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## American Wildlands

3609 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 123, Lakewood, CO 80235 • (303) 988-2291/Fax (303) 988-6573

March 19, 1993

Mr. Eli Segal, Director  
Office of National Service  
Old Executive Office Building, Room 145  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Segal:

Last week Gary Hart spoke with you about the 'Earth Corps' proposal. I had asked him to pass a copy along to you and suggest you and I meet to further discuss this aspect of President Clinton's national service package.

I will be in Washington March 29 - April 2. I have called your office several times in an attempt to arrange that meeting, trying to reach you, Karen or Rick Allen to establish a meeting time.

Briefly, you should be aware that First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton personally asked me, and Vice President Al Gore made a separate request of Owen Byrd, Program Director of GreenVote, to prepare specifics on a national environmental service program. Consequently, we developed a proposal for a national 'Earth Corps'. Although a national environmental service corps is not a new idea, it is one that is appallingly overdue in this country.

These requests were made on the cusp of the elections when over 100,000 young eco-voters and 2,500 young campaign volunteers were recruited for the Clinton/Gore ticket and other pro-environment candidates. Countless young people wanted to answer Bill Clinton's call for a "season of service" by working on their most passionate concern -- the environment.

I have enclosed a copy of the latest proposal draft. It represents hundreds of hours of work and scores of discussions with individuals involved in national service, education, environmental protection and government. The Earth Corps Design Team, the authors of this document, believe this proposal encompasses recommendations that can best serve youth and the environment, create jobs and provide opportunities for young people to earn and pay back college loans, or accrue credits for non-college alternatives, through the National Service Trust Fund.

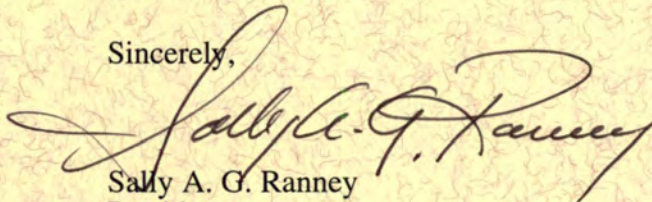
It is my understanding the administration is planning to complete its national service legislative package in the next several weeks. The proposed Health Care Corps, Teacher Corps and Police Corps appear to be the primary focus of President Clinton's national service initiative, with environment only recently incorporated. While we are pleased to see environmental service included, it is a 'step child' of the national service plan, receiving much less attention and planning already devoted to the other service programs.

The 'Earth Corps' must be, as we propose, created as a distinct, independent, minimum bureaucracy service entity if the Clinton administration's commitment to America's youth is truly going to reflect their concerns and support for this administration. Many polls of young people indicate that the majority view environment as one of society's foremost responsibilities. *Personal action* for the environment is perceived as equally important. Therefore, it is critical that environmental service have equal standing with the other service alternatives.

With Earth Day, April 22, fast approaching, President Clinton could launch a pilot 'Earth Corps' national service program with an Executive Order, thereby taking advantage of the opportunity to link his observance of this day to one of his primary initiatives. This would send the clearest possible message to the youth of America that he intends environmental service to be a significant part of both the new administration's national service and environmental agendas.

Mr. Segal, I look forward to our meeting. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sally A. G. Ranney". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Sally A. G. Ranney  
President

SAR/tcl

Enclosures



**American  
Wildlands**

Sally A. G. Ranney  
President

**Phone (303) 988-2291**  
3609 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 123  
Lakewood, CO 80235  
Fax (303) 988-6573

# THE EARTH CORPS

## DRAFT PROPOSAL MARCH 1, 1993

Proposal to establish a federal, national service *Earth Corps* to stimulate hands-on environmental action and create jobs; provide the opportunity for youth to pay back college loans *or* accrue credits for non-college alternatives from the National Service Trust Fund; enhance and restore the environment; promote global environmental cooperation and economic health; provide youth and others with education and skills required to develop a sustainable future; foster a global environmental ethic of a balanced human relationship with the Earth.

Prepared by:

### Earth Corps Design Team

#### *Team Coordinators:*

*Sally A. Ranney*  
President, American Wildlands  
Chairman, Earth Restoration  
Alliance  
(303) 988-2291

*Suzanne Brown*  
Chairman, Daedalus Education  
Foundation  
Vice President, Earth Restoration  
Alliance  
(619) 793-0411

*Owen Byrd*  
Director of Policy & Legal Defense,  
Greenbelt Alliance  
Program Director, Green Vote  
(415) 543-4291  
(415) 323-7277

### Earth Restoration Alliance

California: 12702 Via Cortina, Suite 201B, Del Mar, CA 92014 (619) 793-0411 Fax (619) 793-0523  
Colorado: 3609 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Suite 123, Lakewood, CO 80235 (303) 988-2291 Fax (303) 988-6573

# **THE *EARTH CORPS* DRAFT PROPOSAL**

MARCH 1, 1993

**To:** **President Bill Clinton**  
**Prepared upon request for:** **Vice President Al Gore, Jr.**  
**First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Prepared by:** ***EARTH CORPS* Design Team**

**Sally Ranney**, Team Coordinator  
President, American Wildlands  
Former member, President's Commission on American Outdoors  
Chairman, Earth Restoration Alliance

**Owen Byrd**, Team Coordinator  
Director of Policy & Legal Defense, Greenbelt Alliance  
Program Director, GreenVote

**Hanne Strong**, President, Manitou Foundation

**Suzanne Brown**, Founder, Daedalus Education Foundation  
Director & Vice President, Earth Restoration Alliance

**Christopher Kelly**, Technical Assistant/Writer  
Earth Restoration Alliance

**Karen Byrne**, Project Coordinator, Earth Restoration Alliance  
Daedalus Education Foundation

**Rio de la Vista**, Research, Earth Restoration Alliance

**Lynwood Brown**, President, Skyloom Development Services

**Christopher Fox**, Research, Student, Yale University

**Jack W. Lampl III**, Technical Assistance, Earth Restoration Alliance

## Copies to interested parties:

### The White House

William Galston, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
Michael Lux, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liasion  
Kathleen McGinty, Director, Office of Environmental Policy  
Eli Segal, Director, Office of National Service

