs will be eligible for funding through state educational agencies, partly based on formula and partly through competition.
- State educational agencies must develop state plans that indicate programs to be funded and detail 3-year strategies for service-learning in their states. The Corporation must approve state plans.
- Programs may receive one-year planning grants for school-based programs. Subgranting to experienced institutions for school-based programs will also be allowed.
- All local programs will be required to provide at least 10 percent of total program costs in the first year of funding, increasing to 50 percent in the fourth. Local programs may utilize other federal education funds to meet the match requirement.

Training and Technical Assistance

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.
- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate state educational personnel.

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

- Community-based organizations working with school-age youth may receive grants from the State Commission for programs to involve such youth in community service.
- National non-profit organizations may apply to the Corporation to make subgrants or run multi-state community-service programs for this population.

Higher Education Innovative Projects

- Higher Education institutions, consortia of such institutions, or partnerships of higher education institutions and non-profit institutions may receive grants from the Corporation for student community-service programs or programs to train teachers in service-learning methods.
- Funds may supplement College Work-Study funds being used for community service placements.

Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973

The proposal extends and expands VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. Following a transition period, these programs will be administered by the corporation for national service.

VISTA

- Extends authority for the VISTA program and increases number of VISTA volunteers.
- Authorizes new VISTA Summer Associate program.
- Authorizes a University Year for VISTA program to encourage student volunteer efforts addressing the needs of low-income communities.
- Removes restrictions limiting the flexibility to manage VISTA, while reaffirming commitment to recruiting a diverse group of VISTA volunteers including young and older adults.
- Increases post-service stipends by \$30 for each month of service. Such stipends are not available if VISTA volunteer accepts an educational award under the national service trust.
- Continues support for VISTA Literacy Corps.

Special Volunteer Programs

- Provides broadened authority under the Special Volunteer Programs to supporting demonstrations and innovations, provide technical assistance, and promote other entrepreneurial activities. Eliminates specific authority for student community service and drug programs, which are covered under the broadened demonstration authority and under the National and Community Service Act.

Older American Volunteer Programs

- Renames the Older American Volunteer Programs as National Senior Volunteer Corps and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program as the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).
- Lowers eligibility age for participation in the RSVP program to 55.
- Clarifies that Foster Grandparents may work with children with special and exceptional needs in Head Start programs, schools, and day care centers.
- Provides for a new demonstration authority to enrich and strengthen older American volunteer programs across the country.
- Eliminates restrictions that limit the flexibility to administer the program.
- Increases the stipend for low-income Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions once over the next five years to account for inflation.

Administration

- Encourages relationships between ACTION and other federal agencies where ACTION volunteers might help further the purposes of other Federal programs.
- Authorizes a Center for Research and Training on Volunteerism to strengthen volunteer programs across the country.
- Provides a technical amendment to restore the crediting of VISTA service for federal pensions.
- Provides copyright protection for the programs authorized under the Act.

National Service and Federal Agencies

There are many ways that Federal agencies can contribute to the national service initiative. Four of the most significant would be the following.

- (1) Either from their discretionary funds or through a specific request to Congress in a departmental budget, Federal agencies can allocate their own resources to national service programs. Currently, many agencies fund such service programs out of their own budgets. Such programs might conform to the requirements of the new national service legislation; or, they might not. In any case, agencies could arrange with the new Corporation for National Service to supervise the allocation of funds, operation of programs, or provision of educational awards.
- (2) Federal agencies can ask the Corporation to fund their service initiatives. A small but significant amount of the Corporation's funding will be available to Federal agencies on a competitive basis. Because this funding is limited, agencies should probably expect to use the Corporation's funding to get new initiatives started -- not to fund them on a continuing basis.
- (3) Agencies not wanting funds will have an important role in informing their grantees about national service and encouraging them to apply. The universe of national service providers needs to expand in order for the program to be a success. Many of the nonprofit organizations and local and state governments with which agencies work can become involved in the national service initiative.
- (4) The Corporation for National Service will likely rely on agencies for advice and assistance in determining national priorities for service in particular areas (looking, for example, to Justice for a sense of priority public safety areas, and Education for priority education areas). The Corporation will need continuing help in designing quality criteria and general program guidelines in the different fields.



June 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lou Enoff
Olivia Golden
Phil Lee
Terry Lewis
Fernando Torres-Gil

FROM: Peter Edelman

SUBJECT: Next Steps in Defining HHS Role in National Service

I want to clarify the next steps in our process of defining HHS' role in the President's National Service initiative which we agreed to at our June 10 meeting. I am addressing this memo to those who agreed to take on specific follow-up tasks (for which, thank you), and "cc"ing the others who were at the meeting, or were invited and could not attend, or have an interest. I welcome suggestions from anyone who reads this.

Last week, both houses of Congress marked up the President's National Service legislation and reported it to the floor. A vote in the House should be held quite soon, perhaps in the next week, and a Senate vote is likely to occur before the August recess. This rapid progress means that we need to move quickly in exploring and clarifying HHS involvement in National Service.

As you know, the legislation requires service opportunities in four broad areas, one of which is "human needs." A working group has been formed to develop service options in each area, and I am chairing the human needs group. Although this component will include some efforts which do not implicate HHS, many of the potential "human needs" projects involve services funded or provided by HHS. Thus, your ideas will inform the development of guidelines for projects in this area which are funded by the Corporation on National Service, as well as providing an outline for HHS participation.

