White House Conference on Philanthropy:
Next Steps Meeting January 21, 2000

Underlying Theme: WH has the power to convene and get out the message

Task Force
- Task Force Inventory- do a parallel collection in nonprofit world
- remember as look into best practices have to be able to count/measure the results

CEA Report
- Include a corporate marketing piece in the CEA report
- Have CEA contribute a chapter to the annual Council of Foundations report (trends, forecast)

Day of Giving
- Day of Giving; Thanksgiving week, promo in schools

Convenings
- Tap into universities; programs of nonprofit management (Paul will get Malcolm a working list- is a consortium)
- give a direct charge to the different communities- of color, youth, etc
- hold regional meetings around specific topics to bring people together

Educate/Get Message Out About....
- educate about philanthropy careers
- education mid-aged about planning giving
- Find a way to connect donor stories with the nonprofit community; make available for speaking, etc. (Muther, Fong, Heroes)
- important to not just get excited about big gifts, need to get real about giving, the giving being done 2 or three levels down.

Research
- put together a roadmap of the sector- how to get to nonprofits, a resource guide
- need more research; govt has access to data noone else does- especially as relate to incentive power of tax; can go through IRS
- SCETV doing a documentary about donors

Check into...
Film by the Gil Foundation- documentary on gay and lesbian giving "the Outgiving Project"

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WHITE HOUSE PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE
FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES 1/3/2000

TASK	MANAGER(S)	DEADLINE	STEPS
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE: OBJECTIVE ONE Develop public inventory of best practices in existing collaborations between feds and nonprofits. Apply best practices to other Government efforts.	Eric Gould/ MaryEllen/ Wendy A. (CabAf)	-Complete -Feb 21 -March -March	• Establish Dept Designees • Require Designees to Report out on individual Dept efforts • Discuss Dept findings with NonProfit Partners • Develop document for task force meeting
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE: OBJECTIVE TWO Evaluate data and research trends on nonprofits and philanthropy = CEA Report.	Audrey/Andy/ Malcolm	-Feb 16 -Feb 21 -March 7 -March 13 -After 3/25	• Circulate outline of report for comment • Outline comments due • Report ready for comment • Report comments due • Report ready for release [or periodic release]
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE: OBJECTIVE THREE Develop further policy responses. Two Tracks: Budget Proposal/Task Force • Excise Tax, Nonitemzier Deduction	• Eric Gould	-Complete -Continual	• Meet with nonprofit leaders for input on policy ideas • Begin formulation of policy ideas for budget

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE: CONVENINGS • Think of focusing meetings around themes	• Eric/ Malcolm/ MaryEllen	-TBD -TBD -TBD	• Initial Meeting: -Review process -Review best practices per Designee reports -Present ideas for meeting objectives one, two & three -Create Sub Task Force Groups for individual ideas put forth • Bring SubTask Force Groups together with Non Profits to work out details/feasibility of each proposal • Reconvene periodically for announcements and to review progress
TREASURY DISCUSSION	• Malcolm	-Complete -Continual	• Convene meeting • Follow up on ideas/comments generated at discussion
CONFERENCE REPORT	• Malcolm/	-Feb 1 -Feb 15	• Clarify format/purpose of Conference Report • Hire outside writer and

		-Late February -TBD	assist in assembling pieces • Rough draft due for comment • Report Complete/Release
WEBPAGE Webpage will be designed to inform interested parties about the Conference itself and continued Conference follow up.	MaryEllen	-Complete -Feb 3 -Feb 8 -Mid Feb	• Meet with counsel to determine need for outside contractor • Rough draft of site circulated for review • Comments/Suggestions due • Launch
YOUTH PIECE Work with Corporation for National Service to develop a youth philanthropy initiative [with the Gates Foundation].	Shirley/ MaryEllen/CNS	-Complete -Complete -Complete -Ongoing	• Meet with nonprofits and youth organizations to collect ideas for proposal • Draft proposal and circulate to youth partners • Present proposal to Gates • Follow up
ESTABLISH PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE "NETWORK" Create a working document of conference participants' contact information for circulation as a networking tool.	MaryEllen/ Malcolm	-Complete -Complete	• Meet with counsel to discuss possibility of contacting participants for personal info • Draft letter for participants/Counsel approval

		-January 11 -Feb 1 -Feb 15	• Letter out • Contact information due • List produced and circulated
DAY OF GIVING	Ellen/Malcolm	-TBD	• TBD
FOLLOW UP INVITATIONS FOR HRC Invitations for Conference related events.	MaryEllen	-As arrive	• Funnel follow up invites to MaryEllen for HRC approval and scheduling
PRESS CLIPS	Malcolm	-Complete	• Produce Press Clips Package of event
FOLLOW UP MEETING	Malcolm/ MaryEllen	-Complete -Complete -week of 2/1	• Produce agenda and guest lists • Schedule meetings • Provide for meeting on follow up/ funneling of meeting information
CONTINUED WORK W/PRIVATE SECTOR	Malcolm	-	• Ephilan Conf

2000

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

PHONE: 202/456-2000
FAX: 202/456-2008

TO: Shirley Segura FAX: 6-6244

PHONE:

FROM: MALCOLM RICHARDSON

DATE: 1/28/00

Number of Pages (Including Cover): 2

MESSAGE:

Shirley - Here's DOT's full statement just in case you haven't seen it.

M.

THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
708 JACKSON PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

The information contained in this facsimile is PRIVATE and intended for the recipient ONLY. Please call if there are any problems with our transmission.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 27, 2000

CONTACT: Ellen Dadisman
202/467-0457

**STATEMENT OF DOROTHY S. RIDINGS,
PRESIDENT AND CEO OF THE COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS**

(in response to President Clinton's proposed tax incentives to promote Philanthropy for all Americans)

"This is the most comprehensive and significant package I've seen for promoting charitable giving. It means more private resources will go to improving America's schools, hospitals, libraries and the like. These provisions will make charitable giving simpler, fairer and more generous. We support the entire package.

"Foundations have a long history of strengthening American communities. The creation of the polio vaccine, Head Start, Sesame Street, and the 911 emergency number were all funded by foundations. Today, foundations are funding America's future through research on AIDS, making home ownership more affordable, supporting family literacy programs and ensuring a safer environment for the next generations. It is sound public policy to encourage even more of this private giving for the public good."

The Council on Foundations is a Washington-based nonprofit membership organization of grantmaking foundations and corporations that works to promote and enhance responsible and effective philanthropy. With over 1,900 members, the Council is the world's largest association of philanthropic grantmakers.

###

Philanthropy Conference Call Participants

NonProfit Sector (10)

Independent Sector- Sarah Melendez, President

Council on Foundations- Dorothy Ridings, President

American Red Cross- Bernadine Healy, President

Salvation Army- Lt. Col Tom Jones, National Community Relations and Development Sec

Goodwill Industries- Sam Cox, Chief Executive Officer

United Way- Chris Amundson, Chief Operating Officer

no — **Carnegie Corporation-** Vartan Gregorian, President

Getty Trust- John Cooke, Senior Vice President of External Affairs

Mott Foundation- Bill White, President

Kellogg Foundation- ~~Bill Richardson~~ Ann Peterson, President **(Tentative)**

White House Staff (4)

Shirley Sagawa, First Lady's Office

Ellen Lovell, Millennium

Ann O'Leary- First Lady's Office, DPC

Eric Gould- DPC

TALKING POINTS FOR PHILANTHROPY CALL

Thank your for joining me today. We set this call up so I could give you the good news that tonight's State of the Union Address will include a mention of proposed changes to the tax code that will encourage philanthropy and benefit nonprofit organizations. Of course, the speech can't go into a lot of detail – we will fax you a page that describes the policy. But in brief, here are the components:

- **We are Expanding the Tax Deduction for Charitable Contributions to Nonitemizers.** The budget will provide incentives for all taxpayers to contribute to charity. As you know, currently, 2/3 of taxpayers do not itemize and cannot get a tax incentive for their charitable giving. The budget will phase in a deduction for nonitemizers for charitable contributions, giving nonprofit organizations much needed support, and improving tax fairness by giving households who do not itemize a similar opportunity to deduct charitable contributions as higher income itemizers.

  This provision will be phased in over a period of six years, starting with a 50% deduction for contributions above a floor of $1,000 for individuals and by 2006, reaching a 50% deduction for gifts above $500 (which is currently the average gift for nonitemizers, according to one estimate).

- **We are Making it Easier for Foundations to Give in Times of Need.** The budget will allow more foundation funds to reach those in need by simplifying and reducing the current two-tier excise tax on private foundations to 1.25 percent thereby increasing funds available for donations to community organizations.

- **We are Allowing Greater Contributions of Appreciated Property to Charities.** In addition, the budget will make it easier for individuals to donate appreciated assets. Existing tax law places limits on the percentage of an individual's income that can be offset with deductions for charitable contributions. Deductions for gifts of appreciated property are subject to even more stringent limitations. The President's budget simplifies and eases these limitations to encourage individuals to donate more to charity by increasing the percent AGI limit on appreciated property, and the percent AGI limit for donations of appreciated property.

Rather than use our time on this call to go into a lot of specifics, I hope you will review the material we send and if you have questions, talk to one of the staff who have been working on these provisions and can give you more details. [Ann O'Leary at DPC]

I am particularly pleased about the inclusion of these provisions because they build on the White House Conference on Philanthropy and meetings that were set up following the conference with the Treasury Department. Of course, some of you have been advocating these changes for many years – your leadership brought them to the top of the policy agenda, and your efforts will help make sure they become law this year.

We know how important the nonprofit sector is to achieving the goals we share for the country – a stronger sense of community and greater opportunity for all our people, including those left behind in this unprecedented economy boom. And we know how important individual giving is to the health of the nonprofit organizations that carry out this important work. If we are able to make these tax changes law, I think they will encourage many people to consider giving more to the causes they care about.

We look forward to working with you on other parts of our philanthropy agenda to build on the White House conference, including looking at the research agenda. Our interagency task force is being organized, and the Council of Economic Advisors report on the role of philanthropy in the economy will be issued this spring if all goes as planned. Thank you for working with use on this important agenda and I hope you will spread the word to your colleagues about the administration's policy proposals.

Briefing Materials

Philanthropy Tax Roll Out Conference Call

-Briefing

-DPC Policy Paper: Philanthropy Tax Incentive Roll Out

-Talking Points

January 26, 2000

Philanthropy Tax Roll Out Conference Call

Date:	**Thursday, January 27th**
Location:	**Car to Andrews**
Time:	**1:35pm- 1:50pm**
From:	**MaryEllen McGuire**

I. PURPOSE

To underscore the priority you are placing on philanthropic initiatives, show the linkage between this year's budget initiatives and the White House Conference on Philanthropy, and to further associate you with philanthropy among the nonprofit and foundation community.

II. BACKGROUND

<u>Non Itemizer Tax Deduction</u>
Currently, 2/3 of all taxpayers do not itemize and cannot get a tax credit for their charitable giving. This initiative will allow all taxpayers to claim a deduction for charitable contributions above $500 a year, improving tax fairness by giving households who do not itemize an opportunity to deduct charitable contributions similar to that of higher income itemizers. This proposal will give an incentive to the millions of taxpayers who do not itemize to give or give more.

<u>Excise Tax Modification</u>
The budget will allow more foundation funds to reach those in need by simplifying the current two-tier excise tax on private foundations, increasing funds available for donations to community and faith-based groups.

<u>Appreciated Properties</u>
The budget will also encourage donations of appreciated property by easing current limitations on gifts of appreciated property and stocks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

<u>Nonprofit Partners</u>
TBD: We are in the process of inviting participants. We will fax a complete participant list by noon tomorrow.

<u>White House Staff</u>
Shirley Sagawa, First Lady's Office
Ellen Lovell, Millennium Council
Eric Gould, DPC
Ann O'Leary, DPC

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-The First Lady places the call and discusses the tax initiative
-The First Lady takes questions time permitting

V. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking Points provided by Shirley Sagawa.

Promoting Philanthropy for All Americans:
Philanthropy Tax Incentive Roll Out

On October 22, 1999, the President and First Lady, with the National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH), convened the first-ever "White House Conference on Philanthropy: Gifts to the Future." The conference brought together individuals who are engaged in philanthropy to highlight the unique American tradition of charitable giving; to discuss the diverse and changing face of philanthropy; and at a time of the strongest economy in a generation, to explore how to preserve and expand this tradition for future generations. Eighty-five percent of all charitable contributions are made by individuals and these contributions provide critical resources to nearly half of American hospitals, colleges and universities, to religious organizations, and to the vast majority of the nation's social service agencies and civic and cultural organizations.

Because of the importance of philanthropy and the value of the nonprofit sector, the President's budget includes three proposals that will give charitable organizations needed support, encourage giving and improve tax fairness.

