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YOUTH
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TO: Working Group Members
FROM: Frank Slobig
DATE: September 24, 1992

Enclosed are the minutes from the last meeting along with a draft agenda for the next meeting on **October 9, 1992**. If you would like to make any changes to the agenda, please call Aulani Wilhelm as soon as possible.

In addition to the Working Group meeting on October 9th, there will also be a pre-meeting at **11:00 a.m.** here at YSA of the NCS Act Reauthorization Coalition for all those interested in issues relating to Subtitle D, National Service Models. All are encouraged to attend.

Call Shirley.

**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	

**WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY
SEPTEMBER 11, 1992
MEETING NOTES**

In Attendance: Liz Alperin (Public/Private Ventures), Sue Armsby and Molly Brewer (People for the American Way), David Battey (Youth Volunteer Corps of America), Michael Bosnick (City Volunteer Corps), Keith Canty and Diane Jackson (DC Service Corps), Andrea Carlson (National Crime Prevention Council), Katie Crawford (Naval District Washington), Carmen Delgado-Votaw (Girl Scouts), Jared Genser (Points of Light of Foundation/ Maryland Student Service Alliance), Pronita Gupta (United States Student Association), Joe Madison (Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance), Catherine Milton and Peg Rosenberry (Commission on National and Community Service), Scott Richardson (Close Up Foundation), Shirley Sagawa (National Women's Law Center), Tess Scanell (Generations United), Judy Seltz (National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence), Kathleen Selz (National Association of Service and Conservation Corps), Dorothy Stoneman, Craig Burton, Nigeria Johnson, Carl Orin and Steve Johnson (YouthBuild Coalition), Mina Veazie (Georgetown University Volunteer and Public Service Center), Kathleen Welch (National Association for Public Interest Law), and Frank Slobig, Anaïs Troadec, Vollie Melson and Aulani Wilhelm (YSA).

I. Announcements

- A. **Disaster Relief for Florida:** Kathleen Selz reported that the Conservation Corps of Greater Miami received \$125,000 from the Commission on National and Community Service, the last available Subtitle C disaster relief emergency funds. Though not the \$1 million that Los Angeles received after the riots, it is a start, and there is hope that more will become available at the start of a new fiscal year.
- B. **New Generation Training Program Update:** Anaïs Troadec announced the dates and locations of YSA's upcoming New Generation Training Program classes for young professionals. They are as follows:

SOUTH	EAST
January 21-24	February 18-21
March 20-27	April 17-24
May 13-16	June 3-6

For more information about the program or to receive an application for young professionals in your organization, contact Tanya Fedoruk at 202/783-8855.

- C. **Inauguration of the 1992-93 DC Service Corps:** On behalf of the DC Service Corps, Keith Canty extended an invitation to the inauguration ceremony of the new corps on Monday September 21, 1992 at Freedom Plaza, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, at 8:30 am. One hundred new corpsmembers will be inducted.

II. Legislative Update

- A. **NCSA Technical Amendments Package:** Frank Slobig announced that the Technical Amendments package to the National and Community Service Act that passed in the Senate will probably pass in the House today, or early next week. After passing, the bill should will go to conference and later to the President for his signature. *[It has since passed and is pending signature by the President. A copy is included.]*
- B. **Boren Bill:** The latest version of the Boren Bill was recently drafted and made available to the Group at the meeting. If the bill moves forward in its updated form, \$150 million would be appropriated out of the defense budget to support two new programs and provide additional funds for NCSA authorized programs.

The first program is the development of a one-year National Guard Civilian Youth Opportunities pilot program. This government operated program would receive \$50 million and would seek to determine whether life skills and employment potential of civilian youths can be improved through military based training, and whether it is feasible and cost effective for the National Guard to provide such training to youth for these purposes.

The second program is the establishment of a Civilian Community Corps Demonstration Program, which is comprised of two sub-programs, a Summer National Service Program and a year-round National Service Program. Both programs would be residential. The purposes of the Demonstration Program are to determine whether residential service programs administered by the Federal Government can significantly increase support for National Service, whether such programs can expand opportunities for youth to serve and increase their skills and understanding of civic responsibility, and whether members or former members of the armed forces can provide guidance and training in such programs to provide meaningful service. The demonstration project would also receive \$50 million.

The last \$50 million would be directed through a subsection to "other national and community service programs" through the Commission on National and Community Service for activities carried out under the subtitles of the National and Community Service Act. The purpose of this subsection is to "increase the ability of the Commission on National and Community Service to expand non-residential programs that perform worthwhile urban and rural community projects that assist in the economic transition of localities affected by the Department of Defense conversion." Special consideration would be given to programs which use military facilities and personnel leaving the military. The Commission is to coordinate this function with the National Guard Civilian Youth Opportunities Program and the Civilian Community Corps Demonstration Program.

The future of the bill depends on the imminent debate on the Defense re-authorization bill which will come up in the Senate within the next week to 10 days. The hope is to "sneak" the amendments through in a late session. The future of the bill is unknown and unpredictable. It has yet to be seen whether or not the Office of Management and Budget will determine this bill as a legitimate cross-over expenditure of defense funds.

A short discussion followed, regarding what the bill means to the youth service field. Some members feel uneasy about it and are not sure how to view this initiative. Is it a welcomed new source of support for youth service, or an example of "big" government taking over programming, and a distortion of what the field is trying to accomplish due to the encroaching position of and possible administration by the military?

It was noted that the bill has gone through three versions in terms of who the administrative entity would be. At first it was to be administered by the Department of Commerce, then the Department of Labor, now it falls under the Commission on National and Community Service. It was also noted that strong language such as "the military 'shall' and 'will'" has been changed to "the military 'may'" to soften military control. If the bill passes, however, displaced and retired military personnel will be given priority in hiring for positions in the administration of these proposed new programs. An alternate view was also expressed that the DOD probably wouldn't want to take on the burden and risk of running and administering these programs unless it is seen and used primarily as a leeway for the placement of military personnel.

- C. **NCSA '93 Appropriations:** As mentioned at the last meeting, the Senate NCSA appropriations for FY'93 has not been finalized yet. \$103 million has been appropriated in the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, but the full Senate has not yet voted on the amount. It is fairly certain however, that the Senate will approve that amount. On the House side, the outlook is not as optimistic. Representative Traxler is holding fast to his \$37 million figure and has indicated his unwillingness to budge.

At this juncture it is more urgent than ever for everyone concerned about the Act to get a loud and clear message out to the members on the House Appropriations Subcommittee that this figure is unacceptable. It was predicted that in the worst case scenario, a compromise of \$75 million will be reached in conference. Some members were not as optimistic. [Since the meeting a Senate / House conference has agreed to a \$75.5 million FY'93 level.]

III. Working Group Operations Plan

A fifteen month operations plan for the Working Group was distributed to all members prior to the September 11th meeting for comments and suggestions. No major changes were made. The plan was developed in response to the changes developing in the field and in the composition of the Working Group itself. A self-evaluation process began a few months ago, beginning with a survey of Group members. The plan was developed taking into consideration diverse needs and desires of members. A more detailed questionnaire was passed out at the last meeting for further input. Since then, many members responded to the questionnaire. Based on the responses given, a revised plan was developed (see attached).

The main structural change to the Group is the development of subcommittees and task forces to work on specific issues relevant to the Working Group. The task forces include an Oversight Committee chaired by Sam Halperin, a Task Force for the Reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act led by Shirley Sagawa, a Task Force for the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act co-chaired by Barbara Gomez and Ingrid Sausjord, an Outreach Task Force chaired by Frank Slobig, a Youth Task Force co-chaired by Pronita Gupta and Jared Genser, and a New Initiatives Task Force led by John Briscoe. All task forces and subcommittees are open, and suggestions regarding their operations are always welcome.

