

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:
National Service

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6

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1

August 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL
MARCIA HALE

FROM: Howard Paster 
SUBJECT: National Service bill signing

Chairman Bill Ford has suggested we consider the University of Michigan as a potential site for the National Service bill signing. He offers these reasons:

- 1) It would help him and he has been loyal and effective supporter of National Service, direct lending, etc.
- 2) Michigan is a state where the President would do well to shore up his political support, and in which he had the unanimous support of the Democratic delegation for reconciliation.
- 3) President Kennedy announced the Peace Corps at the University of Michigan and the historical ties could be used.

Eli - If this is not to be you need to mention your awareness of this suggestion to Bill Ford when you next speak with him and to explain why it did not work out.

Susan:

Above the line are must invites, below the line make sense if we go to a somewhat larger group. We think it is pretty much all or nothing within each group. Let me know if there are any questions.

Jack

Senate

Kennedy
Mikulski
Wofford
Dodd
Durenberger
Jeffords
Chafee
Hatfield (depending on vote)
Cohen (depending on vote)

Nunn
Boren

House

Ford
McCurdy
Gunderson
Shays

Miller
Owens
Martinez
Montgomery

Chris Fields
Xavier Becerra

To: Howard Pastor
From: Eli Segal
Date: February 3, 1993

Please take a look at this letter, particularly paragraph three. Nunn has been a leader in the national service debate, but I don't know if we are comfortable with this vote of confidence right now. Feel free to call me with advice or leave a message with Gloria Johnson at Ext. 2543 if you think it is okay. Our deadline is Friday morning.

Handwritten notes:
tell Nunn Gloria
I have comment
OK no or
REST

Signature

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1993

Honorable Zell Miller
Governor of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Miller:

Please accept my personal congratulations on the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony for the Georgia Peach Corps.

I commend you for designing a program that will benefit from gubernatorial leadership and state support, without sacrificing local control. This initiative is truly of national significance, and I will be watching its progress closely.

I also want to acknowledge the ~~inspiring~~ leadership of Senator Sam Nunn in this area. Innovative national service projects such as the Georgia Peach Corps promise to fundamentally strengthen the civic compact that binds Americans together as a community of mutual obligation. I know how proud the Senator must be to see his vision take form in his own home state.

Most of all, I want to congratulate the participants in the Georgia Peach Corps. I hope each of them will take full advantage of the threefold opportunities they will receive during the next year: The opportunity to learn new skills, to serve their community, and to earn a higher education. Each of these opportunities is equally important to our nation. I assure you that the White House Office of National Service will work to create similar opportunities throughout this country.

In my inaugural address, I challenged all Americans to initiate a season of service. Through the Georgia Peach Corps, Georgians can take up that challenge in a meaningful way. My best wishes for this stupendous effort.

Congratulations

Sincerely,

President Bill Clinton

FAX COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE
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(202) 456- (FAX)

TO: Susan Brophy
ORGANIZATION: _____
FROM: Jack Hew
DATE: 2/24 @ 1:20pm
FAX #: () 456-6220 PHONE #: () _____
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 3
COMMENTS: _____

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Memorandum

Date: February 24, 1993
To: Susan Brophy
Paul Carey
From: Jack Lew
Subject: Invitations to March 1 National Service
events in New Jersey

In addition to the New Jersey delegation, there are several Members and Senators with jurisdiction and interest in the service issue who could be invited to the New Jersey events on March 1.

Please get back to me if space is limited at the events. We would like to make some suggestions regarding priorities if there is a limit.

SenateLabor and Human Resources Committee

- Leventenberg
Bradley*
- ✓ Kennedy (full committee chair)
 - ✓ Pell (subcommittee chair)
 - ✓ Kassebaum (full and subcommittee ranking)
 - ✓ Jeffords (subcommittee)

Other Senators on the Committee active on the issue of national service:

- ✓ Dodd
- Simon
- Harkin
- ✓ Mikulski
- Durenberger
- Wellstone
- ✓ Wofford

Appropriations subcommittee:

Mikulski (chair)
D'Amato (ranking)

Senators active on national service issue:

Nunn
Boren

HouseEducation and Labor Committee

- ✓ Bill Ford (chair/full)
- ✓ Major Owens (chair/subcommittee)
- ✓ Bill Goodling (full/ranking)
- ✓ Cass Ballenger (ranking/subcommittee)

Other Education and Labor Members active on service issue:

George Miller
Dale Kildee

New Jersey Members on Education and Labor

- ✓ Donald Payne
- ✓ Robert Andrews
- ✓ Marge Roukema

Appropriations subcommittee

Louis Stokes (chair)
Jerry Lewis (ranking)

Members who served in the Peace CorpsSenators:

Dodd
Rockefeller
Specter
Wofford
Coverdell (former director)

Members:

Tony Hall
Paul Henry
Tim Petri
Jolene Unsoeld
Jim Walsh
Karan English

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FILE

FEB 11 13:50

February 11, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Eli Segal *ES*
SUBJECT: UPDATE ON NATIONAL SERVICE

This memo will report on the status of national service legislation, progress in communications, and plans for legislative strategy. In a decision memo next week I will present key issues regarding the administrative structure of a new national service program as well as issues related to existing agencies such as ACTION.

I. National Service Legislation

We are drafting legislation to implement your campaign proposal. The legislation will offer the option of income-contingent loan repayment to every American. By offering a longer repayment schedule with lower monthly payments, we will enable more young people to take lower-paying public service jobs and still repay their loans. The legislation will also create a national service program that will directly fund service positions, and provide a mechanism for students/graduates to repay loans in exchange for one or two years of service. The details of this program are as follows:

Funding: The legislation will offer a fixed post-service benefit to individuals completing one or two years of approved national service. It will also help pay for stipends, health and child care benefits, program costs including training and supervision, start-up and replication. Federal funds, other than post-service benefits, will require a match from non-federal sources.

Types of Service: National service positions will involve work in education, human services, environment and public safety. Positions in these areas may be in youth corps, specialized service corps dedicated to priority needs and individual placements in non-profit organizations.

Eligibility: Service will be possible after college, during college or before college (including non-college-bound youth). Individuals will be selected for participation by applying to and being accepted by a program offering approved national service positions. This will not be an entitlement program, but will have a mechanism for allocating a limited number of slots.

Operation: Local organizations, state programs, and federal agencies will all be able to receive funding through the national service agency. There will be an emphasis on supporting locally-based programs over top-down bureaucracies.

National esprit de corps: To build a sense of unity across programs, the national service agency will establish shared features for all programs, create a national advertising campaign, and sponsor training and networking programs nationwide.

II. Summer Leadership Training

To launch the national service program quickly, we have requested \$15 million from the economic stimulus package to start a summer program. Based at four sites nationwide, the program will gather motivated youth to learn leadership skills and do national service in clearly defined areas. We envision some young people setting up programs for the homeless on military bases; others doing environmental cleanup; and others providing education and outreach to help the immunization program. In the fall, participants with innovative ideas will be eligible to receive grants to establish their own national service programs; these individuals will become service leaders for years to come. Headed by well-known figures, the summer program will be designed to demonstrate in a visible way the value of service.

III. Communications Strategy

To emphasize the importance of a "season of service" in spite of the deficit, we need to give national service high visibility in every possible way. We are working with the communications and scheduling staffs to ensure that in activities like tomorrow's immunization event, service is highlighted as a way to meet shared goals. This effort to integrate the service message with other Administration programs will be ongoing.

We are planning two special events to launch the service program, both around the March 1 anniversary of JFK's establishment of the Peace Corps. A New York Times op-ed authored by you on February 28 will show the elites how much service matters to you and place the legislative program in broader context. With a major speech to a college audience, you can again "pass the torch" of leadership to America's young people, and at the same time unveil the summer program. Such a speech would generate significant

excitement about service and about your presidency. I will also recommend specific opportunities for you to participate directly in service activities.

IV. Legislative Strategy

Starting next week, with your approval, I will begin to circulate an outline of legislation for comment to key House and Senate contacts. My office will coordinate with Howard Paster on this effort. I will then make a round of visits to key House and Senate members, and with their comments complete the actual drafting process. We are aiming to introduce legislation by early March.

We are working with the political staff to develop a strategy to follow through with a wider round of contacts in the education, service, labor and other constituent communities. To build further support for your initiative, we will hold (and encourage congressional committees to hold) field hearings. I also plan to make a round of program visits around the country to continue to highlight the importance of service and build support for the legislation we propose.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL

FROM: Howard Paster 

SUBJECT: Senator Nunn

Senator Joe Lieberman called to make certain you were in touch with Senator Nunn on the national service issue. I assured him you were.

You are, aren't you?

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 2/15/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00am 2/16/93SUBJECT: DIRECTION OF NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	PASTER	☒	☐
McLARTY	☐	☒	RASCO	☒	☐
GEARAN	☒	☐	RUBIN	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	SEGAL	☐	☒
EMANUEL	☐	☒	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☒
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☒	WILLIAMS/HRC	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>VERVEER</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MONTOYA	☐	☒		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☒		☐	☐

REMARKS:

This is an important decision document on National Service. I would like to forward to the President tomorrow. If you have views, comments, ect., please respond by the deadline.

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: DIRECTION OF NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

The vision of national service that you expressed at last Thursday's NEC meeting differs significantly from the approach that evolved during the Transition. The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the differences and present three key issues for your decision. These decisions are essential to completing the design of a program and the drafting of legislation for submission to Congress.

Given the large commitment of resources to national service in the budget, and the fact that we will be responding to many inquiries when the numbers are released, it is all the more important to resolve these issues as quickly as possible.

Background: Competing Visions of National Service

There may well have been an intellectual disconnect between the middle class higher education program you articulated in the campaign and the view that evolved during the Transition. The following history, while oversimplified, gives a sense of how the Transition plan evolved.

DLC View

The DLC national service plan envisions a program to help mold good citizens at the earliest possible age -- preferably before college. The DLC stresses the value of economic diversity among participants, pointing to the social benefits associated with the military draft. To make the program attractive to middle class students (and assure participation by an economically diverse population) the DLC supports the highest possible post-service benefit.

The DLC model is Boston's City Year, in which an economically diverse group of mostly pre-college youths perform relatively low-skill tasks.

Service Community View

A significant segment of the service community aims to maximize the availability of national service opportunities to at-risk youth. They tend to favor smaller post-service benefits in order to accommodate more participants. Senator Kennedy and others concerned about creating opportunities for low income youth will be concerned about maintaining some parity between service program education benefits and the level of benefits available under the means-tested Pell Grant program. They hope to avoid giving higher benefits to middle class students than are available to poor students.