- **Expanding the Tax Deduction for Charitable Contributions to Nonitemizers.** The budget will provide incentives for all taxpayers to contribute to charity. Currently, 2/3 of all taxpayers do not itemize and cannot get a tax incentive for their charitable giving. The budget will allow all taxpayers to claim a deduction for charitable contributions above $500 a year, giving charitable organizations much needed support, and improving tax fairness by giving households who do not itemize a similar opportunity to deduct charitable contributions as higher income itemizers. **[50% above the line deduction - between FY01-05, the floor is $1,000 individual / $2,000 joint; FY06-10, the floor drops to $500 individual / $1,000 joint. The proposal cost $3.9 billion/5; $13 billion/10]**

- **Making it Easier for Foundations to Give in Times of Need.** The budget will allow more foundation funds to reach those in need by simplifying and reducing the current two-tier excise tax on private foundations thereby increasing funds available for donations to community organizations. Private foundations currently pay an excise tax on their net investment income. However, the current excise tax can be thought of as a combination of two taxes. First, there is a one percent excise tax on investment income for all private foundations. Second, there is an additional one percent tax on those foundations that do not maintain their rate of giving over a five-year average. While the intent of the distinction between a one and two percent tax was to prevent foundation disbursements from falling, the mechanism is unduly complicated and may even reduce foundation giving in certain cases. The budget will simplify this process for foundations by getting rid of the two-tier excise tax and setting the rate at 1.25 percent. Foundations will have the flexibility to increase distributions during times of need without having to worry about increasing their taxes in future years. The result will be more grants to community-based organizations and less tax planning. **[Effective 01 – cost is $338 million/5 and $758/10]**

- **Allow Greater Contributions of Appreciated Property to Charities.** In addition, the budget will make it easier for individuals to donate appreciated assets. Existing tax law places limits on the percentage of an individual's income that can be offset with deductions for charitable contributions. For individuals, deductions for charitable contributions to religious organizations, educational organizations and public charities are generally limited to 50 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI). Deductions for gifts of appreciated property are subject to more stringent limitations of 30 percent AGI and gifts of appreciated property to private foundations are limited to an even more stringent limitation of 20 percent AGI. These multiple limitations are complex and can place burdens on individuals who choose to give substantial portions of their incomes to charity. The President's budget simplifies and eases these limitations to encourage individuals to donate more to charity by increasing the 30 percent AGI limit on appreciated property, and the 20 percent AGI limit for donations of appreciated property to private foundations to 50 percent and 30 percent of AGI respectively. **[Effective FY01 – Cost is $115 million/5 and $159 million/10]**

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We look forward to working with you on other parts of our philanthropy agenda to build on the White House conference, including looking at the research agenda. Our interagency task force is being organized, and the Council of Economic Advisors report on the role of philanthropy in the economy will be issued this spring if all goes as planned. Thank you for working with use on this important agenda and I hope you will spread the word to your colleagues about the administration's policy proposals.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TAX AGENDA FOR COMMUNITY, OPPORTUNITY, AND RESPONSIBILITY

Summary Documents

January 27, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President Clinton's Plan to Provide Fiscally Responsible Targeted Tax Cuts to Promote Savings, Child Care, Family, and Philanthropy

Overview

Today in His State of the Union Address, President Clinton Will Announce Four Major Elements of His Targeted Tax Package Aimed At Promoting Savings, Child Care, Family, and Philanthropy. These targeted tax cuts are part of a budget framework that maintains our fiscal discipline, makes investments in key priorities, strengthens Social Security and Medicare, and pays down the debt by 2013.

- **Retirement Savings Accounts To Help Families Save and Invest And Expand Pension Coverage for Small Businesses.** The President's Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) proposal will give 76 million Americans the opportunity to build wealth and save for their retirement through a progressive tax cut. The President's proposal builds on the successful model of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), extending generous matches to all low- and moderate-income families to encourage them to develop savings and assets. A person who participated for 40 years in this savings program could accumulate over $266,000 – enough to produce $24,000 a year of income in retirement. This proposal would cost $54 billion over 10 years.
    - In an effort to encourage more small businesses to offer pensions for their employees, the President will also announce a proposal to provide a 50 percent tax credit for qualified contributions to employees' pensions. This provision would cost $17 billion over 10 years.

- **Reducing the Marriage Penalty for Married, Two-Earner Couples By Increasing the Standard Deduction by More Than $2,000.** The President will propose to increase the standard deduction for two-income married couples to twice that of single filers, providing substantial tax relief for 9.1 million married couples. When fully phased in, this change would result in a $2,150 increase in the standard deduction. The President's proposal would also increase the standard deduction by $500 for single-earner married couples and by $250 for single filers. Both elements of the President's plan would cost $45 billion over 10 years and benefit 42.1 million families.

- **Helping Families Afford Child Care.** President Clinton will include in his FY 2001 budget tax relief for families struggling to pay for child care. As part of a comprehensive child care initiative that includes subsidy assistance and new investments in child care quality, the President will propose to 1) make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for the first time; 2) increase the level of the credit; and 3) extend the credit to parents who stay at home with their children. The President will also propose tax incentives to encourage businesses to provide child care for employees. The child care package would benefit an estimated 8.1 million families and would cost $30 billion over 10 years.

- **Encouraging Philanthropy.** President Clinton today will unveil a package of new tax proposals to encourage philanthropy. First, he will propose allowing non-itemizers to take a tax deduction for charitable giving. Second, he will propose new rules to make it easier for charitable foundations to make gifts in times of need. And third, he will propose making it easier for individuals to donate appreciated assets like securities and real property. These proposals would cost $14 billion over 10 years.

The President Has Previously Announced Several Other New Proposals to Expand Opportunity For Americans Through Tax Relief. The Previously Announced Tax Cuts Include:

- **College Opportunity Tax Cut:** The President will propose a College Opportunity Tax Cut costing $30 billion over 10 years to, for the first time, make tax deductible up to $10,000 of tuition and fees for any post-secondary education (includes training and grad school). Families would also have the option to take a 28 percent credit. In general, the proposal would provide up to $2,800 annually in tax relief per family.

- **Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC):** The President will propose a $21 billion plan to expand the EITC. According to estimates by the Department of the Treasury, the President's proposed EITC expansion would deliver tax relief for 6.4 million families, providing up to $1,200 in additional tax relief. The President's proposal builds on the 1993 expansion signed into law by the President, which provided a tax cut for 15 million families.

- **Long-Term Care Credit:** As part of a 10-year, $27 billion initiative that helps address the nation's multifaceted long-term care challenge, the President will propose a $3,000 tax credit to compensate people with long-term care needs or their caregivers for the cost of care (tax credit costs $26.6 billion over 10 years).

- **Expanding Health Coverage Through Targeted Tax Credits:** As part of his initiative to dramatically improve the affordability of and access to health insurance for at least 5 million uninsured Americans, the President will propose $12 billion in targeted tax cuts to expand health insurance options for Americans facing unique barriers to coverage.

- **Tax Credits For School Construction and Modernization:** To address this critical need, President Clinton is renewing his commitment to provide $24.8 billion in tax credit School Modernization Bond bonds over two years to modernize up to 6,000 schools. The cost would be $8 billion over ten years.

- **A Major Expansion of the New Markets and Empowerment Zone Tax Credits:** As part of the President's New Markets initiative, which will spur at least $20 billion in new capital investment in businesses in economically-distressed areas, the President has proposed more than double his proposed the New Markets tax credit at a cost of about $5 billion over 10 years and Expanding Empowerment Zone Tax Incentives at a cost of $4 billion.

- **Alternative Minimum Tax Relief**: The President will propose in his budget a $33 billion proposal over 10 years to correct serious design flaws in the individual Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) that increasingly hurt middle-income families who play by the rules. It complicates their tax preparation and raises their tax bills. The President's proposal will take over 9 million families per year off the AMT when fully phased in.

Retirement Savings Accounts: President Clinton's Plan to Create a Nation of Savers

Summary

Today in His State of the Union Address, President Clinton Will Announce His Plan to Establish Retirement Savings Accounts for American Families and to Expand Pension Coverage. Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) will give 76 million Americans the opportunity to build wealth and save for their retirement through a progressive tax cut. The President's proposal builds on the successful model of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), extending generous matches to all low- and moderate-income families to encourage them to develop savings and assets. A person who participated in this savings program for 40 years could accumulate over $266,000 – enough to produce $24,000 a year of income in retirement. The 10-year cost of this proposal is $54 billion. The President will also announce a plan to expand pension coverage for small businesses costing $17 billion over 10 years.

Too Few Americans Are Saving for Retirement. Over two-thirds of Americans rely on Social Security as their principal source of retirement income, and 18 percent rely on Social Security as their only source of income. Seventy-three million American workers and their spouses are not covered by any employer-sponsored retirement plan. Existing tax incentives to save do little for hard-pressed working American families – Americans with incomes in the bottom sixty percent get only 12 percent of the tax benefits for pensions.

Retirement Savings Accounts Are Designed To Encourage and Reward Savings, Bring New People Into the Culture of Saving. Here's how they would work:

- **Married Couples Could Contribute $2,000 to an RSA.** When fully phased in after 2004, a single filer could contribute up to $1,000 into an RSA. For married couples, both spouses could make a $1,000 contribution – for a total of $2,000. These could be held in employer-sponsored retirement plans or placed in private financial institutions. Individuals would have a broad range of investment options.
- **Hard-pressed Working Families Would Get a 2:1 Match on the First $200 Invested.** To encourage working families to start saving for retirement, the President's plan would provide a two-to-one match for the first $100 contributed by each person. For a couple, they could contribute $200 to their RSAs and the government would match with another $400, bringing the total account to $600. The match rate would phase out for incomes between $25,000 and $80,000. Single filers earning up to $12,500 would be eligible for a two-to-one match on up to $100, with the match rate phasing out from $12,500 to $40,000.
- **Additional Incentives for the Next $1,800 Invested.** For the next $1,800 contributed by a couple to an RSA, the government would provide a one-to-one match for families earning up to $25,000. This match phases down for families earning between $25,000 and $80,000. Individuals would qualify for a match on the next $900 invested.

- **Withdrawal Rules.** Certain withdrawals would be allowed, but only after 5 years and only for qualified purposes like paying for medical care, buying a house, or paying for college.
- **Government Match.** Families that do not have tax liability, like a typical family of four earning $25,000, do not benefit from any of the tax incentives to promote savings. In order to ensure that these families also have an incentive to save, the government match will come in the form of a tax credit to the employer or the financial institution for 100 percent of the matching contribution. This ensures that low- and moderate-income families will benefit from the match.
- **Contributing Refunds – and EITC Refunds.** The President will ask the Department of the Treasury to study feasible options that would potentially simplify saving for millions of families by allowing them to have their tax refund, including EITC refunds, deposited directly into their RSA.

What RSAs Would Mean for Families:

- *A couple earning $25,000.* If the couple contributed $200 to their RSA, they would get a $400 match for a total account of $600. The couple could contribute up to $2,000 to the account and be eligible for a government match of $2,200, bringing their total savings to $4,400.
- *A single person earning $35,000.* If the person invested $1,000 in their RSA, then the government would provide a match of $200. This could more than double the tax benefits that this person would get from making contributions to deductible IRAs.
- *A couple earning $40,000.* If the couple contributed $2,000 to their RSA, they would get a government match of $1,120. As a result, they would have $3,120 in their savings account.
- *A couple earning $60,000.* If the couple invested $2,000 in their RSA, then the government would provide a match of $400. This could more than double the tax benefits these employees currently get from making contributions to deductible IRAs.

Accumulating Savings Over a Lifetime. Contributions to RSAs would accumulate tax-free. If a family consistently took advantage of RSAs, they could accumulate substantial assets to help maintain a healthy income in retirement. For example:

- A 25-year-old worker making $1,000 annual voluntary contributions and eligible for the maximum match every year would be saving $2,100 per year. As a result, he or she could accumulate over $266,000 by age 65 – *over a quarter of a million dollars in retirement savings.*
- This accumulation could be enough to provide an annuity of over *$24,000 per year* – an *extra $2,000 per month* in retirement income.
- A married couple fitting this description could accumulate *over half a million dollars* in retirement savings.

The President Will Also Propose $17 Billion in Tax Incentives to Encourage Small Businesses to Offer Pensions to Their Employees. Currently only 18 percent of workers employed at organizations employing fewer than 25 workers have access to pensions through their current job. In an effort to expand pension coverage, the President will offer businesses with up to 100 employees a tax credit that will pay for 50 percent of the qualified contributions made by small businesses to the pension plans – 401(k)-type or defined benefit – of non highly-compensated employees for three years. Those plan would have to provide pension benefits equivalent at least 1 percent of pay for non-highly compensated employees who work at least halftime. Small employers would receive an additional credit for the administrative costs of starting a *new* plan and educating employees about retirement.

Retirement Savings Accounts

Need

Currently, Too Few Americans Have Enough Savings for a Secure Retirement. Because Americans are living longer it is more important than ever for them to build the wealth necessary for a secure retirement. But there are gaps in the system that leave too many American families behind.

- **Social Security Provides a Core Foundation For Retirement, but It is Only One Leg of the Retirement Stool.** While providing economic security for older Americans, Social Security was never meant to provide enough to maintain the standard of living individuals enjoyed during their working years. Social Security replaces just one-half of pre-retirement income for an individual who earned $17,000, and less than one-quarter of the income of an individual who earned $72,600. Yet Social Security is the only source of income for 18 percent of elderly Americans, and the principal source of income for 66 percent of elderly Americans.

- **Pension Coverage Provides Additional Support, But Many American Workers Are Not Covered.**

    - Half of all American workers have no pension coverage at all through their current job. The situation is worse for lower and moderate-income workers and for workers in small businesses, where only 18 percent of people who work for organizations employing fewer than 25 workers have access to pensions through their current job.
    - Fewer than 20 percent of workers have their own IRAs, and many do not contribute regularly.
    - Fewer than one half of all workers are covered by 401(k) plans in their current job. While two-thirds of people with earnings of $75,000 and over participate in 401(k)s, just 43 percent of those with earnings between $35,000 and $39,000 save for retirement through 401(k)s. (Data if from 1993.)
    - While 91 percent of all families have some financial holdings, the median value of these holdings is just $13,000. The median value of financial assets of families headed by someone over age 65 is just $20,000.

