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**Folder Title:**  
National Service [1]

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**S**

**Row:**  
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**11**

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**3**

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/18/93

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

SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

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| McLARTY        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | QUINN          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| NEEL           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | RASCO          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PANETTA        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | RUBIN          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| EMANUEL        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | SEIDMAN        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| GEARAN         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STEPHANOPOULOS | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 AIO: 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.

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

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

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

Memorandum for the President

Page 3

December 14, 1993

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1994

*Keith Mason*

MEMORANDUM FOR JOAN BAGGETT  
PAT GRIFFIN  
MARCIA HALL

FROM: RICK ALLEN *RA*

SUBJECT: POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 12 LAUNCH EVENTS

I would like to meet with the three of you, briefly, after tomorrow's 8:15 meeting to try to arrive at a global approach to participation by elected officials in AmeriCorps events between now and the November elections -- particularly the September 12 launch. Members and Governors from both parties have already begun jockeying, and we are finalizing our planning for the launch in the next week.

Attached are the focus sites for the launch -- there will be major events in each of them, and so the pressures between politics and maintaining national service's broader base of support will be most intense there.

If you won't be available for 10 minutes after tomorrow morning's meeting, please let my assistant, Zoe, know today (606-5000, ext.453), so we can make other arrangements.

Attachment

**AMERICORPS NATIONAL LAUNCH--SEPTEMBER 12, 1994  
"CONCENTRATION SITES"**

New York City, New York  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Washington, DC  
Baltimore, Maryland  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Miami, Florida  
Houston and El Paso/Rio Grande, Texas  
Chicago, Illinois  
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas  
Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego, California  
Seattle, Washington  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Denver, Colorado

PG. 2 for  
Keith MASON  
from Keni

## **CALLS TO MAYORS CONCERNING NATIONAL SERVICE**

**THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IS FILIBUSTERING THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION. PLEASE URGE REPUBLICAN SENATORS NOT TO JOIN THE FILIBUSTER.**

**National service will be very good for cities. Cities will get money from national service.**

- Cities will be eligible ~~to apply~~ for funds at the State and the National level. There will be representatives of local governments on the State and national entities that make funding decisions, to ensure fair treatment.

**National service will likely provide money for youth corps or other programs in your area.**

- You have a youth corps<sup>it</sup>(or other service program) in your area. ~~There~~ will likely receive money under this legislation. (Youth corps provide training and education to disadvantaged young people while engaging them in valuable service to their communities: cleaning parks, painting buildings, and caring for the elderly.)
- The legislation explicitly targets programs that recruit disadvantaged individuals like youth corps (and other service program) participants. One-half of all funds are earmarked for high poverty areas.

**National service will help cities meet the human needs of your citizens.**

- At a time of shrinking local budgets and rising urban problems, national service can help do much that must be done: tutoring kids at risk, giving police officers the help they need, and helping build housing, for example. It's a new way for cities to solve their problems.

**Please tell Republicans that national service is a nonpartisan issue.**

- President Bush signed legislation for a national service demonstration in 1990.
- The Administration has worked closely with Republicans to craft the bill, gaining 4 Republican cosponsors in the Senate and 19 in the House. It was reported out of Senate Committee with a majority of the Republicans
- The bill has many Republican features: it has a limited authorization of \$394 million next year; it does not create an entitlement; it promotes competition; and it has tough anti-fraud provisions.

**Cities will gain from national service; America will gain from it; the Republicans should not cause gridlock over this issue.**

- This was one of the President's most popular election-year proposals. It should not get lost in a partisan debate.

Programs in target states:

Pennsylvania -- PennServe and the programs below

Philadelphia -- Philadelphia Youth Service Corps,  
Philadelphia Ranger Corps, and Youthbuild Philadelphia  
Pittsburg -- Youthbuild Pittsburg  
York -- Pennsylvania Conservation Corps site  
Erie -- Pennsylvania Conservation Corps site

Maine -- Maine Conservation Corps

Rhode Island -- future City Year site in Providence

Georgia -- Georgia Peach Corps and the programs below

Atlanta -- Clark Atlanta and Hands Across Atlanta (Summer of  
Service sites) and the Greater Atlanta Conservation  
Corps  
Savannah -- Chatham-Savanna Youth Service Corps

Oregon -- Northwest Service Academy and the programs below

Eugene -- Lane Metro Youth Corps, Northwest Youth Corps  
Portland -- Washington County Service Corps  
Salem -- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

New Hampshire --

New Hampshire Conservation Corps

Iowa --

Des Moines -- Iowa Conservation Corps

Arizona -- Border Volunteer Corps

Phoenix -- Arizona Conservation Corps

May 13, 1993

The Honorable Roy Romer  
Chairman  
The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.  
Vice Chairman  
National Governors' Association  
444 North Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20001-1572

Dear Roy and Carroll:

Thanks so much for your support of our national service initiative. I share your feeling that national service is a vital, cost-effective way to tackle our pressing domestic problems.

With the active support of the National Governors' Association, I am confident that the initiative will be translated into law and that the program will be successful.

You know how committed I am to state-federal partnerships. I look forward to working with you and all the Governors as we translate our vision of national service into reality.

Sincerely,

**BILL**

BC/ESegal/JP/emu (Corres. #631476)

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH  
through John Podesta

cc: Eli Segal  
cc: IGA

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

MEMORANDUM

---

TO: Eli Segal  
Gloria Johnson  
Jack Lew

FROM: Loretta T. Avent *LTA*

DATE: April 27, 1993

RE: The President's National Service Program

Thank you for briefing Tom Cochran, Executive Director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Larry Naake, Executive Director of the National Association of Counties, and Don Borut, Executive Director of the National League of Cities on the President's National Service Program.

I'm pleased that there is a window of opportunity for some of their suggestions to be incorporated into the proposal.

The President's proposals always have a better shot for support on the hill when key constituencies feel or believe they have some ownership.

Thanks for giving them an early briefing.

LTA:ets

cc: Regina Montoya



# THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006  
TELEPHONE (202) 293-7330  
FAX (202) 293-2352

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Executive Director  
J. THOMAS COCHRAN

April 27, 1993

To: Loretta Avent  
J. Thomas Cochran, Executive Director  
From: J. Thomas Cochran, Executive Director  
Re: The President's National Service Proposal

We appreciated the opportunity to be briefed on the President's national service proposal. Peter Edelman briefed our city human services directors organization as well. While we are very pleased with the President's commitment to national service, we have several serious concerns with the planned approach.

By way of background, the Conference of Mayors was founded 61 years ago on the principle that there should be a direct relationship between the federal government and the cities. Over the years we have experienced many problems with federal initiatives and programs that went through the states. Funding often does not reach the cities and tends to be spread thinly across the states, rather than being targeted to areas of greatest need.

1. The State Structure As I indicated in our meeting, we are quite concerned about the state structure established in the national service proposal. Specifically, we are concerned about the state commissions. All of the members are to be appointed by the governor, up to one-fourth come from state level positions. We believe that these commissions must include local elected officials and must be structured to make sure that the needs of cities are effectively addressed.

2. Funding First, we must ensure that funds are targeted within the states to areas of greatest need. Because they will be limited they should not be spread widely across the state. Second, because of the match requirements, we are concerned that states may opt out of the program and that some local agencies may not be able to participate. Where that occurs, cities should be able to go directly to the federal corporation. Finally, we are a bit concerned that the match requirements could preclude the participation of some cities or agencies that are particularly strapped for funds.

3. The System The system established with different portions of the funding going out for different purposes through different methods seems very complicated. It might be advisable to try to simplify it. Also the varying match requirements (15 percent of stipends and health insurance benefits and 25 percent of program costs) may make accounting unnecessarily difficult.

As an organization we have encouraged local community service efforts for years and we have strong policy in support of national service. We look forward to working with the President on his national service initiative, but we are concerned that the approach that has been developed is overly complicated and will not stimulate creative programming at the level of government likely to be most responsive -- the cities. We are ready to work with you to address the concerns we have articulated.

Loretta -  
Mr. Sampson's  
briefing was most  
positive. She is  
meeting tomorrow  
with Laura Waxman  
as. Exec Director USCS  
for Human Dev. and  
Pat Murphy - who heads  
up our police activities  
here.

April 30, 1993

## OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

### NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

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

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

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

## **NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT**

### **Focus of Service**

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

### **Corporation for National Service**

#### ***Structure***

- The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 5-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

#### ***Governance***

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

- The Board will develop the corporation's strategic plan, approve grant decisions, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Corporation on all issues.
- A Chairperson of the Board and a Managing Director for each division will be full-time employees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

#### *Oversight*

- An Inspector General will oversee programs to guard against fraud and abuse.
- Programs must arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and may also be required to participate in national or state evaluations.

### **State Commissions**

#### *Structure*

- In order to receive a grant, each state must establish a commission on national service. The corporation will provide funding for the state commission.
- Commissions will have 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. No more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.
- A representative of the corporation will sit on each commission as a voting member and act as liaison between the commission and the corporation.

#### *Duties*

- State commissions will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded under the state formula allocation, and in any competitive grant states may request.
- State commissions must also design strategic plans for service in the states, recruit participants, and disseminate information about service opportunities.
- State commissions may also support clearinghouses, training and technical assistance, and other initiatives to support service. They may not operate national service programs, but may use a portion of funds to support programs run by state agencies.

#### *Transition*

- For a period of one year, existing state agencies may assume the responsibility of the state commissions.

- The Corporation may approve an alternative agency in place of a commission at a state's request, if the agency ensures diverse participation in policy making.

### **Allocation of Funds**

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

### **Programs**

#### ***Goals***

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

#### ***Eligibility***

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

#### ***Selection***

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.
- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty

rates, environmentally distressed areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

### *Funding*

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

## **Participants**

### *Eligibility*

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

### *Selection*

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.
- A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

### ***Term of Service***

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

### ***Educational Awards***

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

### ***Stipends***

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

### ***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.

## **Serve-America**

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

### **Service-Learning Program**

#### ***Program Goals***

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

#### ***Types of Programs***

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

#### ***Types of Funding***

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

#### ***Training and Technical Assistance***

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.

- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate state educational personnel.

### Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

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

### Higher Education Innovative Projects

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

## **Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973**

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

### VISTA

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

### **Special Volunteer Programs**

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

### **Older American Volunteer Programs**

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

### **Administration**

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

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE  
NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICE**

March 3, 1993

Contact: Diana Aldridge  
(202) 456-6444

**THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL SERVICE AT RUTGERS:**

On the 32nd anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps, President Clinton spent a day in New Jersey challenging young people to serve their country by meeting pressing national needs.

Before his address at Rutgers University, the President visited the New Brunswick Public Schools Adult Learning Center, and spoke to participants from both Rutgers and the community about their outstanding service work.

Then speaking before what the *New York Times* termed a "wildly enthusiastic" crowd at Rutgers, the President challenged America's young people to "make America new again" by serving their country.

The President also detailed his national service plan and issued his challenge to young people in a taped interview with MTV. Excerpts aired Monday and Tuesday in a half-hour MTV special, "Bill Clinton: His Plan, Your Future."

**The VICE PRESIDENT AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION PRINCIPALS  
ENCOURAGE SERVICE:**

Also on Monday, March 1:

Vice President Gore visited the Wisconsin Conservation Corps and gave a speech at the University of Wisconsin on national service and the environment.

Mrs. Gore visited a Richmond emergency shelter for families, and spoke to student service providers at the University of Richmond.

Five Cabinet Secretaries highlighted service on Monday: Secretary Babbitt worked with the Durham Conservation Corps in Durham, North Carolina; Secretary Pena specifically addressed service in a speech to the National Association of County Organizations; Secretary Reich visited YouthBuild in Boston; and Secretary Shalala visited the Sick Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C. On Tuesday, Secretary Espy gave a speech on national service at Howard University.

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**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S RUTGERS ADDRESS:**

- "National service will be America at its best -- building community, offering opportunity and rewarding responsibility.
- "We'll ask young people all across this country and some who aren't so young ... to serve in our schools as teachers or tutors ... to help our police forces across the nation ... to help control pollution and waste ... to work with senior citizens and combat homelessness..."
- "I want [national service] to empower young people and their communities, not to empower yet another government bureaucracy in Washington. This is going to be your program at your level with your people."
- "I want to make this summer a summer of service.... We are going to recruit about 1,000 young people from every background -- from high school dropouts to college graduates, to send to an intensive leadership training program for national service at the beginning of the summer. Then we'll ask them to work on one of our country's most urgent problems, helping our children who are in danger of losing their God-given potential.... At the end of this summer... they'll all join in a youth service summit. I will attend the meeting..."

The President specifically **challenged young people** to serve:

- "If anybody here would like to be one of those 1,000 -- or if anybody who is listening to this speech ... or reads about it and would like to be one of those 1,000, drop me a card at the White House and just mark it National Service."
- "I ask you by Friday -- every one of you -- to think about what you can do and what we should do to be agents of renewal; to talk with your parents, your clergy, your friends, your teachers; to join the effort to renew our community and to rebuild our country; and to write to be about what you are doing. It's time for millions of us to change our country block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood..."

