

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: National Service
Series/Staff Member: Rick Allen
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 2149
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Youth Service America [Folder 2]: [3]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	66	2	2	2

RECEIVED NOV 30 1992

DRAFT

**Working Group Agenda
December 4, 1992**

12:30 - 12:50	Lunch / Introductions	
12:50 - 1:15	Legislative Update / Announcements	
1:15 - 1:45	National Service Trust Strategies	
1:45 - 2:00	Update on Young People's National Service Coalition	Caroline Durham
2:00 - 2:15	CNCS Regional Hearings / Technical Assistance Meetings	Jacqueline Lundquist/ Frank Slobig
2:15 - 2:50	Update on NCSA reauthorization strategy	Shirley Sagawa
2:50 - 3:00	New Business	
	• Possible March 26th meeting in conjunction with COOL conference in Illinois.	
3:00	Adjourn	

**WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY / NATIONAL AND
COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT COALITION
NOVEMBER 6, 1992
MEETING NOTES**

In Attendance: Caroline Allam (Council of Chief State School Officers), Laverne Alexander (Girl Scouts of the USA), Greg Bassuk (YSA - Youth Action Council), John Briscoe (PennSERVE), Jean Burkhardt (Consultant), Richard Celeste (Celeste & Sabety / Youth Service America), Todd Clark and Ingrid Sausjord (Constitutional Rights Foundation), Alfred de la Cuesta (Magic Me Baltimore), Frank Dirks (Close Up Foundation), Eden Fisher Durbin (YMCA of the USA), Caroline Durham (National Association for Public Interest Law), Jared Genser (Points of Light Foundation/ Maryland Student Service Alliance), Virginia Gobeli (Extension Service/ 4-H), Pronita Gupta (United States Student Association), Sam Halperin (W.T. Grant Foundation), Sondra Hausner (Advocay Institute), Ellen Porter Honnet (Johnson Foundation), Jim Klasen (Public/ Private Ventures), Tammy Kutzmark (International City/County Management Association), Michael Lipsky (Ford Foundation), Laura Mann (Break Away), Mitch Mason (Community Cares / 4 - H), Don Mathis (Pennsylvania Conservation Corps), Nanine Meiklejan (AFSCME), Liz Meitner (Child Welfare League of America), Catherine Milton, Chris Murphy, Smita Singh and Michael Camunez (Commission on National and Community Service), Michelle Moffatt (YSA - Youth Action Council), Eric Motley (YSA - Youth Action Council), Billy Ann Myers (Arkansas Division of Volunteerism), Maric Nagorski (National Crime Prevention Council), Mirka Negroni (ASPIRA), Risa Gabe Nikol (Star Serve), Art Ochoa (Yale University), Chad Olcott and Eric Schwartz (City Year), Shirley Sagawa (National Women's Law Center), Toni Schmiegelow (City Volunteer Corps), Tracy Sivitz (PFAW), Chuck Supple (Points of Light Foundation), Marcia Swirl (American Red Cross), Mick Weeks (Philadelphia Youth Service Corps), Lisa Woll (National Association of Service and Conservation Corps), and Frank Slobig, Roger Landrum, AnnMaura Connolly, Vollie Melson and Aulani Wilhelm (YSA).

I. Introductions / Announcements

Due to the number of attendees at the meeting and time constraints, introductions were waived. There were no announcements.

II. National Service Trust Position Paper

From a meeting of various conference attendees, a draft of a position paper on a national service trust was developed by John Briscoe of PennSERVE to send to the Clinton Transition Team. Due to the timeliness of the piece and the unique situation that the conference

presents to have immediate input from a variety of sources on the document, it was proposed that the original agenda of the joint Working Group / National and Community Service Act Coalition be tabled and discussed at a later meeting. After a brief discussion by the group, it was decided to continue with the original agenda.

(Since the meeting, several drafts of the national service plan have been written, and the final version was delivered to members of the Transition Team on Thursday, November 22nd. Copy enclosed.))

III. National and Community Service Act Coalition

The rest of the meeting was conducted by Shirley Sagawa on the latest recommendations and feedback on reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Enclosed is the latest update from the Coalition on the key reauthorization issues so far. By no means are these recommendations final or non- negotiable.

IV. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held on **Friday, December 4, 1992** at YSA's **NEW OFFICES: 1101 15th Street, N.W. Suite 200.** (Farragut North Metro Stop - exit on L street - walk 3 blocks east OR McPherson Square - Vermont Avenue exit - walk two blocks north.)

Also, for quick reference, here are the dates of the next few meetings:

January 8, 1993

February 5, 1993

March 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: National and Community Service Act Coalition

FROM: Shirley Sagawa

RE: Upcoming meeting

DATE: November 13, 1992

This is a brief memo to bring you up to date on the work of the Coalition. As you know, we met last week to go over some of the more controversial issues under consideration by the Coalition. Enclosed are the handouts from that meeting. We are currently working on alternative proposals for several issues -- these are marked in the handout with a star. Research is being conducted on two additional issues: the amount of money that we believe should be authorized for NCSA programs and the administrative structure. You will receive issue papers on both of these points shortly so we can discuss them at the next meeting. At last week's meeting, we heard from Chuck Supple regarding funding for the Points of Light Foundation and Dorothy Stoneman regarding Youthbuild. Both urged that the Coalition support the continued authorization of funding for these two programs. If you have questions, I urge you to contact either Chuck or Dorothy.

There has been some confusion about the status of "rejected proposals" noted in the handout. I have included these for information purposes only. At no time will the rejected proposals be passed on in their current form as "rejected proposals" -- that is, I had planned to forward only "accepted proposals" to Congress **without comment on other positions**. That way, the sponsors of "rejected proposals" are free to pursue them without concern that the Coalition will be lobbying against them. If you need more clarification, please give me a call.

You will see in the handout a timetable of activities. We will be preparing briefing materials for Congress over the next few months. **It is also a good time for your grassroots networks to contact Congressional representatives in the district for a meeting, to visit a program, or cut the ribbon on a completed project.**

It is also a time to strategize about how one might best implement President-elect Clinton's proposal to allow student loans to be paid back with two years of service. You will find enclosed a list of ten basic principles for such a system. These were suggested by Coalition members following the last meeting. Please provide your feedback by **November 30** -- if there is sufficient support, we will forward them to the President-elect with the Coalition endorsement.

Finally, our next meeting will be held Wednesday, December 2, from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. in Washington, D.C. Address is 1616 P Street, NW, 7th floor conference room. Please let me know of any agenda items you would like included or if you would like to participate by conference call. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

National and Community Service Act Coalition

AFSCME

American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities

American Federation of Teachers

American Red Cross National Headquarters

Campus Compact

Campus Compact Center for Community Colleges

Campus Outreach Opportunity League

Child Welfare League of America

Children's Defense Fund

City Volunteer Corps, Inc.

Close Up Foundation

Community Service Learning Center, Inc.

Constitutional Rights Foundation

Council of Chief State School Officers

D.C. Service Corps

East Bay Conservation Corps

Generations United

Girls Scouts of the U.S.A.

Kentucky's CampusServe

Magic Me

Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance

Milwaukee Community Service Corps

National Alliance for Service Learning in Education Reform

National Assembly

National Association of Foster Grandparent Directors

National Association of Partners in Education

National Association for Public Interest Law

National Association of Senior Companion Project Directors

National Association of Service and Conservation Corps

National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence

National Crime Prevention Council

National Women's Law Center

National Youth Leadership Council

PennSERVE

People for the American Way

Points of Light Foundation

Project Service Leadership

SerVermont

The Society for Nonprofit Organizations

Star Serve Foundation

Teach for America

The Thomas Jefferson Forum

United States Student Association
Women in Community Service, Inc.
YMCA of the U.S.A.
YouthBuild U.S.A. and YouthBuild Coalition
Youth Service America
Youth Service America - Youth Action Council
Youth Volunteer Corps of America

ADDITIONS:

ASPIRA

ARKANSAS DIVISION OF VOLUNTEERISM

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF STATE OFFICES
OF VOLUNTEERISM

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY SERVICE CORPS

THE SOCIETY FOR NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

National and Community Service Act Coalition

Serve-America (Subtitle B-1) Proposals

1. Types of grants.

The Act provides grants to three types of local programs:

Service-Learning programs for students and out-of-school youth sponsored by school-community organization partnerships (at least 60% of funds);

Community service programs for school-age youth, including out-of-school youth, sponsored by partnerships of youth community organizations and other community-based organizations (at least 15% of funds); and

Adult volunteer and partnership programs sponsored by schools and community organizations (up to 10% of funds).

These provisions could be strengthened in the following ways:

~~Because outreach to community organizations was poor in many states, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to access funds,~~ state educational agencies should be required to ensure that community-based organizations who have demonstrated effectiveness in providing service programs in their communities, including youth corps, are given an equal opportunity to apply for and receive grants in all three categories as lead agencies in the collaborative.

Rather than require that school partner with community organizations representative of the community in which services will be provided, specify that eligible community partners are those who have demonstrated effectiveness in providing service programs in their communities. *

Strengthen intergenerational programming under all three categories, ~~particularly by encouraging the use of older adult volunteers to help staff service-learning programs for youth.~~

2. Quality of Programming

State education agencies may currently use up to 10% of funds for capacity building activities, such as training and technical assistance and curriculum development.

A definition of service-learning is included in the Act, and Serve America requires that all programs involve preparation, meaningful service, and reflection.

least five years and meet demonstrated need criteria for the communities in which they work and the clients they serve based on poverty, unemployment and population.

Open up adult volunteer and partnership program funds to community based organizations without any partner and limit distribution of funds to only those partnerships that involve schools and public or private organizations who have demonstrated effectiveness in providing service programs in their communities.

The appeals process should be described in the Act and/or regulations.

4. Relationship to other laws

Living allowances and post-service benefits should not be considered as income in determining eligibility for benefits under Social Security Act programs.

The Act should be amended to ensure that living allowances and post-service benefits do not affect unemployment insurance, federal taxes, or means-tested benefits under the Social Security Act.

Rejected Proposals

The Act should set aside a percentage of funds for which states would complete, and a separate pool for localities.

If applications must continue to go through the state, the state should be required to specify which local programs it is including in its application and at what funding level, as well as which local programs are existing corps and which are start-up operations, and what will be accomplished by those programs. The Commission would then choose which programs it wants to fund within the state application.

Given the varying levels of sophistication among states in terms of their community service infrastructures and the reality of everchanging political leadership, state comprehensive plans should not be mandated.

Grievance procedures delineated in the Act should be carefully re-considered.

Demonstration Program (Subtitle D) Proposals

1. Eligibility and selection of models.

Currently, only states and Indian tribes may apply to the Commission for funding. In FY1992, the Commission funded one existing program and six new programs (including one sponsored by an Indian tribe), and awarded a planning grant to one state.

In order to allow for maximum flexibility in funding national service models, established national organizations and community based organizations with a strong track record supporting service should be eligible to apply directly to the Commission, without regard to the state.

A specific setaside of funds should be allocated for applicants other than states and Indian tribes, or all funds should be opened to all types of applicants.

*

In addition, applicants should provide information about the role that community based organizations will play in the program.

In addition, applicants should discuss linkages to other service programs, including school- and college-based programs and youth service and conservation corps.

All programs should be required to employ service-learning principles.

The age limit for participation should be lowered from 17 to 10.

All programs should provide roles for youth participants in the leadership and governance of the program.

4. Reconciliation with Subtitle C Requirements

We support keeping the youth corps program separate from subtitle D, even though youth corps are an important national service model.

However, various provisions of subtitle C should be applied to subtitle D, including references to the Tort Claims Act and Workers Comp.

5. Title

The name of the program authorized under subtitle D is the same as that of the Act. We therefore recommend that subtitle D be given a new name.

Rejected Proposals

In order to allow for a fuller experiment and evaluation, the Commission should fund approximately equal numbers of new and existing programs under subtitle D.

The minimum amount of time that an individual must serve in order to be considered a participant should be decreased for full-time participants from one year to six months.

The authorizing statute should specifically mention that B2 funds may be used in combination with College-Work Study funds to support work study community service placements.

Federal funds from programs other than those authorized under the National and Community Service Act should be a permissible source of matching funds.

Rejected Proposals

All higher education (B2) applications must be part of the state plan unless the proposal involves a multi-state, multi-site program.

The Commission should specify clearly whether applications from consortia will have priority over applications from individual institutions; whether it is advantageous to apply as part of a state plan; whether an application from a consortia planning to make subgrants should specify which institutions will receive funding; and whether the Commission or the applicant will determine which subgrantees are funded in the event the applicant receives less than the proposed amount.

The Commission should be required to provide notification to national organizations representing students and student-initiated programs regarding availability of funds.

Subtitle E, F, G and Other Proposals

1. Subtitle E

Subtitle E currently authorizes five programs. The statute requires that the Commission fund at least three of the five programs out of discretionary funds.

Other programs should be merged into a demonstration program title that covers all of the existing programs as well as other models, and opens eligibility to any public or private nonprofit organization as well as states and Indian tribes.

If the previous recommendation is adopted, multi-site, multi-state national organizations should be eligible/have priority for funding under the new subtitle.

2. Discretionary funds/Additional program authority

Funds may be used for/should be earmarked for a visibility/recruitment campaign, similar to military recruitment ads, for full-time programs such as corps, subtitle D, and VISTA urging young people to "give a year."