As I explained at our meeting, our participation could take several forms. One option, the least likely as a practical matter, would be for HHS to fund one or more major service initiatives such as a Health for America Corps. Second, the Corporation on National Service also is to have some funds which it can allocate to the agencies, and thus could assist in funding an HHS initiative. Third, the Corporation or individual state mini-Commissions could fund initiatives carried out by private groups, but developed with the help of HHS.

At our June 10 meeting, each of you agreed to consider service options in the following program areas:

Lou Enoff and
Fernando Torres-Gil

Elderly; disabled (specifically, home care and assistance for disabled, elderly, and HIV+ populations)

Olivia Golden

Early childhood (specifically, Head Start corps and child care assistance); volunteer opportunities related to youth (youth as both recipients and providers of service)

Phil Lee

Health (specifically, health outreach corps, adolescent health issues, school-based clinics, immunization)

Terry Lewis

Troubled youth; runaway youth

(Also OGC: displacement; confidentiality; liability for volunteers)

As you assemble your thoughts, it seems to me there are several issues to consider:

1. Which, if any, HHS program areas are candidates for a significant HHS initiative of our own (i.e., one that costs money)? Ken Apfel reminded us that we need to keep this category confined to a very few, if any. A Health for America Corps (health outreach workers attached to community health centers) and a Head Start/Early Childhood Corps seem the most likely; working with the elderly, the disabled, and troubled youth seem possible.
2. Which areas make sense for service initiatives that will be pursued by outside groups? This is presumably the same as the list just above. How would the service roles be configured in any given area? What age (or mix of ages) should servers be and what credentials should they have? Who are potential applicant organizations? Can we begin to describe training and TA needs? How many volunteers could be used nationwide in a given area? By each individual receiving organization?
3. Who are key constituents (e.g., state and local officials, non-profits, foundations, and service providers) who could advise us during the planning process?
4. In what ways could we expand "casual" (i.e., non full-time) service components in existing HHS programs?
5. What new opportunities for HHS employee volunteerism exist?
6. Where could we form effective partnerships with other

departments on service projects?

7. Also, I need suggestions for people, inside and outside government, to serve on my working group on human needs. These need to be people who cut across the spectrum of human needs and are senior enough and knowledgeable enough to convene meetings, or otherwise be in touch with constituency groups in their area of expertise. Can I get thoughts from anyone who reads this?

Our intent was to meet again within the next month. Thus, I would appreciate it if each of you could develop your thinking on these issues by early July, so that we can circulate some specific recommendations before we talk again as a group.

Can I receive your materials by July 12? We'll be in touch to schedule another meeting to occur a few days thereafter. Thanks for your enthusiasm and assistance.

cc: The Secretary
The Deputy Secretary
Ken Apfel
Mary Jo Bane
Jerry Britten
David Ellwood
Nan Hunter
Jerry Klepner
Sarah Kovner
Avis LaVelle
Kim Parker
Wendell Primus
Rich Tarplin
Kevin Thurm
Bruce Vladeck
Cheryl Austine
Marilyn Gaston
Doug Klafehn
Ann Segal

FOLLOW-UP AGENDA FOR NATIONAL SERVICE INTERAGENCY GROUP

1. Help develop agenda for issue-specific outreach to implement the forthcoming national service legislation:

-- Identify constituency groups to be contacted which can in turn reach others to encourage organizational applications for national service slots;

-- Identify individuals inside and outside the government who can help in the process of contacting and meeting with constituencies, help to create ideas for service roles and the organization of service roles, and advise about training and technical assistance;

-- Develop ideas for service roles connected with agency programs and areas of responsibility, to be shared with outside constituencies who may apply for national service funds;

-- Suggest agenda items for issue-specific working groups, including cross-cutting issues like ways to assure diversity; and

-- Suggest challenges the President can make to different sectors in the society, e.g., schools, businesses, religious groups, to involve themselves more extensively in service.

2. Begin (or continue) brainstorming within departments and agencies as to their own role in national service, bearing in mind the FY 95 budget cycle for any ideas that require new money:

-- Plan for new ideas for service or expansion of existing service programs within the various departments. The same substantive idea could take any of three forms:

o A new idea for an agency's own programs, to be funded out of the agency's own budget;

o Planning for the federal agency competition portion of the national service legislation, including any technical assistance the agency needs from the Office for National Service or the new Corporation on National Service; or

o Ideas that can be shared with constituency groups which might then apply to States and/or the new Corporation for funding.

-- Develop ways to incorporate an array of service activities into current programs that merit inclusion of a service component;

-- Develop ideas for connecting existing service programs more integrally with the broader national service initiative; and

-- Develop additional and expanded opportunities for employee volunteer activities.