The Tax Incentives For Retirement Savings Help Many American Families, But the Tax Benefits are Skewed to the Better Off.

- Two-thirds of existing pension tax subsidies go to families with incomes in the top quintile, while just 12 percent go to families with incomes in the bottom sixty percent of the income distribution.

Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) Have Been a Successful Model to Encourage Low-Income People to Save for Retirement.

- In 1992, Bill Clinton proposed establishing Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to help low-income Americans save. President Clinton included IDAs in his 1994 Welfare Reform proposal. The 1996 welfare reform allowed states to use their block grants to set up IDAs and the FY 1998 budget established a five-year, $125 million demonstration program to create Individual Development

Accounts for more than 50,000 people.

- For each $1 a low-income family deposits into an IDA, the administering agency provides a match of between $1 and $8. Households that are eligible either for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or the EITC are eligible to participate in IDA demonstration projects.

Retirement Savings Accounts Proposal

Background

Who is Eligible for Retirement Savings Accounts? Workers between the ages of 25 and 60 with family earnings of at least $5,000 are eligible to receive matching contributions. When fully phased in, eligibility for matching contributions extends to couples with incomes of up to $80,000 and single filers with incomes up to $40,000.

How Does the Government Match Workers' Contributions? The match rate on the first $100 contributed begins at 200 percent and phases down to 20 percent for married taxpayers with incomes of $50,000 ($25,000 for single filers). Married couples with incomes between $50,000 and $80,000 ($25,000 to $40,000 for single filers) would receive the 20 percent match. The match rate on the next $900 begins at 100 percent and phases down to 20 percent over the same range.

How Are the Accounts Invested? RSAs would be held in employer plans like 401(k)s or by individuals in private financial institutions, similar to IRAs. Individuals would have a similarly broad choice of investments.

What is the Tax Treatment of the Accounts? Similar to traditional IRAs and 401(k)-type plans, voluntary RSA contributions would be tax deductible, accounts would grow tax-free, and withdrawals would be taxable.

When Could the Funds be Withdrawn? Certain withdrawals would be allowed, but only after 5 years and only for qualified purposes like paying for medical care, buying a house, or paying for college.

How Would Spouses Be Treated? The design of RSAs recognizes that women are more likely to spend time out of the labor force than men and have lower average earnings than men. First, it ensures that spouses are eligible to make contributions to RSAs with full government matches. Second, the progressive credit formula targets the tax benefits to low- and moderate-income working families.

Who Would Benefit? When the program is fully phased in after 2004, about 76 million workers will be eligible for matching contributions.

President Clinton's Proposal to Provide Marriage Penalty Relief by Increasing the Standard Deduction For Married, Two-Income Couples by Over $2, 000

Summary

Today as Part of His State of the Union Address, President Clinton Will Announce His Plan To Reduce the Marriage Penalty for Married, Two-Income Couples By Increasing the Standard Deduction by More Than $2,000. The President will propose to increase the standard deduction for two-income married couples to twice that of single filers, providing substantial tax relief for 9.1 million married couples. The President's proposal would also provide an additional $500 increase in the standard deduction for single-income married couples that do not face a marriage penalty. He would also increase the standard deduction for single filers by $250. The President's plan would cost $45 billion over 10 years and benefit 42.1 million families.

- **Raise the Standard Deduction By More Than $2,000 to Provide Tax Relief for 9.1 Million Married, Two-Income Couples.** The President's proposal would increase the standard deduction for two-income couples to double the amount of the standard deduction for single filers. The increase would be phased in evenly over five years. In 2005, when it is fully phased in and in combination with the President's other proposals, this change would increase the standard deduction for married, two-income couples by $2,150. As a result, when two working people get married they would no longer see their combined standard deduction go down.

- **Raise the Standard Deduction by $500 For Couples Not Facing Marriage Penalties.** In order to ensure that his middle-class tax relief is spread as broadly as possible, the President's proposal would increase the standard deduction by $500 for married, single-income couples (these couples do not face a marriage penalty under the tax code). The President's proposal would also increase the standard deduction for single filers by $250. These changes would take effect in 2005.

What the President's Plan Would Mean for Americans	
Cut taxes for 42.1 million families.	Simplify tax returns for 4.3 million families by reducing tax itemization requirements.

Cut taxes for 9.1 million married, two-income families.	Remove 873, 000 people from the tax rolls entirely

Clinton-Gore's Child Care Tax Relief for America's Families

Summary

Today, in His State of the Union, President Clinton will Include Tax Relief for Families Struggling to Pay for Child Care. These expenses are often the second or third largest item in a low-income working family's household budget. As part of a comprehensive child care initiative that includes subsidy assistance and new investments in child care quality, the President will propose to 1) make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for the first time; 2) increase the level of the credit; and 3) extend the credit to parents who stay at home with their children. The President will also unveil tax incentives to encourage businesses to provide child care for employees.

Helping Over 8 Million Families Pay Child Care Expenses. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) provides tax relief to those who, in order to work, pay for the care of a child under 13 or for a disabled dependent or spouse. The President's proposal, which costs $30 billion over 10 years, broadens this tax relief and will help over 8 million families pay their child care expenses:

- **Making the Credit Refundable for Nearly Two Million Working Parents.** Under current law, a typical family of four with an income under $25,000 is ineligible for credits for child care expenses because it has no income tax liability. Many such families earn too little to claim the credit but too much to get the full benefit of child care subsidies. To help these families, the President proposes to make the CDCTC refundable for the first time -- so that families with no tax liability can receive up to $2,400 to help offset the cost of child care. This proposal will assist nearly two million families.

- **Increasing the Child Care Tax Credit.** For families earning up to $60,000, the President proposes to increase the maximum level of the CDCTC from 30 percent to 50 percent. This will provide an average additional tax cut of $249 for these families and eliminate tax liability for nearly all families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. Under this proposal, a family of four with an annual salary of $35,000, and child care expenses of $3,100, would receive a tax credit of $1,395 -- an increase of $775 over current law. This expansion proposal will help over four million working families pay for child care.

- **Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home.** The President will also propose enabling parents who stay at home with children under age one to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of $500. This proposal will provide an average tax cut of $154, benefiting almost two million parents.

Creating New Child Care Tax Incentives for Businesses. In his budget, President Clinton will also propose a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their employees. These services could include: building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resource and referral services. The credit covers 25 percent of qualified costs (and 10 percent of resource and referral service expenses), but may not exceed $150,000 per year per business. This tax credit would cost $1.4 billion over 10 years.

President Clinton's New Tax Incentives To Promote Philanthropy for All Americans

Summary

Today, in His State of the Union Address, President Clinton Will Unveil a Package of New Tax Proposals to Encourage Philanthropy. First, he will propose allowing nonitemizers to take a tax deduction for charitable giving. Second, he will propose new rules to make it easier for charitable foundations to make gifts in times of need. Third, he will propose making it easier for individuals to donate appreciated assets like securities and real property. Last October, the President and First Lady convened the first-ever White House Conference on Philanthropy. The conference highlighted the unique American tradition of charitable giving, and emphasized that at a moment of great prosperity, we must preserve and expand this tradition. Today's proposals, which cost $14 billion over 10 years, will help do just that.

Enabling Nonitemizers to Take a Tax Deduction for Charitable Contributions. Currently, 70 percent of taxpayers do not itemize and as a result, they cannot get the tax incentive for charitable giving that higher-income itemizers can claim. The President's budget will allow these taxpayers to claim a 50 percent deduction for charitable contributions above $500 a year when fully phased in. This proposal will boost contributions to charitable organizations, particularly community and faith-based groups, and improve tax fairness by giving nonitemizers the same opportunity to deduct contributions as itemizers.

Making it Easier for Foundations to Give in Times of Need. The President's budget will allow more funds to reach those in need by simplifying and reducing the excise tax on foundations. Foundations currently face a two-tier excise tax: first, a 1 percent tax on investment income; second, an additional 1 percent tax for foundations that do not maintain their rate of giving over a five-year average. This mechanism is unduly complicated and can reduce giving in certain cases, since boosting gifts in times of need exposes foundations to higher taxes if, after the need has passed, their rate of giving drops back to earlier levels. The President's new proposal will eliminate the two-tier system and set the excise tax rate at 1.25 percent. The result of this simplification will be to remove a disincentive to foundation giving and to make available more gifts to community organizations in times of need.

Allow Greater Contributions of Appreciated Property to Charities. The President's budget will also make it easier for individuals to donate appreciated assets like stocks, art and real estate. Under existing law, individuals donating appreciated assets can take a tax deduction that is limited to 30 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI); for gifts made to private foundations, the deduction is capped at an even more stringent 20 percent AGI. These multiple limitations are complex and can place burdens on individuals who choose to give substantial portions of their incomes to charity. The President's budget simplifies and eases these limitations by increasing the AGI limit on appreciated property from 30 to 50 percent, and the limit for donations of appreciated property to private foundations from 20 to 30 percent. This change will create greater incentives for such gifts.

Shirley J41'

PEOPLE FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

TALKING POINTS ON "CHARITABLE CHOICE"

What began as a little-noticed provision in the 1996 Welfare Reform Act has become a hotly debated church-state issue. On its face, "charitable choice" appears to be a harmless means of allocating federal funds to social service programs. However, "charitable choice" is actually an unconstitutional violation of the separation of church and state.

What is "charitable choice"?

"Charitable choice" is the name given to a legislative proposal first introduced by Senator John Ashcroft. It permits direct funding of social services programs run by "pervasively sectarian" organizations, such as churches and other houses of worship. Although "religiously affiliated" organizations like Catholic Charities already receive government funds, the Supreme Court has ruled that government funding of "pervasively sectarian" organizations would violate the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.

What are the problems with "charitable choice"?

In addition to violating the separation of church and state, "charitable choice" legislation poses several other problems.

- *"Charitable Choice" permits federally-funded employment discrimination.*
  Federal civil rights law permits religious organizations to discriminate in employment based on religion. Nevertheless, courts have ruled that this exemption does not apply to employees who are paid through government grants or contracts. "Charitable choice" attempts to circumvent this prohibition. By claiming that the employee violated a religious tenet or doctrine of the group, religious organizations could unfairly discriminate against an employee who is paid with federal funds. This could result in firing an employee for an out-of-wedlock pregnancy, sexual orientation, or use of contraceptives.

- *"Charitable Choice" violates the religious liberty of beneficiaries.*
  While the legislation prohibits federal funds from being used for direct proselytization, there is no safeguard in the bill that prohibits beneficiaries from being subjected to religious worship or instruction once they are in a pervasively religious environment.

- *"Charitable Choice" preempts state constitutional law.*
  Over one-half of the states have constitutions that *specifically* prohibit public funds from being used for religious institutions. This legislation preempts these state constitutional protections.

- *"Charitable Choice" is bad for religion.*
  "Charitable choice" presents problems for religion as well. Forcing churches to compete for federal dollars will create a hostile environment among different religious organizations. Placing restrictions on the content of their programs will undermine their religious mission. Creating a reliance on government funds for religiously led social programs will cause a decrease in the frequency and amount of individual contributions for those programs. And funding programs run by "pervasively sectarian" religious groups will lead to excessive government entanglement in religion – exactly the situation the Founders were trying to avoid.

Who opposes "charitable choice"?
The Working Group for Religious Freedom in Social Services is a broad coalition of civil liberties organizations, religious groups, and social service provider organizations.

What legislation contains "charitable choice"?
- *House Juvenile Justice bill (H.R. 1501)*
- *Senate Juvenile Justice bill (S. 254)*
- *The Charitable Choice Expansion Act (S. 1113)*
- *The American Community Renewal Act (H.R. 815/S. 463)*
- *The Substance Abuse Mental Health Reauthorization Act (S. 976)*

Oppose "Charitable Choice"!
Faith-based organizations play an important role in providing much-needed social services. That role should not be jeopardized by statutory provisions that violate the First Amendment of the Constitution. By providing direct funds to "pervasively sectarian" organizations while allowing them to proselytize and to discriminate in employment, the government is stepping over the important line between church and state.

PEOPLE FOR THE AMERICAN WAY NEWS NEWS NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Tuesday, May 25, 1999

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NEW GORE PROPOSAL IS A LOSE-LOSE FOR THE CONSTITUTION, PFAW WARNS

A newly announced proposal by presidential hopeful Al Gore would undermine the First Amendment by entangling government in the operations of churches, People For the American Way warned today.

The proposal, which Gore announced his support for yesterday, parallels a measure introduced last year by Republican Senator John Ashcroft. It would authorize the payment of federal dollars to churches that provide social services such as drug and alcohol counseling.

In a letter to the candidate, People For the American Way's President Carole Shields expressed disappointment at Gore's decision to back a proposal that poses considerable danger to both the Constitution and to churches that might seek to receive government funds.

"What you are proposing is a constitutional lose-lose situation," Shields wrote. "This proposal will go wrong either way – either it will undermine the Constitution by supporting the practice of religion or it will undermine the churches' freedom by imposing limits on religious expression."