These advocates share the DLC view that pre-college programs should be emphasized. Their models include the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, in which poor and primarily Latino youths have worked to revitalize South Central Los Angeles.

Transition Synthesis

At a December meeting after visiting Boston's City Year, Al From, Senators Mikulski, Nunn, Kennedy, and Wofford, and Congressman McCurdy reached substantial agreement among themselves on guidelines for national service legislation.

Building on your Notre Dame speech during the campaign (Tab 1), the Transition proposal and the resultant outline for legislation (Tab 2) reflect the view that national service should place significant -- perhaps primary -- emphasis on pre-college, low-skill, group service.

The central outstanding question among Transition advisors, ranging from Al From to Peter Edelman, regarded the size of the post-service benefit.

Implementing the Campaign Promise

It is clear that you envision a national service program stressing post-college, high-skill individual service (such as teaching as opposed to corps). In particular, you made it clear at the NEC meeting last week that you view the service program as an extension of your promise to make college more accessible to the middle class, and that you do not view the service program as a social program.

In the following section I will present both the issues that you need to consider and the major policy issues which we are presenting for your decision. While you can simply indicate on this memo, or in a meeting with me what decisions you choose, I think the best course may be for you to meet with several key congressional leaders to hear the debate that will arise on the Hill.

A very useful meeting would include Senators Kennedy, Nunn, Wofford and Mikulski and Congressman Ford.

Issues to Consider

(1) Political Support: Either or both sides of the unlikely Nunn-Kennedy coalition might oppose the balance in your approach, one group on the basis of the pre/post college mix and the other because of the size of the benefit.

(2) Economic Diversity: By aiming for a lower age group, in which low income and middle class are equally represented, the Transition approach hopes to place middle-class and underclass youths side-by-side. By aiming the program at a post-college group (which is one quarter of the population and disproportionately middle class) a post-college approach would tend to result in less economic diversity.

(3) Absorption: While there are dozens of pre-college corps around the country (although only City Year has the economic diversity that is desired) there are fewer functioning models of post-college programs (Teach for America, VISTA, etc.). There may be problems creating the promised number of slots at the post-college level.

(4) Two-tier professional structure: If there are truly a large number of college graduates ready to serve, the real issue may be a shortage of funding for communities to hire teachers (and police officers, nurses, etc.). At the other extreme, creating "real" jobs may raise fears of job displacement by creating a class of semi-professionals.

Decisions

As you can see from the attached outline, legislation can be drafted to permit a range of possible implementation approaches. The legislation can specify target pre/post college participation levels or leave that decision to administrative guidelines; the level of benefits could be left flexible up to a ceiling; and the types of service can be defined very broadly.

We are proceeding on the presumption that you want a legislative proposal to clearly articulate your vision, and in order to draft legislation which does so, the following decisions are critical.

(1) Pre/Post College Mix

Legislation should specify either a range or a specific mix of participants for whom the program is intended. In addition,

at last week's NEC meeting you raised the possibility of a differential education benefit for pre and post college participants.

(A) Target population

The pro and con arguments are discussed fully above. Please indicate your preference below:

- _____ Most funding for post-college slots, lesser for pre-college
- _____ Equal weighting
- _____ Most funding for pre-college slots, lesser for post-college.
- _____ Preferred ratio (e.g. 80/20; 60/40) _____

(B) Differential Benefits

The argument for a differential benefit is that the value of work and the market wage for younger and lower skilled participants is not as high as the comparable value and wage for a college graduate.

The argument against a differential benefit is that a lower benefit for pre-college participants will discourage middle class participation.

Recommendation: The idea of a differential rate is very attractive and would help shift the use of dollars in the program towards the post-college program that is your principal concern.

- _____ Design a differential benefit
- _____ Design a single benefit structure

(2) Size of Education Benefit

As discussed above, the principal outstanding question in the Transition concerned the size of the post-service benefit.

Since the DLC considered diversity of participation the critical issue, the \$10,000 benefit was seen as essential to attract middle-class participants. For Peter Edelman and Melanne Verveer, \$5,000 is enough of an incentive for someone who

needs the program most and for middle class graduates who really want to serve.

Arguments for \$5,000 education benefit

- (1) With limited funding for means-tested programs, offering higher benefits for middle class graduates would create a political and perhaps a policy problem. Peter Edelman, for example, believes that a \$10,000 benefit would be "dead on arrival" in Congress.
- (2) Newt Gingrich et al. could parody the program describing the \$10,000 benefit as creating middle class welfare queens.
- (3) A lower post-service benefit would open the program up to more participants.
- (4) A two-year, \$5,000 per year benefit would more than offset the average unpaid student loan of \$6700. Particularly with regard to post-college benefits, levels of indebtedness is a more important consideration than total cost of college, since other arrangements have already been made to cover non-financed costs.
- (5) A higher benefit may create an incentive for students to go deeper into debt in the hope that they will be accepted to this program and have higher loans to repay.

Arguments for \$10,000 education benefit

- (1) Many of your key campaign aides, such as Stan Greenberg, believe that only a very large benefit will be seen as fulfilling your campaign promise to let kids pay off the cost of a college education in exchange for serving.
- (2) A high benefit maximizes the program's appeal to the middle-class, ensuring that national service does not become a "poor people's program".
- (3) If you start with \$10,000, Congress may force you to go down to \$7,500 or even \$5,000; if you start with \$5,000, you may end up at a lower and utterly inadequate figure.

Recommendation: There are compelling political and substantive arguments on both sides of the case. I would recommend coming in at a high benefit, but below \$10,000, perhaps \$7,500 or \$8,000.

Please indicate the benefit level you want:

_____	\$10,000	
_____	\$7,500	
_____	\$5,000	
_____	Other	_____

Conclusion

After the issues presented in this memo are resolved, we will be in a position to draft legislation rather quickly. While there are other important issues to be decided, including the extent to which matching funding will be required to achieve a public/private partnership, in my view these will be relatively easy to decide compared to the philosophical issues presented above.

TAB 1

Excerpts from September 11, 1992 Notre Dame Speech

Throughout this campaign I've talked about my plan to open the doors of college to every American. To offer every American in this country the opportunity to borrow the money to go to college and then require them to pay it back, either as a small percentage of their paychecks after they go to work or even better, by going back home and serving their community.

Frankly, I would much rather see everyone, whether they are rich, or poor, or middle class, pay back that debt by going home and working for two years in a peace corps here in America, to rebuild America. Just think of it. Millions of energetic young men and women serving their country by teaching the children, policing the streets, caring for the sick, working with the elderly, or people with disabilities, building homes for the homeless, helping children to stay off of drugs and out of gangs -- giving us all a new sense of home and real limitless possibilities.

I have offered this plan to help more young people go to college, but I have also offered it because I want America to send the message that our society values and honors service to community, just as Harry Truman's GI Bill honored the service of my father's generation, who fought and won World War II, just as the Peace Corps, which President Kennedy created with the help of you former president, Father Hesburgh and Senator Wofford, sent that message to my generation. Just as millions of Americans from all backgrounds and every walk of life are waiting for a summons to service and citizenship, not just for young people that are going on to college but for young people in our high schools and people of all ages who want to do something for their communities and for their country.

National Service Trust Fund Act of 1993

A. Establishment of the National Service Trust Fund

Funds appropriated to the Trust Fund may be used to provide a benefit worth \$10,000 for each year of service to individual completing one or two terms of approved national service.

States and a new National Service Agency will approve national service positions in the areas of education, human services, environment, and public safety from among the following:

- Programs funded in part 3 of section B, below.
- Program comparable to those funded in part 3 of section B, below.
- In the case of individuals who have completed one term of national service in a youth corps program, service on the staff of a youth corps program.
- Service as a service-learning coordinator in a program eligible for funding under part 1 of section B, below.
- Service in employer-support service positions that have been vacant for not less than a year and are unlikely to be filled due to a shortage of qualified applicants and that are located in depressed urban or rural areas.

To guard against displacement of paid workers, the nondisplacement and nonduplication provisions of the National and Community Service Act (NCSA) apply to all positions.

The ability to approve half of national service positions will be awarded to states -- one-fourth of positions to be allocated to states based on population and one-fourth based on a competition. The other half of positions will be awarded on a competitive basis by the National Service Agency -- at least one-fourth directly to public and private non-profit organizations and up to one-fourth to federally run programs or programs sponsored by other federal agencies.

Any recent college graduate of any age or out-of-school youth may participate by applying to and being accepted into a program offering approved national service positions. To assist individuals in locating approved positions, a national database will be established which can be accessed through college placement offices, employment centers, and other appropriate locations.

A minimum term of service qualifying the individual for a \$10,000 benefit is equal to 1500 hours of service over a period of not less than nine months. A part-time term of service of the equivalent number of hours must be completed within three years. A benefit may be used to pay for tuition, fees, room and board at an institution of higher education, to repay qualified federal student loans, or to obtain employment training.

To promote national esprit de corps, the National Service Agency will arrange a national training program for participants, along with a national insignia to be used on uniforms, promotional materials, and other materials of approved programs. It will also arrange for a national visibility campaign promoting national service and facilitate creation of an alumni network of individuals who have participated in national service.

B. Authorization of National Service Programs

To support an infrastructure of national service positions, funding is authorized for stipends and benefits (health care, child care) for participants and for program support. Three types of National Service programs may be supported:

1. School-age service-learning programs, as authorized under subtitle B of the NCSA.
2. Older American programs, including the Older American Volunteer Programs of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.
3. Full- and part-time national service eligible for benefits through the Trust Fund, including:
 - Youth Corps (as currently authorized in subtitle C and D of the National and Community Service Act);
 - Specialized Service Corps (including Earth Corps, Public Safety Corps, Health Corps, Education Corps, and a Child Welfare Corps);
 - Individual Placement Programs (as currently authorized in subtitle D of the NCSA and VISTA);
 - Professional Corps (including a Police Corps, Teach for America Corps, and Service-Learning Corps); and
 - Public Interest Entrepreneurs.

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3. Full- and part-time national service eligible for benefits through the Trust Fund, including:

- Youth Corps (as currently authorized in subtitle C and D of the National and Community Service Act);

- Specialized Service Corps (including Earth Corps, Public Safety Corps, Health Corps, Education Corps, and a Child Welfare Corps);

- Individual Placement Programs (as currently authorized in subtitle D of the NCSA and VISTA);

- Professional Corps (including a Police Corps, Teach for America Corps, and Service-Learning Corps); and

- Public Interest Entrepreneurs.

