

TO: MATTHEW N.
& SHERIDY
FROM: CAROL

↓ DOES THIS NEED
TO GO ANYWHERE
OR DID YOU WANT
TO CUT IT?
CB

1

III. INVOLVING NONPROFITS IN THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS

A. Introduction

Representatives of nonprofit organizations express strong support for the chance not only to receive funding and other support, but also to have agencies seek their participation in the development of policies. They believe they can become more effective partners – and more effective in carrying out their own missions – if they are included in conversations and planning meetings at an earlier stage. Of course, there are legal and fairness issues that must be considered, but even informal opportunities for interaction would be a welcome step in the right direction.

B. Innovative Approaches to Rulemaking and Policy Development

White House Conferences

Since 1993, the Clintons have hosted more than a dozen [?] White House Conferences, a unique showcase for issues, vehicle for dissemination of information, and opportunity for dialogue and input. Generally held in the majestic East Room, the largest room in the house, with its capacity to seat more than 200 guests, the Clinton conferences have also embraced the vast potential of the cybercast, a technique that was first used in the White House in February of 1998 to broadcast the inaugural Millennium Evening at the White House over the World Wide Web. Mrs. Clinton has held true to her commitment not only to use the White House as a showcase for American achievement -- from cooking to sculpture, music to scientific discovery -- but to welcome as many people into the People's House as possible. And thanks to cyberspace, tens of thousands of

Americans – many of them college students who would never have had the opportunity otherwise – saw and heard Professor Bailyn at the White House that night.

Several years ago, as the President and First Lady began discussing how to mark the dawning of the new millennium, they settled on this theme: “Honor the Past – Imagine the Future.” Hoping to engage every American in activities designed to honor and preserve their country’s vast achievements in science, art and letters as well as its long-cherished values, they charged the White House Millennium Council with the job of organizing events and projects that would engage every citizen in more than toasts and fireworks on December 31.

Among the values that the President and the First Lady were determined to highlight, was a long and proud tradition of philanthropy. Using the most high-profile of vehicles, in October of 1999 they convened the first-ever White House Conference on Philanthropy: Gifts to the Future.

As with other White House conferences, the organizers of the Philanthropy Conference – all members of the First Lady’s staff – developed the program, invitation list and policy announcements after extensive consultation with nonprofits, corporations, researchers and individuals invited to participate in a series of discussion sessions over several months. The nonprofits that were consulted represented a cross-section of national and local foundations, religious groups and advocacy groups serving a wide variety of constituencies, and concerned with a large number of issues. Many of these representatives reported that they had never before been contacted prior to such a meeting. This planning and partnership model is fully replicable, and has been used since to plan other White House Conferences.

C. Conclusion

Too often in the past, government planners and nonprofit leaders have operated without the benefit of knowing each other's purposes and resources. Under the "old" model, the nonprofit group was only interested in the funds available from the government agency. The nonprofit filled out a form – or more likely many forms – and waited for an answer. If the group won funding, there were more forms. At no time was it necessary for the federal agency to consult face to face, to tour the facilities of the nonprofit, or to exchange expertise or advice. With new models like the White House Conference on Philanthropy, that pattern has already become dated, and, as was evident at the August meeting of the Task Force, new collaborations have injected a level of energy, excitement and enthusiasm heretofore unknown in this process.

WHSO LAYOUT DRAFT #1

a/o 11/17/2000 7:57 PM; S. Farnsworth, K. Widdess

200TH ANNIVERSARY / "INVITATION TO THE WHITE HOUSE" RECEPTION
Tuesday, November 28, 2000

Guest Times

Gates Open: 4:00 p.m. East Visitor Entrance
Invite Time: 4:30 p.m.

Principal Times

<i>Briefing</i>	<i>5:15 p.m</i>	<i>Red Room</i>	<i>FLOTUS, POTUS (t)</i>
<i>Meet & Greet</i>	<i>5:20 p.m</i>	<i>Blue Room</i>	<i>FLOTUS, POTUS (t)</i>
<i>Event</i>	<i>5:30 p.m</i>	<i>East Room</i>	<i>FLOTUS, POTUS (t)</i>

Approx. 450 guests/Pool Press (t)/Business Attire

tbd Social Aides

tbd Volunteers

2:30 p.m. WHCA/Press set up in East Room.

3:00 p.m. Press pre-set in East Room.

3:45 p.m. IN PLACE TIME

4:00 p.m. East Visitors Gate opens and guests proceed to informally tour the White House on the following route:

Tour of White House

Note: Social Aides should be along the entire route; Books on easels will be placed throughout the house

Ground Floor

East Entrance	(Receive Program; Windwood Trio on landing)
East Colonnade	
East Garden Room	(Receiving Line Cards-tbd)
Vermeil Room/Library	(Solo Violin outside Vermeil/Library-tbd)
China Room	
Diplomatic Reception Room	(Harp and Flute)

Second Floor

Queens Bedroom	(Rope and Stanchion route)
Lincoln Bedroom	
Study	
Center Hall	(Rope and Stanchion doorway; piano-tbd)

State Floor

Grand Foyer	(Marine Orchestra)
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Parlor Rooms State Dining Room	(Reception)
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5:15 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT(t) and MRS. CLINTON** receive a briefing in the Red Room.

Contact: Shirley Sagawa, Capricia Marshall

5:20 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT(t) and MRS. CLINTON** meet the following in the Blue Room.

<u>Blue Room Participants</u> <i>Participants tbd</i>
--

5:30 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT(t) and MRS. CLINTON** are announced from the Green Room, accompanied by (tbd) and proceed to the stage at the south end of the East Room.

PROGRAM

Speaking Program tbd.

6:00 p.m. Following remarks, **THE PRESIDENT(t)** departs and **MRS. CLINTON** proceeds to the Blue Room for a receiving line (t) with the guests.

Guests receive departure gifts in the East Garden Room and exit East Gate.

SET UP NOTES:

USHERS: 3 Chairs for Woodwind Trio at East Landing; 2 Chairs for Harp and Flute in Diplomatic Reception Room; Chairs for Marine Orchestra in Foyer; 16 x 20 (t) stage at South End of East Room; Water at podium; rope and stanchion on second floor for guest tour; receiving line card tables in East Garden Room (t); Full bar and reception in State Dining Room before and after program.

WHCA: Toast Lectern on stage at South End of East Room; Announce mic from Green Room; Overflow speakers in Center Hall; receiving line mic at west end of Blue Room (t).

WHMO: Woodwind Trio at East Landing, Solo Violin outside Library/Vermeil Room; Harp and Flute in Diplomatic Reception Room; Marine Orchestra in Foyer; 30 Social Aides-tbd.



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N.C. Center for Nonprofits

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www.ncnonprofits.org

NC Survey

Person/Organization:

Mary Ellen McGuire
Office of the First Lady, White House
202/456-6244

Fax #:**Phone #:****From:**

Kate McGuire

Date:

2/9/00

Re:

I'm sending you a few items in
addition to what we discussed.

- Liaison Program
94-95 8 depts
97 elected officials
now 70+ liaisons

- To facilitate communication
& relationship bldg
state govs & nonprofits

- have a sum. of eval
- survey of the
nonprofits & liaisons

Upcoming N.C. Center for Nonprofits Events**May 17, 2000**

"Not-For-Profit Accounting Conference," co-sponsored by the N.C. Center
for Nonprofits and the N.C. Association of CPAs.

October 19-20, 2000

Mark your calendars now for our 2000 Statewide Conference on
October 19-20 at the North Raleigh Hilton. This will be the Center's
10th anniversary.

Evaluation: State Agency Liaisons (draft)

N.C. Center for Nonprofits

(Note -- The focus of this evaluation is on the liaisons as vehicles to strengthen relationships between nonprofits and state government. The volunteerism component was not addressed directly, but there has been some concerted and significant activity in the volunteerism part of the SAL program. The following summary is compiled from written surveys from nonprofits and State Agency Liaisons (SALs), telephone interviews with nonprofits and SALs, Roundtable reports provided by SALs, and anecdotal evidence collected by N.C. Center for Nonprofits' staff in conversation with nonprofits and SALs.)

Background. Following the 1993 Nonprofit Summit, Governor Hunt first named Nonprofit Liaisons within the eight departments of his cabinet. These liaisons were limited in their activities due to unclear goals and expectations, but the very existence of the liaisons was significant. In 1997, the liaisons were expanded to the divisional level and a liaison steering committee developed goals and a workplan, renaming the liaisons as State Agency Liaisons to Nonprofits and Volunteerism (SALs). In 1998, council of state agencies named liaisons.

Summary overview. The existence and structure of the State Agency Liaisons to Nonprofits and Volunteerism (SALs) is beneficial. Within state government the program has helped increase awareness of nonprofits as valuable partners for resources, potential services, and policy collaboration. It has helped foster new relationships across the state. The Governor and Cabinet Secretaries' recognition of the nonprofit sector's importance has flowed to many administration leaders involved in policy making and to divisional and agency level leaders who are more specific to the issues with which nonprofits may work or collaborate.

The SALs give nonprofits an important point of entry for negotiating the maze of state government. Nonprofits appreciate the efforts to make state agencies accessible through regional roundtables and meetings outside of Raleigh. Additionally, nonprofits appreciate SALs' attendance at the Center's conference, noting on evaluations that such efforts promote a sense of sector to sector engagement. Such roundtables and meetings offered the nonprofits the important opportunity to "be heard" by state government officials, creating a general dialog. Both SALs and nonprofits, though, would like to expand this discussion to more specific issues with more focused meetings and forums.

Awareness of SALs and by SALs. Unfortunately, SALs and nonprofits have had a limited dissemination of information about contacts and information about each other's roles. A number of divisional SALs know very little about their own role and expectation as a SAL. Consequently, the SAL program remains hampered. For example, no State web site lists SALs, and even the list alone does not suggest who to call; the name of a division is not always enough help to identify who should be contacted. Nonprofits and SALs alike want to invite each other to meetings, include each other in mailings or use each others programs, but without better information, neither can. Fortunately, when they have the information, SALs and nonprofits report successful development of previously existing and new relationships.

SALs outreach to nonprofits and a lost strategy. Departments' efforts at outreach to nonprofits through the SAL program have been mixed -- from extensive mailings and surveys to nothing. While SALs invested valuable time and effort in developing a mission and Plan for Action, follow-through within the departments was mixed. It appears the Plan was not widely implemented at the department level. Events such as the Volunteer Summit, the N.C. Center for Nonprofits' conference, the Governor's call for regional roundtables, Special Olympics, and Hurricane Floyd response have promoted most of the SALs' activities. While the events galvanized very positive interactions between state government and nonprofits, it hasn't been systematic in most departments and so the SAL structure hasn't really taken root in a way that will help sustain the program beyond the current administration.

Public policy input. Nonprofit advocates located in the Triangle already appear to have many existing relationships with officials in state government – some of whom happen to be SALs. These advocates don't expressly benefit by the SAL structure except in the State's overall message that validates the importance and value of nonprofits. In addition, these advocates have expressed their value in "issue-team" meetings as vehicle for communication with high-level administration leaders. So, real potential remains for the SALs to help the State glean policy ideas and input from the "next level" of nonprofit advocates – those from local and regional organizations across our state and outside of Raleigh.

State grants and the players beyond the SALs. Questions and concerns about state grants and contracts has been a recurring theme at nonprofit conferences and SAL roundtable meetings. A more focused process to surface these challenges and explore potential solutions is needed. SALs may be an initial point of contact for nonprofits, but they are also the mechanism to stimulate broader participation by state government leaders as well as the rank and file. Since the contract issues and opportunities are more complex, others in state government, especially those in positions that can address the problems, are needed to work with nonprofit leaders to search for real solutions to those challenges.

Strong leadership. The SAL leadership and the Governor's policy office has allowed the SAL program to continue. The SAL steering committee has enjoyed strong leadership and has provided a unique opportunity to bring a cross-section of agency leaders together, allowing the SALs to hear about other departments' activities. Many divisional SALs, though, have expressed the need for a more structured training regarding their roles, so that they, too, can be strong SAL leaders. A recommitment to the Plan of Action should help with such leadership.

Communication is key. Nonprofits and SALs both indicate that more communication is needed to build and improve relationships between state government and nonprofits – communication that is timely, respectful and meaningful. Both asked for listserves, web sites, and more use of e-mail to help learn about one another and the opportunities for collaborating. If we truly want to serve North Carolina better by improving communications between nonprofits and state government, by collaborating to provide needed services and by understanding our common goals, then the SAL program should be continued. It must be owned and supported by senior department staff, but it must be used and celebrated most by the SALs at the divisional level. Communication was the fundamental premise around which the SAL program was built and better communication will help achieve its mission.

Recommendations

- Governor Hunt, Cabinet leaders, and the members of the Council of State must use 2000 to solidify the SAL structure, to more fully integrate the goals of the SAL program into each division/section of state government, and to institutionalize the SAL program so that it will be carried on to 2001 and beyond. Communicate and demonstrate that continued (or renewed) outreach to nonprofits is an important priority – through roundtable meetings or other means of personal contact between SALs, other state government officials, and nonprofits.
- For maximum impact in 2000, each Secretary should meet with their SAL team to review the SAL appointments. Consider whether two Lead SALs are needed (one for nonprofit/policy issues, one for volunteerism), and whether the divisions and sections of each department/office have enough SALs appointed. Review the SAL Plan For Action (attached) and make priorities and plans for 2000-2001 that complement existing department activities and structures.
- Each Department should set a schedule for department/division roundtable meetings as soon as possible. Determine the meeting scope -- whether roundtable meetings that have a broad cross-department focus, or whether an alternating schedule of divisional meeting may provide a better opportunity for in-depth conversation with nonprofits. Consider how other Department officials can be included so the SALs can gain broader internal support and nonprofits can be introduced to a wider circle of state contacts.

- Every Department/Office needs to strengthen outreach to nonprofits starting with advertizing who are the SALs and how to reach them. List SAL contact information on Department/Office web sites. Release SAL contact lists each quarter through the Public Information Officers. Publicize SAL-sponsored events and roundtables via e-mail, postal mail, press releases, and other means.
- To build on what SALs have accomplished to date and strengthen the SAL structure so it's a more obvious asset to nonprofits and state government, each Department/Office should consider how to solidify the departmental structure for the SALs. To this point, the SAL responsibilities have been an add-on to existing jobs for the state employees who have been appointed. If the role of liaison to nonprofits is valued, these roles must become part of the job so that some measure of support can be provided for the necessary work, and accountability to the role is strengthened.
- The Lead SALs need to consider the best means to training and orienting the divisional SALs about the SAL program and the expectations – for existing SALs who are unsure of their roles and for new SALs as they are named.