**Inter-Departmental Working Group for
National Service**

Action:

William Henry (Hank) Oltman
Phone: (202) 606-4921
Fax: (202) 606-4921

Agriculture:

Joel Berg
Phone: (202) 720-4623
Fax: (202) 720-5043

Council of Economic Advisers:

Jonathan Wiener
Phone: (202) 456-5012

Commission on National and Community

Melinda Hudson
Phone: (202) 724-0600
Fax: (202) 724-0608

Commerce:

Melissa Moss
Phone: (202) 482-4625

Defense:

Amy Hickox
Phone: (703) 695-5261

Debbie Lee

Domestic Policy Council:

Shirley Sagawa
Phone: (202) 456-2369

Education:

Terry Peterson
Phone: (202) 401-3414

Madeleine Kunin

Phone: (202) 401-1000

Energy:

Romulo Diaz

Phone: (202) 586-6210

Anne Elliot

Phone: (202) 586-1400

Fax: (202) 586-6828

EPA:

Allison Rainey

Phone: (202) 260-7960

Fax: (202) 260-0835

HHS:

Peter Edelman

Phone: (202) 690-8157

Fax: (202) 690-7595

Caitlin Halligan

Phone: (202) 690-6625

HUD:

Andrew Cuomo

Phone: (202) 708-2690

Interior:

Bonnie Cohen

Mike Sweeny

Phone: (202) 208-7551

Fax: (202) 208-4561

Justice:

L.D. Acheson

Phone: (202) 514-2107

Fax: (202) 514-1724

Labor:

Isaac Shapiro

Phone: (202) 219-8271

Transportation:

Tim Beltz

Phone: (202) 366-1111

Treasury:

George Munez

Phone: (202) 622-0410

Veterans Affairs:

R. John Vogel

Phone: (202) 535-7920

Agenda

Inter-Departmental Working Group On National Service June 30th, 1993

*** Introduction: Peter Edelman**

Welcome

Explanation of handouts

Brief description of working group's function

*** Status of National Service Legislation: Shirley Sagawa**

See Legislative Summary

*** Building an Ethic of Service - National Service Program Development Efforts: Susan Stroud**

Overview of program development strategy

Examples of national service placements

*** Departments' Role in Program Development: General Discussion**

- help determine policy priority areas
- help identify experts and constituencies
- begin to develop/expand programs in own departments
(see handout for funding options)

*** Next Steps**

See handout on follow-up tasks

(F) Nat'l
Service

Memorandum

To: Christine Varney, Eli Segal
From: Peter Edelman, Kate Frucher
Re: Forming a National Service Inter-Agency Working Group
Date: July 18

I. Establishing an Inter-Agency Working Group

Purpose:

*** To give department representatives the opportunity to share ideas and information with each other about planned or existing department-sponsored service initiatives and to encourage additional department-based service initiatives.**

Drawing upon each other's ideas and experiences, representatives will be able to generate new ideas for program development, suggest ways to increase employee volunteerism, and ways in which partnerships can be formed between departments as work in these areas moves forward.

*** To involve departments in the process of building the national service program. By giving them a role in its development, they will become more invested in its overall success. To this end, the representatives will be asked to serve as liaisons to identify experts in their fields, both inside and outside their departments, who can help establish basic program priorities and guidelines, solicit the advice and assistance of other experts, and identify main constituents who can help with outreach and information dissemination efforts.**

Departments Involved:

Interior	Education	HHS	Transportation	Justice
EPA	Labor	Veterans	HUD	Defense
Agriculture				

Representatives to the working group should be high level officials in their departments who have policy expertise in their fields.

In response to a request from ONS earlier this spring, the Chiefs of Staff in each department designated community service contacts. (President Bush's Executive Order of Nov. 5, 1992, also mandated that this be done). While we are not in a position to definitively assess the status of these contacts in their departments, our impression is that their positions and levels of expertise vary. We are reasonably confident that the contacts in Interior, EPA, Agriculture,

HUD, and HHS are suited to participate in the working group, time and work assignments permitting. We are not so sure about the others.

Note: When approaching the Chiefs of Staff with this issue, we must clearly articulate the ways in which the representative's role will differ from that of the initial contact. Otherwise, we may appear to be second guessing the COS's judgement if we suggest that the initial contact be replaced.

II. Timeline

Week of June 20th:

- Monday, June 21st - Meet with Christine Varney and Steve Silverman from Cabinet Affairs to discuss the Inter-Agency working group.
- Tuesday, June 22nd - Send out memo to Chiefs of Staff explaining the purpose of the working group and asking them to identify representatives. As ONS begins its general service program development efforts, it is important for the office to establish priorities in the areas of education, public health, public safety, and the environment which are consistent with overall Administration policy priorities in these areas. In the memo, we should also ask the Chiefs of Staff to help us with this effort by identifying the top policy priorities established by their departments as they relate to these four needs areas.
- Friday, June 25th - Complete final list of department representatives and needs-area priorities.

Week of June 27th:

- Wednesday, June 30th - First meeting of Inter-Agency working group.

Tentative Agenda:

- * Brief group on legislation.
- * Describe goals of National Service Policy Development Task force.

- * Explain role of Inter-Agency working group and expectations of individual members.
- * Share the "Inventory of Department-Sponsored Service Initiatives" with all members.
- * Ask Representatives to share with the other members the program priorities identified by their departments which are most suitable for national service.

