

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 14, 1994

*fax this page
Only to Eli and
Send cc to Mike
Schmidt*

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL

FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*
SUBJECT: Mentoring Working Group

In follow up to my previous memo about this working group, I am designating Mike Schmidt to represent the Domestic Policy Council. You may reach him by calling 456-2165 or by mail at OEOB Room 220.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

07-Mar-1994 02:54pm

TO: Rosalyn A. Miller
FROM: Michael T. Schmidt
Domestic Policy Council
SUBJECT: Mentoring Working Group

I would love to be the DPC's rep to the mentoring working group outlined in Eli Segal's memo to Carol. Just let me know when the first meeting is and I'll be there. Also, Carol may want to suggest to Eli that the mentoring group work in close cooperation with the Education, Training, and Reemployment (ETR) initiative that she and Bob Rubin are co-chairing. The mentoring issue fits in nicely with some of the work that the ETR Policy Working Group is doing, and I know that Peter Edelman and Mike Smith are a part of the Policy WG as well.

Roz
good idea

however
I'll depend on Mike to bring that up w/ group. Tell him.

Roz - do memo for my sig. to Eli ~~and~~ naming Mike as my rep.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

MAD

RECEIVED

To: Salton

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: fax # P6/(b)(6)

For your information: _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : Accept Pending Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: see my faxed response to him.

Ideas on DPC rep.?

CORPORATION FOR
NATIONAL
AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICE

MAR 1 1994

CUR -

what about
Mike Schmidt?

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 1994

To: Carol Rasco
From: Eli Segal
Re: mentoring

WAF

3/7/94
ram

Key: Approach Schmidt
Send him cc of Eli's ltr
& my response

In the past few weeks I have been made aware of several mentions of mentoring as a strategy for dealing with a variety of issues. Early drafts of the drug control strategy document and the violence reduction task force report mention mentoring. There is a new \$4 million categorical grants program at DOJ in the Juvenile Justice division. Terry Peterson and Mike Smith at Education are interested in promoting mentoring. At the Corporation we have had conversations with several organizations interested in mentoring and national service.

It occurs to me that with all of these bits and pieces around the government and interest from the non-profit sector, it would be useful to bring folks together for information sharing and discussion. I would propose that the interagency council that Peter Edelman chairs for the Corporation to encourage cooperation between the Corporation and the federal agencies, provide the auspices for such a conversation. Representatives from Justice, Education, HHS, Drug Control Policy and other interested departments would be invited to participate. Peter would facilitate the meetings.

If you agree that this is worthwhile, I would appreciate DPC endorsement of the idea and formation of this discussion group. I know that you share an interest in this issue and might be able to suggest others outside government whom we should include in our discussions.

cc: Peter Edelman
Susan Stroud
Shirley Sagawa

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

01-Mar-1994 06:31pm

TO: FAX (P6/(b)(6) , Eli Segal)

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Response to 2/28 letter

I think the idea of Peter Edelman leading a working group on mentoring is terrific! DPC would love to "sanction" it...let me know if you need anything official. I think the chances are good there will be departments beyond those you list who will want to participate.

In the meantime, please include the DPC on the roster of participants and I'll have a representative in place once a meeting is called.

Thanks so much!

file

**CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL
AND COMMUNITY SERVICE**

MISSION STATEMENT

The Corporation for National and Community Service will engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community-based service. This service will address the nation's education, human, public safety, and environmental needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results. In doing so, the Corporation will foster civic responsibility, strengthen the cords that bind us together as a people, and provide educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Education

School readiness: furthering early childhood development

- Working in day care and Head Start centers and preschool programs, improving the quality and availability of children's care to enhance their ability to learn
- Teaching literacy and other basic skills to parents of young children so they can help their children learn
- Providing child care and other needed services to help teen parents stay in school

School success: aiding the educational achievement of school-age children

- Working in classrooms with high concentrations of low-income students
- Mentoring, tutoring, and providing after-school and summer learning-opportunities
- Coordinating service-learning activities for K-12 students

Human Needs

Health: providing independent living assistance, home- and community-based health care

- Providing independent living assistance and health care to the homebound elderly, people with disabilities, and people living with AIDS
- Supporting community health clinics to improve preventive health services to low-income communities
- Conducting home visits to provide prenatal care, parenting education, and health care to families of young children