### Federal Departments and Agencies

Department of Agriculture:  
Honorable Michael Espy, Secretary

Department of Education:  
Honorable Madeine Kunin, Deputy Secretary Designate

Environmental Protection Agency:  
Honorable Carol Browner, Administrator  
Honorable Richard Morgenstern, Acting Deputy Administrator

Department of Interior:  
Honorable Bruce Babbitt, Secretary  
Honorable George Frampton, Assistant Secretary Designate, Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Honorable James Baca, Director Designate, Bureau of Land Management

Department of State:  
Honorable Timothy Wirth, Undersecretary Designate of State for Global Affairs

### U.S. Congress

Senator Max Baucus  
Senator Barbara Boxer  
Senator Edward Kennedy  
Senator Patrick Leahy  
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan  
Senator Harris Wofford  
Senator Claiborne Pell

Congresswoman Anna Eshoo  
Congressman David McCurdy  
Congressman George Miller  
Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder  
Congressman Bruce Vento

### The United Nations

Noel Brown, Director, Environmental Program, Regional Office of North America  
William Draper III, Administrator, United Nations Development Program  
Aditi Desari, Program Director, U.N. Volunteers  
Maurice Strong, former Secretary General, UNCED; Chairman, Earth Council  
Moustafa Tolba, former Director, U.S. Environmental Program

## Environmental Organizations

John Adams, Executive Director, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Peter A.A. Berle, President, National Audubon Society  
David Brower, Chairman, Earth Island Institute  
Gina Collins, Executive Director, Green Corps  
Kevin Coyle, President, American Rivers  
Gilbert Grosvenor, President, National Geographic Society  
Jay Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation  
Jan Hartke, President, EarthKind  
Tina Hobson, President, Renew America  
Charles Jordan, Director of Parks and Recreation, Portland, Oregon  
Gene Karpinski, Executive Director, U.S. Public Interest Research Group  
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., Senior Attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund  
Andy Lipkis, Executive Director, Treepeople  
Thomas Lovejoy III, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution  
Claes Nobel, Chairman, United Earth  
Patrick Noonan, President, Conservation Fund  
Larry Orman, Executive Director, Greenbelt Alliance  
Carl Pope, Executive Director, Sierra Club  
Benjamin H. Read, former Undersecretary of State; President, Eco-Fund  
Robert Redford, President, Sundance Institute  
Honorable William Reilly, Senior Fellow, World Wildlife Fund  
Frank Smith, Treasurer, GreenVote  
James Gustave Speth, former President, World Resources Institute  
William Toor, Executive Director, Environmental Center, University of Colorado  
Brian Trelstad, Director, Campus Green Vote  
Honorable Stewart Udall, former Secretary of Interior, Chairman, National Arbor Day Foundation

## Service and Citizen Action Organizations

John Amsterdam, Program Director, DC Service Corps  
Robert Borsage, Director, Campaign for New Priorities  
Heather Booth, former Executive Director, Citizen Action  
Judy Braus, Environmental Education Specialist, Peace Corps  
Michael Closson, Executive Director, Center for Economic Conversion  
Don Eberly, National Service Secretariat  
Destry Jarvis, Executive Vice-President, Student Conservation Association  
Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, Executive Director, Maryland Student Service Alliance  
Vanessa Kirsch, Executive Director, Public Allies  
James Krelmsmyer, Campus Outreach Opportunity League  
Katherine Milton, Executive Director, Commission on National and Community Service  
Honorable Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., Member and former Chairman, Commission on National and Community Service  
Andrew Moore, Executive Director, National Association of State Conservation Corps  
Sargent Shriver, President, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, former Director, Peace Corps  
Timothy Stanton, Action Director, Haas Public Service Center, Stanford University  
Dwight Wilson, Program Director, Earth Stewards Network

## Universities, Foundations and Authors

Garry Brewer, Dean, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan  
Al From, Executive Director, Democratic Leadership Council  
Ted Gaebler, Author, Reinventing Government  
John Gardner, Professor of Public Service, Stanford University  
Jared Cohen, Dean, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University  
Dennis Hayes, President, Bullitt Foundation  
John Hunting, President, Beldon Fund  
Frank Loy, President, German Marshall Foundation of the United States  
William Marshall, President, Progressive Policy Institute  
Robert Mueller, Chancellor, University of Peace  
Robert McNamara, former President, World Bank; former Secretary of Defense  
David Orr, Professor of Environmental Studies, Oberlin College  
Robert Stavín, Professor of Public Policy, J.F.K. School of Government, Harvard Univ.  
Robbie Tisch, Director of Philanthropic Services, International Youth Foundation

## EARTH CORPS DESIGN TEAM

### *Organizational Members*

***Earth Restoration Alliance***—an international, nonprofit organization dedicated to the support of activities that will educate, train, mobilize and provide jobs for youth and others for the purposes of restoring, enhancing and protecting natural systems. Objectives include: (1) preparing and distributing a Global Earth Restoration Manual including sustainable development technologies and the time-honored natural-resource stewardship knowledge of indigenous peoples, (2) providing technical and financial support to local restoration projects and sustainable communities, (3) stimulating Earth restoration activities at the local, bio-regional and national government levels.

***GreenVote***—an independent national political committee with state and local chapters. The organization supports pro-environment candidates for federal and state office, ballot initiatives and legislation. During the fall of 1992, GreenVote's student campaign reached more than 100,000 young voters.