The government currently gives support to religiously affiliated organizations such as Catholic and Jewish relief agencies that are separate from the churches or synagogues themselves. The Ashcroft measure which Gore has now embraced would channel tax dollars directly to churches whose overriding purpose is the observance and promotion of a particular religious faith.

Shields letter also chided Gore for distorting the position and good faith of people who oppose the use of public dollars for religious purposes.

"Caricaturing opposition to this measure as 'hollow secularism' – including religious leaders from all across the spectrum of faiths – adds heat but no light to a serious debate that involves our most fundamental rights," Shields wrote. "Such divisive rhetoric is unworthy of this debate and undeserved by people who are wrestling with these issues in good faith."

PEOPLE FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

NEWS NEWS NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Wednesday, May 26, 1999
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PFAW BOARD ASKS GORE TO WITHDRAW FUNDING PLAN FOR CHURCHES

The People For the American Way Board of Directors unanimously adopted the following resolution at its semi-annual meeting Wednesday:

"The Board of Directors of People For the American Way strongly disagrees with Vice President Gore's proposed expansion of 'charitable choice,' or government funding of sectarian religious provision of social services. This proposal is bad for the Constitution and it is bad for religion. We call on the Vice President to reaffirm his previous support for church-state separation by withdrawing this proposal."

For interviews or for a copy of a letter PFAW President Carole Shields sent to Gore, please call the media relations department at 202-467-2390.

INDEPENDENT SECTOR

PUBLIC POLICY

The Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act

We, the undersigned organizations, representing a cross-section of the charitable sector, write in support the *Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act* (HR 1310) and urge you to cosponsor it.

The *Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act* is based on generosity and sacrifice, not personal gain. This legislation would allow individuals and families who claim the standard deduction, two-thirds of all taxpayers, to deduct 50 percent of their annual charitable contributions over $500 each year, as a way to encourage giving above current levels. A PricewaterhouseCoopers study found that charitable giving would increase by more than $3 billion annually at 1999 income levels as a result of this bill.

The *Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act* has received bipartisan support in the 106th Congress. Introduced by Philip Crane (R-IL), and cosponsored by William Coyne (D-PA), Wally Herger (R-CA) and Karen Thurman (D-FL), the legislation has already attracted 104 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

The *Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act* does triple duty: it provides modest tax relief for nonitemizers, who tend to be low and middle income taxpayers; it improves tax fairness by recognizing the generosity of all taxpayers, and; by creating an incentive for giving, it affects the amount an individual gives to charity.

We have enclosed a brochure with additional information and a breakdown of how this bill will increase charitable giving in your state.

We respectfully urge your support of the *Charitable Giving Tax Relief Act*.

To be added to the sign-on letter, please send an email with your name, phone number and how you would like your organization's name to appear to Anne Page. Please respond by DECEMBER 15, 1999.

ACCESS: Networking in the Public Interest
Accounting Aid Society
Action on Smoking & Health (ASH)
Alaska Community Services
Alliance for Children and Families
Alliance for Nonprofit Management
Alliance to End Childhood Poisoning
American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel
American Association of Museums
American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association
American Cancer Society
American Foundation for the Blind
American Friends Service Committee
American Heart Association
American Humane Association
American Institute of Philanthropy
American Jewish Congress
American Library Association
American Network of Community Options and Resources
American Red Cross

[redacted] American Symphony Orchestra League
Americans for Indian Opportunity
Americans for the Arts
Arrow, Inc./An American Indian Charity
Arthritis Foundation
The Aspen Institute
Association for Healthcare Philanthropy
Association of Art Museum Directors
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges
Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies
Association of Performing Arts Presenters
AVATAR Company
Baptist Health System Foundation of San Antonio
Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs
Baptist Metrolina Ministries Endowment
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Oklahoma City, Inc.
The Boys & Girls Clubs of Hancock County
The Boys & Girls Clubs of South Hampton Roads
California Association of Nonprofits
Camp Fire Boys and Girls
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans
Catholic Charities Services Corporation
Catholic Charities USA
Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona
Mabel T. Caverly Senior Center
CDC Foundation
Center for Excellence in Nonprofits
Center for Non-Profit Corporations
Center for Social and Economic Leadership
Charitable and Philanthropic Management Counsel
Child Care Association of Illinois
Child Care Connection, Resource & Referral Agency for Alaska
Chorus America
Christian Church Foundation
Christian Service Organizations of America
Church World Service Inc.
Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America
Cleveland Neighborhood Development Corporation
Colorado Opera Festival
Colorado Springs All Breed Rescue Inc.
Colorado Springs Choral Society
Committee to Aid Abused Women
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
Community Foundation for Muskegon County
Connecticut Association of Nonprofits
Council of Community Services of NYS, Inc.
Council of Independent Colleges
Council of Michigan Foundations
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
The Denver Campus for Jewish Education
J. Donovan Associates, Inc.
Donors Forum of Chicago
Easter Seals of Southwestern Michigan
Easter Seals Southwester Ohio
The Enterprise Foundation
Environmental Defense Fund
Envision

[redacted]

Family Service of Greater New Orleans
Family Service of Milwaukee
Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics
Fort Collins Area United Way
The Foundation of Monongalia General Hospital, Inc.
The Foundation of the Pennsylvania Medical Society
Foundation of the National Student Nurses Assoc.
Frederick County Mental Health Association
Friendly House
Furniture Bank - Metro Atlanta
Gaylord Hospital
General Council on Finance and Administration of the United Methodist Church
General Service Foundation
Generalate-School Sisters of St. Francis, Inc.
Girl Scouts - Bluebonnet Council
Girl Scouts of the USA
The Giraffe Project
Goodwill Industries - Heart of Florida, Inc.
Goodwill Industries International
Goodwill Industries of Southern California
Guadalupe County United Way
Habitat for Humanity International
Hawaii Consortium for the Arts
Hispanics in Philanthropy
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
Holy Family Institute
Hudson-Webber Foundation
Human Service Charities of America
Humane Society of Missouri
Huntington's Disease Society of America, Inc.
India Association of Metroplex
Inova Health System
Institute for Arts & Humanities Education
International Service Agencies
International Youth Foundation
Iowa 4-H Foundation
Iowa Health Foundation
INDEPENDENT SECTOR
JCC Association of N/A
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies
Kent State University Foundation
Kidney Cancer Association
Latino Health Institute
Lee's Friends: Helping People Live With Cancer
Leukemia Society of America
Lupus Foundation of America
Lupus Foundation of America, Missouri Chapter
Lutheran Services in America
Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota
Lutheran Social Services of the South, Inc.
Maine Association of Substance Abuse Programs
March of Dimes
Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations
Massachusetts Audubon Society
Matagorda County United Way
Mayo Foundation

[redacted]

Medical Research Agencies of America
Michigan Nonprofit Association
Milwaukee Public Museum
Missouri Slope Areawide United Way
Multi-Service Centers of North & East King Counties
Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America, Inc.
Myositis Association of America, Inc.
NALEO Educational Fund
National Alopecia Areata Foundation
National Associations in Colorado Springs
National Association of Private Schools for Exceptional Children
National Coalition for Homeless Veterans
National Conference for Community and Justice
National Consumers League
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of La Raza
National Council of Non Profit Associations
National Down Syndrome Society
National FFA Foundation
National 4-H Council
National Health Council
National Hemophilia Foundation
National Interfaith Hospitality Network
National Organization for Women Foundation
National Peace Corps Association
National Society of Fund Raising Executives, Mass. Chapter
Native American Rights Fund
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
National Sleep Foundation
NJ Association for Biomedical Research
Noble of Indiana
The Nokomis Foundation
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York
Nonprofit Resource Center of AL
North Carolina Wildlife Federation
North Dakota Association of Nonprofit Organizations
NW Regional Facilitators
Ohio United Way
Old Creamery Theatre Co.
Orlando Regional Healthcare
Osteogenesis Imperfecto Foundation
OTHERS International
Ozarks Resource Center
The Park Ridge Center for the Study of Health, Faith and Ethics
Partners in Housing, Inc.
Pennsylvania Association of Nonprofit Organizations
Presbyterian Church (USA)
Project Hope
Providence Foundation, Inc.
Public Education Network
Quinnipiac College
Recording for the Blind & Dyslexic
RESOLVE, the National Infertility Association
Retirement Research Foundation
The Salvation Army
San Antonio Lighthouse
St. John's Cathedral

San Gorgonio Memorial Hospital Foundation
Second Harvest St. Paul Food Bank
Self-Help Enterprises
Share America!
Shawnee Mission Medical Center Foundation
Shelters of Flint, Inc.
Shepherd's Centers of America
Sjogren's Syndrome Foundation
Spring Hill
The Starbucks Foundation
Taconic Foundation
TechnoServe, Inc.
Texas Alliance for Human Needs
Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations
Texas Development Institute
Texas Network of Youth Services
The Trust for Public Land
Tucson Symphony Orchestra
United Jewish Communities
United Way of America
United Way of Central Missouri
United Way of Central Texas
United Way of Hunt County, Inc.
United Way of Metropolitan Dallas, Inc.
United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast, Houston, Texas
University of Colorado Artist Series
Union Mission, Inc.
Utah Children
Valley of the Sun United Way
Very Special Arts
Volunteer Center of Orange County, California
Volunteer Jacksonville, Inc.
Volunteers of America
Izaak Walton League of America
Warren Village, Inc.
Washington Council of Agencies
Washington Women's Employment & Education
Wayne Memorial Health Foundation
The Wesleyan Church Corporation
Women and Philanthropy
Women's College Coalition
Women's Funding Network
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation
YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly
YMCA of Metropolitan Washington
Youth Service America
Youth Volunteer Corps of America
YWCA of Kansas City, Missouri
YWCA of Lancaster
YWCA of the U.S.A.

What's New In Public Policy
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Nonprofit Tax Issues | Advocate Program | Public Policy Publications
Charity Lobbying in the Public Interest | Let America Speak!
Useful Links | Public Policy Staff

White House Conference on Philanthropy: Next Steps
White House Conference Center
January 21, 2000

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Agenda
White House Conference on Philanthropy: Next Steps
White House Conference Center
726 Jackson Place NW
January 21, 2000

I. Welcome and Introductions — 10 a.m.

II. Review of White House follow-up activities to date. [10:15] — Shirley Sagawa

- Interagency Task Force on Nonprofits and the Federal Government
- Council of Economic Advisers Report
- Treasury follow-up
- Videotape distribution
- WH website
- CNS youth summit planning

III. National Initiatives to Promote Philanthropy. [10:45] — Elan Garonzik

Discussion of current efforts, issues:

- How do we involve future generations, youth?
- Can we do more to reach new wealth, entrepreneurs?
- How do we ensure that American philanthropy reflects the diversity and changing demographics of American society?

IV. Follow-up planning. [11:30 a.m] — Ellen Lovell

What kinds of materials would be useful to the field?

- Conference Report/CEA Report
- Videotapes, CD-Roms.
- Printed reports.
- Online materials.

... for what audiences?
... by what timeline?

Would follow-up meetings or formal conferences be useful?
Regional meetings? Targeted audiences? Who should convene if held?

V.Conclusions: What role(s) could the White House play?

[Discussion continues with working lunch, 12:30-1:30 p.m.]

VI. Adjournment. — 1:30 p.m.

Subject: Misc
Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 10:16:56 -0500
From: MaryEllen_C._McGuire@who.eop.gov
To: baersagawa@home.com

8:30am Mess Reservation in for tomorrow, Nell will meet you in the office, I will put her waves confirmation on your chair in case there's a problem

Philanthropy Status:

WHITE HOUSE FOLLOW UP

Interagency Task Force- we have designated contacts in each agency and sent out an inventory for them to complete. It is due to the White House on February 21st. (From there, we compile the data and then meet with nonprofits to see how they feel about the results. Then..... we can start setting an agenda and time for our first Task Force meeting- sometime in Spring)

CEA Report- due to come out in Spring (The outline comes to us for approval first week of Friday, writing begins, rough draft to us for comments and then back for final write- we are shooting for completion in March. We have not yet determined if we will release report in pieces or at once.)

Treasury Follow Up- Treasury met with a small number of nonprofits and orgs in December to hear their thoughts on tax policy (excise tax lowering is a direct result of this).

Videotape Distribution- went out to all advisors, speakers, heroes. SCETV still has a few available.

WH Website- currently in design. Should be up and running sometime in February. Meant to inform people about the Conference itself and follow up activities. Subject areas on web: Conference, CEA Report, Task Force, Annoucements/Speeches/Columns, Links

CNS Youth Planning Summit- working with CNS (should we ask Chris Miner to speak- if so I need to give him a heads up)

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Survey Questions for Federal Departments and Agencies

Technical Assistance

A. What types of technical assistance do you provide nonprofit organizations (e.g., management support)?

B. Who provides the technical assistance? Provide some examples of technical assistance providers who your agency views as models for successful TA design and delivery. What are some of the characteristics of technical assistance providers that make them successful? What are the limits of these providers?

C. What types of technical assistance that is not now being provided should be?

Relationship With Nonprofits

A. What types of services do nonprofits that you partner with provide?

B. Are there any model relationships that are particularly effective in achieving critical goals of the department/agency?

C. Can you identify any significant obstacles that hinder greater more effective relationships between federal agencies and nonprofits?

Public Policy

A. Do you have a working relationship with nonprofits when it comes to developing public policy (e.g., regulatory and budgetary matters)?

B. If so, please provide some examples of collaborative activities and describe what worked well and why you think it worked well.