National Service Schedule for March 1, 1993 (updated noon 3/1)

HP

<u>Public Figure</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>CS Group</u>	<u>Topic Slant</u>	<u>Contact(s)</u>
President Clinton 1:00 Speech	New Brunswick	Rutgers	Adult Lit.	National Service	Stephanie StreetX7560
VP Gore 1:00 town mtg	Madison	Wisconsin Conservation Corps	WCC	Environment	Tony Wilson 456-4245
Sec. Shalala 2:30	Wash. DC	Sick Childrens Hospital	DC Service Corps	Healthcare	Milan Verveer 456-6266
Mrs. Gore 10:15 tour	Richmond	St. Joseph's Villa	Univ of Richmond	Homelessness	Mary Beth Donahue X6640
Sec. Babbitt 8:30	Durham Forest	Clemmons State Cnsrvtn Corps	Durham	Environment	Carol Florman 208-3477
Sec. Reich 8:30	Boston		Youth Build	Labor/ Apprenticeship	Steve Dominico 219-8271
Sec. Espy 3/2	Wash. DC	Howard Univ.	Speech		Joel Berg 720-4623
Sec. Cisneros	Radio	Dallas, Albq. Denver Fresno, Portland		Homelessness	Liz Arky 708-3161
Sec. Pena 10:00	Speech	Nat'l Assc Counties		Empowerment of Localities	Ned Ertle 366-5552
Sec. Shalala morning	Radio G	Madison, Detroit Minn, NBruns, Milwk		Health Care/ Children	Avis Lavelle 690-8204

ID:

MAR 01 '93 12:47 No.022 P.03

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1993

FILE
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MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD PASTER

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: Legislative Issues Requiring Immediate Attention

Several legislative issues regarding the national service initiative require immediate attention. When we meet this morning at 11:00, I hope that Jack Lew and I can run through these issues with you.

(1) Appropriations Committee Jurisdiction

When we present our formal FY 1994 budget to Congress, any action we take will be viewed as taking a position in the tug of war between appropriations subcommittees.

Mikulski's staff at the VA, HUD subcommittee clearly expects us to indicate that the program belongs in that subcommittee. The House full committee staff (which believes it belongs at Labor, HHS) has clearly indicated that we should stay out of the jurisdictional issue. As you know, Harkin has indicated that he would like the program in Labor, HHS as well.

Options for budget:

- (1) Indicate that the National Service Agency is a new program for which legislation will be submitted later (this would not indicate a subcommittee)

Pro: this is the regular order as far as new programs are concerned and comes close to taking no position.

Con: Mikulski is lobbying heavily through staff that this would be viewed as taking a position against her.

- (2) Include new program within the broader function of the Commission on National and Community Service.

Pro: Many expect that this is where the program will be housed. It would have the effect of

implying that the new program, along with the existing Commission programs would go to the VA, HUD subcommittee without directly saying so (which will probably satisfy Mikulski.)

Con: In all likelihood the Commission will be rolled into the new program rather than the other way around, and this might send an incorrect signal regarding our plans for the legislation. It also is likely to be viewed by Harkin and the House as taking a position on the jurisdictional issue.

- (3) New program could be placed under ACTION, which would imply Labor, HHS jurisdiction.

Pro: This would make Harkin happy.

Con: The House would prefer us to take no position, Mikulski would be furious, and it would send an inaccurate signal concerning our intentions.

Recommendation: In spite of the objections we are likely to face, I would recommend that we follow option 2. Mikulski is an important ally on the legislation and this is close to a neutral position given the fact that we are building on the Commission programs. There is no course of action that will be viewed as entirely neutral.

(2) Legislative Vehicle

We have never discussed how you envision this legislation being sent up to the Hill, in particular whether it will be part of reconciliation or not. Given the added concern that we are connected to higher education reform, which is more controversial than national service, we are anxious to maintain maximum flexibility to stay on a fast track in order to be up and running at the start of the new fiscal year on October 1.

If we are part of reconciliation, we would recommend separate subtitles for national service, income contingent loans and direct lending, which would permit us to most easily separate ourselves from any controversy that may develop. If we are a free standing bill, we need to discuss how to make certain we do not get bogged down if direct lending hits a snag.

(3) Senator Nunn

We need to discuss how to handle Senator Nunn's substantive problems with the approach we are taking (two tracks of educational benefits, with a lower benefit for pre-college participants).

(4) Structure

As we proceed to make decisions regarding the legislative proposal for national service, it will be necessary to make a series of choices regarding the structure of the new program and the impact on existing programs. We would like to discuss some of the political and jurisdictional issues that may arise and get your advice before we get much farther along. In particular, we need to discuss the disposition of ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service. More generally, we need to discuss the pros and cons of taking on a reorganization of existing programs at the same time we are trying to start up a new program.

EJS:jjl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/16/93

TO: HOWARD PASTER

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 16 P5:18

March 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: Enclosed Articles

Overall, the response to your March 1 address at Rutgers has been extraordinarily positive. Your speech received front page coverage in papers around the country on March 2, and we are aware of nearly 20 papers running editorials about your initiative in the subsequent weeks (ranging from the Bismarck Tribune to the Philadelphia Inquirer).

Two quotes are illustrative (from regional papers, which proved most supportive): From the **San Francisco Chronicle**: "If Clinton's fledgling program can help restore the tarnished spirit of service for the MTV generation, as the Peace Corps did for the baby boomers, the accomplishment would outshine the narrower goal of making college a more affordable option for more Americans. Anything that motivates young people to get immersed in community work -- tutoring, child care, pollution cleanup, health and drug counseling -- is good for them, good for the community and good for the nation. If it helps pay off college loans as well, all the better."

From the **Seattle Times**: "The goal is lofty. The work needs to be done. The cost is low. The program deserves congressional approval and funding."

Spin-off columns were also enthusiastic (I enclose Chris Matthews' and Coleman McCarthy's, in case you've missed them, and a cartoon). Generally, your appearance helped move the debate from being over whether the initiative was "scaled back" to an understandable interest in the ultimate legislative and operational details.

President Clinton
March 16, 1993
Page Two

The enclosed article from this week's TIME is more problematic. The column's focus (differential benefits for pre- and post-college) is similar to the "scaling back" debate -- it is peripheral. When we last met with you to discuss a short list of policy matters, we had arranged to reconvene about additional operational issues. We will be prepared to have that follow-up meeting within the next week, and at that time will present a handful of options regarding benefit levels, in the context of a broader presentation which will once again move the debate forward.

Dick Riley and I are working closely on the development of one piece of loan reform/national service legislation. We hope that it will be ready for introduction on, or shortly after, April 19 which is both a) when Congress returns after the Easter recess and b) the beginning of National Volunteer Action Week.

There are several non-legislative matters on our initiative which I would like to discuss with you including the summer program, Volunteer Week, military involvement in the program and inventory of existing federal programs. I will be in touch with Marcia on this with a view toward getting together later this week.

EJS:ke

lion uninsured. Sin taxes alone, however, won't be enough. Last week *Magaziner* privately asked representatives of large and small businesses how best to cap costs in the short term while phasing in benefits more slowly. That idea concerns some in the White House, who insist, as one put it, "We have to create winners before we create losers."

In the past two weeks, the AMA, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association have publicly jumped on the managed-competition bandwagon. Under fire from the White House for price gouging, the drug-makers last week asked the Justice Department to grant an exemption from antitrust prosecution so that they can negotiate voluntary price restraints. "The train is leaving the station," said a drug lobbyist. "We're just trying to slow the train down long enough ... to get on board."

Until now, Hillary has not submerged herself in the day-to-day work of the task force but has been briefed regularly by *Magaziner*. For the most part, she has played congressional lobbyist, paying calls on members and listening for ideas while a trio of aides take copious notes. Lawmakers report that the First Lady, for all her reputed aloofness, knows the right moves. When Illinois Democrat Dan Rostenkowski suggested to Hillary that her husband was sending her into a "huge hellfire" on health care, she adroitly replied, "You know, Mr. Chairman, Chicago looks a lot better as a result of that fire." Legislators always get a letter the next day—and sometimes a picture—thanking them for their thoughts on very specific subjects. "This is not a casual exercise," said a top White House aide. "She is making a set of judgments about where there are sensitivities and who will be natural allies."

She is also involved in legislative strategy. For the past few weeks, Democratic leaders in the Senate have been wrestling with ways to attach the health-care bill to the economic package in a giant superbill later this year. Senate rules made the gambit look unlikely from the start, but last week Hillary joined one final push on the issue before Senator Robert Byrd confirmed that it wouldn't be appropriate.

The general public has yet to see the Hillary who is everywhere at once, perfectly conversant on 100 different health-care topics. For now, her goal is to avoid becoming a distraction—or a target for opponents. At a health-care forum last Friday in Tampa, Florida, a visibly tired Hillary listened quietly while witnesses made their cases for various reforms. She usually made her comments, such as they were, in the form of a question, much as Justices do when they hear oral arguments at the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the other 11 Hillaries were probably working back in Washington. ■

The Political Interest/Michael Kramer

Life After High School

"IF I EVER WIN THIS DEAL," BILL CLINTON SAID 14 MONTHS AGO, "AND IF I'm remembered for only one thing, I hope it's national service. It's the best money we could ever spend, and I mean to spend it."

As good as his word, Clinton is pushing a four-year, \$7.4 billion appropriation for national service, the plan that would permit students to finance their post-secondary education by working for up to two years in a variety of community jobs. Even with a price tag that steep, however, the program can fund at most 150,000 Americans a year by 1997, a fraction of the potential demand and a far cry from Clinton's campaign pledge that "every young American could borrow the money necessary to go to college" by "giving two years of his life to rebuild America."

A spirited debate has arisen as the plan's advocates maneuver to craft its details. The key question involves the program's target audience. The Administration is currently considering giving up to \$10,000 a year to those who serve after graduating from college, twice the sum contemplated for those who complete their work stint after high school. Neither figure would come close to purchasing a private education, but the White House says four years at many state universities could be covered by \$20,000. The three legislators most associated with national service over the years—Representative Dave McCurdy and Senators Sam Nunn and Barbara Mikulski—are dead set against favoring college grads. "Skew it to those who've completed college," says Nunn, "and you've wiped out a major rationale for the plan, which is to get kids of varied backgrounds to work together in a common civic experience. You also want to aid as many members of the college-age population as you can who want decent vocational training. Leave them behind and you pay later in welfare and other costs. And besides," Nunn notes, "most of the jobs that need filling, like helping the elderly in their homes—which could save billions in health-care costs—don't require a college degree." What's more, says American University president Joe Duffey, "at least a quarter of those who go to college aren't sure of what they want, so many drop out. A year or so of service can help them get their heads straight."