Rejected Proposals

The authorization for one of the subtitle E programs, the Foster Grandparent/Head Start program, this year funded at \$200,000 for five sites, should be continued.

Funds should be authorized for National Youth Service Day.

Basic Principles for Implementation of the Clinton National Service Program

1. The program should be designed to achieve four basic goals:

- Citizenship. We must change the way we educate our young people so that civic participation, including lifelong community service, is the common experience and expectation of every American.
- Community Rebuilding. By engaging young people in service and organizing their efforts to meet pressing local needs, we can help rebuild the physical and human infrastructure of neighborhoods across the nation, reconnect America's youth to their communities, and remind citizens everywhere that youth are important national resources. Specifically, service opportunities should respond to community needs in the areas of public safety, education, the environment, and human service.
- Youth Opportunities. The time and talents of too many young people are wasted because our nation fails to provide sufficient opportunities for youth. The Clinton National Service program should structure service programs to enable youth of all backgrounds -- including the "forgotten half" who are not college-bound -- to gain experience, job skills, self-esteem, leadership skills, and access to further education.
- Unity. Too few American institutions bring together individuals of different socio-economic backgrounds, races, and ethnicities in a common cause. National service can be a way to build bridges among diverse groups and foster racial understanding and harmony.

2. The system should allow for participation by non-college-bound youth as well as those who are college-bound or college graduates. The nation needs all its youth to be united in a common purpose. Service should not become the province of the elite or the needy -- opportunities should be available for youth of all races, genders, abilities and disabilities, and economic backgrounds.

3. The National Service system should build on existing federal, state and local programs, as well as national and regional non-profit organizations that have provided leadership to the national and community service field over the last decade.

The following state and local efforts -- as well as the national and regional leadership organizations that support them -- should be included in the system:

- State and Local Youth Corps. Based on the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, youth corps have made a come-back in the last decade, providing full-time and summer service opportunities for more than 25,000 youth aged 15 to 24 each year.

- School- and Campus-based Programs. Also in the last decade, schools and colleges across the country have greatly expanded programs for students to become engaged in service as part of the educational process or through extracurricular activities.

- Youth Organizations. Community-based youth organizations provide significant service opportunities for school-age youth after school and during the summer.

The National and Community Service Act provides support to the organizations described above. This legislation, enacted in 1990, should be the primary vehicle to support the national service network. It funds full- and part-time service programs run by schools, colleges, local and state government, and non-profit organizations through:

- Serve-America (school-age youth) funds school-based service-learning programs, programs sponsored by youth organizations in the community, and programs to involve adult volunteers in schools.

- Higher Education Innovative Projects (college students) funds institutions of higher education to operate student service programs, integrate service into the curriculum, and provide teacher training in service-learning methods.

- American Conservation and Youth Service Corps (out-of-school youth) supports youth corps programs involving teenagers and young adults in full-time service year-round or during the summer while they receive job skills training and education.

- National Service Demonstration Program (individuals 17 and older) funds experimental programs designed to test the effectiveness of large-scale national service through which participants receive scholarships and other benefits in exchange for intensive full- or part-time service.

Other federal programs that may be included in a new system include VISTA, Peace Corps, and the Civilian Community Corps, which was enacted last year, the new "CCC" is a federally operated corps program administered by the Commission on National and Community Service. The same legislation provided funding for corps programs run by the National Guard.

4. The system should be decentralized, rather than federally operated. To create a federally operated system would syphon support from state and local organizations that have grown up over the last decade. It would require the creation of tens of thousands of new federal jobs and undermine important innovations now underway in the private sector.

5. The system should provide for public-private partnerships and leverage state, local, and private resources. Unlike a federally operated national service system, the Clinton program should involve major roles for state and local government and non-profit organizations with expertise in meeting community needs and organizing young people in

service. Costs of the programmatic aspects of the system should be shared among federal, state, and local government and participating non-profit organizations. Such a system will be stronger and more sustainable in the long run, be more responsive to community needs, and allow for a significant non-federal fiscal contribution to the program.

6. **The system should not be dominated by the military.** The military infrastructure, facilities, and personnel should not become the backbone of the national service system, either administratively or programmatically. There may, however, be significant linkages at the state and local level with the military infrastructure which could benefit the national expansion.
7. **Governance of the system should be bi-partisan at every level.** The existing Commission on National and Community Service is governed by a bi-partisan board appointed by the President. This model, because of its staying power and inclusive message, should be replicated at the state and local level.
8. **Youth should play significant leadership roles.** The design and implementation of a national service system should include significant and substantial participation by young people themselves -- from the local program level up through the national leadership.
9. **The system should be complementary to other new initiatives.** The programmatic definition of national service should be consistent with other proposals, including welfare reform, workforce development, and educational reform.
10. **National service participants must not displace paid workers.** In order to ensure that the national service system provides additional services beyond those that would otherwise be provided and to protect the jobs of currently employed persons, it is essential that participants not take on roles currently performed by regular employees. Strong measures should be included to ensure that displacement does not occur.

YOUTH
SERVICE
AMERICA

Mr. Vernon Jordan
Chairman
Presidential Transition Office
1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20270

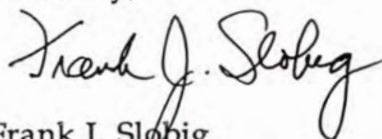
November 18, 1992

Dear Mr. Jordan:

The attached memorandum on a system of national service and the new covenant was developed by Youth Service America's Working Group on Youth Service Policy. The Working Group was established over four years ago and has met monthly ever since to develop and promote policy initiatives, position papers, legislative concepts and expansion strategies to advance the youth service field. The Working Group contains the key organizations instrumental in developing the growing national network of decentralized, grass roots programs in schools, communities, colleges and universities that enable young people of all ages and backgrounds to be involved in organized service programs.

The steering committee of the Working Group is eager to meet with members of the transition staff to assure that the best practices and experiences of the field help inform the thinking of the new administration, as it moves ahead to give programmatic definition to the National Service Trust initiative. We would welcome transition staff participation in the next meeting of the Working Group on Friday, December 4th at 12:30 p.m. at Youth Service America's offices at 1101 15th Street N.W., Suite 200, Washington D.C. 20005.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Slobig
Director, Policy and Programs
Chairperson of the Working Group
on Youth Service Policy

cc: Hon. Harris Wofford, Richard Celeste

TO: President-elect Bill Clinton
FROM: Youth Service America's Working Group
on Youth Service Policy
DATE: November 13, 1992
RE: A System of National Service and the New Covenant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Congratulations on your victory; thank you for your call to public service in general and youth service in particular.

We, representatives of America's rapidly growing, grass-roots based youth service movement, look forward with excitement and anticipation to your administration. We stand ready to work closely with you and your Transition Team to build a bold, community-based system of service which incorporates your proposed National Service Trust, service and conservation corps and school, college-based, and graduate school service-learning proposals into a system that asks and enables ALL Americans to serve. We believe that such a system offers an efficient, effective means to build the New Covenant.

WHAT: We urge you to build a bold, mission-driven, diverse, locally operated system of service in which the federal government is a partner, catalyst and leverager of local resources and commitment. We should avoid monolithic federal efforts which have foundered or failed to reach their potential in the past.

WHY: We believe that youth are a vital and underutilized resource for community building:

- Youth Service is a powerful way of building understanding and teamwork across racial, ethnic, gender and regional lines.
- Youth Service can produce immediate tangible rewards for America's communities while preparing youth for participation in a world-class work force and a revitalized citizenry.
- Youth Service is an underutilized resource for housing rehabilitation, health care, environmental clean-up, care for the elderly and above all for a comprehensive rebirth of America's communities.
- Youth Service is a promising means of restructuring and transforming schools and youth-serving organizations.

HOW: We have convened a small task force of practitioners, policy makers and youth. It includes Senator Harris Wofford and Governor Dick Celeste. We stand ready to prepare a proposal that would be ready for enactment and action in the first 100 days. It will build on your proposals and incorporate the best experience and thinking in the field.

A CLINTON NATIONAL SERVICE SYSTEM

A crisis for our times:

Every time that America has faced a major crisis-- from the Civil War to the Great Depression to World War II to the Cold War-- the youth of America, organized as the armed forces, the Civilian Conservation Corps, VISTA, or the Peace Corps, have been called to service. We believe that the dissolution of the American community and institutions that have sustained it, from the family to the local school, is such a crisis for our times. We believe that once again the youth of America should be called to service in a form appropriate to the time and circumstances. We suggest that a comprehensive system of youth service for a Clinton-Gore Administration can be the program that defines the era, as the Peace Corps was for the Kennedy-Johnson Administration.

Based on our experience in operating youth service programs we suggest three principles that should guide the development of a national youth service system:

- I. Goal Driven.
- II. Build on existing local, state and federal initiatives.
- III. Comprehensive and bold in scope; entrepreneurial and decentralized in administration.

I. Goal Driven.

The mission of the national service system should be rebuilding America's communities and restoring its civic spirit. The organizing principle of a Clinton - Gore service initiative should be the problems that it can solve and the energy that it can release. Its administrative structure, scope and governance should flow from its mission. Youth service should serve Clinton-Gore Administration priorities; service is not an end in itself, however much we believe in it.

We suggest four basic goals:

- **Racial Reconciliation:** A national system of youth service provides a means of bringing a dangerously divided America together around common experiences and aspirations.
- **Citizenship:** Youth Service provides a means of educating our young people so that civic participation and life-long community service becomes the common expectation and experience of every American.
- **Community Rebuilding:** Youth Service unleashes talents and energy to meet pressing local needs. It can help rebuild the physical and human infrastructures of neighborhoods and reconnect America's youth to their communities.
- **Youth Opportunities:** Youth have been overlooked and underestimated in the last decade . Youth service provides them a means to earn their way back to prominence. Through youth service youth of all backgrounds -- including the "forgotten half" -- can gain the experience in teamwork, problem-solving and civic engagement that a world class workforce and effective citizenry demand.

Such a system must be open to ALL youth, including the non-college bound, the disabled and the disadvantaged. It must start very early so that the ethic of service is instilled in the earliest grades and the power of youth service captured for the very young.

II Build on Existing Local, State and Federal Initiatives.

In an era which finds General Motors, Sears and Roebuck and the Soviet Union in decline or in extinction, while Chaparral Steel, The Gap and Singapore thrive, the principle of diverse, small, locally responsive organizations seems self-evident. Over the past decade assisted by a growing number of national nonprofit youth service organizations, America's grass roots have spawned a vigorous, diverse, entrepreneurial network of youth service programs. The Commission on National and Community Service, organized as a grant-making and standards setting commission, has added federal purpose and resources without a large new federal bureaucracy and without threatening local ownership and investment in operating programs.

The building blocks of such a system include:

- **The National and Community Service Act of 1990:** This landmark legislation funds full-and part-time service programs run by schools, colleges, local and state government, and non-profit organizations.

- **VISTA, Peace Corps:** Since the 1960s, VISTA and the Peace Corps have provided opportunities for service. Approximately 7500 youth serve each year.

- **National Youth Service Infrastructure Organizations:** Through the efforts of groups like Youth Service America, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, Campus Compact, the National Youth Leadership Council, the Campus Outreach Opportunity League and others that make up the Working Group on Youth Service Policy, a diverse network of national, state, and local organizations and programs have created a growing and vibrant, decentralized national service network.

- **State and Local Youth Corps:** Taking a cue from the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s local, state, and federally funded youth corps have emerged across the country providing full-time summer and year-round service opportunities to more than 20,000 youth each year.

- **School- and Campus-based Programs:** At the urging of a host of prominent educators, schools and colleges across the country have greatly expanded service-learning programs for students.

- **Youth Organizations:** Community based youth organizations, such as YMCA's, Girl Scouts and 4-H have expanded their service focus in recent years and play a vital role during non-school hours.

III. Comprehensive and Bold in Scope; Entrepreneurial and Decentralized in Administration.

We believe that a dramatic, comprehensive and challenging initiative launched in the first 100 days is important. The goal of placing 1,000,000 young people in sustainable full-time service by the end of the decade is achievable. The goal of having every young person in America experience the fierce joy of service and rich rewards of being recognized as a contributing member of the community is attainable. As your experience with Boys State led to a lifetime of public service, opportunities for all youth can build a life-long ethic of service.

The impact of a million strong service system could be dramatic. For example:

- 200,000 Youth Service Volunteers could be a major catalyst to assure that every community in America has a system of after-school care and that quality pre-school programs reach every child.
- 100,000 Youth Service Volunteers could bring our rates of vaccination and pre-natal care back to world class standards.
- 100,000 Youth Service Volunteers backed by a revitalized Environmental Protection Agency and linked to state and local environmental and conservation agencies, could vastly increase the monitoring and public education capacity of our environmental efforts.
- 300,000 Youth Service Volunteers, working in state and local corps, could assist in the conservation and restoration of our valuable public lands, in rebuilding the infrastructure of America's inner cities, and improving the daily lives of America's neglected children, elderly, and sick and disabled citizens.
- 300,000 Youth Service Volunteers organized and trained as a Teachers Corps could be a major force in meeting America's declared goal of having the best education system in the world by the year 2000.

We believe that national service programs of the past flourished and vanished (Civilian Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps) or never reached their full potential (Peace Corps and VISTA) because they were conceived and operated as federal programs for which local communities never assumed ownership or responsibility. Our experience confirms that local communities will invest in youth service programs if asked and challenged. A locally rooted program avoids the inevitable charges of enhancing federal bureaucracies, mobilizes local corporate and philanthropic investment and builds its own political support from localities with a stake in the program.