The dates of the meetings will not change unless indicated months in advance. Some topical changes and locations of meetings may change to coordinate the meetings with other events.

IV. YouthBuild Coalition Presentation:

Dorothy Stoneman, Executive Director of YouthBuild U.S.A., came to the meeting with four members of the steering committee of the YouthBuild Coalition. The Coalition is comprised of representatives from YouthBuild chapters nationwide who focus on policy and leveraging support for YouthBuild U.S.A. The Coalition steering committee was in town to meet with various members of Congress and other potential YouthBuild supporters. Dorothy wanted to meet with the Working Group to explain the purpose and legislative agenda of the YouthBuild Coalition.

The YouthBuild Coalition is comprised of 317 organizations in 43 states joined for the purpose of passing legislation to fund YouthBuild programs across the country. YouthBuild grew out of a 1978 youth action program in East Harlem which placed youth in a housing rehabilitation program and encouraged them to identify problems in their community and to work to solve them. YouthBuild differs from other youth serving programs in that they are involved not only in youth service, but also in community development, leadership development, education, and youth job training. Participants in the program learn the necessary skills to rehabilitate run down housing units while going back to school half time to obtain their high school diploma or GED. Participants are also encouraged to get involved in community affairs and advocacy. Counseling and peer advising is built into the program as well.

YouthBuild went national in 1988 when it wrote the YouthBuild Act with Representative Major Owens (D-NY) asking for \$200 million in HUD. At the same time, the National and Community Service Act was being initiated. Also with the help of Rep. Owens, YouthBuild was written into the National and Community Service Act asking for \$25 million. According to Stoneman, no money was awarded, however, because the YouthBuild part of the Act didn't stay in the HUD, VA and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee with the rest of the bill. Instead, it was to be administered by ACTION and went into the Labor and Human Resources Committee where no money was appropriated.

This year, YouthBuild, a unique type of Corps, has applied for funding under the National Affordable Housing Act. Senator John Kerry (D- MA) picked YouthBuild out and moved it through the HUD, VA,

and Independent Agencies Subcommittee where \$25 million has been set aside for YouthBuild on the Senate side. On the House side, YouthBuild has no appropriations champion, and finds itself in the same position it was in before. There is authorization committee support in the House, but no appropriations support. In the Senate, it's the opposite situation. Recently, Senator Don Riegle (D-MI) put YouthBuild in the Urban Aid package asking for \$15 million. Combined with the \$25 million in the Act, YouthBuild has \$40 million in potential funding.

According to Dorothy, the \$40 million would be a sufficient amount of money to meet the expanding needs of YouthBuild. Right now there are 200 communities interested in developing YouthBuild programs. By October 15th, 85 will have already attended seminars on how to begin operation.

Four representatives of YouthBuild programs came to the meeting to talk about their experiences. Each described their individual programs and what they felt they gained most from the program. They also recounted stories and explained the importance of the program to the communities they serve and the participants themselves. For Steve Johnson from New York, "everyone needs another chance to redeem themselves and step up to show society that they can", YouthBuild allows this to happen. Nigeria Johnson of Boston felt that YouthBuild really changed her perspective on life, "Before I wanted to get a good job, take my money and leave the city. Now I want to stay and give something back." Craig Burton from St. Louis had a message for Congress: "If you give us a chance, we'll rise to the occasion and get the job done." "I was looking for a way out", said Carl Orin of Gary, IN, when describing his previous lifestyle, "When I got to YouthBuild I found other people who were just like me."

The issue of diversity within programs arose when the question was posed whether or not any of the programs from which these four individuals came received funding under subtitle C of the National and Community Service Act. All applied for funds, but so far, none has received funding. YouthBuild was part of the Massachusetts application for Subtitle D funds along with City Year, but was not funded. It was suggested that part of the reason for the lack of funding was because the programs were not sufficiently diverse, and primarily included participants with similar economic backgrounds who were from the same neighborhood. This prompted a larger discussion about the issue of diversity. It was also noted that YouthBuild Boston still may receive Subtitle C funding for FY'92 from the Act under the Massachusetts state plan, as sub-grantee allocations have not been completed yet.

On the topic of diversity, some in the Group felt that it was important to stress that diversity doesn't only mean diversity of color, but also diversity of the kinds of programs available to youth. Shirley Sagawa pointed out that the Act was specifically designed to keep diversity out of the requirements, to allow for a diversity of programs and to prevent the exclusion of programs that are working towards ethnic diversity but have not yet achieved it. It was also stressed by a few that there should not be the assumption that because a group of people are of the same color, there is automatically a lack of diversity. There are many ways a group can be diverse aside from color.

V. Working Group Candidates' Statement

Sue Armsby introduced a second draft of a Working Group Position Statement for the '92 Elections. A first draft of the statement was distributed to all members prior to the meeting for suggestions. The idea of developing a position statement was brought up at the last meeting with the purpose of clarifying youth service issues and priorities for all congressional candidates.

Sue opened by stating that the task at hand is two-fold: Coming to agreement on what the pre-election strategy and activity should be, and deciding what to do after the elections are over. Initially, the plan was to send the statement to all the congressional and senatorial candidates along with a cover letter asking for their support and endorsement. A new possibility was discussed to ask two governors, two representatives, and two senators (preferably one from each party) to sign their name to the statement to send with a letter asking their colleagues to endorse the statement as well. The statement would also be sent to other representatives in the youth service field outside of the Working Group for endorsement.

Discussion quickly ensued over specific wording and substantive questions. Shirley Sagawa was concerned that Corps were not mentioned equally with K-12 school programs. She felt a balance needed to be struck between civic education and corps programs. She also felt that the National and Community Service Act needed to be more specifically mentioned along with some background information explaining what it is. Frank mentioned that a Commission fact sheet would be included with the statement and cover letter for that purpose.

It was suggested that the language be more direct about what the Working Group is asking legislators to do, and to direct the statement to the group being asked for the endorsement. Others suggestions included adding to the purpose the development of "productive

workers" to tie the statement to economic regeneration, and to stress the creation of youth opportunities which may be crucial to achieving reauthorization. In talking about youth service as a solution to community problems, it was also suggested that urban poverty be listed. A brief discussion also developed around the definition of 'youth'. The question was raised if youth should be defined by age (5-25) or by life stage (preschool through college), due to the increase in non-traditional age students enrolled in higher education, or whether no definition should be given at all. The decision remained to leave the definition ambiguous to avoid exclusion.

The issue of diversity was also brought up in relation to the candidates' statement. It was stressed that diversity can be achieved in a variety of ways. The Group concluded that a balance must be struck between emphasizing internal diversity as an ideal, and forcing diversity as a requirement, to avoid excluding quality programs that do not have racial diversity. Other types of diversity must also be considered as multiple program models are needed in every city to provide a variety of opportunities for young people.

To address the question "what to do after the elections?" it was decided that it will be necessary to seize the opportunity of the upcoming elections to develop a strategy to gain new allies on the Hill from the pool of freshmen members that are expected to take office. With programs like the DC Service Corps right in the back yard of Capitol Hill, there should be no reason why members should not be aware of the importance and strength of organized youth service. This kind of support is desperately needed in the House, which has been historically bereft of support for youth service. Kathleen Selz mentioned that Representatives Charles Rangle (D-NY) and Maxine Waters (D-CA) were prime ally targets as they are already interested in having youth corps in urban enterprise zones. The strategy will be further developed and discussed at future meetings.

VI. Update on NCSA Reauthorization Strategy

Shirley Sagawa furthered the discussion from the last meeting regarding the reauthorization strategy for the National and Community Service Act. As previously mentioned, the Act expires on September 30, 1993. In the course of the next year, Congress will determine the fate of the legislation and decide whether or not to extend or revise the Act. Because of the importance of this piece of legislation to the field as a whole, the need to create a broad coalition to work solely on developing support for reauthorization was seen. Thus the National and Community Service Act Coalition was formed.