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**Page Three**

**PUBLIC AND PRESS INTEREST:**

Public and press interest in the President's national service plans was wide-spread.

Extensive coverage of the President's speech included front page stories in **USA Today**, the **Los Angeles Times**, and the **Philadelphia Inquirer**, among others. ABC News' "**American Agenda**" highlighted successful service programs and young people exemplifying the President's national service message in Washington State.

MTV produced its broadcast to encourage young people to examine and respond to the President's plans for national service. In addition to the interview with President Clinton, the special included footage of his speech as he issued his "challenge to serve" to young people, and President Kennedy announcing the Peace Corps 32 years ago.

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## **INFORMATION ON THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE:**

- o **Timing:** The President will submit legislation for his national service program to Congress this spring.
- o **Two Components of the Program:** The President's program will have two primary components: 1) The program will create national service opportunities for young people to serve their country and receive money for college or training in return; 2) The program will enable all young people to go to college or receive training to pay back their student loans as a small percentage of their income over time ("income contingent" loans) -- enabling them to hold essential public service jobs that accomplish much but sometimes pay relatively little.

### **Details on The First Component:**

- o **Funding:** The President has requested \$7.4 billion over the next four years for his national service program. The funding level will rise each year, to \$3.4 billion in 1997. Funding starts at \$400 million for the first year.
- o **Number of Participants:** The number of participants for the first year is estimated at 25,000. By 1997, it is expected that more than 100,000 young people will be paying for their education or training by serving their country and communities.
- o **Eligibility and Benefits:** Students before, during and after college will be eligible to serve for a year or two, and in return receive a small stipend, health and child care benefits where necessary, and an educational benefit to pay for college or job training (or discharge loans incurred for those purposes).
- o **Focus of Service Activities:** The program objectives will be to meet unmet needs in critical areas. For example, young people will be able to serve as teachers in schools where children need extra help; in clinics in areas where people need medical care; in the police force, keeping criminals off the streets and kids out of gangs; and in an environmental corps, recycling waste and fighting pollution.
- o **Administration:** The program will be non-bureaucratic, using venture capital to support entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships to support growing programs. States and local organizations will be given the opportunity to design innovative ways to meet identified national priorities.
- o **Nondisplacement:** The legislation will include strict nondisplacement and nonduplication provisions. National service will only meet needs that are not otherwise being met.

## **INFORMATION ON THE PRESIDENT'S "SUMMER OF SERVICE" PROJECT:**

- o **Project Overview:** With national service a high priority for the President, he will be organizing a summer project even as his proposed legislation will be making its way through Congress. The project will focus on 4 to 10 communities around the country, involving a diverse group of more than 1,000 young people involved in special efforts to help children at risk.
- o **Funding:** The project will be funded with a portion of a \$15 million appropriation in the FY 93 stimulus package. (Additional challenge-grant funding for service corps; for expanding teacher training in service learning; and for re-establishing VISTA's Summer Associates program are also included in the package.)
- o **Objectives:** The program has two major goals: To show that national service can accomplish, meeting critical needs and bringing people together; and to develop a leadership corps for future years of national service. National service is such a priority of the President, he wouldn't let it wait for the full program to pass Congress.
- o **Targeted Needs:** The programs in the "Summer of Service" will focus on **children-at-risk** in the areas of education, health, crime prevention, and environmental protection. For example, some participants will tutor; some will help bring families into medical clinics; some will develop recreational centers; some will counsel youths to keep them out of gangs.
- o **Leadership Training:** The summer project will be designed to develop the leadership skills of the young participants. For several days at the beginning and end of the summer, the participants will gather to share their experiences and complete intensive leadership training.
- o **Post-program/Ongoing Benefits:** All participants interested in continuing to serve through the next year will receive placement assistance. Participants with ideas to design their own programs to fight community problems will be able to receive modest Service Entrepreneurial Awards for Change (SEA Change) to realize their plans.
- o **Administration:** The Commission on National and Community Service will administer a competitive process to determine what programs participate. The programs will select the participants. The Commission is working quickly to ensure that programs are developed rapidly and effectively to succeed for this summer.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release

March 1, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN NATIONAL SERVICE ADDRESS

Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

1:15 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you, Nakia Tomlinson for that fine introduction. I wish I could take you with me everywhere. We'd make a great duo there. Let's give her another hand. I thought she was great. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank President Frank Lawrence for his - Francis Lawrence -- for his fine speech. Does anybody call him Frank? I should have asked. (Laughter.) I want to compliment Professor Benjamin Barber for his leadership and service here. (Applause.) And I want to thank all of you here in the Rutgers community for coming out for what I hope will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history. (Applause.)

In addition to the people who have been introduced here, there are a host of mayors and members of the Assembly and county officials here from your state. We have two former governors, both of whom I served with -- Brendan Byrne and Tom Kean who are out there. I'm glad to see them. (Applause.) My friends. We have a distinguished array of members of the House from New Jersey -- Herb Klein, Bob Menendez, Frank Pallone, Donald Payne -- (applause).

But you have some members of the Congress from all over America here and I want to introduce them, too, because they have taken a lot of trouble to come to Rutgers and because without them and without the people who represent you, the proposal I make today has no hope of passage.

Many members of the Congress for years have believed we ought to do more in national service and some of them are here today. I'd like to begin by introducing your Senator Bill Bradley, who's behind me. (Applause.) I must say, when I walked into this arena, I turned around and asked Bill Bradley if he'd ever shot any baskets in here. I'd be intimidated to be the opposing team in here. (Applause.) Senator Bradley sponsored legislation to establish neighborhood corps and self-reliance scholarships, things that are forerunners of the proposal I came to make.

I'd like to recognize the presence on the platform of Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts -- (applause) -- who chairs the Senate Committee on Human Resources and Education, which shepherded the pilot national and community service bill through the Congress in the last session, along with his counterpart who is out here in the audience somewhere. I'd like to ask him to stand up. The Chairman of the House Committee, Congressman Bill Ford, who came all the way from Michigan to be with us. Congressman, would you stand up. (Applause.)

MORE

I'd like to recognize in the audience the presence of Senator Chris Dodd from Connecticut, who was one of the first Peace Corps volunteers in the United States. (Applause.)

The member of Congress who introduced many, many years ago, the first piece of national service legislation ever introduced, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Clairborne Pell from Rhode Island is here. (Applause.)

I'd also like to introduce the only person in this audience, at least of our crowd, who doesn't have to look up to Senator Bradley, Senator Jay Rockefeller from West Virginia, an early VISTA volunteer in the United States. (Applause.)

And finally I would like to recognize two other people, one, a member of the United States Senate and one a distinguished American citizen, the first boss of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, who's up here with me. (Applause.) And his deputy, Senator Harris Wofford, from Pennsylvania. (Applause.) And Mrs. Wofford, I'm glad to see you. (Applause.)

Now, I was involved before I became President in a group called the Democratic Leadership Council, and we made one of the central parts of our platform to reclaim a new majority of Americans for our party the establishment of a system of national service to help people to finance education. And one of our founding members and guiding lights is here, Representative Dave McCurdy from Oklahoma. I'd like for him to stand up. (Applause.)

Let me make this last point, if I might, by way of beginning. None of these things happen at the national level. We empower them to happen and then people have to do things here at the grassroots. And I want to say a special word of thanks to your Governor for supporting the New Jersey Youth Corps and several other projects like it around the state, because if nobody's here to believe in this, it can't happen. And I thank Governor Florio for his support for these things. (Applause.)

I came here to ask all of you to join me in a great national adventure, for in the next few weeks I will ask the United States Congress to join me in creating a new system of voluntary national service -- something that I believe in the next few years will change America forever and for the better.

My parents' generation won new dignity working their way out of the great Depression through programs that provided them the opportunity to serve and to survive. Brave men and women in my own generation waged and won peaceful revolutions here at home for civil rights and human rights, and began service around the world in the Peace Corps and here at home in Vista. Now, Americans of every generation face profound challenges in meeting the needs that have been neglected for too long in this country -- from city streets plagued by crime and drugs to classrooms where girls and boys must learn the skills they need for tomorrow, to hospital wards where patients need more care. All across America we have problems that demand our common attention.

For those who answer the call and meet these challenges, I propose that our country honor your service with new opportunities for education. 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 walk of life, and it

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values something far more than money. National service is nothing less than the American way to change America. (Applause.)

It is rooted in the concept of community: the simple idea that none of us on our own will ever have as much to cherish about our own lives if we are out here all alone as we will if we work together. That somehow a society really is an organism in which the whole can be greater than the sum of its parts. And every one of us, no matter how many privileges with which we are born, can still be enriched by the contributions of the least of us. And that we will never fulfill our individual capacities until, as Americans, we can all be what God meant for us to be. (Applause.)

If that is so -- if that is true, my fellow Americans, and if you believe it, it must therefore follow that each of us has an obligation to serve. For it is perfectly clear that all of us cannot be what we ought to be until those of us who can help others -- and that is nearly all of us -- are doing something to help others live up to their potential. The concept of community and the idea of service are as old as our history. They began the moment America was literally invented.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor." In the midst of the Civil War, President Lincoln signed into law two visionary programs that helped our people come together again and build America up. The Morrill Act helped states create new land grant colleges. This is a land grant university. The university in my home state was the first land grant college west of the Mississippi River.

In these places, young people learn to make American agriculture and industry the best in the world. The legacy of the Morrill Act is not only our great colleges and universities like Rutgers, but the American tradition that merit and not money should give people a chance for a higher education. (Applause.)

Mr. Lincoln also signed the Homestead Act that offered 100 acres of land for families who had the courage to settle the frontier and farm the wilderness. Its legacy is a nation that stretches from coast to coast. Now we must create a new legacy that gives a new generation of Americans the right and the power to explore the frontiers of science and technology and space. The frontiers of the limitations of our knowledge must be pushed back so that we can do what we need to do. And education is the way to do it, just as surely as it was more than 100 years ago.

Seven decades after the Civil War in the midst of the Great Depression, President Roosevelt created the Civilian Conservation Corps, which gave 2.5 million young people the opportunity to support themselves while working in disaster relief and maintaining forests, beaches, rivers, and parks. Its legacy is not only the restoration of our natural environment, but the restoration of our national spirit. Along with the Works Products Administration -- the WPA -- the Civilian Conservation Corps symbolized government's effort to provide a nation in depression with the opportunity to work, to build the American community through service. And all over America today, you can see projects -- even today in the 1990s -- built by your parents or your grandparents with the WPA plaque on it -- the CCC plaque on it -- the idea that people should be asked to serve and rewarded for doing it.

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In the midst of World War II, President Roosevelt proposed the GI Bill of Rights, which offered returning veterans the opportunity for education in respect to their service to our country in the war. Thanks to the GI Bill, which became a living reality in President Truman's time, more than eight million veterans got advanced education. And half a century later, the enduring legacy of the GI Bill is the strongest economy in the world and the broadest, biggest middle class that any nation has ever enjoyed.

For many in my own generation, the summons to citizenship and service came on this day 32 years ago, when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps with Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps. With Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans, he enabled thousands of young men and women to serve on the leading edge of the new frontier, helping people all over the world to become what they ought to be, and bringing them the message by their very lives that America was a great country that stood for good values and human progress.

At its height, the Peace Corps enrolled 16,000 young men and women. Its legacy is not simply goodwill and good works in countries all across the globe, but a profound and lasting change in the way Americans think about their own country and the world.

Shortly after the Peace Corps, Congress, under President Johnson, created the volunteers and service to America. Senator Jay Rockefeller, whom I introduced a moment ago, and many thousands of other Americans went to the hills and hollows of poor places, like West Virginia and Arkansas and Mississippi, to lift up Americans through their service.

The lesson of our whole history is that honoring service and rewarding responsibility is the best investment America can make. And I have seen it today. Across this great land, through the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, which took the children who lived in the neighborhoods where the riots occurred and gave them a chance to get out into nature and to clean up their own neighborhoods and to lift themselves and their friends in the effort; in Boston with the City Year program -- with all these programs represented here in this room today, the spirit of service is sweeping this country and giving us a chance to put the quilt of America together in a way that makes a strength out of diversity; that lifts us up out of our problems; and that keeps our people looking toward a better and brighter future. (Applause.)

National service recognizes a simple but powerful truth -- that we make progress not by governmental action alone, but we do best when the people and their government work at the grassroots in genuine partnership. The idea of national service permeates many other aspects of the programs I have sought to bring to America. The economic plan that I announced to Congress, for example, will offer every child the chance for a healthy start through immunization and basic health care and Head Start. (Applause.) But still it depends on parents doing the best they can as parents and children making the most of their opportunities.