In conclusion, we believe that a system of national service can help to make all American communities a place called Hope. We look forward to meeting with your Transition Team in the near future and to working with you to make this happen.

**YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA'S
WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY**

*(Sign ons to
Statement)*

- B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
- Campus Compact
- Campus Outreach Opportunity League
- City Volunteer Corps
- City Year
- Close Up Foundation
- Community Service Network of New Hampshire
- Constitutional Rights Foundation
- Council of Chief State School Officers
- Council of Great City Schools
- DC Service Corps
- Generations United
- Georgetown University Volunteer and Public Service Center
- Girl Scouts of the USA
- Magic Me
- Maryland Student Service Alliance
- Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance
- National Association for Public Interest Law
- National Association of Secondary School Principals
- National Association of Service and Conservation Corps
- National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence
- National Collaboration for Youth
- National Crime Prevention Council
- National Service Secretariat
- National Society for Experiential Education
- National Women's Law Center
- National Youth Leadership Council
- PennServe
- People For the American Way
- Points of Light Foundation
- Thomas Jefferson Forum
- United States Student Association
- United Way of America
- William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future
- YMCA of the USA
- Youth Service America
- Youth Volunteer Corps of America
- YouthBuild U.S.A

Read

YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA

RECEIVED NOV 02 1992

TO: Working Group Members
FROM: Frank J. Slobig
DATE: October 29, 1992
RE: Minutes / next meeting

Enclosed are the minutes from the last meeting. The next meeting will be held in conjunction with SuperConference '92. The meeting will be shorter than usual and will focus primarily on National and Community Service Act reauthorization issues. If there is something else that you would like to discuss at the next meeting, please contact Aulani Wilhelm as soon as possible. The meeting information is as follows:

WHEN: Friday, November 6, 1992
WHERE: Washington Hilton and Towers
Georgetown East Room
TIME: 12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

Unfortunately, lunch will not be served. We are asking all conference participants to pick up lunch at the hotel snack bar immediately after the session 1 workshops, and meet directly in the Georgetown East room no later than 12:45 p.m. Because time is of the essence, the meeting will begin promptly.

For those not attending the conference, the hotel address is:

1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

The closest metro stop is DuPont Circle (north exit). Walk about 4 blocks north of the exit.

**Working Group Agenda
October 9, 1992**

12:30 - 12:50	Lunch / Introductions	
12:50 - 1:00	Legislative Update / Announcements	
1:00 - 1:15	Topics for '93 WG Issue Papers	Roger Landrum
1:15 - 1:40	Policy segments for SuperConference '92	Frank Slobig
1:40 - 2:00	Update on NCSA re-authorization strategy	Shirley Sagawa
2:00 - 2:50	Discussion of corps reauthorization issues / initiatives	Kathleen Selz
2:50 - 3:00	New Business	
3:00	Adjourn	

☐ Yes, I would like to be a member of the National and Community Service Act Coalition.
Please list my organization as follows:

☐ No, I am unable to join at this time.

Contact person:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

Name of Congressional Representative:

Type of organization:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ K-12 school-based service program | ☐ State lead agency |
| ☐ School-age community-based service program | ☐ Local government |
| ☐ Higher education service program | ☐ Non-profit community-based organization |
| ☐ Youth Corps | ☐ National non-profit organization |
| ☐ Other service program | ☐ Membership organization |
| | ☐ Other _____ |

If your organization applied for funds under the National and Community Service Act, please check all that apply:

	Applied for	Received
Serve-America	☐	☐
Higher Education	☐	☐
Youth Corps	☐	☐
Subtitle D	☐	☐
Discretionary Funds	☐	☐

Are you a member of:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ YSA Working Group | ☐ Service-Learning Education Reform Policy Group |
| ☐ Campus Compact | ☐ Other membership organization |
| ☐ COOL | (Please specify _____) |
| ☐ NASCC | |

Please return to Shirley Sagawa, c/o National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 328-5137 (Fax)

National and Community Service Act Coalition

1616 P St. NW
Suite 100
Washington, DC
20036

(202) 328-5160
(202) 328-5137
(fax)

Join the National and Community Service Act Coalition

As you may know, the National and Community Service Act, which provides funding for a wide range of service programs, expires on September 30, 1993. Over the next year, Congress will consider extending and revising the legislation.

The goal of the Coalition is to develop policy recommendations for the reauthorization and to provide regular information to interested organizations willing to advocate on behalf of the Act's continuation. Coalition activities will include:

- Creating an effective advocacy force for extension of the legislation;
- Gathering information for policy development from Coalition members;
- Drafting a policy agenda for reauthorization to be provided to Congress and the Commission on National and Community Service;
- Communicating with Coalition members; and
- Providing technical assistance to policymakers involved in the reauthorization process.

The Coalition will work closely with the Youth Service America Working Group, Campus Compact, COOL, NASCC, the Service-Learning Education Reform Policy Group, and other organizations that have taken leadership positions in the field. Participation in the Coalition does not, of course, preclude any group from pursuing its own reauthorization agenda, or commit the organization to supporting the final recommendations of the Coalition. Your participation would, however, help demonstrate broad support for continued federal funding for service programs.

To join, complete the form on page two and return it to Shirley Sagawa, Coalition chair, at the address below. Coalition members are asked to contribute a minimum of \$25 to cover the cost of mailings throughout the year. If this would pose a hardship, the contribution may be waived -- make a note on the form. (Make checks payable to the "National Women's Law Center" and note "national service" in the memo section.)

Your participation will help ensure continued funding for service programs across the nation -- sign up today!

**WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY
OCTOBER 9, 1992
MEETING NOTES**

In Attendance: Laverne Alexander (Girl Scouts of the USA), Jean Burkhardt (Consultant), Keith Canty, Diane Jackson and Sonja Garland (DC Service Corps), Alfred de la Cuesta (Magic Me Baltimore), Frank Dirks (Close Up Foundation), Eden Fisher Durbin (YMCA of the USA), Jared Genser (Points of Light Foundation/ Maryland Student Service Alliance), Virginia Gobeli (Extension Service/ 4-H), Barbara Gomez (Council of Chief State School Officers), Jim Klassen (Public/ Private Ventures), Joe Madison (Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance)- by phone, Don Mathis (Pennsylvania Conservation Corps), Liz Meitner (Child Welfare League of America), Shirley Sagawa ^{C.C.} (National Women's Law Center), Tess Scanell and Sylvia Haydash (Generations United), Toni Schmiegelow (City Volunteer Corps), Kathleen Selz and Lisa Woll (National Association of Service and Conservation Corps), Mick Weeks (Philadelphia Youth Service Corps) and Frank Slobig, Roger Landrum, Vollie Melson and Aulani Wilhelm (YSA).

I. Announcements

- A. National and Community Service Act:** Frank Slobig announced that on October 6th, the President signed the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies FY '93 Appropriations bill (PL102-389). Unfortunately, despite the efforts of many in the youth service field to increase the funding level for community service programs, the House/Senate Conference did not accept the \$103 million level recommended by the Senate, but agreed on a \$75.5 million figure. The \$75.5 million level is basically flat funding with a half million increase in administrative funds. In practical terms, this means that the Commission will primarily emphasize renewed funding of existing grantees. There may be some modest new grant-making under Subtitle B. The Commission may also fund two or three more National Service models under Subtitle D.
- B. Technical Amendments Package:** Congress passed, and the President signed technical amendments to the National and Community Service Act, giving the Commission greater leeway in staffing and more administrative flexibility. The legislation also removes the Commission anomaly prohibiting the use of volunteers or the acceptance of donations.
- C. Boren Bill:** The President also signed the Defense Appropriations bill on October 6 (PL 102-396). The bill includes \$40 million to support youth corps and youth service programs

as part of the military phasedown. Pushed by Senators Boren, Wofford and others, the effort would provide \$20 million to the Commission on National and Community Service to administer a newly established federal youth corps. Called the National Youth Community Corps, the program would set up a network of residential youth corps centers run by the Departments of Interior, Agriculture and HUD under overall Commission administration. It has the support of a number of Republican Senators including Dole and Warner. The other \$20 million is for programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act, that would give special consideration to linkages with military facilities or involve active duty or exiting military personnel in the operation of programs. The third part of the Boren bill that is included in the defense package is the National Guard Youth Opportunities Program which was discussed at the last meeting. This part of the bill is primarily a job training program unrelated to youth service, and is similar to the Job Training Partnership Act in its focus.

Before becoming a reality, the bill must pass OMB approval. There is a chance that OMB will not score the proposed bill as a legitimate defense expenditure. A bi-partisan Senate strategy is being pursued to try to get OMB to go along with the proposed use of funds. This bill may provide the Commission with the only funding avenue to authorize new grants.

If the bill becomes law, the question was posed of how individual programs would access the funds. Shirley responded that individual programs would probably participate in a regular application process and be required to file a grant proposal stipulating that former military personnel will be involved in the administration of the program.

- C. **YouthBuild:** Frank announced that YouthBuild's efforts to receive federal funds may once again be derailed this year. The prospects of up to \$40 million in FY '93 funds, mentioned at the last meeting, may end up at zero. The \$25 million the Senate had put in the VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill was cut in conference with the House. There is still \$15 million authorized for YouthBuild in the urban aid tax bill, however it is likely that the bill may succumb to a Presidential veto. *[Since then, YouthBuild achieved a substantial legislative victory through the Housing and Community Development Act (HR 5334). Through a set aside, the Act will provide at least a \$17.55 million dollar program funding level for FY'93. This legislation directs HUD to fund*

YouthBuild programs with a minimum of 5 percent of the \$351 million appropriated for the Department's HOPE I, I, and III programs, with a ceiling of \$40 million.]

- D. **Voices in the Field:** Shirley Sagawa gave an update on the status on the "Voices in the Field" piece that she and Sam Halperin have been working on. "Voices in the Field" is a collection of essays written by people in the field, focusing on reauthorization of the NCS Act in its relationship to the field in a larger context. Its purpose is to address questions like "Where is the field going in the future?" Shirley has collected about 30 essays so far, and welcomes any additions. The essays will be reviewed and then put together with a forward, for distribution.
- E. **SuperConference '92:** Jacqueline Lundquist, Director of the SuperConference updated the Group on the status of the conference. She ran down the primary list of events and handed out more detailed descriptions of the workshops and events. She urged everyone to register soon to meet the October 15th 'early-bird' discount deadline. She also mentioned that exhibit and presentation space is running out. On November 6th, a gala banquet will be held honoring Father Theodore Hesburgh, President Emeritus of Notre Dame, with a lifetime achievement award from the conference. *(See enclosed handout for more information.)*

II. Working Group Issue Papers

As part of the fifteen month Working Group operations plan begun last month, it was decided that three new issue papers will be produced in 1993. The task at this meeting was to determine the topics. From a list of possible topics generated at the august meeting, the list was narrowed to the following:

Mandatory service in schools- This piece would include a series of essays, selectively chosen to illustrate the many sides of this complex issue. Essays would include discussion of both mandatory service and mandatory service-learning.

College work study- Discussion would include a historic perspective on the program and how it will change as a result of the amendments to the Higher Education Act. It would include advocacy elements, to promote support for increased use of funds for community service placements.

Service as a fourth credit option in college- Schools offering a community service practicum as part of the curriculum as a fourth

credit option would be profiled, followed by a discussion of the merits of such a program.

Youth Participation in the Political Process- This paper would aim to increase the number of youth participating in issues related to youth service such as reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act.

America 2000 proposal- YSA 1992 summer interns put together a proposal to the Department of Education's America 2000 program regarding service-learning and its relation to school reform. A suggestion was made at the august meeting to edit the proposal and produce it as an issue paper.

These suggestions opened up the floor to other ideas. These included a paper on service-learning in education reform including strategies and models for implementing service-learning in the reform process; Clinton's National Service Trust Fund scheme; and national network development.

After much discussion, the options were voted on. The three topics which received the most votes include mandatory service, college work-study, and service learning in education reform. The next step is to identify writers for each paper and begin the publication process. An ad hoc review panel will then be formed within the Working Group to review each paper. The target date for review of the first issue paper is March 5, 1992.

III. Policy segments at SuperConference '92

Frank Slobig announced that at the SuperConference, there will be a number of opportunities to explore legislative and reauthorization issues. There will be a workshop on the National and Community Service Act Coalition held on Thursday, November 5 from 4:45 to 6:00 presented by Shirley Sagawa and Frank Slobig. There will also be two sessions on Friday focusing on youth in relation to the National and Community Service Act, along with numerous workshops on state plans. The regular monthly Working Group meeting will also be held on Friday during the lunch break. One of the goals of the various meetings is to expand the constituency of the reauthorization coalition and to provide those interested with updates on what the coalition has accomplished so far.

IV. Update on NCSA Reauthorization

Shirley announced that the National and Community Service Act Coalition is now off and running. The group held its first full coalition meeting on September 22nd and has held subsequent sub group

meetings focused on Subtitles B1 and D. The purpose of the sub group meetings is to raise and define issues and concerns related specifically to those subtitles, and make suggestions for related amendments to the act. Additional sub group meetings will be held on Tuesday, October 20 for Higher Education (B2) issues, and for Administrative provisions, agency structure and subtitle E programs on Wednesday, October 14. Both meetings will be held at the National Women's Law Center. (Subtitle C issues will be discussed during the next item on the agenda.) The issues raised at these meetings will be transferred into a list of proposals that Shirley will put together and disseminate for feedback from the Coalition to determine which of the proposals on the list will go forward as a group position. Shirley will ask members to "agree", "disagree", or hold "no position" on each recommendation on the list.