Before the next meeting, they should:

- * Identify the service program structures, whether federally supported or not, which best address the policy priorities targeted by their departments. Ask them to try to identify the qualities in those programs structures which make them successful.
- * Create a list of service programs in their fields, whether federally supported or not, which they believe could most successfully carry out the mission of national service. They should also articulate, as best they can, the reasons for their probable success.
- * Identify experts in their fields, both inside and outside the government, who can serve on our program development task forces (Environment, Education, etc).
- * Establish a list of key constituents in their fields - non-profits, state and local officials, etc. - who could advise us during the planning process and help with outreach efforts.

Week of July 25th: Next Meeting

(Agenda TBA)

- * If basic program guidelines and priorities are in place, the group should begin to discuss options for program development within the agencies.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1993

Memorandum to All Chiefs of Staff

From: Christine Varney
Eli J. Segal

Subject: Forming an Inter-Departmental Working Group for National Service

Now that national service legislation has been reported to the floor in both houses of Congress, the White House Office of National Service has begun to focus on developing implementation ideas to share with the states and potential applicants as a guide and a stimulus for thinking. To carry out this task successfully, the Office of National Service will need the continued support and assistance of high level officials in the Cabinet Departments.

To this end, Eli Segal has asked Peter Edelman, Counselor to Donna Shalala at HHS and a senior policy advisor to Eli Segal at the White House, to establish and chair an inter-departmental working group on national service. The group will have two main functions:

*** It will involve department representatives in the process of building the national service program.** Department representatives will be asked to help identify experts in their fields, both inside and outside their departments, who can help establish basic program priorities and guidelines, solicit the advice and assistance of other experts, and identify the main constituent groups which can help with outreach and information dissemination efforts.

Note: As Susan Stroud, Director of Program Development for the Office of National Service, begins to establish working groups to help move program development efforts forward, ONS wants to establish some general policy priorities within the areas of education, public health, public safety, and the environment which can be a guide for all those involved. Since ONS would like the policy priorities in these areas to be consistent with overall Administration policy priorities, the first thing we will ask the representatives to do is to let us know the top policy priorities of their departments as they are applicable to these four priority areas for national service. This will help in thinking through priorities for implementation of national service.

*** It will give department representatives the opportunity to share ideas and information with each other about planned or existing department-sponsored service initiatives and to encourage the creation of additional department-based service initiatives. Drawing upon each other's ideas and experiences, representatives will help invigorate the ethic of service in the federal government, in general, and in their own departments, in particular, by generating new ideas for program development and additional service components in existing programs, suggesting ways to increase employee volunteerism, and finding ways to form partnerships between departments as program planning moves forward.**

Representatives to the working group should be able to attend meetings at least once a month and do follow-up work on behalf of the group and their departments when necessary. While we recognize that most departments have already designated community service contacts who have helped the Office of National Service complete an inventory of department-sponsored service initiatives, the status of these contacts varies in each department. Please take the time to carefully select the representative to the working group. The role of the representative will be quite different from that of the initial contact who was identified previously. In order to serve effectively, representatives to the working group must be high level officials who have policy expertise and a great deal of experience in their fields.

The first working group meeting will take place on Wednesday, June 30th at 4:00 in the OEOB room 180. Please select a representative from your department and call Kate Frucher in the Office of National Service at (202)456-6444 with that person's name and phone number by Friday, June 25th. Once selected, the representative should fax a list of the service-relevant top policy priorities of your department (see previous page) to Kate at (202)456-6420 before the first meeting.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. Your help has been and will continue to be greatly appreciated.

⑤ NPR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1993

93 JUN 17 P5:01

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE A. VARNEY

FROM:

STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN

SB

SUBJECT:

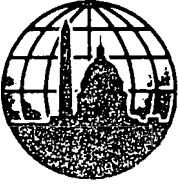
Discussions Regarding Agency Staff

As you know, a number of Agencies have advised us that they had received an inquiry regarding the status of certain agency employees. These agencies inquired as to the White House's view of the proper designation of agency employees who perform work for the National Performance Review and other task forces.

During the morning conference calls with the Chiefs of Staff on June 3 and 4, several Chiefs of Staff asked for guidance in preparation of their responses. I told them that a view had not been enunciated to me. Friday, June 4, I met with Cheryl Mills, Todd Campbell and Patsy Thomasson to discuss this matter. I asked their opinion of the status of these workers. They stated that the White House followed the definitions stated in the November 1992 GAO Report, Personnel Practices Schedule C and Other Details to the Executive Office of the President, GAO/GGD-93-14. We discussed the view that workers at the National Performance Review were Agency Representatives based on the definitions in the GAO Report. We also discussed the definitions of workers that Patsy had sent around to the agencies previously and were used by her in testimony before Congress. These definitions also were apparently derived from the GAO Report. I suggested that we should discuss this matter with you.

During the Monday, June 7, Chief of Staff conference call, the Chiefs of Staff again asked for guidance on this matter. Todd and Cheryl answered several questions by referring the Chiefs of Staff to the GAO report discussed above. That morning we also faxed to the Chiefs of Staff the definitions which Patsy had circulated earlier. Monday afternoon, Todd, Cheryl and I read draft responses from some of the agencies. We then telephoned each of the Chiefs of Staff and referred them again to the GAO Report and Patsy's definitions for use in preparation of their responses. We also were able to compare a list of workers at the National Performance Review with the names on agency draft responses so that responses could be as accurate as possible.