The goal of the Coalition is to develop policy recommendations for reauthorization and to provide regular information to interested organizations willing to advocate on behalf of the Act's continuation (see coalition handout). The Coalition will be coordinated by the National Women's Law Center, and will initially hold a series of meetings in Washington D.C. The first meeting will be held on September 22 at 3:00 p.m. at the National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street, NW, 7th Floor. Because the Coalition lacks funding, regional meetings are not an option at this time. The coalition will, however, develop a field strategy and seek support for it. To cover basic mailing costs, interested members are being asked to donate a minimum of \$25. However, if the donation would pose a hardship for anyone, the contribution may be waived. Because meetings will have to be held in Washington D.C., another aim of the Coalition is to provide alternate forms of communication for those members not located in the D.C. metropolitan area. Conducting conference calls is one possibility that is being explored. It is the hope that national organizations will play a leading role with their constituencies to "get the word out" and raise support for this initiative by serving as communication "centers". Another hope is that national organizations will use their networks to help disseminate information about the Coalition.

Shirley asked everyone interested in being members of the Coalition to list their organizational priorities and recommendations regarding reauthorization to enable the Coalition to build its operating principles. A copy of the recommendations from the Council of Chief State School Officers was passed out as an example (see attached).

To assist with the staff work for the Coalition, Shirley distributed a flyer for an internship opportunity (see attached). The internship would be unpaid, however the work would be substantive. If anyone knows of someone who would be interested in the internship, please contact Shirley.

The discussion concerning the coalition led to smaller deliberations about specific issues surrounding reauthorization. The question: "how much money can the field spend well?" was raised as an essential issue to discuss. The Group concluded that in order to leverage a higher level of funding and to gain reauthorization, the field has to illustrate its ability to absorb current funding and produce programmatic results. The figure that is asked for in reauthorization will have to be realistic and justified. Joe Madison reminded the Group that there is already information in the states about what the needs of the field are. Every state has records of what individual

organizations asked for in developing the state proposals or have requested in the subgrant process.

The Group again agreed that in gaining support for reauthorization, it is essential to start with freshman members by first educating them about the field. Some members also stressed the need for field leaders to be more visionary and ask for more than a continuation of current funding. Others felt that it is more important in this first year to deliver products and first demonstrate what the field is capable of before asking for more. Some feel that existing programs already provide ample proof of what the field is capable of.

It was mentioned that reauthorization of the National and Community Service Act falls in the same cycle as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. Sue Armsby followed by giving an update on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization front. Groups like the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, and the Council of Chief State School Officers have already begun to look at how to amend the Act. Their collective goal is to find ways to integrate service-learning into the Act. Barbara Gomez is currently working on a draft of amendments and welcomes input.

VII. Other Business

SuperConference '92: As mentioned in the Working Group operations plan, the November meeting will run in conjunction with the Youth Service SuperConference on November 5-7. Instead of a meeting, the Working Group will sponsor a series of advocacy training seminars surrounding reauthorization of the NCSA. A gathering of Working Group members will also be arranged, the format of which has yet to be determined. Other policy related seminars or forums will also be explored and developed. Any input or ideas about policy related segments of the SuperConference are welcomed. YSA would like to enlist the expertise of Group members to help conduct the seminars.

VIII. Next Meeting

The next Working Group meeting will be held on Friday, October 9th, 12:30 p.m. at YSA. The draft agenda is included. Please advise Aulani of any items you would like to include.

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 1992 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 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 while allowing for the investment of 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 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:

- 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 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, 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.

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 "New Initiatives" Task Force to monitor state and local policy development and identify "model" policies.
- 5) **Youth Task Force:** (Jared Genser, Pronita Gupta co-chairs) 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.

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!

☐ 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 WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

Internship Available

To Staff National and Community Service Act Coalition

The National and Community Service Act Coalition is a group of organizations supportive of the National and Community Service Act, including Youth Service America, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, Campus Compact, and People for the American Way. The National and Community Service Act provides funding for school- and campus-based service programs, youth corps, and model national service programs through which adults age 17 and older provide full-time or part-time service in exchange for educational scholarships. The Coalition works to develop policy positions on the Act and coordinates a grassroots advocacy strategy to support the Act's extension and funding.

Coalition interns would be given substantial responsibility and would work closely with the Coalition Chair in carrying out all aspects of the Coalition's work, including developing policy positions by communicating with member organizations; attending Coalition meetings; planning and implementing the grassroots advocacy strategy; and meeting with Congressional staff. Applicants should be organized, interested in public policy, and supportive of federal programs to support youth service.

The Coalition is coordinated by the National Women's Law Center, a non-profit legal organization dedicated to advancing women's legal rights. Interns for the Coalition would be housed at the Center, located at 1616 P Street, NW. Funding for interns is not available at this time. Fall or Spring semester students are welcome, although preference would be given to interns who are available for both semesters. Minimum commitment: 20 hours per week.

For more information, contact Shirley Sagawa, Coalition Chair and Senior Counsel, National Women's Law Center, (202) 328-5160. To apply, send a resume, writing sample, and cover letter to the National Women's Law Center, 1616 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

Community Service Provisions of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992

Campus community service leaders may want to plan for the implementation of several important changes in the higher education act passed by Congress this summer. They are described below.

College Work Study: New incentives, requirements for community service-learning placements

Under previous law, campuses had a modest incentive to use work study funds for community service-learning program placements (they were required to match federal funds at a lower rate). In addition, up to 25 percent of "reallocated funds" (worth about \$3 million in FY1992) were available to cover administrative expenses for the initiation, improvement or expansion of community service-learning programs. Despite these provisions, less than two-tenths of one percent of work study compensation was paid for community service jobs.

Although the new law eliminates the reduced match incentive for community service placements, it provides that 100 percent of reallocated funds will be available to compensate students in community service-learning placements. *However, only institutions that use at least 10 percent of their work study funds to compensate students employed in community service will be eligible to receive these additional funds. In addition, beginning in FY1994, all colleges will be required to use at least five percent of their work study funds to compensate students in community service placements.*

Stafford Loan Forgiveness: Pay back loans through community service

For several years, students have been able to repay Perkins Loans by serving in the Peace Corps, VISTA, or comparable programs. *Now, for the first time, Congress has enacted legislation that may make it possible for students to repay Stafford Loans in the same manner.* If funds are appropriated, students taking out Stafford Loans for the first time after October 1, 1992, may repay a portion of their loans for each year they serve in the Peace Corps, VISTA, or in a comparable program if they are not paid more than the minimum wage or the poverty line for a family of two (about \$9,000). Funds will not be available this year, but it is possible that the program can begin in FY1994.

FIPSE Innovative Projects for Community Service: New focus for grant program

The small Innovative Projects for Community Service program administered by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education previously was intended to determine the feasibility of encouraging student participation in community service in exchange for financial assistance. *The recent legislation refocuses this program on projects of the following types: research regarding the effects of student community service; assistance for student organizations that work with community service organizations; support of linkages between youth corps and institutions of higher education; and support for innovative student service programs.* Next year, \$1.448 million should be available for this program.

Student Mentoring Corps: Literacy Corps modified to add new mentoring corps program

The existing Student Literacy Corps program was amended to add a new Mentoring Corps. Through this new program, institutions of higher education may receive grants from the Department of Education worth up to \$100,000 for programs through which students take courses for credit in relevant topics and provide at least 60 hours of service as mentors to economically disadvantaged children. Funds will probably not be available this year, however.



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.

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

Alternatives to welfare, apathy hearken back to New Deal era

By David S. Martin/Patriot-News

Elliott Hairmon 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



WORKING — Victor Hort, 19, of Heiston operates a backhoe at Greenwood Furnace State Park.