Shirley stressed that members do not need to attend the meetings in order to raise an issue and offer a proposal. She welcomes and encourages everyone to alert her of any issues that individuals feel need to be raised and included on the recommendations list.

Finally, Shirley announced that the membership of the group is growing modestly, and encouraged everyone to join and encourage others to do the same. She also specified that the coalition is currently lacking in African- American and Latino representation.

The conversation then shifted to discussion about the Commission Board meeting which recently took place in San Antonio. At the Commission meeting, funding strategies for FY'93 were discussed and decisions were made regarding the availability of funds within subtitles to be able to award some new grants in the next grant cycle. Roger Landrum asked whether the review process would be the same in the next grant cycle. According to Shirley, the review process will be very similar, but she would like to see the process simplified and run more efficiently.

The next Commission Board meeting will be held on December 5-6 in Washington D.C.

V. Corps reauthorization issues - Subtitle C

Kathleen Selz from the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps led the discussion about priorities and expectations NASCC has of reauthorization in relation to corps. She opened the discussion stating that in general, little money has been allocated to corps in the first grant cycle in comparison to the high expectations placed on them, in return. NASCC wants to see priority placed on the continuation and enhancement of existing programs, not the

development of new corps. Based on a survey NASCC conducted of the corps that received money in the first round of NCSA grants, it was found that priority had not been placed on increasing the number of participants in existing Corps. She contended that from the \$21.5 million awarded, only about 500 new, open slots have been reported (including summer program slots). *(This number does not reflect a final figure, only a current estimate)* A number of questions were raised regarding this estimate. A primary question asked was "where did all the money go?". As a result, under reauthorization, she would like to see the emphasis shift to increasing the number of slots available to youth in existing corps. Kathleen indicated that she felt that under current law, except for new programs, specific regulations and requirements prohibited or inhibited increasing the number of participants.

Toni Schmiegelow suggested that a better gauge of measurement to study the use of funds would be to break the participant slots into service and education hours. Jim Klassen agreed. Toni also suggested that measuring the number of clients served would provide another means of measurement and help determine program track records. Barbara Gomez raised the point that part of the problem may be that like Serve America grantees, it seems that some corps grantees received money without really knowing what they were supposed to do with it (especially in states with no history of corps).

As part of her discussion, Kathleen passed out a summary of subtitle C reauthorization objectives which came out of a mid-August NASCC technical assistance meeting. The major issues NASCC would like to see addressed in the next five years include increased funding, increased visibility and integration with other sources of federal funding and other youth service and education organizations. Also included in the summary was a list of recommendations for reauthorization (see attachment).

One recommendation that spurred debate was that existing corps "should be given the option of applying directly to the Commission for Subtitle C funds, whether or not the state lead agency does." Kathleen stated that NASCC doesn't want the fate of corps to be tied to the fate of the comprehensive state plans, which may not be anything more than the vision of a single writer. They feel that state and local programs should be able to apply as peers. In short, to answer the question, "should comprehensive state plans be mandatory?" NASCC says, "no!". Shirley Sagawa raised the point that allowing individual programs to apply separately is inconsistent with the goal of having a small federal agency.

Don Mathis took an alternate view that state plans are both helpful and inclusive. Speaking from his experience in Pennsylvania, the state plan took inventory of existing programs; allowed for and encouraged coalition building through meetings, hearings etc; and forced the state to really commit to what it was doing. Diane Jackson from the DC Service Corps also spoke in favor of state plans, acknowledging that the situation is different in states where a corps is designated as the state lead agency.

Toni Schmiegelow offered her own set of recommendations for reauthorization as well. Under subtitle C , large, established, leader corps programs should be able to apply for funding on their own, irrespective of the state lead agency. The Commission should also include competitiveness of application, need of community to be served, capacity to deliver services, and number of service hours as criteria of selection in the review process. If applications must continue to go through the state, the state should be required to identify which local programs are included in the application and at what funding level leaving the Commission open to choose specific programs it wants to fund within the state application. She also recommended that an additional subtitle for National and Community Service Corps be developed, creating a separate pool of funds (aside from subtitle C - American Conservation and Youth Service Corps programs) for which leader programs in urban centers could apply .

VI. Other Business

The Alliance for Service-Learning in Education Reform will soon go public. There will be a public convening as part of either the National Association for Experiential Education conference or the SuperConference, or at a January meeting in DC. The Alliance will probably be housed at the Council of Chief State School Officers.

VII. Next meeting

The next Working Group meeting will take place during the SuperConference, on **Friday, November 9, 1992 at 12:45 p.m.** at the **Washington Hilton's Georgetown East Room.**

Unfortunately, lunch will not be served. Conference participants are asked to pick up lunch at the hotel take-out snack bar and bring it to the meeting. The meeting will be *short*, as the time slot allotted for the meeting is only from 12:45 to 2:00 p.m.. The focus of the meeting will be on reauthorization. Because of time constraints, the meeting will need to begin promptly at 12:45.

YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA

The Power of Youth Service

Submitted by Youth Service America's
Working Group on Youth Service Policy
to 1992 Candidates for Office

With the steadily increasing momentum of the youth service movement coupled with an increased number of federal initiatives promoting youth service, Youth Service America's Working Group on Youth Service Policy developed a set of guiding principles for America's national leaders. The Working Group considers these essential to preserving the vitality and integrity of the youth service movement. We, forty organizations with a deep interest in youth service, are unanimous in supporting these views. We urge your endorsement.

ENDORSING ORGANIZATIONS

• American Jewish Committee • B'nai B'rith Youth Organization • Campus Compact • Campus Outreach Opportunity League • Children's Defense Fund • City Volunteer Corps • City Year • Close Up Foundation • Community Service Network of New Hampshire • Constitutional Rights Foundation • Council of Chief State School Officers • Council of Great City Schools • DC Service Corps • Generations United • Georgetown University Center for Voluntary and Public Service • Girl Scouts of the USA • Magic Me • Maryland Student Service Alliance • Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance • National Association for Public Interest Law • National Association of Secondary School Principals • National Association of Service and Conservation Corps • National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence • National Collaboration for Youth • National Crime Prevention Council • National Service Secretariat • National Society for Experiential Education • National Women's Law Center • National Youth Leadership Council • PennServe • People For the American Way • Thomas Jefferson Forum • United States Student Association • United Way of America • U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension 4-H • William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future • YMCA of the USA • Youth Volunteer Corps of America • Youth Service America • YouthBuild U.S.A •

The Power of Youth Service

Community service is a vital American tradition. Youth service is an ideal embodying the best of American values. These include a concern for others, active contributions by the individual to the life of the community, and working together as partners to meet major social challenges in American society.

Youth service seeks to provide service opportunities for young people from different backgrounds for common purposes. It changes the way society views young people and how young people view their responsibilities to society.

Youth service offers a powerful and alternative way to teach the experience of civic involvement and civic responsibility. It is integral to education in a democracy and to realizing the full potential of human development. The ethic of service nurtures a sense of social responsibility and a belief that an individual can make a difference.

Youth service is a highly effective way to strengthen education with structured, real-life experience that in turn enhances life skills, employability, self-esteem, and leadership. Service represents an opportunity to elevate the potential of America's upcoming workforce, preparing youth for a shifting economy that is becoming more service, information and technologically-oriented. Service provides labor market skills while channeling youthful energy towards improving the shortcomings of today's neighborhoods and communities.

Our collective goal is to ensure that we involve every young American from kindergarten to adulthood in service. From an early age through school and the transition to work, we should ask and enable young people to serve in increasingly more challenging settings. Service to others and to the broader community should become the common expectation and experience of all young Americans. Young people are our greatest national resource.

Bringing this vision to reality demands strong program models, active institutional involvement and supportive public policy and public opinion. Therefore, we encourage generous investment of funds from public and private and local, state, and national sources in support of youth service programs.

We view the National and Community Service Act as a national priority initiative warranting funding that, at a minimum, fully allows for the realization of the objectives outlined in the Act. We support the creative use of other federal sources to mobilize youth service as a crucial means of meeting legislative goals in programs such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, the Affordable Housing Act, the Community Development Block Grant, the Community Service Block Grant and other state and local sources. We urge business, corporate and philanthropic investments in youth service programs nationwide and in support of the field's growing national and regional leadership organizations in the independent sector.

To that end:

- The National and Community Service Act should be recognized as an opportune, appropriate vehicle to proliferate service opportunities across the country while fostering the intersection and collaboration of diverse streams of service.
- Elementary and secondary schools, both public and private, should provide structured experiences for students to engage in community service as an integral part of their educational mission.
- Schools should provide adequate resources to assure that service programs are of the highest quality and contribute to the development of informed and committed citizens and the mobilization of youth to solve crucial community problems.
- Service should be integrated into the students' academic life with time for reflection on the significance and implications of the service experience.
- Community based agencies, both public and non-profit, should partner with schools to enable more young people to be involved in service.
- Traditional youth serving organizations should be encouraged to develop or to strengthen program components that enable participants to be resources for change in the community.
- Colleges and universities should promote the well-rounded development of students and contribute to community betterment by having stable, strong campus-based service programs.

- Communities, large and small, urban, rural and suburban, should provide opportunities for full-time year-round or summer youth service corps in which young people of diverse backgrounds contribute to others through intensive service experiences.
- Appropriate incentives and rewards, such as public recognition, school and college credits, scholarships or stipends should be given to encourage the participation of young people and to emphasize the value our society places upon the ethic of service.

Engaging in active, positive service connects youth to their communities. Creating opportunities for young people to serve sends a message to them that they are needed. Allowing young people to use their idealism, skills and energy to meet community needs and be responsible, active participants in society, challenges them to discover the untapped resources within themselves. When young people are not educated about their civic role in our society, we encourage their dependence and undermine their ability to find self-empowerment.

Leadership from the public and private sectors of America has a profound effect on the ability of youth service organizations to carry out their mission. With sustained national leadership and support, existing programs will be expanded, new programs will be initiated, and more youth will be enabled to serve. We therefore urge national leaders to utilize their leadership roles to:

- Advocate, promote and honor youth service.
- Enlist the strengths and capabilities of existing youth service organizations to build upon current national, state and local efforts to expand the number of opportunities for young people to serve.
- Promote a wide diversity of youth service, including school based programs, community/city based programs, campus-based programs, corps programs, and statewide and federal programs.
- Ensure that youth from all segments of society have access to part-time and full-time youth service programs.
- Encourage a variety of vehicles for service, including schools, non-profit organizations, city and county governments, states, public/private partnerships, and national and federal programs.

Young people can make substantial contributions to America's civic life. They need and deserve a significant role in our society. National youth service can give them this role.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

MEMORANDUM

TO: National and Community Service Act Coalition

FROM: Shirley Sagawa

RE: B1 Proposals

DATE: October 9, 1992

Our effort to define issues for the reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act is progressing. Attached you will find a list of proposals raised by a group that met this week to discuss Serve-America, subtitle B1. In the right hand column of the page, you are asked to check "Agree" "Disagree" or "No position." Then return the form to me (by fax or mail, by October 20. Where there is substantial agreement on a position, we will consider it adopted by the Coalition. You will have a second chance to review Coalition proposals when we have information from all the working subgroups. Please feel free to add any additional proposals to the bottom of the form, or to edit any proposal to make it acceptable to your organizations.

A reminder -- additional meetings are scheduled as follows:

Higher Education (B2): Tuesday, October 20, at noon.
National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street NW #100

Administrative provisions, agency structure, subtitle E programs:
Wednesday, October 14, at 1 p.m., National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street NW #100

If you are unable to attend any meeting, we will make arrangements for you to participate by conference call. Or, feel free to send proposals to be discussed by the group in advance of the meeting. Just let me know. If there is a need to schedule any additional meetings, we will certainly do so.

Finally, our membership is growing modestly. Attached you will find a list of member groups. I am enclosing an additional membership form for you to pass on to others who might be interested.

Thank you for your participation!

National and Community Service Act Coalition

AFSCME

American Federation of Teachers

American Red Cross National Headquarters

Campus Outreach Opportunity League

Child Welfare League of America

Children's Defense Fund

City Volunteer Corps, Inc.

Community Service Learning Center, Inc.

Constitutional Rights Foundation

Council of Chief State School Officers

D.C. Service Corps

East Bay Conservation Corps

Generations United

Girls Scouts of the U.S.A.

Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance

National Assembly

National Association of Partners in Education

National Association for Public Interest Law

National Association of Service and Conservation Corps

National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence

National Crime Prevention Council

National Women's Law Center

PennSERVE

Points of Light Foundation

SerVermont

Star Serve Foundation

Women in Communit Service, Inc.

YMCA of the U.S.A.

Youth Service America

Youth Service America - Youth Action Council

Youth Volunteer Corps of America

National and Community Service Act Coalition

Serve-America (Subtitle B-1) Proposals

1. Types of grants.

Agree Disagree No Position

We support the Act's provision of grants to three types of programs, in addition to state capacity building:

Service-Learning programs for students and out-of-school youth sponsored by school-community organization partnerships;

Community service programs for school-age youth, including out-of-school youth, sponsored by partnerships of youth community organizations and other community-based organizations; and

Adult volunteer and partnership programs sponsored by schools and community organizations.