Clinton initially became enthusiastic about national service through his participation in the Democratic Leadership Council. Will Marshall of the D.L.C.'s think tank, the Progressive Policy Institute, offers several other reasons for concentrating on high school

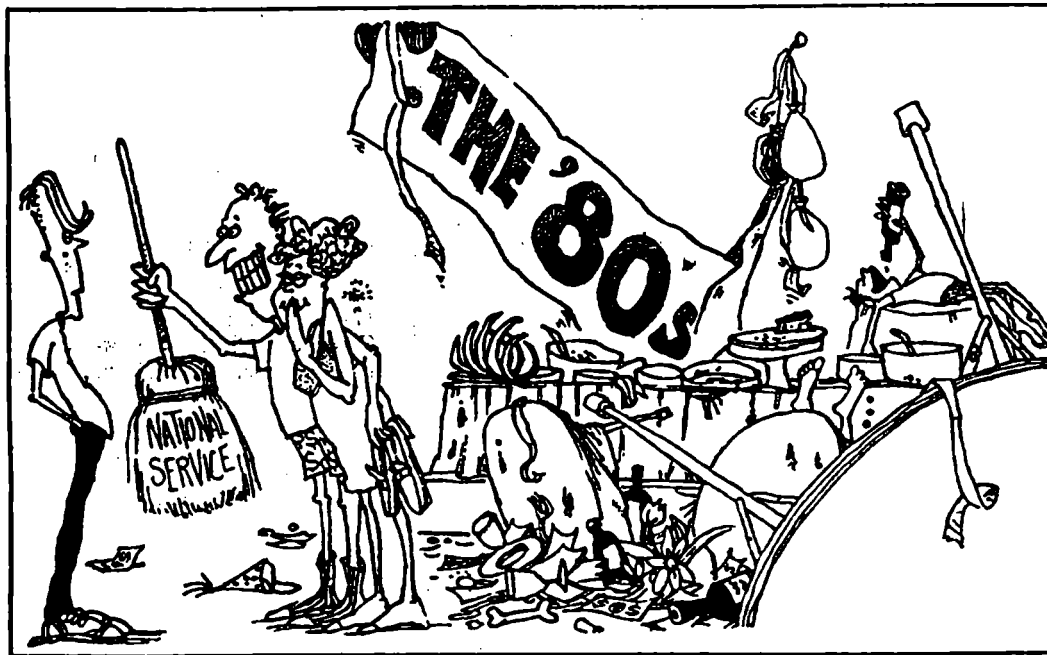
graduates. "First," says Marshall, "the opportunity costs to the economy are lower. If a college grad delays taking a regular private-sector job, society loses the tax receipts of his labor. Second, since most high school graduates would live at home and are unmarried, we'd be spared the ancillary housing and child-care costs the program aims to pay for. Third, job displacement is less likely. You don't want to put current wage earners on the street because national servants cost an employer less."

During a morning jog with McCurdy last Friday, Clinton confirmed what others have said, that his emphasis on aiding students *after* college derives in part from his desire to assuage middle-class voters upset with his breaking his promise to lower their taxes. Fair enough, but more middle-class families would receive help if their children joined the program after high school, as a confidential transition memorandum pointed out. The President ought to reread that memo and change course. ■

CYNTHIA JOHNSON FOR TIME



Touting the program in New Jersey



BY STONE WILKINSON FOR THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1993 A21

Colman McCarthy

Clinton's Call to Service

No speech in the Clinton campaign was more inspirational than the candidate's remarks at the University of Notre Dame last September. As president, Clinton didn't match it until his March 1 speech at Rutgers University. At both campuses, he issued calls for national service for college students.

At Notre Dame: "If we are truly to practice what we preach, Americans of every faith and viewpoint should come together to promote the common good." It was similar at Rutgers: "National service is nothing less than the American way to change America."

Clinton's effort to rally the young to altruism has created a debate that pits idealism against realism, as if the two are forever locked in conflict. Where's the money, ask realists, for the tuition-for-service program that Clinton is proposing: \$389 million in scholarships for 25,000 students the first year and \$3.4 billion for 100,000 by 1997. Realists say that Clinton's sweet talk ignores sour facts: There's no money for a new social program.

From that negative, despairing argument, Clinton is supposed to get the message: Don't even try. That means don't lead, just preside. The past 12 years witnessed two presidencies in the White House. Most first-year college students today were in kindergarten when Ronald Reagan was elected and in fourth grade when reelected. They came into adolescence under a politician who tried nothing by way of linking government with national service. Instead of selflessness to others, he extolled self-enrichment.

Evidence suggests that the young weren't seduced either by Reagan's message of contempt for government or his disdain for altruism. The 1980s saw a surge in campus community-service programs, such as the ones Clinton praised at Notre Dame and Rutgers. Amnesty International chapters increased on campuses, as did those of Oxfam USA. Applications to Peace Corps remained high, as they did for such private domestic programs as the Jesuit Volunteer Corps and the Lutheran Volunteer Corps.

Yet Clinton's philosophy of service represents intellectual newness to many in high school and college. John F. Kennedy's appeals to national service are seen as historical relics, known from books but not live on MTV as are Clinton's. It wasn't a politician's celebrityhood that created support for the president at Notre Dame and Rutgers. Students saw in him someone with a positive message—put community interest above self-interest—that many professors and counselors at their schools had been exposing them to all along: If you can't teach the illiterate, comfort the sick and handicapped, or mend whatever and whoever is broken during your college years, you're receiving a limited education.

Clinton deserves to be honored for taking a risk that he'll be able to raise the money for his program of national service. Critics in Congress with no greater agenda than carping about ideas they were too dull-witted or timid to propose themselves now lie in wait for the president when he comes in with specifics. They will say Clinton's ideas are dangerous because they are romantic and utopian, a charge that ignores the thought of James Madison in 1788: "No theoretical checks—no form of government, can render us secure. To suppose that any form of government will secure liberty or happiness without any virtue in the people is a chimerical idea."

Some critics charge that Clinton is into bribery: tuition money for service. While the details are being worked out on how much money for what service, who complains that the U.S. Army entices recruits with as much as \$20,000 toward a college education. Why isn't it bribery when ROTC programs pay students to shine their boots occasionally and take gut courses in military lore. Nor is much alarm expressed over the most lavish enticement of all: a free ride at the military academies in exchange for a few years in uniform after graduation.

Clinton's Rutgers speech marked the 32nd anniversary of the Peace Corps. Kennedy's spirited message was repeated by Clinton: "Answer the call to service." In "The Bold Experiment," a history of the Peace Corps by Gerard Rice, one of those who responded to Kennedy's call explained why: "I'd never done anything political, patriotic or unselfish because nobody ever asked me to. Kennedy asked."

So has Clinton.

In 1951, U.S. Rep. John F. Kennedy complained on national television about all the nerds he found serving in the State Department. Just back from a round-the-world trip, he asked why the country couldn't find "well-rounded" young people to serve abroad. Why, the young Massachusetts lawmaker wondered aloud on "Meet the Press," weren't there any "American types" representing us in foreign lands?

Kennedy had another complaint: How come those pinstriped Foreign Service boys infesting the diplomatic corps knew so little of the people of their assigned countries, so little of the local language and customs?

A decade later, the newly inaugurated President Kennedy offered a solution. His new Peace Corps would have three goals: First, it would help countries develop economically. More than that, it would show people overseas the best of what America can offer, the can-do zeal of its idealistic youth. Finally, it would expose America to foreign cultures by getting its youth fully immersed in them, "doing the same work, eating the same food, speaking the same language."

This week, a U.S. president inaugurated an enterprise with similar goals. Under Bill Clinton's national service program, Americans will work throughout the country in a variety of tasks — teaching, health care, community action. In exchange, they will receive government grants for their educations.

In launching his own new program, President Clinton paid tribute to the older one that had inspired it.

By entering other ghettos, these young people will escape their own.

The legacy of the Peace Corps, he said, is "not simply good will and good works in countries all across the globe, but a profound and lasting change in the way Americans think about their country and the world."

A returned volunteer could not have said it better.

Viewed from the outside, the Peace Corps is usually seen for what it achieves overseas, the furthered economic development, the enhanced U.S. good will. The secret every volunteer shares is what this service did for him or her.

Personally, I will never forget an experience of a quarter-century ago: that of standing in a schoolroom in Swaziland, a small, wonderful country in southern Africa, with 17 other people. All of them were local traders with whom I had been working. I knew them all personally, as you would any fellow worker. Yet in that rich range of personalities, it settled on me that warm afternoon that I was the only one in the room who was not a Swazi, the only one who was of a different color.

This is the heart of it: The great thing about joining the Peace Corps is that it gets you out there, out in the world. It forces you, against all your timidity, to deal one-on-one with people who were placed on this Earth in very different circumstances than you. It requires that, raised one way, you learn another. Ready or not, it makes a Peace Corps volunteer see the world he or she left behind with the same succinct clarity as astronauts once got to gaze on the globe.

The great prospect for Bill Clinton's national service program is that it will do much the same here in our own diverse land. Tens of thousands of Americans will get to see their country the way they would never have known it otherwise. The fortunate ones will be assigned to jobs and living environments far removed from where they came. They will meet people of totally different circumstances and religions and colors. They will develop a self-confidence about their country and its people they could never have gained staying at home, continuing along the same career-driven, TV-lit rut. By entering other ghettos, they will escape their own.

I speak from experience. Immediately after returning from the Peace Corps, I went to Washington, and, by knocking on some strange Capitol Hill doors, began a career that had me, while still quite young, working at the White House, writing speeches for a president.

My aging grandmother was impressed, not so much by the achievement as the differentness of my course, how extraordinary my road had been from those of my four brothers, all of whom had stayed fairly close to home.

"It was Africa, wasn't it?" she asked, already knowing the answer.

Yes, grandmom, it was Africa. And, thanks to President Clinton's national service program, many other Americans someday will answer a similar question with "Harlem" or "Alabama" or "Detroit" or "Alaska." This will be the shorthand for an experience that changed a life.

Christopher Matthews, Washington bureau chief for the San Francisco Examiner, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The Washington Times

3/5/93

2/2

To: Eli Segal
From: Howard Paster
Date: March 29, 1993
Subject: Rep. Bill Ford and National Service

Chairman Ford is concerned that he has not been consulted adequately on the national service legislation. If we still anticipate an announcement the week of April 19 it is essential that key House and Senate members be consulted this week, since they will be in recess for the next two weeks.