Ⓣ Nat'l Service



Established 1947

**Ernest S. Johnston
Advertising Agency, Inc.**

Suite 1200 • 1156 15th Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20005
202/223-3660 • Fax 202/223-2164

93 MAY 20 P1:36

May 20, 1993

Mr. Eli Segal
Assistant to the President and
Director of the Office of
National Service
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Eli:

I met you a number of times through senior staff members of the Presidential Inaugural Committee and through Paul Storch during my stint as Marketing Director for the PIC. Yesterday I received a call from a friend who is helping to organize the special events for Keith Jackson's "Positive Atmosphere Reaches Kids" (P.A.R.K.). Keith Jackson, who is a Little Rock native, currently plays for the Miami Dolphins. He is spearheading this wonderful public/private sector initiative to prepare youth for today's challenges by providing safe surroundings in which to nurture healthy minds and healthy bodies. As you can see by the attached information, Keith has a very strong group of sports players helping him to set up this concept in Little Rock.

I was hoping that you might be able to have President Clinton send a letter to Keith Jackson at the address shown on the attached sheets commending him for his efforts to serve the community. Keith has known Bill Clinton since his days as Governor of Arkansas and he would be very honored if such a letter would be sent.

If I can answer any questions, you can reach me at 202-223-3660.

Sincerely,

Ernest S. Johnston III

ESJ III:lg

Attachment

cc: ✓ Ms. Christine Varney
Ms. Joan Baggett

Here are a few of the
Stars You'll See...

All proceeds *efit*
Positive Atmosphere Reaches Kids (P.A.R.K.)

Sidney Moncrief - formerly Milwaukee Bucks

Ravin Caldwell - Washington Redskins

Monte Coleman - Washington Redskins

Darrell Walker - Detroit Pistons

Reggie White - Philadelphia Eagles

Keith Jackson - Philadelphia Eagles

Keith Byars - Philadelphia Eagles

Fred Barnett - Philadelphia Eagles

Ernie Brown - Philadelphia Eagles

Leslie O'Neal - San Diego Chargers

James Rouse - Chicago Bears

Dante Jones - Chicago Bears

Kevin Johnson - Phoenix Suns

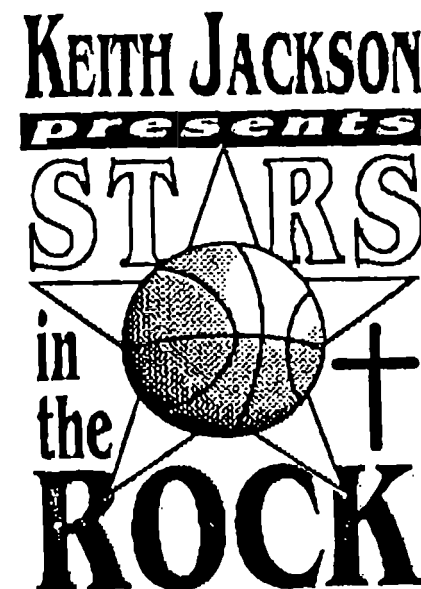
Andrew Lang - Phoenix Suns

Chris Carter - Minnesota Vikings

Harry Ball - Detroit Lions

Albert Crawford - Denver Broncos

Harry Ball - Denver Broncos



Be a Part of One of the
Biggest Sporting Events
in Arkansas.

June 19 - 20, 1992

For more information on P.A.R.K or the Stars
in the Rock Weekend contact:

P.A.R.K.

#8 Shackelford Plaza, Suite 303

Little Rock, Arkansas 72211

1-501-224-0073

resented By: P.A.R.K.

Dear Sports Fan:

As many of you may know, during my off season as a football player with the Philadelphia Eagles, I was able to found an organization called P.A.R.K. (Positive Atmosphere Reaches Kids). P.A.R.K. is a non profit organization who's goal is to motivate youth toward educational and behavioral achievements through sports.

The stars in the Rock weekend will launch our campaign to raise funds for a \$5 million educational/recreational park. The 15 acre park will house a learning center, auditorium, dormitory (for summer camps), skating rink, basketball and tennis courts, football and softball fields and various other facilities.

We hope that you will support the Stars in the Rock weekend. By doing so, you are helping to realize the vision of a brighter future for our children, our state and our selves.

See you at the games.

Keith Jackson

P.A.R.K. President

Stars in the Rock provides a weekend of Family Fun...

The Stars in the Rock Weekend, June 19 - 20, 1992 features three fun-filled basketball exhibitions that the entire family will enjoy. The exhibitions begin with the Slam Dunk and Three Point Shoot Contest on Friday night and culminate with an exciting, fast paced basketball game, Saturday night.

Slam Dunk and Three Point Shoot Contests

The Farris Center on the campus of the University of Central Arkansas (UCA) will host an Allstar Slam Dunk and Three Point Shoot contest on Friday, June 19, 1992 beginning at 7:00 p.m. You must be there as your favorite NBA and NFL players compete one on one to see who will be crowned Slam Dunker of the Year and King of the Three Point Shoot.

Celebrity Basketball

Come out for an evening of fast pace basketball excitement as the NFL battles the NBA in the first annual celebrity basketball game. The game begins at 7:00 p.m., June 20, 1992 in the Farris Center on the campus of the University of Central Arkansas (UCA) in Conway.

