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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
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Folder Title:
3/1/[1993] Surrogate Vice President Gore

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule for Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.; Secret Service (Partial) (2 pages)	03/01/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Service
Rick Allen
OA/Box Number: 2150

FOLDER TITLE:

3/1/[1993] surrogate Vice President Gore

2013-0661-F

jp4923

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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CALL - ☒ FAX GENERAL T.P.

CALL - ☐ FAX SPECIFIC T.P.

☐ SCHEDULE

☒ SITE INFO.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES FAX 608-266-7882

FACSIMILE COVER MESSAGE

TO: Jina Sanone FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6420

LOCATION: Office of Nat. Service TELEPHONE NUMBER: (20) 456-6444

FROM: Gail Proppom FAX NUMBER: (608) 266-7882

LOCATION: WI DHSS TELEPHONE NUMBER: (608) 267-7796

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET: 7

IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THIS TRANSMISSION, PLEASE

CONTACT Gail AT (608) 267-7796

[Handwritten signature]

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY AND BUDGET**

DATE: February 24, 1993
TO: Jina Sanone
White House Office of National Service
FROM: Gail Propsom *GP*
SUBJECT: Community Service in Wisconsin

Attached is some information about community service activities in Wisconsin. Wisconsin was active in community service before the passage of the National and Community Service Act and has used funding under that Act to supplement existing efforts.

I have included brief information about service learning, three state operated programs, and a private, non-profit program in Milwaukee. In addition, I have included a letter received recently by the Wisconsin Conservation Corps from a former corps member who "made good" through his corps experience.

As I mentioned when you called, I will be out of the office from Thursday, February 25 through Wednesday, March 3, 1993. If you should have any questions or need additional information during my absence, please contact Topf Wells, the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps. Mr. Wells number is (608) 266-7730.

I hope this information is helpful.

COMMUNITY SERVICE IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Competency-Based Education. With funding from the Commission on National and Community Service, the Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC--created by the state legislature in 1983) is working with the Center on Education and Work at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Together, they are creating a state-of-the-art competency-based education package for corps members. The package, which will include video tapes and curricula developed with the advice of the WCC's veteran crew leaders, will be piloted in the summer of 1993. The final product (curricula and videos) will be available for use by other corps, both in Wisconsin and around the country.

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Helps Out in Emergencies. Conservation and service corps can provide assistance in emergency situations. When central Wisconsin (Wautoma) experienced a devastating tornado in the summer of 1992, WCC crews were there to help with the clean-up. Crews and crew leaders were already mobilizing to help before the official call was made. Their experience and proven ability to work as a team, make corps members especially effective helpers in disaster situations. (see attached for additional information)

Milwaukee Community Service Corps. The locally operated Milwaukee Community Service Corps (MCSC) began operation as a private, non-profit in 1990 as a result of the efforts of the Office of the Mayor of Milwaukee and a citizen task force. The Corps is part of the Urban Corps Expansion Project (UCEP) of Public/Private Ventures. In 1992, the program provided 100,000 hours of community service work.

GOOD STORY { MCSC corps member, Gloria Perez, was recently featured in the January, 1993 Report of the Commission on National and Community Service. Gloria, a 24 year-old single mother of two, became interested in a career in carpentry through her work restoring an historic home as part of the Corps. Gloria told her story to the Commission when they held hearings in Minneapolis in December of 1992.

Wisconsin Service Corps. The Wisconsin Service Corps (WSC), a state corps operating in the City of Milwaukee, takes a slightly different tack for a corps. Members are placed individually, or in groups of two or three, with community agencies where they help with the work of that agency. Recent corps members have worked with at-risk school students at a Milwaukee Public Schools middle school. Several of these placements have been so successful that they have led to permanent jobs with sponsoring agencies.

Chippewa Youth Corps. The Wisconsin legislature created a program, operated by the Department of Natural Resources, for youth who are members of the state's six Chippewa Indian bands. This summer program, supplemented by Commission funds, operated 6 crews of 7 high school youth and two adult members of each respective Chippewa band. The use of tribal adults as crew leaders gives the youth opportunities to learn about their heritage and the importance of resources to their culture, while completing important projects on tribal, state and federal lands.