The plan can help to rebuild our cities and our small communities through physical investments that will put people to work. But Americans still must work to restore the

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social fabric that has been torn in too many communities. Unless people know we can work together in our schools and our offices, in our factories, unless they believe we can walk the streets safely together, and unless we do that together, governmental action alone is doomed to fail. (Applause.)

The national service plan I propose will be built on the same principles as the old GI Bill -- when people give something of invaluable merit to their country, they ought to be rewarded with the opportunity to further their education. National service will challenge our people to do the work that should and indeed must be done and cannot be done unless the American people voluntarily give themselves up to that work. It will invest in the future of every person who serves.

And as we rekindle the spirit of national service, I know it won't disappoint many of the students here to know that we also have to reform the whole system of student loans. (Applause.) We should begin by making it easier for young people to pay back their student loans and enabling them to hold jobs -- (applause) -- enabling them to hold jobs that may accomplish much, but pay little.

Today, when students borrow money for an education, the repayment plan they make is based largely on how much they have to repay, without regard to what the jobs they take themselves pay. It is a powerful incentive, therefore, for young college graduates to do just the reverse of what we might want them to do; to take a job that pays more even it is less rewarding because that is the job that will make the repayment of the loans possible. It is also, unfortunately, a powerful incentive for some not to make the payments at all, which is unforgivable.

So what we seek to do is to enable the American students to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their own income over time. This is especially important after a decade in which the cost of a college education has gone up even more rapidly than the cost of health care. (Applause.) Making a major contribution to one of the more disturbing statistics in America today, which is that the college dropout rate in this country is now 2.5 times the high school dropout rate. We can do better than that through national service and adequate financing. (Applause.)

The present system is unacceptable, not only for students, but for the taxpayers as well. It's complicated and it's expensive. It costs the taxpayers of our country about \$4 billion every year to finance the student loan program because of loan defaults and the cost of administering the program. And I believe we can do better.

Beyond reforming this system for financing higher education, the national service program more importantly will create new opportunities for Americans to work off outstanding loans or to build up credits for future education and training opportunities.

We'll ask young people all across this country and some who aren't so young who want to further their college education to serve in our schools as teachers or tutors in reading and mathematics. We'll ask you to help our police forces across the nation, training members for a new police corps that will walk beats and work with neighborhoods and build the kind of communities ties that will prevent crime from happening in the

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first place so that our police officers won't have to spend all their time chasing criminals. (Applause.)

We'll ask young people to work, to help control pollution and recycle waste, to paint darkened buildings and clean up neighborhoods. (Applause.) To work with senior citizens and combat homelessness and help children in trouble get out of it and build a better life. (Applause.)

And these are just a few of the things that you will be able to, for most of the decisions about what you can do will be made by people like those in this room, people who run the programs represented by all of those wearing these different kinds of tee-shirts. We don't seek a national bureaucracy. I have spoken often about how we need to reinvent the government to make it more efficient and less bureaucratic, to make it more responsive to people at the grassroots level.

And I want national service to do just that. I want it to empower young people and their communities, not to empower yet another government bureaucracy in Washington. This is going to be your program at your level with your people. (Applause.)

And as you well know, that's what's happening all across America today. People are already serving their neighbors in their neighborhoods. Just this morning, I was inspired to see and to speak with students from Rutgers serving their community, from mentoring young people as Big Sisters, to helping older people learn new skills.

I met a lady today who has 13 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren who dropped out of school the year before I was born -- is about to become a high school graduate shortly because of the efforts of this program. (Applause.) Is she back there? Stand up. (Applause.)

I'm impressed by the spirit behind the Rutgers civic education and community service program: the understanding that community service enriches education, that students should not only take the lessons they learn in class out into the community, but bring the lessons they learn in the community back into the classroom. (Applause.)

And that spirit, during this academic year alone, more than 800 students from Rutgers are contributing more than 60,000 hours of community service -- in New Brunswick, in Camden, in Newark, throughout this state. (Applause.)

This morning I also met with members of the New Jersey Youth Corps. Here they are. (Applause.) Stand up. (Applause.) Young people who are looking for a second chance at school, and who when coming back to finish their high school degrees, also serve in their communities. Through this program, more than 6,500 young adults have contributed over 900,000 hours of service to the state of New Jersey. (Applause.)

They've done everything from paint senior citizens' homes, to tutor and mentor children in after-school programs. For the future of our state and nation, we need more young people like those in the New Jersey Youth Corps who exemplify the spirit of service.

That spirit also moves people all across the nation. In my state, there's a young woman named Antoinette Jackson, who's a senior in a small community called Gauld, Arkansas. She's a member of the Delta Service Corps. The rural Mississippi

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Delta is still the poorest place in America. And in that area, she works with a "Lend a Hand" program which runs a thrift shop to provide hungry and homeless people with food and clothing. And in return, the Delta Four is going to help her attend college so that she can make an even greater contribution. (Applause.)

The spirit of service also moves a young man I met about a year ago named Stephen Spalos, who works with a City Year program in Boston. At age 23, he's had some hard times in his life. But as he puts it, City Year gave him a place and the tools to be able to start over. He works as a team leader, a mentor, a tutor, a project manager for a bunch of young people who restore senior citizens' homes.

Last year when I visited his project, he literally took his sweatshirt off his back and gave it to me so that I would never forget the kids at City Year. And I still wear it when I go jogging, always remembering what they're doing in Boston to help those kids. (Applause.)

The spirit of service moves Orah Fireman, a graduate of Wesleyan College. As a sophomore in high school, she worked with disadvantaged children in upstate New York. That experience changed her life. And during her high school and college years, she continued to work with children. And now that she is out of college, she has begun what will probably be a lifetime of service by working at a school for emotionally disturbed children in Boston. She wants other people to have the opportunity to serve, and she wrote this: Service work teaches responsibility and compassion. It fights alienation by proving to young people that they can make a difference. There is no lesson more important than that.

Well, there are stories like this in this room and all across America. And we're going to create thousands of more of them through national service. We'll work with groups with proven track records to serve their community, giving them the support they need. And if you have more good ideas, if you're entrepreneurs of national service, we'll let you compete for our form of venture capital -- develop new programs to serve your neighbors. That's how we want the national service program to grow every year -- rewarding results, building on success, and bubbling up from the grassroots energy and compassion and intellect of America.

I don't want service to wait while this potential is wasted. That's why I want to make this summer a summer of service, when young people can not only serve their communities, but build a foundation for a new national effort. I've asked Congress to invest in and I'm asking young people to participate in a special effort in national service and leadership training just this summer. We are going to recruit about 1,000 young people from every background -- from high school dropouts to college graduates, to send to an intensive leadership training program for national service at the beginning of the summer.

Then we'll ask them to work on one of our country's most urgent problems, helping our children who are in danger of losing their God-given potential. Some of them will tutor. Some will work on programs to immunize young children from preventable childhood diseases. Some will help to develop and run recreational centers or reclaim urban parks from dealers and debris. Some will counsel people a few years younger than themselves to keep them out of gangs and into good activities. And everyone will learn about serving our country and helping our communities.

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At the end of this summer, we'll bring all these people together for several days of debriefing and training, and then they'll all join in a youth service summit. I will attend the meeting and I expect to listen a lot more than I talk. I'll ask leaders from Congress, from business, labor, religious, and community groups to attend the youth service summit, too. We'll give those who serve the honor they deserve, and we'll learn a lot more about how to build this national service program. And from the thousand pioneers of this summer, I want the national service to grow 100-fold in the next four years. (Applause.)

But even when hundreds of thousands are serving, I want to maintain the pioneer spirit of this first few months, because national service can make America new again. It can help solve our problems, educate our people, and build our communities back together. So if anybody here would like to be one of those 1,000 -- or if anybody who is listening to this speech by radio or television or reads about it and would like to be one of those 1,000, drop me a card at the White House and just mark it national service. We're going to pick them. And I can't promise you'll be selected, but I promise you'll be considered. I want to engage the energies of America in this effort. (Applause.)

I also want to say that you shouldn't wait for the summer or for a new program. We need to begin now. We are going to be looking for the kinds of ideas that we ought to be funding. This is Monday. I ask you by Friday -- every one of you -- to think about what you think you can do and what we should do to be agents of renewal; to talk with your parents, your clergy, your friends, your teachers, to join the effort to renew our community and to rebuild our country; and to write to me about what you are doing. It's time for millions of us to change our country block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood -- time to return to our roots an excitement, an idealism, and an energy. (Applause.)

I have to tell you that there are some among us who do not believe that young Americans will answer a call to action, who believe that our people now measure their success merely in the accumulation of material things. They believe this call to service will go unanswered. But I believe they are dead wrong. (Applause.)

And so, especially to the young Americans here, I ask you to prove that those who doubt you are wrong about your generation. And today I ask all of you who are young in spirit -- whether you are a 10-year-old in a service program in our schools who reads to still younger children, or a 72-year-old who has become a foster grandparent -- I ask you all to believe that you can contribute to your community and your country. And in so doing, you will find the best in yourself.

You will learn the lessons about your life that you might not ever learn any other way. You will learn again that each of us has the spark of potential to accomplish something truly and enduringly unique. You will experience the satisfaction of making a connection in a way with another person that you could do in no other way. You will learn that the joy of mastering a new skill or discovering a new insight is exceeded only by the joy of helping someone else do the same thing. You will know the satisfaction of being valued not for what you own or what you earn or what position you hold, but just because of what you have given to someone else. (Applause.) You will understand in personal ways the wisdom of the words spoken years ago by Martin Luther King who said "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve." (Applause.)

I ask you all, my fellow Americans, to support our proposal for national service and to live a proposal for national service; to learn the meaning of America at its best, and to recreate for others America at its best. We are not just another country. We have always been a special kind of community, linked by a web of rights and responsibilities, and bound together, not by bloodlines, but by beliefs. At an age in time when people all across the world are being literally torn apart by racial hatreds, by ethnic hatreds, by religious divisions, we are a nation, with all of our problems, where people can come together across racial and religious lines and hold hands and work together, not just to endure our differences, but to celebrate them. I ask you to make America celebrate that again. (Applause.)

I ask you, in closing, to commit yourselves to this season of service because America needs it. We need every one of you to live up to the fullest of your potential, and we need you to reach those who are not here and who will never hear this talk, and who will never have the future they could otherwise have if not for something that you could do. The great challenge of your generation is to prove that every person here in this great land can live up to the fullest of their God-given capacity. If we do it, the 21st century will be the American century. The American Dream will be kept alive if you will today answer the call to service.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

1:50 P.M. EST

### Summer of Service Program Design

To demonstrate the power of national service to change both communities served and individuals serving, the President has asked Congress to appropriate \$15 million in the economic stimulus package for a Summer of Service.

The Summer of Service initiative will involve more than 1,000 young people in programs in a limited number of urban and rural areas that will (1) meet the unmet needs of children at risk in the areas of education, health, public safety and environment; and (2) train the young people to become leaders of the full-year national service program.

The Commission on National and Community Service will select programs for funding based on the statutory authority contained in the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Current matching requirements will leverage additional funding to support the funding contained in the economic stimulus package. The following activities indicate examples of services that programs in the Summer of Service might provide:

- assisting health care providers in implementing immunization programs for very young children;
- individualized literacy programs;
- educational enrichment and recreational activities for children at risk of dropping out of school;
- projects to test an entire neighborhood for lead paint.

#### Building on Existing Models

Existing not-for-profit organizations (service providers, schools, higher education institutions, youth corps, and/or, public agencies) will be invited to submit program proposals to the Commission. Programs that are funded will be required to reflect the following components, among others:

- a detailed plan showing measurable outcomes from the services to be rendered (e.g., how many children immunized or tutored; how many parks cleaned up or established);
- a minimum of eight weeks of service during the summer of 1993, not including the national training and related activities described below;
- a proven track record of running community service programs of the type proposed;

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

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.

# National Service — Now

The New York Times  
2/28/93

By Bill Clinton

WASHINGTON

A pathy is dead. Of everything I've learned in my first few weeks in the White House, that's the thing that's made me the happiest. Whether or not the people I've met outside the capital support the changes I have proposed, they're all saying they're ready to rebuild our country.

But they know, as I do, that no economic plan can do it alone. A plan can make vaccines available to children, but alone it will not administer the shots to all of them. It can put security guards in the schools, but alone it will not take gangs off the streets. And it can provide more aid for college, but alone it will not make the costs of college less daunting for the middle class.

That's why I believe we need national service — now.

If Congress acts quickly enough, just months from now more than 1,000 young people will start serving our country in a special summer effort. In four years, the successors to these pioneers will multiply a hundredfold. Imagine: an army of 100,000 young people restoring urban and rural communities and giving their labor in return for education and training.

National service is an idea as old as America. Time and again, our people have found new ways to honor citizenship and match the needs of changing times.

Lincoln's Homestead Act rewarded those who had the courage to settle the frontier with the land to raise a family. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Social Security Act insured that Americans who work a lifetime can grow old with dignity. Harry S. Truman's G.I. Bill rewarded the service of my father's generation, transforming youthful veterans into an army of educated civilians that led our nation into a new era.