Department/ Office Models & What's Working in the SAL program:

- Health & Human Services' (HHS) appointment of co-Lead SALs (to cover nonprofits and volunteerism)
- Crime Control & Public Safety's 12 regional roundtables with the Secretary
- Office of State Personnel's (OSP) assessment of the nonprofits most in line with their mission and tailored roundtable format to bring OSP management together each month with a different organization for sharing and learning
- HHS' survey of nonprofits' needs and communications' preferences
- Revenue's development of a manual and meeting presentation to assist nonprofits with legal compliance matters
- Administration agencies' efforts to enhance existing relationships with the nonprofits with which they work. Cultural Resources have also benefitted from the SAL program in this way.
- Environment & Natural Resource's outreach to achieve consensus on regulations/policies of concern to environmental organizations (this effort appears to be separate of SAL initiative)
- HHS's practice of quarterly meetings of Lead SALs with divisional SALs
- Cultural Resources' regular e-mail communications with groups of nonprofits
- Ten SALs and the Commerce Secretary have become Government Associates of the N.C.
- When the Department Secretary make the SAL program a priority, it flourishes. Lead SALs can be more successful in their efforts when they have support from the Secretary.

What's not working:

- When Lead SALs aren't communicating expectations and resources clearly to divisional SALs
- Some divisions have less need for SALs because the division's focus isn't relevant to nonprofits (however, in such cases, the SALs may focus on volunteerism only).
- Some divisions have so much interaction with nonprofits that they may need more than one SAL (co-divisionals?) or an expanded approach to building their relations with nonprofits.
- Where the program is perceived as the responsibility of the SAL only rather than the SAL being the spark toward broader participation.
- Not using technology well to advertize SALs
- Many SALs remain unclear about the program goals and expectations
- New SALs aren't necessarily oriented to their roles, either within their department or by the SAL structure overall

STATE AGENCY LIAISONS FOR NON-PROFITS AND VOLUNTEERISM (SALS)

PLAN FOR ACTION Assessment-2000

(Original Date: 6/97)

MISSION : Strengthen and enhance the ability of North Carolina state government to provide quality services through the involvement of non-profits and other partners in policy formulation, organizational development, and program implementation. Provide essential human resources through the involvement of state employees as volunteers with non-profits.

VISION: North Carolina state government is organized to best serve the citizens.

- GOALS:**
1. Create ongoing mechanisms for two-way communication between state departments or divisions and the state's non-profit organizations that work in related fields.
 2. Use the expertise and perspectives of non-profit leaders to help develop public policy.
 3. Provide each department with a focal point for encouraging volunteerism and identifying volunteer needs and opportunities with its service areas.

Responsibilities	What Is To Be Done and By Whom	Status	Accountability Measures
NON-PROFIT ROLES			
1. Learn about the scope and roles of non-profit (NPS) organizations and identify the NPS whose work relates to Mission of your agency/dept.	• Review Center for Non-Profits publications and other agencies with clearinghouse capabilities: ex.: Council of Churches, NC Commission of Indian Affairs, United Way of NC, Web Sites • Contact local NPS and Volunteer Centers and solicit information • Review Auditors Report of NPS receiving NC funding		
2. Communicate with non-profits. Assure all communications are Language Accessible (Bi or Multi-lingual).	• Identify NPS most related to agencies' Mission • Meet with NPS leader • Send NPS newsletters and other communications using traditional and state-of-the-art methods • Plan and conduct regional and topical meetings for and with NPS		

Responsibilities	What Is To Be Done and By Whom	Status	Accountability Measures
3. Speak (and listen) at statewide & regional meetings of non-profits.	• Prepare rationale/purpose for State Employees (SES) being available to NPS as speakers/resource persons • Develop roster of speakers /resource persons by areas of expertise and location (agency) • Communicate availability of SES and list of speakers/resources persons to NPS using most effective methods		
4. Identify non-profit leaders for consideration of appointment to boards and commissions	• Determine appropriate procedures and strategies to best match non-profit leaders with appropriate boards or commissions • Communicate procedures to non-profits		
5. Serve as ombudsperson to address problems or concerns between your department and non-profits	• Develop procedures for preventing and managing problems, in concert with NPS • Train Liaisons as Ombudspersons (mediation, conflict resolution, etc.) • Communicate procedures to NPS and the availability of Liaison to serve as Ombudspersons • Monitor effectiveness of efforts in preventing and resolving problems		
6. Involve non-profit leaders in specific ways within your department Utilize data and information gathered by Responsibilities 1 and 2.	• Identify specific areas (policy, program, legislation, and others) for NPS involvement • Select NPS most likely to match Mission, Values of agency/department • Contact NPS leader to become a partner in the agency/dept. • Involve NPS leaders in decision-making • Evaluate effectiveness of efforts		
7. Invite non-profits to participate in competitive bidding to provide services to the state	• Develop information products and processes clarifying how NPS can become involved in the bidding process • Deliver information to NPS through most effective means - local or regional meetings; Internet; Print, and others) • Identify contact persons in Contracts/Purchasing/DOA to work with NPS • Develop procedures for Liaisons to work with NPS in preparing for bidding • Monitor and evaluate planning and bidding processes		

Responsibilities	What Is To Be Done and By Whom	Status	Accountability Measures
8. Network with non-profit liaisons in other departments and divisions to increase non-profit's access to state govt. and to strengthen partnerships with non-profits & gov't.	• Commit to attend and participate in monthly SAL (State Agency Liaison) steering committee meetings (6 months) • Develop clear and concise information about each agency/department, and about the Liaison • Provide assistance to other SALs as needed and as requested. • Develop methods to monitor and to evaluate NPS access, involvement and impact		
9. Report progress on goals and responsibilities to Governor's Office and departments Secretary.	• Educate and inform Cabinet Secretaries and Council of State leaders • Develop electronic means to collect, analyze and report Level of SES Volunteer Involvement, Status if SES Involvement, and Impact of SES Involvement • Develop electronic means to collect, analyze, and report Level of NPS involvement, Status of NPS Partnerships, Impact of NPS Partnerships		
10. Celebrate the success of Partnerships with NPS	• Plan regular (quarterly) recognition of NPS and SES within the agency/department • Develop annual celebration of NPS and SES in State Government		

Responsibilities	What is To Be Done and By Whom	Status	Accountability Measures
VOLUNTEER ROLES			
1. Encourage state employees to take time for volunteerism, and capture participation time	- Publicize policy on volunteerism leave through pay stub enclosures, public postings in state offices, and other awareness initiatives - Record volunteer leave information according to system(s)		
2. Create a clearinghouse for volunteer efforts	- Establish a Web site for state employees to provide information on volunteer leave policy and volunteer opportunities, - Catalogue volunteer opportunities within state government for non-state employees		
3. Work with volunteerism liaisons to establish a volunteer plan within the agency/department	Develop the plan and provide information to all liaisons.		
4. Participate in partnerships to enhance volunteerism in the state.	- Participate in Summit on Volunteerism and Community Service - Participate in Center for Nonprofits conference - Develop relationships with the Center for Nonprofits, NCAVA, and other clearinghouse agencies.		
5. Celebrate Volunteerism efforts of state employee	- Develop plan to recognize volunteer work of employees in the agency - Develop plan for annual Governor's Celebration of Volunteerism		

Nonprofits and the Hunt Administration 1997-99

January 1997

- Gov. Jim Hunt holds a Legislative Briefing for Nonprofits, inviting more than 200 nonprofit leaders to a special preview/discussion of his 1997-98 legislative agenda.
- Appoints Robin Britt, former secretary of the Department of Human Resources, as Governor's Special Advisor on Children, Families and Nonprofits.

April 1997

- Gov. Hunt directs his Cabinet to appoint nonprofit liaisons in each department to develop partnerships between state government and nonprofits. There are now more than 70 State Agency Liaisons (or SALs) in state government; they are working closely with the NC Center for Nonprofits.

SALs' Mission: Strengthen and enhance the ability of NC state government to provide quality services through the involvement of nonprofits and other partners in policy formulation, organizational development, and program implementation. Provide essential human resources through the involvement of state employees as volunteers with nonprofits.

SALs' Goals:

1. Create ongoing mechanisms for two-way communication between state departments or divisions and the state's nonprofit organizations that work in related fields.
2. Use the expertise and perspectives of nonprofit leaders to help develop public policy.
3. Provide each department with a focal point for encouraging volunteerism and identifying volunteer needs and opportunities with its service area.

May 1997

- The Governor's Office and the NC Center for Nonprofits cosponsor a daylong workshop, "New Partnerships Conference," to find ways to improve collaboration between nonprofit and volunteer agencies and state government.

September 1997

- Gov. Hunt appoints representatives of nonprofit community to the Governor's Commission on Juvenile Crime and Justice to get nonprofit ideas and input on improving the juvenile justice system, revamping the juvenile code and boosting prevention efforts. (Governor's Office meets periodically with interested nonprofits throughout the 1997-98 legislative session on this topic.)

9. Report progress on goals and responsibilities to Governor's Office and department secretary.
10. Celebrate the success of partnerships with nonprofits, including quarterly recognition of nonprofits in the department, and annual celebrations of nonprofits in state government.

June 1998

- Gov. Hunt urges Cabinet Secretaries to increase the number of SALs in their departments by appointing a lead State Agency Liaison and liaisons for each major division and section. He also urges Council of State members to appoint their own SALs to serve as contacts with nonprofits.

August 1998

- Governor's Policy Office brings together -- for the first time -- nonprofit mentoring groups to get input about NC's biggest needs when it comes to mentoring at-risk youth. Based on those meetings, Gov. Hunt solicited a \$1 million corporate donation to support North Carolina's mentoring efforts.

September 1998

- Governor's Office holds Governor's Nonprofit Roundtables in Asheville, New Bern and Raleigh, "listen & learn" sessions as part of ongoing efforts on the Governor's part to involve nonprofits in the Hunt Administration's activities -- especially in public policy development.

October 1998

Gov. Hunt addresses the 1998 NC Center for Nonprofits Conference, focusing on strengthening the relationship between state government and nonprofits. Gov. Hunt makes three specific promises to the nonprofits:

1. Will ask every Cabinet Secretary and every Council of State member to see that their nonprofit liaisons hold quarterly "roundtables" with nonprofits, issuing an open invitation for all nonprofits with an interest in that agency's issues to attend a brown bag lunch. Will also urge them to see input from nonprofits from around the state.
2. Will ask the Issue Teams to set up special briefings with nonprofits -- organized in groups along the lines of the *Agenda for Action* -- in November and December to listen to their input as part of the 1999 budget/legislative planning process.
3. Will meet with nonprofit leaders twice a year -- at the NC Center for Nonprofits annual conference in October and in early spring -- for thoughtful dialogue on the issues of the day.

In addition, his chief of staff, Franklin Freeman, outlines the Governor's legislative priorities and SALs hold a "listen and learn" to continue the nonprofit dialogue.

Hallmarks
of Timeline**State Government/Nonprofit Sector Relationship****January 14, 1993**

Governor Hunt holds first summit in nation to acknowledge and examine nonprofits' role and relationship to state government

February 25, 1993

Governor and Jane Kendall, president of N.C. Center for Nonprofits, appeared on TV show, "Open Net" call in show to follow-up on the Summit

May 1993

Governor names Liaisons for 8

94 Budget Briefing

March 1996

Nonprofit Study Commission, chaired by Representative Ed McMahan (R-Meck), introduces two bills based on Center's recommendations to cut government red tape for Nonprofits and provide charitable giving tax incentives

January 22, 1997

Governor holds budget briefing for nonprofits acknowledging their critical role in his 1997-98 legislative agenda and seeks input; apologizes for not following through in the previous years; Governor appoints Robin Britt, former Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, as Government's Special Advisor on Children, families, and nonprofits

April 1997

Governor directs his Cabinet to appoint nonprofit liaisons in each department and division to develop partnerships between state government and nonprofits

May 9, 1997

"New Partnership Conference" sponsored by Governor's office and NC Center for Nonprofits to find ways to improve collaboration between nonprofits and state agencies

October 1997

SALs attend 1997 Center for Nonprofit conference and participate in mini-p session; Governor's office cosponsors *North Carolina Founders Summit* which was designed to bring together nonprofit, foundation and state government leaders to discuss ways to better communicate and how nonprofits and funders can get involved in policy issues and debates

January 1998

Governor holds Summit on America's Promise and Volunteerism with the help of the nonprofit community and SALs and declares 1998 the Year of the Volunteer. SALs promote 1998 Year of the Volunteer activities including securing a pledged of 1.1 million volunteer service by state employees in 1998; Issue Team efforts begin; 70 administration leaders organized into five teams

May 1998

SALs form 1998-1999 action plan working with NC Center for Nonprofits, detailing SALs roles and responsibilities

June 1998

Governor urges Cabinet Secretaries to increase number of SALs in their departments by appointing a lead SAL and liaisons for each major division and section. He also urges Council of State members to appoint their own SALs to serve as contacts with nonprofits

September 1998

Governor's Roundtables with Nonprofits in New Bern, Asheville, and Raleigh in effort to involve nonprofits in the Governor Administration's activities

**Hallmarks
of
State Government/Nonprofit Sector Relationship**

October 1998 (Center's Conference)

Governor addresses Conference, focusing on strengthening the relationship between state government and nonprofits. Governor signed into law bill regarding tax credit for charitable giving. SALs attend and participate in conference

December 1998

Governor Five Issue Teams/Cross Departmental groups meet with nonprofits to get budget input

July 14, 1999

Governor's Report to Nonprofits; progress report regarding government's meeting 1998 nonprofit goals mailed to all of the Center's members

April 19, 1999

Governor charges his Cabinet secretaries to support quarterly meetings with nonprofits

June 1999

SALs convene meeting of agency staff involved in grants and contracts

October 1999

Kate McGuire interviews Dr. David Bruton, Secretary of NC Department of Health and Human Services in place of Governor's Chief of Staff, Wayne McDevitt, regarding relationship between Nonprofits and State Government; SALs participate in Center's conference and workshops on grants and contracts

N.C. Center for Nonprofits

State Agency Liaisons to Nonprofits

State agency liaisons to nonprofits and volunteerism (SALs) were appointed to provide linkages between nonprofits and state government. In a recent evaluation of the Liaisons' role and structure, some said they hadn't been contacted by nonprofits. Likewise, some nonprofits said no Liaisons had contacted them. Making the Liaison program work means that outreach must go both ways. Do your part by contacting the Liaisons relevant to your work. Invite them to a meeting, put them on your mailing list, ask them for help or offer them yours. If you're not sure which division(s) to contact, the Lead SAL in that department can help. For more information, contact Kate McGuire, 919/790-1555, nckatemc@aol.com. (Note: All area codes are 919.)