***American Wildlands (AWL)***—a national, nonprofit environmental organization dedicated to the ecologically sustainable management of natural resources, particularly wildland resources including wilderness, wildlife, watersheds, fisheries, forests, wetlands and rivers. AWL carries its mission forward through its Public Land Policy Reform Program, Wildland Resource Research, Corridors of Life, River Defense Fund, Wilderness Conservation Programs and selected international involvements.

***Daedalus Education Foundation***—a nonprofit environmental education organization that produces science-based environmental learning programs for schools in the United States and Mexico.

***Manitou Foundation***—a nonprofit foundation that identifies and supports programs and individuals around the world engaged in activities, programs and projects that promote sustainable agricultural systems, protect indigenous cultures and knowledge, expand the environmental awareness of children and youth and develop informational databases supporting the same.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>PROPOSED LEGISLATION (Summary)</b>	<b>4</b>
	Description Programs Administered	
<b>III.</b>	<b>POLICY</b>	<b>5</b>
	Contemporary Rationale Historical Rationale and Background Operational Principles	
<b>IV.</b>	<b>INITIAL TARGETS (Summary)</b>	<b>13</b>
	Earth Corps U.S.A. Earth Corps International Earth Corps Fellows and Interns	
<b>V.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION</b>	<b>15</b>
	Earth Corps U.S.A. Environmental Service Corps Community Development Corps Earth Corps International Earth Corps Ambassadors Earth Corps Exchange Earth Corps Fellowships and Internships Governance and Structure Earth Corps Council Earth Corps Agency Earth Corps Foundation	
<b>VI.</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>IMPACT ON EXISTING PROGRAMS</b>	<b>26</b>
	Federal Agencies Federal Commissions Federal Legislation	
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>BUDGETARY IMPACT</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>POLICY OPTIONS AND QUESTIONS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>EARTH CORPS COSTS</b>	<b>32</b>

## PREFACE

The *EARTH CORPS* Design Team includes public-interest environmental and educational organizations concerned about the state of the environment and service opportunities for America's young people.

This proposal follows up on two presentations of the *EARTH CORPS* concept that have been made to the highest levels of the new administration. At a campaign breakfast in Washington, D.C., Owen Byrd of GreenVote presented the *EARTH CORPS* proposal to then-Senator Al Gore, who expressed his enthusiasm for the project and encouraged further development by GreenVote. Sally Ranney of American Wildlands talked with Hillary Clinton about the same concept at the "Million Dollar Day with Hillary and Tipper" in Denver, Colorado. Ms. Clinton expressed a high degree of interest and asked Ms. Ranney to prepare a proposal.

Both groups set up separate design teams and developed *EARTH CORPS* plans that were remarkably similar. Determining that environmental service is important enough to be pressed as quickly as possible by the new administration, the two groups combined forces. This proposal is the result of that collaboration. The proposal sets forth a coherent, unified program to be either included in the Clinton national-service package as a specific initiative or to be established as a separate, independent agency.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Earth Corps, as proposed here, draws upon America's long and distinguished history of civilian national service. More importantly, it offers a relevant and practical answer to today's challenges in the domains of environment, education, the economy and youth. The program will link locally and regionally based youth corps into an efficient national network, assisting, training and mobilizing them for the purpose of environmental restoration and preservation.

The Earth Corps is designed as a decentralized, minimum-bureaucracy federal agency (or component of a decentralized national-service system). It will provide important national service and educational opportunities for America's young people, while helping to meet the country's environmental goals. Participation in the program will give students the benefit of college-loan forgiveness or accrue credits that could be used in a variety of approved ways (including paying for college tuition or non-college alternatives).

A nationally coordinated Earth Corps would also serve to empower communities from the bottom up, reinvigorating already-existing restoration efforts and supporting the proliferation of new corps and programs. An international exchange program would link America's Earth Corps with similar programs abroad.

Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps set a standard for national environmental service of this caliber. The tradition has been carried on through the years by small conservation corps in land-use agencies such as the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service. State and regional efforts, such as the ongoing California Conservation Corps, have also met with success in addressing more local needs.

Conservation corps were largely neglected during the Reagan-Bush years. Today there currently is not enough funding or corps spaces available for students and other interested individuals. The need for courageous, comprehensive programs to address environmental decline and decay has grown critical in many areas. The *EARTH CORPS* is a visionary and urgently needed program that would leave a Clinton-Gore environmental legacy to equal that of the Kennedy Administration's Peace Corps.

**In Summary, the Earth Corps would:**

- engage youth in national and international environmental service;
- integrate federal education, job training and employment goals with environmental protection and restoration goals;
- implement specific educational, environmental and earth-restoration objectives of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED);
- provide a flexible, innovative structure for implementing environmental service.
- provide a basis for lifelong learning;
- facilitate cooperation through structured networks and partnerships among local, state and federal agencies, colleges and universities, non-governmental organizations(NGOs), the private sector, international organizations and other entities;
- enhance environmental literacy through *EARTH CORPS* ' basic education and training for all recruits, including preparation of an *EARTH CORPS* manual(s).

The ***EARTH CORPS*** is a necessary addition to Clinton-Gore national-service initiatives and a demonstration of the new administration's commitment to the country's environmental cleanup and restoration needs.

## II. PROPOSED LEGISLATION (SUMMARY)

**Short Title:** The *EARTH CORPS* Act of 1993

**Brief Description:**

The *EARTH CORPS* Act of 1993 would establish either a separate federal *EARTH CORPS* agency, or a division within the Clinton Administration's National Service Trust Fund, dedicated specifically to providing and promoting opportunities for environmental service.

The *EARTH CORPS* would channel young people's efforts into environmental protection and restoration, the *EARTH CORPS* would provide the vehicle for hands-on experiences in protecting and restoring the environment, enhancing global environmental cooperation, and increasing the visible commitment of the federal government to the environmental concerns and national service needs of younger Americans.

The *EARTH CORPS* would be one of the approved service alternatives under which students could earn money and/or credits before, during or after college, or other benefits (for the non-college bound) authorized by the Clinton National Service Plan .