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 Wofford 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 evoked Selz's belief that welfare sends "a narcotic, a sub-stroyer of the human spirit."

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

During the 11 years of Civilian Conservation Corps 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



Photo-News/David S. Martin

THE JOB — Members of the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, 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.

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 there 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.

See Service, A4

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.

Hundred Second Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Friday, the third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two*

An Act

To improve the administrative provisions and make technical corrections in the
National and Community Service Act of 1990.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National and Community Service
Technical Amendment Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this
Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment
to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall
be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the
National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12501
et seq.).

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101 (42 U.S.C. 12511) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (29) and inserting the following
new paragraph:

"(29) The term 'summer program' means a full-time or
part-time youth corps program authorized under this title that
is limited to a period beginning after April 30 and ending
before October 1."; and

(2) by striking "stipends" in paragraph (30) and inserting
"living allowances".

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 112(b), and sections 113(10),
115(c)(2), 116(b), 164(2), 179(d), and 190(c)(8) (42 U.S.C. 12522(b)
(1) and (2), 12523(10), 12525(c)(2), 12526(b), 12615(2), 12639(d),
and 12651(c)(8)) are amended by striking "Secretary" each place
it appears and inserting "Commission".

SEC. 5. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

Section 121 (42 U.S.C. 12541) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 121. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

"The Commission may make grants under section 102 to States
or local applicants and may transfer funds to the Secretary of
Agriculture, to the Secretary of the Interior, or to the Director
of ACTION for the creation or expansion of full-time, part-time,
year-round, or summer, youth corps programs".

SEC. 6. AGE.

Section 130(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 12550(a)(1)) is amended by striking "15" and inserting "14".

SEC. 7. PEACE CORPS.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION PROCEDURES.**—Section 161(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 12612(a)(2)) is amended by striking "at least 3 years".

(b) **EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS.**—Section 163(c)(2) (42 U.S.C. 12614(c)(2)) is amended by striking "serve 3 years" and inserting "satisfactorily complete the service of the individual".

SEC. 8. ASSISTANCE FOR HEAD START.

Section 166 (42 U.S.C. 12622) is amended by inserting ", and to projects of the type described in section 211(a) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act operating under memoranda of agreement with the ACTION Agency," after "Domestic Volunteer Service Act)".

SEC. 9. EVALUATION.

Section 179 (42 U.S.C. 12639) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2) by striking "subsection (h)" and inserting "subsection (j)";

(2) in subsection (f) by inserting "or post-service benefit" after "voucher"; and

(3) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "subsection (g)" and inserting "this section"; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(2) **CONFIDENTIALITY.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall maintain the confidentiality of information acquired under this subsection regarding individual participants.

"(B) **DISCLOSURE.**—

"(i) **CONSENT.**—The content of any information described in subparagraph (A) may be disclosed with the prior written consent of the individual participant with respect to whom the information is maintained.

"(ii) **AGGREGATE INFORMATION.**—The Commission may disclose information about the aggregate characteristics of such participants.

SEC. 10. COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Section 190 (42 U.S.C. 12651) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting "Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy," after "Agriculture,"; and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (8) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

(2) in subsection (d) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) The Board may—

"(A) appoint the Director without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing the appointments in the competitive service; and

"(B) fix the compensation of the Director without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and

General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of compensation shall not exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES.—The Director” and inserting “EMPLOYEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director”;

(B) in paragraph (1) (as designated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph)—

(i) by striking “10 technical” and inserting “eight”;

(ii) by striking “Committee” and inserting “Commission”; and

(iii) by inserting before the period the following:
 “, except that the rate of compensation for two of the eight employees shall not exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, and the rate of compensation for the remaining six of the eight employees shall not exceed the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-15s under the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) ADDITIONAL STAFF.—The Director may, at the discretion of the Board, appoint and compensate such staff as the Director determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission.

“(3) CONSULTANTS.—Subject to the rules prescribed by the Commission, the Director may procure the temporary and intermittent services of experts and consultants and compensate the experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

“(4) DETAILS OF PERSONNEL.—The head of any Federal department or agency may detail on a reimbursable basis, or on a nonreimbursable basis for not to exceed 180 calendar days during any fiscal year, as agreed upon by the Director and the head of the Federal agency, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out the duties of the Commission under this Act. Any detail shall not interrupt or otherwise affect the civil service status or privileges of the Federal employee.

“(5) DONATIONS.—

“(A) SERVICES.—

“(i) VOLUNTEERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, the Commission may accept the voluntary services of individuals, and provide to such individuals the travel expenses described in subsection (b)(6).

“(ii) LIMITATION.—Such a volunteer shall not be considered to be a Federal employee and shall not be subject to the provisions of law relating to Federal employment including those relating to hours of work, rates of compensation, leave, unemployment compensation, and Federal employee benefits, except as follows:

"(I) TORT CLAIMS.—For the purposes of the tort claims provisions of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, a volunteer under this subtitle shall be considered to be a Federal employee.

"(II) CIVIL EMPLOYEE.—For the purposes of subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation to Federal employees for work injuries, volunteers under this subtitle shall be considered to be employees, as defined in section 8101(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, and the provisions of such subchapter shall apply.

"(B) PROPERTY.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, donations of any money or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, received by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise.

"(C) RULES.—The Commission shall establish written rules setting forth the criteria to be used in determining whether the acceptance of contributions of money or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, received by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise (pursuant to subparagraph (B)) would reflect unfavorably upon the ability of the Commission or any employee of the Commission to carry out the responsibilities or official duties of the Commission in a fair and objective manner, or would compromise the integrity of the programs of the Commission or any official involved in such programs.

"(D) DISPOSITION.—Upon completion of the use by the Commission of any affected property, such completion shall be reported to the General Services Administration and such property shall be disposed in accordance with title II of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

"(6) CONTRACTS.—Subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Commission may enter into contracts, and cooperative and interagency agreements, with Federal and State agencies, private firms, institutions, and individuals to conduct activities necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission under this Act."; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(i) USE OF MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

"(j) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from an officer, department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government such information and statistics as the Commission may require to carry out the duties of the Commission under this Act. On the request of the Director of the Commission, each such officer, department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality may furnish, to the extent permitted by law, such information and statistics directly to the Commission.

"(k) SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.—The Commission may use General Services Administration sources of supplies and services."

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 501(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 12681(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **TITLE I.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subtitles B, C, D, E, and F of title I, \$102,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.

“(B) **SUBTITLE G.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subtitle G of title I, \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.”.

(b) **EARMARKS.**—Section 501(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 12681(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A)”;

(2) by striking subparagraph (A);

(3) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (C);

(4) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting a semicolon;

(5) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

(6) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) any remaining funds may be expended for any activity authorized in title I.”.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

DRAFT

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	

**Working Group Agenda
August 7, 1992**

RECEIVED AUG 28 1992

12:30 - 12:50	Lunch/Introductions	
12:50 - 1:05	National and Community Service	Roger L./ Frank S.
	•FY'93 Appropriations •Latest Boren Bill Developments •Maryland Service Requirement	
1:05 - 1:35	Recommendations for future changes to Working Group to develop 12 month plan.	Frank S./ Vollie M.
1:35 - 1:50	Distribution of "Stipends" issue paper/ Discussion on plan for future issue papers	Toni S.
1:50 - 2:05	Report on Service-Learning Education Reform Policy Group	Sam H.
2:05 - 2:35	Discussion on NCSA re-authorization strategy	Shirley S.
2:35 - 3:00	Brainstorming key elements for a Youth Service policy statement for '92 campaign advocacy	Roger L./ Frank S.
3:00	Adjourn	

WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

AUGUST 7, 1992

MEETING NOTES

In Attendance: Sue Armsby (People for the American Way), Keith Canty (DC Service Corps), Carmen Delgado-Votaw (Girl Scouts), Don Eberly (National Service Secretariat), Tom Franklin (Council of Great City Schools), Sam Halperin (The William T. Grant Foundation), Jeff Hoffman (B'nai B'rith Youth Organization), Jamie Grant (National Association for Public Interest Law), Jim Klasen (Public/Private Ventures), Shirley Sagawa (National Women's Law Center), Tess Scanell (Generations United), Toni Schmiegelow (City Volunteer Corps), Kathleen Selz and Don Neuwirth (National Association of Service and Conservation Corps), Dick Staufenberger and Mike Camunez (Commission on National and Community Service), Marie Troppe (Georgetown University), and Roger Landrum, Frank Slobig, Anaïs Troadec, Vollie Melson and Aulani Wilhelm (YSA).