School-age Service Learning. Several Wisconsin school districts have embraced the concept of service learning, combining community service activities with classroom discussion and reflection. The Menasha School District requires students to perform a minimum of 72 hours of community service during the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades. Other districts have also incorporated service into their overall school programs. The Department of Public Instruction has used its 1992-93 planning grant from the Commission on National and Community Service to train teachers in the concept of service learning and to develop a regional network of technical assistance for schools and districts interested in creating or expanding service programs.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS
1992 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE REPORT

From a hot spring fire season through a stormy late summer and fall, 1992 proved to be a very active and varied year for WCC emergency assistance efforts. On 31 occasions, WCC crews responded to requests for emergency assistance from County Emergency Government and Department of Natural Resources fire control personnel. By year's end, 32 WCC crews had contributed a total of 5,800 corps member hours of labor to these various emergencies. This compares with 3,700 hours of labor provided on 9 emergency responses during 1991.

Tornado -- The August tornado in the Wautoma area took the limelight this past year, with nine WCC crews putting in over 2,600 hours of labor on this one cleanup alone. With President Bush declaring this a federal disaster, WCC sponsors became eligible for financial reimbursement for the crew vehicles, dump trucks, chain saws, and various other pieces of equipment used by the crews. WCC was also reimbursed \$14,889 for the wages of the nine crews.

Wildfires -- WCC fire control efforts showed a significant increase over the level of the previous year. Although May provided most of this activity, WCC crews fought fires in five different months during 1992. In all, 15 crews responded at least once, providing over 2,300 corps member hours of labor on 21 separate fires.

Floods -- Seven WCC crews provided over 400 hours of flood control and flood cleanup efforts this past year, with five crews being involved in a single effort in Arcadia (see attached letter of appreciation). The Arcadia flooding was also declared a federal disaster, with \$877 in crew wages being reimbursed to WCC.

Other -- WCC crews provided cleanup assistance following three other storms, one oil spill caused by vandalism, and a massive early summer alewife die-off along Lake Michigan. In addition, one crew was involved in a successful search and rescue effort for three lost children, and another crew provided manpower during an equipment breakdown at a county recycling center.

1/12/93
Attachment
R5-0130



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

JAN 11 1993

600 3rd Avenue West
Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
January 8, 1993

Mr. Topf Wells, Executive Director
Wisconsin Conservation Corps
30 West Mifflin, Suite 406
Madison, Wisconsin 53703-2558

Dear Mr. Wells:

This letter is in response to a request for a success story. I started working for Wisconsin Conservation Corps in October of 1991. At first it was just a job and I treated it as such, with no real interest in what was really going on. As time moved on I slowly started to realize how enjoyable it was to work outdoors. The Ashland crew was more involved in carpentry work with big structures being built, whereas other crews in the area focused more intently on trailwork or actual conservation practices.

One job in particular is my reason for writing this story. The USDA Soil Conservation Service requested the assistance of WCC to put a new idea into use. The idea was "Vegetative Streambank Erosion Control" on the Fish Creek. It was a unique idea of using willow branches tied in bundles, Balsam Fir seedlings, and dormant willow posts used as a control method to reduce erosion and sedimentation of Fish Creek. The two persons who initiated the project were Tom Cogger, District Conservationist, and Paul Johnson, Soil Conservation Technician. The Ashland crew worked on this for a period of about two weeks with standard results. This is one job all crew members felt was one they would never forget.

By 1992 I was slowly starting to forget about my work with the Corps, and losing interest in any type of conservation work after WCC. Then I received an unexpected phone call from Lance Osness, my former crew leader. He informed me that Tom Cogger of SCS was interested in me and I should drop by the SCS office in Ashland and see him. Needless to say I did, and it was well worth my time as you will see. It seems Tom remembered me from WCC and my ever growing interest in conservation and interviewed me for a possible job opening with SCS.

After sitting down with Mr. Cogger we finalized plans, and I became a part-time federal employee working as a soil conservation aide. I did this for about two months before being told that the field of soil conservation did not have a good outlook for the immediate future but there were opportunities in the engineering field. I kept the same title but became more involved in engineering. My job still includes all the duties of a soil conservation aide, like determining if a field contains wetlands or if it is classified as highly erodible land, in addition to other office duties.



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

Mr. Topf Wells, Executive Director
January 8, 1993
Page 2

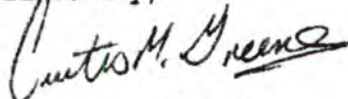
I am now more focused on engineer work, like surveying with the use of a transit, designing barnyard related structures, and drafting. Although I'm not a full-fledged technician, this is the most valuable experience anywhere. The SCS organization is willing to help me by encouraging me to attend school to earn a degree in the civil engineering and provide on-the-job training. Once I obtain my two-year technical degree I will be eligible to apply for technician positions with SCS or agencies and companies. This and the money saved from working one full year with WCC is going to help me "become" something in life from a job standpoint.