For my generation, the reality of national service was born 32 years ago tomorrow, when President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps. At its peak, the Peace Corps enrolled only 18,000 volunteers yet it changed the way a generation of Americans look at themselves and the world.

Today, the spirit of our people once again can meet head-on the troubles of our times.

The task is as complex as our chal-

*President Clinton will deliver a speech on national service tomorrow at Rutgers University.*

lenge is great. We must combine the intensity of the post-World War II years with the idealism of the early 1960's — and help young people afford a college education or job training.

In 1993, we'll restore the spirit of service by asking our people to serve here at home. We won't refight the wars we won, but we'll tackle the growing domestic dangers that threaten our future.

Our new initiative will embody the same principles as the old G.I. Bill. It will challenge our people to serve our country and do the work that should — and must — be done. It will give those who serve the honor and rewards they deserve. It will invest in the future of the quiet heroes who invest in the future of others.

The national service legislation that I will send to Congress shortly will give our people the chance to serve in two basic ways:

First, it will make it easier for young people to hold low-paying public service jobs and still pay off their student loans.

Under our program, Americans will be able to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their income over time. By giving graduates the chance to repay loans on an affordable, reasonable schedule, this "income-contingent" program will allow our people to do the work that our communities really need.

Second, our legislation will create new opportunities for Americans to serve our country for a year or two — and receive financial support for education or training in return.

We'll offer people of different ages and educational levels different ways to serve. And to focus our energies and get the most for our money, we'll direct special attention to a few areas:

- We'll ask thousands of young people to serve in our schools — some as teachers, others as youth mentors, reading specialists and math tutors. They'll join the effort to insure that our schools offer the best education in the world.

- We'll send people into medical clinics to help immunize the nation's 3-year-olds. Some participants will be qualified to give the shots, but thousands of others can provide essential support, contacting parents and following up to make sure children get the shots they need.

- We'll help police forces across the country through a new Police Corps trained to walk beats. We'll also organize others in our communities to keep kids out of gangs and off drugs.

- We'll put still others to work controlling pollution and recycling waste, to help insure that we pass on to our children a nation that is clean and safe for years to come.

Our national service program will offer more than benefits to individuals. We'll help pay operating costs for community groups with proved track records, providing the support they'll need to grow. And we'll let entrepreneurs compete for venture capital to develop new service programs.

While the Federal Government will provide the seed money for national service, we are determined that the participants — the individuals who serve and the groups that sponsor their service — will guide the process. Spending tens of millions of tax dollars to build a massive bureaucracy

would be self-defeating; it would squash the spirit of innovation that national service demands.

By design, our national service program will not happen overnight. Instead, it will grow year by year, with funding reaching \$3 billion in 1997. And as I've said many times, I believe it will be the best money we ever spend.

If Congress gives us the chance, this summer we'll create an eight-week leadership training program. We'll recruit more than 1,000 young people for special projects to meet the needs of children at risk — and to train the first class of full-year participants.

In the first full year of our initiative, we'll launch our flexible loan program and aim to put tens of thousands of people to work. By 1997, more than 100,000 citizens could be serving our country, getting education and training benefits in return. And hundreds of thousands more people could be doing invaluable work because college loans no longer lock the way.

But the best planning and the most ambitious design won't make this vision of national service a reality. That responsibility ultimately rests with the American people.

I am convinced that after 12 years of drifting apart instead of working together we are ready to meet the challenge. From a 14-year-old boy in North Dakota who sent us \$1,000 to help pay off the deficit, to a 92-year-old widower in Kansas who followed his example, people are demonstrating that they want to give something back to their nation.

National service will exercise our talents and rebuild our communities. It will harness the energy of our youth and attack the problems of our time. It will bring together men and women of every age and race and lift up our nation's spirit. And for all of us, it will rekindle the excitement of being Americans. □

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: MARCH 26, 1993 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON MARCH 27, 1993SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE

|                | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |                | ACTION                              | FYI                      |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PASTER         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| McLARTY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | RASCO          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GEARAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | RUBIN          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PANETTA        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | SEGAL          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| EMANUEL        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STEPHANOPOULOS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GIBBONS        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | VARNEY         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HALE           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | WATKINS        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HERMAN         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WILLIAMS       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LAKE           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LINDSEY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MONTOKA        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NUSSBAUM       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 *ELJ*

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 Concern**Pell 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.

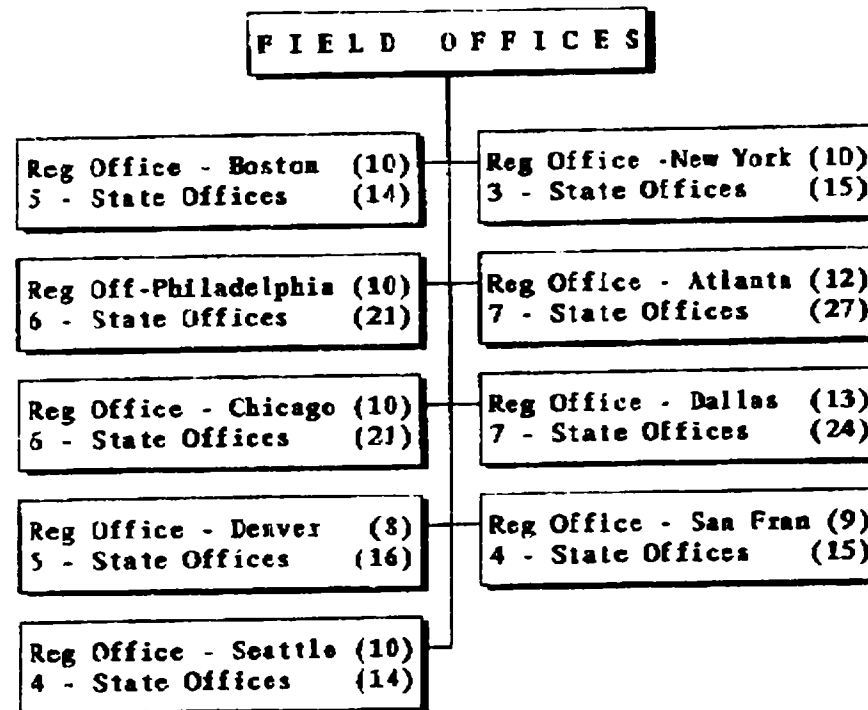
No one is better at conveying to young people the temptation and danger of drug abuse than other young people. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals (from counselors to cops), national service participants could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in a panoply of 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, LIASION WITHIN STATE.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1994

*File*

MEMORANDUM FOR HAROLD ICKES  
PAT GRIFFIN  
CHRISTINE A. VARNEY

FROM: STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN *BS*  
PHIL CAPLAN *R*

SUBJECT: Corporation for National Service Grants

On Friday, the Corporation for National Service will formally announce the final two-thirds of the AmeriCorp State Competitive grants. The following list of suggested phone calls is to key Members of the House. We have discussed these calls with Karen Hancox and Steve Riccetti. The calls should be made between 5 p.m. today and 5 p.m., Thursday, August 11. Attached is more specific information on each grant. If the Member's staff has any questions, they can call Gene Sofer at the Corporation for National Service, 606-5000 x246. Calls for key Senators will follow.

LOUISIANA - Baton Rouge, LA \$475,824  
Shreveport, LA \$100,000

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Cleo Fields. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

MICHIGAN - Saginaw, MI \$317,400

Pat Griffin can call Rep. James Barcia. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

ILLINOIS - Chicago, IL \$357,107  
Chicago, IL \$215,054  
Chicago, IL \$251,713

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Cardis Collins. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**ALABAMA -** Huntsville, AL \$10,000

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Bud Cramer. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**OREGON -** Roseburg, OR \$18,000

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Peter DeFazio. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**CALIFORNIA -** Oakland, CA \$350,000  
Oakland, CA \$2,240,000  
Los Angeles, CA \$48,792  
Los Angeles, CA \$1,718,632  
Los Angeles, CA \$500,000

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Ronald Dellums. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Julian Dixon. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**UTAH -** Moab, UT \$83,162  
Salt Lake City \$80,757  
Salt Lake City \$ 85,358  
Salt Lake City \$ 22,473

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Bill Orton. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**TENNESSEE -** Memphis, TN \$276,939  
Memphis, TN \$61,370

Pat Griffin can call Rep. John Tanner. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

**WASHINGTON -** Olympia, WA \$301,027  
Olympia, WA \$3,000,000  
Olympia, WA \$ 47,250

Pat Griffin can call Rep. Jolene Unsoeld. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

cc: Joan Baggett  
Marcia Hale  
Alexis Herman  
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

~~DRAFT~~ Not ~~sent~~ Sent Yet

August 10, 1994

CORPORATION  
FOR NATIONAL  
SERVICE

Dear Member of Congress:

I am delighted to announce to you the final grantees in the AmeriCorps State Formula and Competitive Award Competitions. Please see the attached list for specific information regarding AmeriCorps National Service programs in your community.

As I am sure you are already aware, AmeriCorps will engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in grass-roots, community-based public service. AmeriCorps Members will address the Nation's unmet education, public safety, human, and environmental needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results. In exchange for their commitment to service, AmeriCorps Members will receive a small stipend and a \$4,725 education award to be used for tuition or to pay back existing higher education loans.

Today's grants will support 13,000 AmeriCorps Members in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and several territories. These AmeriCorps Members will augment the 7,000 AmeriCorps Members already supported through the AmeriCorps National Direct Grantees announced in June. Together, they fulfill the Corporation's promise to field 20,000 AmeriCorps Members by the end of this year, and will be the first of the 100,000 AmeriCorps Members that the Corporation plans to support in the next three years.

If you have any questions or concerns about AmeriCorps, or any other Corporation for National Service program, please do not hesitate to reach me or Gene Sofer, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, at (202) 606-5000.

I am extremely proud of the local, state, and federal partnerships through which these programs were developed. I look forward to continuing our work together to get things done in our Nation's communities through AmeriCorps National Service.

Sincerely,

*Eli J. Segal*

Eli J. Segal  
Chief Executive Officer

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20525  
Telephone 202-606-5000  
Fax 202-606-4928

Getting Things Done.  
AmeriCorps, National Service  
Learn and Serve America  
National Senior Service Corps

August 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR     PAT GRIFFIN  
                         MARCIA HALE  
                         JOAN BAGGETT

FROM:                   RICK ALLEN

SUBJECT:               AMERICORPS STATE GRANTS

We anticipate announcing the final two-thirds of AmeriCorps grants on Friday; roughly \$50 million in funding will go to 221 grantees submitted by the states and allocated on the basis of population, and a further \$50 million will go to 78 programs submitted by the states in an inter-state competition. We will fund programs in this round in all states, and in Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

In the competitive category, states with a strong service tradition tended to do well (including Colorado and Massachusetts). Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and Vermont did better in the competitive round than one would expect based either on size or past track records. And three states -- Massachusetts, Minnesota and Montana -- decided to invest a substantial amount of their own funds to supplement our grants.

We will inform Members of Congress and Governors of these grants on Wednesday (Members will be told about all programs in their state). Generally, we expect reactions to be very favorable. In an excess of caution, let me outline those states that we are watching closely:

Arkansas didn't do as well as we could have expected and is going through some senior personnel changes in its Commission.

The District's Commission is in chaos, with certain key personnel having left or been fired. Its submittals need a lot of work, and disgruntled potential grantees are criticizing the Mayor.

In Georgia, the state Commission agreed (off the record) with our decision (due to concerns over quality) not to fund an Atlanta Corps that is strongly backed by former Mayor Young, who will likely protest the decision.

New York didn't advance its excellent NYPD Cadet Corps, perhaps because of state politics. We may fund it as a continuation of our Summer of Safety.

New Hampshire got two of the three programs they wanted (they wanted to spread the same grant money to cover the third program, which we rejected). They have made a number of contacts within the administration, advocating for their position.

Texas did very well, but is irritated that we did not let them use their "formula" (population-based) funds to extend a politically-popular Houston corps (our staff thought the growth plans were too dramatic).

Two groups of states seem to share some level of common complaints. Sparsely-settled western states feel that AmeriCorps has an urban bias that hampered their submittals, and certain southern states believe they should have done better in the competitive segment. We don't think either criticism is merited (we can always cite examples of states in the same category that were successful) or likely to lead to political problems, and the only elected official who has contacted us on either point is Sen. Connie Mack, regarding what he considers to be Florida's worse-than-expected showing.

Please call me with any questions, or if you would like a state-by-state program breakdown.