I. National and Community Service Update

- A. **FY'93 Appropriations:** Shirley Sagawa gave the good and bad news on the appropriations process front. The bad news for the National and Community Service Act is that the House appropriations bill contains only \$37 million for FY'93. If this becomes the final figure it will mean that grantees will take a 50% cut in what was originally received and that no funds will be available for new grants.

The good news is that, under the leadership of Senator Mikulski, the Senate Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies has recommended \$103 million in FY '93 appropriations for the Commission. Current funding is \$75 million. The full committee hopes to vote on it before it goes out for recess later this week (see attached letter to Sen. Mikulski).

Shirley urged the group to send "thankyou" letters to Sen. Mikulski as the service "hero", for her constant support. Letters should also be sent to members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, thanking them for the increased recommended funding level, and encouraging them to hold fast to the higher Senate figure in conference with the House Appropriations Committee, when a final figure is negotiated. Conference will take place after Congress resumes from its August recess.

More importantly, letters should also be sent to Representative Bob Traxler and other House Appropriations Committee members urging them to recede on the \$37 million appropriation decision and accept the Senate's higher figure. It is essential that lines of communication with the House be increased to gain visibility and support for the field.

Senator Mikulski's subcommittee also recommended \$25 million for YouthBuild in anticipation of an amendment to the National Affordable Housing Act which would authorize a YouthBuild program.

- B. **Boren Bill:** Shirley also spoke about the latest developments on the Boren Bill . On Tuesday, August 4, Senators Kennedy, Wofford, Simon, Boren, Mikulski and Nunn decided to move forward on the Boren bill and make the necessary adjustments to "fix" it. The meeting was called, by Kennedy, to review problems with the bill and persuade Boren that some critical adjustments needed to be made to the Civilian Community Corps part of the bill that would not be damaging to the youth service field.

There are three titles to the bill: 1) An adult title that would recreate a WPA/welfare reform public job creation initiative; 2) A restoration of a CCC - jobs/youth service program; and 3) An in-school youth community service program. The meeting focused only on (2).

The meeting was unique in that the Senators themselves, and not just members of their staff, engaged in developing the bill. It is clear that Sen. Boren has become a new, important youth service ally. Sen. Kennedy encouraged youth service representatives at the meeting (Sagawa, Landrum, Briscoe and Khazei) to work towards developing a constituency in the House, so bills like the Boren bill and other youth service initiatives can have counterpart advocates on the House side as well. The key adjustment from the meeting was to move the CCC title under the National Commission and to define it as a youth service program.

- C. **Maryland Service Requirement:** Frank Slobig distributed copies of letters to the editor that appeared in the *Washington Post* (see attached) regarding the Maryland State Board of Education's decision to require community service as part of the high school curriculum. A brief discussion followed regarding the decision, as well as a discussion led by Sue Armsby about a similar

requirement and subsequent civil suit taking place in Bethlehem, PA. The plaintiffs claim that the community service graduation requirement violates the first, thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Sue passed out copies of an amicus brief that her organization, People for the American Way with support of other organizations, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of PA in support of the Bethlehem Area School District, the appellee. For a copy, please contact her at 202/467-2393.

Jamie Grant from NAPIL interjected that they are promoting mandatory service requirements in law schools, and that several schools currently require service of all students.

II. Recommendations for future changes to the Working Group

Because of expansion and changes in the field and in the composition of the Working Group itself, a self-evaluation process has begun to redefine goals and develop a 12-month plan to keep the Group in step with the changes. A phone survey was conducted and a six week period has been established, to develop a revised Working Group operations plan. Funding proposals have gone to the National Commission and are being prepared for foundations.

Questions for discussion were passed out at the meeting to open dialogue on possible changes to Working Group operations (see attached). Some of the issues included: expansion of Group membership, development of a subcommittee structure, advanced preparation and circulation of meeting agendas, and potential Working Group projects. Recommendations made by various members over the phone were reviewed and discussed. Afterwards, some of the issues were addressed, including:

Do members want monthly meetings or should meetings be further apart? The majority of those present said they wanted monthly meetings. One person dissented. A few had no opinion. Unanimous support was expressed for meetings which stick to a strict agenda and have a set timetable.

Should meetings feature guest speakers? These responses were given. A wide range of topics should be discussed at the meetings. A speaker should be invited only if an issue arises that requires a guest speaker, and the speaker is only a part of the meeting so other topics can still be addressed.

Frank brought up Dorothy Stoneman's suggestion had about bringing YouthBuild members to the next meeting to do a presentation as they will be in town during that time. The idea raised some concerns. Members didn't want to see the Working group become a "show and tell" session. Others expressed that there are places for such presentations, but they should be accompanied by advance preparation and a "for action" agenda. Another idea was that such presentations should be separate from business meetings and that the WG can sponsor such "educational" events as projects for an expanded audience. Sam Halperin saw presentations like these as an opportunity for "in-service" training. He also expressed his support for the idea of Capitol Hill briefings once in a while which could include brief presentations as well.

The last issue that was discussed in length was the idea of sub-committees/task forces. Such task forces could include: a task force for reauthorization of the NCSA, one for Elementary and Secondary Education act reauthorization, and a "targets of opportunity" task force which would troubleshoot timely issues.

Based on recommendations received during interviews of members, further consultations with a small restructuring task force, and on what was said at this meeting, a 12 month plan for the Working Group and its subcommittee structure will be introduced for consideration at the next meeting on September 11.

III. Distribution/Discussion of "Stipends" Issue Paper

The latest WG Issue Paper, "Stipends and Youth Service Corps" written by Toni Schmiegelow, was passed out. Toni spoke briefly about the paper, and why it was written, which spurred a discussion about the issue of stipend payments and related implications. Don Eberly raised the issue that paying a stipend combined with the scholarship at the completion of the project, in economic terms, is still the equivalent of a payment for a job. Keith Canty responded that scholarships and leadership training which corpsmembers receive, amount to far more than a minimum wage. Toni added that scholarship money is only paid out upon completion of the program, which adds to the difference between stipends and wages.

Two other questions surrounding Issue Papers were raised:

- A. *On what other topics should papers be written?*
Suggestions included: Mandatory service, Work Study \$\$, Diversity, Youth Participation in Politics, America 2000 Service-learning proposal.

- B. *To whom should Issue Papers be distributed to?*
Suggestions included: Congressional subcommittees, academics quoted on urban policy, campaigns.

The group felt that a comprehensive dissemination strategy needs to be developed, and that dissemination to key people was more important than the writing of new papers.

Members expressed the need for a disclaimer to be printed in each issue paper stating that the views expressed were not necessarily endorsed by all the members of the Working Group.

IV. Report on Service-Learning Education Reform Group

Sam Halperin reported on the Service-Learning meeting which took place in San Francisco, July 30 - August 1. As mentioned earlier, three priority areas of policy interest emerged at the meeting around which the three task forces were formed (see II). Initiatives on the policy front that developed include: a desire to put together candidates' briefing materials and promote program visits between now and the elections; and a compilation of "Voices from the Field" essays, including multiple views from individuals on "where do we want to see the NCSA go?" along with what issues Congress needs to address.