In conclusion I can say that I attained this job through the experience I gained while in the WCC organization. Due to my record of achievements at WCC and the help of Lance Osness I was able to secure my present job as Soil Conservation Aide with SCS.

In closing I would like to extend a great many thanks to the personnel at Madison, my crew leader and crew, and the whole WCC family (because that's what they seem to be). I am finally going to make something of myself, and I owe a lot to the Wisconsin Conservation Corps for making it possible.

Thanks again for this opportunity to tell my story.

Sincerely,



Curtis M. Greene
Soil Conservation Aide
Soil Conservation Service

CMG:cs

WISCONSIN CONS. CORP

2/24 CONVERSATION
w/ TOPF WANG

53 COUNCILS STATEWIDE

MAISANNEY - RESTORING OLD RIZ DEPOT TO BE A LIBRARY

MILWAUKEE - REABILITATE ABANDONED HOUSES TO RENT OR LEASE

RURAL - FORESTRY & CONSERVATION WORK.

PROMOTING GROWTH OF TREES

ENHANCING ENDANGERED HABITAT

WATER

FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT

KEEP CATTLE OFF OF STREAMBANKS

BUYER TRIPS BICYCLE X-COUNTRY SKI

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

CONSTRUCTION WORK

18-25 UNEMPLOYED 30% SELF REPORT IN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

UNION COMMISSIONER'S

- (CROW LEADERS

NOW IN TALK W/ CONGRESS BY FEINGOLD & S.M. COLE

HAS CLASHED
W/ STAFF
PERSON

- GORD THOMPSON VERY SUPPORTIVE

RECOMMENDED EXPANSION

TAKEN OVER
& IMMEDIATE
ACTION.

STRONG BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT

VERY PEN DEPOSED

MAJOR NEGOTIATION MILWAUKEE

INDIAN TRIBE

FINANCIAL ASSIST. / COMM SERVICE
BURNER SCHOOLS
LIKE WASTE STUDY

RICHMOND ADVICE FROM RICHARD

1)

Virginia Coal - LIZ GOOD CARL & 2

804-287-6085 O.

330-9831 H.

LEADS 9:00 MONDAY

GREAT REVIEWED
VEU - FREE &
TRAINING IN COMMUNITY
NEEDS

Vermont Action Council

40 MILES
& OTHERS DOING
SERVICE

2) PERSON SCHOOL WORKING IN ENVIRONMENTAL & OTHER

JOURNAL GOOD FROM PERSONAL TRANSFORMATION

C ACTIVE IN NASHVILLE HOMELESS ISSUES.

February 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
CC: Eli Segal

FROM KATIE MCGINTY

SUBJECT: Environmental Component of National Service Proposal

As a guideline, an environmental service proposal should foster:

- 1) interest in national service and support for students unable to afford college C-
- 2) the missions of federal, state and local governments and organizations concerned with the earth's environment and sustainable development.
- 3) the growth of the individual volunteer's personal career and social objectives.

An environmental corps does not need to be produced from scratch. A number of private conservation groups have the capacity to expand current programs and elaborate with the federal service program to provide more places for students. Many federal agencies have also expressed interest in expanding programs in conservation and environmental protection, but now lack the funds and manpower to do so. And state and local entities are in place now to serve as guides and placement officials for smaller corps teams.

①
②
A federal effort then would be most successful in providing overall guidance and support to a loosely organized coalition of service opportunity providers. The federal program should certify and recommend certain projects as applicable to the service voucher guidelines. The selection of youth for programs can be done outside the federal bureaucracy through the already existing non-profits, or through high school and college job placement centers.

A federal effort may also include the creation of an environmental fellows or internship program which places highly qualified post graduates in federal and local agencies or organizations where their skills could be utilized and valuable job experience accumulated.

The following outlines already existing programs and suggests possibilities for expansion, both in the private and public sectors.

PRIVATE INITIATIVES:

Private state and national conservation corps projects currently operate in 16 states and 45 cites, serving about 17,500 youth annually in short and longer term projects. Very small scale local efforts support even more. Federal agencies offer conservation jobs to youth as well, under an aegis of multiple programs for students of all ages. All are hampered not by lack of demand from youth -- but from funding. On average, 4 applicants are turned down from lack of resources for every one accepted in these type of programs.

STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION:

Begun in 1957, the SCA is a national non profit organization founded to pick up where the Civilian Conservation Corps left off. 300 sites across the country are available for student workers. SCA provides support staff to the National Park Service, the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and EPA. SCA currently serves 2000 people per year in short to medium term projects.

For example, in 1988 after the wildfires in Yellowstone, SCA mobilized 600 youth to assist the fire recovery team. They also sent youth to help in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. Surveys by the organization indicate that 67% of participants later go on to conservation careers.

Funding is provided through foundations, corporations, and alumni. Administrative and recruitment costs are approximately 20% of the budget for SCA. The rest goes directly to field work. Participants are paid -- generally minimum wage -- and in some cases housing is provided. Funding is scare enough, however, that only 1 position can be offered for every 5 applicants.

Example of project: A corps project in Durham, NC to clean up a blighted area of town resulted in the discovery of an old African-American cemetery. Corps volunteers renovated the cemetery, and went on to conduct interviews of area residents to compile an oral history of those interred there.

RAILS TO TRAILS:

This organization provides assistance to communities seeking to convert abandoned railroad lines into bike paths, trails and greenways. Specific projects are designed and implemented in local communities. Approximately 500 are in place now, and 530 more projects are proposed but awaiting funding or labor. 5,000 summer jobs could be immediately available this year.

Volunteers usually provide the labor, but a youth corp team working for an extended time would be able not only to construct the paths, but provide training and direction for the volunteers

who tend to be transient and not as dedicated as a full time staff. Youth corps members would also provide maintenance for trails, and tours and expeditions.

(One suggested way to cut funding needs for construction materials and salaries would be to enter into a partnership with phone system carriers who are laying fiber optic cables between cities. As most rail lines run directly from city to city, laying these cables under trails as they are built assists phone carriers enormously. Rails to Trails has initially approached some companies about funding such a project. However, long term trained youth -- rather than volunteers -- are needed to get such a partnership off the ground.)

C- C-

EARTHWATCH:

Earthwatch is an international nonprofit organization that provides volunteers for scientific and environmental expeditions around the globe. In existence since 1971, Earthwatch currently serves about 4000 volunteers in short term (1-2 month) projects. Volunteers pay half of their costs to participate in the program; the rest is subsidized by foundations and grants. About 7-8 applicants complete for every space available.

Earthwatch already has good partnerships with the National Park Service and Interior. They believe that under a national service proposal, they could extend their outreach to EPA, NOAA, Defense, NSF and NASA and provide the screening for applicants if the agencies will provide the jobs. A national service coordinating committee would be necessary to start the interagency review process for finding suitable projects within the government.

Earthwatch believes it can expand in the private arena as well. Currently, only 25% of research proposals (mostly from universities and independent scientists) are able to be accepted. They believe they can rapidly expand -- given guidance -- to serve 10,000 people a year in the first year of the service program. Eventually they would like to expand to 25,000 in a few years. They can immediately place 1000 youth for summer positions from April to October of this year as a trial balloon.

Example of projects:

* Sierra Nevada Mountains. Private university research on why old growth forests attract denser populations of wildlife. Participants identify, tag, sex and release various species and research eating habits and predator prey interactions.

* Chesapeake Bay. Restorative research on saltwater intrusion and pollution. Researchers map plant distributions, salinity samples, tidal action, for remediation work.

* Cumberland Island, GA. Researchers build measurement stations to survey shoreline changes and erosion patterns and their effect on wildlife and human patterns.

Projects are conducted by teams -- each team can use both pre- and post-college youth. Other members of the team often include senior citizens as well (this is not just a youth corp in its present form). The necessity of tasking different students with different qualifications might prove especially beneficial for pre-college or non-college bound students who would interact closely with post graduates as possible role models.

PUBLIC AGENCIES:

A number of federal agencies have pre-existing youth programs or have needs for more workers on pre-existing priority projects.

NSF

The National Science Foundation currently has a Research Experience for Undergraduates program, in which qualified volunteers are assigned to ongoing research programs as regular members of the research teams.

NSF could start a pilot project immediately this summer of a few hundred undergrads for support in ongoing research. Over 3-4 years, and with administrative support, they could use up to 10,000 students in long term programs.

NASA

NASA could use students in a number of projects, although no system now exists within the agency for student help.

Example of projects:

-- Ground truth measurements across the country. Pre-college students.

-- Lab work in all sites. Post college.

-- Science mentors in classrooms. Students trained for a few months or else knowledgeable about the subject could serve as mentors and special science assistants to general classroom teachers in public schools located in disadvantaged areas. Rather than replacing the teachers, they could provide the critical extra support needed to design innovative and interesting curriculum and material. They would also serve as role models for students. The current Teach for America program would serve as a model.