Home: rebuilding neighborhoods and helping the homeless

- Providing shelter support to help the homeless transition into permanent housing
- Renovating and rehabilitating low-income housing
- Supporting community programs that help individuals move off of public assistance and into self-sufficiency

Environment

Neighborhood environment: eliminating community environmental hazards

- Revitalizing neighborhoods by creating and maintaining trees, green spaces, and recreation areas
- Eliminating environmental risks through education, testing, and cleanup
- Reducing waste through energy efficiency efforts, recycling, and other conservation measures

Natural environment: sustaining natural habitats

- Conserving and restoring public lands, forests, rivers, streams, and wetlands
- Making parks more accessible through trail maintenance and infrastructure improvements
- Sampling, mapping, monitoring and recording the status and trends of air, water, groundwater, land, plants, and animals

Public Safety

Crime prevention: providing alternatives to drugs, crime, and violence

- Making schools safe through violence prevention patrols and training in conflict resolution and management
- Offering counseling, education, and services to reduce substance abuse
- Providing youth with structured activities and safe environments after school, summers, and weekends

Crime control: assisting with law enforcement, criminal justice, and victim services

- Supporting community collaboration with local law enforcement in efforts such as community policing
- Providing victim assistance and anti-victimization programs addressing domestic violence, crimes motivated by bias, and crimes against senior citizens and children
- Supporting innovative juvenile justice programs

AmeriCorps

IS COMING

Program Application Assistance Workshops for National and Community Service Funding

On September 21, 1993, President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act to engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in meeting the nation's critical education, human, public safety, and environmental needs through direct, community-based service. The centerpiece of the legislation is a new national service program, AmeriCorps, which offers opportunities for Americans to serve their country and earn education awards in return. Up to 20,000 Americans of all ages and backgrounds will serve full-time or part-time in the program's first year, beginning in the fall of 1994.

The Act also created a new public entity, the Corporation for National and Community Service, to revitalize service in every region and community across the country. The Corporation will function as a service "venture capitalist," providing funding on a competitive basis for state and national service programs, and as a clearinghouse of information and technical expertise for service initiatives nationwide.

To encourage broad participation in the national service movement, the Corporation is conducting a series of application assistance workshops for programs and organizations that wish to apply for national and community service funding. Programs may be run by not-for-profit organizations, by local, state, and federal government entities, by Indian tribes, by institutions of higher education, by local school and police districts, and by partnerships among any of the above.

The workshops will provide an overview of the Corporation's grants programs and applications procedures and information on how organizations can participate in the national and community service programs.

January 10-11	Washington, D.C.
January 12-13	Atlanta, Georgia
January 18-19	Kansas City, Missouri
January 20-21	Los Angeles, California

If you would like to receive more information on how your organization can participate in these conferences or receive application assistance (through teleconferencing, program notes, or additional materials), please contact the Office of the Public Liaison at the Corporation at (202) 606-5000.

AmeriCorps

IS COMING

1993

- November** **Proposed State Regulations Published**
Final version of interim regulations for State Commissions published. Any state wishing to participate in national service programs establishes a commission through which at least two-thirds of the federal funding flows.
- December** **Proposed National Program Regulations Published**
Publication for public comment of the Corporation's proposed program regulations and applications for state and national direct funding.

1994

- January** **Final State and National Regulations and Applications Published**
Publication of final regulations and applications for state and national direct funding.
- Technical Assistance Outreach Underway**
The Corporation will provide extensive technical assistance to potential grant applicants. Assistance will include regional public meetings, national and regional teleconferencing, and travelling "road shows."
- National Public Information Campaign Underway**
Communications campaign to reach potential programs and participants.
- March** **National/Multi-State Applications Due**
Applications for national or multi-state programs due to the Corporation.
- April** **Ongoing Review of Direct Funding Programs**
Corporation reviews programs applying for national service direct funding.
- May** **Announcement of First Grants (National/Multi-State Programs)**
First grant awards announced for national, multi-state, and other programs eligible to apply directly to the Corporation.
- Recruitment Campaign Begins**
Programs begin recruitment of AmeriCorps members.
- First Grant Programs Begin/CCC Underway**
First national service grant programs begin service. First CCC camps underway.
- June** **State Applications Due**
Applications for state programs due to the Corporation.
- July** **Announcement of Grants (State Programs)**
Grant awards announced for state programs.
- September** **Official Launch of AmeriCorps**
Major rollout of what will be up to 20,000 AmeriCorps members serving in communities across the country.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



President Clinton and youth corps members gather on the South Lawn of the White House for the signing of national service legislation.