C. If not, what are the barriers to developing a working relationship with nonprofits on public policy matters?

D. What do you think can be done to hurdle the barriers or strengthen the relationship with nonprofits when developing public policy?

Foundations

A. Do you have a working relationship with foundations or other private donors?

B. If so, please provide some examples of collaborative activities and describe what worked well and why you think it worked well.

C. If not, what are the barriers to developing a working relationship with foundations and other donors?

D. What do you think can be done to hurdle these barriers or strengthen the relationship with foundation and other donors?

Resources

A. What resources (and if possible amounts) are provided to the nonprofit community (e.g., grants, in-kind services)?

B. How can nonprofits find out about each of these resources that are available to them?

C. Do you provide any support services to help nonprofits comply with cost principles and administrative requirements (e.g., Circular A-122, Circular A-133)? If so, what are these?

D. What steps is the department/agency taking to comply with the new Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act, particularly with streamlining grant application and reporting requirements?

Communication

A. How do you reach nonprofits to inform them of departmental/agency information? Do you have any form of regular communication? If so, what are these?

B. Does your web site provide information specifically for nonprofits to use? If so, what are some examples of how your web site responds to nonprofit needs? Does your department/agency participate in the Nonprofit Gateway <http://www.nonprofit.gov>? If so, what types of resources does it take to keep information current?

C. What changes would you suggest to improve communications with nonprofits?

Competition

A. To what extent does the department/agency require nonprofit participation in the delivery of services?

B. Please provide examples of contracts/grants/services that your agency typically formerly provided through nonprofit contractors/grantees but are now typically provided by for-profit grantees/contractors. Why did this change occur?

White House Conference on Philanthropy: Next Steps
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Malcolm Richardson
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Eric Gould
Domestic Policy Council

Ann O'Leary
Domestic Policy Council and
Office of the First Lady

helping people in need, providing health care and educating our nation's youth. Nonprofits are uniquely able to identify problems and promote change at the community level. As the sector grows, increasing opportunity arises to forge more effective partnerships between nonprofits and government to address public needs. Among its objectives, the Task Force in conjunction with the nonprofit sector will develop a maintain a public inventory of "best practices" in existing collaborations between the Federal Government and the nonprofit sector, devise a plan on how the federal government can be more responsive to the mission of nonprofit organizations, evaluate trends on nonprofits and philanthropy and explore new policies that encourage philanthropy and service and help nonprofits develop and grow.

In addition, on the tax policy side, in view of the growing size and importance of the nonprofits sector, a new "Tax Exempt and Government Entities" division was recently established at the Internal Revenue Service. As part of this effort, the Treasury Department also recently announced the formation of a "Tax Exempt Advisory Committee" to provide a public forum for discussions between the IRS and representatives of nonprofits organizations. This Advisory Committee will enable the IRS to receive regular input with respect to the development and implementation of tax policies and practices affecting nonprofits.

- Examining Tax-related Issues and Research Opportunities: The Department of the Treasury will hold a meeting with organizations involved in the conference to discuss tax policy and research issues affecting the nonprofit sector.

- Expanding Our Understanding of Charitable Giving: The Council of Economic Advisers will undertake an analysis of the role of philanthropy in the economy, including a discussion and interpretation of trends in charitable giving, factors that affect giving, and how the aging of Baby Boomers and other trends are likely to affect giving in the future.

New Corporate and Private Commitments to Expand Giving:
The President and Mrs. Clinton also will highlight several new private initiatives to encourage the expansion of charitable giving, such as:

- AOL Foundation: The AOL Foundation will highlight its launch of Helping.org, a revolutionary e-philanthropy portal that provides Americans who want to lend a helping hand with the fastest, safest, easiest and most cost-effective way to donate money or volunteer time to the charity of their choice. Helping.org connects users to over 620,000 charities and more than 20,000 volunteer activities, providing an important new resource for the more than two-thirds of American households that already make charitable contributions, as well as those new to philanthropy.

- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: A group of organizations concerned with youth giving and service, including the United Way of America, Save the Children, US Committee for UNICEF, City Year, and the Corporation for National Service, have made a commitment to work together on a youth and philanthropy initiative. The Gates Foundation will announce its intention to support the next phase of their planning, including a follow-up conference and will encourage other funders to support this important effort.

- Girl Scouts of the USA: The Girl Scouts of the USA will unveil its new philanthropy patch entitled 'Strength and Sharing.' Beginning in 2000, Girl Scouts of all age levels will earn interest patches that will help them recognize and learn from philanthropists in their own families, places of worship, schools, Girl Scout troops, and neighborhoods. The program will allow girls to identify and assist organizations and institutions that meet community needs and understand how their own time and money can make a difference in their communities. *WINGS???*

Building on the White House Conference on Philanthropy:

- On the occasion of the White House Conference on Philanthropy, the National Information Charities Bureau (NCIB), together with the *[Department of Commerce--need to confirm]*, GreaterGood.com, CharitableWay.com, and the AOL Foundation will host the "E-Philanthropy: Technology and the Nonprofit Community" forum to discuss the how the ever-increasing use of the Internet will impact the unique American tradition of charitable giving. At the White House conference, William Massey of NCIB will report on the morning session of the E-Philanthropy conference.

- The Corporation for National Service will host a morning conference on youth and philanthropy. At the White House conference, Malik Evans, a sophomore at the University of Rochester, will report on what was discussed at the youth conference.

Engaging Communities Around the Country:
A portion of the "White House Conference on Philanthropy" will be broadcast via satellite, presenting an extraordinary opportunity for communities across the country to participate in this important discussion. Over 4,500 sites in 40 states will view the conference via satellite, with the assistance of a grant from the Charles Mott Foundation and the support of SCETV, and the Department of Education. An additional 10.1 million viewers around the country will have access to viewing the conference through PBS and cable channels' live broadcasts.

The White Conference on Philanthropy is made possible with the support of
The National Endowment for the Humanities, South Carolina Educational Television,
The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Community Foundation-Silicon Valley, The J. Paul Getty Trust, the Iscol Family Foundation, The Marcie Polier Family Foundation, the American Red Cross, and the United Way of America.

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Q&A: Executive Memorandum on Supporting the Role of Nonprofit Organizations
October 22, 1999
Draft

Q: What does this Executive Memorandum do?

A: The President announced the formation of a new interagency Task Force to examine current partnerships between the Federal Government and the nonprofit sector and evaluate ways that these partnerships can be improved to help both government and nonprofits better fulfill their missions. The President recognizes that the nonprofit sector is a significant part of our economy and national life. Nonprofits are also uniquely able to identify problems, care for people in need and create positive social change at the community level.

Specifically, the Task Force will develop a public inventory of "best practices" in existing collaborations between Federal government agencies and work to apply these models to other government efforts. The Task Force will also work on making the government more responsive to nonprofits and examine ways government can draw on the experience and innovations of nonprofits in the development of new ideas. Together, nonprofits and government will undertake an analysis of what we know about the role of philanthropy and nonprofits on the economy and the trends that are likely to affect giving in the future. Finally, the Task Force will work with the nonprofit sector to develop new ideas that will help coordinate efforts between government and nonprofits.

Q: Why is this Task Force necessary?

A: The nonprofit sector is an integral component of our national life and in many cases, government and nonprofits work together to address common goals such as, helping people in need, providing health care and educating out nation's youth. With their already wide reach and potential, we should embrace the opportunity to strengthen the relationships that already exist. We should look at the best partnerships between government and nonprofits that help people and make a difference and try to apply what works to other partnerships throughout the government. There's still a lot of potential and opportunity for closer collaborations as we look for ways to reduce governmental barriers to nonprofits and explore ways to encourage philanthropy and service. The goal here is that better partnerships will lead to better results for individuals, communities and the entire nation.

Q: Does the President intend that the Task Force will address the concerns of all types of nonprofits, including religious institutions?

A: The nonprofit sector is a collective name to describe institutions and organizations that are neither government nor business. The nonprofit sector in the United States is vast and diverse, including more than a million organizations that spend nearly $500 billion each year. Of course, we are particularly interested with the types of nonprofits that already partner with government include charities, foundations and social welfare organizations that work on helping people and improving our lives and communities. Of course, faith-based organizations are an integral part of this fabric and the President believes that religious institutions can play an important and constructive role in providing social services.

Q: What is the Task Force going to produce?

A: The Task Force will inventory current partnerships between government and nonprofits at which point they will be in a better position to examine what types of collaborations work best. The Task Force will also be working with nonprofits to evaluate current research on trends on nonprofits and philanthropy, which could lead to further research by the nonprofit sector. The Task Force will also be working with nonprofits on efforts to help nonprofits develop and grow and also explore opportunities for closer collaborations. In the end, this work may or may not be compiled for purposes of a report.

Q: Are we asking nonprofits to pick up more responsibility in serving the public?

A: Absolutely not. The nonprofit sector serves a unique role that is separate from government although the two sometimes share common goals. The nonprofit sector brings new ideas and energy to the table and in many cases is in a unique position to promote social change at the community level. We need to encourage and protect what is special and separate about nonprofits but we should also recognize and foster the potential to combine the forces of the nonprofit and government sector to address problems and help individuals.

Q: What does this Task Force on Nonprofits have to do with philanthropy?

A: Philanthropy, through giving of money or service, is usually converted into results that shape the face of our nation through nonprofits. The United States is the most generous nation on Earth. Last year, an estimated $175 billion was given by Americans to a wide variety of causes and organizations that turned this philanthropy into action, such as helping people in need, providing health care and educating our nation's youth.

DRAFT

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLINTON CONVENE "WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON PHILANTHROPY: GIFTS TO THE FUTURE"
October 22, 1999

Today the President and First Lady, with the National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH), will convene the first-ever "White House Conference on Philanthropy: Gifts to the Future." The conference will bring together individuals who are engaged in philanthropy -- including charitable donors, youth, policy experts, and representatives from non-profit organizations, foundations, and educational programs – to highlight the unique American tradition of charitable giving; to discuss the diverse and changing face of philanthropy; and at a time of the strongest economy in a generation, to explore how to preserve and expand this tradition for future generations.

Focusing On Philanthropic Giving As The New Millennium Approaches:
As the new millennium approaches, the American tradition of philanthropic giving may take a new turn. Several recent economic, demographic and technological advances and trends have made this an important time to focus on charitable giving, such as:

- Giving has reached a new high, rising over 10% in 1998, the third consecutive year in which giving increased.
- Dramatic gifts from some of America's wealthiest citizens have drawn new attention to philanthropy and inspired debate about appropriate giving levels by the rich.
- At the same time, there is a growing recognition that as the demographic profile of the United States changes, giving by African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and other people of color is essential to the long-term health of the nonprofit sector and the expansion of our collective philanthropic tradition.
- Just as the strongest economy in a generation has produced unprecedented new wealth, the baby boom generation is poised to inherit $12 trillion from their parents.
- New technology is creating new avenues for giving, through both for-profit and nonprofit Internet sites.
- And finally, new donors, particularly those who have made their fortunes in the technology boom, have become innovators in the world of philanthropy, as they look for greater involvement in the causes they support and greater accountability for results. These "venture philanthropists" find kindred spirits among new social entrepreneurs who are applying new thinking and business solutions to the problems that plague our communities.

New Clinton Administration Commitments:
At the conference, the President and Mrs. Clinton will announce new Clinton Administration commitments to improve our understanding of giving and to encourage subsequent activities and dialogue on giving.

- Making Government More Responsive to the Nonprofit Sector: Today, President Clinton will announce that he is creating a new Task Force on Nonprofits and Government to support and strengthen the important collaborative efforts of the nonprofit sector and government. In 1998, an estimated $175 billion was given by Americans to a wide variety of causes and organizations. In many cases nonprofit organizations convert America's giving into results –

12/08/99 WED 11:49 FAX 202 456 6244 OFC OF THE FIRST LADY 002

Nonprofit Meeting w/Eric Gould 11/23

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Brainstorming of Policies/Recommendations

Youth in Governance
- Position of Youth Advisory Committees (YAC's) in places of real influence
- Grant requirement: youth leadership
- Youth on boards (schools, and city and community councils)
- Legal for youth to serve on boards

National Policy
- *Senate committee on youth service (as counterpart to existing committee on youth violence)**
- *Cabinet level position for youth**
- Randomly selected youth congress

Local Policy
- Youth advisors to mayors and governors

Media and Awareness Building
- *Youth media association**
- Youth feedback on education
- Professional development for youth and adults (how to work with youth)
- National service hotline
- Nation wide issue – focused youth strike or rally
- Newsletters through schools
- Annual conference on youth giving

Funding
- *More youth foundations (money to youth by youth)**
- Federal money for youth contingent on youth involvement

Education
- *Integrate mandated service-learning with curriculum**
- Community service during school hours
- Mandatory service in state funded universities
- Youth giving 101 (modeled after Junior Achievement)
- Offer "Service 101" courses
- Facilitate partnerships between high school and elementary school students to serve together
- Starting younger – target middle schools

Top 5 ideas that Malik Evans took to the White House Conference on Philanthropy.

A COMPACT TO FULFILL ALL FIVE PROMISES THROUGH YOUNG PEOPLE

Giving all young people the challenge, inspiration, and opportunities to serve

Statement of Principles

Two centuries ago, America was founded on the proposition that just as all people are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, citizenship entails undeniable responsibilities. As each of us has the right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, each of us has an obligation to give something back to country and community - a duty to take responsibility not just for ourselves and our families, but for one another. We owe a debt of service to fulfill the God-given promise of America, and our children.