The group saw a need for legally protected advocacy-- How to do it? Suggestions were made to have training sessions attached to conferences like the SuperConference, NASCC Conference etc.

A decision of whether or not a new organization should be formed to represent service-learning still has to be made. The group will meet again in D.C. sometime in October.

V. National and Community Service Act Re-authorization Strategy

Shirley Sagawa discussed the development of a task force on re-authorization. The task force would develop a position paper and serve to mobilize the field and network with key advocacy forces. She emphasized the "open door" philosophy that she wants to practice in the task force and in the development of the position paper to ensure that all points of view can be expressed, unless they are openly adversarial.

A list was distributed by fax prior to the meeting of key questions to stimulate thinking about institutional and personal reauthorization priorities. The next step will be to develop a vehicle for the

dissemination of ideas and provide a forum for debate. Shirley would like to fundraise to cover expenses, hire someone to help administer the task force and possibly hold regional reauthorization meetings. Sam Halperin suggested contacting Duke University's public interest interns program, *Interns In Conscience*, who look for public service placements for unpaid summer interns. (List of questions attached.)

Shirley wants to develop a list of supporting organizations and individuals who will put their names on an advocacy document and help with grass roots organizing in return for information updates. Carmen Delgado-Votaw suggested the Girl Scout Advocacy and Training Publication as a possible resource. She also suggested Nancy Amadei's book, *So You Want to Make a Difference*.

Roger Landrum asked how the task force would get large scale youth involvement in the effort. The issue needs to be addressed further.

The task force should be put together within the next month. Local planning meeting dates will be announced. The questions sent out will be used as a starting point and stimulus for the task force to focus on.

VI. Campaign '92

Roger Landrum discussed the need for the Working Group to produce a policy statement for both the Presidential and Congressional campaigns to clarify issues and state youth service priorities. The position statement should identify the basic premises of what we want to push for collectively. A suggestion was made to take the position paper previously developed from the Bush/Dukakis campaign and revise it using the WG Statement of Principles.

Landrum also expressed the need for increased interaction between groups to discuss campaign issues. He has had a number of meetings with Clinton campaign people in hopes of insuring that Clinton's service program will develop along the same lines that the field has developed, so that if Clinton is elected, all the work that has gone before will not be lost.

Sam Halperin emphasized the need to go to the media and talk about how service is good, works, so it should be done. He stressed the importance of having pieces written by organizations in support of service, instead of relying on candidates to get the issue on the agenda for discussion. A collective media campaign by a number of groups, writing about service, could be a way to do this.

VII. Other Business

- A. Anaïs Troadec introduced YSA's summer interns. They wrote a proposal to the Department of Education's America 2000 regarding service learning and how it relates to and can be an integral part of education reform. The two primary writers were Sean Smith from the University of Michigan, and Cinnamon Bradley, a 1992 graduate of Duke University. Copies of the proposal were distributed. It was suggested that the paper be considered as a future Issue Paper.
- B. Sue Armsby also handed out a report to the National Goals Panel on Assessing Citizenship: The Goal Three Technical Planning Sub Group (see attached). The work of the Goals Panel in this area is still in the development stage. Sue and others working in this area welcome the input and assistance of any interested parties.
- C. A summary report of the "Youth Service Summit: The Challenge of Managing Growth", sponsored by YSA on July 9 - 10 at Georgetown University, was also passed out at the meeting.

For copies of the Summit Report, the America 2000 proposal, or anything else that was distributed, contact Aulani Wilhelm, who will have staff responsibility at YSA for coordinating the Working Group Activities, reporting to the Group chair, Frank Slobig.

Questions to address regarding
the future of the Working Group

Please Respond and return by FAX at 202/347-2603 by August 31st.

How do we expand WG membership? Who should we recruit to join the WG?

Should the WG be broken down into Subcommittees? If so, what should they be?

What guest speakers should the WG ask to speak at meetings? On what topics?

Should the location of meetings revolve? If so, where should they be and why? What events/issues will determine the location?

Should meetings be quarterly with regional meetings or subcommittee meetings in between? Should Capitol Hill briefings be held occasionally in lieu of a meeting to educate and brief hill staffers about the WG and its projects?

What projects should the WG take on? Who will be responsible for them? How will they be funded?

Should the WG produce future issue papers? If so, what topics and by whom? Should this be a subcommittee project?

Where do we want to see the WG in 1 year? (re-define purpose)

Please list important dates for your organization in which WG events could be run in conjunction with (i.e. conferences, program events etc...).

WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

- American Jewish Committee
- Campus Compact
- Campus Outreach Opportunity League
- Children's Defense Fund
- City Volunteer Corps
- City Year
- Constitutional Rights Foundation
- Council of Great City Schools
- Council of Chief State School Officers
- Georgetown University Center for Voluntary and Public Service
- Girl Scouts of the USA
- 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 Society for Internships and 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
- William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Youth and America's Future
- YMCA of the USA
- Youth Service America
- YouthBuild

Additional Key Organizations:

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

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 30, 1992

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chair
VA, HUD, and Independent
Agencies Subcommittee
142 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6025

Dear Senator Mikulski:

We write today to request full-funding, \$105 million, in FY '93 appropriations for the Commission on National and Community Service established by the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Your leadership in this area has been critical and we write to support your continued efforts in behalf of national and community service.

In the wake of the Los Angeles riots, the case for full-funding to challenge our youth to serve and engage their creative energies in solving our pressing domestic problems has never been more compelling. The service opportunities funded by the Commission develop discipline, responsibility, teamwork, problem-solving skills, and self-esteem in their young participants -- qualities both of responsible citizens and productive workers.

Equally important is the tremendous response the Commission has received in its first request for proposals. The Commission received 489 requests -- representing 49 states, several territories and Indian Tribes -- totalling in excess of \$226 million. However, the Commission had the capacity to distribute only \$67.5 million. The Commission has a large number of high quality programs waiting and ready to go now -- programs that can make a significant difference in the lives of our young people -- that cannot be funded. Incidentally, the American Conservation and Youth Service Corps Programs section (subtitle C), which, as you well know, is a particularly effective instrument for helping inner-city youth, had grant requests exceeding available funds by over \$50 million.

Moreover, the Commission enjoys strong bi-partisan support, and overcome the frustration felt by so many of our constituents around this nation. We all agree that we must foster work not welfare and dependency, and the programs funded by this Commission are a powerful means of applying this principle to our young. Further, the Commission promotes a vision of young people being seen as resources instead of problems, and being asked to serve instead of being served.

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
July 30, 1992
Page 2

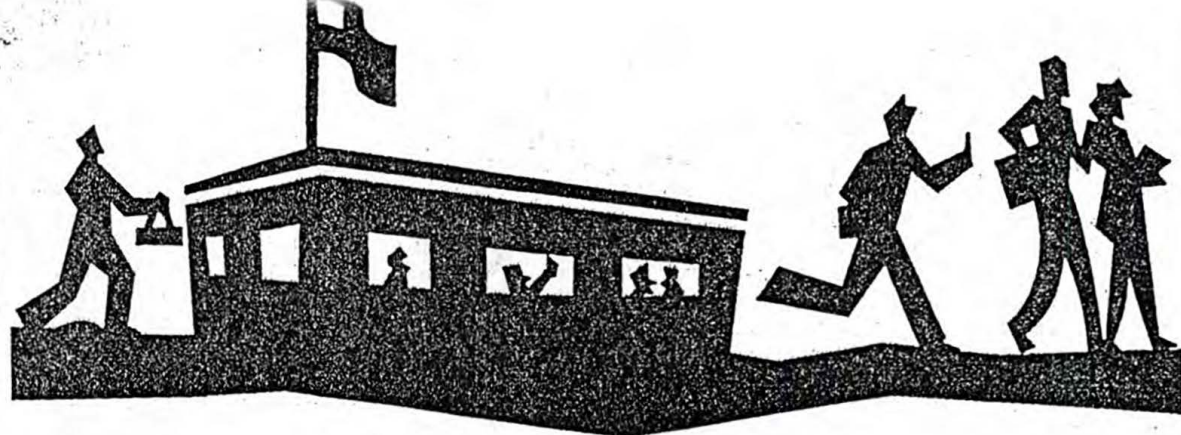
We applaud you for your leadership in creating and nurturing this gem of a program in which we -- on both sides of the aisle -- can take great pride. You can count on us to give strong support to the full-funding of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford
Sam Rosten
W. J. Jefferson

John D. Dingell
L. J. Whelan

Post
8/7/92



Public Service for Students?