**CLEO FIELDS (LA)**

# Louisiana

## **BATON ROUGE :**

\$475,824

Program: Mid City Redevelopment Alliance  
**SERVE! MID CITY**  
Participants: 42 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will serve the Mid City area by providing crime prevention workshops, helping to repair public housing, helping to rehabilitate facilities, organizing cleanups, working with community health care agencies, administering a kid watch project, reducing truancy; and tutoring children.  
Contact: Ms. Copper Alvarez  
504-336-1477; 504-344-6171 (fax)

## **LAFAYETTE :**

Program: University of Southwestern Louisiana  
**AmeriCorps Scholars of Acadiana**  
Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: University of Southwestern Louisiana will plan to engage student leaders in a co-venture with residents in order to revitalize communities adjacent to the University.  
Contact: Dr. Gary Marotta  
318-231-6454; 318-231-6195 (fax)

## **LAKE CHARLES :**

Program: City of Lake Charles  
**Volunteers in Police Service**  
Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: The City of Lake Charles will plan to create a self-sustaining volunteer program with the police department to improve victim assistance services, assist in the investigations of low evidence cases, and education the community about public safety issues.  
Contact: Mr. Sam Ivey  
318-491-1317; 318-491-1236 (fax)

## **NEW ORLEANS :**

Program: New Orleans Youth Action Corps  
**New Orleans Youth Action Corps**  
Participants: 70 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will create an after-school developmental program, develop partnerships and programs with primary and middle schools in order to administer service learning projects, create community gardens, renovate distressed housing, and implement environmental projects with residents.  
Contact: Ms. Jennifer Cumberbatch  
504-565-3822; 504-565-3830 (fax)

## **SHREVEPORT :**

\$100,000

Program: Shreveport Green  
**ShrevCORPS**  
Participants: 41 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members, in a summer program, will develop recycling projects, prevent illegal dumping, reduce vandalism, weatherize low-income housing, make housing repairs for elderly, and build trails for disabled individuals.  
Contact: Ms. Yvonne Lee  
318-222-6455; 318-222-8929 (fax)

**JAMES A. BARCIA (MI)**

**SAGINAW:**

Program: United Way of Saginaw County  
**Saginaw AmeriCorps**

Participants: 40 AmeriCorps Members

Description: Seven AmeriCorps members will work with the Police Department on community policing; 7 will serve as youth employment counselors, 14 will serve in schools tutoring and mentoring, one will conduct outreach to at-risk youth, 2 will be involved in gang prevention activities and others in developing child care.

Contact: P. Laine Blasch  
517-755-0505; 517-755-2158 (fax)

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\$317,400.

**SHELBY:**

Program: American Youth Foundation  
**Rural Strategic Action Initiative**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This planning effort, a collaboration between the American Youth Foundation, MI Department of Social Services and Community Mental Health Services, will develop a "rural strategic action initiative" in three western rural counties to prevent family breakdowns by developing prevention and support services.

Contact: Mr. Bruce Bailey  
616-861-2262; 616-861-5244 (fax)

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**SOUTHFIELD:**

Program: Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metropolitan Detroit  
**CircleNet**

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will build a "CircleNet" of friends, including Big Brothers/Sisters for 100 developmentally disabled youth. Activities include tutoring, mentoring, counseling and assisting with locating employment and apartments.

Contact: Mr. Joseph Radelet  
810-569-0626; 810-569-7322 (fax)

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**YPSILANTI:**

Program: Eastern Michigan University  
**AmeriCorps: Teams for School Success**

Participants: 32 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This partnership with the community will have AmeriCorps members serving at Opportunity Centers, located at public housing and school sites. Activities include tutoring and mentoring to promote school success and recruiting and training parents and community volunteers to assist children at-risk of failure.

Contact: Mr. Dale Rice  
313-487-0028; 313-487-7153 (fax)

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**CARDIS COLLINS (IL)**

# Illinois

## BELLEVILLE :

Program: Belleville Area College  
**Activities in Community Teaching and Service (ACTS)**

Participants: 25 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This community partnership including several neighborhood associations plans to revitalize the community through AmeriCorps members serving to rehabilitate housing for low-income and elderly persons, developing community gardens, organizing neighborhood watches and recreational activities, and tutoring.

Contact: Mr. Dave Paeth  
618-235-2700; 618-277-0631 (fax)

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## CHAMPAIGN :

Program: United Way of Champaign County  
**Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Responsive Team (CHART)**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This planning effort is to devise a program resulting in systemic solutions to homelessness. The focus of this partnership between area shelters, transitional programs, community agencies, University of Illinois and United Way is on health care, particularly mental health and substance abuse treatment.

Contact: Tim Deutch  
217-352-5151; 217-352-6494 (fax)

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## CHICAGO :

Program: Chicago Commons Association  
**Chicago Commons AmeriCorps Program** \$357,107.

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members, serving in the South Side of Chicago, will provide counseling, referral, tutoring and positive recreational alternatives for youth, assist low-income residents with job training and seeking employment, and provide access to health care and housing options.

Contact: Ms. Josephine Robinson  
312-376-5242; 312-376-6870 (fax)

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## CHICAGO :

Program: Latino Youth, Inc.  
**Youth for Unity** \$215,054.

Participants: 15 AmeriCorps Members

Description: In this lower west side of Chicago community of primarily African-Americans and Latinos, AmeriCorps members will help to break the cycle of poverty by peer counseling, gang prevention activities, conducting conflict resolution training, tutoring, providing training in easing racial tensions and drug abuse.

Contact: Ms. Esther Lopez  
312-277-0400; 312-277-0401 (fax)

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## CHICAGO :

Program: Uptown Habitat for Humanity  
**Nobel Project National Service Program** \$251,713.

Participants: 15 AmeriCorps Members

Description: In the W. Humboldt Park neighborhood where 33% of residents live in poverty, AmeriCorps members will participate in this housing rehabilitation program. 11 members will be recent high school graduates developing construction skills/ career goals, 9 will support them through curriculum and career development.

Contact: Ms. Lauren Leon  
312-252-8520; 312-252-8548 (fax)

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**CHICAGO:**

Program: Mid-America Chapter, American Red Cross  
**AmeriCorps Health and Safety Services Program**

Participants: 22 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will develop the capacity of underserved communities (primarily Hispanic and rural) to provide health and safety education to diverse populations. Activities include safety, disaster, first aid training, training college students as HIV/AIDS educators, and recruiting volunteers.

Contact: John Hendrickson  
312-440-2012; 312-527-1093 (fax)

\$ 338,385.

**CHICAGO:**

Program: Public Allies  
**Public Allies Chicago**

Participants: 40 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members, a diverse group of young adults, will serve in teams at community agencies in 30 neighborhoods. Activities include organizing science camps, tutoring/mentoring, coordinating neighborhood crime prevention programs, serving as youth delinquency prevention counselor, conducting outreach

Contact: Michelle Obama  
312-935-1153; 312-435-1151 (fax)

\$583,964.

**CHICAGO:**

Program: Chicago Youth Centers  
**Chicago: Side By Side**

Participants: 35 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will serve in teams at inner-city youth centers, YMCAs in: after school programs involving tutoring, mentoring, gang resistance training; health clinics conducting drug abuse education training; day care programs assisting in classrooms and making home visits.

Contact: TBA  
312-648-1550; 312-902-1444 (fax)

\$203,683.

**DECATUR:**

Program: City of Decatur, Illinois  
**Decatur AmeriCorps Program**

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This partnership between the City and 16 community agencies will involve AmeriCorps members as a youth counselor, crime analyst, domestic violence counselor, recycling specialist, family literacy liaison, neighborhood specialist.  
"AmeriCorps Class of '95" service project to recruit community volunteers.

Contact: Ms. Ellen Snowdon  
217-424-2801; 217-424-2770 (fax)

**INA:**

Program: Rend Lake College  
**Illinois Child Care Resource & Referral - Childcorps Program**

Participants: 22 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members, serving as child care resource specialists and child care counselors in all 102 counties, will increase the number of child care providers by recruiting, training and providing technical assistance to prospective and new providers and increase quality of placements through consumer education.

Contact: Ms. Valarie Dawkins  
618-437-5400; 618-437-5677 (fax)

Luis V. Gutierrez

- \* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support
- \* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000

Dan Rostenkowski

- \* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support
- \* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000

William O. Lipinski

- \* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support
- \* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000

Henry J. Hyde

- \* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support
- \* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000

Cardiss Collins! - Summer safety grant awarded in June

- ~~\* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support~~
- ~~\* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000~~

Sydney R. Yates

- \* Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety - \$45,000 in Federal support
- \* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago - \$130,000

John R. Kasich

- \* Ohio Crime Prevention Association - \$250,000 in Federal support for programs in 10 cities, including Columbus

Deborah Pryce

- \* Ohio Crime Prevention Association - \$250,000 in Federal support for programs in 10 cities, including Columbus



**Summer of Safety Site:** Chicago, Illinois

**Project:** Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety (CANS)

**Number of Participants:** 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)

**Service Focus:** Community Policing/Neighborhood Block Watch  
Drug Education/Prevention

**Project Overview:**

Participants will work with existing community safety projects. They will do recruiting designed to involve participants in short term community safety initiatives that build working relations with in the community. Participants will also work to develop and implement an action plan that will include interviewing residents and assessing community crime problems, and conducting community outreach meetings.

**Project Contact:** Warren Friedman

**Project Number:** (312) 461-0444



**Summer of Safety Site:** Chicago, Illinois

**Project:** Friends of Chicago High School of Agricultural Sciences

**Participants:** 50 (SOS Participants)

**Service Focus:** Conflict Resolution/Gang Deterrence  
Restoring Safety

**Project Overview:**

Participant activities will include urban agriculture, creation of safe spaces in at-risk neighborhoods, conflict resolution training and implementation, and community policing projects in public housing.

**Project Contact:** Joel Berg

**Project Number:** 202-720-6350

**BUD CRAMER (AL)**

# Alabama

## AUBURN:

Program: Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.  
**Communities in Action**

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will work with single parents with low income who have children ages birth through 5 years in Head Start or child care programs in order to increase the level of parental involvement in the schools, provide educational mentoring for parents, and aid parents in finding housing.

Contact: Ms. Nancy Spears  
205-821-8336; 205-826-6397 (fax)

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## BIRMINGHAM:

Program: Children Can Soar, Inc.  
**Project Invest**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will serve over 12,000 individuals in a program that is designed to decrease the incidence of youth perpetrated violence and youth victims of violence by conducting violence prevention and intervention seminars for children, youth, and parents.

Contact: Ms. Catherine Wehrenberg  
205-251-0062; 205-521-9652 (fax)

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## BIRMINGHAM:

Program: Birmingham AIDS Outreach (BAO)  
**(BAO) / AmeriCorps**

Participants: 30 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members, recruited from colleges in central Alabama, will be trained and certified as home health aides, provide home health care for persons living with AIDS, and receive peer education training to prepare members to then implement an AIDS prevention plan for their college.

Contact: TBA  
205-322-4197; 205-322-2131 (fax)

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## DOTHAN:

Program: Troy State University at Dothan  
**One Problem at a Time**

Participants: 40 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will work in teams and be trained to aid youth in identifying and solving critical public safety problems in their communities in an effort to effect a significant reduction in the crime rate and violence experienced by youth aged 8-17.

Contact: Ms. Pamela Williamson  
205-983-6556; 205-983-6322 (fax)

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## HUNTSVILLE:

Program: The State Association of CASA  
**CASA/ AmeriCorps Caregivers Program**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will provide transportation services, home revitalization/ weatherization, in-home services, and educational programs focused on public safety and the environment in an effort to expand services for aging, homebound, low income, and physically or mentally challenged people.

Contact: Ms. Sallie Estes  
205-536-6458; 205- (fax)

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\$10,000.



**Summer of Safety Site:** Statewide, Alabama

**Project:** Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**Number of Participants:** 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)

**Service Focus:** Victims Assistance/Domestic Violence

**Project Overview:**

Participants will conduct 24 public education and outreach meetings in 13 communities. They will distribute thousands of crisis hot line phone number cards and domestic violence brochures. They will also answer crisis calls from victims and provide counseling. Participants working with children will provide recreation activities, to include educational field trips and sports, as well as mentoring and tutoring. Additionally, individual advocacy and applications assistance will be provided to hundreds of victims of domestic violence.

**Project Contact:** Carol Gundlach

**Project Number:** 205-832-4842



**Summer of Safety Site:** Statewide, Alabama

**Project:** Alabama Association of Housing & Redevelopment Authority

**Number of Participants:** 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)

**Service Focus:**       Conflict Resolution/Gang Deterrence  
                              Drug Prevention/Education  
                              Community Policing/Neighborhood Block Watch

**Project Overview:**

Participants will be involved in numerous activities, including providing drug prevention workshops, expanding neighborhood watch programs, and establishing a youth corps and linking it with local seniors in need of escort service. Participants will also organize and hold public safety fairs aimed at reducing gang violence and providing alternative activities.