In this time of opportunity at the dawn of a new century and a new millennium - the need for shared responsibility is self-evident.

The challenges of today, especially those that confront our children, require a special commitment of us all. People of all ages and from all walks of life must claim society's problems as their own, pulling together, leading by example, and lifting American lives.

Our obligation, distinct and unmistakable, is to assure that all young Americans have:

Caring adults in their lives, as parents, mentors, tutors, coaches
Safe places with structured activities in which to learn and grow
A healthy start and healthy future
An effective education that equips them with marketable skills
An opportunity to give back to their communities through their own service

---

As Americans (and as Presidents), we ask every caring citizen to pledge individual commitments of citizen service, voluntary action, the efforts of their organizations, or commitments to individual children in need. By doing so, this nation pledges the fulfillment of America's promise for every American child.

In April 1997, the living Presidents and Mrs. Reagan representing her husband, gathered at Independence Hall in Philadelphia and signed the above Declaration and launched the campaign to fulfill the promise of American for every child. We, the undersigned organizations, support this historic Declaration to which all living Presidents of the United States are signatories and to which all Americans are called to commit.

We affirm a common set of beliefs upon which all citizens – as individuals and as members of groups, organizations and institutions – can act:

1. We believe in providing all children and youth with the character and competence they need to live fulfilling lives;
2. We believe that fulfilling Five Promises in the life of a child or youth is the right strategy to meet that goal;
3. We believe that young people are vital resources for their communities and can play a key role in the strategy to fulfill the Five Promises for other young people;
4. We commit to work with others to help fulfill the Five Promises for children and youth where they live; and
5. We commit to provide community-based youth-serving organizations – including our local affiliates – with the information and resources they'll need to realize the benefits of this compact at the local level.

Current Compact Signatories

America's Promise
American Red Cross
Big Brothers Big Sisters of America
Boys and Girls Clubs of America
City Cares of America
Communities in Schools
Corporation for National Service
Do Something
Girl Scouts of America
Grantmaker Forum for Community and National Service
Points of Light Foundation
United Way of America
YMCA of the USA
Youth Service America

A COMPACT TO FULFILL ALL FIVE PROMISES THROUGH YOUNG PEOPLE

Giving all young people the challenge, inspiration, and opportunities to serve

A Strategy for Service by Youth

The Compact is an alliance of organizations dedicated to engaging youth as partners, leaders, and resources in fulfilling the Five Promises for other young people. The goals of the Compact Partners are to help make service the common expectation and experience of every young American; to fulfill the Five Promises for more children and youth through the service of other young people; and in so doing change the public perception of young people from 'problems' to resources in strengthening communities

Toward these goals, we – youth and those who are older – will combine our efforts to:

- build awareness, enthusiasm, and the will to serve among the young;
- offer high-quality opportunities for service – including service-learning – by the young;
- recognize, reward, and highlight youth as role models for service and citizenship;
- develop the leadership potential and encourage the civic engagement of young people through training, peer-to-peer exchanges, and service experiences that challenge them to assume increasing responsibility; and
- add resources to and strengthen the infrastructure of the youth service field to accomplish the above aims.

A centerpiece of our strategy to achieve these aims will be National Youth Service Day, April 14-15, 2000. This day will kick off a year of continuing and growing activity for service by young people, including other signature days of service on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday, Make a Difference Day, Family Volunteering Day, the National Youth Summit at the National Community Service Conference and the Youth Service Day of the Fraternal Congress. All of these days will provide opportunities 1) to sign up more young people to serve; 2) to honor, reward, and recognize young people for their leadership; and 3) to expand the service opportunities for young people to fulfill their service pledges and commitments to help fulfill the five promises.

In addition to these days and seasons of service, our collaborating organizations will pursue together the following: 1) a guide on how to engage youth in service including model initiatives and strategies from each participating organization; 2) joint training for key staff in each organization in how to include youth as leaders in service and training in fundraising for local organizations to help them build sustainable initiatives; and 3) a national public information campaign to highlight youth as resources.

During this year, through a range of youth service initiatives sponsored by the participating organizations, one of the measures for service will be the standard of 100 hours – to be tracked by the President's Student Service Awards. This initiative, paralleling the President's Physical Fitness Awards, puts civic fitness on par with physical fitness by honoring youth ages 5 to 25 who perform at least 100 hours of service to their communities. On each National Youth Service Day, we will report our progress, launch new partnerships, and share resources for the common elements of the national youth service agenda.

This strategy to provide opportunities and inspiration for young people to give back through their own service on behalf of all five promises should seek to achieve the three targets set by the Goal Five Advisory Board created by America's Promise after the Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia in 1997. The Advisory Board developed three specific milestones toward which to strive:

1) At least two million additional young people to serve 100 hours per year by the year 2000. (The President's Student Service Awards were created to promote and track progress toward this goal.)
2) At least 100,000 young people to have the opportunity to become service leaders who provide more than 1,000 hours of service per year. (The President's budget forecasts funding for 100,000 AmeriCorps members per year by 2003. Some of them would be part of a proposed new high school AmeriCorps.)
3) At least half of the one million college students paying for college costs through the federal work-study program to work in the community, rather than on campus. (More than 1,200 colleges and university presidents have joined in a call to service by work-study students through local America Reads and America Counts Challenge programs.)

Tools for Implementing the Strategy

This year-round strategy for service by young people will enable us to achieve the aims set forth in this compact. To implement the strategy, each participating organization has offered one or more of its key initiatives for other organizations to adopt or promote through their networks. Each participating organization is encouraged to embrace – in addition to its own projects and priorities – as many of the other organizations' initiatives as their missions permit. And as new initiatives develop, the participating organizations will consider how to help them succeed. Listed below in bold are the key initiatives that multiple organizations have agreed to support.

- **America's Promise, States of Promise, Communities of Promise:** As sponsor and key partner of this Compact, America's Promise will ask its several hundred corporate and non-profit commitment-makers and the network of States of Promise and Communities of Promise to join in advancing this strategy for youth engagement in service. This Compact will be presented to the public as one of the important ways that America's Promise is organizing an Alliance for Youth that works together to fulfill all five promises. [note: we'll add website addresses for all] *www.americaspromise.org*

- **President's Student Service Awards:** The Awards honor youth ages 5 to 25 who perform at least 100 hours of service to the community in a 12-month period – or, for those under age 15 at least 50 hours. All award winners receive a gold or silver pin, a presidential certificate, and a letter from the President. More than 17,000 Awards have been distributed thus far.

- **President's Student Service Scholarships:** So long as Corporation for National Service funds are available and matched by local contributors, each high school in the country may select up to two students – preferably one junior and one senior – to receive a $1,000 President's Student Service Scholarship for outstanding service to the community ($500 is provided by the Corporation).

- **National Youth Service Day:** National Youth Service Day is the largest annual service event in the country mobilizing approximately 3 million young people and adults through thousands of service projects. Its goal is to recognize the contributions of young people through service, to mobilize the next generation of volunteers and service leaders, and to highlight youth as resources in their communities. This year's National Youth Service Day is April 14-15, 2000.

- **America Reads Challenge:** The goal of this presidential challenge is to ensure that every child can read by the end of the third grade. Thousands of AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps*VISTA members, Senior volunteers, and college work-study students or volunteers are engaged in organizing and participating in after-school, in-school, or summer literacy programs. The Communities In Schools model for Schools of Promise is being replicated across the country. City Cares is working with universities and colleges to get college tutors to give four hours per week to tutor a child.

- **SERVEnet:** Youth Service America is committed to having volunteer opportunities for every zip code in America on its web site by the end of the year 2000. This database is accessible through "Volunteer Now" boxes on popular culture web sites, such as MTV, NBA, Sears & Roebuck, and Timberland, with Parade Magazine and REACT magazines now joining the effort.

- **National Youth Summit:** *The National Youth Summit: Young People – Partners in Fulfilling the Promise* is being organized for June 22-25 in Orlando in conjunction with the Year 2000 National Community Service Conference. Up to 1,000 young people and adults will come together to highlight and expand service by youth-adult partnerships to better the lives of young people in communities.

- **The Kindness and Justice Challenge:** The K&J Challenge is Do Something's two-week campaign to practice acts of kindness and justice for character education and leadership training around the Martin Luther King Day Holiday. In 1999, 16,000 educators engaged more than two million students in all 50 states in this effort.

- **Out-of-School and Summer Service Time:** City Cares is encouraging summer time service, working through camps. Its affiliates in Charlotte and Atlanta have developed good models for the national effort. AmeriCorps, including City Year, the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) and VISTA, is also giving summer service and vacation programs priority.

- **Bigs/Littles Serving Together:** Big Brothers Big Sisters of America encourages its Bigs and Littles and its "sibling matches" to do service together as a core activity in the mentoring relationship. Some programs encourage service together once a month.

- **Older Students Mentoring or Tutoring Younger Students:** Big Brothers Big Sisters' affiliates are experimenting with high school and college students mentoring elementary school students. In Boys & Girls Clubs' Keystone Clubs for 14-17 year olds, efforts are underway to encourage older Club members to serve as mentors to younger Club members. Literacy corps and many other local initiatives with AmeriCorps members and service-learning programs are engaged in organizing high school or middle school students to tutor elementary students in after-school programs.

- **Youth Affirmation:** This new five-year, $5 million initiative of the Red Cross will make funds available to forty local chapters who demonstrate effective collaborations with other youth service organizations and within the Red Cross structure. Chapters are being encouraged to integrate youth into their leadership structure and to provide substantive and diverse opportunities for youth involvement.

- **Continuing Service Initiative for Former AmeriCorps Members:** Working with the partners in this Compact, the Corporation for National Service is developing a special registry of former AmeriCorps members who are interested in continuing volunteer service and will match the skills and experience of these alumni with the specific needs of nonprofit and educational allies. The President issued this Call to Continuing Service on the Fifth Anniversary of AmeriCorps and is writing to all 150, 000 former and current AmeriCorps members.

An Invitation to Join

A Compact to Fulfill all Five Promises through Young People

We invite you to join this alliance of organizations dedicated to engaging youth as partners, leaders, and resources in fulfilling the Five Promises for other young people. The goals of the Compact Partners are to help make service the common expectation and experience of every young American; to fulfill the Five Promises for more children and youth through the service of other young people; and in so doing change the public perception of young people from 'problems' to resources in strengthening communities.

As a partner in this Compact, you will

- become a part of a national network of allies who share a common philosophy about the value of young people;
- join in a strategy to provide young people the challenge, inspiration, and opportunity to serve; and
- support and contribute to the tools to bring youth service to scale in this nation.

Each Compact partner brings resources to the common endeavor. As a part of your commitment as a Compact partner, your organization will be asked to do one or more of the following according to your own mission and core competencies:

- Participate in one of the Compact Service Days, beginning with National Youth Service Day in April 2000;
- Ask your affiliates and partners to use the tools for youth service and other shared activities;
- Offer your own initiatives and programs for support by other Compact members;
- Help educate adults on how to encourage and engage young people in service that fulfills the five promises; and
- Participate in a call to action campaign for young people to give back through their own community service.

If you are interested in joining the Compact, please contact Lexie Miller at America's Promise (703-535-3841 or LexieM@americaspromise.org).

Appendix 1: Partners in the Youth Service Initiatives

In addition to the primary joint undertakings described in the Compact as "Tools for Implementing the Strategy", members of this Compact also recognize the following initiatives of participating organizations and the contribution they make to fulfilling all five promises through young people:

- Service Passports: City Cares is developing a tool to allow young people to track their service hours to prove eligibility for perks and discounts from corporate sponsors. The program is currently in the first of three developmental phases. When it is ready to be expanded beyond the City Cares network, many participating organizations are interested in supporting this initiative.

- Schools of Promise: Communities in Schools is leading the charge on behalf of America's Promise to serve as the broker to bring community agencies and volunteers into the schools to deliver all five basic promises

- Service-Learning Leader Schools: In its inaugural year, seventy high schools located in 41 states were selected through an annual competition and honored by the Corporation for National Service for their exemplary efforts to integrate student service into the curriculum and life of the school. Next year the competition will be extended to middle schools. Leader schools will play an active role in spreading service-learning to other schools in their districts or states.

- Civic Action: A new initiative of the YMCA funded through the Pew Charitable Trusts will work with young people 18-25 years old to get them involved in community governance and other aspects of civic life.

- Youth of the Year Program: All Boys and Girls Clubs select a Youth of the Year, with service as an important criterion. Each state chooses a winner and there are regional and national Youths of the Year, all receiving cash scholarship awards. The $1,000 college scholarships for service are also now available to local clubs for their Youths of the Year.

- Family Matters: This program of the Points of Light Foundation promotes volunteering by families and sponsors the national Family Volunteering Day.

- Leadership 2000: This initiative of Youth Service America will seek to integrate service into the current presidential campaign dialogue and debates.

- Serve 2K: The Grantmaker Forum on Community and National Service is working with other participants to agree on an integrated approach to communications and policy in order to infuse service into the public discourse surrounding the millennium. A central aim of Serve 2K is to create a "universal message" about service (like the auto industry's "buckle up" campaign) to which organizations can attach their own tag lines and logos.

- Y Earth Service Corps: This existing program of the YMCA engages teams of 10-15 high school and college-age youth in planning and implementing environmental service projects. This is part of the YMCA's growing effort to include service-learning in its youth activities.