I applaud the decision by Maryland's State Board of Education to include community service in the high school curriculum ["Md. Mandates Public Service by Students," front page, July 30]. Through this action the state has an opportunity to become a model for the nation.

Community service can help students relate the lessons of the classroom to the realities of life. Medical schools, law schools, business schools and technical schools know that theory is best understood when put into practice. That's why they increasingly involve their students early in fieldwork and clinical activities. Teenagers, who often view school as irrelevant, urgently need such experience too.

Community service also can help students find meaning and greater purpose for their lives. Today's young people are not overworked. More often, they are adrift and disengaged. Many feel unneeded at the very time they are trying to discover who they are and where they fit.

Several years ago the Carnegie Foundation surveyed 5,000 fifth- and eighth-graders. Sixty percent said, "I often wish I had more things to do." Asking students to complete 75 hours of community service during their high school years does not appear to be a particularly weighty obligation. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "Everyone can be great because everyone can serve." I'm convinced the nation's youth are ready for a larger vision.

Finally, community service can contribute to the building of a nation. If schools are to promote good citizenship, it's foolish to expect high school graduates suddenly to become civically engaged if for 12 years we've encouraged them to get but not to give. Nancy S. Grasmick, Maryland's superintendent of

schools, got it right when she suggested that if students take something from a community they should be taught to give something back.

It seems especially inappropriate to reject community service because it is "not voluntary." Schools are not centers of volunteerism. They are places where our children are asked—required—to complete programs that prepare them for life: economically, civically and morally. A service requirement is as justified as a requirement in math or science or physical education if it helps contribute to these essential ends.

If it is to succeed, however, community service must be viewed not as a bureaucratic burden but as an exciting challenge. Service segments should be linked to formal learning. Students should be actively involved in planning the program and be expected to reflect on the experience. We honor athletic heroes. So why not have service recognition days in schools, helping students understand that to be truly human, one must serve?

In taking this bold, creative step the Maryland Board of Education is responding to an inspired vision, one that will strengthen education, enrich the lives of students and contribute to the building of a better world.

ERNEST L. BOYER

President
The Carnegie Foundation
For the Advancement of Teaching
Princeton, N.J.

Webster's Dictionary defines "moron" as "a very stupid person." Webster's also defines "oxymoron" as "a combination of contradictory or incongruous words." Certainly "mandated volunteerism" falls into the category of oxymoron. I am, of course, responding to The Post's article about Maryland requiring

75 hours of volunteer service for a high school diploma.

I support pro-bono work of all kinds. Everyone should be encouraged to support their communities, but mandating this would be counter to all of our basic freedoms.

It doesn't surprise me that this idea started in Maryland. The citizens of Maryland are already overtaxed. Now that our wallets are empty, the state fathers are after our time as well.

ERNEST H. WOODZELLE
Odenton

I have a proposal for Maryland Gov. Schaefer:

In order to to serve as an utmost example of community service and as a gesture of his respect and solidarity with the secondary students of Maryland, would he, state School Superintendent Nancy Grasmick and each member of the Maryland State Board of Education voluntarily work 75 hours without pay each year, beginning with the next fiscal year? Aside from the obvious character-building effect it would have on all concerned, this would also serve as a means to help offset some school district budget cuts made by the state Department of Education and would truly epitomize Nancy Grasmick's feelings of "giving back to the community" what we take from it.

PATRICE M. MOLNAR
Olney

The 13th Amendment says that neither slavery "nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States." Community service for convicts is thus perfectly constitutional. "Involuntary" community "servitude" for students is blatantly violative of the 13th Amendment.

THEODORE H. FIDDLEMAN
Arlington

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

MEMORANDUM

TO: YSA Working Group

FROM: Shirley Sagawa

RE: National and Community Service Act Reauthorization

DATE: August 4, 1992

As you may know, the National and Community Service Act of 1990 expires at the end of fiscal year 1993. Congress will soon begin thinking about whether the Act should be extended, and if it is extended, what changes are needed in the legislation. Below you will find a list of discussion questions that may be raised during the reauthorization process.

Funding

The Act was authorized for three years, with the third year authorized at \$105 million. In fiscal year 1992, \$75 million was appropriated. Funds are divided by law as follows:

- \$2 million for administration
- 30 percent for Serve-America and Higher Education
- 30 percent for the American Conservation and Youth Service Corps
- 30 percent for National and Community Service demonstration programs

How much money can the field absorb without sacrificing high quality: should the program be extended for three, four or five more years? how much money should be authorized for each year?

How should funds be allocated among the programs?

Federal Administrative Structure

Currently the Act is administered by the Commission on National and Community Service, which is governed by a 21-member board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and seven ex officio members who are heads of related agencies (i.e. Secretary of Education, Director of ACTION, etc.). The Commission's staff by law may not exceed 10 employees, although technical amendments are under consideration by Congress to lift this ceiling. The Commission has no state or regional branch offices.

Should the Commission continue to administer the Act or should the programs be reassigned to other agencies, existing or new?

Should the Commission continue to be governed by a 21-member board? How can the ex officio membership be made more substantive and effective?

State Role

By regulation, states are required to appoint a lead agency and are encouraged to appoint an advisory or governing board. In order to receive funding, states are required by regulation to submit a comprehensive service plan.

Should the state administrative structure be maintained? Should the advisory board be required? Should the comprehensive service plan be mandated in law?

Programs

The Act includes four major programs and five minor ones. The major programs are:

- Serve America, funding non-stipended service programs for school-age youth;
- Higher Education, funding campus-based service programs and teacher training in service-learning;
- American Conservation and Youth Service Corps, funding corps programs for youth aged 15 to 25 who receive provide job training, education, living allowances, and post-service benefits in exchange for full-time or part-time service;
- National and Community Service demonstration, funding programs for individuals age 17 and older, who receive education, living allowances, and post-service benefits in exchange for full-time or part-time service.

The minor programs are:

- Foster Grandparents/Head Start
- Employer-based Retiree Program
- Peace Corps/VISTA Training
- Rural Youth Demonstration Program
- Governor's Innovative Program

*Should these program categories be retained?
What is missing?*

Eligibility to Receive Grants

Currently states have priority over local applicants to receive grants under the Serve America, Youth Corps, and National Service demonstration programs. Partnerships of local education agencies and community-based organizations may apply for Serve-America grants if the state does not apply, and any public or private non-profit organization may apply for a Youth Corps grant if the state does not apply. Higher Education grants may be made to institutions of higher education or public or private agencies (including states) in consortia with institutions of higher education. Local organizations are not eligible to apply for National Service demonstration grants.

Should states continue to have priority for funding under the Serve-America and Youth Corps

programs in all cases? Should local applicants, such as those in high poverty areas, be eligible for a specific set-aside of funds in each program?

Should applicants other than states be eligible for the National Service demonstration program?

Should Higher Education applicants be required to be part of the state comprehensive plan?