**Project Contact:** Tina King

**Project Number:** 205-774-4628

**PETER DEFAZIO (OR)**

Barbara-Rose Collins

- \* Detroit Public Housing Department - \$100,000 in Federal support

Martin Olav Sabo

- \* Project for Pride in Living, Minneapolis \$45,000 in Federal support

Thomas M. Barrett

- \* Social Development Commission, Milwaukee \$40,000 in Federal support

Blanche M. Lambert

- \* NE Arkansas Council on Family Violence, Jonesboro \$45,000 in Federal support of a state-wide program

Ron Wyden

- \* Leaders Roundtable (P.A.L.), Portland - \$65,000 in Federal support

Peter DeFazio - *summer of safety grant awarded in June*

- \* Douglas County Health and Social Services, Roseburg \$18,000 grant

Louise Slaughter

- \* Regional Council on Aging, Rochester - \$18,000 grant

John LaFalce

- \* Regional Council on Aging, Rochester - \$18,000 grant

Robert Scott

- \* United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, Newport News \$18,000 grant

Howard Bateman

- \* United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, Newport News \$18,000 grant

Corrine Brown

- \* Florida Senior Programs, Inc., Orlando - \$18,000 grant



**Summer of Safety: Roseburg, Oregon**

**Project: Douglas/Joseph County's Summer of Safety**

**Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps)**

**Service Focus: Community Policing/Neighborhood Block Watch**

**Project Overview:**

Participants will work to expand existing citizen crime prevention initiatives. In addition, they will help with community policing, 200 home crime prevention audits, and 20 community safety workshops.

**Project Contact: Florence Shively**

**Phone Number: 503-440-3640**

**RONALD V. DELLUMS (CA)**

**OAKLAND**

Program: Spanish Speaking Unity Council  
FCC/AmeriCorps  
Participants: 24 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AC members will be concentrated in a needy Oakland neighborhood to implement a comprehensive approach to community improvement. Members will organize anti-crime block associations, provide youth with alternatives to gangs, expand job skills, and implement physical improvement projects.  
Contact: Ms. Hayley Bryant  
510-534-7764; 510-534-7771 (fax)

\$350,000.

**OAKLAND**

Program: East Bay Conservation Corps  
EBCC AmeriCorps Collaborative  
Participants: 140 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: Through this nineteen organization collaborative AmeriCorps members will tutor and counsel at-risk youth, develop after-school programs, deliver basic health care services, and implement physical improvement projects in several needy Oakland and Berkeley communities.  
Contact: Ms. Joanna Lennon  
510-891-3900; 510-272-9001 (fax)

\$2,240,000.

**POMONA :**

Program: Cal Poly Pomona Foundation, Inc  
PolyCorps-An AmeriCorps Project  
Participants: 53 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will form the PolyCorps to serve the community surrounding the CalPoly-Pomona campus. AC members will teach conflict resolution, work to coordinate community volunteers and community service projects in schools, and implement neighborhood physical improvement projects.  
Contact: Ms. Gail DiSabatino  
909-869-3641; (fax)

**RICHMOND :**

Program: Bay Area Community Resources  
Bay Area Youth Agency Consortium AmeriCorps Project  
Participants: 70 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will focus on meeting the needs of at-risk youth by working on a variety of projects including: peer counseling, health education and outreach, gang intervention, conflict resolution, alcohol/drug counseling and education, outreach to homeless youth, after-school recreation, tutoring, and child care.  
Contact: Ms. Christina Richie-Gray  
510-223-9270; 510-262-6564 (fax)

**SACRAMENTO :**

Program: California Conservation Corps  
A Cadre of Corps "Community Service Leaders"  
Participants: 100 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will establish linkages between the California Conservation Corps and local communities. They will develop and implement mutually identified service projects to meet real community needs. Activities will include mentoring at-risk youth, and crime reduction measures.  
Contact: Mr. Patrick Couch  
916-232-6595; 916-323-4989 (fax)

Dick Swett

- \* New Hampshire Job Training Council - \$76,000 grant

Patricia Schroeder

- \* Metro Denver Project PACT, Colorado Department of Public Safety - \$230,000 grant
- \* Denver Mayor's Commission - \$65,000 in Federal support
- \* Seniors Inc., Denver - \$18,000 grant

Joseph P. Kennedy

- \* Federated Dorchester Neighborhood Houses, Inc., Dorchester - \$150,000 grant
- \* Action for Boston Community Development, Boston \$18,000 grant
- \* Boston University Summer of Safety

John Joseph Moakley

- \* Federated Dorchester Neighborhood Houses, Inc., Dorchester - \$150,000 grant
- \* Action for Boston Community Development, Boston \$18,000 grant
- \* Boston University Summer of Safety

Bill Richardson

- \* Pueblo of Jemez, Office of the Governors - \$75,000 grant

Alan Wheat

- ~~\* Youth Net of Kansas City - \$58,000 grant~~

Ronald V. Dellums - *Summer of Safety grant awarded in June*

- \* East Bay Conservation Corps, Oakland - \$120,000 grant

Pete Stark

- \* East Bay Conservation Corps, Oakland - \$120,000 grant

Nancy Pelosi

- \* Mayor's Office of Community Development, San Francisco \$150,000 grant



**Summer of Safety Site:** Oakland, California

**Project:** The East Bay Conservation Corps

**Participants:** 32 (SOS Participants)

**Service Focus:**        Safety Education for High-Risk Children  
                              Crime Prevention/Neighborhood Security Surveys  
                              Development of Public Safety Curriculums

**Project Overview:**

Participant activities will include public safety education; conflict resolution training; safety oriented physical improvement projects; community organizing; safety plan development and implementation; and first-time youth offender community service coordination and mentoring.

**Project Contact:** Joanna Lennon

**Project Number:** 510-891-3900

**JULIAN C. DIXON (CA)**

**FORTUNA :**

Program: California Conservation Corps  
**The Watershed Stewards Project**  
Participants: 43 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will do state-of-the-art monitoring and analysis of watersheds and streams, and involve schools and community in tree planting; barrier modification; and gathering stream flow, rainfall, and temperature data. Collaborators include colleges, public agencies, schools, and private industry.  
Contact: Mr. Melvin Kreb  
707-725-5106; 707-725-1748 (fax)

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**HAYFORK :**

Program: California Conservation Corps  
**W.A.T.E.R Shed Project**  
Participants: 85 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will improve the academic achievement of K-12 youth through coordinating service learning projects related to a school-based watershed restoration curriculum. Other AmeriCorps members will serve as mentors and work in crews to restore watersheds by building trails and planting trees.  
Contact: Kim Stokley  
916-628-5334; 916-628-4608 (fax)

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**LOS ANGELES :**

Program: Occidental College  
**Building Up Los Angeles/Cluster Development Proposal**  
Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: Planning grant to extend the Building Up LA to San Fernando Valley and two other communities. The mission is to get things done by learning to work together, linking agencies, resources and people across the county and within specific communities to address the needs of youth.  
Contact: Ms. Cathie Mostovoy  
213-749-3031; 213-749-0409 (fax)

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**LOS ANGELES :**

Program: Occidental College  
**Building up Los Angeles/Aggregate Proposal**  
Participants: 129 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: Teams of AmeriCorps members will work with a city-wide, 60 organization collaborative in neighborhood-based service projects. Members will mentor and tutor at least 2,000 community youth, train youth in conflict management skills in 12 sites, and engage at least 6,000 people in physical improvement projects.  
Contact: Mr. Jeff Carr  
213-365-7400; 213-365-7452 (fax)

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**LOS ANGELES :**

Program: Los Angeles Unified School District  
**LAUSD AmeriCorps Campus Safety Aides Initiative**  
Participants: 80 AmeriCorps Members  
Description: AmeriCorps members will promote public safety in 16 target elementary schools throughout Los Angeles. They will provide campus supervision, establish safe corridors, work with new and existing neighborhood watch groups, and present emergency preparedness activities for students.  
Contact: Mr. Dennis Windscheffel  
213-289-1564; 213-2891564 (fax)

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Carlos J. Moorhead

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program

Henry A. Waxman

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program

Matthew G. Martinez

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program

Julian C. Dixon

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant, for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program

Esteban E. Torres

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program

Maxine Waters

- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$56,000 grant for a K-12 program
- \* Los Angeles Unified School District - \$120,000 grant for a Summer of Safety program



**Summer of Safety Site:** Los Angeles, California

**Project:** LAUSD 1994 Summer of Safety Project

**Participants:** 50 (SOS Participants)  
1,000 (Learn & Serve America)

**Service Focus:** Community Policing/Neighborhood Block Watch  
Safe Corridors/Safe Places/Public Safety Education

**Project Overview:**

Participant activities will include establishing safe corridors; organizing safety escort patrol groups; training children and parents on prevention-based procedures to eliminate violence, crime, vandalism, and drug gang activity on school grounds and in their local neighborhoods; and serving as "safety aides" in six elementary schools.

**Project Contact:** Dennis Winscheffel

**Project Number:** 213-753-4551

**BILL ORTON (UT)**

# Utah

## MOAB:

\$83,162.

Program: Grand County Council  
**Collaborative Land Management**

Participants: 9 AmeriCorps Members

Description: In recent years, Moab, site of one of the most beautiful and fragile semi-desert habitats in the nation, has been devastated by overuse. AmeriCorps members will recruit and organize community volunteers to restore the threatened habitat and educate recreationists to protect the land from future degradation.

Contact: Mr. Craig Bigler  
801-259-8372; (fax)

## SALT LAKE CITY:

\$80,757.

Program: Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) Program  
**Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA)+ Program**

Participants: 13 AmeriCorps Members

Description: In a state where very few economically disadvantaged students, many of whom are ethnic minorities, are able to attend college, AmeriCorps members will tutor and mentor students from 4 high schools and 4 middle schools in Salt Lake and Ogden to improve academic achievement and college acceptance rates.

Contact: Ms. Fanaye Turner  
801-585-3135; 801-585-5414 (fax)

## SALT LAKE CITY:

\$85,358.

Program: YOUTH FORCE: The Salt Lake County Service & Conservation Corps  
**Parkview - Edison - AmeriCorps Team (PEAT)**

Participants: 7 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will recruit and train tutors and mentors from low-income Salt Lake City neighborhoods to improve the academic achievement of at-risk elementary school age children. AC members will also work with the parents of the children to improve their parenting skills.

Contact: Mr. Richard Parks  
801-468-3604; 801-468-3602 (fax)

## SALT LAKE CITY:

\$22,473.

Program: Association for Utah Community Health  
**AmeriCorps and the Medically Underserved in Utah (AMUU)**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: This Utah health collaborative will develop additional partnerships and design a program to provide much needed health services to 12 rural counties. The program will seek to overcome barriers to effective health care delivery for individuals facing geographic, economic, social, and cultural isolation.

Contact: Ms. Bette Vierra  
801-974-5522; 801-974-5563 (fax)

## ST. GEORGE :

Program: Dixie College of Adult Education  
**Southern Utah AmeriCorps Education Program**

Participants: 9 AmeriCorps Members

Description: In southern Utah, AmeriCorps members will work to improve adult literacy, assist adolescent parents in achieving their GEDs, and tutor children to ensure school-readiness. AmeriCorps members will recruit and train additional community volunteers to increase the number of people served.

Contact: Mr. Brian Cheesman  
801-673-4811; 801-628-1286 (fax)

**JOHN S. TANNER (TN)**

# Tennessee

## KNOXVILLE:

Program: Knoxville-Knox County Community Action Committee  
**CAC/AmeriCorps Program**

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will reduce violence in inner city communities and promote non-violent conflict resolution by providing life skills training, tutoring enrollees of adult basic education classes, community clean up and enhancements, conflict resolution trainings, mentoring, and independent living assistance to senior citizens.

Contact: Ms. Barbara Kelly  
615-546-3500; 615-546-0832 (fax)

## MEMPHIS:

Program: Exchange Club Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse of the Greater Memphis and  
**Project TLC: To love a Child**

Participants: 30 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will, through a seven agency collaboration, help break the cycle of child abuse and develop an educated and aware community by working as parent aides in private homes and conducting public education programs.

Contact: Mrs. Barbara King  
901-332-1111; 901-396-7777 (fax)

#276,939-

## MEMPHIS:

Program: Memphis City Schools  
**AmeriKids Project**

Participants: 40 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will provide tutoring and mentoring to individual children during the school day and an array of activities in an after school setting. A service-learning component will involve children and their families in community-based service projects.

Contact: Ms. Judy Faris  
901-385-4240; 901-385-4221 (fax)

#61,370

## NASHVILLE:

Program: Nashville Healthcare Partnership/Middle Tennessee Community Foundation  
**Nashville Health Corps**

Participants: 40 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will improve the health of children and poor families by identifying children and families at-risk by using health indicators, work with families to improve nutrition and early childhood health, assess family health risks, and increase health education.

Contact: Ms. Joanne Pulles  
615-259-4785; 615-256-3074 (fax)

## NASHVILLE:

Program: Student Health Coalition of Center for Health Services  
**Student Health Coalition on Aging**

Participants: 20 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will improve access to community-based health care for over 4,000 urban, rural, and low-income senior citizens in middle Tennessee by conducting 30 health fairs at 18 senior centers providing health screenings, physical examinations and health education workshops free of charge.