The *EARTH CORPS* would administer three programs:

**A. *EARTH CORPS U.S.A.***

1. **Environmental Service Corps** — to establish new and supplement existing hands-on environmental conservation and restoration work programs.
2. **Community Development Corps** — to help communities solve their existing environmental problems and avoid creating new ones.

**B. *EARTH CORPS INTERNATIONAL***

1. **Environmental Ambassadors** — to send trained American environmental experts and students to assist and form partnerships with officials and citizens in countries facing discrete and pressing environmental problems.
2. **Environmental Exchange** — to bring foreign environmental experts and students to the United States to share information and expertise on global environmental problems.

### C. **EARTH CORPS FELLOWSHIPS AND INTERNSHIPS**

1. **Fellowships** — to provide opportunities for young environmental-policy students to serve with policy makers and experts in pertinent departments and agencies.
2. **Interns** — to provide opportunities for students to spend summers assisting environmental policy makers.

## III. POLICY

*“Over the years I’ve learned to reject the false choice between environmental protection and jobs. . . . Today you can’t have a healthy economy without a healthy environment, and you don’t have to sacrifice environmental protection to get economic growth. The collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War have created new markets and a new urgency for environmental cleanup. We have an unprecedented opportunity to protect the earth and make our economy grow.”*

—Bill Clinton, Earth Day, April 22, 1992

*“National service is an idea as old as America. Time and again, our people have found new ways to honor citizenship and match the needs of changing times. . . . We’ll put still others to work controlling pollution and recycling waste to help insure that we pass on to our children a nation that is clean and safe for years to come.”*

—Bill Clinton, New York Times, February 23, 1993

*“The task of saving the earth’s environment must and will become the central organizing principle of the post —Cold War world. And just as the false assumption that we are not connected to the earth has led to the ecological crisis, so the equally false assumption that we are not connected to each other has led to our social crisis.”*

— Al Gore, 1992 Democratic National Convention

*"[A domestic Peace Corps] would mean going back to your home state, working at reduced wages for two years in a field like health care, cleaning up the environment, policing. Pay off your college loan and ,at the same time, build up this country."*

— Al Gore, University of Missouri, September 13, 1992

*"We believe youth can serve their country well through a civilian conservation corps."*

— 1992 Democratic Party Platform

## **A. CONTEMPORARY RATIONALE**

The need for an Earth Corps to implement this administration's environmental and social agendas is evident in many areas.

- **security**

America's security is linked to economic and environmental health as never before. To help solve economic and environmental problems, the United States needs to create environmental protection and restoration jobs and train its citizens to be the "earth stewards" of the 21st century.

- **education**

With the advent of President Clinton's National Service Trust Fund, a number of different avenues will need to be available for students to pay off the debt they incur. Environmental service, as Vice President Gore has said on a number of occasions, can and should be one of those avenues.

- **environmental challenges for minorities**

Low-income people, older people, small children, or those in small communities -- often suffer disproportionately from environmental degradation. They deserve community projects that empower them to address their own environmental problems.

- **the global environment**

*EARTH CORPS'* first priority must be to serve America's interests at home. However, many environmental problems are regional or global in scope. Environmental agencies and organizations in other countries could benefit from the skilled assistance of young Americans, just as Americans can learn from the expertise of those from other countries. Through exchanges of knowledge and personnel, Earth Corps International will assist the global community in addressing problems such as climate change and deforestation and encourage international cooperation and goodwill.

- **youth and environmental policy**

Students and young people interested in environmental policy must have opportunities to assist and learn from environmental decision-makers in the federal government if America is to have sound environmental policy making in the future.

## ***B. HISTORICAL RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND***

### ***1. EARTH CORPS U.S.A.***

#### **a. Environmental Service Corps (ESC)**

The experience of past programs suggests that the *EARTH CORPS* will work:

- ***The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)***. During its more than nine years of existence between 1933 and 1942, the CCC employed almost three million men, mostly between the ages of 17 and 23. The Federal Security Agency's annual report for 1941 documents that between April 1933 and 1941, "the CCC planted 2,246,100,600 trees, improved 3,998,328 acres of forest stands, spent 6,304,211 man-days fighting forest fires and completed 20,934,581 acres of tree and plant disease control. One of the most significant contributions of the CCC was the "shelter breaks"—233,000,000 trees in all—which helped stop severe erosion and aided in the protection of wildlife as well as agricultural land.

- **Youth Conservation Corps (YCC).** A more recent predecessor is the YCC, operated throughout the 1970s and still operating on a very small scale through the Agriculture and Interior Departments. Enrollment in the program peaked in 1978 at 46,000 participants, with federal appropriations of \$60 million. Participants, ages 15 to 18, spend between four and eight weeks during the summer in the program, performing such services as tree and grass planting, timber-stand improvement, fish and wildlife habitat restoration, erosion control and much more.
- **Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC).** The YACC operated for four years between 1978 and 1981 under Title VIII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). YACC was a year-round program of minimum-wage employment for young adults, ages 16 through 23, who were unemployed and out of school. Overall federal responsibility for YACC rested with the Department of Labor, which contracted with the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to administer both federal centers and state grants. About \$900 million was appropriated for the YACC during its four years of existence and it served about 269,000 participants.
- **California Conservation Corps.** More than 12 million hours have been devoted by CCC Corps members and staff to more than 5,760 public-works and conservation projects since 1976, including project categories such as: reforestation, fish and wildlife conservation, soil and water conservation, energy conservation and construction of solar heating systems.
- **American Conservation and Youth Service Corps.** The National and Community Service Act of 1990 authorized the Commission on National and Community Service to award grants to states, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior, or the ACTION agency for creation or expansion of conservation programs including rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, road maintenance and energy conservation projects, among others. On June 8, 1992, the Commission announced grants totaling \$21.5 million to youth corps in 25 states, including five corps operated by Native American tribes, to establish this corps. The commission was put in place for a three-year period to make such grants and recommendations to Congress.