Department of Administration

Lead SAL: Martha Glass, Assistant Secretary, 807-2319, martha.glass@ncmail.net

Juanita Bryant, N.C. Council for Women 733-2455, juanita.bryant@ncmail.net

Jane Michaux, Office of State Property 733-4346, jane.michaux@ncmail.net

Eddie Lawrence, Human Relations Commission, 733-7996, eddie.lawrence@ncmail.net

Pam Deardorff, Youth Advocacy & Involvement Office, 733-9296, pam.deardorff@ncmail.net

Allison Bowen, Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities, 733-9250, allison.bowen@ncmail.net

Greg Richardson, Commission on Indian Affairs, 733-5998, gregory.richardson@ncmail.net

Charles Smith, Division of Veterans Affairs, 733-3851, charlie.smith@ncmail.net

John Leaston, Purchase and Contract, 733-3551, john.leaston@ncmail.net

Department of Agriculture

Lead SAL: Harry Daniel, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, 733-7125, harry.daniel@ncmail.net

Department of Commerce

Acting Lead SAL: Kathy Sawyer, Legislative Liaison, 733-3431, ksawyer@mail.commerce.state.nc.us

Bruce Andrews, Business Industry & Development, 733-4986, bandrews@mail.commerce.state.nc.us

Denny McGuire, Information Tech. Service, 981-5531, denny.mcguire@ncmail.net

Department of Correction

Lead SAL: Doug Holbrook, Research and Evaluation Analyst, 716-3080, dholbrook@doc.state.nc.us

Keith Hester, Division of Prisons, 733-3226, khester@doc.state.nc.us

Tim Moose, Community Corrections, 716-3145, mtmdo1@doc.state.nc.us

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

Lead: Billy Ray Cameron, Deputy Secretary, 733-2126, bcameron@nccrimecontrol.com

Barry Bryant, Governor's Crime Commission, 733-4564, barry.bryant@ncmail.net

Tommy Williams, Fiscal Section, 733-2430, twilliams@nccrimecontrol.org

Department of Cultural Resources

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Donna Rosefield, Office of the Secretary, 733-4867, rosefield@dcmail.dcr.state.nc.us

Bonnie Medinger, N.C. Symphony, 733-2750, bmedinger@ncsymphony.org

Janice Williams, N.C. Museum of History, 715-0200, jcw@moeh.dcr.state.nc.us

Jo Ann Williford, Division of Archives and History, 733-7305, jwilliford@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us

Janie Wilson, N.C. Arts Council, 733-7897, jwilson@ncmail.net

Gab Smith, N.C. Museum of Art, 839-6262, gsmith@ncmail.dcr.state.nc.us

John Welch, State Library, 733-2570, jwelch@library.dcr.state.nc.us

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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Tracy Davis, Land Resources, 733-4574, tracy.davis@ncmail.net

Sheila Holman, Air Quality, 715-0971, sheila.holman@ncmail.net

Sharon Johnson, Pollution Prevention, 715-6509, sharon.johnson@ncmail.net

David Wojnowski, Water Resources, 715-5433, david.wojnowski@ncmail.net

Laura Boothe, Air Quality, 733-1485, laura.booth@ncmail.net

Victor Harris, Forest Resources, 715-2162, victor.harris@ncmail.net

Jaye Poole, Coastal Management, 733-2293, jaypoole@ncmail.net

Department of Health and Human Services

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Department of Insurance

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Department of Labor

Lead SAL: Harold Megredy, Deputy Commissioner, 807-2750, hmegredy@mail.dol.state.nc.us

Department of Justice

Lead SAL: Wanda Bryant, Senior Deputy Attorney General, Citizens Rights Division, 716-6780, wbryant@mail.jus.state.nc.us

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Department of Public Instruction

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Department of Transportation

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Ethel Keen, Motor Vehicles, 861-3059, ekeen@dot.state.nc.us

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Office of the Governor

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Lead SAL: Dana Pope, Policy Analyst, 733-0152, dpope@gov.state.nc.us

Will Lindsay, National & Community Service Commission, 715-3470, wlindsay@gov.state.nc.us

Lieutenant Governor's Office

Lead SAL: Julie White, 733-6163, julie.white@ncmail.net

Office of Juvenile Justice

Lead SAL: Larry Dix, Special Assistant to the Director, 733-3388, larry.dix@ncmail.net

Office of the Secretary of State

Acting Lead SAL: Scott Templeton, Deputy Secretary, 733-5163, stemplet@mail.sec.state.nc.us

Office of the State Auditor

Bob Slade, 733-3217, bob.slade@ncauditor.net

Office of State Personnel

Lead SAL: John Whitley, 733-7108, jwhitley@ospadmin.osp.state.nc.us

Office of State Planning

Lead SAL: Joel Sigmon, 733-0727, joel.sigmon@ncmail.net



COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS

1828 L STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20036-5168
(202) 466-6512 · FAX (202) 785-3926

March 10, 2000

Shirley Sagawa
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Sagawa:

Thank you for seeking the Council's input on how federal agencies can better communicate and collaborate with the nonprofit sector. I applaud President Clinton for establishing a new interagency task force to examine this relationship and to develop an inventory of existing federal agency programs with nonprofits.

Although we were not able to survey our membership to find out specific ideas on how they would like to work with federal agencies, I would like to share with you some general suggestions on how foundations and federal agencies can and do work together. They are natural partners. Often their ultimate constituents, the beneficiaries of human service programs, are one and the same. Foundations and federal agencies share the functions of setting goals, making grants, planning and evaluating projects, developing model programs, taking ideas to scale and providing research on timely topics.

The first step in strengthening this relationship is to ensure regular communication among foundations and agencies on ideas of mutual concern, such as the demographic distribution of grants, lessons learned from evaluating projects and applications of new research findings. A good example of this type of communication is the recent meeting I attended which was convened by the Treasury Department and the White House and included foundations with an expertise in international health issues.

While we know that many foundations have positive experiences communicating with agencies, we have found that this is usually based on a personal relationship instead of a structured regular communication among foundations and federal agencies. For this communication to withstand changes in personnel, a mechanism needs to be established for regular information exchange. I encourage the taskforce to consider how this type of mechanism could be established at each federal agency.

Beyond the goal of sharing information, agencies and foundations could also explore ways in which they can work together from the outset to design and implement programs. For example, federal agencies could benefit from the lessons learned from experimental

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programs funded by foundations. In turn successful programs that federal agencies implement might help prompt foundations to support and build upon similar efforts. Such coordination may give more legitimacy to both public and private efforts, avoid duplication of resources, help fill service gaps and better achieve policy goals.

Several current examples of foundation work with agencies include:

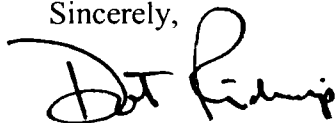
- The Packard Foundation's work with the Department of the Interior on land use issues and with the State Department on programs in developing countries.
- The Enterprise Foundation's partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development on community development and housing issues.
- The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's work with the Department of Health and Human Services on establishing immunization monitoring systems.
- The W.K. Kellogg Foundation's coordination with the Corporation for National Service on service learning issues.

This is just a sampling. I know that for each agency there are dozens of examples of partnerships with foundations. Many of the Council's affinity groups would have a natural link to one of the agencies (for instance, Grantmakers in Health would be the appropriate affinity group to contact for more information on how grantmakers work with the Department of Health and Human Services). I have enclosed a list of the affinity groups.

Also, please feel free to contact Beth Brown in my office for assistance in connecting you with the right affinity group or foundation representative. Beth, our Director of Public Policy, has been working with the Council's Senior Fellow, former President of the Packard Foundation, Cole Wilbur, on this very issue of strengthening relationships among foundations and federal agencies. They had a meeting last week with senior staff of the Department of the Interior and have an upcoming meeting with staff at the Department of Health and Human Services.

I am so pleased that the White House continues to promote the value of philanthropy and build on the momentum established at the White House Millennium Conference: Gifts to America's Future. I look forward to our continued work together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dorothy S. Ridings". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dorothy" being more prominent and the last name "Ridings" following in a similar style.

Dorothy S. Ridings
President and CEO

Enclosure

Affinity Groups & Associations of Grantmakers Affiliated With the Council on Foundations

Affinity groups and grantmaker associations represent a variety of different issues and population groups. They are a source for up-to-date grantmaking information in their areas of interest. Some groups emphasize networking and information exchange among members, while others advocate for an issue or cause within philanthropy and beyond. Generally, these groups serve the grantmaking community, although some include grantee organizations as members. The typical group is a network managed by volunteers, although a growing number are becoming nonprofit organizations in their own right.

The variety of these organizations provides rich resources for Council members and others. Many foundations that are Council members are also members of one or more affinity groups. This list is intended for grantmakers and trustees seeking a greater understanding of a particular area of philanthropy.

Last modified: 02/25/2000 4:59 PM

G:\COF\Affinity Groups Lists\AffinityGroupRoster.Doc

Affinity Group on Japanese Philanthropy

Vice President:

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310/286-0243
Fax: 310/286-0230
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Secretary:

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American Honda Foundation
1919 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90501
310/781-4096
Fax: 310/781-4270
E-mail: lumemoto@amerhonda.com

Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy

Executive Director:

Moira Shek
Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders in
Philanthropy
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Fax: 415/273-2765
E-mail: moira@aapip.org

Chair:

Jon Funabiki
Program Officer
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017
212/573-5289
Fax: 212/297-0509
E-mail: j.funabiki@fordfound.org

Association of Black Foundation Executives

Administrator:

Carolyn Palmer

Association of Black Foundation Executives

550 West North St., Suite 301

Indianapolis, IN 46202-3162

317/684-8932

Fax: 317/684-2128

E-mail: ABFE@iupui.edu

Association of Small Foundations

Web site: www.smallfoundations.org

Co-Executive Director:

Joe Pierpont

Association of Small Foundations

4905 Del Ray Avenue, Suite 308

Bethesda, MD 20814

301/907-3337

Fax: 301/907-0980

E-mail: joe@smallfoundations.org

The Communications Network

Web site: www.comnetwork.org

Executive Director:

Pat Lewis

The Communications Network

950 18th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20006

202/887-4818

Fax: 202/638-5771

E-mail: info@comnetwork.org

Board Chair:

Ruth Shack

President

Dade Community Foundation

Disability Funders Network

Executive Director:

Jeanne Argoff

2529 Kirklyn Street

Falls Church, VA 22043

703/560-0099

Fax: 703/560-1151

E-mail: njargoff@aol.com

Consultant:

Tracey Murray

8568 Spring Breeze Terrace

Suwanee, GA 30024

770/232-9001

Fax: 770/232-7751

E-mail: the-murrays@mindspring.com

Environmental Grantmakers Association

Web site: www.ega.org

Contact:

Sarah Hansen
Executive Director
Environmental Grantmakers Association
437 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022-7001
212/812-4260
Fax: 212/812-4299
E-mail: shansen@rffund.org

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212/812-4260
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Forum on Religion, Philanthropy and Public Life

Co-chair:

Phil Hallen, President
Maurice Falk Medical Fund
3315 Grant Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2395
412/261-2485
Fax: 412/471-7739

Funders Committee for Citizen Participation

Web site: www.citizenparticipation.org

Contact:

Geri Mannion
Carnegie Corporation
437 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Phone: 212/207-6257
Fax: 212/754-4073
E-mail: GPM@carnegie.org

Chair:

Seth Borgos
Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at
Shelter Rock

Funders Concerned About AIDS

Chair:

Len McNally
c/o Funders Concerned About AIDS
50 East 42nd Street
19th Floor
New York, NY 10017
212/573-5533
Fax: 212/949-1672

Executive Director:

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212/573-5533 ext.216
Fax: 212/949-1672
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Grantmaker Forum on Community and National Service

Contact:

Lisa Korwin
Grantmaker Forum on Community and National Service
2560 9th Street
Suite 217
Berkeley, CA 94710-2500
510/665-6130
Fax: 510/665-6129
E-mail: lkorwin@informingchange.com

Grantmakers Concerned with Care at the End of Life

Contact:

Mary Callaway
Associate Director
Project on Death in America
Open Society Institute
400 W. 59th Street
New York, NY 10019
212/548-0150
Fax: 212/548-4613
E-mail: mcallaway@sorosny.org

Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees

Web site: www.gcir.org

Coordinating Consultant:

Daranee Petsod, Coordinating Consultant
Grantmakers Concerned with
Immigrants and Refugees
777 Tilton Road
Sebastopol, CA 95472
707/824-4375
Fax: 707/581-1716
E-mail: daranee@gcir.org

Grantmakers Evaluation Network

Web site: hogg.utexas.edu/gen

Chair:

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Grantmakers for Children, Youth & Families

Executive Director:

Marsha Renwanz, Ph.D.

Grantmakers for Children, Youth &
Families

815 15th Street, NW, Suite 801

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202/393-6714

Fax: 202/393-4148

Email: mrenwanz@gcyf.org

Grantmakers for Education

Web site: www.edfunders.com

Executive Director:

Laura Fleming

Grantmakers for Education

123 Camino de la Reina, Suite 202 South

San Diego, CA 92108

619/260-8090

Fax: 619/260-8093

E-mail: lfleming@mill.net

Grantmakers for Effective Organizations

Web site: www.geofunders.org

Contact:

Diane McIntyre

GEO Coordinator

631 Handley Trail

Redwood City, CA 94063

Phone: 650/366-7382

Fax: 650/366-7382

Email: dmprompts@aol.com

Grantmakers for Public Safety

Contact:

Helena Huang

Grantmakers for Public Safety

c/o Center on Crime, Communities & Culture

Open Society Institute

400 West 59th Street

New York, NY 10019

212/548-0340

Fax: 212/548-4666

E-mail: hhuang@sorosny.org

Grantmakers in Aging

Executive Director

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Grantmakers in Aging
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Grantmakers in Film and Electronic Media

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420 5th Avenue
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212/852-8302
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Grantmakers in Health

Web site: www.gih.org

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Mary Backley
Chief Operating Officer
Grantmakers in Health
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Lauren Le Roy, Ph.D.
President and CEO
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Grantmakers in the Arts

Web site: www.giarts.org

Executive Director:

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Vice President:

Suzanne Sato
Vice President, Arts & Culture
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New York, NY 10013
212/387-6556
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Grantmakers Income Security Task Force

Staff Associate:

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Grantmakers Income Security Task Force

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Harm Reduction Funders' Network

Manager:

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703/354-4002

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Hispanics in Philanthropy

President:

Diana Campoamor

Hispanics in Philanthropy

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International Funders for Indigenous People

Web site: www.firstnations.org

Contact:

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President

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11917 Main Street

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540/371-5615

Fax: 540/371-3505

E-mail: rladamson@firstnations.org

Jewish Funders Network

Web site: www.jfunders.org

Executive Director:

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Jewish Funders Network

15 East 26th Street

Suite 1038

New York, NY 10010

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Fax: 212/726-0195

E-mail: jfn@jfunders.org

National Network of Grantmakers

Web site: www.nng.org

Contact:

Nicole Trombley

Membership Coordinator

National Network of Grantmakers

1717 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 110

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619/231-1348

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National Office on Philanthropy and the Black Church

Contact:

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Foundation for the Mid South

308 E. Pearl Street, 4th Floor

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Fax: 601/355-6499

E-mail: gpenick@fndmidsouth.org

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Executive Director:

Donna Chavis

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E-mail: nativephil@aol.com

Neighborhood Funders Group

Web site: www.nfg.org

Executive Director:

Spence Limbocker

Neighborhood Funders Group

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Vice President

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Manager of Information Technology

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

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E-mail: TAG@packfound.org

James R. Posner, Ph.D.