We will be happy to support this effort, which should be bipartisan, but think Jack Lew is quite able to take the lead.
Thanks.

cc: Susan Brophy

AP
MEMORANDUM

TO: Howard Paster
Susan Brophy
Steve Ricchetti
Lorraine Miller

FROM: Paul Carey

RE: National Service Event-April 20

DATE: March 29, 1993

There will be a Rose Garden ceremony on April 20 to introduce the National Service proposal. They would like to invite the following members :

SENATE

Durenberger
Kassebaum
Kennedy
Mikulski
Moseley-Braun
Nunn
Simon
Wofford

HOUSE

Bollinger
Ford
Goodling
Kennelly
McCurdy
Owens

- 1) Is there anyone on this list who should not be included ?
- 2) Is there anyone who should be added ?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK GEARAN
MARCIA HALE
MACK MCLARTY
HOWARD PASTER
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: Introduction of National Service Legislation

We expect to have a piece of legislation ready for introduction on April 20 -- a date chosen just after the Congress reconvenes and which happens to be National Youth Service Day.

We have a few national service policy issues yet to resolve which will require some of the President's time next week. I will be in touch with Marcia about this within a day or two. Secretary Riley has a few school finance issues to raise as well.

The legislation, coupled with reform of our student loan system, could be unveiled when the President and Mrs. Clinton reward approximately 100 young people, aged 18-25, for their community service at a high-visibility Rose Garden event, ideally at 10:30 a.m. (This event should not be confused with the more muted photo opportunity on April 22 -- the President's Volunteer Action Awards, incidental to Volunteer Action Week.)

Marcia and George are supportive of this event, and I would like clarification that it is set so we can: a) move forward with Secretary Riley and the Department of Education; b) move forward with the authorizing committees and appropriations subcommittees of the Congress; and c) make sure the event achieves our strategic, legislative and communication objectives.

EJS:ke

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1993

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HOWARD PASTER
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EJS:ke

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

COPY

March 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE LINDSEY

FROM: Howard Paster

SUBJECT: Ed Jurith

Attached is a letter of recommendation from Representative Rangel on behalf of Ed Jurith, Staff Director of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Ed is interested in the position of Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

I would like to add my own very strong endorsement of Ed. I have worked with him and know first hand of his excellent work. I have a very high regard and respect for him.

I hope that you will give him very serious consideration. He is an outstanding candidate for the job.

cc: The Honorable Charles Rangel

—
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



3/25

SUSAN -

Re NAT'L
SERVICE FOR
YOUR MONTHLY
meetings —

HP

—

file

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

DATE: 3/26/93

TO:

The President _____
Sandy Berger _____
Rahm Emanuel _____
Marcia Hale _____
Alexis Herman _____
Nancy Hernreich _____
Anthony Lake _____
Bruce Lindsey _____
Regina Montoya _____
Roy Neel _____
Bernie Nussbaum _____

Vice President Gore _____
Howard Paster X _____
John Podesta _____
Carol Rasco _____
Bob Rubin _____
Eli Segal _____
George Stephanopoulos _____
Christine Varney _____
David Watkins _____
Maggie Williams _____
OTHER _____

FOR YOUR:

Action _____
See me _____

Information 6 _____

_____ For the President

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
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RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
BOB GRAHAM, FLORIDA
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JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, CONNECTICUT

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA
TRENT LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
DAN COATS, INDIANA
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DIRK KEMPTHORNE, IDAHO
LAUCH FAIRCLOTH, NORTH CAROLINA

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

March 22, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We congratulate you on making an early and significant commitment to a national service initiative. Given all the competing pressures, it took an act of real courage to insist on this new effort in the first year of your Administration.

As you know, we are not newfound friends of national service. We represent the hard core of commitment to this concept as a fundamental element in the civic compact we form with each other and our country as citizens. We are prepared to champion your initiative in Congress and in every available public forum.

That is why we want to make two key suggestions about elements of your proposal, before the plan takes definitive form in legislation.

First, we understand fully that you want to create an option whereby students could attend college and then discharge loan indebtedness through national service. If, however, the amount of loan forgiveness available through post-college service is not kept commensurate with the educational benefits available to those who serve prior to college, then the borrow-and-serve option could easily undermine the incentives for the serve-and-earn approach.

The simplest way to prevent imbalance is to make the educational benefits as equal as possible for pre- and post-college service. An alternative is to tightly control access to post-college service to those who are willing and prepared to serve in a capacity that requires advanced skills, such as police work or teaching. Indeed, from an economic point of view, it makes sense to take that step even if you make pre- and post-college benefits the same.

Second, some care needs to be taken in ensuring that your initiative meshes well with the full- and part-time compensated service elements of the National and Community Service demonstration program that Congress authorized in 1990, but which is only in its first full year of operation due to delays attributable to the Bush Administration.

Actually, the demonstration program could provide an opportunity to phase in your initiative in a manner that continues to test the best methods for recruiting and deploying volunteers effectively. Your proposal appears designed to let states, localities and private non-profit groups compete for federal support, under the overall direction of either the federal administrator or the Governors. That objective could easily be achieved if you combine Subtitles C and D of the existing demonstration program and rewrite the legislation to promote flexibility and provide for post-college service. In addition, the reauthorization of the demonstration program would supply you with a ready-made legislative vehicle.

We have other, more detailed recommendations we would like to make about how your initiative can best be structured and stand ready to work with your staff as you move toward specific legislation. Quick movement toward a final proposal is essential to maintain its sharp focus and popular momentum.

Mr. President, we share your vision of national service and simply want to keep it from being blurred by the exigencies of the legislative process. Please let us help you make this vision a reality.

Sincerely,



Sam Nunn



Barbara Mikulski

file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO SUSAN BROPHY
FROM: RICK ALLEN RA
RE: STRATEGY FOR INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

This Memorandum will summarize the principal decisions from yesterday's meeting between the two of us and Eli Segal and Jack Lew concerning the strategy for introducing the national service legislation.

We contemplate introducing the legislation on April 20, National Youth Service Day, in connection with an event already planned with the First Lady (and hopefully, the President) for the Rose Garden, to honor local youth service leaders. Noting that Congress will be out of session from this Friday (April 2) to Tuesday the 13th (in the House) and the 20th (in the Senate), you expressed concern that we might be unable to brief key Congressional members before the legislative proposal became public. This might in turn weaken our potential legislative support and harm our communications strategy (press seeking reactions to the Administration proposal from the Hill would be told "I don't know; I haven't seen it.").

We then decided to recommend the following:

1. This week, prior to the Easter Congressional recess and subject to scheduling conflicts on the Hill, Eli will brief identified Republicans active on the service issue (beginning with the sponsors of the 1990 Act) tracking his meetings with Democratic members.
2. In a memorandum to the President, Eli has suggested a possible meeting between the President and certain key Democratic members of Congress, to resolve various outstanding policy issues and to enhance their level of support for the legislation. Should the President agree, we will attempt to arrange this meeting during the Easter recess, probably on its last day (the 19th).
3. Congressional staff briefings would also take place during the recess.

4. Subject to final confirmation with Scheduling, on April 20, the President would join the First Lady at the Youth Service Event, and would outline the principal national service policy aspects of his legislation, which he would indicate would be submitted by the end of that week. Ideally, Senator Kennedy and Congressman Ford (who we expect will be the Bill's principal sponsors) would be in attendance.

5. Eli would then brief the Hill from the afternoon of the 20th through the 22nd. We would anticipate that the Department of Education would undertake similar briefings during these days.

6. The Bill would be formally introduced on the 22nd.

7. We will contact the Department of Education to brief them on our approach and to build a coordinated message with our communications people.

8. As you and Howard have suggested, we will not try to guide the resolution of the jurisdictional dispute in the Senate committees regarding the service portions of the legislation, although we are aware that Sen. Mikulski strongly desires our intervention. We also agreed that it is important for the Senator to remain in an active supporter of the initiative. Finally, we are all comfortable with a hearing before the full authorizing Committee in the House, as Committee staff has proposed.

cc Marcia Hale

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN BROPHY

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: 1990 Legislation on National & Community Service

To help build a bipartisan flavor for our legislation, I thought you would like to see Republican support from existing senators for a 1990 piece of legislation similar in most respects to the bill we will be proposing.

Note that President Bush supported the 1990 legislation -- reluctantly. Therefore, I don't think that we should count on all the senators listed below to be with us in 1993 (how's that for understatement). I'll prepare House information shortly.

<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Public Yeas & Support</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Not voting</u>
Durenberger	Chafee	Bond	Hatfield
Jeffords	Cochrane	Domenici	Stevens
Spector	D'Amato	Kasten	
	Danforth	Lugar	
	Dole	McConnell	
	Hatch	Murkowski	
		Pressler	
		Simpson	

TOTAL: 17 votes for national service

EJS:ke

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: MARCH 26, 1993ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON MARCH 27, 1993SUBJECT: 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	☐	☐		☐	☐
MONTOKA	☐	☒		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

93 MAR 26 P2:50

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION

Summary

We have made significant progress in developing National Service legislation. We plan to circulate a draft for comment within the Administration by the end of this month, with the goal of sending legislation to the Hill for introduction on April 20. We are working closely with the House and Senate Committees and expect that Senator Edward Kennedy and Congressman William Ford, the authorizing committee chairmen, will introduce the legislation enthusiastically for the Administration.

We are coordinating with the Department of Education so that our separate proposals can be meshed together and presented to Congress as comprehensive legislation addressing both national service and student aid reform/income contingent loans.

This memorandum summarizes my recommendations for national service legislation. Major policy issues presented in detail for the first time are set off for decision at various points within the body of the memorandum. Open policy issues, beginning on page 6, are presented with decision options. Two political considerations of which you should be aware are flagged at the end of the memorandum. We are also suggesting that we meet with you to discuss a variety of these matters further.

Criteria for Service Projects

In the new law, we would define general areas in which service could be performed -- human needs, public safety, education and environmental protection. We would allow more detailed priorities periodically to be set administratively to permit the program to be re-targeted as priorities change. Attached (Tab A) is a list of anecdotal examples of service which we are developing to answer the question, "What do you mean by service?" We have been consulting with organized labor to develop examples of service which meet national needs without creating a job displacement problem.

As we have discussed, at this point national service positions will typically not be professional positions (teachers and policemen) but will nonetheless be real service that makes a difference and accomplishes results (specifically in public safety and education). We continue to work with Bruce Reed and Dick Riley to develop professional positions apart from the core national service initiative.

Unlike legislative issues on which we need to make immediate decisions, these examples can be reviewed somewhat later in the process, but the examples we use should reflect your views. While they will not be written into law, they can appear in committee reports, are critical for communications, and will be very much a part of program implementation.

Federal Structure of National Service Program

Since national service will be one of your first domestic initiatives, the program will be judged not simply as a service and education program, but as a case study in reinventing government.

Our recommendations are based on several principles: (1) the President should be able to have a strong influence on setting priorities regarding the nature of funded activities; (2) ideally, service will not become a partisan issue; (3) the federal role should be as lean and entrepreneurial as possible, without inviting abuse through insufficient oversight and management; (4) we should avoid overlapping federal agencies; (5) strong state roles should be balanced with clear and enforceable federal standards.