These provisions could be strengthened in the following ways:

Increase the amount of funds for service-learning programs administered by school-community organization partnerships from 60% to 75%.

Because outreach to community organizations was poor in many states, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to access funds, state educational agencies should be required to ensure that community-based organizations are given an equal opportunity to apply for and receive grants in all three categories.

Strengthen intergenerational programming under all three categories, particularly by using older adult volunteers to help staff service-learning programs for youth.

To expand the program models available, an additional allowable use for Serve-America funds should be post-service benefits.

2. Quality of Programming

Agree Disagree No Position

We support existing authority for state education agencies to use funds for capacity building activities, such as training and technical assistance and curriculum development.

We also support the inclusion of a definition of service-learning and the requirement that all programs involve preparation, meaningful service, and reflection.

The leader state system has been successful and should be maintained.

Quality of programs could be strengthened in the following ways:

Mandate that states spend funds on capacity building activities.

Increase training and technical assistance provided to state education agencies.

Provide for states to include in their application, or for direct application by local programs, funding for specific "leader programs" within the state that are exemplary models and involve a successful community partnership; these leader programs would receive relatively large grants earmarked out of state funds so they can assist other communities in replicating their model.

Modify the definition of service-learning by clarifying that it applies to both full- and part-time students, to programs in both formal and informal education institutions, and that the purpose of reflection is "to promote the students' acquisition of primary and secondary competencies, personal and social responsibility, and democratic participation."

To create a pot of funds that could be used for leader states/programs and to provide incentives to states to improve programming, additional funds appropriated for Serve-America should not be allocated through the formula, but on a discretionary basis.

3. Partnership with the Department of Education

Agree Disagree No Position

We support the inclusion of the Secretary of Education on the Board of Directors of the Commission.

However, additional provisions should be included in both the NCSA and various education laws, including those under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, to promote incorporation of service-learning principles into schools.

In addition, the Office of Education Research and Improvement (OERI) in the Department of Education should be charged with conducting research on service-learning.



National Association of
Service & Conservation Corps

SUBTITLE C REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

BACKGROUND

In mid-August, NASCC convened the directors and other representatives from almost every youth corps program in the country for a four-day NCSA Technical Assistance Forum and Funding Diversity Workshop. The event was scheduled in conjunction with the Commission's first meeting with its Subtitle C grantees.

As part of the program NASCC and the Commission conducted a joint "vision-building" session for the field. The discussion focused around two questions, noted below along with responses ranked by priority.

"If the Commission and the youth corps field could address only three issues in the coming five years, what should they be?"

- 1) Increased funding
- 2) Increased visibility
- 3-a) Integration with other sources of federal funding and other youth service and educational organizations
- 3-b) Identification of and measurement of valid outcomes

"Where does the youth corps field want to be five years from now?"

- 1) Funding stability for all corps
- 2) Programs in every state and major city
- 3) National evaluation completed for all corps, not just Commission grantees
- 4) Major increase in number of young people in corps
- 5) Increased post-service benefits
- 6) A strong NASCC
- 7) Minimum standards set for "real corps"
- 8) National Ad Campaign
- 9) Diversity

The youth corps representatives then went on for a long discussion of "what worked and what didn't the first time around?" Most of the issues raised in that discussion related to the grantmaking process established by the Commission; others revolved around provisions in the Act itself. Following are recommendations on the latter, around which there was a fair amount of consensus. These preliminary statements will be refined in the coming months through discussion within the youth corps community as we approach reauthorization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Existing corps -- and particularly existing local corps -- should be given the option of applying directly to the Commission for Subtitle C funds, whether or not the state lead agency does.
- 2) State lead agencies which apply under Subtitle C should be required to clearly delineate where and how funds are to be distributed at the local level, i.e., how much for existing corps and how much for start-up operations, etc.
- 3) Eligibility criteria for programs funded under Subtitle C should be tightened up considerably to reinforce the best practices of the field.
- 4) In line with the original seven purposes of the Act, expansion of the number of participants in existing youth corps should become a more important criterion for funding.
- 5) The appeals process should be described in the Act and regulations.
- 6) Given the varying levels of sophistication among states in terms of their community service infrastructures and the reality of ever-changing political leadership, state comprehensive plans should not be mandated.

Recommendations lingering from the regulation comments:

- 7) Living allowances and post-service benefits should not be considered as income in determining eligibility for benefits under Social Security Act programs.
- 8) Grievance procedures delineated in the Act should be carefully re-considered.

YOUTH ON BOARD
REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM
THE NATIONAL YOUTH ACTION COUNCIL
YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA
SEPTEMBER 25, 1992

The last several years have seen tremendous growth in the youth service movement. However, this growth has not been reflected in the highest levels of decision-making. The executive boards of many youth service organizations are lacking the representation of youth, those on the front line of the movement. Without this voice, youth in the field are unable to contribute to the decisions that directly affect their lives.

With adults and young people working together on boards, the combined experience and insight leads to benefits for all. These benefits include:

- Cost efficiency-programs are better able to meet the needs of young people when they know what works for youth
- Youth perspective-young people bring new outlooks to the table
- Impact-A more diverse board is better able to tackle critical issues
- Program pride-young people feel a greater commitment to their program when they are an active part in decision-making
- Leadership development-promotes continued leadership in the youth service field

Under the present conditions, numerous obstacles block the immediate placement of youth on boards. These include:

- "Adultism"
- Misconceptions-underestimation of youth and their abilities
- Existing structures-Most boards do not presently allow for youth participation

- "Tokenism"
- Lack of orientation-youth are not familiarized with procedures
- Outnumbered-the ratio of adults to youth can be intimidating

These obstacles must be overcome to ensure full youth participation. The following are our recommendations for immediate action. If these recommendations are implemented they will allow for the successful integration of youth on boards. Organizations must:

- train young people in procedures of the board;
- provide mentors for youth board members;
- provide programs and retreats to promote attitudinal changes;
- be sensitive to youth needs, such as scheduling difficulties;
- improve communication between board members to promote equality;
- highlight successful models of youth on boards.

Summarized from the Youth Action Council discussions at Washington, D.C. Retreat by Tim Jacobs, Willy Lee, Pat McNulty, Melody Myers and Cinnamon Bradley.

SuperConference '92 Update

November 5-8, 1992 - Washington, D.C.

Hosted by Youth Service America, Points of Light Foundation,
United Way of America, StarServe, and the National Assembly.

SuperConference is shaping up to be a must event for all concerned about youth service. We wanted to let you know about the highlights planned:

- A Gala Banquet, co-hosted by Senator Al Gore and Senator Harris Wofford, honoring Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President Emeritus, University of Notre Dame with a "National Service Lifetime Achievement" award.
- Three plenary sessions featuring Youth Leadership, Education Reform, and State Comprehensive Plans with the most innovative leaders in the field.
- Stimulating workshop sessions, allowing in-depth discussion of focused topics, designed to maximize skill-building, hands on learning, and interaction. (See the attached list for a sample).
- Feature speeches by Senator Harris Wofford; Father Theodore Hesburgh; Catherine Milton; Dr. Benjamin Barber; Michelle Engler, First Lady of Michigan; Mike Love, The Beach Boys; Shirley Sagawa; Frank Arthofer, President, Nestle's; Pete McCloskey, and many more.
- Funder's Roundtable for foundation and corporate funders. Special briefing session for Board Members, and a VIP Reception.
- Thursday night's opening of the Exhibit Hall will allow you to gather information on exemplary programs from around the country, purchase materials, and network with old and new friends.
- Saturday field trips to nationally recognized organizations will allow participants to look at social issues and creative responses to them.
- Special performances by the St. Augustin's Gospel Choir, Nard's Rock 'n Roll, Karaoke Music, Shaw Junior High School Marching Band, GQ, and more!



Early Registration closes on October 15th.

Mail or fax your form and payment quickly to get the extra savings!!!

SUPERCONFERENCE 1992 Registration Form

NAME: _____ TO BE PROVIDED

POSITION: _____

AGENCY / SCHOOL: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

DAY TELEPHONE: _____ EVENING: _____ FAX: _____

One person per registration form. Please photocopy form for additional registrants.
You may register just the name of the organization. Registrant names will be requested when you receive confirmation materials.

Special Information: To assist in planning and arrangements, please complete this section:

- ☐ Hearing Impaired ☐ Non-English Speaking
☐ Visually Impaired ☐ Vegetarian
☐ Mobility Impaired ☐ Dietary (please explain) _____
☐ Other _____

For Office Use Only

Date rec'd. _____ Check # _____
 Date entered _____ Balch _____
 Reg. # _____ Initials _____

SUPERCONFERENCE 1992 Fees (Circle all fees below that apply.)

Early Bird includes registrations up to October 15, 1992.	EARLY BIRD	ADVANCE & ON-SITE	Day Rate-THURSDAY	Day Rate-FRIDAY	Day Rate-SATURDAY
Not-for-Profit	\$225.00	\$275.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
For-Profit	\$300.00	\$350.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Youth Rate (21 years of age or under)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
			(Day Rate Registration does not include meals)		

Registration fee includes banquet, two lunches, one breakfast, six breakouts special events, all program sessions, exhibits, program materials, badge and certificate of attendance. Please review the registration check list and cancellation policy.

Purchase/Voucher Order # _____ Contact Person _____ Day Phone _____ **Continued on Back...**

Registration Fee Summary

Registration: ☐ Y ☐ N Please indicate if payment for more than one registrant is enclosed.
 Full: \$ _____
 Youth: \$ _____ Other Registrant Names:
 Day: \$ _____ 1. _____
 Guest: \$ _____ 2. _____
 TOTAL: \$ _____ 3. _____
 FEE: \$ _____
 Check Enclosed: ☐ Personal ☐ Agency
☐ Corporate ☐ State

Hotel Reservations - YSA SUPERCONFERENCE 1992

The Washington Hilton and Towers
 1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20009

Call 1-800-HILTONS
 (or 202-483-3000)
 8 am to 11 pm est M - F

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

AGENCY: _____

ADDITIONAL PEOPLE:

Please circle rate for desired accommodations (per night)*

Single	\$ 95.00	* All rates are subject to prevailing DC Sales Tax which is 11% plus \$1.50 per room, per night occupancy tax
Double (up to 4 persons)	\$115.00	
TOWERS	\$160.00 (Single) \$180.00 (Double)	

Confirmation number if making telephone reservation: _____

HHonors Card No. _____

Arrival: _____ Departure: _____

Check in 3 pm; Check out 12 Noon

Accommodations are held until 6 pm on arrival day unless guaranteed by a major credit card or check covering first night's deposit.

☐ AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ MC ☐ DISC. ☐ D.C. ☐ C.B. Expiration Date: _____

Card No. _____

☐ Check attached Reservations must be received no later than October 15, 1992. Rooms will be on an as available basis after this date.

Special Requirements - Check type of room needed:

- ☐ Regular Room ☐ Room near elevator, mobility impairment
☐ Fully Accessible Room ☐ Room for hearing impaired
 (width of doorway 32 inches) ☐ Non-Smoking
☐ Other needs: _____



If making hotel reservations by phone, be sure:

- ☐ to indicate the name of the conference and the dates;
- ☐ to have a credit card ready to provide the number and the expiration date;
- ☐ to indicate the type of accommodation and the arrival and departure dates;
- ☐ to indicate if you are guaranteeing the reservation for late arrival;
- ☐ to request the reservation confirmation number for future reference;
- ☐ to retain a copy for your records;
- ☐ to cancel your reservation if you are not able to attend; and
- ☐ to indicate any special needs.

Plenary Sessions

YOUTH LEADERSHIP PLENARY- Thursday a.m.

A multi-media presentation to explore the vital role young people play in improving their communities everyday all across the country. Following will be an inspiring challenge for increased leadership by young people. Hear from young people like Shawn Griffin from the Philadelphia Service Corps, the Youth Action Council, DC Service Corps, Points of Light Foundation Ambassadors of Service.

EDUCATION REFORM "TOWN MEETING"-Thursday p.m.

A roundtable discussion of the role of service in school improvement. Representatives from each part of the education community will explore the value of service in the education of America's youth and the practical side of implementation. Participants include:

Peter Negroni, Superintendent of
Schools, Springfield, MA
Barbara Ellis, teacher, Brooklyn, NY
Arika Cox, Student, Chantilly, VA

STATE PLANS PLENARY- Friday a.m.

Shirley Sagawa, Vice Chair of the Commission on National and Community Service, will share the Commission's vision for the state plan process, building the movement and gaining momentum from the state level. Hear the perspective of Michelle Engler, First Lady of Michigan, on how the state process can be used to build momentum, create collaborations, and share innovative approaches. Representatives from four states will share their successful approaches to developing plans:

John Briscoe, Pennsylvania
Diana Algra, Michigan
Pat Kells, Kansas
Bernadette Chi, California
Governor Dick Celeste
Richard Staufenberger, Commission on
National and Community Service

SCHEDULED WORKSHOPS

The following represents a sampling of some of the workshops at SuperConference '92:

YOUTH LEADERSHIP-THURSDAY

•Youth on Boards

Karen Young, Campus Outreach Opportunity League

•New Paradigm of Leadership

David Sawyer, Berea College
AnnMaura Connolly, Youth Service America

•Youth Task Force: Community Organizing

DC Service Corps

•Youth As Resources

Doug Morgan, Boys & Girls Club of Philadelphia

•How to Ensure the Growth of National Service in the 90's - Creating linkages with funding streams and conducting advocacy.