AmeriCorps

President Signs National Service Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 -- Before an enthusiastic crowd of service, education, and congressional leaders, President Clinton signed into law the National and Community Service Trust Act to engage Americans in meeting critical needs through direct community-based service.

Promising that national service will "strengthen the cords that bind us together as a people," the President created AmeriCorps, a new program which will allow in its first year 20,000 young people to earn education benefits in exchange for grass-roots community service. With the enactment of this legislation, the nation will have the opportunity to marshal its best resources—Americans of all ages and backgrounds—to meet the challenge of rebuilding America through service.

The national service initiative was launched in the President's Inaugural Address, when he challenged "a new generation of young Americans to a season of service." In March, on the anniversary of the founding of the Peace Corps, the President unveiled his plan for national service and challenged the nation's youth to answer his call "to change America for ever and for the better." In May, the President proposed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, legislation to strengthen and expand service and educational opportunities for all Americans. The President also initiated a pilot program, the Summer of Service, which engaged 1,500 young people in meeting the critical needs of children through sixteen programs across the country. By the end of the summer, the legislation creating the new Corporation for National and Community Service and AmeriCorps had passed with broad bipartisan support.

The new law focuses national service efforts on the most critical issues facing communities across the nation, bringing energy and commitment to address education, human, public safety, and environmental needs. The Act also creates a new administrative entity to coordinate AmeriCorps, as well as existing community service programs involving children, college students, adults, and seniors. In the best sense of reinventing government, the new Corporation for National and Community Service will feature a bipartisan board of directors, and an entrepreneurial, non-civil service management team and workforce.

At the bill signing, the President expressed his hope that "national service will remain throughout the life of America not a series of promises, but a series of challenges, across all the generations and all walks of life to help push to rebuild our troubled but wonderful land."

CORPORATION FOR
NATIONAL
AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICE

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Proposed Objectives for
SUMMER OF SERVICE '94:
"A Summer Of Safety"

• **"Getting Things Done" in the Summer:** Support high quality programs that have clear and demonstrable goals for addressing the unmet public safety needs of our communities, especially those needs that are unique to the summer, including the special needs of children and the elderly.

--Require programming initiatives to be tied to specific, identifiable needs within communities.

--Require proposed demonstrable impact from all supported programs.

--Demonstrate coherent "theme" and "products" for enhancing the safety of community residents.

--Demonstrate that communities, through national service programs, can invest in young people, including children, as key resources to address unmet community needs.

• **Reaching out to new constituencies, institutions, programs and participants to broaden and enhance the existing service infrastructure.**

--Bring new institutional partners and innovative collaborations into the national service initiative (i.e., police departments, new non-profit organizations, new professional networks, and innovative consortia).

--Seed new program models and designs, including those that might have potential for year-round support under the national service grants program, particularly in areas that are underrepresented in the existing grant portfolio (i.e. community policing initiatives, innovative safe haven programs, escort and neighborhood watch initiatives, etc.).

--Attract new participants to service (including those from backgrounds not otherwise well represented in the overall participant pool).

Summer of Service will also achieve the following organizational and communication objectives for the Corporation:

- **Keep National Service within the public consciousness, associated directly with tackling pressing community problems (in this case, creating safer communities through a variety of initiatives).**

- Prelude to launch the AmeriCorps programs in the fall.
- Possibly coordinated with proposed "issue forum" on public safety(?).

- **Facilitate collaboration and integration across Corporation programming.**

- Create strong team network across DVSA and NCSA program departments.
- Facilitate shared values, mission and organizational development for Corporation staff.

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Service Programs

SEASONS OF SERVICE

*"I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service...
There is so much to be done -- enough, indeed, for millions of others who
are still young in spirit to give of themselves in service, too."*

President Bill Clinton, Inaugural Address

The President's national service legislation created the new Corporation for National and Community Service. Formed in conjunction with the White House Office of National Service, built upon the foundation of the former Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION, and incorporating the new Civilian Community Corps, the Corporation is positioned to revitalize service in every region and community across the country.

The Corporation supports a range of national and community service programs, providing opportunities for participants to serve full-time and part-time, as volunteers or as stipended participants, and as individuals or as a part of a team. From our youngest citizens engaged in service-learning activities in grades K-12, to our older Americans assisting those in need in their communities, the Corporation provides "seasons of service" for all Americans.