- Education outreach initiatives. Federal agencies such as NASA often don't interact with the public enough for the population to understand what the agency's mission is. Local and state

education outreach campaigns conducted by post-graduates could bridge the gap. For example, in Houston, a student could be trained at Johnson Space Center for a few months, and then sent into the community at local meetings and schools to explain the agency's role. All federal regional offices for EPA, HUD, etc are concentrated in larger cities such as Boston which could employ a number of inner city youth.

-- Technology clearinghouse. Various government agencies and businesses involved in environmental technology initiatives could use students to interface support activities. For example, a student would be sent to a business with a new technology, would catalogue and analyze the tech with the help of an agency, and help establish a clearinghouse for technological and scientific developments.

-- Data centers. Students could serve some role in processing new and existing scientific data and making it more readily available to the scientific and other user communities. Students with strong computation and research skills could reprocess data and transfer to new systems such as CD-ROM. NASA agrees that Mission to Planet Earth could use this kind of help.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:

This agency is the one in most need of students, and with the most possibilities for a huge expansion of jobs. An assessment of the National Park System's natural resources in 1988 documented six common areas of concern, all of which would be significantly helped by a large influx of energetic youth:

- 1) exotic, feral, and pest animals and plants are changing park ecosystems.
- 2) park ecosystems still show effects from historic disruptive activities and need rehabilitation.
- 3) recreational visitors are affecting park ecosystems.
- 4) consumptive uses within parks are affecting park ecosystems.
- 5) watershed development, airshed development and other activities outside of parks are affecting park water and air resources.
- 6) urban development along park boundaries is affecting park ecosystems and interrupting larger ecosystems on which parks depend.

The most pervasive problem of all -- one that impacts all the above -- is the lack of adequate baseline information to effectively manage park resources.

To remedy this, the park service is instituting an initiative called "Expedition into America" to create a comprehensive inventory of the flora and fauna of the National Park system. Estimates suggest that the NPS contains at least 50% of the vascular plant species and represents 75% of the potential natural habitats of the United States. The NPS would like to use this as a smaller scale model of the suggested National Biological Survey. The NPS has NOT determined who will serve as the field researchers, data analysts, etc, for "Expedition into America" and they admit that 20 years or more will probably pass before this initiative is realized with current staffing levels.

The basic concept of conducting "expeditions" into the national parks lends itself well to a national service initiative. A few supervisors could train a number of students, both pre- and post-graduate, for field research part of the time, and data analysis and dissemination the rest of the time. A two year stint would allow students to fully understand the park in which they work. There are 361 national parks to be inventoried; countless others under state and local jurisdiction.

Goals of the inventory would include: 1) provide a qualitative assessment of the status of species lists for various biological groups 2) inventory mapped information on vegetation, soils, geology, and other natural resources and 3) inventory photographic series, aerial and satellite imagery. Initial surveys of park biologists indicate that fewer than half of the parks believe they even have minimal data to assess future changes in the park ecosystem. This proposal would actually reap more benefits from the smaller national parks (and hence those with less need to actually have the students living within the park boundaries as would be in case in an enormous area such as Denali in Alaska) because traditionally it has been the smaller parks that have gotten less resources, fewer field biologists and less priority in funding. The National Park Service could use 10,000- 25,000 students immediately.

Examples of projects:

- Revegetation / rehabilitation of heavily visited areas. Pre-college.
- Trail maintenance and repair. For example, in Grand Canyon National Park only 38 of 438 trails are regularly repaired. In Yellowstone, 90% are in need of repair. Pre-college.
- Prescribed burn teams / volunteer firefighting corps. Pre-college.
- Restorative ecology. Removal of exotic species, restore native vegetation and species. Pre- and post-college.
- Interpreters for guides, especially Spanish. Post-college.

-- Archaeology digs. Post-college.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Much of the same support needed by the NPS is requested by Fish and Wildlife, especially if the National Biological Survey is conducted within the FWS structure (as is being suggested by Sec. Babbitt.) Teams of students could easily assist in making the Biological Survey a success by providing needed support to the FWS biologists already in the field. Fisheries support is also needed. Several thousand students could be used quickly.

NOAA

NOAA already has a program called "Partners in Environmental Research" that exposes pre-graduates to current environmental issues and operations at NOAA. A few hundred to a thousand more students could be worked into this program and other NOAA ventures for long term projects. Summer internship/jobs would probably not be available for this summer.