Roger Landrum, Youth Service America
Toni Schmiegelow, City Volunteer Corps

•Youth Advocacy - DC Service Corps

•How to Start a Project at your School

COOL Staff

•Community Colleges Partnerships with Youth

Susan McAleavey, Lyvier Conss, Campus Compact

•Student Literacy Corp - Lisa Madry, SCALE

•Linking Curriculum to Service for College

Credit-Dr. Benjamin Barber, Rutgers University; Diane Jackson, DC Service Corps

•Alternative Break Program - Laura Mann, Breakaway

•Empowering Program Structures

John Sarvey, COOL

•The Real Deal: Youth Living Under Siege

Greg Ricks, City Year, LA Conservation Corps

•Working on Youth & Violence thru Service

Kathy Sheehan, City Volunteer Corps

•Our Town - United Way of America

•Intergenerational Programs

Tess Scannell, Generations United,
Bob Giannino, Youth Action Council
Dr. Nancy Henkin, Temple University

•Evaluation

Adrienne Stein, City Volunteer Corps
Alfred de la Cuesta, Magic Me

•A Multi-Cultural Audit of the Community

Service Movement - Julia Scatliff, Denise Beal,
Southern Community Partners

•**Gender Workshop** - Arrington Chambliss, COOL;
Greg Ricks, City Year

•**Stand & Declare: Five Issues Facing Youth Service** - Greg Ricks, City Year

•**Awarding Grants to Individuals: Models, Past and Present** - Julia Scatliff, Southern Community Partners

•**Right Livelihood**
AnnMaura Connolly, Youth Service America,
David Sawyer, Berea College

•**Staff Development for making Volunteer Corps Crew Leaders more effective** - Karen Smith,
City Volunteer Corps; City Year

EDUCATION-THURSDAY

•**Implementing Maryland's Service Learning Requirement** (Pros & Cons of Mandatory Service) -
Maryland Student Service Alliance

•**Creating a Comprehensive School Building Approach to Service** - Kathleen Kuhr, Mechanic Grove School, IL, and Mark Kavarsky, IS #218.

•**How Community Service Meets Learning and Social Development Needs of Students from High Risk Communities** - Joanna Lennon, East Bay Conservation Corps

•**Designs for Teachers on Understanding Service Learning** - Dianne Bolotte, San Francisco School Volunteers

•**How Students Sell Service to Their Peers** -
Alyson Rousseau and Arika Cox, Franklin Intermediate School

•**Changing Local and State Policy to Support Service Learning** - Michael Canul, San Jose Mayor's Office and Wade Brynson, CA Dept of Education

•**Service Learning in the Middle School** - David Patterson, Harper's Choice Middle School, MD

•**Recognition for Students**
Sherry Unger, Bladensburg High School

•**Service Learning and its Implications for the National Service Movement** - Jim Kielsmeier, National Youth Leadership Council; Michael Bosnick, CVC; Todd Clark, Constitutional Rights Foundation

STATE PLANS-FRIDAY

•**Reauthorization of the Act** - Pronita Gupta, United States Student Association, Karen Young, COOL

•**NCSA of 1990: Basics for Young People**
Jared Genser, Maryland Student Service Alliance
Pronita Gupta, United States Student Association
Shirley Sagawa, National Women's Law Center

•**Youth Voice** - Karen Young, COOL
Bernadette Chi, Constitutional Rights Foundation

•**Forming State YAC's**
Frank Slobig, Youth Service America
Youth Action Council

•Showcases of State Programs

-Pennsylvania
-Kansas
-Arkansas
-Massachusetts
-California
-Michigan
-Oklahoma
-Minnesota

SATURDAY AGENCY VISITS-

Gender Issues- DC National Organization for Women (NOW) will discuss how gender issues affect young people.

Hunger and Homelessness - Creative Community for Nonviolence will explore ways in which activism and service are combined to improve the conditions for homeless people.

Intergenerational Issues- Participants will visit residents of Iona House, a long-term care facility for older Americans.

Arts and Culture-A tour of the Very Special Arts gallery and discussion of ways young people share the arts with the differently-abled.

Environment-Participants will meet with the President of Earthkind, a project of the Humane Society of America, to discuss the role of young people in improving our environment.

Health-Participants will visit various programs at the Children's Hospital. Possible issues explored include: adolescent AIDS, prenatal care, and substance abuse.

CLOSING CEREMONY 5:00-6:00 PM - LINCOLN MEMORIAL

With the majesty of Washington in the background, this closing ceremony will bring together the elements and people of SuperConference '92 in a musical, magical and meaningful ceremony that is not to be missed! Highlights include the Shaw Junior High School marching band, the singing group GQ, Yoshiyama award winner Pedro Reyes and much, much more!!

For NCR

RECEIVED SEP 08 1992

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

**Working Group Agenda
September 11, 1992**

12:30 - 12:50	Lunch / Introductions	
12:50 - 1:00	Announcements	
1:00 - 1:30	Discussion of WG 1993 operations plan & meeting schedule	Frank Slobig
1:30 - 2:00	YouthBuild presentation/ update on YouthBuild legislation and appropriations	Dorothy Stoneman & YouthBuild participants
2:00 - 2:30	Discussion of WG candidates' statement	Sue Armsby
2:30 - 3:00	Update on NCSA re-authorization strategy	Shirley Sagawa
3:00	Adjourn	

5

DRAFT

Proposed Working Group Operations Plan

PURPOSE: YSA's *Working Group on Youth Service Policy* is a policy and planning group which assists with the development of national, state, and local policy, and promotes program expansion strategies for the field. Comprised of thirty seven leading organizations in the youth service field the Working Group provides a collective voice to policy makers inside and outside of government.

OBJECTIVES:

- Convene a non-partisan forum on a regular basis of key members of the youth service field across the streams of service.
- Monitor and inform national youth service policy.
- Assist the development of state and local youth service policy.
- Promote youth service to the general public through its activities.

To achieve these objectives and improve the effectiveness of the Working Group, the Group will operate through six subcommittees or task forces. Each group will focus on its own set of issues and will report to the Group at meetings. They will be organized as follows:

- 1) **Oversight Committee:** (Sam Halperin, chair) This subcommittee will monitor Working Group activities and make recommendations to YSA of the Group regarding potential changes. It will focus on membership expansion, potential funding for the field, and agenda setting. It will also monitor the field to make sure that the Group keeps in step with movements in the field and remains proactive.
- 2) **Task force for the reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act:** (Shirley Sagawa, chair) This subcommittee will identify key issues, develop a position paper, and mobilize the field in support of reauthorization. The group will also develop a strategy for dissemination of ideas and grassroots organizing.

- 3) **Task force for the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act:** (Barbara Gomez/Ingrid Sausjord, co-chairs) This subcommittee will assess the ESEA and recommend areas for amending the Act to promote service-learning and develop strategies for gaining the support of main line education public interest groups and others.
- 4) **Outreach Task Force:** (Frank Slobig, chair) This group will serve as the policy development/external relations arm of the Group. It will develop position statements for the working group, and advise related groups, the media, and others of WG accomplishments. It will also assist in the coordination of the Hill briefings (w/ photo ops), design a plan to gain new allies on the Hill (especially on the House side and with Republicans), and work with the Youth Task Force to mobilize support for policy initiatives. The task force will also work with the "Targets of Opportunity" Task Force to monitor state and local policy development and identify "model" policies.
- 5) **Youth Task Force:** (Jared Genser, chair) The task force, comprised of both youth and adults, will focus on the training and development of youth in the policy arena. The goal of the subcommittee will be to motivate and educate youth to get involved in policy to develop a strong "youth voice" on youth service issues. The subcommittee will work with the reauthorization task forces and the Outreach Task Force to involve youth in policy initiatives. Potential youth members:

YAC:

D.C. area:	Mike Watts
	Kai Dubose
	Jared Genser
Philly:	Shawn Griffin
NY:	Greg Bassuk

OTHERS:

- 6) **New Initiatives Task Force:** (John Briscoe, chair) The task force will be responsible for addressing timely issues surrounding the youth service field, and being proactive in seeking new WG initiatives and potential links to related fields. The group will redirect issues to appropriate subcommittees when applicable. (Potential issues include: Defense Conversion, Vocational Education, Drug Education, etc.)

PRODUCTS:

Issue Papers : The full Working Group will be responsible for publishing three issue papers in 1993. The paper topics will be discussed and chosen at the October meeting, followed by the commissioning of writers in November. The production of the papers will be staggered throughout 1993 and a dissemination strategy will be discussed and developed by the full group.

Position Statements: The Working Group will develop various position statements over the next 15 months. The first statement regarding the '92 elections will be discussed at the next meeting. Other statements will be developed by the various subcommittees and task forces surrounding current issues such as reauthorization, defense conversion, and vocational education. The distribution of such statements will also be discussed by the full Group.

Advocacy Training: At the Superconference in November, the Working Group will conduct a series of advocacy training workshops focused on reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act.

MEETING SCHEDULE:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| September 11, 1992 - | (meeting) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WG operations plan• WG position statement• YouthBuild presentation• NCSA reauthorization strategy update |
| October 9, 1992 - | (meeting) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discussion on corps related issues surrounding reauthorization/ corps initiatives• determine issue paper topics/ identify potential writers |
| November 6, 1992 - | (Advocacy Training on 5 parts of NCSA/issues forum/policy platform/ Hill briefing, in conjunction with Superconference) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• subcommittee meetings |
| December 4, 1992 - | (potential regional meeting w/tie to NGTP?) |
| January 8, 1993 - | (meeting) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prep for hill briefing |

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| February 5, 1993 - | (Hill briefing)
• NCSA reauthorization focus |
| March 5, 1993 - | (meeting w/tie to YAC retreat?)
• focus on youth participation and youth involvement in policy development
• Hill visits with YAC members
• Issue paper 1 to WG for review |
| April 2, 1993 - | (meeting w/ policy initiative/ letters/ proclamations focusing on NYSD & National Volunteer Week)
• IP 1 to edit and print
• Intergenerational initiatives/ report on Generations United Conference |
| May 7, 1993 - | (meeting)
• IP 1 out |
| June 4, 1993 - | (potential regional meeting w/ NGTP?)
• IP 2 to WG for review |
| July 9, 1993 - | (meeting)
• IP 2 to edit and print |
| August 6, 1993 - | (meeting) |
| September 10, 1993 - | (Hill briefing)
• IP 2 out |
| October 8, 1993 - | (meeting)
• IP 3 to WG for review |
| November 5, 1993 - | (meeting)
• IP 3 to edit and print |
| December 3, 1993 - | (meeting)
• IP 3 out |

The schedule will be subject to change, and speakers will be brought in when timely, applicable and helpful in meeting the goals of the Group. The focus of each meeting will be determined by the work of the subcommittees and surrounding developments and events in the field. The agendas of both the Working Group as a whole and the individual task force meetings are all open.

DRAFT

Working Group Position Statement for '92 Elections

With the steadily increasing momentum of the youth service movement coupled with an increased number of federal initiatives promoting youth service, Youth Service America's Working Group on Youth Service Policy developed a set of guiding principles for America's national leaders. The Working Group considers these essential to preserving the vitality and integrity of the youth service movement. We, representatives of forty organizations with a deep interest in youth service, are unanimous in supporting these views. We urge your endorsement.

WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

• American Jewish Committee • B'nai B'rith Youth Organization • Campus Compact • Campus Outreach Opportunity League • Children's Defense Fund • City Volunteer Corps • City Year • Close Up Foundation • Community Service Network of New Hampshire • Constitutional Rights Foundation • Council of Chief State School Officers • Council of Great City Schools • DC Service Corps • Generations United • Georgetown University Center for Voluntary and Public Service • Girl Scouts of the USA • Maryland Student Service Alliance • Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance • National Association for Public Interest Law • National Association of Secondary School Principals • National Association of Service and Conservation Corps • National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence • National Collaboration for Youth • National Crime Prevention Council • National Governors' Association • National Service Secretariat • National Society for Experiential Education • National Women's Law Center • National Youth Leadership Council • PennServe • People for the American Way • Public/Private Ventures • Thomas Jefferson Forum • United States Student Association • United Way of America • U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension 4-H • William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future • YMCA of the USA • Youth Service America • YouthBuild U.S.A •

Community service is a vital American tradition. Our collective goal is that every young American from 5 to 25, from kindergarten to adulthood, be involved in service. From an early age through their years in school and into their transition to the work world, young people should have available to them increasingly more challenging opportunities to serve their communities and nation. Service to others and to the broader community should become the common expectation of all young Americans. Young people are our greatest national resource.

To help make this a reality, we encourage generous use of funds from public and private and local, state, and national sources to support youth service. We support full funding for the National and Community Service Act, and funding from other federal sources to support youth service such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, the Affordable Housing Act, the Community Development Block Grant, the Community Service Block Grant and other federal, state and local sources. We urge the business, corporate and philanthropic communities to support youth service programs nationwide and the field's national leadership organizations in the independent sector.