Ticket Information:

Slam Dunk/Three Point Shoot
Contests

\$8.00

Celebrity Basketball Game

\$12.00

Tickets available at area
Worthen Bank locations.

Limited seating available so purchase your tickets now!

P.A.R.K., Positive Atmosphere Reaches Kids, is a joint effort of the public/private sector to prepare youth for today's challenges by providing safe surroundings in which to nurture healthy minds and healthy bodies.

OBJECTIVES

- To encourage trust, generate learning, instill teamwork and develop self-esteem in an alcohol and drug-free environment.
- To target youth who will benefit from the program and elicit support from agencies serving youth.
- To provide a safe and enriching environment which will solicit family involvement and participation.
- To expose youth to a Speakers Bureau of various professionals who will serve as role models and encourage and foster self-confidence among youth.

PROGRAMS

Tutorial Assistance

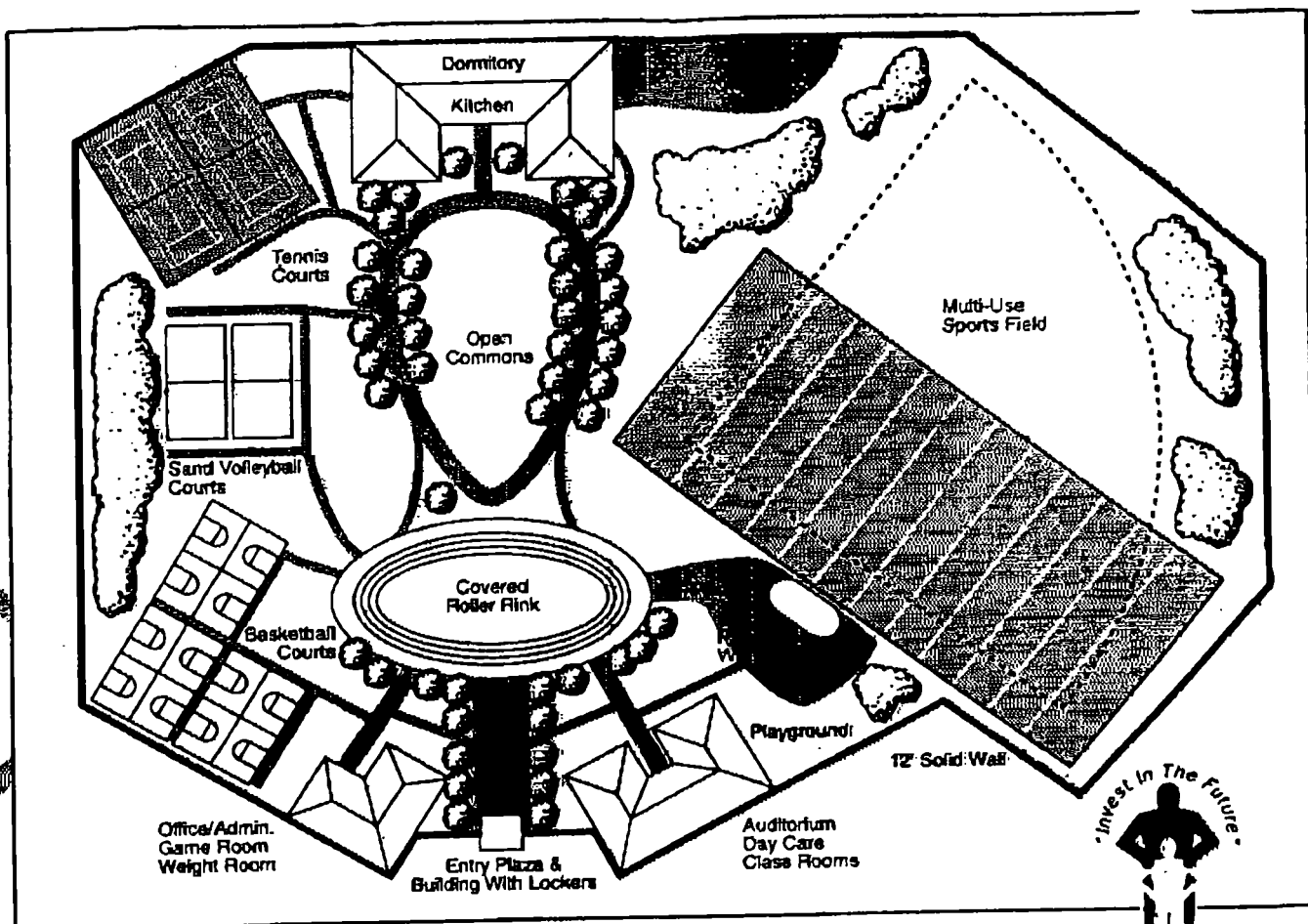
Tutors will be provided to assist students in all fields of academic studies.

Arts & Humanities:

Fine arts exposure provides a good balance between self-expression and talent development. Drama, dance and music are the focus of study in this area.

P.A.R.K.

CONCEPT PLAN • Little Rock, Arkansas



Youth Sports Leagues:

Athletics will play an important role in addressing the "total" youth by requiring academic standards or involvement in tutorial and other P.A.R.K. program.