Corporation for National Service

To promote an entrepreneurial program, we recommend that the new program be run by a new government corporation, the Corporation for National Service, similar in structure to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Legal Services Corporation. The new corporation would have a strong chair, with decisional powers over hiring and firing, federal grant applications and state plans. The chair, as well as an advisory board and several top executives, would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The national corporation would fund the federal share of a minimum wage stipend, as well as health and child care benefits for participants. The corporation would also fund and administer the National Service Trust which will provide the educational benefits.

We could accomplish most of our policy objectives with a more traditional form of independent agency or commission, but there are several substantive and political reasons for the "corporate" structure:

- (1) the corporate form communicates the idea of a new entrepreneurial approach to government;
- (2) to permit more entrepreneurial management, we are proposing that new positions not be covered by civil service, a step which is less of an attack on civil service and politically more palatable when applied to a non-traditional government organization;
- (3) we are proposing a new form of state/federal coordination which we expect will be viewed positively by the governors, but might engender more resistance if we are simply doing business as usual at the federal level while we experiment at the state level;
- (4) a government corporation can have all of the authority and accountability normally associated with a government agency, with less burdensome procedures;

- (5) the corporate structure will facilitate both soliciting and accepting charitable contributions at the national level to supplement public funds and establish a public/private partnership.

Decision on Corporate Structure

Please indicate whether you approve or disapprove of the recommendation to adopt a corporate structure, or whether it requires further discussion.

Yes _____

No _____

Need to discuss _____

Direct Federal Grants

We propose that half of the funds available under the new program be distributed on the basis of recommendations made by the states (discussed more fully below), and that half of the funds be allocated to the new corporation for direct grants to (1) other federal agencies; (2) innovative programs; (3) private programs (like City Year) with the potential of expanding to multiple states (to avoid the need for separate applications to numerous states); and (4) federally-targeted programs across multiple states (such as reforestation or rural home health care). We recommend that the corporation be given some discretion each year to reallocate funds between categories.

Existing Agencies

To streamline administration of service programs at the federal level, we propose that programs presently run by ACTION and the Commission for National and Community Service be brought together under the new corporation. Direct government programs (VISTA and the Older American Programs from ACTION and the Civilian Community Corps from the Commission) would be managed in an operating program division, while investment programs which fund activities through grants would be managed in a separate division. K-12 service learning programs would be treated as a special sub-set of investment programs.

This organization structure will preserve the independent character of the different programs, which in the case of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs is particularly important to affected constituencies, while permitting a greater degree of coordination and efficiency. Federal funding for the Points of Light Foundation would be brought under the Corporation, which would direct the use of these funds.

We are concerned that the new program not be eclipsed at its birth by the burden of reorganizing existing programs, and would provide for at least a year of transition to permit the new program to go through a start-up year while existing programs operate as they presently do. We would allow the new Corporation's Chair to draw as necessary on the administrative resources now housed at ACTION and the Commission.

Commission programs, which are very similar to the new activities to be funded under the national service program, would in all likelihood merge immediately with the new program. VISTA

and the Older American Volunteer Programs, on the other hand, involve much more direct federal administration and have much larger staff structures. These programs would continue to operate more independently, with a gradual merger to be managed at a pace that allows the new program to succeed.

We would provide for at least a year of transition, to give ACTION staff interested in staying with the new corporation a strong incentive to demonstrate their ability and commitment, while those not interested in staying will have ample and fair opportunities to seek alternate federal civil service employment. To avoid a political firestorm about civil service exceptions, we propose grandfathering all civil service employees who directly administer VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs, while ACTION administrative personnel would be offered special consideration for new positions at the new corporation (but not absolute job protection), as well as customary placement rights for civil service hiring in other agencies.

State and Regional Offices

ACTION presently has both state and regional office to administer the VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs. In general, the state offices seem to have the reputation of being accessible, particularly to disadvantaged and minority communities seeking VISTA volunteers. Some offices are better than others, but it does not seem that we would gain a great deal by radically changing the structure of the state offices.

The new Corporation for National Service would assign a staff member to work in each state office. This would build into the program a practical mechanism for federal/state partnership in which the corporation would work closely with states developing plans for federal approval (discussed more fully below in the context of the State role). The cost would be relatively modest since state ACTION offices are already in place and would infuse the entrepreneurial spirit of the new program into the existing offices.

ACTION regional offices now serve review functions which could be handled more efficiently at the national program offices of VISTA and the Older Americans Volunteer Programs. We propose shifting these functions, reducing the overall staff and closing the regional offices. Since there are presently a number of unfilled political slots in the regions, this can be described as either downsizing or as shifting jobs to manage the new program. Career employees are represented by AFSCME, which is presently guardedly supportive of national service. Attached (Tab B) is a description of where these offices are located and how many jobs would be affected.

As we approach a public announcement, we will work closely with your political and legislative staffs on outreach. While this is one issue where political pressure may force reconsideration, as a policy matter, the appearance of a three level review structure has few substantive supporters, and eliminating a level of review is consistent with the general thrust of the Administration on making government more efficient.

Decision on Reorganization of Existing Agencies

Please indicate if you are comfortable with this recommendation or whether we need to discuss it further.

Approve reorganization plan _____

Disapprove of reorganization plan _____

Need to discuss _____

State Role

We have assumed from the start that states will play a major role in the new program, because they understand local needs, and because we are committed to keeping the new federal corporation as small as possible. We propose that States be allocated thirty percent of the funds under the new program by formula, and an additional twenty percent on the basis of competitive applications. In every case states will be required to comply with national program criteria, and submit plans for approval by the Corporation for National Service. To avoid micro-management, these plans will be approved or disapproved in their entirety.

In reviewing options, we discovered that there is a wide range of views on how well state administered programs work. While Governors like Roy Romer would implement programs we are comfortable with, Bill Ford and Richard Daley are at odds with their governors and are distrustful of delegating full control to the governors.

We have tried to provide Governors with a strong incentive to undertake the new program energetically, and become personally and fiscally invested. At the same time, we have tried to balance concerns that (1) some states might exclude politically unpopular constituencies on partisan or regional grounds, and (2) a point raised by David Osborne in particular, that state bureaucracy may be even more constraining in some States than federal bureaucracy.

To parallel the independent character of a corporation at the national level, we propose that state authority be vested in independent State National Service Commissions. Members would be appointed by the governors, and would include representatives from several interested communities (students, educators, labor, business, etc.). Modelled on the present national Commission on National and Community Service, state commissions will be bi-partisan and elect their own chair. To support the commissions, federal funding would be provided for staff and administration, provided that states meet a match requirement, which would begin at 20 percent and gradually increase in later years.

To promote federal/state partnership, the Corporation for National Service representative in each state would participate in State Commission deliberations. This would assure that the Corporation fully understands state plans when they are submitted for review, and will provide early warning of possible problems that might result in disapproval of a plan. The objective is for state plans to be negotiated so that disapproval is never necessary, but to provide for a disapproval mechanism as a sanction of last resort.

We are designing a match requirement to encourage private as well as local and state government financial support of programs which receive federal funds. To make certain that at least part of the match is in cash, we would require that 15 percent of the basic minimum wage stipend for participants be funded through non-federal cash contributions. An additional matching requirement, which could be satisfied by providing facilities, equipment, etc., would bring the total match to fifty percent. Programs would also be able to supplement stipends and other benefits with their own funds.

Decision on State Commission Approach

Please indicate whether you are comfortable with the State Commission approach.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Need to discuss _____

Issues Requiring Further Guidance

Education Benefits

After our last meeting, we floated the idea of a differential benefit (\$5,000 for pre-college participants; outstanding loan amounts not to exceed \$10,000 for post-college participants). The idea has attracted a significant amount of criticism from the Hill (including a letter to you yesterday from Senators Nunn and Mikulski) and from groups promoting pre-college service. DLC criticism has been less pronounced after discussions in which I explained that, on average, the differential would be less than \$2,000, since outstanding loans average less than \$7,000.

Objections center on two issues: (1) concern that participation will be skewed towards college graduates; and (2) the implication that pre-college service is of less value than post-college service.

The differential arose out of the concern you raised at last month's NEC meeting that a \$10,000 educational benefit is too high for a recent high school graduate. The proposal was a compromise to preserve the possibility of a \$10,000 benefit (strongly supported by the DLC) and strengthen the relationship between service and paying for college. Senators Kennedy and Wofford and Congressman Ford are all more comfortable with lower benefits.

Given the criticism, I think we should re-think the differential. Setting the maximum benefit at \$6,500 for post-college participation would still allow repayment of the average loan balance of a graduate from a four year state college with one year of service. I recommend either a smaller differential (maximum post-college benefit of \$6,500) or setting a single benefit level of \$5,000 for all participants.

Reducing the size of the differential may not solve our political problems. Rather than float a revised proposal at this time, I would advise you to wait and resolve this issue at a meeting with key Members of Congress just after the Summit. This would be more likely to produce a final resolution

after which they would sign on to the package. Participants at the meeting should include Senators Kennedy, Nunn, Mikulski and Wofford and Congressman Ford.

Decision on Benefit Meeting

Please indicate whether we should arrange for a meeting before the April 20 introduction target.

Yes	_____
No	_____
Need to discuss	_____

Use of Educational Benefit

You have always talked about providing an educational benefit to pay for college and training. Many assumed that this would be applicable to graduate school as well. As a practical matter, by limiting the educational benefit to outstanding loans for college graduates, there will be numerous cases where outstanding loans are below the maximum benefit level and the full benefit cannot be utilized. In contrast, pre-college participants will presumably will use their full benefit in virtually all cases. Further, some students (who can never be assured in advance of participation in your program) may work through college and graduate debt-free -- but want to participate in the program after graduation, to help pay for grad school.

Decision on use of benefits

Since we never discussed this issue, I would like to flag it for discussion or decision.

Benefits only for college and training	_____
Excess benefits also for post-college education	_____
Need to discuss	_____

Maximum stipend

We are setting a federally supported stipend at minimum wage. We have always assumed that programs would be allowed to supplement these stipends with their own funds. We have never resolved whether there is a maximum stipend that should be allowed under our service program.

The arguments for limiting stipends, is to avoid service slots with "real" salaries which might be inconsistent with the idea of service and which could attract political criticism. There is also a concern that if there is no limit, state and local government will find ways to package proposals which will substitute national service dollars for local dollars presently being spent to hire teachers, policemen, nurses, public-interest lawyers, etc.

The argument for no limit (or a higher limit) is that in many instances, communities can gain most, and young people give most, through service in a professional position. A higher wage limit would allow "professional corps" to remain under the national service umbrella.