- **AmeriCorps** is the President's national service vision of directly and demonstrably addressing the nation's education, human, public safety, and environmental needs at the community level. AmeriCorps offers opportunities for Americans age 17 or older to make a substantial commitment to serve their country and to earn education awards for college or vocational training in return. Up to 20,000 Americans of all backgrounds will serve full-time or part-time in the program's first year, beginning in the fall of 1994.

Included in AmeriCorps will be the more than 1,000 young people serving in the new **Civilian Community Corps**. The CCC is a national residential service option in which participants are housed and trained together on military bases and deployed as teams to community service sites. The CCC combines the best of our military tradition with the best practices of local community service corps, providing participants with opportunities to solve real community needs while developing their own leadership skills and receiving invaluable training for future careers.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) will also be an important component of AmeriCorps. VISTA is a full-time, year-long program for men and women age 18 and older who commit themselves to increasing the capability of low-income people to improve the conditions of their own lives. VISTA volunteers serve in rural or urban areas or on Indian reservations, sharing their skills and experience in fields such as employment training, literacy, shelter for the homeless, and neighborhood revitalization. Approximately 3,500 VISTA volunteers are currently serving, joining more than 100,000 alumni who have previously served their country through VISTA.

-
- **Serve-America** programs are school-based, and integrate service into daily academic life. Service-learning is a method by which young people learn and develop through active participation in service experiences that meet community needs, and foster a lifetime commitment to service.

The **K-12 Program** supports school and community-based organizations that engage school-aged youth in service. Over 275,000 students in all fifty states participate in service activities which are integrated into their curriculum, providing structured time for service and time for the students to think, talk, or write about their service experiences.

Higher Education Innovation Programs engage college students in meeting pressing community needs. Higher education projects support high-quality community service and service-learning initiatives at colleges and universities across the nation. Some are student-run; some are faculty-led; many are integrated with academic study. As essential parts of the college experience, these efforts will create a new generation of leaders committed to service.

- **National Senior Volunteer Corps** utilizes the skills, talents, and experience of older Americans in addressing urgent issues facing the nation. Together these programs involve over 470,000 volunteers who serve in 1,223 local projects and devote an annual total of over 111 million hours of service to their local communities.

The **Foster Grandparent Program** offers low-income persons age 60 and over the opportunity to serve one-on-one with children and young people who have special needs, including teen parents, boarder babies and those who are abused and neglected. Over 23,000 Foster Grandparents serve twenty hours a week in volunteer stations such as hospitals, public schools, day care centers and correctional institutions.

The **Senior Companion Program** volunteers are low-income men and women age 60 and over. Senior Companions provide individualized support and assistance to other adults, primarily the homebound elderly. Their services help the homebound achieve and maintain their highest level of independent living. Approximately 13,000 Senior Companions provide disability assistance, home management assistance, and social and recreational companionship to approximately 32,000 individuals each year.

The **Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)** is a network of 430,000 Americans, age 55 and up, who perform a wide range of volunteer services that meet real community needs and effectively use their skills, interests, and experience. RSVP is the Corporation's largest service program, providing communities with volunteers diverse in experience, interest, income, and education, and ready to take on the challenges facing the country.

MEMORANDUM

To: Domestic Policy Staff
From: Shirley Sagawa
Re: Priorities for National Service *file*
Date: June 22, 1993

Based on the information I received at this morning's staff meeting, as well as last Friday's discussion, I have put together the following priority list of issues which could be addressed by national service volunteers. The list will be used by the Office of National Service to organize outreach and technical assistance. If you have any additions to this list, please send them to me by close of business Wednesday (contributions to the environment category are most welcome -- we will also contact the Office of the Vice President). We will be in touch later for suggestions of organizations who should be contacted and program examples. To stimulate your thinking, I am attaching examples of possible programs: a list prepared by ONS for the President when the bill was introduced and a memo by Paul Weinstein.

Education

Head Start/Child Care quality
School-based mentoring/tutoring
Service-learning programs

Public Safety

Community-service officers
School-based drug prevention

Human Needs

Preventive health care, including immunization
Home-based health services
Family support/parenting programs
Community development banks

Environment

Appendix 1

EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL SERVICE PLACEMENTS

Education

- Head Start programs.