Youth Development:

This program for youths ages 9 through 18, will strive to enhance decision making and

assist in the area of personal problems. Other programs include summer camps, anti-drug and teenage pregnancy prevention

Gang Intervention:

Offering alternative solutions for gangs will be the approach for this program, which will use reality-based instruction in an interactive learning format.



ERNRE APR 28, 1993 200

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE	FAX
D RAY SQUITIERI	CEA	395-6982	395-6947
Charles Wong	OMB	395-6944	395-5836
D Sally Kane	NOAA	606-4360	606-4355
Maria Lopez-Otin	USNRC	(301) 504-2598	(301) 504-3502
Bill Roper	COE	202-272-0257	202-272-0907
D ALAN EWERT	USDA-FS	202, 205-1092	202, 205-108
Ted Heintz	DOI	202-208-4939	208-4867
Norman Hartness	OMB	(202) 395-6840	395-1067
D Rod WEINER	NOAA	606-4360	606-4355
D Don Rosenthal	DOE	202-586-0406	202-586-5391
JANE YAGER	CEQ	(202) 395-5750	(202) 395-3747
ED RASTITTEN	Dept of Transp	202-366-4420	202-366-7618
D Gail Updegraff	USDA/SCS	202-720-2307	(202) 720-64
D JOEL SCHERAGA	EPA	202-260-4029	202-260-64
Dan Newlon	INSF	202-357-9174	202-35
D Sue Cronin	DOS/EB	202 647 2231	202 647 4037 ⁰³⁵
D Joseph E. Stiglitz	DOS/OES	(202) 647-4069	(202) 647-019
JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ	CEA	202 395-65036	-694

Lets go back
to your
promise

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
June 9, 1993

The Honorable
Henry Cisneros
Secretary
The Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20401

*Letter from Eli's
office re
Launching of
Nat'l Service*

Dear Secretary Cisneros:

As you may know, as a precursor to his National Service Program, the President has initiated an exciting "Summer of Service" project that will take place in 11 cities and rural areas across the nation this summer.

The project will engage approximately 1,500 young people (ages 17-25) in directly serving the educational, health, public safety and environmental needs of children at-risk in their communities. Summer of Service sites will include Los Angeles; Oakland/East Bay; New Orleans; Atlanta; Baltimore; Philadelphia; Boston; Newark; New York City; Delaware, Ohio; and Red Lake, Minnesota.

The Summer of Service initiative will be launched with six intensive days of service leadership training at Treasure Island Naval Station in San Francisco from Sunday, June 20 through Friday, June 25. The overriding objective of the Peace Corp-inspired training process will be to build a core of young service leaders and equip them with the knowledge and skills they will need for their Summer of Service.

Classroom instruction, interactive leadership exercises, and field training sessions comprising the leadership training have been planned. The training will be executed by a unique public/private partnership that includes the White House, the military, the National Park Service, national and Bay Area service and business communities, and the Commission on National and Community Service.

Each day of the program will feature an all-participant assembly taking place at an outdoor amphitheater highlighted by a special guest speaker from the Administration. The Vice President will address one of the assemblies and we are currently working on the President's schedule to secure his participation during the final session of the week.

I am contacting you in the hopes you might be able to participate as a speaker for one of these special morning assemblies. Summer of Service Training Week will take place in the midst of Congressional consideration of our National Service legislation.

Page Two

While your presence would most certainly inspire these outstanding young Summer of Service leaders, it would also greatly enhance the visibility of our immediate and longterm legislative outreach efforts.

Gloria Johnson and Diana Aldridge of my staff will be in touch with your chief-of-staff and public affairs principals immediately to provide additional information and determine your availability.

In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me directly regarding Summer of Service and/or our National Service legislation.

Best Wishes,

Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of National Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

Office of National Service
Room 145 - OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-6444 Phone
(202) 456-6420 Fax

TO: Christine Varney
ORGANIZATION: _____
FAX #: () 456-2183 PHONE #: () _____
FROM: Kate Bricker
DATE: June 10
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 3
COMMENTS: We would like to send this out (with the appropriate names) to ED, USDA, Justice, HHS, Interior, and HUD. Is it okay?

- Kate

86444

(If you have any problem with the fax transmission, please call (202) 456-6444.)

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this information in error, please notify us immediately at (202) 456-6444.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/23/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00PM, TODAY!!

SUBJECT: DRAFT OP-ED ON NATIONAL SERVICE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	PASTER	☐	☒
McLARTY	☐	☒	RASCO	☒	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	RUBIN	☒	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☒	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☒	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MONTOYA	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

The New York Times is going to print an op-ed by the President this Sunday. Any comments must come in this afternoon EARLY. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

DRAFT

"Why National Service Can't Wait"

Since introducing my economic plan eleven days ago, I've talked to a lot of people. And whether they support the specifics of the plan or not, they've told me one thing: We want to help our country. After twelve years in which our nation's leaders celebrated greed and separated citizens, people are saying: We've had enough. We want to help our country.

Supporting my economic plan is one way to help. The plan will create jobs, invest in people, and lower the deficit. But we need to make sure there are other ways people can contribute. Though there is much good this plan will do, there is much more good it cannot do -- and that no plan could accomplish.