**b. Community Development Corps (CDC)**

The experience of past programs suggests that the Community Development Corps would increase the capacity of people to improve the environmental conditions of their own communities:

- **VISTA/ACTION.** Volunteers in Service to America was first authorized in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act. It was conceived as a domestic Peace Corps, where volunteers would serve full-time in projects designed to reduce poverty and poverty-related problems. Since 1964, more than 100,000 individuals have volunteered in VISTA, which now is housed under the federal ACTION agency. In fiscal year 1988, more than half of VISTA's projects focused on alcohol/drug abuse, illiteracy, unemployment, hunger and homelessness, with many volunteers specifically helping youth in these areas. VISTA projects are sponsored by public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations, and are approved by the governor of the state in which volunteers are assigned. The average cost of a VISTA volunteer in 1989 was about \$8,000 (including all allowances, stipends, and training costs). In FY 1989, 2,700 volunteers in approximately 675 projects served communities across the country. In FY 1990, \$25.06 million was appropriated for VISTA.
- **ACTION Environmental Projects.** The ACTION agency administers a number of different programs for domestic volunteer service, including the VISTA program. It was initially established in 1971 and given statutory authority under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. During the summer of 1972, ACTION undertook a pilot program to engage college students in a series of environmental projects the agency identified as related to poverty. Twenty-eight work-study students from the University of Washington and Shoreline Community College were placed in substantive jobs with the EPA's Region X office in Seattle. In August of 1972, two cost-shared volunteers were assigned to the Environmental Action Coalition in New York City to coordinate a recycling program for disadvantaged areas. Over the course of several months, the recycling program was improved to the point where it processed

more than 140 tons of materials. As the program became self-sustaining, the volunteers were assigned the task of developing an anti-poverty environmental program that could be used in inner cities across the nation.

## **2. EARTH CORPS INTERNATIONAL**

The experience of past programs suggests that global service and exchange programs are proven methods of creating understanding and solving global problems:

- **Peace Corps.** President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps by Executive Order on March 1, 1961. It was then authorized by Congress on September 22, 1961. Since its founding, more than 131,000 men and women have served in the Peace Corps in more than 100 nations around the world. Peace Corps members have taught English to more than five million people and have made significant contributions to improving agricultural techniques. They have also provided, among other services, assistance with nutrition, health care and safe drinking water. Recently, the Peace Corps has undertaken a number of environmental projects in host countries. The Peace Corps currently has approximately 6,000 volunteers serving in 90 countries.
- **Private Programs:** Various private programs have existed over the years, including a current exchange with Central and Eastern European countries run by the German Marshall Fund of the United States.

## **3. EARTH CORPS Fellowships and Internships**

The experience of past programs suggests that fellowships and internships are a proven method of developing future policy experts and public servants:

- **The White House Fellows Program.** On October 3, 1964, President Johnson created the White House Fellows program by Executive Order. It sought to bring a number of young men and women (23 to 35 years of age) from business, law, education, journalism and other occupations to Washington to provide them with 15 months of "firsthand, high-level experience with the

workings of the Federal Government." The current budget for between 10 and 20 fellows comes to roughly \$750,000 per year, including salaries, recruitment, travel, etc. Among the early Fellows who went on to substantial public service are former Colorado Senator Tim Wirth and HUD Secretary-designate Henry Cisneros.

- ***Internships at the EPA, and the Interior, Agriculture and Energy Departments:*** Young people have been participating for years at various levels of federal departments and agencies doing work with environmental impact. These jobs give young people the chance to see the policy-making process, and provide education for future policy makers that cannot be gained in the classroom.

## **B. OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES**

The Earth Corps structure is designed to maximize efficiency and minimize agency overlap and bureaucracy. Specifically, it will:

- **Bring environmental service programs together under one agency:**

***EARTH CORPS*** programs will promote the coherent approach to environmental action that has been absent from the government for the past 12 years. The ***EARTH CORPS***, as a completely independent agency in partnership with the National Service Trust Fund, or as a division within the National Service Trust Fund, will encourage linkages between otherwise insular and competitive agencies or organizations.

- **Serve as a model of innovative governmental programs:**

It will foster entrepreneurial efforts and encourage constant innovation through its decentralized structure by allowing the best efforts of local and state agencies, as well as nonprofit organizations, to be showcased. It is an idea that President-Elect Clinton once called "the symbol of what this campaign is all about."

- **Keep programs close to the people served:**

A large portion of grants and recruitment will be administered through state and local government, as well as through local nonprofit organizations, in order to minimize the potential of internal bureaucratic stagnation.

- **Bridge the nation's environmental and educational agendas:**

Earth Corps will foster cooperative programs with universities and colleges to augment environmental literacy among youth in America through basic *EARTH CORPS*—generated materials and Manual(s). It will also function as a clearinghouse for other relevant environmental education materials, manuals and curricula. These materials will form the basis for training and educating all recruits prior to placement. Manual(s) would include an overview of ecological restoration technologies, basic environmental education and time-honored sustainable living principles and philosophies.

- **Facilitate inter-agency cooperation:**

Earth Corps will assign staff when and where appropriate to assist and work under the technical supervision of other federal agencies, state and local agencies, organizations and private sponsors.

- **Provide feedback to the environmental service community:**

The Earth Corps will track, report and publish the results, providing a repository and communications center for successes and shortcomings of environmental restoration efforts.

## IV. INITIAL TARGETS (SUMMARY)

The following summary of initial target numbers provides a list of *partial* examples of work product. They reflect a moderate level of environmental service as a way to pay off college loans or to save up credits toward education and could therefore be adjusted to reflect demand as the programs are phased in.