- The Fund for Social Entrepreneurs of Youth Service America: The Fund provides financial support to talented individuals who are launching innovative national and community youth service ventures. The Fund will add six slots designated for young people next year.

- Do Something League: The Do Something organization is promoting a new "sport" of community-building through which every school has a Community Coach to lead a year-round curriculum teaching young people important skills in leadership and service.

- Fostering Success: This Girl Scouts demonstration project in Michigan serves girls in foster care as an effort to bring the long-standing and tested scouting program model to some new and particularly under-served populations.

- Mentoring Girls: Supported by the Met Life Foundation, this Girl Scouts demonstration project is operating in 15 sites.

- Girl Scouts Beyond Bars: In collaboration with the Department of Justice, this Girl Scouts expansion effort works with girls whose mothers are incarcerated.

- Border Initiative: In collaboration with the Texas Border Council and a leading national Latino organization, this Girl Scouts expansion effort works with girls on the U.S. – Mexico border.

- Prudential Youth Leadership Institute: This national innovative leadership and service training program for high school age students is administered by Prudential, the Points of Light Foundation, and Youth Service America. A network of 300 trainers from local organizations/partners delivers the training across the country to more than 2,000 students each year.

For each of the initiatives described in the "Tools for Implementing the Strategy" section , we list below first the sponsoring organization and then, secondly, the organizations in this Compact that have so far agreed to actively pursue them.

- **President's Student Service Awards,** an initiative of the President and the Corporation for National Service administered by the American Institute for Public Service, Points of Light Foundation, and Youth Service America.
  Organizational Partners: All organizations participating in this Compact.

- **President's Student Service Scholarships,** an initiative of the President and the Corporation for National Service administered by the Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America.
  Organizational Partners: The Points of Light Foundation, Communities in Schools, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Youth Service America, Do Something, the United Way of America, and America's Promise.

- **National Youth Service Day,** an initiative of Youth Service America.
  Organizational Partners: Currently there are 34 National Partners that have signed up to promote the event through their networks, including all organizations participating in this Compact.

- **America Reads Challenge,** an initiative of the President, the Department of Education and the Corporation for National Service.
  Organizational Partners: Communities in Schools, Do Something, The Points of Light Foundation, the YMCA of the USA, City Cares of America, the United Way of America, and America's Promise.

- **SERVEnet,** a service of Youth Service America for all youth service organizations.
  Any organization can post volunteer opportunities and other service-related information on SERVEnet for free. In addition, YSA is providing the Volunteer Now! box and database to interested partners to place on their web sites.

- **National Youth Summit,** primarily sponsored by Youth LEAD (a group of young planners working on this effort since the April '97 Summit), The Points of Light Foundation, and National Youth Leadership Council.
  Organizational Partners: Corporation for National Service, United Way of America, Youth Service America, City Cares, Do Something, the American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, the YMCA of the USA, and America's Promise.

- **Kindness and Justice Challenge,** an initiative of Do Something
  Organizational Partners: Youth Service America, United Way of America, the Points of Light Foundation, Communities in Schools, the Corporation for National Service, and America's Promise.

- **Out-of-School and Summer Service Time**
  Organizational Partners: City Cares of America, the Points of Light Foundation, Do Something, Communities in Schools, Youth Service America, the Corporation for National Service, and America's Promise.

- **Bigs/Littles Serving Together,** an initiative of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.
  Organizational Partners: Do Something, Corporation for National Service, and Youth Service America.

- **Older Students Mentoring or Tutoring Younger Students**
  Organizational Partners: Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, The Points of Light Foundation the Corporation for National Service, and America's Promise.

- **Youth Affirmation,** an initiative of the American Red Cross.
  Organizational Partners: Do Something and the Corporation for National Service.

- **Continuing Service of Former AmeriCorps Members,** an initiative of the Corporation for National Service.
  Organizational Partners: American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Points of Light Foundation, United Way of America, YMCA of the USA, City Cares of America, Communities in Schools, Youth Service America, and America's Promise.

Appendix 2: Background on the Fifth Promise

The historic Presidents' Summit for America's Future – held in Philadelphia in April 1997 – was designed to unleash a new level of energy, organizational commitment and citizen power to help turn the tide for millions of children and youth who lack five basic conditions for success. They are embodied in the five promises declared at Philadelphia and carried forth in the campaign for America's Promise led by General Colin Powell – that all young persons in America will have: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult as mentor, tutor, coach; (2) safe places with structured activities to learn and grow during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start and a healthy future; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through their own service to the community.

Every young person needs all five basic promises, and there must be a common strategy for delivering all five. But none of the promises is more important than the fifth one – that all young people be challenged, inspired, and given opportunities to serve.

Much attention is paid to what's wrong with today's children and youth – the problems of isolation, despair, and recklessness. The common response is to look to adults to help children. But much more attention must be given to the role young people themselves can play in delivering the five promises to their peers, to younger children, and to themselves.

Youth service – tapping into the talents and energies of young people – is part of the antidote this country needs for our toxic culture of violence, apathy, and alienation. Recent tragedies give ever more reason why we must invest in our young people, why we must ignite their imaginations, why we must engage their minds and bodies in working along side people of different racial, economic, and religious backgrounds to solve problems and achieve common goals. Young people must be seen – and see themselves – as resources and solutions, not as problems and victims. They must be asked to take responsibility, work hard, and become leaders.

Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve." To fulfill America's Promise, every young person must be challenged and inspired to realize this greatness. We must challenge families, schools, colleges and universities, communities of faith, national service and youth corps, and community organizations to create more high quality opportunities for young people to serve America.

Most importantly, we must **ask.** We must ask **more** of young people – to demonstrate their power to lead, to serve, to deliver America's Promise to their peers and themselves. A Gallup Poll showed that teens were nearly four times more likely to volunteer if they were asked than if they were not. So we must ask **all** young people to become active-duty citizens—and to discover their own potential through service.

History shows that great goals galvanize. The five promises of America's Promise have this same potential. Our vision – the vision of Promise Five – is to make citizen service the common expectation and common experience of all Americans. Raising people's sights to this vision is one of the nation's greatest needs.

-- Taken from the 1999 working paper of the earlier advisory group on Promise Five: "Tapping the Power and Talent of Young People."

NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT
June 22-June25, 2000
Orlando, FL

For three and a half days teams of young people and adults (up to 1000 people) will come together in Orlando, FL for the National Youth Summit. The Summit will highlight and ignite service by youth-adult partnerships to better the lives of young people in local communities. The Summit hopes to:

- Determine how, through service, young people and adults can deliver the Five Promises to children and youth as called for by the 1997 Presidents' Summit;
- Develop knowledge and skills of young people and adults to build their communities through service;
- Promote and highlight how young people and adults are already making their communities a better place;
- Inspire and motivate young people and adults to give back to their communities through service;
- Foster, practice and model youth-adult partnerships.

The Summit is being sponsored by the National Youth Leadership Council, the Points of Light Foundation and Youth LEAD (Leadership, Education, Action & Development), in partnership with some of the major youth serving and youth service organizations in the country. The Summit is being held in conjunction with the National Community Service Conference.

How we got to the National Youth Summit
On the last day of the Presidents' Summit for America's Future young people were given the stage to share their thoughts. In a brief speech entitled "A Call for Partnership," Rasheed Newsom, then a Junior in High School from Indianapolis, IN, called for adults to work with young people, not just for young people. He ended his speech by making a commitment that in the year 2000 young people would hold their own Summit to explore how young people and adults were making a difference in the lives of young people and communities.

The National 4-H Council and the National Youth Leadership Council were inspired by these words and the initiative of other young people at the Summit and committed to support a follow-up effort. Funded by a small planning grant from the Kellogg Foundation, these two organizations, were joined by America's Promise, the Corporation for National Service and the Points of Light Foundation in supporting a series of meetings and planning sessions by young people to develop a youth strategy for providing young people with the five fundamental resources.

This leadership group of young people, called Youth LEAD, developed a number of strategies. The first being the "Principles for Authentic Youth Involvement." These principles outline how organizations, institutions and communities can work with young people and not just for young people. The second being the National Youth Summit. Post the planning grant period the National Youth Leadership Council and the Points of Light Foundation have continued to support the work of Youth LEAD and the development of a National Youth Summit.

Youth LEAD:
Leadership, Empowerment, Action & Development

Created by *Youth LEAD*, 1998. Resources for the development of this document include: "Youth Voice Tip Sheets" from the Washington Youth Voice Project, "Values and Beliefs" from the National 4-H Council, "Principles for Developing Youth Leadership" from the National Youth Leadership Council, and the experiences of young people across the country.

NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT FRAMEWORK AND SCHEDULE

TITLE:
National Youth Summit: Young People: Partners in Fulfilling the Promise

SUMMIT MISSION:
The Summit will highlight and ignite service by youth-adult partnerships to better the lives of young people in local communities.

SUMMIT GOALS:

- Determine how, through service, young people and adults can deliver the Five Promises to children and youth as called for by the 1997 Presidents' Summit;
- Develop knowledge and skills of young people and adults to build their communities through service;
- Promote and highlight how young people and adults are already making their communities a better place;
- Inspire and motivate young people and adults to give back to their communities through service;
- Foster, practice and model youth-adult partnerships.

SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS:
Teams of young people (12-22) and adults from communities, neighborhoods or organizations (up to 1000 people). Participants will choose to come, there will be no pre-selection process.

HOW PEOPLE WILL GATHER:
1. **Action teams** - youth/adult team that participants came with home (these will range in size probably 3-10 people); will meet throughout event to share knowledge and learning and develop action plan to "take it back home"
2. **Family group** - a mixed group of about 20 participants who meet for discussion and reflection related to conference activities and experiences; these groups will be facilitated by AmeriCorps promise fellows, YES Ambassadors, AmeriCorps Leaders, ViSTA leaders, COOL Leaders etc...
3. **Large group gathering** - . Opportunity for whole group (800 youth and adults) to have a shared experience; traditionally termed a plenary, but want to be more creative than just speakers, could be service project could be interactive activity, scavenger hunt etc....
4. **Workshops** - 90 minute blocks of time that are skill building and content based; assuming about 15-20 workshops at a time (that's an average of 40-50 people per workshop)
5. **Exhibit hall** - informal opportunity to participants to share and learn (maybe each team can bring an exhibit/showcase if they want; open space time?) more than traditional exhibit hall; interactive learning space
6. **Entertainment/social activities: need to provide scheduled activities or options for most evenings; should be youth driven**; informal opportunity to bond; time for inspiration; motivation and just plain fun☺

DRAFT DRAFT SCHEDULE

	Wednesday, June 21	Thursday, June 22	Friday, June 23	Saturday, June 24	Sunday, June 25
8:00am			Registration open Exhibit hall open	Exhibit hall open	Family Group
9:00am		Participants arrive	Family Group	Family Group	Overlap day with NCSC
10:00am			Large group activities	workshop	
11:00am					
12:00pm		Registration open	Action teams/Lunch	Lunch/Large group activity	
1:00pm			Workshops	Action teams	
2:00pm				Workshops	Action Team
3:00pm					Family group
4:00pm					
5:00pm			Action teams	Action teams	
6:00pm		Dinner/Evening kickoff event	Dinner/Entertainment	entertainment	
7:00pm					
8:00pm					
9:00pm					
10:00pm		Family group	Family groups	Family group	

NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT
PROGRAM PLANNING TEAMS

MARKETING:

- Emphasis on external communication of the National Youth Summit;
- Work closely with Logistics Team from The Points of Light Foundation.
- NYS brochure and marketing materials.
- Program book.
- Co-marketing with NCSC.
- Registration materials.
- Website.
- Marketing plan.

WORKSHOPS:

- Skill-building and content based, 90-minute sessions.
- Ensure that themes/strands are in accordance with the Principles for Youth Involvement.
- Identify process to select trainers.
- 45 – 60 total workshops (3 blocks of 15-20 workshop offerings each block).

FAMILY GROUP / ACTION TEAMS:

- Recruiting, training and supporting Family Group Facilitators.
- Skill- building, content-based activities for effective post-summit action planning.
- Geographic-based meetings of Action Teams.
- Family Group selection.

LARGE GROUP / SPECIAL EVENTS / ENTERTAINMENT / RESOURCE FAIR:

- Overlap activities with National Community Service Conference (NCSC) on Sunday, June 25, 2000.
- On and off-site entertainment activities.
- Interactive activities/exhibits and facilitators for resource fair.
- Large group (plenary session) activities and presenters.
- Possible service project.

NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT WORK TEAMS

A set of teams will be organized around the ongoing work of the Summit. These teams are made up of staff and volunteers from the summit partners.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Staff from NYLC and POLF and YouthLEAD members meet on a regular basis to ensure that Summit work gets done. This includes facilitating and coordinating process for program design and logistics and connection with other events occuring in Orlando. Facilitator is Jeri Royce. Team members include Tricia Dwyer Morgan, Kristen Sykes, Cyndy Scherer, Joy DesMarais, Izetta Mobley, Chirag Shah, Amy Cada, Joe Wallace. Will meet via phone at least once every other week.

PROGRAM PLANNING TEAM

Staff/volunteers and young people from all partner organizations meet on a regular basis to design and facilitate implementation of the programmatic content of the Summit. This includes workshops, large group gatherings, special events and entertainment, family groups, action teams, resource fair and marketing. Team members include a staff/volunteer and youth constituent from each program partner. One face-to-face design team meeting will be followed up by regular meetings at least once a month until the final program is established. In addition, working groups on specific programmatic elements may meet more often depending on work required.