The plan will make vaccines available to children, but it will not administer the shots. It will put security guards in our schools, but it will not take gangs off our streets. And it will make more aid available for college, but it will not make the costs of college less daunting for the middle class.

We have a duty to fight our country's problems -- not "we" the government, but we the people. And with the commitment to contribute that our people feel today, we have a tremendous opportunity to make some progress.

That is why I am proposing a system of voluntary national service. Where government leaves off, people in service will pick up. It's a new way of meeting old needs.

And it is more. Through the talent and hard work of our people, national service can rebuild our nation's communities. Through the enthusiasm and idealism of our youth, it can lift up our nation's spirit. And through the change it will create and the unity it will restore, national service can bring back the excitement of being American.

I've been thinking about national service for about ten years, but the idea harkens back decades. After the Second World War, the GI Bill sent on to college millions of Americans who had served their country. In a matter of years, it transformed the youthful veterans who beat back fascism into the educated army that led our nation into a new era.

Half a century later, it's time for another GI Bill. But this time, our people will serve as civilian volunteers. Women and men of every age and race will work alongside one another. And our enemy won't be the fascism and communism that threatened America from outside; it will be the illiteracy, the disease, the drugs and the pollution that are threatening our country from the inside.

Our new initiative will embody the same principles as the old GI Bill. It will challenge our people to serve our country and do the work that should and must be done. It will honor those who serve as the heroes that they are. And for their heroism and for our country, to return what is right and create a future that is good, the new bill will invest in educating the people who serve.

National service is a challenge to the American people. And whatever the pundits say, I believe we are ready to take it up. Through national service legislation to be introduced to Congress shortly -- and I hope passed quickly there -- we'll encourage service in two basic ways.

The first will enable every American to borrow the money for college, and pay it back as a small percentage of his or her income over time. It's called "income-contingent repayment," and it will make college accessible again. All of our people will be able to borrow the money they need, and pay it back on a schedule they can afford.

While encouraging young people to go to college, income-contingent repayment will also enable Americans to serve their communities. Throughout the country, I have met many people who have given up public service work for better-paying jobs -- just to pay off their student loans. That's not just bad for our young people; it's terrible for our country. With income-contingent loans for everyone who needs them, our people will be able to do the work that our communities really need.

The second part of the legislation will create opportunities for Americans to serve our country for a year or two, and to receive a benefit for education or training in return. We'll offer ways to serve before and after college, for Americans young and old, to people going on to the oldest four-year universities and coming in from the newest two-year training institutes. In many cases, the work will not be pretty. But in every case, it will be work that desperately needs doing.

In order to focus our people's energies and maximize our funding's impact, we will direct special attention to a few key areas:

- * We'll ask thousands of people to serve in our schools -- some as teachers, but others as the tutors, mentors and role models who make sure all of our children get the help they need.

- * We'll send participants into public health clinics to provide the help that underserved areas need. Highly-skilled specialists and high school graduates alike will have roles to play.

* We'll set up a Police Corps to put 100,000 new officers on the streets. To meet the special demands of police work, those who become officers through the Police Corps will undergo longer training, serve a longer term, and enter work under different conditions from other participants.

* We'll put servers to work controlling pollution and recycling waste, to help ensure that we pass on to our children a nation that is clean, safe, and habitable for years to come.

To create service opportunities in these and other areas, we won't just provide a benefit. We'll offer venture capital to service entrepreneurs with the ideas and energy to make programs work. And in existing efforts with proven track records, we'll match funding from other sources to pay for operating costs.

The national service effort will grow year by year, building on the wonderful work that the American people are already doing from Boston to the Mississippi Delta to Los Angeles. Nothing would be worse than a national service initiative run by a big bureaucracy. We'll build the program right, from the bottom up.

To get our efforts moving quickly, this summer we'll create an intensive leadership training program. We'll ask 1000 youths to serve for eight weeks -- and to become service leaders for many months afterwards.

In the first year of our full-scale national service initiative, we hope to see 30,000 people serving and receiving benefits, and thousands more doing important work because of the income-contingent repayment option. By 1997, there could be 150,000 people serving with a benefit, and hundreds of thousands more on the better repayment schedule.

To pay for these efforts -- for the education benefits and the new service opportunities -- we have budgeted \$7.4 billion for national service over the next four years. And as I've said many times, I believe it will be the best money we ever spend.

The reason is that after twelve years when we drifted apart instead of working together, the time has come again for national service. It brings our country back to its rich tradition of honoring citizenship and service.

Lincoln's Homestead Act rewarded those who had the courage to settle America with the land to raise a family. Franklin Roosevelt's Social Security Act ensured that Americans who work a lifetime could grow old with dignity. Truman's GI Bill rewarded the service of my father's generation. And Kennedy's Peace Corps honored that of my own.

Thirty-two years ago tomorrow, President Kennedy created the Peace Corps and called my generation to serve. At its height, the Corps enrolled 16,000 people, yet it changed the way a generation of Americans look at themselves and the world.

In an effort of greater scope but the same intensity, let us recall the idealism of the Peace Corps and direct it to problems at home. Let us issue the call to serve to a new generation of leaders. And let us show all of our people and all of the world how much we value service.