### A. EARTH CORPS U.S.A

#### 1. Environmental Service Corps by FY 1997\*

- Jobs:** 113,000 jobs created in conservation work programs (target of 50,000 jobs per year, assuming a phase-in structure that has one-fifth of the program operational in FY 1994, two-fifths in 1995, two-thirds in 1996, and full operation in 1997).
- Hours:** 55.2 million hours of public-service conservation work performed
- Training:** two million hours of specific training
- Education:** Thousands of young people are given public-service opportunity to pay for college or other approved benefits.

*Program examples:*

- Trees:** 90 million trees planted
- Erosion:** 15,000 feet of retaining walls built  
300,000 acres of rangeland restored/replanted
- Streams:** 18,800 miles with channels and quality-improved

\* figures based on estimates from the California Conservation Corps

## **2. Community Development Corps by FY 1997**

**Jobs:** 3,000 corps members hired (target of 1,250 jobs per year; phase-in structure same as above)  
**Sites:** 1,500 communities  
**Hours:** 5.75 million hours of community-development work performed  
**Training:** 160,000 hours of specific training

### *Program examples:*

**Recycling:** 1,800 municipal recycling programs strengthened  
**Energy:** 6,000 homes weather-stripped and retrofitted  
**Lead:** 36,000 soil samples taken

## **B. EARTH CORPS INTERNATIONAL BY FY 1997**

**Jobs:** 700 overseas Environmental Ambassador jobs (target of 300 jobs per year, phased in as above)  
**Countries:** 70 countries total; 20 countries with National Service *EARTH CORPS* established  
**Exchanges:** 400 visits by foreign environmental-policy specialists and students

## **C. EARTH CORPS FELLOWS AND INTERNS BY FY 1997**

**Positions:** 10 Fellows and 100 Interns annually (effective FY 1994)  
**Hours:** 20,000 fellowship hours; 128,000 internship hours  
**Programs:** Hundreds of federal policy makers assisted by skilled help

## V. DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION

The *EARTH CORPS* Act of 1993 would establish a new agency, which shall be known as the *EARTH CORPS*, (either a totally separate, independent agency or a division of the National Service Trust Fund along with the Nurse Corps and Police Corps) to consolidate a number of new and modified federal environmental protection and restoration programs. Those proposed programs are:

### A. *EARTH CORPS* U.S.A

Establishes the *EARTH CORPS* U.S.A. and directs it to work with the heads of relevant departments and agencies, including but not limited to the Secretaries of Interior, Energy and Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to the end of recruiting, providing basic environmental training and education, and placing youth and others, in cooperation with such agencies, into environmental restoration and protection programs, and to provide grants to states, local government and nonprofit organizations for activities and programs that meet the criteria of the following two domestic programs:

#### 1. *Environmental Service Corps*

- The Act Directs the *EARTH CORPS* agency to establish and/or bolster service programs on federal lands through joint recruiting and through grants to federal agencies, and to oversee those agencies' performance in meeting targets set during the grant and recruitment process. Encourages federal agencies to enter into agreements with program agencies, local governments and nonprofit organizations to promote program goals.
- The Act directs the *EARTH CORPS* agency to establish a program of cooperative/joint recruitment and education of recruits and a program of grants to states, localities, and nonprofit organizations to administer the component of the *EARTH CORPS* involving work on non federal public lands and waters. For grants to states, requests each governor to designate a state program agency. Authorizes local governments to establish a program agency to carry out the state component within its political subdivision if the state program agency has not been designated at the commencement of a fiscal year. Requests that states carrying out such programs provide mechanisms for

participation by local governments and nonprofit organizations. Demands strict monitoring of performance standards by the *EARTH CORPS* agency and authorizes revocation of grants at any time if in the opinions of the Corps Director and Council there has not been clear and substantial progress made toward performance goals.

- Authorizes *EARTH CORPS* recruit recipients and grantees to carry out environmental-protection and restoration-action projects relating but not limited to:
  - △ environmental education, including dissemination of energy-saving techniques and technologies
  - △ wildlife habitat, range lands, parks, and recreational areas
  - △ tree planting and other gardening in urban areas
  - △ highway and urban litter clean-up
  - △ roads and trails
  - △ streams, lakes, waterfront harbors, and ports
  - △ wetlands protection and pollution control
  - △ fire prevention and control
  - △ improvement of abandoned railroad beds and right-of-ways
  - △ energy conservation, renewable resources, and biomass recovery
  - △ reclamation and improvement of strip-mined land
  - △ forestry, nursery, and cultivation
  - △ fish and fisheries
  - △ erosion, floods, droughts, and storm-damage assistance and control
  - △ the development and promotion of sustainable agricultural practices
  - △ urban wildlife enhancement
  - △ forums to help the communities address environmental problems
- Limits such projects to those on public or Native American lands, except where the administering Secretary or agency head determines that a project involving other lands will provide a public benefit.
- Encourages any land or water conservation or related program administered in any state under authority of any federal program to *EARTH CORPS* U.S.A. services.

- Requires the administering Secretary or Director to provide guidance and assistance in securing educational aid toward a high school diploma or a college degree for public-service work performed under this program.
- Authorizes appropriations for FY 1994 and succeeding fiscal years to carry out this program.(see budget figures in section X.)

**a. Existing Legislation/Programs**

- American Conservation Corps, authorized by the Commission on National and Community Service in accordance with Title I, Subtitle C of the National and Community Service Act of 1990.
- Youth Conservation Corps, established in 1970, focuses on summer employment for youth. Expansion legislation introduced in the 102nd Congress, but not passed.

**2. Community Development Corps**

- Directs the *EARTH CORPS* to administer a Community Development Corps program to recruit U.S. citizens or permanent residents, 18 years of age and older, from all backgrounds, to commit themselves to increasing the capability of people to improve the environmental conditions of their own lives.
- Assigns Community Development Corps members to state or local government agencies or private, nonprofit organizations located in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.
- Directs Community Development Corps members to work to reduce the burden of pollution and other environmental problems on affected communities.
- Directs the *EARTH CORPS* agency to train the Community Development Corps members in the most effective skills of energy conservation, waste reduction and a host of other areas. Directs Community Development Corps members to work on human and social problems by encouraging and enabling persons from all walks of life and age groups, including elderly and retired Americans, to perform meaningful and constructive environmental service.