LOGISTICS TEAM

Logistics staff from he Points of Light Foundation along with Youth Summit Program Manager will meet on a regular basis to implement logistics work plan. This includes site selection and management, food and beverage, production of promotional materials, registration management, etc. Will meet at least once every other week.

Youth Statement to the Participants of the Presidents' Summit for America Future read at the Closing, Tuesday, April 29, 1997 by Rasheed Newsom, Delegate Indianapolis, IN

Youth of the Summit have committed to fulfilling the five fundamental Summit goals, but we feel we have not been given the opportunity to fully participate.

Recognizing the great intentions of Summit adult leaders and following in your example to stand up and be heard, we, the youth leaders of the Summit, have emotions that we have come to express.

We appreciate your insight and compassion into our plight. We applaud your inclusion of youth in the Summits' deliberations.

We welcome your efforts at the Summit and we lovingly embrace a partnership with you in solving the social ills of our country.

We believe you are sincere. Yet, in Summit focusing on the needs of youth, many of the youth feel underrepresented, and, in some cases, unheard.

This Summit must be by youth, not just for youth, empowering youth to recognize the issues we are all facing.

This movement can only work if we unite, youth and adults together.

We remain committed to the five Summit goals. These goals cannot be met without equal representation and a partnership between adults and the youth they intend to serve.

Therefore, in the spirit of the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, we the youth leaders have been inspired by the Summit goals to organize and execute our own vision of a Youth Summit by the year 2000. Dedicated to the fifth goal, giving youth the opportunity to give back to the community, we call on you, the private sector, politicians and community leaders to support our effort with your time and resources.

Youth leading and empowering youth is the best way to achieve our goals. Our Youth Summit could be a constructive vehicle through which our ideas may be heard. We want to do our part to make sure America's Promise is kept. The youth are asking you, America, to keep your promise.

8 minute video
NPR $120,000 - Chi Forum
Sound Money - June
1st week - tour conf - underway
interview

White House Conference on Philanthropy: Next Steps Meeting January 21, 2000

Underlying Theme: WH has the power to convene and get out the message

Task Force

Kathy Agard
Bio of heroes

- Task Force Inventory- do a parallel collection in nonprofit world
- remember as look into best practices have to be able to count/measure the results

CEA Report

- Include a corporate marketing piece in the CEA report
- Have CEA contribute a chapter to the annual Council of Foundations report (trends, forecast)

Day of Giving

POAS, JAG
Unsoc. Comm Fdn

- Day of Giving; Thanksgiving week, promo in schools

Convenings

- Tap into universities; programs of nonprofit management (Paul will get Malcolm a working list- is a consortium)
- give a direct charge to the different communities- of color, youth, etc
- hold regional meetings around specific topics to bring people together

Ford
Lilly

Educate/Get Message Out About....

- educate about philanthropy careers
- education mid-aged about planning giving
- Find a way to connect donor stories with the nonprofit community; make available for speaking, etc. (Muther, Fong, Heroes)
- important to not just get excited about big gifts, need to get real about giving, the giving being done 2 or three levels down.

Russ Mawby - retired head of Kellogg

Research

- put together a roadmap of the sector- how to get to nonprofits, a resource guide
- need more research; govt has access to data noone else does- especially as relate to incentive power of tax; can go through IRS
- SCETV doing a documentary about donors

Dotty Bookmaker Forum on Youth

Check into...

Film by the Gil Foundation- documentary on gay and lesbian giving "the Outgiving Project"

- leverage more heroes
books?
- 10 heroes
- youth in philanthropy

March
Jan. 28
Feb. 25th, 28, 29, 1

LL STREET JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2000

INTERNET ADDRESS: http://wsj.com

Tax Report

A Special Summary and Forecast Of Federal and State Tax Developments

SUPPORT GROWS for allowing more people to deduct charitable gifts.

Under current law, only those who itemize their deductions may deduct charitable contributions on their federal returns. But about 70% of taxpayers don't itemize; instead, they take the standard deduction. President Clinton, joining with some Republican leaders, backs legislation to allow nonitemizers to deduct some contributions. Advocates say this would promote fairness and increase charitable giving.

Here's how the Clinton plan would work: Each year from 2001 through 2005, married couples filing jointly who don't itemize could deduct 50% of charitable gifts exceeding $2,000, a Treasury official says. For singles, the threshold would be $1,000. After 2005, the thresholds would drop to $1,000 for married couples, $500 for singles. The Treasury estimates these changes would cost about $13 billion over 10 years.

Texas Gov. George W. Bush also favors the idea of allowing people who don't itemize to deduct their gifts.

CHARITIES CHEER Clinton plans to boost philanthropy.

Another administration proposal would encourage donors to increase gifts of appreciated stocks, art, real estate and other assets to charity. Under existing law, taxpayers making such gifts can't deduct an amount greater than 30% of their adjusted gross income, or AGI. For gifts to many private foundations, the limit is 20%. Clinton proposes raising the 30% AGI limit on gifts of appreciated property to 50%, and proposes boosting the 20% limit to 30%.

The president also supports simplifying and reducing an excise tax on foundations' net investment income. Clinton's proposals represent "the most comprehensive and significant package I've seen for promoting charitable giving," says Dorothy S. Ridings of the Council on Foundations.

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: Melanne Verveer

RE: Philanthropy event

DATE: September 11, 2000

The Office of the First Lady, Millennium Council, and DPC are submitting a scheduling request for a Presidential event on philanthropy. We had heard via Steve Grossman that the President expects to do a philanthropy event this fall, and want to stress that such an event would be an effective way to underscore for the public the philosophy that has been the hallmark of this administration – that civil society is vitally important to a strong democracy, and that America's challenges are best solved through government and the private sector working together.

There are several deliverables that would be unveiled at the event, all of which grew out of the White House Conference on Philanthropy. These include:

- A *youth in philanthropy* initiative, with pledges of several millions dollars, which would enable young people's contributions to be matched and the young people themselves to make the funding decisions, and a Cone/Roper survey on charitable giving, which shows how that adults think it is important to teach children about philanthropy;
- The *Council of Economic Advisors report* on the important role of philanthropy in the economy; and
- The report of the *Interagency Task Force on Nonprofits and Government*, which documents the ground-breaking efforts of a dozen agencies to work closely with nonprofit partners.

This event could be held in the East Room or at a community-based organization almost anywhere in the country. If it is not possible to do a major message event on this topic, which we understand is not always easy to communicate, we feel strongly that a smaller event should be held, perhaps in the Roosevelt Room, to recognize the funders who are supporting the youth in philanthropy initiative and to acknowledge the work of the Interagency Task Force, which has documented the dramatic shift that has occurred during this administration regarding the way the government approaches its work with the private sector.

We hope that you will be able to help us make this happen.

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL September 6, 2000

_____ ACCEPT _____ REGRET _____ PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Scheduling

FROM: Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and
Director of the Domestic Policy Council

Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady

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REQUEST: For the President to speak at an event, either in the East Room or at an appropriate offsite location, to announce our national youth in philanthropy initiative and release the CEA report on philanthropy.

PURPOSE: The event will bring attention to the Administration's leadership in strengthening the private, nonprofit sector and the American tradition of giving; to release the Council of Economic Advisers first report on philanthropy and the economy; and to announce a new youth philanthropy initiative, supported by foundations and youth-serving nonprofits. All have resulted from the White House Conference on Philanthropy, which was held on October 22, 1999.

BACKGROUND: The President would announce the launch of a youth philanthropy initiative, supported by a number of foundations, to directly engage youth in assessing community needs and making philanthropic decisions. This would be a new national program that reinforces one of the White House Conference themes of passing on the tradition and giving gifts to the future. He would also release the Council of Economics Advisers first-ever report on philanthropy and the economy, which he called for at the White House Conference last October. He may also release a new Roper poll on American attitudes regarding teaching children about philanthropy.

Depending on the status of budget negotiations, the President could also use this opportunity to urge Congress to enact his philanthropy tax initiatives.

DATE and TIME:	September or October, 2000
BRIEFING TIME:	10 minutes
DURATION:	1 hour
LOCATION:	East Room or an offsite venue to be chosen. Note that regional sites for the youth initiative include Washington, DC, California, Kansas City, and the Mississippi Delta.
PARTICIPANTS:	Youth service organizations, foundation leaders, nonprofit organizations, and corporations.
OUTLINE OF EVENTS:	President Clinton would be the lead speaker, possibly joined by a major foundation leader, a youth service/philanthropy leader, and/ or a young giver.
REMARKS REQUIRED:	Provided by speechwriting
MEDIA COVERAGE:	Open or pooled press
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Nonprofit Task Force Report Outline

Introduction:

- -- The White House Conference on Philanthropy
- -- The importance of the nonprofit sector to American democracy and civil society
    - -- facts from the CEA report
- -- The creation of the Task Force
- -- The data that is collected by the Federal Government about the nonprofit sector (such as 990s, employment statistics, Census of Service Industries)
- -- The breadth and volume of interaction between the nonprofit sector and the federal government [including statistics]
- -- Specific examples of ways the federal government interacts with nonprofits that will not be addressed in great depth
    - -- combined federal campaign
    - -- employee volunteer programs
    - -- research partnerships
    - -- IRS
    - -- Medicare/Medicaid
- -- Typical relationships – grantor/grantee [elaborate on volume, etc.]
- -- Legal and structural limitations to working together
- -- Structure of the report

Providing better services:

-- Multifaceted strategies (providing technical assistance, forging partnerships, and providing seed funds, for example) to expand and improve nonprofit services [USDA programs; Jobs-Plus]

-- Coordinating provision of services at the local level [discuss examples where the agency helps local organizations work together, such as HUD Continuum of Care, DOJ Weed and Seed]

-- Joint development and execution of strategies [discuss examples where the agency works with organizations to create and execute a joint strategy, such as HHS Immunization Outreach; EPA Chesapeake Bay; 5 Goals 4 Kids/CHIP Outreach]

-- Monitoring program impact [ONDCP?]

Reaching out to a broader spectrum of nonprofits:

-- Working with faith based organizations [catalog examples, including HUD Center, Community Safety, AmeriCorps]

-- Reaching small, grassroots organizations [NCDI; EPA TAG]

-- Reaching underrepresented communities [SBA Women Business Centers; ACCION Texas]

-- Streamlining the grantmaking process [HUD SuperNOFA]

Involving nonprofits in the policymaking process:

-- Innovative approaches to rulemaking/policy development [need example]

-- Soliciting advice in the development of negotiating positions [need example]

-- Innovative strategies to solicit input into policy development [HUD Center; Philanthropy conference; DOJ community safety?]

Leveraging resources:

-- Joint sponsorship of events or project [Save America's Treasures; DOJ CEVI; CNS – Points of Light – America's Promise partnership; Vital Voices?]

-- Relationships with "Friends of" and other nonprofit agency partners [Coast Guard Auxiliary; National Park Foundation; 4-H?]

-- Partnerships with private sector funders [Mott Foundation]

-- Catalyzing private sector action [Youth Opportunity Movement; Welfare to Work Partnership]

Sharing information:

-- Innovative uses of the internet [Edsitement]

-- Strategies to disseminate information through nonprofit networks [Partnership for Family Involvement]

-- Sharing data/participating in data collection [US Geological Survey; IRS 990s, etc.]

Improving the effectiveness of nonprofit organizations and the responsiveness of government.

-- Work of NPR

-- Technical assistance or training to improve nonprofit capacity [discuss what the government does to help for-profit businesses through SBA, including SCORE program, and Commerce, including Malcolm Baldridge Awards, and note limited examples of doing same for nonprofits – ie CNS AmeriCorps training includes fundraising, leadership, training in developing measurable outcomes, etc; Interior Dept Conservation Leadership Network]

-- Providing assistance to improve compliance with government rules [discuss moving away from regulatory approach to closer collaboration, example is EPA – Region 5]

-- Using government contracting authority [Goodwill]

-- Helping nonprofits work together more effectively [FEMA]

-- Improving data collection efforts [IRS?]

Conclusions:

-- Major shift in last eight years in federal government's approach to working with nonprofit sector based on the Administration's approach to civil society; many more partnerships; different view of philanthropy and volunteerism (not a replacement for government services, but important to encourage and to work collaboratively)

-- Importance of building stronger relationships from the beginning of the adminstration [HUD meetings]; sustainability of efforts as personnel leave, administration turns over; need for a point of contact in agencies, possibly more like IGA function than public liaison, as well as access to program staff, particularly for funders [grantmaker forum?]?

-- Importance of approaching partnership as each side contributing and to acknowledge the strengths of each sector

-- Need for resources for nonprofits; pay attention to appropriate roles of each sector; concern re: competing for resources with nonprofit sector by federal government

-- Importance of NPR effort and need to continue [include mention of electronic filing of 990s]

-- Weaknesses that should be addressed:

-- only limited attention to assisting nonprofits as organizations (beyond program-specific technical assistance);

-- room to improve nonprofits' access to information including what grants are available, when rules are published (better, interactive use of web and crossagency efforts), and data collected by federal agencies

-- need to continue to explore ways for nonprofits to have greater involvement in rulemaking and policy development, consistent with the law

-- legal restrictions make partnerships difficult; need for education on both sides to help understand what is legal, possible, and desirable

-- Importance of continuing to build and strengthen the relationship in future administrations