Posner-Wallace Foundation

300 West 108 Street

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New York, NY 10025

212/989-0350

Fax: 212/989-0350

E-mail: posnerplus@aol.com

Women & Philanthropy

Web site: www.womenphil.org

President:

Felicia Lynch

Women & Philanthropy

1015 18th Street, N.W., Suite 202

Washington, DC 20036

202/887-9660

Fax: 202/861-5483

E-mail: flynch@womenphil.org

Women's Funding Network

Web site: www.wfnet.org

Contact:

Ruth Goins

Interim Executive Director

Women's Funding Network

332 Minnesota Street, Suite E-840

St. Paul, MN 55101-1320

651/227-1911

Fax: 651/227-2213

E-mail: rgoins@wfnet.org

Working Group on Funding Lesbian and Gay Issues

Web site: www.workinggroup.org

Executive Director:

Nancy Cunningham

Working Group on Funding Lesbian and Gay Issues

116 East 16th Street, 7th Floor

New York, NY 10003

212/475-2930

Fax: 212/982-3321

E-mail: wgnancy@aol.com

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided but should be? (Please list one or two)
not applicable - we are a foundation

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

— having a better understanding of the missions and needs of nonprofits

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

— lack of easy access to information & knowledgeable individuals

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Opportunity to discuss what front line social service needs are in communities to consider options in making funding categories more flexible to meet Real Needs

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Reduce paperwork burden of monthly reporting
- Provide Reporting forms online in download format.
- Serve as watchdog to ensure federal funds pass through local Govt Grant office quickly → Real problem in accessing awarded funding IN DISTRICT of Columbia

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Reporting Requirements are way too burdensome - Amount of paperwork. Our grants require monthly reporting w/ signature of Board member. Move to quarterly or 6 mos Reports!

Responses to
Open-Ended

Questions

Independent Sect
Survey?
Members

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

• Provide timely, consistent & adequate amounts of funding for programs.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Funding award delays
- Cuts in budgets

iprom.gov

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

financial support - in the form of general support

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Public relations Technical & evaluation assistance

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

too much paper work & documentation requirements

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Make beneficiaries of Their services
to non-profit constituents a priority - e.g. DoD Health Care for Families
- and relationship with non-profit NMFA addressing family issues.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- A more streamlined process to access information about resources and grants
- Less cumbersome grant application forms and processes

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Large bureaucracies at the federal level

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Federal funding must be consistent & ongoing -

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

categorical funding, intermittent funding
funding only new programs & not providing funding to
sustain programs

For more information and services visit <http://www.nonprofit.gov>

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Promotion of grants and funding available

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

primary contact person or office to help navigate Agency

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Lack of understanding on programs available

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three) *• HAVE A CENTRAL CONTACT POINT TO MAP OUR WAY TO TARGET AGENCY/DEPTS.*

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

• LENGTH OF TIME TO MAKE DECISION ON REGULATIONS IMPORTANT TO OUR CONSTITUENCY.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE ASSISTANCE WE RECEIVE FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

TOO MUCH OF A QUESTION TO ANSWER

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

NOT AWARE OF ANY

11. What types of assistance are currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

They should publish a list of their publications with brief descriptions of each + let us check what we want to receive - waste of money sending all reports out when not needed. Most times they are thrown away.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Employ competent staff. (Contracting and budget area)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Federal staff who are either untrained or unfamiliar with their work area. (Contracting and budget area.)

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Funding

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

General information and policy discussions
for the nonprofit sector as a whole.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Pro-active outreach for collaboration with NPO
More funding opportunities

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Streamline application and reporting process
Use technology for application/reporting
More advance notice about funding opportunities

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Lack of timely communication about funding opportunities
Restrictions on funding
Cumbersome process
Need for more timely distribution of funds

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Collaborative planning in common goals

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

*- Lack of awareness of resources & programs
- Coordination between agencies in common goals*

11. What type of assistance are currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Interpretations of the laws authorizing programs often get in the way of the program's effectiveness.
- Policy interpretations are often inconsistent from one program officer to another.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Provide material that gives the overall approach that federal agencies are taking to a given area; funding projects and priorities; collaborative partners

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Fed. Register notifications

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Greatly Streamline grant process, reduce paperwork burdens.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

none in our primary relationship w/ USDA.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

*be more flexible in budget categories so fit with ours
encourage & facilitate more interagency collaborations, funding opportunities*

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

GREATER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ACCESS FEDERAL FUNDING

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

MORE AVAILABLE FUNDING
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES, RESOURCES
MORE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLABORATE WITH OTHER NONPROFITS PROVIDING SIMILAR SERVICES

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

LACK OF ACCESS TO AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT OPPORTUNITIES TO COLLABORATE W/ GOVT. AGENCIES

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

N/A

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Less rigid procedures related to professional development for staff.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Attitude toward volunteer involvement:

A) Fed. Govt. says it must have vols. involved in agency work in order to supplement paid staff, BUT there is very little internal support for volunteer resources. Staff are not given time + \$ to effectively manage these volunteers.

~~B) Lack of training~~

B) Policy regarding Fed. govt. employees volunteering in the community is still vague and contradictory towards rhetorical support.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

1. Provide more information for patients with autoimmune diseases
2. Work collaboratively on awareness projects
3. Provide more research coordination for all autoimmune diseases

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

The undertones of the internal politics of the agencies that make it difficult to get a straightforward answer. Everyone has to check with everyone else.

MAR 3 '00 16:40

INDEPENDENT SECTOR PAGE.004

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Information to help evaluate programs

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Access to data
Better notification about meetings

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

BUREAUCRACY + POLITICS

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

HAVE BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN AGENCY PROGRAM
AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STAFF

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Better communication about grant announcements and opportunities for cooperative agreements

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Better review of why grants have not been approved
Provide clearer understanding of the process and how funding is available

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Expensive audits of government grants
Uncertain federal budgets and support

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

The GPRA requirement should be used to help nonprofits better manage grants, set goals, and measure outcomes. In our case, objectives were initially set without any input from us. The indicators that have been imposed are only partially relevant.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

data based

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

more timely release of data

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

MAR-03-2000 13:28

INDEPENDENT SECTOR

91%

P.04

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Statewide nonprofit associations should be funded just like small bus administration to build capacity of local nonprofits

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

we don't need them to do services for us. we need them to value and support the services we provide for them and for other nonprofits

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

devolution affects relationship with state & local nonprofits

05/02/1996 09:48

PAISE 03

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Get better at informing nonprofits about best practices.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Communication channels or lack of.

MAR 23 2000 15:57

INDEPENDENT SECTOR

PAGE 04

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

N.A.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Produce clearer communications and access to information.
- Spend time in field (outside belt way) with community-based and neighborhood organizations.
- With devolution, feds should be knowledgeable about state-level associations of charities and grantmakers.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Lack of mutual understanding about the respective roles of each.

11. What types of assistance not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Make application forms shorter & easier to file.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Sometimes, even when it is obvious that we are the only organization that "fits" a requirement or need, we still have to do extensive paperwork to be selected - even when no other organization applies!

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- Funding for Research & Development

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Technical support funds to program
- Support networks and partnerships
- Institutional strengthening grants to NGOs

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Complex regulations
- Relationship between missions & Washington

10. Have you utilized the nonprofit government information and serv[ice] at <http://www.nonprofit.gov>?

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- Assistance from State Commissions/Agencies to have a more collaborative process in developing federal regulations & subsequent interpretations so that these rules help, instead of hinder, our programs.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- less micromanagement of program details
- help coordinate/develop a network of nonprofit boards

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- program officers who develop program regulations are not required to visit programs and are not always provided travel budgets that allow them to make such visits

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

How bout a newsletter from IRS - Tax Exempt Section on issues of interest to charitable sector.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

willingness to come to the table together to listen and learn from one another

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Reduce paperwork so that a small organization could apply for grants.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Information of interest is not received in a timely manner. There is no sense of urgency on the part of bureaucratic response or creative problem solving.

03/03/00 FRI 13:54 [TX/RX NO 9915] 004

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Planning and Stabilization Grant

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

1. Merge information from similar org's + provide to org's.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

More technical guidance.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Lack of communication and understanding of what each does and how they could mutually benefit from each other

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

less categorical funding

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

CLARIFY POLICIES & PRACTICES

PROMOTE GOVT./NON-PROFIT PARTNERSHIPS

ENCOURAGE GOVT. EMPLOYEES TO VOLUNTEER

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What type of assistance are currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.
• Difference of opinion on particular public policies.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Depth of available information needs clarification
- Emphasize the need for non-profit assistance to achieve mission goals

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Funding.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

The mass of regulations keeps us off from seeking closer connections and funding.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

The Federal focus seems to be on large, well-known nonprofits no matter how competent and useful to them smaller nonprofits

MAR - 8-00 MED 14:17 00IRAFEE

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

No issue at this time.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- 1. More visibility in state and regions*
- 2. Bringing peer-to-peer technical assistance among non-profits*
- 3. More competitive grants programs*

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

The tendency of Congress is " earmark " federal money for favored agencies and non profits.

11. What types of assistance are currently being provided by 1 agencies to your organization but should be? (F list one or two)

- Assistance with federal reporting requirements could be better.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Help non-profits to identify those federal programs for which they qualify for participation / funding.
- Present information on federal programs in accessible, user-friendly language.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

900/5007

03/06/2000 MON 12:18 FAX

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Most agencies will not fund planning and proposal development costs.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

1. Non-profits have limited resources. allow them to recover their planning and proposal preparation costs if their proposal is accepted.
2. Re-vist cost reimbursement policy for nonprofits who have been providing high quality service over several years and have a record of excellent service.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Now, cumbersome cost re-imbursement procedures place a significant financial burden on us to recover our costs. There are no uniform procedures shared by all agencies. Each agency has its own procedures which requires us to follow different procedures for

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

STRONG LINKAGE WITH FIELD POSTS

CROSS-SECTORAL SUPPORT

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

BEING MORE CLEAR AND FORCEFUL ON THEIR OWN GOALS
HAVING GOALS WHICH MORE CENTRALLY EMBRACE CORE VALUES

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

AGENCIES PICK THEIR FAVORITE INSIDE GROUPS
AND SHY AWAY FROM CAREFUL EXPERIMENTATION.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

CONTINUE SIMPLIFYING PAPERWORK REQUIRED TO WORK COOPERATIVELY
WITH FED. AGENCIES

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

paperwork for USAID Funding continues to be complex and extensive

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization should ? (Please list one or two)

NONE CURRENTLY

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- STREAMLINE APPLICATION AND REPORTING PROCESS
- BECOME MORE FLEXIBLE IN APPROACHES
- FUND INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUNDRAISING COSTS TO HELP NONPROFITS BECOME SELF SUFFICIENT

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- LACK OF EXPERTISE AT NON PROFITS

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- More Advocacy for unique role of nonprofits.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Decreased funding
- Red Tape

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

LESS PAPERWORK, QUICKER TURNAROUND ON REQUESTS FOR FUNDING

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

GOV'T NEEDS TO BE MORE INCLUSIVE OF NONPROFITS ON ~~AT~~ COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES THAT INFLUENCE FUNDING PRIORITIES + STRATEGIC DIRECTION

60002

NAT'L HEALTH COUNCIL

03-07-00 11:57 FAX 202 785 4213

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- 1) ^{provide} clear posting (with adequate notice) of all grant & contract opportunities - Need a comprehensive, usable, SYSTEM
- 2) Create nonprofit liaison positions in agencies (similar to Congressional liaison staff) to facilitate info & access
- 3) streamline applications

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Lack of Follow through by the Agency

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- the internal bureaucracy
- too many clearances required for relatively minor decisions

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

increase capacity to build effectiveness of NP organizations;
management

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

work in ~~press~~ a mutually respected relationship,
see value that NP have to help govt.
serve its purpose.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Too much bureaucracy. You want partnerships
with NP's because its flexible than the
their hands with regulations.

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- MANY NON-PROFITS ARE TERRIBLY UNDERSTAFFED; FEDERAL AGENCIES NEED TO BE CLEAR, CONCISE, AND LIMITED IN EXPECTATIONS
- REDUCE REPORTING BURDENS

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- SOME INDIVIDUALS IN FEDERAL AGENCIES THINK THEIR WAY IS THE ONLY WAY; TRUE COMPROMISE IS NEEDED, NOT JUST LIP SERVICE.

Have you utilized the Nonprofit Gateway: A network of links to federal government information and services" at <http://www.nonprofit.gov>?

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- ↳ support to meet minority contracting goals
- ↳ Better outreach re: federal hiring strategies

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- more briefings on agency issues
- more accessible contracting officers

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Less paperwork requirements. Allow, where possible, on-line reporting.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Maintain two-way communication.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

PROVIDE LESS TAX REPORTING &
FEWER REGULATIONS FOR FOUNDATIONS

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

government information etc.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Training

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Increased communication that is clear.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Poor communication

WHITE HOUSE SURVEY ON NONPROFIT RELATIONSHIPS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization, but should be?

- Updated information on people, resources, and programs of interest to federal agencies.
- It's hard to find a summary of federal grants to support communities.
- It has been hard to find clear statements of U.S. international policies and positions.
- Lack of good, educational material.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations?

- Share data.
- Coordinate ongoing federal programs with NPO at the local level.
- Be deliberate about connecting NPOs with government agencies and resources.
- Seek partnerships.
- Be more open and proactive in communication about programs and policies (more of a client orientation).
- Be explicit about the policy motives or issues behind decisions (e.g., Why did USAID suddenly lose funding?)
- Partner with nonprofits rather than approaching them to supplement funding declines at the federal or state levels.
- Avoid telling nonprofits what they ought to do (arrogance).
- Try to respect nonprofits' independence from government as a useful check and balance, and try not to regulate.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Government agency perspective that overlooks needs of smaller communities
- Do not try to program nonprofits or use their resources to supplement federal priorities (whatever the party or the issue). It is better to identify issues of mutual interest and seek collaboration with each partner bringing something important to the table.
- Nonprofits have to piece together funding from federal agencies for comprehensive ideas, as the federal agencies don't coordinate funding between agencies; it is difficult for foundations to coordinate and leverage funding with existing fragmentation
- More coordination within and among federal agencies

government information and services

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- 1) Easier ways to find specific resources on the Internet
- 2) People to talk with who can answer questions and solve problems

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Funding limitations
- Some outdated policies + procedures

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Link intra-governmental work on the same topic - e.g., youth violence - so that nonprofit agencies and others can more effectively partner with the Federal government

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Competing agendas of Federal agencies (multiple agencies working on same issues)
- Protracted periods it can take agencies to act on proposals.

INDEPENDENT SECTOR

PAGE 04

Government Information and Services at <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

It might be helpful to have someone in each department who was knowledgeable about nonprofits & solicitations & who was charged with the responsibility for overseeing the relationships.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two) N/A

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three) Streamline application procedures
Provide basic, clear eligibility guidelines for Federal grant monies.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits. N/A

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Partner with them

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Federal agencies' flexibility in receiving ^{and using} gifts & grants.

11. What types of assistance currently being /ided by federal agencies to your organization
I be? (Please list one or two)

→ There should be travel support to enable people from outside Washington to enable them to be part of the 'process'

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

→ It is very hard for a group located out of Washington to learn about what's available, and how to take advantage of services.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

→ It is difficult for small nonprofits to be heard, or to have problems recognized.

D (The positive experience I discuss in item #6 above is due to personal relationships and exceptional people in the Department of Ed. In general, my responses to 11, 12, 13 are =

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Mar 11 1992 11:44:43

more characteristic of the situation.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

briefings on new programs

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

providing information on use of funds (ex, Title XX)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Poor communication. Need simple language regulations.

11. What types of assistance currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization
be? (1 list one or 1

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Instead of separating out the nonprofit community for some meetings and the business community for others, it would be a positive change to have one larger joint meeting.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

government information and services" at <http://www.nonprofit.gov>

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- Provide more direction/information about funded programs (grant applications on web)
- Provide more information about # of applicants

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Geographic ~~distance~~ distance between Washington, local non-profits does not permit federal agencies or reviewers to know local community needs.