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

In the fall, participants would be assigned in groups as assistant teachers in Head Start centers and other child care facilities for low-income families, where experienced teachers would act as their mentors. Assistant teachers would work with small groups of children, developing their cognitive and social skills through sustained attention and education. In addition, the participants would provide services to parents -- literacy training, parenting education, etc. The assistant teachers would periodically meet to receive additional training, and move on to more challenging tasks when suitable.

- Urban/rural schools.

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

Throughout the year, participants would receive mentoring from the most experienced and talented teachers. Some could work with parents to ensure their involvement in their children's education. Others would serve as math or reading tutors. A third group would act as service-learning coordinators, arranging experiential community service activities to instill the service ethic in youths and involve schools in their communities. Participants who became interested in teaching careers would be able to receive additional training while serving. As part of the "army" of servers, a few certified teachers might enter the schools in fields like special and bilingual education.

Environment

- Conservation Corps.

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

Conservation corps plant trees, build soil banks to prevent erosion, develop trails, revegetate heavily visited areas, and survey flora and fauna. Such programs primarily involve pre- and non-college participants, but college graduates with special training often serve as team leaders.

- Recycling initiatives.

There is often a gap between the political demand for recycling, sometimes reflected in legislation, and the local capacity to support it. College graduates could work with businesses and consumers to devise strategies to reduce waste. After a summer of training, they would be assigned to cover a limited area where they would meet with employers, retailers, and building managers to develop plans for source reduction and recycling. Participants would continue working with these people, helping them meet their recycling goals. In areas where there are legal requirements for recycling, participants could work with local law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance. The overall goal of the program, however, would be to help people fulfill requirements before legal action becomes necessary.

Human services

- Community health centers.

National service participants without advanced degrees could become an integral part of the effort to improve health care in medically underserved areas. Working with a school of nursing or public health agencies to provide the training necessary, nonprofit community health centers could involve young people in a variety of health-related activities.

Some young people could provide daily services to the home-bound elderly, enabling to stay at home instead of being forced to enter a nursing home. These services might include the administration of medications, meal delivery, light housekeeping, and companionship. Other youths could provide outreach services as part of prenatal and immunization programs, making home visits, arranging for transportation, serving as translators, referring parents to substance abuse programs if needed, and so on. Still other youths could provide administrative assistance after hours in clinics, enabling them to stay open late to serve working parents.

- Housing for the homeless.

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

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

Public Safety

- Community service officers.

College graduates who do not want the responsibilities and dangers of regular police work can still contribute significantly to public safety. Working closely with police departments and public housing authorities -- and freeing up regular officers to walk beats -- "community service officers" (CSOs) can provide valuable assistance in non-hazardous public safety services.

College graduates can be trained to handle minor investigations, analyze crime data, and engage in alternative dispute resolution. CSOs can counsel crime victims. And they can act as community liaisons, working with community groups and school children to organize prevention efforts, such as anti-drug initiatives and crime patrols.

- Drug abuse prevention.

No one is better at conveying to young people the temptation and danger of drug abuse than other young people. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals (from counselors to cops), national service participants could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in a panoply of activities. The teams could include a range of students, from college graduates trained in psychology to high school dropouts and recovering crack addicts. Each would offer a unique perspective.

Teams might spend some time developing a curriculum for drug education during and after school and then implementing it. At other times, team members might work one-on-one with at-risk youths. Part of the time, programs could run midnight basketball leagues to keep kids off the streets. And at still other times, teams might solicit private sector funding to develop billboard advertising, videos on drug abuse, and other educational materials.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIRLEY SAGAWA

FROM: Paul Weinstein

SUBJECT: Community Development Banks and National Service

Per our discussion last Friday, this memo outlines how we might match the President's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) and National Service legislation.

Under this proposal, an undergraduate business major could meet his/her community service requirement under the National Service proposal by serving a two-year apprenticeship at an accredited CDFI -- Community Development Banks (CDB), Community Development Credit Unions (CDCU), Micro Loan Funds (MLF), Revolving Loan Funds (RLF), and Community Development Corporations (CDC). The service could be as an accountant, junior loan officer, teller, customer and technical service staffer, assistant investment banker, junior commercial developer officer, etc. The student would gain hands-on financial skills while the CDFIs would have access to a much larger pool of personnel trained in finance and accounting. As long as we stipulated that the community service commitment could only be met by two years of work at a CDFI accredited by our national network, monitoring the service requirement would be relatively easy.