To that end:

- Elementary and secondary schools, both public and private, should provide structured experiences for students to engage in community service.
- Schools should provide adequate resources to assure that service programs are of the highest quality and contribute to the development of informed and committed citizens.
- To the maximum extent possible, service should be integrated into the students' academic life with time for reflection on the significance and implications of the service experience.
- Community based agencies, both public and non-profit, should be encouraged to partner with schools to enable more young people to be involved in service.
- Traditional youth serving organizations should be encouraged to develop or to strengthen components within their programs that enable participants to be resources for change in the community.
- Colleges and universities should further the well rounded development of students and contribute to community

betterment by having stable, strong campus-based service programs.

- Communities, large and small, urban and rural, should provide opportunities for full-time year-round or summer youth service corps in which young people of diverse backgrounds contribute through service to others.
- Appropriate incentives and rewards, such as public recognition, school and college credits, scholarships or stipends should be given to encourage the participation of young people and to emphasize the value our society places upon the ethic of service.

Being engaged in active, positive service connects youth to their communities. Creating opportunities for young people to serve sends a message to them that they are needed. By allowing young people to use their idealism, skills and energy to meet community needs and be responsible, active participants in society, we challenge them to discover the untapped resources within themselves. If young people are denied a civic role in our society, we encourage their dependence and undermine their ability to find self-empowerment.

Leadership from the public and private sectors of America has a profound effect on the ability of youth service organizations to carry out their mission. With sustained national leadership and support, existing programs will be expanded, new programs will be initiated, and more youth will be enabled to serve. We therefore urge national leaders to utilize their leadership roles to:

- Advocate, promote and honor youth service.
- Enlist the strengths and capabilities of existing youth service organizations to build upon current national, state and local efforts to expand the number of opportunities for young people to serve.
- Promote a wide diversity of youth service, including school based programs, community/city based programs, campus-based programs, corps programs, and statewide and federal programs.
- Ensure that youth from all segments of society have access to part-time and full-time youth service programs.

- Encourage a variety of vehicles for service, including schools, city and county governments, states, non-profit organizations, public/private partnerships, and national and federal programs.

Youth service is an ideal embodying the best of American values. These include a concern for others, active contributions by the individual to the life of the community, and working together as partners to meet major social challenges in American society.

Youth service is about citizenship and seeks to bring together young people from different backgrounds for common purposes. It changes the way society views young people and how young people view their responsibilities to society.

Youth service offers a powerful and alternative way to teach the experience of civic involvement and civic responsibility. It is integral to education in a democracy and to realizing the full potential of human development. The ethic of service nurtures a sense of social responsibility and a belief that an individual can make a difference.

Youth service is a highly effective way to supplement formal schooling with structured, real-life experience that in turn enhances life skills, employability, self-esteem, and leadership.

Young people can make substantial contributions to America's civic life, and they need and deserve a significant role in our society. National youth service can give them this role.

**Working Group Agenda
September 11, 1992**

12:30 - 12:50	Lunch / Introductions	
12:50 - 1:00	Legislative Update / Announcements	
1:00 - 1:30	Discussion of WG 1993 operations plan & meeting schedule	Frank Slobig
1:30 - 2:00	YouthBuild presentation/ update on YouthBuild legislation and appropriations	Dorothy Stoneman & YouthBuild participants
2:00 - 2:30	Discussion of WG candidates' statement	Sue Armsby
2:30 - 3:00	Update on NCSA re-authorization strategy	Shirley Sagawa
3:00	Adjourn	

Nancy -

Here is the material from the YSA Working Group
meeting - see enclosed info on reauthorization
coalition. The legislative update was about
the Boren bill (copy enclosed) + the status of Nat'l &
Community Service Act Appropriations - no news!
Shirley

WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

- American Jewish Committee
- B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
- Campus Compact
- Campus Outreach Opportunity League
- Children's Defense Fund
- City Volunteer Corps
- City Year
- Close Up Foundation
- Community Service Network of New Hampshire
- Constitutional Rights Foundation
- Council of Chief State School Officers
- Council of Great City Schools
- DC Service Corps
- Generations United
- Georgetown University Center for Voluntary and Public Service
- Girl Scouts of the USA
- Maryland Student Service Alliance
- Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance
- National Association for Public Interest Law
- National Association of Secondary School Principals
- National Association of Service and Conservation Corps
- National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence
- National Collaboration for Youth
- National Crime Prevention Council
- National Governors' Association
- National Service Secretariat
- National Society for Experiential Education
- National Women's Law Center
- National Youth Leadership Council
- PennServe
- People for the American Way
- Public/Private Ventures
- Thomas Jefferson Forum
- United States Student Association
- United Way of America
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension 4-H
- William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future
- YMCA of the USA
- Youth Service America
- YouthBuild U.S.A

Additional Key Organizations:

- The Commission on National and Community Service
- The White House Office of National Service
- The Points of Light Foundation

DRAFT

Working Group Position Statement for '92 Elections

With the steadily increasing momentum of the youth service movement coupled with an increased number of federal initiatives promoting youth service, Youth Service America's Working Group on Youth Service Policy developed a set of guiding principles for America's national leaders. The Working Group considers these essential to preserving the vitality and integrity of the youth service movement. We, representatives of forty organizations with a deep interest in youth service, are unanimous in supporting these views. We urge your endorsement.

WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

• American Jewish Committee • B'nai B'rith Youth Organization • Campus Compact • Campus Outreach Opportunity League • Children's Defense Fund • City Volunteer Corps • City Year • Close Up Foundation • Community Service Network of New Hampshire • Constitutional Rights Foundation • Council of Chief State School Officers • Council of Great City Schools • DC Service Corps • Generations United • Georgetown University Center for Voluntary and Public Service • Girl Scouts of the USA • Maryland Student Service Alliance • Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance • National Association for Public Interest Law • National Association of Secondary School Principals • National Association of Service and Conservation Corps • National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence • National Collaboration for Youth • National Crime Prevention Council • National Governors' Association • National Service Secretariat • National Society for Experiential Education • National Women's Law Center • National Youth Leadership Council • PennServe • People for the American Way • Public/Private Ventures • Thomas Jefferson Forum • United States Student Association • United Way of America • U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension 4-H • William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future • YMCA of the USA • Youth Service America • YouthBuild U.S.A •

Community service is a vital American tradition. Youth service is an ideal embodying the best of American values. These include a concern for others, active contributions by the individual to the life of the community, and working together as partners to meet major social challenges in American society.

Youth service is about citizenship and seeks to bring together young people from different backgrounds for common purposes. It changes the way society views young people and how young people view their responsibilities to society.

Youth service offers a powerful and alternative way to teach the experience of civic involvement and civic responsibility. It is integral to education in a democracy

and to realizing the full potential of human development. The ethic of service nurtures a sense of social responsibility and a belief that an individual can make a difference.

Youth service is a highly effective way to strengthen education with structured, real-life experience that in turn enhances life skills, employability, self-esteem, and leadership.

Our collective goal is to ensure that we involve every young American from 5 to 25, from kindergarten to adulthood, in service. From an early age through school and the transition to work, we should ask and enable young people to serve in increasingly more challenging settings. Service to others and to the broader community should become the common expectation and experience of all young Americans. Young people are our greatest national resource.

Bringing this vision to reality demands strong program models, active institutional involvement and supportive public policy and public opinion. Therefore, we encourage generous investment of funds from public and private and local, state, and national sources in support of youth service programs. We view the National and Community Service Act as a national priority initiative warranting funding that at a minimum fully allows for realization of the objectives outlined in the enabling legislation. We support the creative use of other federal sources to mobilize youth service as a crucial means of meeting legislative goals in programs such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, the Affordable Housing Act, the Community Development Block Grant, the Community Service Block Grant and other state and local sources. We urge business, corporate and philanthropic investments in youth service programs nationwide and in support of the field's growing national and regional leadership organizations in the independent sector.

To that end:

- Elementary and secondary schools, both public and private, should provide structured experiences for students to engage in community service as an integral part of their educational mission.
- Schools should provide adequate resources to assure that service programs are of the highest quality and contribute to the development of informed and committed citizens and the mobilization of youth to solve crucial community problems.
- Service should be integrated into the students' academic life with time for reflection on the significance and implications of the service experience.
- Community based agencies, both public and non-profit, should partner with schools to enable more young people to be involved in service.
- Traditional youth serving organizations should be encouraged to develop or to strengthen program components that enable participants to be resources for change in the community.

- Colleges and universities should further the well rounded development of students and contribute to community betterment by having stable, strong campus-based service programs.
- Communities, large and small, urban and rural, should provide opportunities for full-time year-round or summer youth service corps in which young people of diverse backgrounds contribute through to others intensive service experiences
- Appropriate incentives and rewards, such as public recognition, school and college credits, scholarships or stipends should be given to encourage the participation of young people and to emphasize the value our society places upon the ethic of service.
- The National and Community Service Act should be recognized as an opportune, appropriate vehicle to proliferate service opportunities across the country while fostering the intersection and collaboration of diverse streams of service.

Engaging in active, positive service connects youth to their communities. Creating opportunities for young people to serve sends a message to them that they are needed. Allowing young people to use their idealism, skills and energy to meet community needs and be responsible, active participants in society, challenges them to discover the untapped resources within themselves. When young people are denied a civic role in our society, we encourage their dependence and undermine their ability to find self-empowerment.

Leadership from the public and private sectors of America has a profound effect on the ability of youth service organizations to carry out their mission. With sustained national leadership and support, existing programs will be expanded, new programs will be initiated, and more youth will be enabled to serve. We therefore urge national leaders to utilize their leadership roles to:

- Advocate, promote and honor youth service.
- Enlist the strengths and capabilities of existing youth service organizations to build upon current national, state and local efforts to expand the number of opportunities for young people to serve.
- Promote a wide diversity of youth service, including school based programs, community/city based programs, campus-based programs, corps programs, and statewide and federal programs.
- Ensure that youth from all segments of society have access to part-time and full-time youth service programs.
- Encourage a variety of vehicles for service, including schools, city and county governments, states, non-profit organizations, public/private partnerships, and national and federal programs.

Young people can make substantial contributions to America's civic life. They need and deserve a significant role in our society. National youth service can give them this role.



COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS

One Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20001-1431 • 202/408-5505 • FAX 202/408-8072
Resource Center on Educational Equity State Education Assessment Center

To: Shirley Sagawa
Frank Slobig

From: Barbara Gomez
CCSSO

Re: Reauthorization Recommendations

Date: September 10, 1992

Attached are the CCSSO recommendations for the National and Community Service Act reauthorization. As I mentioned to you, the state Federal Liaison Representatives' (FLRs) steering committee approved the recommendations yesterday. States represented on the steering committee are: ND, GA, PA, CA, MD, IA, WA, FL, MI, NY, NC, UT, IN.

President WERNER ROGERS, Georgia Superintendent of Schools • **President Elect** BILL HONIG, California Superintendent of Public Instruction • **Vice President** HERBERT J. GROVER, Wisconsin Superintendent of Public Instruction • **Directors** ROBERT E. BARTMAN, Missouri, Commissioner of Education • BETTY CASTOR, Florida Commissioner of Education • H. DEAN EVANS, Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction • WILLIAM L. LEPLEY, Iowa Director of Education • ALAN MORGAN, New Mexico Superintendent of Public Instruction • EUGENE T. PASLOV, Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction
Executive Director GORDON M. AMBACH

Recommendations for the National and Community Service Act

Strengthen the provision for the SEA administration of the Subtitle B. Part 1, Serve America (School-Age Community Service and Service Learning) by specifically, stating that Serve America grants will be administered by the SEA.

Increase the percentage of funds earmarked for K-12 service learning from 60% of a state grant to 75%.

Capacity Building

Require all states to engage in capacity building activities. Earmark funds from all state Serve America grants for state intraagency and interagency service learning training. Require SEAs to use up to 5% of their program funds for this activity.

Evaluation and Research

Provide funds for research on K-12 service learning. OERI in consultation with experts in the field to develop a research agenda to be funded by Commission and administered through OERI.

Program Administration

Place greater priority on activities aimed at teacher training - in-service and preservice.

Modern-day conservation units salvage lives



Patriot-News/David S. Martin

WORKING — Victor Hart, 19, of Hesston operates a backhoe at Greenwood Furnace State Park.

Alternatives to welfare, apathy hearken back to New Deal era

By David S. Martin/Patriot-News

Elliott Harmon was a short-tempered high school dropout from Philadelphia serving jail time for his part in a melee in which two people were stabbed. The 20-year-old now works at carpentry and other handiwork while studying for his diploma.

Heather Kormanec was an indifferent student at rural Bucktail High School. She liked to go drinking with friends and didn't give college much thought. She's now an A student who wants to study nursing after graduation next spring.

What altered the course of their lives?

Harmon and Kormanec credit their participation in Pennsylvania's service programs — Harmon in the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps in Williamsport, and Kormanec in the Summer Youth Service Corps in Clinton County.

Increasingly, policy-makers and politicians are embracing the idea of youth service. They believe an idea born in the New Deal can provide a modern

How to join

• Anyone interested in joining the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps should contact the local job center to see if there is a program in the area, or call the corps in Harrisburg at 783-6385.

alternative to welfare and an answer to apathy and discontent among the young.

"There truly is a resurgence," said Kathleen Selz, executive director of the National Association of Service & Conservation Corps.

Voices as disparate as former tennis pro Arthur Ashe and conservative columnist William F. Buckley support youth service.

Democratic presidential hopeful Bill Clinton advocates a universal program of education loans that a young person could pay off by two or three years of public service.

President Bush signed a 1990 law creating the Commission on National and Community Service, which awarded almost \$58 million this year to youth service programs.