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11. What types of assistance currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should not? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Provide clearer information and a clear contact person for each program.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Timelines of federal agencies often seem excessive.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

None

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

the services we receive are effective.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

few

5 4 0575501086 ON 05/17/12 05:21:03.9 10 (NOV)

FROM BALTIMORE OF AMERICA

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- 1) Simplify language and processes.
- 2) Provide more timely response to non-profits requests for info and/or clarification.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- 1) Clearly identifying federal staff that provide answers to questions, for each specific program.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- information about key priorities
- oppor. for input & partnership

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- more notice & time to complete grant applications
- streamlined reporting, reports.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- clear, knowledgeable contact person

government information

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Need to have agency employees active as leaders in their professional society.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- ① more direct contact/outreach about Federal Funding
- ② more Training/outreach about Training Opportunities
- ③ collaborations — inter-agency collaborations w/ NPO's

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Need more direct communication and outreach from federal agencies

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- 1) The use of facilities (office and gathering space)
- 2) Donation of used or excess equipment

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- 1) Sharing of information and expertise via training.
- 2) Initiation of interactive forums
- 3)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- 1) Down-sizing of government -- leaves gaps in service and technical assistance.

government information and services

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- revolving loan funds for acquisition & rehabilitation of historic structures
- grant funds for deferred maintenance on historic structures
- grant funds for emergency acquisition or repairs to National Historic Landmarks

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- provide application and other materials on the Internet
- simplify billing and reporting process by having all agencies use the same system (especially disbursement of grant funds)
- clearly identify and provide copies of relevant statutes, regulations, CFDA numbers, etc. for each grant or cooperative agreement

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- overly complex bureaucracies in some agencies result in lengthy approval process (particularly approvals of interim products required by the award or contract)

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

briefings
database (to extent permitted by Privacy Act)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Quicker response to letters

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Planning grants for developing new projects or to scale-up local projects for wider dissemination.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

If agencies were better linked it would be less difficult to communicate with the various layers and departments that have overlapping responsibilities - especially in CDC.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

For California-based nonprofits, such as National Health Foundation, the expense of attending meetings & developing relationships in DC and Atlanta is a significant obstacle.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Inclusion on philanthropy, and especially, healthcare philanthropy, matters under review and discussion.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Have a contact person assigned to website other than webmaster for email communication.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Nonprofits are more invested in relationships than federal agency.

No follow up on part of federal agency.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Operational support- Funding

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Reduce red tape in application process
Provide additional dollars for arts & culture agencies
Develop & promote a national cultural policy.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Cumbersome application procedures.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Some possible periodic mailing and/or e-mail contact with foundations keeping us alerted to new programs and/or collaborate on local issues (i.e., housing, youth, etc.)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Maintain a booth and/or information at selected foundation/not-for-profit conferences about new services and/or other programs important to promoting and encouraging giving and volunteering.

NA

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

N/A

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Better communications among federal agencies about policies & practices affecting young people.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Often, Federal agencies do not communicate with each other about policies & practices.
It's hard & time consuming to work with all federal agencies that affect the lives of adolescents & young adult facing employment.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

As a private foundation, we are supporting a number of local nonprofits being adversely affected by welfare reform. It would be helpful if there were opportunities for funders and federal agencies to share in what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify learnings up to three)

12. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- Delays, generally due to multiple levels of clearance, that interfere with circulation of information

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- time that is required to see action in the agency; we respond more quickly
- turnover of staff, contacts which results in less forward movement and more circular motion as we go over same ground with nonmain agency

11. What type of assistance currently being provided by agencies to your organization but is not? (Please list one or more)

Systematic Outreach to engage nonprofits in policy development and program development.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Can provide grants to selected groups to provide management and technical assistance to nonprofits (similar to SBA assistance)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Most nonprofits operate at the state or local levels, and federal agencies are national. Thus, federal agencies do not have structures in place to facilitate communication with the majority of nonprofits.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Confidence, communication, timeliness & trust

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Agency need to involve nonprofits when establishing new programs, funding levels & evaluation
poor communication, lack of capital to start programs that contractors get won by for-profit firms

11. What type of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

- CONVENING
- BRAINSTORMING/STRATEGIC PLANNING

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

- LISTEN AND RESPOND TO REAL ISSUES
- ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME FOR SERIOUS INPUT
- KEEP OPEN/HONEST LINES OF COMMUNICATION

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

- AGENCY'S "STAY-ALIVE" AGENDA PREVENTS REAL WORK.
- POLITICAL AGENDA OBSCURES MISSION & ISSUES.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

Federal Funding should make better use of services organizations such as ours can provide to other nonprofits, through technical assistance contracting. Federal agencies can provide better information to state associations to pass on to nonprofit organizations.

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Use state associations of nonprofits as vehicles for information distribution to nonprofits, and to contract with to provide technical assistance to nonprofit organizations.

Improve the form 990 to make it more useful, understandable, and accurate.

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Extensive paperwork and reporting and audit requirements.

Insufficient time and assistance given to grant applicants in some programs.

Reimbursement funds producing cash-flow problems.

Lack of tie-in to local resources able to provide technical assistance.

Limitations on nonprofit advocacy.

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

I have been hard to obtain Fed govt assistance - too complicated (ie reporting of funds)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

Unknown

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

Have not tried

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

Comment - There is a danger in depending too much on funding. However, I believe that cooperation is more effective.

Please return this survey by Friday, March 10, 2000 to:

Non-profit and their methods as a gift property (ie cooperation and representation)

**Research Program
INDEPENDENT SECTOR
1200 18th Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
Fax: 202-467-8101**

You may also fax it to INDEPENDENT SECTOR at 202-467-8101.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes

☐ No

But.

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We are the local Children's Advocacy Center in the District of Columbia. We coordinate the inter-agency response to child sexual abuse & severe physical abuse in DC. The DC US Attny's office serves on the team as the local criminal prosecutor. Ongoing difficulty w/ junior Attny staff not cooperating w/ joint investigation model essential for success. Incidents where child victims are interviewed - almost interrogated - at USA office.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ A common goal and vision | ☐ Awareness of the geographical dimension |
| ☒ A convener | ☐ Effective communication |
| ☒ A structure to organize and manage the core talents of each participant | ☐ Periodic assessment |
| | ☐ Trust and confidence |

Instead of the special child friendly interview rooms of the CAC w/ the teams trained child interview specialist. Some junior staff have literally stated they are federal employees.... therefore not responsible

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

to local gov't concerns. This is counter to the interagency protocol signed by the US Attny's Office & over 10 participating DC Gov't Agencies & Children's Hospital. Potential for huge liability to the District of these children falling through the cracks due to actions of US Attny's office. They are equally dismissive of their own.

Please return this survey by Friday, March 10, 2000 to:

DOJ Child Interview specialists hired on staff at DC US Attny.

The team model works very well when US Attny staff work along team protocols.

Research Program
INDEPENDENT SECTOR
1200 18th Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
Fax: 202-467-6101

John R. Cripe
President, Board of Directors, DC Children's Advocacy Center - Safe Shores -

You may also fax it to INDEPENDENT SECTOR at 202-467-6101.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We have developed PEPNet (Promising and Effective Practices Network) with U.S. DOC, Ford + Hoff Foundations and others to create standards for effective practice and a network of effective practitioners.
Contact Kate O'Sullivan (202) 659-1064
ks@nyec.org

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Partnership agreement with "Federal Interagency Team on Volunteerism" (FITV) which focuses on supporting vol. involvement in natural and cultural resource agencies. Contact: Doug Blankenship
Bureau of Land Management
202-452-5079

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

NEA funding leveraged State Arts Board funding for projects developing new works of art and for education in the arts and our organization provided local funding to complete the project

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We obtain information on Federal RFPs from the Federal Register (electronically) & disseminate to our members.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?



☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

EPA region IX works w/a group of foundations on a sustainable agriculture initiative in California.

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☐ Yes ☒ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

but we do with state agencies.

North Carolina has established:

- State liaisons to nonprofits in 70+ divisions & departments in state government.
- Quarterly roundtables held by each department to engage nonprofits in public policy solutions.
- Periodic briefings of nonprofits in ^{state} budget proposals.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Department of State Foreign Affairs Fellowships to provide education support and mentoring to encourage under-represented minorities to enter the foreign service. See www.woodrow.org/public-policy, or contact Richard Hope, Vice President, at 609-452-7007.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No
15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

HUD - GSUSA provides support services to residents in housing communities.

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

☒ Arts Education Partnership - public/private partnership to advance arts education.

☒ National Endowment for the Arts - State Arts Agency partnership members public/private collaborators in education, tourism, rural development, youth at risk etc.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

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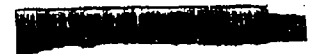
14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

PARTNERSHIP WITH CDC TO DEVELOP AND DELIVER
THE GIRLS INC. PREVENTING ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY (PAP)
PROGRAM. CONTACT DR JAN STANTON, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)



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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Collaboration w/ USDA Coordinator for Community Food
Security. USDA helps identify opportunities for
food recovery & hunger relief efforts — and fraudbleshooting.
Contact Joel Berg @ USDA

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Multi-year effort to improve prehospital care of patients
with traumatic brain injury in collaboration w. Dr. Nat'l Highway
Traffic Safety Administration
Contacts: Pamela Walker at Brain Trauma Foundation: 212.772.0608
Capt. Barry Griddle at NHTSA: 202.366.9794

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Our organization helped to create the 1st Non profit that assists tribal governments in their relationship w/ the Federal Government - TRIBAL Association of Solid Waste & Emergency Response / EPA

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Very productive relationship with NEH providing cultural programs to communities across America. Contact: Peggy Barber, Director, Communications
pbarber@ala.org

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information? In April 1999, we cosponsored "New Immunotherapies for Autoimmune Diseases" with the NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and cosponsored by other NIH institutes as well as several other national voluntary health agencies. This was a two-track program for researchers and lay persons.

We have a positive relationship with the NIH Autoimmune Disease Research Coordinating Committee - Contact Dr. Elaine Collier for more information.

We distribute the NIH booklets on lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, & autoimmune

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply) dis- cases.

dimension

↓
Contact
Virginia
Ladd at
American
Autoimmune

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

A. Institutional support grants from USAID/Road for Peace

B. NGO Networks for Health supported by USAID

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

The Foundation is in a major partnership with the U.S. Department of Education on a project called the 21st Century Community Learning Centers. DOE is providing approximately \$450 million in FY 2000 to fund afterschool programs and the Mott Foundation is providing about \$83 million over six years to provide technical assistance, training and program evaluation services.
Contact: Marianne Kugler, Ph.D., Mott Foundation Program Officer, 810-238-5651.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

The support we provide for managing the President's Service Award program, the new Community Scholarship Mobilization Act in the Dept. of Education

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

- AmeriCorps
- involves partnership of government, nonprofit, corporate and private foundation resources.
- Contact: Aaron Mysliwiec, Director of Public Policy Initiatives, (617) 927-2334

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

The Combined Federal Campaign
Daniel Sharpe

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

WORKING WITH U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF,
 THE PENTAGON STAFF & THE ARMY
 WAR COLLEGES.

CONTACT: FRANCES HESSELBEIN

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Our two-year contract with the U.S. Navy training kids at base schools worked pretty well.

01:05PM PF

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Our relationship with senior levels of the Gettysburg National Military Park is excellent. It is cooperative AND OPEN with an attitude of joint goal orientation AND achievement. It is great! For more information please contact Dr. John Latschar 7173341124

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

The Haas, Jr. Fund has formed a public-private partnership with the National Parks Service and the Golden Gate National Parks Association to restore and transform Crissy Field, a national shoreline park in San Francisco. This partnership has the potential to become an innovative model for the rest of the country in restoring other parks in the National Parks system. For more information, contact Margie O'Driscoll at

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply) (4157)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes

☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

OUR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT WITH THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE WAS EXCELLENT. THAT PROGRAM IS NOT CURRENTLY FUNDED.

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes

☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Operation Days Work - an IYF/USAID joint venture to promote development education among middle school and secondary students throughout the U.S. See <http://odew.info.usaid.gov>
Contact: USAID Paul Austin Phone 202 712 4021
IYF Jack Boyson phone 202 951 1539

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes

☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

National Family Collaboration for Violence Prevention, brings together HUD, DOJ and 22 private foundations and corporate funders working to prevent violence in cities & across U.S., with success. Contact: Executive Director Linda Bowen (203) 393-7731.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

1. Collaboration with Dept. of Labor on The Future @ Work - involves local govt. + business.

2. Collaboration w/ Dept. of Education on New American High School Initiative - involves school districts + businesses

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

Common goal and vision
- Clear structure to organize and manage the core elements of each participant

Awareness of the geographical dimension
Effective communication
Periodic assessment
Trust and confidence

3. Collaboration w/ Nat'l School to Work Office - Intermediary Project: involves local communities + business

Contact: Marlene Seltzer, Exec. Vice President + Interim CEO

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We are working w/ HUD on public housing reform, along with local government and citizens.
We are working with Dept. of Education on education research. We are working with HUD on community development through

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

the national community development initiative

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☐ Yes ☒ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

- White House Task Force on Race
- support to displaced workers

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information? *

NASPAA identifies, trains, and coordinates university programs in public administration to conduct outreach to small entities (governments, non-profits, businesses) in their communities to explain upcoming regulatory actions and to feed back small-entity views to the federal government early in the rule-making design stage. This leads to better rule-making, increased trust, greater inclusion, improved compliance, and better public policy.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

A common goal and vision

A convener

A structure to organize and manage the core talents of each participant

Awareness of the geographical dimension

Effective communication

Periodic assessment

Trust and confidence

* Michael BRINTNALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND ADMINISTRATION

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

1120 G St NW #2230
WASHINGTON DC 20005
202 628 8965
brintnall@naspa.org

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

NCIV has a cooperative agreement with the Office of International Visitors at the U.S. Department of State that is a model public-private sector partnership
Sherry Mueller 202 842-1414

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

4-8

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We help the Peace Corps recruit and PC helps get the word out to prospective NPCA members.

-245 05/03 Job-698

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Contact me. Brent Weiser 303-224-3501

I created

these collaborations. American Red Cross / FEMA - Financial Disaster Preparedness & Recovery Project also (Adoption Information Project HHS)

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

2000 10:31PM PC4

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?

☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We have recently developed a collaborative project with Veterans Affairs Health Administration. The collaboration is the Values Initiative and includes public and private organizations. The VA has provided leadership and resources but not imposed governance of structure. The focus thus far has been on creating a mutually beneficial purpose and principles by which to obtain results.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

the relationship w/ USIA... now U.S. Dept. of State has been excellent with Wash. office, state chapters, + citizen volunteers North + South. May contact Norman A. Brown

1a

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Seniors in Community Service is a federally funded program contracted through the United States Department of Labor. The program provides training, job preparation and placement to seniors 55 and older who fall below the poverty level. For further information please contact Mr. Bob Mizerak at (212) 558-5440.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

we are funding projects in cities designated as sites for the youth opportunity Movement.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Joint funding of Urban Network
NCCNY NCE

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No
4-way partnership between Corp. For Nat'l. Service, Points of Light Foundation, America's Promise, United Way of America
15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

The 4 are cooperating on a national conference & have work groups addressing other mutual interests, e.g., mobilizing community initiatives that benefit children & youth

P. 85

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☒ No
15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

SFF will be funding a portion of a computer center in a new HUD housing development. Fed. representative has been a good collaborative partner

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

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14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No
15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

General Moul

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

We are currently involved in a collaboration among the National Park Service, the National Parks Conservation Association, & ourselves developing "Business Plans" for the operation of national parks. Contacts: Phil Vorhees at NCPA or Bruce Sievers at the Walter & Elise Haas Fund.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

15. If "yes" (to Question 14), please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

- Federal Community Access Initiative modeled after our Community Voices Initiative.
- Participation planned in follow-on activities for Surgeon General's forthcoming report on oral health.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Our purpose is to ~~build~~ build a broad-based coalition of groups for the world's largest medical library -- the Hill Library of Medicine at NIH. We bring private and foundation resources to improve awareness of NIH's efforts. Our recent "Health of Life" Exhibit on asthma was an excellent example of a successful public/private effort.

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Never the less, I am certain it can be done

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

Have an ongoing relationship with
DoD Education Activity

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

(HUD)
SHOP program provides seed funds for "setting the stage" for building. These funds are used as leverage to raise funds from the private sector for building houses.
The "Senior for Habitat" initiative involves senior citizens in the work of HFHI. This demonstration project is a collaboration between Habitat and the RSVP program of the CNS. Contact: Jane Maloney, 202-628-9171

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☒ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

1. "Project Access" funded by NASA and includes multiple partners. Contact Rene Gonzalez (210) 692-3805, ext 23.
2. HACH National Internship Program (HNIP) with multiple federal agencies. Contact William Gil (202) 467-0893.



INDEPENDENT SECTOR

20 YEARS

*of Enhancing
Nonprofit
Initiative*

*A National Leadership
Forum to Encourage
Philanthropy, Volunteering,
Not-for-Profit Initiative
and Citizen Action*

March 21, 2000

Malcolm Richardson
White House Millennium Council
708 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Richardson,

In response to your request, INDEPENDENT SECTOR surveyed our members on their experiences collaborating with Federal agencies. INDEPENDENT SECTOR is a national coalition of nonprofit organizations including many of the nation's foundations, nonprofits, and corporations with strong commitments to community involvement, which represent millions of volunteers, donors and people served.

We adapted your questions for Federal departments and agencies to create a survey that would be easy for our members to complete while answering your key questions. We received 162 responses to the survey from our 740 members. Of these, 24 respondents, most of whom were private foundations, indicated that the survey did not apply to their organization. This may explain some of the nonresponse rate.

We also received a number of calls and letters from our members expressing overall views not captured in the survey. For example, many believe relationships between nonprofit organizations and the Federal government are essential for the sector. Some conveyed that their relationships with Federal agencies are primarily indirect or through their grantees. Others feel there should not be a relationship between the Federal government and their organization.

In all, we received 138 completed surveys. While the results of this survey are not statistically representative, they characterize the nature of relationships between our member organizations and the Federal agencies. It is particularly interesting to note that nearly one-third of the respondents felt they have a model relationship or collaboration with a federal agency that is particularly effective in achieving the goals of their organization.

To facilitate your analysis, we have entered all of the survey responses into a database, except for the written answers to the open-ended questions. Due to time constraints, we were unable to complete an analysis of the qualitative data. We believe these responses will provide valuable information on the nature of relationships between nonprofit organizations and the Federal government and

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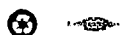
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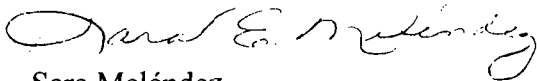


how they can be improved. We plan to conduct an analysis of this information in the future and will forward a copy of the results to you when we have finished.

Enclosed you will find a blank copy of the survey, tables summarizing quantifiable results, copies of the open-ended responses, and a disk containing the full quantitative data set. Following this letter, we have included a list of some of the participating organizations to give you a broad picture of whom the data represent.

We sincerely hope that this information will be helpful as you develop the Interagency Task Force on Nonprofits and Government. If you have any questions about this survey, or the work of INDEPENDENT SECTOR, please call me, or Michelle Weber in our research department at 202/467-6152.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sara E. Meléndez".

Sara Meléndez
President

Enclosures

INDEPENDENT SECTOR Member Organizations Who Participated in the White House Survey on Relationships with Federal Agencies

(Some organizations chose to remain anonymous.)

The following organizations chose to make their names available so you would understand the types of agencies the data represent. Please maintain the confidentiality of all participants by not using or sharing data in any way that would connect specific survey answers to an organization.

ACCESS: Networking in the Public Interest

Aid to Artisans

America's Charities

America's Second Harvest

American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association

American Humanics

American Library Association

Americans for Indian Opportunity

Association for Healthcare Philanthropy

Association for Volunteer Administration

Association of America's Public Television Stations

AT&T Foundation

Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation

Bell Atlantic Foundation

Boston College Social Welfare Research Institute

Brain Trauma Foundation

California Association of Nonprofits

Child Care Action Campaign

Chorus America

Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America

City Year

Columbia Foundation

Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta

Community Health Charities

Congress of Natural Black Churches

Council on Foundations

Delaware Valley Grantmakers

Donors Forum of Ohio

Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Nonprofit Management

Ecolab Foundation

Environmental Defense Fund

Environmental Support Center

Evergreen State Society

Food Research and Action Center

Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg

Giraffe Project

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Girls Incorporated

William Casper Graustein Memorial Fund

Walter and Elise Haas Fund

Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund

Habitat for Humanity International

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

Hogg Foundation for Mental Health

Indiana University Center on Philanthropy

International Development Conference

International Youth Foundation

Jerome Foundation

Jobs for the Future

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

KaBOOM!
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
Kerr Foundation
Kidney Cancer Association
Samuel H. Kress Foundation
Lupus Foundation of America
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur
Foundation
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
McGregor Fund
Metropolitan Life Foundation
Minnesota Council of Nonprofits
Mississippi Center for Nonprofits
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Museum Trustee Association
National AIDS Fund
National Alliance for Choice in Giving
National Assembly of State Arts Agencies
National Association for Bilingual
Education
National Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
National Association of Schools of Public
Affairs and Administration
National Center for Family Philanthropy
National Conference for Community and
Justice
National Council for International Visitors
National Council of Nonprofit Associations
National Council on Economic Education
National Endowment for Financial
Education
National FFA Foundation
National Health Council

National Health Foundation
National Humanities Alliance
National Peace Corps Association
National Student Nurses' Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Urban League
National Youth Employment Coalition
North Carolina Center for Nonprofits
OPERA America
Partners of the Americas
Pittsburgh Foundation
Population Resource Center
Prudential Foundation
Region Nine Prevention and Healthy
Communities
Research! America
Retirement Research Foundation
Rosenberg Foundation
San Francisco Foundation
Sister Fund
Society of American Foresters
Starbucks Foundation
Levi Strauss Foundation
Synergos Institute
United Cerebral Palsy Associations
United Way of America
Village for Families and Children
Izaak Walton League of America
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship
Foundation
Women's College Coalition
World Charity Network

WHITE HOUSE SURVEY ON NONPROFIT RELATIONSHIPS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. With which federal agencies does your organization work? (Please ☒ all that apply)

Departments:

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Defense
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Health & Human Services
- ☐ Housing & Urban Development
- ☐ Interior
- ☐ Justice
- ☐ Labor
- ☐ State
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Treasury
- ☐ Veterans Affairs

Agencies:

- ☐ Corporation for National Service
- ☐ Environmental Protection Agency
- ☐ Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ☐ National Endowment for the Arts
- ☐ National Endowment for the Humanities
- ☐ National Performance Review
- ☐ Office of National Drug Control Policy
- ☐ Small Business Administration
- ☐ US Agency for International Development
- ☐ US Information Agency
- ☐ US Trade Representative

Other Federal Departments or Agencies:

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

2. Does your organization work with federal agencies in any of the following ways? (Please ☒ all that apply)

- ☐ Receive federal funding
- ☐ Receive technical assistance or training from federal agencies
- ☐ Provide technical assistance or training to federal agencies
- ☐ Participate on federal committees
- ☐ Testify at legislative or administrative hearings
- ☐ Respond to requests for information from a federal representative
- ☐ Provide services that were formerly provided by federal agencies
- ☐ Provide services that were formerly provided by state or local governments, but are funded through federal grants
- ☐ Formerly provided federally-funded services, but now those services are provided by a for-profit company
- ☐ Have been evaluated by a federal agency or federally-sponsored study
- ☐ Other _____

3. Does your organization have a working relationship with federal agencies when it comes to developing: (Please ☒ all that apply)

- ☐ Public policy
- ☐ Regulations
- ☐ Budgetary matters
- ☐ Collaborations
- ☐ State and local initiatives

4. If you receive resources from federal agencies, what resources do you receive? (Please ☒ all that apply)

- ☐ Program grants
- ☐ General support grants
- ☐ In-kind products
- ☐ Research grants
- ☐ Contracts
- ☐ In-kind services

5. If you provide federally funded services, what is your organization's primary service area? (Please ☒ all that apply)

- ☐ Arts, Culture, & Humanities
- ☐ Civil Rights, Social Action, & Advocacy
- ☐ Community Improvement & Development
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Environment & Animals
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Human services
- ☐ International, Foreign Affairs
- ☐ Philanthropy, Volunteerism, & Foundations
- ☐ Public Affairs
- ☐ Religion Related
- ☐ Science, Technology, and Social Science
- ☐ Other _____

6. Please indicate your level of agreement with each statement describing your organization's experience working with federal agencies.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Our organization is satisfied with its relationship with federal agencies	☐	☐	☐	☐
Relationships with federal agencies are essential to achieving our organization's mission	☐	☐	☐	☐
Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal funding regulations	☐	☐	☐	☐
In recent years, federal grant applications and reporting requirements have become more streamlined	☐	☐	☐	☐
Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal reporting requirements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Federal agencies communicate regularly with our organization	☐	☐	☐	☐
Federal agencies are interested in learning about our organization's experience and innovation	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. How do you primarily find out about the resources available from federal agencies? (Please ☒ one)

- ☐ Federal agency contacted our organization
- ☐ Our organization contacted federal agency
- ☐ Through state or local government
- ☐ Through a third party

8. Have you accessed information about federal agencies on the internet? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Did you find the information you were looking for? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Have you utilized the "Nonprofit Gateway: A network of links to Federal government information and services" at <http://www.nonprofit.gov>? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. What types of assistance are not currently being provided by federal agencies to your organization but should be? (Please list one or two)

12. In what ways can federal agencies provide better services to nonprofit organizations? (Please identify up to three)

13. Describe any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits.

14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. If yes, please describe the nature of this relationship or collaboration. Does it involve other sectors (e.g., other levels of government, businesses, citizens)? Who may the Task Force contact for more information?

16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success? (Please ☒ all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ A common goal and vision | ☐ Awareness of the geographical dimension |
| ☐ A convener | ☐ Effective communication |
| ☐ A structure to organize and manage the core talents of each participant | ☐ Periodic assessment |
| | ☐ Trust and confidence |

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

Please return this survey by **Friday, March 10, 2000** to:

Research Program
INDEPENDENT SECTOR
1200 18th Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
Fax: 202-467-6101

You may also fax it to INDEPENDENT SECTOR at 202-467-6101.

TABLE 1
Overview of Respondents
(Frequencies and Percentages)

	Frequency	Percent
Respondents to White House Survey		
Completed survey	138	85.2%
Survey did not apply	24	14.8%
TOTAL	162	100.0%
Respondents by Type of Organization		
Nonprofit Agency	102	63.0%
Foundation/Corporate Giving Program	60	37.0%
TOTAL	162	100.0%

TABLE 2
Relationships Between Nonprofit Organization and Federal Agencies
(Frequencies and Percentages; n=138)

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Federal agencies with which organization works *		
Department of Agriculture	18	13.0%
Department of Commerce	22	15.9%
Department of Defense	10	7.2%
Department of Education	45	32.6%
Department of Energy	8	5.8%
Department of Health & Human Services	51	37.0%
Department of Housing & Urban Development	27	19.6%
Department of Justice	27	19.6%
Department of Labor	22	15.9%
Department of the Interior	17	12.3%
Department of the State	20	14.5%
Department of the Treasury	14	10.1%
Department of Transportation	15	10.9%
Department of Veterans Affairs	10	7.2%
Corporation for National Service	28	20.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	23	16.7%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	14	10.1%
National Endowment for the Arts	24	17.4%
National Endowment for the Humanities	18	13.0%
National Performance Review	3	2.2%
Office of National Drug Control Policy	11	8.0%
Small Business Administration	13	9.4%
US Agency for International Development	26	18.8%
US Information Agency	13	9.4%
US Trade Representative	4	2.9%
Other	41	29.7%

* Respondents were asked to check all that apply

Ways organization works with federal agencies *		
Respond to requests for information	76	55.1%
Testify at legislative or administrative hearings	63	45.7%
Receive federal funding	52	37.7%
Provide technical assistance or training	35	25.4%
Participate on federal committees	32	23.2%
Receive technical assistance or training	18	13.0%
Have been evaluated by a federal agency	17	12.3%
Provide services formerly provided by federal agencies	13	9.4%
Provide services formerly provided by state or local governments	9	6.5%
Formerly provided services now provided by a for-profit company	1	0.7%
Other	30	21.7%

* Respondents were asked to check all that apply

TABLE 2
Relationships Between Nonprofit Organization and Federal Agencies
(Frequencies and Percentages; n=138)

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Work with federal agencies to develop: *		
Collaborations	68	49.3%
Public policy	61	44.2%
State and local initiatives	41	29.7%
Regulations	38	27.5%
Budgetary matters	27	19.6%
* Respondents were asked to check all that apply		
Resources organization receives from federal agencies *		
Program grants	45	32.6%
Contracts	23	16.7%
Research grants	11	8.0%
In-kind services	9	6.5%
General support grants	8	5.8%
In-kind products	4	2.9%
* Respondents were asked to check all that apply		

TABLE 3
A Sampling of Perspectives about Working with Federal Agencies
(Percentages and Mean)

Survey Question	n	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean
Our organization is satisfied with its relationship with federal agencies	121	72.7%	10.7%	13.2%	3.3%	1.47
Relationships with federal agencies are essential to achieving our organization's mission	124	43.5%	16.9%	33.1%	6.5%	2.02
Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal funding regulations	90	33.3%	43.0%	6.5%	17.2%	2.08
In recent years, federal grant applications and reporting requirements have become more streamlined	77	42.9%	39.0%	5.2%	13.0%	1.88
Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal reporting requirements	85	54.1%	32.9%	3.5%	9.4%	1.68
Federal agencies communicate regularly with our organization	123	57.7%	22.8%	13.8%	5.7%	1.67
Federal agencies are interested in learning about our organization's experience and innovation	122	50.8%	22.1%	16.4%	10.7%	1.87

TABLE 4
Characteristics of the Responding Nonprofit Organizations
(Frequencies and Percentages; n=138)

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Organization's primary service area *		
Education	28	20.3%
Human Services	15	10.9%
Philanthropy, Volunteerism, & Foundations	15	10.9%
Arts, Culture, & Humanities	11	8.0%
Community Improvement & Development	10	7.2%
International, Foreign Affairs	9	6.5%
Civil Rights, Social Action, & Advocacy	5	3.6%
Environment & Animals	5	3.6%
Health	5	3.6%
Public Affairs	3	2.2%
Science, Technology, and Social Science	3	2.2%
Religion Related	2	1.4%
Other	9	6.5%

* Respondents were asked to check all that apply

How organizations find out about federal resources *

Organization contacted federal agency	46	41.8%
Federal agency contacted organization	35	31.8%
Through third party	24	21.8%
Through state or local government	5	4.5%

* For this question, n=110

Internet use to access information on federal agencies *

Accessed information about federal agencies	117	86.7%
Found the information they were looking for	107	90.7%
Have utilized the "Nonprofit Gateway"	32	24.4%

* Indicates respondents who answered yes

Organization has model relationship with federal agency *	52	41.9%
--	----	-------

* Indicates respondents who answered yes

TABLE 4
Characteristics of the Responding Nonprofit Organizations
(Frequencies and Percentages; n=138)

Survey Question	Frequency	Percent
Factors in successful collaboration *		
A common goal and vision	87	63.0%
Effective communication	80	58.0%
Trust and confidence	78	56.5%
A convener	46	33.3%
Periodic assessment	45	32.6%
A structure to organize and manage core talents	36	26.1%
Awareness of the geographical dimension	26	18.8%

* Respondents were asked to check all that apply

Appendix

Key to Variable Codes In Database

In the database file (a:/whs.xls), the variable codes used in each field relate data to the original survey questions. This key identifies the variable name and its corresponding survey question.