- Prohibits Community Development Corps members from providing direct services; they should not serve as case workers or counselors. Rather, a Community Development Corps member might develop and implement a public relations and recruiting plan to augment the environmental-action work force of a local agency or nonprofit organization and facilitate a partnership with a local corporation.
- The Community Development Corps might develop an outreach program or a community volunteer program that recruits and provides the basic *EARTH CORPS* environmental education and training, and also helps place community residents in environmental-action activities and jobs specific to their community. *EARTH CORPS* programs would be designed to facilitate local people eventually assuming responsibility for the environmental protection and restoration action activities within their community without *EARTH CORPS* assistance.
- Authorizes appropriations for FY 1994 and succeeding fiscal years to carry out this program.
  - a. *Existing Legislation / Programs:*
    - Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), administered by ACTION under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, re authorized in 1989.

## **B. *EARTH CORPS INTERNATIONAL***

Direct the *EARTH CORPS* agency to establish exchange programs in environmental service with foreign governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with two programs:

1. ***EARTH CORPS AMBASSADORS*** — to send trained American environmental experts and students to countries who invite them.
  - Establishes the Environmental Ambassadors program with the assistance of existing federal agencies, foreign governments and NGOs.

- Participants in the two-year program would serve as facilitators to help local communities in foreign countries find solutions to environmental problems by using appropriate technology and other resources and forging alliances with the appropriate level of government or the appropriate NGOs.
- Provides models, training and assistance for development of national service *EARTH CORPS* initiatives within other countries.

*Existing Programs:* The Peace Corps, U.S. Agency for International Development

2. ***EARTH CORPS EXCHANGE*** — to bring trained foreign environmental experts and students to the United States to share information on global environmental problems.
  - Establishes environmental training centers for teachers and students around the world by working with the United Nations, foreign governments, colleges and universities, and NGOs.
  - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1994 and succeeding fiscal years to carry out this program.

### **C. *EARTH CORPS* FELLOWSHIPS AND INTERNSHIPS**

Directs the *EARTH CORPS U.S.A.* Director to set standards and procedures to enable the *EARTH CORPS* to:

#### **1. Establish the *EARTH CORPS* Fellows**

- Select annually a group of 10 outstanding young persons as *EARTH CORPS* Fellows. *EARTH CORPS* Fellows will be appointed to serve for approximately twelve months on the staff of the White House, the Vice President's office, or the offices of the heads of the executive departments or agencies, as they may be assigned, beginning on or about June 1 of the year in which they are selected.

- Requires all participants in the fellowship program to be college graduates not over the age of 35.

*Existing Programs:*

- The White House Fellows program, which selects 11-20 outstanding young people from various fields to work with White House policy makers at the Special Assistant level

**2. Establish the *EARTH CORPS* Interns**

- Select one hundred college students who have demonstrated environmental leadership to spend a summer working for government executives who have major responsibility for the student's area of environmental interest. Upon their return to school, each student would be charged with developing a course or a program built around their summer experience.
- Requires the administering Secretary or Director to provide guidance and assistance in securing college or university credit for participants in the program.
- *Existing Programs:* Internships at the EPA, Energy Department, Agriculture Department and Department of the Interior

## VI. GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE

### Principles and philosophy of governance and structure:

Under girding all of these programs would be a simple governance structure, predicated upon a central focus but dedicated to minimum bureaucracy and decentralization. The structure will provide support and facilitation, recruiting and grants-in-aid for environmental-restoration activities to be conducted primarily at the local level.

The following outlined structure attends to the overall needs of the *EARTH CORPS* and promotes "structured networks," a highly successful approach used in the business community to facilitate partnerships and joint cooperation. Structured networks are efficient mechanisms to enhance and leverage already existing resources, budgets and personnel.

The Earth Corps structure also provides direction and vision for the *EARTH CORPS*, substantially assists in the dissemination of information regarding existing programs, identifies gaps and needs, promotes state-of-the art restoration technologies, and publishes results achieved. Fundraising from private sources is also addressed.

### A. *EARTH CORPS* COUNCIL

A 9- to 15- member council, chaired by the Vice-President, the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, will be appointed to serve as the final authority, to provide the long-term vision for the corps and set general policy and direction. The Council should reflect regional balance and be representative of pertinent fields of interest and expertise. The Council will operate with minimal staff and budget. There would be at least one representative each for youth and Native American interests.

#### Primary Functions are to:

- > have final authority over and responsibility for the *EARTH CORPS* mission including all component entities and organizational bodies
- > implement strategic policy planning
- > oversee partnership planning
- > oversee *EARTH CORPS* implementation
- > maintain public visibility

## **B. *EARTH CORPS* AGENCY/*EARTH CORPS* DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM**

The *EARTH CORPS* will be managed by a director and two appointed program deputies, one of whom will be responsible for *EARTH CORPS* and the *EARTH CORPS* Fellows and Internship Programs and the other responsible for the *EARTH CORPS* International and the *EARTH CORPS* Ambassadors Program. Each will be responsible for developing manuals describing the planning and execution of their programs, and will be required to update these manuals yearly.

### **Primary functions will be to:**

- > Carry out the policies of the *EARTH CORPS* Council
- > Coordinate the overall *CORPS* activities and programs
- > Oversee the general *EARTH CORPS* recruiting, training, placement, granting, public relations and performance activities.

The *EARTH CORPS* Director, under whom the program deputies for *EARTH CORPS* U.S.A and *EARTH CORPS* International will function, will be responsible to the Earth Corps Council for the *EARTH CORPS* performance.