Contact: Ms. Barbara Clinton  
615-322-4773; 615-343-0325 (fax)

**JOLENE UNSOELD (WA)**

# Washington

## EVERETT :

Program: YMCA of Snohomish County  
**Snohomish County Youth Reconnection Program**

Participants: 0 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will reconnect drop-out or expelled youth through tutoring, mentoring, and counseling. In addition, they will organize educational and recreational opportunities and deliver workshops on substance abuse, AIDS and teen pregnancy.

Contact: Ms.  
206-258-9211; 206-259-2328 (fax)

## MOUNTLAKE :

Program: Neutral Zone  
**Neutral Zone YouthCorp Peer Development and Education Program**

Participants: 35 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will expand a weekend-only late night program for at-risk youth to seven days a week. Members will provide substance abuse counseling, conflict resolution training, and peer mentoring and tutoring. These activities will lead to high school drop outs attaining their high school diploma or G.E.D.

Contact: Ms. Candice Johns  
206-487-1166; 206-485-1218 (fax)

## OLYMPIA :

Program: Community Youth Services  
**AmeriCorps Youth in Service**

Participants: 37 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will teach conflict resolution to and tutor "at-risk" children in 8 schools, provide front line gang intervention, implement after-school, late night and summer recreation programs to rural and Native American youth, and provide independent living support to mentally ill adults.

Contact: Ms. Paula Rauen  
206-943-0780; 206-943-0784 (fax)

*\$301,027.*

## OLYMPIA :

Program: Washington State Employment Security Department  
**Washington AmeriCorps**

Participants: 300 AmeriCorps Members

Description: AmeriCorps members will work in 14 agencies across the state on a wide range of service projects including developing a statewide literacy initiative for recent immigrants, providing at-risk youth with service opportunities as an alternative to gang activity, and concentration on the needy Colville Indian Reservation.

Contact: Mr. David Broom  
206-438-4009; 206-459-6022 (fax)

*\$ 3,000,000.*

## OLYMPIA :

Program: Department of Ecology/Washington Conservation Corps  
**Educational Conservation Corps**

Participants: 100 AmeriCorps Members

Description: Past logging practices have damaged watersheds in over 20 Washington counties resulting in lower water quality, a reduced salmon population, and a threatened economic base. By building fences to prevent further erosion and working to rehabilitate the watersheds, AmeriCorps members will ensure their future viability.

Contact: Mr. Robert Spath  
206-407-6936; 206-407-6902 (fax)

*100 education awards  
\$ 47,250*

Jolene Unsoeld - *Summer of safety grant, awarded in June*

- \* State of Washington, Employment Security Dept./  
Washington Service Corps, Olympia - \$416,000 grant

Sherwood L. Boehlert

- \* The Oneida Indian Nation - \$100,000 grant

Collin C. Peterson

- \* Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians - \$300,000 grant

Karan English

- \* Round Rock Chapter, Round Rock - \$100,000 grant
- \* City of Phoenix, Human Services Department - \$18,000 grant

Richard W. Pombo

- \* California Conservation Corps, Stockton - \$99,000 grant

Dale Kildee

- \* DuKette Catholic School, Flint - \$50,000 grant for a K-12 program

Gene Taylor

- \* DREAM of Hattiesburg - \$44,000 grant for a K-12 program

Eleanor Holmes Norton

- \* Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc. \$50,000 grant
- \* Mayor's Youth Initiative Office - \$50,000 in Federal support

Tom Bevill

- \* Marshall County RSVP, Guntersville - \$18,000 grant

Jim Bacchus

- \* Community Services Council of Brevard, Inc., Cocoa \$18,000 grant



**Summer of Safety Site:** Olympia, Washington

**Project:** The Washington Service Corps; State of Washington Employment  
Security Department

**Number of Participants:** 160 (Youth Corps)

**Service Focus:** Violence Prevention  
Community Policing  
Establish Safe Zones  
River Cleaning  
Tree Planting

**Project Overview:**

The Washington Service Corps will engage participants in full time team based projects to address public safety and environmental needs throughout the State. The participants will work to curb violence in the home and on the reservation; reduce violence in the public housing neighborhoods in Seattle; give young adults the opportunity to interact and assist elderly senior citizens; and provide children with safe places to do recreational and educational activities.

**Project Contact:** Mr. Dave Broom  
**Contact Number:** 206-438-4005

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/17

NOTE FOR: *Eli, George, Marcia, Todd*

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

February 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: DIRECTION OF NATIONAL SERVICE and March 1 Event

Marcia, George and I are comfortable with a March 1 national service event, at which point you would give a major address on national service (preferably at a large state university) and engage in direct service activities as well. March 1 is the anniversary of the Kennedy Executive Order establishing the Peace Corps.

Since we have allocated part of the economic stimulus package to launch a summer program to train service leaders this year, the March 1 event could include an announcement of the details of that program. It is unlikely that a \$15 million item in the economic stimulus package would have received any significant attention before you highlight it. You could also issue an executive order implementing the summer program.

By that time, we will have ironed out most of the details surrounding the legislation, and we will be able to describe the program, even if it has not been introduced. A speech outlining your vision, along with an announcement regarding the summer program provides more than enough substance to support using the day to promote the national service initiative.

Decision

☒

Devote March 1 to National Service

☐

Schedule alternate date

*file: eli*

**Memorandum**

**To: Mack McLarty**  
**From: Eli Segal**  
**Re: National Service Communications/Outreach Activities**  
**for Week of February 15**  
**Date: February 15, 1993**

-----  
Please let me know the extent to which the National Service plans we detail below conflict with, or may be subsumed by, the plans of other White House staff.

For example, I would like to call Senator Nunn about the President redeeming his campaign pledge on service. Also, I want to encourage scheduling to arrange for the President or Vice President to drop by an important Wednesday briefing we are arranging for the service community.

-----  
**COMMUNICATIONS:**

**o National Service Communique:**

We are preparing a **one-page communique** on the National Service "good news" budget numbers and implications for Wednesday distribution. The communique will be distributed by Communications to their media universe in conjunction with other one-pagers they are preparing on specific issues/programs.

Additionally, we will conduct a massive distribution (by fax and mail) of the communique to the following key media and constituencies from our developing data base:

- **Education:** To education writers and higher-ed trade publications inside the beltway and the education writers of top 100 dailies nationwide.
- **Labor:** To labor writers and trade publications inside the beltway and to the labor writers of top 100 dailies nationwide.
- **University/Student:** To college student newspapers and radio stations nationwide.
- **Targeted Constituencies:** To national and grassroots associations, coalitions, and organizations from education, labor, service, and business (for distribution through their own newsletters and publications).

**Page Two**

**o Media Briefings: Talking Points:**

Communications is also planning pre-briefings with Administration spokespersons with targeted reporters for Tuesday and Wednesday. We are preparing **talking points** on National Service for the briefings for use by such spokespersons as Sperling, Panetta, and Rubin. We are also suggesting that **I be included in a select number of such briefings** to discuss the National Service component.

**o Embargoed Early Interviews with Targeted Media:**

We are suggesting I speak to the **Associated Press**, the **Chronicle of Higher Education**, and the **Chronicle of Philanthropy** early Wednesday on an embargoed bases so they can developed in-depth feature pieces on the National Service component.

**OUTREACH**

Working within the strategy and activities of political, public liaison, and intergovernmental, we suggest the following:

**o Constituency Briefings:**

Tuesday and Wednesday briefings are being arranged by public liaison for key constituencies. We suggest I and Bill Galston be available to discuss the National Service component at the Tuesday education briefing, and any others as appropriate.

**o Service Community Briefing:**

It is imperative we touch base with the somewhat thorny service community leadership this week in the midst of the release of the numbers. We are organizing a briefing for Wednesday to take place in the White House or EOB. Ideally, the briefing would include a drop-by from the President or Vice President. This is one community that will be extremely supportive of the President's plans and could give him a needed shot of adrenalin before his speech.

## **Page Three**

### **o Background Information Distribution:**

On Tuesday or Wednesday, as appropriate, we will be distributing the one-page communique and confidential talking points to **targeted Cabinet secretaries; ally Congressional members; and ally governors and mayors.** The information will simultaneously be distributed to their key staff, press secretaries, and ally professional associations (such as the Democratic Governors Association, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National League of Cities).

### **o Key One-on-One Briefings:**

On Tuesday and Wednesday, as appropriate, I will be individually briefing by phone the following allies:

- **Cabinet Secretaries:** Secretaries Riley, Reich, Shalalah, Babbitt, and O'Leary.
- **Congressional Members:** Senators Wofford, Mikulski, Nunn, Kennedy, Boren, Durenburger, Welstone, Simon and Pell; Representatives McCurdy, Ford, Stokes, and Owens.
- **Governors:** Governors Romer (head of NGA) and Walters (head of DGA).
- **Mayors:** Mayors Flynn of Boston and others to be determined.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9/30

Marcia -

Here is a summary  
of the Summer of Service  
programs. (2) Book from "States"  
meeting. (3) Timeline. Thank  
you for your help with  
the NGA.

Warm Regards,

— Chris Gallagher

*File*  
*Nat*  
*Source*

## SUMMER OF SERVICE STORYBOARD SUMMARIES

- **Building Up Los Angeles**  
Los Angeles, CA

One of two Los Angeles area SOS programs, Building Up L.A. was a city-wide partnership created for the Summer of Service including more than 25 community based organizations, five universities and colleges, and 29 secondary and elementary schools. Building Up L.A. created a peer managed model with the core component being five-person teams working together on individual service projects. The 150 Building Up L.A. participants concentrated their service in the communities of East and South Central Los Angeles and Koreatown. Service activities included tutoring, rebuilding school yards and neighborhood lots, facilitating crime prevention and drug awareness programs and conducting health education workshops.

- **City Year/Northeastern University**  
Boston, MA

One of two Boston area SOS programs, City Year established a full-time residential summer program in partnership with Northeastern University. The 75 corps members lived on campus and began each day with physical training. City Year formed six teams that led summer education programs for hundreds of inner city elementary students and revitalized an urban garden at the Wheatley Middle School in Roxbury. In collaboration with the Boston Immunization Action Plan, City Year also participated in a health promotion campaign that increased the availability and access to vaccines for thousands of families in inner city neighborhoods and helped children and their families develop a pattern of regular health checkups. Throughout the summer, corps members participated in an evening enrichment program that provided training in service learning, diversity awareness and youth leadership.

- **Clark Atlanta University/Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps**  
Atlanta, GA

One of two Atlanta area SOS programs, the program is a unique collaboration of Clark Atlanta University, the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps, and many community organizations. The partners included 50 participants including 25 Clark Atlanta University students and 25 other young people from the Atlanta community. Participants served as counselors with summer camps in the Washington cluster of the Atlanta Project, tutored and mentored refugee children, led a kindergarten preparation program for pre-schoolers, and led conflict resolution workshops for community children.

- **East Bay Conservation Corps**  
Oakland, CA

East Bay Conservation Corps was the largest Summer of Service program with 250 participants. It provided a large scale demonstration of a broad-based community partnership focused on meeting the educational and health needs of children in Oakland, Berkeley and East Palo Alto. In addition to the dozens of community organizations, school districts, universities and public agencies, the primary partners for the program included the Haas Center for Public Service at Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley. Participants served as teachers, mentors and tutors for children in local schools and child development centers and provided immunization, patient support, health promotion and disease prevention services for children and their families.

- **Enaasimiliyang-Red Lake**  
Red Lake, MN

Elders of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians recruited 50 Summer of Service participants from the tribe for this community-wide effort. Their project involved the rehabilitation of a creek that feeds historic Red Lake which by the end of the summer with community support was stocked with trout. Also in response from a request from an elementary school, the participants cleaned a trail deep into the woods and transformed it into an outdoor classroom. The trail is lined with educational markings in Ojibwe and English linking nature and the history and culture of the tribe.

- **Hands on Atlanta Summer of Service**  
Atlanta, GA

One of two Atlanta area SOS programs, Hands on Atlanta, a city-wide volunteer organization, developed their SOS program through a partnership with the College Park Elementary school. Located in the Tri-Cities cluster of the Atlanta project, College Park is Atlanta's first year-round elementary school. The 50 SOS participants served for the first two weeks of their summer renovating the school yard and the grounds of the public housing project adjacent to the school. Participants served the rest of the summer as teachers' assistants, counselors and tutors, and built a community partnership between the school and neighborhood through an outreach campaign. The participants also helped to create a highly successful after-school program.

- **Harlem Freedom Schools**  
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, the Harlem Freedom Schools project created five one-room schoolhouse summer programs in the Harlem and Williamsburg communities. The program built upon the existing federal meals program as the 50 participants served breakfast and lunch and led summer educational programs for four to sixteen year-old children. Participants also worked with the local community in renovating public housing and conducted workshops on lead paint poisoning and violence prevention. The Rheedlen Center for Children and Families was a lead partner of the Harlem Freedom Schools project.