Variable Name	Survey Question
---------------	-----------------

1. With which federal agencies does your organization work?

Q1d1	Department of Agriculture
Q1d2	Department of Commerce
Q1d3	Department of Defense
Q1d4	Department of Education
Q1d5	Department of Energy
Q1d6	Department of Health & Human Services
Q1d7	Department of Housing & Urban Development
Q1d8	Department of Justice
Q1d9	Department of Labor
Q1d10	Department of the Interior
Q1d11	Department of the State
Q1d12	Department of the Treasury
Q1d13	Department of Transportation
Q1d14	Department of Veterans Affairs
Q1a1	Corporation for National Service
Q1a2	Environmental Protection Agency
Q1a3	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Q1a4	National Endowment for the Arts
Q1a5	National Endowment for the Humanities
Q1a6	National Performance Review
Q1a7	Office of National Drug Control Policy
Q1a8	Small Business Administration
Q1a9	US Agency for International Development
Q1a10	US Information Agency
Q1a11	US Trade Representative
Q1da1	Other - Option 1
Q1da1txt	Other - Option 1 (text)
Q1da2	Other - Option 2
Q1da2txt	Other - Option 2 (text)

2. Does your organization work with federal agencies in any of the following ways?

Q2w1	Receive federal funding
Q2w2	Receive technical assistance or training
Q2w3	Provide technical assistance or training
Q2w4	Participate on federal committees
Q2w5	Testify at legislative or administrative hearings
Q2w6	Respond to requests for information
Q2w7	Provide services formerly provided by federal agencies
Q2w8	Provide services formerly provided by state or local governments
Q2w9	Formerly provided services now provided by a for-profit company
Q2w10	Have been evaluated by a federal agency
Q2w11	Other
Q2w11txt	Other (text)

Appendix

Key to Variable Codes In Database

In the database file (a:/whs.xls), the variable codes used in each field relate data to the original survey questions. This key identifies the variable name and its corresponding survey question.

Variable Name	Survey Question
---------------	-----------------

3. Does your organization have a working relationship with federal agencies when it comes to developing:

Q3wr1	Public policy
Q3wr2	Collaborations
Q3wr3	Regulations
Q3wr4	State and local initiatives
Q3wr5	Budgetary matters

4. If you receive resources from federal agencies, what resources do you receive?

Q4rr1	Program grants
Q4rr2	Research grants
Q4rr3	General support grants
Q4rr4	Contracts
Q4rr5	In-kind products
Q4rr6	In-kind services

5. If you provide federally funded services, what is your organization's primary service area?

Q5ff1	Arts, Culture, & Humanities
Q5ff2	Civil Rights, Social Action, & Advocacy
Q5ff3	Community Improvement & Development
Q5ff4	Education
Q5ff5	Environment & Animals
Q5ff6	Health
Q5ff7	Human Services
Q5ff8	International, Foreign Affairs
Q5ff9	Philanthropy, Volunteerism, & Foundations
Q5ff10	Public Affairs
Q5ff11	Religion Related
Q5ff12	Science, Technology, and Social Science
Q5ff13	Other
Q5ff13TX	Other (text)

6. Please indicate your level of agreement with each statement describing your organization's experience working with federal agencies.

Q6ew1	Our organization is satisfied with its relationship with federal agencies
Q6ew2	Relationships with federal agencies are essential to achieving our organization's mission
Q6ew3	Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal funding regulations
Q6ew4	In recent years, federal grant applications and reporting requirements have become more streamlined
Q6ew5	Federal agencies provide support to help our organization comply with federal reporting requirements
Q6ew6	Federal agencies communicate regularly with our organization
Q6ew7	Federal agencies are interested in learning about our organization's experience and innovation

Q7 7. How do you primarily find out about the resources available from federal agencies?

Q8 8. Have you accessed information about federal agencies on the internet?

Q9 9. Did you find the information you were looking for?

Q10 10. Have you utilized the "Nonprofit Gateway" at <http://www.nonprofit.gov>?

Appendix

Key to Variable Codes In Database

In the database file (a:/whs.xls), the variable codes used in each field relate data to the original survey questions. This key identifies the variable name and its corresponding survey question.

Variable Name	Survey Question
Q14	14. Does your organization have any model relationships or collaborations with a federal agency that are particularly effective in achieving the goals of your organization?
	16. In your collaborations, have the following factors been helpful in its success?
Q16c1	A common goal and vision
Q16c2	A convener
Q16c3	A structure to organize and manage core talents
Q16c4	Awareness of the geographical dimension
Q16c5	Effective communication
Q16c6	Periodic assessment
Q16c7	Trust and confidence

—

Here
is a
copy
of the
NC
survey
to
Non Profits

]



David.Ashley@sba.gov

10/27/2000 03:10:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: SBA's Follow-up

From SBA

Questions:

1. -- does your agency have an office responsible for nonprofit outreach or private sector partnerships? if so, where is it housed in the organization and how is it staffed? is it responsible for other functions as well? if not, are any staff assigned to this function? where are they based in the agency?

A: The SBA does not have an office specifically devoted to nonprofit outreach located at the SBA headquarters. Jane Boorman in the SBA's office of Business Initiatives within the Entrepreneurial Development Office works on our co-sponsorship agreements.

Since the 1980s, SBA has worked to combine the resources of the private sector with those of its programs, particularly in providing management training and advisory publications. It combines the resources of trade associations, corporations, foundations and professional societies with those of the SBA to respond to the changing needs of small business.

The co-sponsorship program is designed to enhance the SBA's ability to provide valuable services to small businesses through partnerships with the private sector. The private sector helps the SBA deliver these services by:

- * Cosponsoring management training programs, courses, conferences, clinics, seminars and workshops;
- * Providing speakers, panelists and moderators for training programs;
- * Providing training facilities, equipment and informational materials;
- * Offering one-to-one counseling to small business owners;
- * Helping small business owners identify and find adequate solutions

to problems;

- * Publicizing free services available to small business owners on the national, state and local levels; and

- * Helping prepare and deliver management assistance through publications, radio, television and the print media.

The Office of Business Initiatives administers this congressionally mandated cosponsorship program by negotiating and approving Cosponsorship Agreements between the Agency (including the field) and for-profit organizations as well as cosponsored projects involving the headquarters office.

2. -- does your agency head devote any time to developing nonprofit partnerships?

A: The SBA Administrator works with nonprofit agencies mentioned in our initial report. The Administrator speaks at various events and promotes their services to SBA clients and potential clients, as appropriate.

3. -- do you expect the partnerships you have established to continue with the change of administration?

A: It is unlikely the change in Administration will have any impact on the program. The private sector has found cosponsorship to be in their best interest as it gets to the people they need for their customers.

Other agencies -- IRS, Labor, etc. -- like to cosponsor with SBA because SBA is a "white hat" agency. Also, the cosponsorship agreement document is unique to SBA -- but it is a document that other agency counsels have found acceptable.

4. -- have any of your partnerships suffered when there was a change in personnel?

A: Not significantly.



 - att1.htm



"Jackson, Pat" <Pat.Jackson@ost.dot.gov>
10/20/2000 06:23:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: "Malone, Jerry" <Jerry.Malone@ost.dot.gov>, "Krayem, Norma" <Norma.Krayem@ost.dot.gov>
Subject: RE: Non Profit Task Force

Hi Matthew,

The Secretary of Transportation, Rodney E. Slater, is currently the Chair for the CFC Campaign. This is the third time (the Secretary chaired in '97, & '98) that he has taken on this challenge and he makes a special effort to encourage support not only from DOT employees but also other federal agencies. This effort can continue under other leadership; however, the energy and enthusiasm that this Secretary offers is not guaranteed and can only be determined by the individual leaders.

DOT

We do not have an office that is designated solely for nonprofit outreach.

The other partnerships that we have with nonprofits are established through the agency based on their respective objectives and are unlikely to be impacted with the change of personnel.

I will be attending the meeting on Wednesday as well as Norma Krayem.

-----Original Message-----

From: Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov
[mailto:Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 2:41 PM
To: Hbiden@doc.gov; ANN.m.HARKINS@usdoj.gov;
cheryl.montgomery@usdoj.gov; FFLORESCA@doleta.gov; Jackson, Pat <OST>;
Cooper, Thuy <OST>; Ronen, Amit <OST>; Leo_Coco@ed.gov;
Morgan-Hubbard.Margaret@epamail.epa.gov; Maya.Seiden@hq.doe.gov;
stephanie_stern@ed.gov; george.haddow@fema.gov; Twu@os.dhhs.gov;
Jennifer_M._Quinn@hud.gov; MEHUNKER@opm.gov; Bernetta.Hayes@sba.gov;
jana.Carter@do.treas.gov; Justin.Paschal@usda.gov; joel.berg@usda.gov;
mscales@cns.gov; sampsonob@state.gov; suzy_hubbel@ios.doi.gov;
MaryEllen_C._McGuire@oa.eop.gov; Malcolm_Richardson@who.eop.gov;
Ellen_M._Lovell@who.eop.gov; Shirley_S._Sagawa@who.eop.gov;
Julie_T._Bosland@opd.eop.gov; Anne_W._Bovaird@who.eop.gov;
Wendy_Arends@who.eop.gov; MCTARMEY@opm.gov; MSmith@cns.gov;
David.Ashley@sba.gov; Lisa.Andrews@do.treas.gov; AultonAY@state.gov;
carolmast@aol.com; Caroline_J._Croft@who.eop.gov;
Beth_Mohsinger@who.eop.gov; MTPaterm@opm.gov;
Catherine.T.Bennett@usdoj.gov; James_R._Kvaal@opd.eop.gov
Cc: Julie_T._Bosland@opd.eop.gov; Shirley_S._Sagawa@who.eop.gov;
Malcolm_Richardson@who.eop.gov
Subject: Non Profit Task Force



Morgan-Hubbard.Margaret@epamail.epa.gov

10/23/2000 03:01:10 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Non Profit Task Force

Answer to Questions by EPA:

1. -- Does Your Agency Have an Office Responsible for Nonprofit Outreach or Private Sector Partnerships? If So, Where Is it Housed in the Organization and How Is it Staffed? Is it Responsible for Other Functions as Well? If Not, Are Any Staff Assigned to this Function? Where Are They Based in the Agency?

ANSWER: The EPA does not have one office exclusively responsible for nonprofit outreach and/or private sector partnerships. These responsibilities are not centralized since the statutes that authorize grants for nonprofits are, in the main, classified by environmental media -- air, water and soil. Thus, grants for nonprofits to help improve air quality would be managed within the Office of Air and Radiation, and similarly, grants to help protect water quality would be managed within the Office of Water. Grants to remediate hazardous waste, on the other hand, would originate from the Superfund section of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, while grants to fund needed scientific research would be offered by the EPA Office of Research and Development. Grants for work that might benefit one or more media are available to a wide variety of nonprofit organizations through the Agency's Environmental Education Office. The Office of Children's Health Protection's grants are targeted to organizations that have a focus on youngsters.

The financial management of all the grant and contract programs of the Agency are housed in the Office of Administration and Resources Management.

Partnerships with private sector organizations are mainly voluntary in nature. . Many of the partnerships of an innovative nature-- intended to meet and exceed current environmental regulatory requirements-- are available through the Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation. Frequently, these EPA-led partnerships involve nonprofit, state, tribal and municipal governments as well as businesses and industries.

EPA

There are also formal partnerships-- often dictated by statutes-- whereby EPA shares its responsibilities with states and tribes as co-regulators.

2. -- Does Your Agency Head Devote Any Time to Developing Nonprofit Partnerships?

ANSWER: As the Agency's leader and trend-setter, Administrator Browner has devoted time to initiating and fostering partnerships with the co-regulators, businesses and nonprofit organizations. The maintenance of such relationships is most often carried out below the senior management level..

3. -- Do You Expect the Partnerships You Have Established to Continue with the Change of Administration?

ANSWER: Yes, in general many of the partnerships required by statute should continue on through administration changes. Some of the voluntary, non-mandated partnerships may not continue. If so, it is likely other partnership arrangements will emerge.

EPA

4. -- Have Any of Your Partnerships Suffered When There Was a Change in Personnel?

ANSWER: It is difficult to determine-- without closely examining status and completion reports-- the extent to which any given EPA partnerships have suffered due to personnel changes either within the external partner organizations or within the Agency itself. It is reasonable to expect, however, that many projects suffer at least short term setbacks until new personnel have had sufficient time to move comfortably and solidly into place and familiarize themselves with project goals and responsibilities.