Should multi-site national models be eligible for funding under any of the programs independent of state administration?

Should the partnership requirements under Serve-America be retained?

Good Programming

What aspects of the Act and/or regulations promote or inhibit:

Good practice?

Collaboration?

Cross-streams efforts?

Efficient administration?

Involvement of low-income participants, communities?

Innovation?

Combining funding streams?

Youth voice?

Criteria for Selection

The Act provides funding to states under Serve-America based on a formula. In all other cases, the regulations provide that funding be based on four criteria: Quality, Innovation, Replicability, and Sustainability, with greatest weight given to quality.

Should the Serve-America formula be retained?

Should the criteria in the regulations be retained or modified?

Substate Allocation of Funds

Currently, states under the Serve-America and Youth Corps programs are required to allocate funds based on general criteria specified in the legislation. 85 percent of Serve-America funds must be subgranted, while only a "reasonable portion" of Youth Corps funds are required to be distributed to programs not run by the state.

Should more specific processes for substate allocation of funds be provided to ensure funds are going to where they are most needed or where they will have the biggest impact? Should there be mandate to fund a certain number of rural and urban programs?

Should a specific percentage of funds be set-aside for local programs within the state?

National Identity

How can the Act be strengthened to promote a national identity and visibility for programs and participants but continue to allow for local, decentralized control and a diversity of program models?

Training and Technical Assistance

The Commission is authorized to provide training and technical assistance to the field directly, through grants to outside organizations, or by funding regional clearinghouses.

What type of assistance would most benefit the field? How should it be provided?

What shape should clearinghouses take? Should the legislation more clearly specify the types of clearinghouses to be funded?

State Match

Each program requires a different non-federal match, payable in cash or in kind:

Serve-America: from 10 to 30 percent

Higher Education: 50 percent

Youth Corps: 25 percent

National Service: 1/2 the post-service benefit

Should the match be changed for any program?

Should federal funds be used to meet the matching requirement?

Benefits

The Youth Corps and National Service programs require that participants receive a living allowance worth up to the poverty line for a family of two for each year of service. Post-service benefits must be made available to such participants, up to approximately \$5,000 per year of service (full-time) and \$2,000 per year of service (part-time).

Should benefit levels be changed? Should there be a minimum benefit?

Participants

Currently, no program is restricted based on income. However, all programs are required to ensure that economically disadvantaged youth are provided opportunities to participate.

Are disadvantaged youth able to participate or is greater attention to supportive services or

benefits needed?

Should there be greater targeting? Or a mandate for diversity?

Volunteer Participation

According to the regulations, all programs must specify how volunteers other than regular participants will assist the program.

Are stipended programs using volunteers? Should this requirement be made specific in the Act?

Training/Education

Are requirements that Youth Corps and National Service programs provide job training and education too restrictive or too loose? How should they be modified?

Amendment of Other Statutes

Should other laws be amended to remove barriers to service programs (such as tax laws, AFDC, minimum wage, etc.)

Should the Points of Light program or Youthbuild be amended for any reason?

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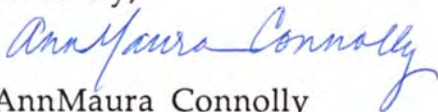
Nancy Rhodes
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October 7, 1992

Dear Nancy:

Enclosed are reprints of articles about national service and Youth Service America which appeared in a recent issue of Community Jobs. As the election draws near, we are working to seize opportunities to elevate awareness of youth service and its importance. As always, we value working with you to move the youth service field forward.

Sincerely,



AnnMaura Connolly
Director of Communications
and Constituent Relations

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Time for a

'New Generation of Leadership'

Youth Service America is working to make sure young Americans play a positive role in society through direct participation in solving problems.

By Helene S. Smith

"It is time for a new generation of leadership to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be won."

-John F. Kennedy, 1960

Youth Service America (YSA) Executive Director Roger Landrum and his staff take these words to heart. Landrum and his staff are united in their belief that the best way to insure the future of youth service programs in the United States is to invest time and money into training young people to become leaders in the youth service field. YSA is the only youth organization that has a Leadership Institute that covers four areas of leadership and training.

"Recent college graduates are usually thrown in (to youth service organizations) without skills to lead... There's usually not money for training and support in non-profit organizations," says AnnMaura Connolly, director of communications and constituent relations at YSA. But this is exactly what YSA strives to achieve - placing competent and educated people within the many programs across the country.

YSA is a national umbrella for a host of similar organizations and its leaders believe that groups learn from each other. YSA brings people and programs together from various youth



Roger Landrum

service sectors (regardless of organizational purpose) to create and sustain one powerful voice.

YSA advances people and programs and builds a public mandate for the youth service field. A non-profit, non-partisan public policy advocacy organization, YSA promotes coordinated federal, state, local and private sector youth service policy, offers technical support for youth service projects and fosters the development of innovative program models.

"Our mission is to involve as many young people in high quality services as possible, and to support and keep quality high

in local programming," Landrum says. "Our philosophical twist is that we begin with people at the grassroots level - Youth Service America organizes from the bottom up."

Successful fundraising

YSA is based in Washington, DC, with an additional office in Kansas City. The 16-person staff includes division/project and young leaders. Funding comes mainly from foundations, but membership fees also support the programs.

"Getting foundations to become funders was a big thing.

We can now include the Ford Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation and DeWitt Wallace/ Readers' Digest Fund," says Landrum, adding that contributions from hundreds of individuals are also a mainstay in their fundraising efforts.

In 1985, the idea for Youth Service America came when Roger Landrum and Frank Slobig, YSA's current director of policy and programs, discovered that they shared a vision. Each believed in the possibility of a nation-wide network of well-organized youth service programs at the community and national levels - programs that could enable the young people of America to make enormous contributions to their communities. At the time, no such organization existed. Landrum and Slobig agreed that *all* young people could serve; that *all* young people should be challenged to serve; that *all* young people should begin to serve at an early age; and that each generation could carry on a lifetime ethic into every aspect of American society.

Their vision, though simple in concept, was complex in implementation. Fortunately, these ideas were by no means new for Landrum and Slobig. Years of hard work in the field were finally paying off. Roger Landrum was one of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to serve in Nigeria in 1961. He directed Peace Corps training programs and founded The Teachers, Inc., an independent teacher's corps. He also was director of the

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Shirley Saganti?
ask her
**YOUTH
SERVICE
AMERICA**

October 7, 1992

Dear Nancy:

Greetings. I hope that you've had a relaxing and enjoyable summer and are, as I am, looking forward to working more closely together over the coming months to meet the new challenges we face from the growth of the youth service field.

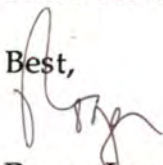
We are in the process of putting together a plan for the next gathering of the national leadership group that met at the youth service summit in July. The dates that seem to be the best for a majority of the participants are December 11/12. The meeting will begin at noon on Friday, December 11 and end at noon on December 12. David Sawyer has agreed to serve as facilitator for this gathering. The meeting will focus on gaining a better understanding of the mission and agenda of each of our respective organizations and on exploring ways we can work more effectively together on our common concerns.

Since many of you will (we hope) be attending the SuperConference in November, we would also like to use that opportunity to meet informally to talk about ways in which we can work together to move the field ahead, and about what we want to accomplish at the December gathering. Since we know that not all of you will be able to attend the SuperConference, it will not be a formal meeting and no policy will be set at that time. Should you want to offer input regarding the agenda for the December meeting and are not able to attend the SuperConference, please call AnnMaura Connolly here at YSA or David Sawyer at (606)986-9341 ext. 6560.

The MacArthur Foundation found the report on our July summit helpful and the DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund is also utilizing the report in its planning. Many thanks again for your contributions to the summit.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Best,



Roger Landrum
Executive Director