Examples of projects:

- set up and operate environmental monitoring systems.
 - o air quality monitoring
 - o weather service monitoring
 - o coastal observations for safety in coastal shipping
 - o oceanic monitoring for climate change
- build and maintain databases for satellite remote imagery.
- observers for high seas fishing and endangered species regulations violations.

CREATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL FELLOW/INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS:

The highly successful AAAS Fellows program, the Sea Grant Intern Program, and the Presidential Management Interns program all provide examples of possible fellowship models. An Environmental Fellows program would provide support to organizations such as Congressional staff and committees, executive agencies, NGO's, etc. This would be for post-graduates.

A summer internship program for pre-college, undergrads, and even post-college could be set up through the Office of Personnel Management for qualified students to be placed throughout the federal government. They pay the minimum pay grade, but many students are eager for the experience and would excitedly embrace this type of program (note number of UNPAID interns on the Hill). The demand within most agencies for a few short-term students to work on projects is great, once administrative costs and paperwork are taken care of by someone else.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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National Service
Rick Allen
OA/Box Number: 2150

FOLDER TITLE:

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2013-0661-F
jp4923

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Page 3

Schedule for Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.

Monday, March 1, 1993

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

10:45 am EST

ARRIVE

BOARD AIR FORCE TWO

10:55 am EST

AIR FORCE TWO DEPARTS

En route Madison, WI

Flight time: 2:00 hrs.

Time change: -1

Food Service

(b)(7)e

[cc]

MADISON, WI

Lead Advance: Bill Sherman

Cellular Phone: 202-494-9721

Site Advance: Lisa Berg

Cellular phone: 202-494-9728

Press Advance: Julie Anne Bulbolz

S/P 2: John Latz

Staff room phone: 608-251-1313

Staff room fax: 608-251-1353

11:55 am CST

AIR FORCE TWO ARRIVES

Dane County Regional Airport, Madison, WI

FBO: Traux Field Air National Guard Base

Phone: 608-241-2020

Fax:

Holding room phone: 608-241-5730

Greeters: General Pete Drahn, General Gerry Flack, General Fred Sloan, General Al Wilkening

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

12:05 pm CST

DEPART

En route Arboretum
Drive time: 15 min.

(b)(7)e

12:20 pm CST

ARRIVE

Hold
Ecological Restoration Center Office
Phone: 608-271-4451
Fax: 608-271-4210

12:25 pm CST

TOUR

Curtis Prairie, University of Wisconsin Arboretum
Attending the tour: Greg Armstrong, Director of Arboretum
Virginia Kline, Chief Ecologist
Larry Coursi, Wisc. Conservation Corps
Crew Leader
Sen. Herb Kohl
6 Wisc. Conservation Corps youth

Format: Greg Armstrong, Larry Coursi, and Virginia Kline will explain arboretum and Wisc. Conservation Corps program as they walk along the prairie.

12:40 pm CST

DEPART

En route University of Wisconsin
Drive time: 10 min.

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Schedule for Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.

Monday, March 1, 1993

12:50 pm CST

ARRIVE

Student Union, University of Wisconsin

Greeter : David Ward, Acting Chancellor

12:55 pm CST

HOLD

Dressing room 1

Phone:

Staff Hold: Dressing room 3

Staff Hold phone:

1:00 pm CST

NATIONAL SERVICE TOWN MEETING

Student Union Theater, U. of Wisconsin

Format: Student Moderator, Amy Gerald intro. Acting

Chancellor Dave Ward. Dave Ward intro **THE VICE**

PRESIDENT. THE VICE PRESIDENT brief opening remarks followed by Q & A from the audience.

2:00 pm CST

END TOWN MEETING

2:10 pm CST

PROCEED TO MEETING

2:12 pm CST

MEETING

Local Officials

Green Room, Student Union Theater

Attendees: Wally Kunicki, Speaker of the Wisc. House of Reps.
David Halback, Majority Leader of the Wisc. Senate
Senator Herb Kohl
Rick Phelps, Dane County Executive
Hannah Rosenthal, Co-chair Clinton-Gore '92 (wife of Rick Phelps)
Jack Reihl, President of Wisconsin AFL-CIO
Dick Collins, President of Wisconsin Education Association
Tom Loftus
Mayor Paul Sogland, mayor of Madison

2:30 pm CST

PROCEED TO MOTORCADE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ginn,
- he has a congressional map
for you.
- 224-3388 3/ Jan Stonger

7873 Kottz (Jim)