- ICARE-Philadelphia  
Philadelphia, PA

ICARE (Immunizing Children at Risk Early) launched a new cooperative venture involving the Philadelphia Higher Education Network for Neighborhood Development, the City Department of Health, the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition, and local businesses. ICARE focused primarily on health education outreach and the immunization of young children. ICARE established six clinics in partnership with neighborhood organizations and conducted outreach with mobile immunization vans loaned by the city. During the last half of the summer, ICARE organized a neighborhood-by-neighborhood "blitz" of the city to increase awareness and to immunize children and their families. ICARE not only immunized children, but created a permanent computerized database for each child. The greatest success of ICARE, is that the citywide partnership has funded the clinics so that they will continue the immunization project for at least another year.

- MPower/Maryland Summer of Service  
Baltimore, MD

MPower, a collaboration among the University of Maryland at College Park, the Maryland Student Service Alliance, the Civic Works Youth Corps, and dozens of community based organizations, involved 75 participants serving children in the Baltimore metropolitan community. Participants tutored and mentored elementary and middle school children, served with Save Our Streams in a river clean-up, renovated a city recreation center, managed education-focused day camps and served as health care outreach assistants with the Baltimore Department of Health.

- New Orleans Summerbridge  
New Orleans, LA

New Orleans Summerbridge was an eight week academic preparation program serving over 360 middle school students from New Orleans public schools. In partnership with Tulane University, Xavier University, the New Orleans public schools and community organizations, Summerbridge expanded its program from two middle schools last summer to four during the Summer of Service. The 100 SOS participants served as teachers and teachers' assistants to prepare middle school students for rigorous academic programs in the fall. Students attended classes as diverse as physics, literature, soccer and video making, and had an average of two hours of homework per night. SOS participants also assisted local health care providers with eye exams, hearing tests and nutrition workshops. Summerbridge was designed to inspire participants to enter the professional fields of education and science.

- New York ACORN  
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, ACORN, the national non-profit organization that addresses housing issues for low-income families, and the Brooklyn Children's Medical Center, trained 50 participants and neighborhood volunteers in a lead paint poison prevention program. In Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, ACORN participants walked door-to-door in low income housing projects to conduct inspections and to educate residents about the hazards of lead paint. Participants also led community awareness workshops and assisted families to organize in following up on health concerns after the summer.

- **Newark Summer of Service**  
Newark, NJ

Newark Summer of Service was a broad-based partnership including four colleges and universities, community agencies, businesses and local foundations. Two hundred corps members served side-by-side with hundreds of volunteers in performing thousands of hours of community service. Participants worked on a wide variety of service projects including an anti-crime information campaign, a tutoring program for children, housing and park renovation projects and a program assisting local health clinics with immunization and health education outreach.

- **Ohio Wesleyan Summer of Service**  
Delaware, OH

The Ohio Wesleyan University program was a campus based residential program combining direct, full-time community service during the day with a rigorous evening academic and training program. Ohio Wesleyan's 75 participants worked with twenty Central Ohio agencies to provide direct community service to thousands of children and their families. Their dozens of service activities included tutoring and mentoring students from elementary through high school age, constructing a Habitat for Humanity home, providing health care outreach services and working with juvenile courts to provide educational support for children with disciplinary problems.

- **Teach for America-New York**  
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, Teach for America is a national program that recruits, trains and places college graduates to serve as teachers in severely underserved school districts. With Summer of Service, Teach for America launched its first summer educational program in the Washington Heights area of upper Manhattan. The program structure included 25 learning teams each with two SOS participant leaders who were experienced teachers and graduating high school seniors who tutored and mentored elementary and middle school students. Each team designed, planned and executed an eight week service project that addressed environmental concerns in the neighborhood. The learning teams worked to improve the reading levels, writing skills and English language competence of each team member while completing their community service project.

- **Tufts University Forum at Lincoln Filene Center**  
Medford, MA

One of two Boston area SOS programs, the Tufts University program included 50 Tufts students and young people from Boston, Medford and the Roxbury community. Participants conducted community assessments and developed service projects including serving as teachers' assistants with the West Medford Community Center summer educational program, as counselors at summer camps with the Huntington YMCA, and as tutors and mentors for fifth grade students entering sixth grade in Boston Public Schools. In addition to their direct service activities, these young people participated in a Civic Leadership Seminar throughout the summer.

• **UCLA-It's About Health**  
**Los Angeles, CA**

One of two Los Angeles area SOS programs, It's About Health combined direct health service delivery with academic studies and leadership training. UCLA School of Nursing recruited and trained 50 participants to deliver primary health care services to children through health care centers and home visits. Participants conducted assessments in five health care centers, provided individualized instruction in preventive health care and conducted health care utilization histories by interviewing parents and families. The program provided leadership training and career development opportunities for SOS participants to encourage them to pursue long-term service opportunities as health care providers.

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The Corporation for  
National and Community Service

State Implementation and  
Structure Meeting

September 22-23, 1993  
Washington, DC

# Timeline for Implementation of the NCSTA

| Federal                                                                                     |                                                                                                                         | State                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SEPT - OCT<br>1993                                                                          |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Publish                                                                                     | Interim Final Regulations on State Commission Funding<br><u>Notice of Availability</u> of funding for State Commissions | Governor                                                                                    | Identifies <u>point person</u> puts together <u>plan</u> for State Commission or alternative (may be submitted for first payment)               |
| Provide                                                                                     | <u>support to State Commissions</u> (will continue through the year)                                                    |                                                                                             | begins to <u>identify candidates</u> for Commission<br><br>if <u>enabling legislation</u> or <u>executive order</u> needed, begins that process |
| NOV - DEC<br>1993                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Publish                                                                                     | Proposed <u>Program Regulations and Applications</u>                                                                    | Commission members <u>selected and appointed</u><br><u>Staff hiring</u> begins              |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Begin                                                                                       | <u>Outreach</u> concerning legislation & proposed regs. and applications                                                | <u>Commission established</u><br>representative attends technical assistance meeting        |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Finalize                                                                                    | <u>State Commission Regulations</u>                                                                                     | <u>State strategic planning process</u> begins                                              |                                                                                                                                                 |
| JAN - FEB<br>1994                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Publish                                                                                     | <u>Applications, program regulations</u> (in final form)<br>(Direct Grant applicants consult with State Commissions)    | <u>Strategic Plan and application development</u> with broad based input                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| MAR - APR<br>1994                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| (Direct Grant applications due; programs notified)                                          |                                                                                                                         | <u>Issue Request for Proposals</u> or use <u>alternative procedure</u> to solicit proposals |                                                                                                                                                 |
| MAY - JUN<br>1994                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| <u>State applications</u> due                                                               |                                                                                                                         | <u>Select programs</u> for inclusion in application                                         |                                                                                                                                                 |
| <u>Site visits</u> to state proposed programs or interviews with directors may be conducted |                                                                                                                         | <u>Submit application</u> and State plan to the Corporation                                 |                                                                                                                                                 |
| JUL - AUG<br>1994                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                 |
| Notify <u>State grantees</u>                                                                |                                                                                                                         | Begin <u>program start-up</u> phase                                                         |                                                                                                                                                 |

MLH

Recognize the writing style?!

Idea #4 would be an AMAZING event, but it  
needs to be during the next 6 wks or so.

DCH

P.S. You'll get an Arzini  
copy later, I'm sure.

February 23, 1992

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Eli Segal

**FROM:** Vanessa Kirsch and Jason Scott, PUBLIC ALLIES

**RE:** As per your request 2/19, following are ideas for accessible national service opportunities in the Washington, D.C. area. Further opportunities will be passed along as other service organizations make us aware of their activities.

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At PUBLIC ALLIES, we believe national service offers the promise to:

- build a new generation of national and community leaders;
- mobilize the energy of youth across America;
- capitalize on the strength of our diversity; and
- shape our communities and our country by
  - building on assets, not dwelling on needs
  - solving problems through service
  - planting the seeds of long-term commitment to community involvement

The Washington, DC Program of PUBLIC ALLIES is fifteen extraordinary young people, 19-29 years old from all backgrounds and experiences, who are making an impact in the Washington, DC community.

Each Public Ally works at a full-time position at a non-profit organization, community development corporation, or government agency while also working with other Allies as a team to address critical public problems in the District of Columbia.

The Allies and their efforts offer President Clinton, Eli Segal and the staff of the Office of National Service the opportunity to share with the country a vision for the promise of national service. Such activities illustrate President Clinton's vision for the possibilities of national service while also selling his youth investment package--showing that we can invest today to develop and support tomorrow's leaders.

With energy and excitement, PUBLIC ALLIES proposes five ideas for the President and your staff in Washington, DC.

**Idea #1: Team Training: "Winning Victories in People's Lives"**

**Event:** Allies conduct training for youth groups on how to impact issues in your community. The workshop is an exciting exchange about ideas and issues run in a high energy, highly interactive format. Strategies for the training include:

- brainstorming with the audience
- role-playing
- small group discussions
- using examples from the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the civil rights movement to illustrate points.

**Role:** A town hall type format where you can discuss issues face to face with a diverse youth audience either as a leader with the Allies or as an observer/participant in the workshop.

**Time:** 1-2 hours

**Location:** At local school, community center or house of worship

**Availability:** Scheduled a week in advance

**Idea #2: Allies Group Project: Designing an economic development initiative for the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood of D.C.**

**Event:** As a team over the course of a year, the Allies choose an issue to impact in the Washington, DC community. The inaugural class of Allies have chosen economic development in Mt. Pleasant/Columbia Heights. Allies meet weekly to design the Team Service Project. They will begin implementation of the plan in early spring with community meetings and neighborhood action.

**Role:** Join in a discussion of economic development options, tactics, and techniques for this diverse neighborhood, as well as evaluation of the project. Join in round table discussions (as guests normally are) or answer questions or lead discussion around economic development issues. Later in the spring, join the Allies in community meetings and neighborhood action.

**Time:** Team Service Project Meetings are up to two hours. Partial attendance is possible.

**Location:** Mt. Pleasant/Columbia Heights.

**Availability:** Weekly discussion sessions. Neighborhood visits are flexible and later in the spring.

**Idea #3: A Day in National Service: Follow an Ally at work.**

**Event:** Allies job descriptions range from a team leader supervising direct service activities at the D.C. Service Corps to a counselor at a group home for juveniles in Southeast to the founder of a youth entrepreneurship program in Northeast to a youth organizer of residents of low-income housing in Southeast. Each job carries with it a different daily routine and

a distinct message, but all show the promise of national service to engage our young people in activities which truly make a difference in our communities.

**Role:** Visit work sites (it would be possible to do a day-long swing through the District of Columbia) and participate in or lead Ally supervised efforts.

**Location:** Multiple urban sites

**Availability:** 24 hours

**Idea #4: Community Walks: Identifying Unsung Youth Heroes in D.C.**

**Event:** To recruit participants for next years program. PUBLIC ALLIES participants, staff and volunteers conduct neighborhood walks around the city of Washington to identify the young heroes. On weekends in February, March, and April, leaders from diverse targeted communities are joined by PUBLIC ALLIES in going business to community center, church to union hall, and drop-in center to beauty salon to identify young people who are making a difference in their community. Those young people are then honored at a ceremony on April 20 called "Tomorrow's Leaders Today" and encouraged to apply to participate in PUBLIC ALLIES.

**Role:** Walk together with Allies, community leaders and volunteers in asking people door to door if there are young people in their neighborhood who should be recognized for the difference they are making in the community.

**Location:** PUBLIC ALLIES targets five diverse neighborhoods.

**Time:** One-two hours

**Availability:** Scheduled for weekends in February and March

**Idea #5: "Tomorrow's Leaders Today:" Honoring America's young leaders on National Youth Service Day**

**Event:** "Tomorrow's Leaders Today" is an event to honor 100 to 150 young leaders from Washington DC (as well as in Chicago, our second site) identified through the community walks described above and more traditional methods. PUBLIC ALLIES gathers national, business and community leaders, community volunteers and family members together to honor our youth for this event. Last year, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, U.S. Senator Harris Wofford and Hillary Rodham Clinton attended.

**Role:** Participate in and attend event.

**Location:** Reeves Municipal Building

(FYI: We have requested the Rose Garden for a reception to be hosted by Hillary Clinton.)

**Time:** One hour

**Availability:** April 20, 1993

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

Marcia -  
Introductory  
Paragraph and  
2 & 4 regard  
scheduling.  
Rick

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3/26

Marci

I know the pressure you're under,  
so I hesitate to add to it.

On other scheduling matters,

(1) how do I get closure on  
April 20 (per the attached  
memo) ?

(2) despite his memo, I am  
not now an enthusiastic  
supporter of George Stevens'  
awards ceremony. Before you  
schedule the President, please  
give me an opportunity to  
weigh in.

Thanks for your help.

El