I recommend that in general, we cap the maximum stipend at twice the minimum wage. However, I think we should allow higher wages in professional corps programs in limited cases, in which I would limit federal support to the post-service educational benefit. This will avoid a substitution problem, but allow for professional placements in targeted professions.

Decisions on maximum benefit level

Cap at twice minimum wage, with the noted exception:

Yes _____

No _____

Need to discuss _____

Education benefit only for limited professional corps:

Yes _____

No _____

Need to discuss _____

Age Limit

While it is easy to determine a starting point for eligibility in terms of high school graduation, it is more difficult to set an upper age limit, and in fact, it may be preferable not to set an upper age limit for participation. An age limit of 25 or 27 would exclude from participation many who complete their education through a non-traditional course of study.

If we set the age limit anywhere over 30, we will appear to be discriminating based on age rather than status. As a practical matter, educational benefits will be of relatively little interest to many older participants, but in theory, they should be eligible if they meet all other program criteria. This is an issue we have never discussed which I wanted to flag to make sure you are comfortable with our assumption.

Decision on Age Limit

No age limit _____

Set age limit _____

Need to discuss _____

Program Name

We suggest using the name "AmeriCorps" for the college-age service program. We would like your approval to test this name (including through focus groups). By the way, while many will claim authorship of this name, you should know that Skip Rutherford played a key role.

Decision

Test AmeriCorps	_____
Find other names	_____
Need to discuss	_____

Political Issues of ConcernPell Grants

I continue to be concerned that our policy towards the Pell Grant program will be perceived as a cut, particularly for middle income participants. If so, the national service initiative, which has no income test for participation, will be subject to additional scrutiny and criticism. This memorandum is not the appropriate place to present the case regarding Pell Grants, but the political fallout could be damaging to the funding of the national service initiative. Bear in mind the substantial difference between the size of our post-service benefit and the currently funded Pell Grant level (\$2,300).

Appropriations Jurisdiction

There is the possibility of a nasty jurisdictional battle within the Congress over which Appropriations subcommittee will have jurisdiction over the new program. In the budget, we remained neutral on this issue, which made Senator Mikulski unhappy. This issue is likely to resurface as we approach the allocation decision in Congress in mid-April. We have talked with Senators Mitchell and Pryor (and Howard Paster, among others) on this subject and would like the benefit of your perspective.

—

EJS:jjl

Appendix 1

EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS

Education

- Head Start programs.

The success of the Head Start expansion will depend on the ability of centers to employ quality teaching personnel. National service participants could provide invaluable assistance in Head Start and other child care programs. They would receive training in the summer after college, with early childhood development education sponsored by a higher education institution in partnership with a child care resource agency.

In the fall, participants would be assigned in groups as assistant teachers in Head Start centers and other child care facilities for low-income families, where experienced teachers would act as their mentors. 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, etc. The assistant teachers would periodically meet to receive additional training, and move on to more challenging tasks when suitable.

- Urban/rural schools.

In Chapter 1 schools that most need help, an "army" of national service participants in a variety of roles could significantly further the goals of your school reform plan. Working together, an institution of higher education, a nonprofit organization, and an education agency could use the summer before service to train young people at different education levels to serve in the fall in selected schools where interest was great.

Throughout the year, participants would receive mentoring from the most experienced and talented teachers. 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 act as service-learning coordinators, arranging experiential community service activities to instill the service ethic in youths and involve schools in their communities. Participants who became interested in teaching careers would be able to receive additional training while serving. As part of the "army" of servers, a few certified teachers might enter the schools in fields like special and bilingual education.

Environment

- Conservation Corps.

Thousands of young people are already engaged in conservation work through youth corps. These conservation programs often combine education and service components, teaching young people not only the basic skills of environmental protection, but the principles of environmental problem-solving as well. Some programs are run by federal agencies like the Forest Service, but state departments and non-profit organizations often fund them also. The Vice President has developed several new conservation-related proposals, and Secretary Babbitt believes there will be significant opportunities in the Pacific Northwest after the Forest Summit.

Conservation corps 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.

- Recycling initiatives.

There is often a gap between the political demand for recycling, sometimes reflected in legislation, and the local capacity to support it. 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

- Community health centers.

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.

- Housing for the homeless.

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.

Public Safety

- Community service officers.

College graduates who do not want the responsibilities and dangers of regular police work can still contribute significantly to public safety. Working closely with police departments and public housing authorities -- and freeing up regular officers to walk beats -- "community service officers" (CSOs) 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. CSOs can counsel crime victims. And they can act as community liaisons, working with community groups and school children to organize prevention efforts, such as anti-drug initiatives and crime patrols.

- Drug abuse prevention.

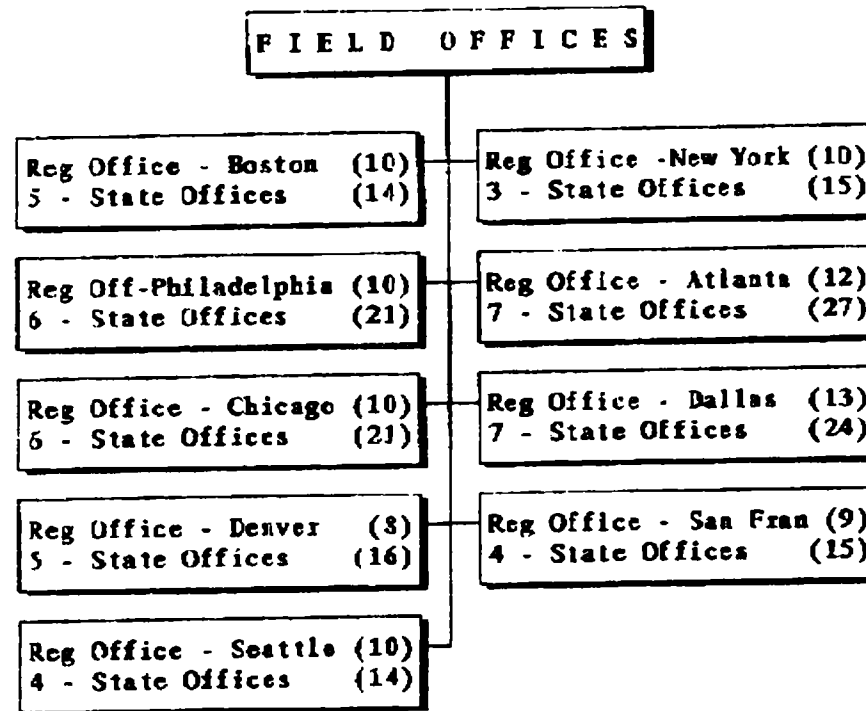
No one is better at conveying to young people the temptation and danger of drug abuse than other young people. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals (from counselors to cops), national service participants could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in a panoply of 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 midnight basketball leagues to keep kids off the streets. And at still other times, teams might solicit private sector funding to develop billboard advertising, videos on drug abuse, and other educational materials.

ACTION

REGIONAL FUNCTIONS: COORDINATES STATE OFFICES, PROJECT/VISTA APPROVAL, GRANTS MANAGEMENT/FINANCE, TRAINING, INTER-AGENCY & POLICY REPRESENTATION.

REGIONAL UNITS: PROGRAM & TRAINING, GRANTS MANAGEMENT, FISCAL & BUDGET, VISTA RECRUITMENT



STATE FUNCTIONS: PROGRAM AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, MONITORING, LIAISON WITHIN STATE.

Total State Office Staffing = 163
 Total Regional Office Staffing = 92
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE STAFFING = 255
 () = Number of Staff per Office

4/26

Rick

Where are we at
on this? Want to
get on top of this
ASAP

CE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Eli, Rick

FR: Phil

RE: Summer of Service Announcement

Monday, April 26, 1993

Before we get too far down the road with our announcement next Tuesday, I wanted to remind you to check with Howard Paster and Susan Brophy whether they have a problem with having Senators Boren and Wofford in the White House briefing room along with ~~Aspin~~ and Eli.

Susan-

Wanted to check with you to see
if we're OK with Boren these days.
Any problems with having him here with
Wofford and now possibly the President
in a Rose Garden ceremony
announcing Summer of Service.

Please call with questions/problems.

Thanks
Phil Caplan

x6444 4/26
6:30 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FILE

April 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: Introduction of National Service Legislation

We expect to introduce our National Service legislation next week. We thought you'd like a summary of what we intend to present.

Please call Rick Allen, Deputy Director, or Jack Lew, General Counsel, at x6444 if you have any questions.

EJS:lg
attachment

Susan Brophy
David Dreyer
Rahm Emanuel
Mark Gearan
Alexis Herman
Tom McLarty
Regina Montoya
Dee Dee Myers
Howard Paster
John Podesta
Carol Rasco
George Stephanopolous
Todd Stern
Christine Varney

The National Service Trust Act of 1993

DRAFT

National service will be America at its best -- building community, offering opportunity, and rewarding responsibility. National service is a challenge for Americans from every background and every walk of life, and it values something far more than money. National service is nothing less than the American way to change America.

-- President Bill Clinton
Rutgers University
March 1, 1993

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 centerpiece of the initiative 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:

- An overhaul of the student loan system. A variety of flexible repayment options will be made available to students -- including income-contingent repayment -- making it tougher to default but easier to take service jobs. At the same time, the phase-in of the direct lending program will save taxpayers and students billions of dollars and simplifying the complex system to make higher education more accessible.
- 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.
- 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.

DRAFT

The National Service Trust Program

Types of Service

- To qualify, service must directly benefit the community and address unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs.
- National priorities may be established to ensure that pressing needs are addressed.
- Participants may not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

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 ages 16 to 25.
- Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to their completion of service.

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.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: W's DATE: 1/8/18

2013 06646

DRAFT

Term of Service

- To earn an educational award, a participant must complete at least 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 worth \$6,500 will be provided for each term of service.
- 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.

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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 may receive child care assistance, if needed.

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 communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, environmentally distressed areas, and

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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 demonstration, 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 costs. 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.

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 achieve streamlined operation through flexible personnel policies.
- 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. It will 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.

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- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.

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 and experts in providing educational, environmental, human, or public safety service.
- The first Board members will be appointed 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 develop the corporation's strategic plan, make grant decisions, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Chair 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 seven to thirteen members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth corps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. Commissions will elect their own chair.

- State agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex officio members.
- 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.