Under this scenario, some students might even continue to work in CDFIs, or even start one. Even better however, would be for these individuals to take positions at traditional banks and other financial institutions. If loan officers trained at CDFIs took jobs at mainstream banks, we could see an unprecedented amount of lending activity in lower- to moderate-income communities. With the knowledge, unique expertise, and energy of these individuals, banks would meet their Community Reinvestment Act requirements in a meaningful manner.

During the campaign, President Clinton spoke at the Wharton School of Business, and criticized business students for creating an investment banking club called the "Unindicted" and for "pursuing high incomes in high finance rather than in the apparently less glamorous work of creating jobs, goods and services to make America richer." In four years, the President could return to Wharton, and talk about how a whole new breed of business student, trained at CDFIs through the National Service program, was changing the way traditional banks lend and reinvigorating the community spirit at financial institutions.

cc: Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling

MEMORANDUM

To: Domestic Policy Staff
From: Shirley Sagawa
Re: Priorities for National Service
Date: June 22, 1993

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- Community health centers.

National service participants without advanced degrees could become an integral part of the effort to improve health care in medically underserved areas. Working with a school of nursing or public health agencies to provide the training necessary, nonprofit community health centers could involve young people in a variety of health-related activities.

Some young people could provide daily services to the home-bound elderly, enabling to stay at home instead of being forced to enter a nursing home. These services might include the administration of medications, meal delivery, light housekeeping, and companionship. Other youths could provide outreach services as part of prenatal and immunization programs, making home visits, arranging for transportation, serving as translators, referring parents to substance abuse programs if needed, and so on. Still other youths could provide administrative assistance after hours in clinics, enabling them to stay open late to serve working parents.

- Housing for the homeless.

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

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

Public Safety

- Community service officers.

College graduates who do not want the responsibilities and dangers of regular police work can still contribute significantly to public safety. Working closely with police departments and public housing authorities -- and freeing up regular officers to walk beats -- "community service officers" (CSOs) can provide valuable assistance in non-hazardous public safety services.

College graduates can be trained to handle minor investigations, analyze crime data, and engage in alternative dispute resolution. CSOs can counsel crime victims. And they can act as community liaisons, working with community groups and school children to organize prevention efforts, such as anti-drug initiatives and crime patrols.

- Drug abuse prevention.

No one is better at conveying to young people the temptation and danger of drug abuse than other young people. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals (from counselors to cops), national service participants could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in a panoply of activities. The teams could include a range of students, from college graduates trained in psychology to high school dropouts and recovering crack addicts. Each would offer a unique perspective.

Teams might spend some time developing a curriculum for drug education during and after school and then implementing it. At other times, team members might work one-on-one with at-risk youths. Part of the time, programs could run midnight basketball leagues to keep kids off the streets. And at still other times, teams might solicit private sector funding to develop billboard advertising, videos on drug abuse, and other educational materials.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIRLEY SAGAWA

FROM: Paul Weinstein

SUBJECT: Community Development Banks and National Service

Per our discussion last Friday, this memo outlines how we might match the President's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) and National Service legislation.

Under this proposal, an undergraduate business major could meet his/her community service requirement under the National Service proposal by serving a two-year apprenticeship at an accredited CDFI -- Community Development Banks (CDB), Community Development Credit Unions (CDCU), Micro Loan Funds (MLF), Revolving Loan Funds (RLF), and Community Development Corporations (CDC). The service could be as an accountant, junior loan officer, teller, customer and technical service staffer, assistant investment banker, junior commercial developer officer, etc. The student would gain hands-on financial skills while the CDFIs would have access to a much larger pool of personnel trained in finance and accounting. As long as we stipulated that the community service commitment could only be met by two years of work at a CDFI accredited by our national network, monitoring the service requirement would be relatively easy.

Under this scenario, some students might even continue to work in CDFIs, or even start one. Even better however, would be for these individuals to take positions at traditional banks and other financial institutions. If loan officers trained at CDFIs took jobs at mainstream banks, we could see an unprecedented amount of lending activity in lower- to moderate-income communities. With the knowledge, unique expertise, and energy of these individuals, banks would meet their Community Reinvestment Act requirements in a meaningful manner.