Success stories

Donald W. Mathis, director of the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, said success stories such as Elliott Harmon's and Heather Kormanec's were common among corps members.

Service corps, which operate in small crews with a crew leader, give disadvantaged young people not only work but a chance to improve their self-esteem and learn teamwork, problem solving and basic skills.

"A lot of them haven't succeeded before," Mathis said. "They haven't been captain of the debate team. They haven't been captain of the football team. But they go to the park with their family to

See YOUTH — Page B5

YOUTH — From Page B1

see the 40-foot bridge they built. It gives them a stake in their community."

Nationally, 20 states and 45 cities and counties run service and conservation corps, employing 10,000 young people full time and 10,000 more this summer, Selz said. The annual cost in public and private funds is about \$100 million.

All this has come about without much federal money until this year, when the National Commission on Youth and Community Service awarded its first grants.

Only a lack of money constrains the corps' growth, Selz said. "The corps could easily double in very short order with sufficient funding," she said.

This year West Virginia and Montana have started youth service corps, but cuts in state funding cost Michigan three statewide corps and New York a summer corps program.

California Gov. Pete Wilson has proposed a 50 percent cut in the state's 20-year-old conservation corps, the nation's oldest and largest.

In Pennsylvania, the conservation corps sustained a 3 percent cut this fiscal year, from \$6 million to \$5.8 million.

At the federal level, funding for youth corps is no more certain.

After signing the law creating the Commission on National and Community Service in 1990, the president sent a budget to Congress last year proposing no

funding for the commission. Congress gave the panel \$75 million.

This year, Bush proposed level funding, but a House subcommittee has recommended cutting the commission's budget by half. The Senate has not yet acted.

Scott Hodge, a federal budget analyst for the conservative Heritage Foundation, said the government should concentrate on improving the educational system if it wants to make young people more employable.

"Clearing brush in a public park hardly qualifies as high-level skills that are translatable to the private sector," he said.

Congressional proposal

Democratic Sen. Harris Wof-

ford of Pennsylvania, a co-founder of the Peace Corps and an outspoken champion of youth service, wants the federal government to do more.

"Structured work — with projects, with goals — that you're proud of when you're finished. These things can have a transforming effect on young people," Wofford said. "For the first time in their lives — unless they found it in a gang — they would discover what esprit de corps was."

A bill pending in the House and Senate would resurrect President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps for disadvantaged young people, and the Works Progress Administration for welfare recipients.

The measure would create two federal youth corps, giving high school students and young adults scholarships or cash in return for service.

Also, a new Community Works Progress Administration would require nearly all able-bodied welfare recipients, except women with small children, to take public works or public service jobs.

Wofford and Republican Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania are co-sponsors of a bill that would overhaul a welfare system currently aiding 13.6 million Americans at a cost to states and the federal government of more than \$63 billion annually.

Sen. David Boren, an Oklahoma Democrat who introduced the

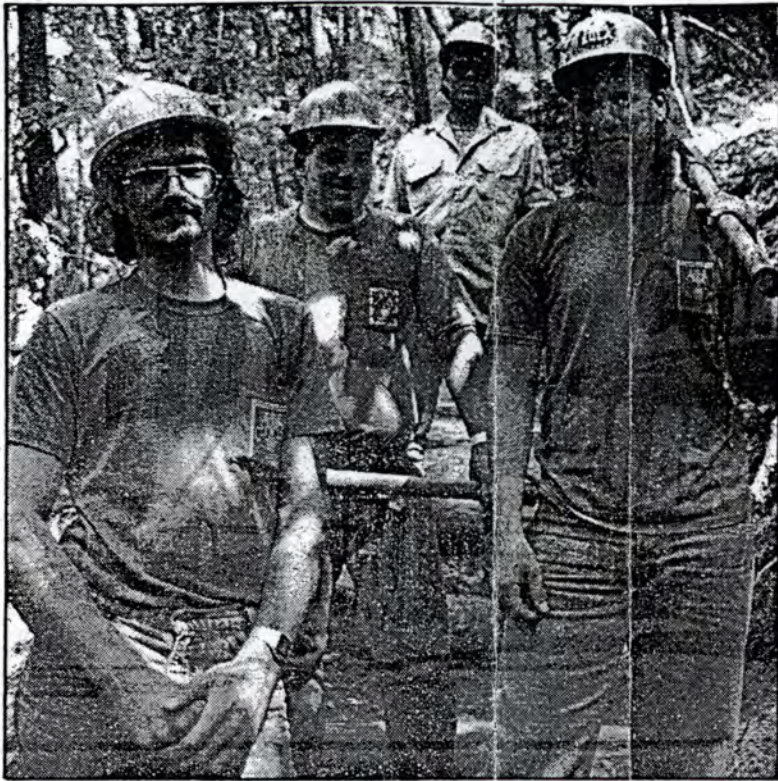
bill, hopes to begin the program with demonstration projects in three or four states.

Boren's proposal evokes Roosevelt's belief that welfare represents "a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit."

During the eight years the WPA was in existence in the late 1930s and early '40s, 8 million WPA workers built more than 650,000 miles of roads, highways and sidewalks, 125,000 public buildings, 124,000 bridges and 8,000 parks.

During the 11 years of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the program hired more than 1.5 million youths, planted more than 200 million trees and helped create more than 65,000 acres of national refuge.

Modern-day conservation corps units salvage lives



Patriot-News/David S. Martin

ON THE JOB — Members of the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, from left, Charles Dauberman, 22, of Mill Hall; Vinson Shermory, 23, of Mifflinburg; Don Waltman, 22, of Mifflinburg; and Jeff Predix, 24, of Mifflinburg take a break in Bald Eagle State Forest.

Sunday Patriot-News, Harrisburg, Pa., Sunday, July 19, 1992

Hard work

In the state's forests and parks, Pennsylvania Conservation Corps members retrace many of the steps of their Civilian Conservation Corps counterparts half a century earlier.

In Greenwood Furnace State Park recently, where the CCC built foot bridges, conservation corps member Victor Hart sat atop a backhoe at a nearly completed campsite.

Hart deftly manipulated the hydraulic levers, pushing large rocks to the edge of the campsite, while fellow corps members Howard Wilson and Terry Beck assisted with shovels.

Nearby, Danielle Duvall worked with a stonemason on drainage from the circular campsite.

In the 406-acre park in Huntingdon County, the new corps has built a handicapped-accessible foot bridge and path leading to a small pond stocked with brook trout, a playground and site markers. It has refurbished benches and renovated rest rooms and changing rooms, complete with skylights. The corps built a visitor center with a working blacksmith's forge.

"It really did surprise me that you could take young people and do quality work with unskilled people," said Daryl Shriner, the crew leader in Greenwood Furnace.

Shriner, a bearded, burly former contractor, said the young people are proud of what they do.

Asked why they joined the Conservation Corps, crew members cited economics rather than civic idealism.

Hart, a 19-year-old Huntingdon High School graduate, spent nearly three months looking for a job before turning to the Conservation Corps.

"It pays," Hart said simply. "You've got to have experience to get a job. They give you experience here."

Fifty miles away, in Bald Eagle State Forest, Jeff Predix of Mifflinburg and three other crew members sweat with shovels and pickaxes deep in a shaded glade, carving a path along a steep hill abutting an idyllic stream.

His face streaked with dirt, Predix, 24, said he liked the work but didn't like the low pay or the lack of benefits. Still, he'd stay with the corps if he could.

"I'd like to stay on for more because their ain't no jobs out there," he said.

Predix also worries that workers are not being adequately trained. "We're jack of all trades and master of none," he said.

'Better off'

Mathis said the Conservation Corps was working to improve the technical training and that he shared corps members' fears that they will not find other jobs after they leave.

The Pennsylvania unemployment rate for 16- to 24-year-olds was 14.7 percent last year, twice the rate for the state work force as a whole.

The Conservation Corps does not work for everyone. Some 30 percent drop out of the corps for reasons other than going back to school or taking a job.

"It's not an easy program," Mathis said. "If we have weak standards, we're going to be a

weak corps."

Mathis admits the program has limits.

Corps members who go into the program with fifth-grade reading and math levels can't be expected to enroll at Harvard when they get out, he said.

"Are they more employable? Do they understand what it's like to be part of the work force?" Mathis asks. "If the bottom line is: Are they better off for being in the corps? I think the answer is 'yes.'"

Pennsylvania has the second-largest year-round Conservation Corps, with more than 320 crew members, mostly from rural areas, working at 58 sites. The state has the nation's largest summer youth corps program, employing more than 3,000 people of ages 14 to 21.

Members of either corps receive minimum wage, \$4.25 an hour. After six months, if they are asked to stay, Conservation Corps members receive a raise to \$4.50. One day a week, students who have not received high school diplomas study for the high school equivalency test.

Much of the success or failure of the corps, Mathis said, rides on the crew leaders, who are paid \$7.50 an hour to start, with no paid holidays or benefits.

Shriner, the crew leader in Greenwood Furnace, said his job description went beyond construction supervisor.

"For some reason, I'm father, mother, brother, sister, marriage counselor. It's all part of it. If I can help, it's good," Shriner said.

"A lot of these kids come from broken homes. They never had anyone as a role model. I was fortunate. I had a father that was

really kind to me and taught me a trade."

Life salvaged

Elliott Harmon said he would probably be in jail or selling drugs if he were not a member of the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps.

Instead, Harmon has helped build water-cooler stations and trash receptacles for White Deer Golf Course in South Williamsport.

In March, Harmon was seven months into an 8- to 23-month sentence on an assault charge when he was released early from Lycoming County Prison to join the program.

"I used to have a bad temper," said Harmon, a soft-spoken father of a 6-month-old boy, Nafiece. "I constantly did what I wanted to."

Harmon, who hopes to get his GED next month, said the program has helped him work better with people because crew leader Jim Slater and others don't let him slip up.

"These people are constantly staying on me. It's not really like the people where I came from. They're all out for themselves," Harmon said.

Harmon praises the value of work — even at minimum wage. It's a view his friends in Philadelphia who can make in one day selling drugs what it takes him two weeks to earn don't understand.

"I almost lost my friends," Harmon said recently. "I could see them laughing. They wasn't laughing with me. They was laughing at me. They don't know nothing about work. They think I'm crazy."

Service local decision

By Richard Reitz
Sentinel Reporter

Pennsylvania is not likely to get a state-mandated volunteer service program in its public school system, a state official says.

But volunteer work could be a project students use to graduate under the new state learning outcomes guidelines, according to John Briscoe, director of PennSERVE, the governor's office of citizen service.

A handful of school districts in Pennsylvania have already implemented their own community service requirements.

Briscoe says state officials are not considering a volunteer program similar to the one adopted Wednesday by the Maryland Department of Education.

"We share their enthusiasm for the project," he says. However, "we think that is a decision that should be made at the district level — not the state."

Overall, that way will take longer to incorporate. But Briscoe says "when you finally get it, you get it better."

PennSERVE, which provides technical assistance to anyone wishing to start volunteer community service programs, encourages school districts to participate in programs as part of the curriculum.

Briscoe says eight school districts have done just that.

One of those schools is Elizabethtown Area School District in Lancaster County.

Marilyn Baker, assistant superintendent of the Elizabethtown schools, says the district was one of the first in the state to start a community service program in the classrooms. The program was first presented in the spring of 1988 and has been in place since the 1989-90 school year.

Beginning in kindergarten, each class participates in a number of different projects tied in with an overall theme, she says. The kindergarten theme, for example, is community beautification, where children plant bulbs.

Students at Elizabethtown must complete a 50-hour commitment beginning in 9th grade to earn one-half credit towards graduation. Projects are incorporated into the classroom as part of the regular curriculum.

The community service program also includes a mandatory half-credit civics course for seniors.

Ms. Baker says the response from the community has been tremendous. "We have received lots of calls from businesses and from different organizations," Ms. Baker says. "There's no lack of service community projects."

She says the students have also been enthusiastic about the program. About 30 classmates spent a day this spring sprucing up downtown Elizabethtown. She says the students were not only very willing to help, "they were willing to do more."

Although a few more states could follow in Maryland's footsteps, Briscoe feels the trend in education nationwide "is to get away from state mandates" and develop an outcomes-based system of learning.

A4 — The Sentinel, Carlisle, Pa., Saturday, August 1, 1992

Service

Continued from A1

Pennsylvania students will have the option to use volunteer work towards a graduation project under chapter five of the new state learning outcomes guidelines, he says.

According to chapter 5.222 of the regulations for the State Board of Education: "Students may demonstrate achievement of student learning outcomes through community service..."

The key difference between the Maryland requirement and Pennsylvania's outcomes is that Maryland will require a minimum of 75 hours of service, while the graduation project in Pennsylvania may not involve any volunteer work, he says.

Community service is just one of several possible directions the student may take on that project.

Briscoe says one aspect of the learning outcomes system is to develop citizenship skills. Volunteer programs are "a promising way to get those skills," he says.

"We think it does fascinating things for students."

Ms. Baker is not opposed to the Maryland system, but says there are significant differences in the educational system set-up that suggest the way state educational system.

Elizabethtown Area High School has a community services facilitator, responsible for handling the paperwork and coordinating students with different projects, she says.

The "tremendous amount of paperwork" generated by community service projects would be her biggest concern with a state-mandate.

"I don't know how Maryland is going to do it" if they are recording work hours and coordinating the projects.

"The bottom line is community service is very important," Ms. Baker says.