Allocation of Funds

- States submitting approved plans will receive a minimum of fifty percent of funds available for the national service trust program -- a portion according to a population-based formula and the remainder on a competitive basis.
- Up to fifty percent of funds may be allocated directly by the corporation. Programs eligible for priority consideration include 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, and innovative national service programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

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

TO: Howard Pastero

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX #: (X 6220) PHONE #: () _____FROM: Jack HewDATE: 4/28

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS: _____

(If you have any problem with the fax transmission, please call
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD PASTER

FROM: JACK LEW

SUBJECT: Appropriations Jurisdiction for National Service

With regard to our conversation yesterday, the following approach could divide jurisdiction in an orderly manner:

- (1) FY 1994 -- This is a transition year for which ACTION will continue to receive a separate appropriation, presumably in the Labor/HHS bill.

The draft legislation would transfer the Commission to the Corporation immediately, and there is a strong argument that both should be handled together in the VA/HUD bill for 1994.

- (2) After 1994 -- The legislation sets up two divisions within the corporation, which would keep most if not all of the ACTION programs in a federal programs/operating division and would put the new program in an investment division. Commission programs will most likely be divided, with the Citizen Community Corps most likely going to the federal program division.

As a practical matter, it would be possible to fund each division separately, with the investment programs in HUD/VA and the federal programs in Labor/HHS.

Over time, the new programs are likely to grow faster than the federal programs.

from Jack lew

— **Responses:**

- o **ACTION is issue:** Natcher is concerned about ACTION. It will be effected by Clinton's National Service program eventually, but not really in Fiscal Year 1994.
- o **No need to tinker with ACTION:** Administration can push to designate the new National Service funds in the budget (\$394m) for VA-HUD without effecting ACTION, its funding, or Natcher's jurisdiction over ACTION.
- o **ACTION stay in Labor-HHS:** ACTION, and its programs -- VISTA & Older Americans Act -- could continue to be funded out of Labor-HHS bill. This could be the case even after the two-year phase in of ACTION into the new Corporation.

- o **Split jurisdiction is common:** Many Cabinet or independent federal agencies get money from more than one Appropriations Subcommittee.

Examples:

- * FDA -- FDA is part of HHS, yet its appropriations come through the Department of Agriculture Appropriations bill.
- * Forest Service -- Is part of USDA, but it's funded through Interior Appropriations bill.
- * Maritime Administration -- Is part of DOT, but it is funded through Department of Commerce Appropriations bill.

- o **Clinton proposal more "Commission" than**

ACTION: Clinton's National Service proposal will really be an extension of existing "Commission" programs.

-- **Precedent:** VA-HUD has had Commission in its bill since its inception (three years FY '91-93). Labor-HHS did not want program.

-- **Clinton proposal will amend the 1990 National Service Act -- another indication that the program is really an extension of the existing Commission's work [and therefore should remain with VA-HUD].**

- o **Proposal: Keep ACTION with Natcher. Put new National Service funds, which are extension of Commission, in VA-HUD bill, along with Commission funding.**

2. Labor-HHS Better Suited

- **Argument:** Because of its jurisdiction over education and labor programs, Labor-HHS is better forum for National Service. It will fit in nicely as part of continuum of job training and higher education programs.
- **Responses**
 - o **Not in Clinton's self-interest:** Putting National Service in Labor-HHS bill jeopardizes chances of getting full funding, or even near full funding, for this initiative.
 - o **Organized labor/Higher Ed lobbies:** Two biggest critics of National Service are organized labor (who fears loss of family-wage jobs) and higher education (threat to student loan program).

- o **Head-to-head competition:** If National Service goes in Labor-HHS, it will have to compete head-to-head against labor & higher ed programs.
- o **Annual second-guessing:** Also subjects program to annual "second guessing" by these two communities through appropriations, despite fact that authorization will have been passed.
- o **You get Natcher, you get Harkin.** (see below)
- o **Greater demands in Labor-HHS:** Not counting National Service, Labor-HHS is supposed to get +\$8 billion above '93 in Clinton's 1994 budget (out of \$14 billion growth requested for all domestic discretionary spending), or 57% of entire increase in domestic spending.
- * **VA-HUD is only scheduled to get a +\$1.9 bi. increase.**

- * Since Budget Resolution provides less domestic spending in 1994 than was requested by President, competition for funds will be very intense, particularly in Labor-HHS bill.**
- * Labor-HHS has many other competing priorities (AIDS, Chapter I, job training, immunization, Pell Grants).**
- * Bottom line: VA-HUD is far more likely to find the money for National Service than Labor-HHS because it has had far fewer demands placed upon it in the Budget Request.**

4. Space Station – VA Medical Care

- **Argument:** National Service will get short-changed because funds will go instead to Space Station or VA medical care.
- **Responses:**
 - o **National Service #1 – Nothing more important!**
 - o **Comes off top of 602(b).** Am prepared to tell President personally that full funding for national service comes off the top of Subcommittee's 602(b) allocation -- no exceptions.
 - o **Station more manageable:** Space station re-design will make program either more affordable or result in its termination. Win-win for National Service.

- o **VA Medical & Health Care Reform: Universal**
health care coverage will ease pressure for as rapid
a growth in VA medical care because vets likely to
use private care facilities with basic guaranteed
health benefits package.

April 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL

FROM: HOWARD PASTER 
SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION

Thank you for including me in the distribution list for the April 23 memorandum and enclosure. I am interested in the status of the drafting of legislative language, and would welcome an update. Also, it is usually helpful to have a section-by-section analysis of the bill for distribution at the time of introduction. Jack may be on top of that.

Thanks.

cc: Susan Brophy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

05/04/93

NOTE FOR:

GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
SUSAN BROPHY
RICK ALLEN - NATIONAL SERVICE Ofc.
JOSH KING

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒

Action ☒

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-4-93

93 MAY 4 12:20

May 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL

SUBJECT: MEETING WEDNESDAY WITH REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL
SUPPORTERS OF NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION

As you know, a number of Republicans in the House have indicated their willingness to co-sponsor your national service legislation, which is due to be introduced on Thursday, May 6. Congressman Chris Shays (R-Conn), who has been most active organizing his colleagues, has requested that the seven House Republicans interested in co-sponsorship, and a like number of those contemplating support, meet briefly with you on **Wednesday, May 5**, at your convenience. Shays believes that such a meeting would reenforce the committed and convince the inclined. Depending on the results of our on-going calls, we may also invite a few similarly-situated Senators.

Although I know that your schedule is very crowded, you mentioned on Friday your deep interest in forging bi-partisan alliances, and this offers an early and focused opportunity. Both George and Howard are supportive. The seven in the House are ready to have their names released; theoretically, we could do so after the meeting (and include those you converted).

Please indicate your decision below:

☒ Just a meeting

☒ Meeting + Press

☐ No meeting

cc George Stephanopoulos
Howard Paster

For call

**TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL SERVICE
BIPARTISAN CONFERENCE**

- Today we are introducing our national service legislation. It isn't about politics. It's about ideals that all Americans share -- like opportunity, responsibility and community.
- We have already engaged in extensive outreach and consultation with Republican members.
- In response to suggestions from Republicans and others, we have changed our bill to reduce costs and increase participation:
 - Taking out authorizations of specific amounts of out-year spending, and instead including only "such some as are required."
 - Reducing the educational award from \$6,500 to \$5,000 a year.
- Our legislation cuts waste and reinvents government, combining two agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION, into one Corporation for National Service.
- The bill builds in market mechanisms: Programs must compete for funding; they must match federal funds; and they must meet performance goals in order to continue receiving money.

Check w/ Lolo -

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO SUSAN BROPHY

From: Phil Caplan *P*

Re: Treasure Island Political Calls

As you may know, the Summer of Service will kick off with a National Leadership training week at Treasure Island in California. (Treasure Island is the naval base between San Francisco and Oakland just off the Bay bridge.) Summer of Service is the pilot national service demonstration project for this summer.

I need to give "heads up" political calls about the use of Treasure Island to the following list. I spoke with Tom Epstein and he is fine with it and I wanted to let you know as well. Please let me know if you have any problems -- I would like to begin making the calls on Monday.

Thanks.

Dianne Feinstein
Barbara BoxerMayor Frank Jordan
Mayor Elihu HarrisNancy Pelosi - 8
Ron Dellums - 9
George Miller - 7
Tom Lantos - 12
Lynn Woolsey - 6
Pete Stark - 13
Bill Baker - 10 (GOP)
Anna Eshoo - 14

Willie Brown

Pete Wilson (just FYI phone call)

SUBJECT: Cloture on National Service

103rd, 1st, Vote 224
Rec. P.
July 29, 1993, 12:17 p.m.

Daily Cong.

Cloture motion on Kennedy amdt. no. 709 to S.919.

BILL NO.: S.919
NO.: 709

AMENDMENT

SUBJECT: not yet available

RESULT: Cloture Motion Rejected

YEAS (59)

NAYS (41)

DEMOCRATS (56)
REPUBLICANS (41)

REPUBLICANS (3)

DEMOCRATS (0)

Akaka
Baucus
Biden
Bingaman
Boren
Boxer
Bradley
Breaux
Bryan
Bumpers
Byrd
Campbell
Conrad
Daschle
DeConcini
Dodd
Dorgan
Exon
Feingold
Feinstein
Ford
Glenn
Graham
Harkin

Chafee
Durenberger
Jeffords

Bennett
Bond
Brown
Burns
Coats
Cochran
Cohen
Coverdell
Craig
D'Amato
Danforth
Dole
Domenici
Faircloth
Gorton
Gramm
Grassley
Gregg
Hatch
Hatfield
Helms
Hutchison
Kassebaum
Kempthorne

Heflin
Hollings
Inouye
Johnston
Kennedy
Kerrey
Kerry

Lott
Lugar
Mack
McCain
McConnell
Murkowski
Nickles

Kohl
Lautenberg
Leahy
Levin
Lieberman
Mathews
Metzenbaum
Mikulski
Mitchell
Moseley-Braun
Moynihan
Murray
Nunn
Pell
Pryor
Reid
Riegle
Robb
Rockefeller
Sarbanes
Sasser
Shelby
Simon
Wellstone
Wofford

Packwood
Pressler
Roth
Simpson
Smith
Specter
Stevens
Thurmond
Wallop
Warner

PAGE 5 OF 6

NOT VOTING (0)

DEMOCRATS (0)

REPUBLICANS (0)

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

1 - Official Business	AY - Announced Yea
2 - Necessarily Absent	AN - Announced Nay
3 - Illness	PY - Paired Yea
4 - Other	PN - Paired Nay

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/18/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12/22/93

SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	PASTER	☒	☒
McLARTY	☐	☒	QUINN	☐	☒
NEEL	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☒
PANETTA	☐	☒	RUBIN	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☒	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☒	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☒
GERGEN	☐	☒	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☒
HALE	☐	☒	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☒	WILLIAMS	☐	☒
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☒		☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 A10:10

December 14, 1993

INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES*

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.