Margaret Morgan-Hubbard
Director, Office of Communications
US EPA
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202-564-7846
FAX: 202-501-1751
Mobile: 202-302-4647



"Scales, Melody" <MScales@cns.gov>

10/19/2000 04:21:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: Non Profit Task Force

-----Original Message-----

From: Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov

[SMTP:Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 2:41 PM

To: Hbiden@doc.gov; ANN.m.HARKINS@usdoj.gov;

cheryl.montgomery@usdoj.gov; FFLORESCA@DOLETA.gov; Pat.Jackson@ost.dot.gov;

Thuy.Cooper@ost.dot.gov; amit.ronen@ost.dot.gov; Leo_Coco@ed.gov;

Morgan-Hubbard.Margaret@epamail.epa.gov; Maya.Seiden@hq.doe.gov;

stephanie_stern@ed.gov; george.haddow@fema.gov; Twu@os.dhhs.gov;

Jennifer_M._Quinn@hud.gov; MEHUNKER@opm.gov; Bernetta.Hayes@sba.gov;

jana.Carter@do.treas.gov; Justin.Paschal@usda.gov; joel.berg@usda.gov;

mscales@cns.gov; sampsonob@state.gov; suzy_hubbel@ios.doi.gov;

MaryEllen_C._McGuire@oa.eop.gov; Malcolm_Richardson@who.eop.gov;

Ellen_M._Lovell@who.eop.gov; Shirley_S._Sagawa@who.eop.gov;

Julie_T._Bosland@opd.eop.gov; Anne_W._Bovaird@who.eop.gov;

Wendy_Arends@who.eop.gov; MCTARMEY@opm.gov; MSmith@cns.gov;

David.Ashley@sba.gov; Lisa.Andrews@do.treas.gov; AultonAY@state.gov;

carolmasc@aol.com; Caroline_J._Croft@who.eop.gov;

Beth_Mohsinger@who.eop.gov; MTPaternal@opm.gov; Catherine.T.Bennett@usdoj.gov;

James_R._Kvaal@opd.eop.gov

Cc: Julie_T._Bosland@opd.eop.gov; Shirley_S._Sagawa@who.eop.gov;

Malcolm_Richardson@who.eop.gov

Subject: Non Profit Task Force

Greetings!

Let me first introduce myself. I'm Matthew Nelson, Shirley Sagawa's
new

assistant in the Office of the First Lady. I've taken over for
MaryEllen

McGuire, who, as you know has returned to Grad School in NY. I'm
emailing each

of you based on a list she left me of agency contacts for the
Philanthropy

Non-Profit Task Force. I apologize if you have received this message
in error.

We're currently planning the next task force meeting, which is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday the 25th of October, 11am to 1pm, here at the White House. Mark your calendars!

In preparation for this meeting, we have a few questions we hope each of you can answer on behalf of your agencies. Please respond via Email ASAP.

We'll be sending along more information soon on the meeting. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 202-456-2016.

Many thanks in advance for your assistance.

1. -- does your agency have an office responsible for nonprofit outreach or private sector partnerships? Yes if so, where is it housed in the organization and how is it staffed? is it responsible for other functions as well? Public Liaison if not, are any staff assigned to this function? where are they based in the agency?

2. -- does your agency head devote any time to developing nonprofit partnerships? Some - on critical partnerships

3. -- do you expect the partnerships you have established to continue with the change of administration? yes

4. -- have any of your partnerships suffered when there was a change in personnel? Of course - personnel is very important in building and maintaining partnerships

CNS



Lisa.Andrews@do.treas.gov

10/18/2000 11:17:30 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Non Profit Task Force -Reply

Date: 10/18/2000 11:12 am (Wednesday)
From: Lisa Andrews
To: ex.mail("Matthew_L_Nelson@who.eop.gov")
CC: carterj, moem, pl, thomasm
Subject: Non Profit Task Force -Reply

See answers below. I am also curious as to the status of the report. We sent revisions to our submission in August, and I would like to know for sure that they were incorporated.

>>> ex.mail."Matthew_L_Nelson@who.eop.gov" 10/16/00 02:40pm >>>

Greetings!

Let me first introduce myself. I'm Matthew Nelson, Shirley Sagawa's new assistant in the Office of the First Lady. I've taken over for MaryEllen McGuire, who, as you know has returned to Grad School in NY. I'm emailing each of you based on a list she left me of agency contacts for the Philanthropy Non-Profit Task Force. I apologize if you have received this message in error.

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1. -- does your agency have an office responsible for nonprofit outreach or private sector partnerships? if so, where is it housed in the organization and how is it staffed? is it responsible for other functions as well? if not, are any staff assigned to this function? where are they based in the agency?

Treasury

The Office of Public Liaison serves as a central point of contact for nonprofit organizations, as well as for private sector organizations. As Deputy Assistant Secretary, my responsibilities include serving as liaison for the Secretary and the Deputy with this community and fostering partnerships between the Treasury and non-profits. Our small staff is divided based upon issue area; thus, no one person is charged with exclusive outreach with the non-profit community. Other offices within Treasury, however, work frequently with non-profit organizations, most notably, our Office of Community Development, the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, and the Office of Education.

2. -- does your agency head devote any time to developing nonprofit partnerships?

Yes. As an example, Secretary Rubin was instrumental in developing BusinessLINC, a partnership between large and small companies, and community based organizations. Secretary Summers continues to foster this partnership, which is now managed by the Business Roundtable, and includes community based organizations in 12 cities. Just last Monday, Oct. 16, Secretary Summers hosted all of these CBOs at a reception. He also just returned from a trip to Indian Country along with Secretary Cuomo where more partnerships have been created with non-profits representing this particular community. Secretary Summers also launched the National Partnership for Financial Empowerment, a coalition of public, private and non-profit organizations that works to promote financial literacy and elevate its importance nationally.

3. -- do you expect the partnerships you have established to continue with the change of administration?

Yes. We have succeeded in developing the momentum for these partnerships which should continue regardless of the change in the Administration.

4. -- have any of your partnerships suffered when there was a change in personnel?

To be determined....



"Tarmey, Marjorie" <MCTARMEY@opm.gov>
10/17/2000 11:39:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: Non Profit Task Force

I did get your message - to answer your questions you need to know that OPM administers the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) which raises funds from federal employees and distributes to a variety of charitable organizations. The CFC is administered out of the Director's office, by a career employee. As you may be aware each agency chooses an employee to lead the CFC drive and there are year round programs that plan for the campaign season. There are a number of partnerships that have been cultivated and maintained. When you have an opportunity please call me at 606-1000

OPM

-----Original Message-----

From: Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov
[mailto:Matthew_L._Nelson@who.eop.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2000 11:21 AM
To: mctarmey@opm.gov
Subject: Non Profit Task Force

Greetings! Mark Hunker has informed me that you are the new contact for Philanthropy related issues. Please see the message below, that I originally sent to him. Any response you can provide would be great. Thanks!

Let me first introduce myself. I'm Matthew Nelson, Shirley Sagawa's new assistant in the Office of the First Lady. I've taken over for MaryEllen McGuire, who, as you know has returned to Grad School in NY. I'm emailing you based on a list she left me of agency contacts for the Philanthropy Non-Profit Task Force. I apologize if you have received this message in error.

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In preparation for this meeting, we have a few questions we hope each of you can answer on behalf of your agencies. Please respond via Email ASAP. We'll be sending along more information soon on the meeting. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 202-456-2016.



Joel Berg <Joel.Berg@usda.gov>
10/16/2000 03:26:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Nelson/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Clyde.Williams@usda.gov (Receipt Notification Requested), Ed.Cooney@usda.gov (Receipt Notification Requested)
Subject: Re: Non Profit Task Force

In answer to your four questions:

1) As Coordinator of Community Food Security for USDA, I am responsible for outreach to nonprofit groups on issues regarding grass roots anti-hunger work and voluntary community service. However, a number of USDA Under Secretaries and their staffs lead other partnership efforts related to their own mission areas. The Community Food Security Initiative has only one time full-time employee (myself) and reports to Secretary of Agriculture Glickman through the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics --- Congress has actually specifically barred us from creating an "office" of Community Food Security or providing staff to this Initiative. Other USDA mission areas have some staff who are assigned to such partnerships as their full-time or collateral duties.

USDA

2) Secretary Glickman spends a great deal of his time devoted to developing nonprofit partnerships. For instance, in October of 1999, he hosted the first-ever National Summit on Community Food Security to bring the Federal government together with nonprofit groups, state, tribal, and local governments, and the private sector to forge new partnerships to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local food systems, and help families move from poverty to self-sufficiency.

3) Most of the partnerships should continue with the change of Administration since they are based on themes echoed by leaders of both parties. However, some Republican agriculture leaders in Congress have tried eliminating the Community Food Security Initiative, so there are no guarantees for the future. However, it is clear that the Vice-President has strongly embraced USDA's community food security activities, keynoting the 1997 Summit on Food Recovery and Gleaning and giving a Hammer Award to USDA for our efforts.

4) In my personal experience, a number of partnerships Administration-wide have indeed suffered because governmental leadership changes so rapidly.

*- Joel Berg
Coordinator of Community Food Security
USDA

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Nonprofit Sector Partnerships

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management does not have an office dedicated exclusively to nonprofit outreach or private sector partnerships.

However, OPM, has partnership agreements with nonprofit organizations that are enhancing our work in several areas central to our mission. These include:

The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

In its role as administrator of the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program, OPM has close working ties with a number of nonprofit organizations. The Director serves on the Board of both the National Quality Forum (NQF) and the Washington Business Group on Health (WBGH). In addition, OPM staff serve as purchaser representatives on committees of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA), the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), and the Leapfrog Group, which operates under the auspices of the Business Roundtable. We partner with independent nonprofit organizations like these that play a major role in monitoring and improving the quality of care provided by the American healthcare system. These partnerships enable OPM to be aware of ongoing efforts in the field, and to have a voice in the development and implementation of new initiatives. These partnerships have helped us make the FEHB Program a model employee benefit program. Our contribution to the deliberations of the nonprofits as the country's largest employer-purchaser of health insurance has been valuable to them as well.

Developing a Diverse, High Quality Workforce:

OPM has partnered with a number of nonprofit institutions for the purpose of raising awareness about job opportunities in the Federal government sector.

OPM has formal and informal partnerships with many non-profit organizations in order to stimulate interest in public service careers among minorities, women, and people with disabilities and, as a result, promote a diverse, high quality workforce. These partnerships include formal agreements with the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), an umbrella organization representing Hispanic-Serving institutions nationwide; the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), a national civil rights organization; and Federally Employed Women (FEW), an organization concerned with the status of women in the Federal workforce. OPM expects to sign a formal agreement with the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO), an umbrella organization representing Historically Black Colleges and Universities nationwide, by December 2000. OPM's informal partnerships include support of two organizations of Federal Special Emphasis Program Managers--the Interagency Council of Federal Women's Program Managers and the National Council of Hispanic Employment Program Managers. OPM also works closely with the Presidential Task Force on Adults with Disabilities, the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Federal Employees, and has formal and informal partnerships with many non-profit Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs).

OPM

OPM is also placing Federal Job Information computer kiosks at several minority academic institutions (HSIs and HBCUs) to directly reach the talented and diverse pool of applicants we want to make careers of public service. These computers are giving students a link to information about how to get a Federal job, and immediate access to OPM's on-line database containing more than 15,000 job vacancies every day.

The Combined Federal Campaign

OPM, through its Combined Federal Campaign Operations Office, also sustains partnerships with nonprofit organizations in support of the largest workplace giving program in the world. For nearly 40 years, OPM has served provided regulatory oversight for the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) and serves as the main source of information on the only authorized fundraising program for thousands of donors and charities. In 1999 approximately 1.5 million federal workers, including postal workers and employees from the Executive Branch and the military, gave \$218 million (largely through payroll deduction) to over 40,000 nonprofit organizations, worldwide.

Partnerships with the nonprofit sector are a core part of the CFC structure. The program is based on a series of partnerships with 370 local and international nonprofit organizations. The charities supported through this effort range from nascent community groups to the largest public charities with which most Americans are familiar. Each campaign is run by a volunteer group of Federal employees who work with experienced nonprofit executives in their communities to generate contributions and distribute them to eligible charities. This partnership helps emphasize the importance of Federal workers as members of the community and strengthens the ties between the local Federal presence and the community's nonprofit service providers.

Promoting Awareness of Community Service Opportunities Among Federal Employees

In his April 22, 1998, memorandum, "Strengthening Our Commitment to Service" President Clinton directed all Federal Departments and agencies to explore additional measures to expand citizen service opportunities for Federal employees. OPM provided guidance on work scheduling and time off to support Federal employees' activities.

In accordance with the President's memorandum, all 14 executive departments, plus 43 independent agencies and commissions, submitted reports to the Office of Personnel Management. The reports describe actions agencies are taking to strengthen their commitment to volunteer service and encourage Federal employees to contribute their time, efforts, knowledge, and skills to community needs.

OPM also works in partnership America's Promise to promote community service volunteer opportunities among Federal employees.

HUD RESPONSE

HUD

1. -- does your agency have an office responsible for nonprofit outreach or private sector partnerships? if so, where is it housed in the organization and how is it staffed? is it responsible for other functions as well? if not, are any staff assigned to this function? where are they based in the agency?

To a certain degree, all of HUD's offices conduct outreach to nonprofit groups in their efforts to educate the public about HUD programs.

There are three "offices," however, that are particularly responsible for innovative, cross-cylinder approaches to conducting outreach to nonprofits outreach and facilitating partnerships:

1. HUD's Center for Community and Interfaith Partnerships
2. HUD's Community Builders
3. HUD's Intergovernmental Relations Office

Located in the Office of the Secretary, HUD's Center for Community and Interfaith Partnerships has a mission to focus, integrate and intensify HUD's involvement with community and faith-based organizations, predominantly nonprofits, in an effort to maximize the use and impact of our mutual resources in building strong communities. In essence, the Center is a designed to serve as a "seat at HUD's table" for community and faith-based nonprofits. The Center provides information about the whole range of HUD programs available to fund the community building efforts of community and faith-based nonprofits. In addition, the Center publicizes best practices by community and faith-based groups in implementing HUD programs. The Center's education and outreach activities are particularly targeted at fledgling nonprofits that either have never received grant assistance or are interested in expanding their activities in under-served communities. Through conferences and other events, the Center educates this constituency about the resources provided by national intermediaries, foundations, and larger nonprofits. The Center has successfully facilitated partnerships between these larger organizations (e.g., LISC, NCCED) interested in publicizing their own programs and HUD, between larger organizations and smaller nonprofits, and among smaller nonprofits themselves to leverage their resources more effectively. The Center was recently institutionalized by Secretary Cuomo by hiring three permanent staff to work in the Center.

In addition, HUD has approximately 700 community builders working in the 81 HUD field offices across the country who are responsible for conducting education and outreach about HUD programs and facilitating partnerships at the local level. These community builders fall under HUD's Office of Field Policy and Management. Some of the Community Builders are generalists, others specialize in particular HUD programs. HUD Community Builders come from a variety of backgrounds in the private, government, and nonprofit sector, so they are knowledgeable about the public (state and local) as well as private resources available in the communities in which they work.

Finally, HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations conducts outreach activities to HUD's nonprofit constituents, keeping them informed about important events and budget-related matters. This Office does not have significant responsibility for facilitating partnerships, though it has played a key role in negotiating several MOUs.

2. -- does your agency head devote any time to developing nonprofit partnerships?

Secretary Cuomo has dedicated a substantial amount of time to facilitating partnerships. He designed the Community Builder program as part of reorganizing HUD. He also created the Center. The Secretary has dedicated a significant amount of time to increasing the participation of faith-based groups in HUD programs. He attended two conferences for faith-based organizations held this year, one in New York and another in Los Angeles. Finally, the Secretary has introduced several new constituencies to HUD, including groups dedicated to gun safety and child safety issues, as part of larger departmental initiatives.

3. -- do you expect the partnerships you have established to continue with the change of administration?

Yes.

4. -- have any of your partnerships suffered when there was a change in personnel?

To a certain extent, relationships with nonprofits are always affected by changes in personnel. By institutionalizing HUD's relationships with nonprofits through the Center and the Community Builder program, however, HUD has minimized disruptions to these important relationships.