During the campaign, President Clinton spoke at the Wharton School of Business, and criticized business students for creating an investment banking club called the "Unindicted" and for "pursuing high incomes in high finance rather than in the apparently less glamorous work of creating jobs, goods and services to make America richer." In four years, the President could return to Wharton, and talk about how a whole new breed of business student, trained at CDFIs through the National Service program, was changing the way traditional banks lend and reinvigorating the community spirit at financial institutions.

cc: Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

30-Apr-1993 11:00am

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Jonathan P. Gill
Office of Media Affairs
SUBJECT: National Service initiative 4.30.93

The White House

Office of National Service

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 30, 1993

CONTACT: ETHAN ZINDLER
202/456-6444

April 30, 1993

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

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

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

- o Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- o Support for the Points of Light Foundation, to support

volunteerism.

- o Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.

- o Creation of a new Investment Fund for Quality and Innovation to support model service programs and activities designed to ensure the development of high quality national service programs.

Focus of Service

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

Corporation for National Service

Structure

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

Governance

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

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

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

Oversight

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

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

State Commissions

Structure

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

- o Commissions will have members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth sorps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. No more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.

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

Duties

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

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

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

Transition

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

Allocation of Funds

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

Programs

Goals

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

Eligibility

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

Selection

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

- o Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.

- o Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distress areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

- o All participants will receive educational awards.

- o To develop programs, one-year planning grants will be available. To support national service participants, three-year renewable grants will be available for program demonstration, expansion, or replication.

- o Administrative costs will be limited to five percent of all grants other than planning grants.

- o Programs must pay 15 percent of the stipend and health care benefits in cash and 25 percent of other program costs receiving federal support. The 25 percent match may be in cash or in kind from any source other than programs funded under the National and Community Service or Domestic Volunteer Service Acts.

- o Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local dollars.

Participants

Eligibility

- o Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.

- o In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be age 16 or older.

- o Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve the GED prior to receiving educational awards.

Selection

- o Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.

- o A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information

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

Term of Service

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

Educational Awards

o Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for a term of service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.

o Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participant accepted into the program. Organizations and individual may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.

o Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.

o In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.

o Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

Stipends

o Programs will set stipends within program guidelines. However, federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of an annual stipend equivalent to benefits received by VISTA volunteers. Programs may provide additional stipends up to twice this amount, with no federal match for the portion of the stipend in excess of the VISTA benefit.

o In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend.

Health and Child Care

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

SERVE AMERICA

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

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

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

Types of Programs

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

Types of Funding

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

Training and Technical Assistance

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

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

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

Higher Education Innovative Projects

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

EXTENSION OF THE DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973

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

VISTA

- o Extends authority for the VISTA program and increases number of VISTA volunteers.
- o Authorizes new VISTA Summer Associate program.
- o Authorizes a University Year for VISTA program to encourage student volunteer efforts addressing the needs of low-income communities.
- o Removes restrictions limiting the flexibility to manage VISTA, while reaffirming commitment to recruiting a diverse group of VISTA volunteers including young and older adults.

- o Increases post-service stipends by \$30 for each month of service. Such stipends are not available if VISTA volunteer accepts an educational award under the national service trust.
- o Continues support for VISTA Literacy Corps.

Special Volunteer Programs

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

Older American Volunteer Programs

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

Administration

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

file: National Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/12

Carol,

Thought you'd like to see this.

After a bumpy start with us, Ray Schappach was enormously helpful & supportive.

I've sent a thank you note from the President to NCA.

Thanks for your advice.

EQ.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: Letter from the President

As discussed, here is draft copy for a letter from the President to Governors Roy Romer and Carroll Campbell:

Governor Roy Romer
Chairman
Governor Carroll Campbell
Vice Chairman
National Governor's Association
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001-1572

Dear Governors Romer and Campbell:

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

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

You know how committed I am to state and federal partnership. I look forward to working with you and all the governors as we translate the vision of national service into reality."

Thanks much. Please amend to the President's style. If you have any questions, please call.

EJS:ke
Attachment
cc: Carol Rasco

May 7, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the National Governors' Association, we write to express our support for the National Service Trust Act. This initiative embodies one of our most valued American traditions -- working together to help one another -- and we applaud your efforts to work with the states to provide a variety of meaningful service opportunities that reflect the needs of our communities, the states, and the nation.

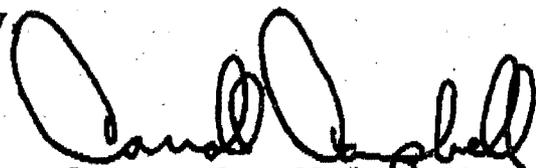
We support the strong state and federal partnership for providing service opportunities proposed in the bill. The bill is structured to permit states to supplement existing service activities, while also encouraging the development of innovative service activities through a competitive grant program. The proposal draws on current gubernatorial leadership that is promoting state service projects by asking the Governors to appoint the proposed state commissions on national service. We also are pleased by the involvement of state agency heads in the work of the commission to ensure that programs funded by the commissions complement and support existing state activities. In addition, for those states that have proven to be the real leaders in service activities, the bill recognizes existing state structures and provides flexibility and time for a transition to the new system.

At the federal level, we are pleased with the planned involvement of state service experts in the work of the proposed federal Corporation for National Service and with the opportunity to coordinate programs funded by the corporation with the appropriate state commissions.

We commend the Office of National Service for their cooperation in developing legislation that draws on the leadership of the states to support a national service initiative and we look forward to working with you toward the enactment of this important legislation.

Sincerely,


Governor Roy Romer


Governor Carroll Campbell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL

SUBJECT: Introduction of ^{file} National Service Legislation

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

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

EJS:lg
attachment

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

The National Service Trust Act of 1993

DRAFT

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

-- President Bill Clinton
Rutgers University
March 1, 1993

President Clinton's national service program will expand educational opportunity, reward individual responsibility, and build the American community by bringing citizens together to tackle common problems. The centerpiece of the initiative is a new program to offer educational awards to Americans who make a substantial commitment to service. In addition to this program, which builds on the youth corps and demonstration programs of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, the National Service Trust Act includes:

- An overhaul of the student loan system. A variety of flexible repayment options will be made available to students -- including income-contingent repayment -- making it tougher to default but easier to take service jobs. At the same time, the phase-in of the direct lending program will save taxpayers and students billions of dollars and simplifying the complex system to make higher education more accessible.
- Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.
- Creation of a new Investment Fund for Quality and Innovation to support model service programs and activities designed to ensure the development of high quality national service programs.

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The National Service Trust Program

Types of Service

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

Participants

Eligibility

- Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.
- In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be ages 16 to 25.
- Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to their completion of service.

Selection

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

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Term of Service

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

Educational Awards

- Educational awards worth \$6,500 will be provided for each term of service.
- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.
- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.
- Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

Stipends

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

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Health and Child Care

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

Programs

Goals

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

Eligibility

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

Selection

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

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communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

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

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- The national service program will be administered by a new government corporation for national service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will achieve streamlined operation through flexible personnel policies.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. It will fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.

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

Governance

- The corporation will have an eleven-member volunteer Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will be bipartisan and include persons experienced in national service and experts in providing educational, environmental, human, or public safety service.
- The first Board members will be appointed from the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service. Seven Cabinet secretaries will serve as non-voting ex-officio members.
- The Board will develop the corporation's strategic plan, make grant decisions, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Chair on all issues.
- A Chairperson of the Board and a Managing Director for each division will be full-time employees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Oversight

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

State Commissions

Structure

- In order to receive a grant, each state must establish a commission on national service. The corporation will provide funding for the state commission.
- Commissions will have seven to thirteen members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth corps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. Commissions will elect their own chair.

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- State agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex officio members.
- A representative of the corporation will sit on each commission as a voting member and act as liaison between the commission and the corporation.

Duties

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

Transition

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

Allocation of Funds

- States submitting approved plans will receive a minimum of fifty percent of funds available for the national service trust program – a portion according to a population-based formula and the remainder on a competitive basis.
- Up to fifty percent of funds may be allocated directly by the corporation. Programs eligible for priority consideration include national nonprofit organizations operating multiple programs or competitive grant programs, national service initiatives in more than one state and meeting priority needs, proposals to replicate successful programs in more than one state, and innovative national service programs.

*Nat. Service
file*

Environment -- environmental justice

Education -- school achievement

Human needs -- home health care/independent living assistance

Public safety -- violence prevention

Cross-cutting -- health and education of young children and their families

Cross-cutting -- housing and community development

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Halston - Fiji
Sent / Logged
12/21 PV

93 DEC 16 AIO: 10

December 14, 1993

**INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

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

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

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

- Application to our Corporation for AmeriCorps programs that the Departments and agencies will run under our direction;
- Incorporation of a service element in the work of the Department or agency (for example, HUD's Hope VI program has an earmark for a certain portion of work to be undertaken by service corps); and
- Elevation of an ethic of service among their employees, so that the agency or Department is a model employer.

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

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

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

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