### **Components of the *EARTH CORPS* AGENCY would include:**

#### **1. *EARTH CORPS* Communications Center**

A Communications Center will manage the information flow of the overall program. It will be staffed by a team of seasoned resource managers, partnership facilitators, community developers, environmental educators, communication specialists, trainers, program designers and project organizers.

#### **primary functions will be to:**

- > gather and disseminate information
- > facilitate networking between federal, state, regional and local organizations, non governmental organizations and the private sector
- > coordinate needs assessments for programs and grant opportunities
- > publish a "Results Index"
- > prepare an *EARTH CORPS* educational materials and manual(s)

- > act as an incubator for new ideas and promote state-of-the-art research and restoration technologies
- > identify opportunities for recruitment and identification of potential grantees and partnerships
- > act as the public affairs and Congressional relations office of the *EARTH CORPS*

### **Quality management of Program**

The Communications Center would maintain scrupulous performance indicators for ongoing grant and recruitment programs and partnerships, and conduct a public visibility campaign for the *EARTH CORPS* and its environmental service.

Information on past and present *EARTH CORPS* —facilitated ventures and partnerships, along with case studies analyses and all other pertinent information, should be placed into a library, the contents of which would be readily available to the public, and potential grant and recruit recipients.

The library should be available in a variety of different computer formats to facilitate quick search and retrieval of information.

### **Public Relations**

The public-visibility campaign will rest solely with the Communications Center. *EARTH CORPS* service and specific local recruiting, public-service announcements and a comprehensive outreach program will be submitted to the Director and the Council on an annual basis. (For several of these tasks, the Communications Center will be largely dependent upon "circuit riders" and regional *EARTH CORPS* Hubs.)

## **2. Regional *EARTH CORPS* "hubs" and Circuit riders**

It is imperative that one-to-one contact and relationships at the local level be nurtured and consistently maintained. Regional *EARTH CORPS* "hubs" would be comprised of "circuit riders," *EARTH CORPS* representatives assigned to and traveling extensively in specific regions to work with local, state and regional concerns. In partnership with existing agencies and organizations, the *EARTH CORPS* would establish small regional/local satellite offices (i.e. it could use existing federal facilities like the Presidio in San Francisco) to support the "circuit riders." Through the "circuit riders" and computer communications there will be ongoing contact with recruits, local partnerships and programs, grants and recruit recipients as well as potential new grants and recruit recipients.

### **Primary functions will be to:**

- > assess *EARTH CORPS* recruiting and granting needs within each region
- > monitor program methods, performance and goals
- > help to organize regional *EARTH CORPS* councils comprised of local citizens, in order to build ongoing environmental action leadership at the local level. Eventually, responsibilities for restoration activities are assumed without the presence of the *EARTH CORPS*
- > keep programs close to the people they serve
- > work closely with the Communications Center to ensure an efficient flow of ideas, expertise, new restoration technologies, networking, information and support between regions and at the national level.

## **3. *EARTH CORPS* Recruitment, Training and Placement Centers**

This office will work closely with the Communications Center and circuit riders for the purpose of managing overall recruiting, basic education, and participation in the National Service Trust Fund system. It will also facilitate transitions between college or the work force after successful Earth Corps service.

**Primary functions will be to:**

- > design length of service terms (2 years with options for further service and advancement) and manage the interrelationships of recruitment, service, educational progress of the various aspects of the CORPS and the CORPS' interface with the National Service Trust Fund.
- > provide information on high school equivalency testing for those who have not completed high school.
- > serve as a repository of information on colleges, universities and vocational schools. The placement service will provide the crucial follow-up link to job opportunities in the nonprofit and business sectors for *EARTH CORPS* participants upon completion of their service.
- > act as an information service system to the non-college bound, instructing them about approved options for the use service vouchers earned in the *EARTH CORPS*
- > be responsible for the general, basic-minimum *EARTH CORPS* environmental education and training of recruits, as well as for the training of the "trainers."

**C. *EARTH CORPS* FOUNDATION**

The *EARTH CORPS* FOUNDATION will be chartered by Congress to serve as a companion entity to the *EARTH CORPS* Agency in order that the Corps can solicit and receive both funds and in-kind services from the private sector and nonprofits (in addition to its Congressional appropriations). A Foundation director will serve on the *EARTH CORPS* Council. All contributions must be fully disclosed so as to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest.

*Similar existing programs:* National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Peace Corps Foundation.

## VII. IMPACT ON EXISTING PROGRAMS

Establishing an *EARTH CORPS* Agency and implementing the programs outlined previously would affect the following:

### A. FEDERAL AGENCIES

- **ACTION:** *EARTH CORPS* would assume responsibility for the Conservation Corps and environmental community-action elements of programs under ACTION's current umbrella.
- **EPA:** *EARTH CORPS* would have final responsibility for selecting *EARTH CORPS* Fellows and Interns who would be working with EPA policy makers, though these decisions would of course be made with full consultation with the EPA.
- **Interior:** the same arrangement as with the EPA would prevail.
- **Agriculture:** the same arrangement as with the EPA would prevail.
- **Energy:** the same arrangement as with the EPA would prevail.
- **Peace Corps:** Future environmental initiatives in the countries currently covered by the Peace Corps would be performed primarily by *EARTH CORPS*, freeing the Peace Corps to concentrate on more traditional development work and education. Close coordination between those involved in the Peace Corps programs and *EARTH CORPS* should be the basic principle of both the implementation and full activity phase of the *EARTH CORPS* International program.

### B. FEDERAL COMMISSIONS

- Commission on National and Community Service—The American Conservation Corps, authorized under Section I, Subtitle C of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and recently established under a CNCS grant, would fall under the authority of *EARTH CORPS*.

**C. FEDERAL LEGISLATION:**

- Job Training Partnership Act—A number of state and local conservation corps are currently funded under the JTPA. Grants for those programs would be administered through *EARTH CORPS* in FY 1994 and afterwards.

## VIII. BUDGETARY IMPACT

Whether the *EARTH CORPS* is established as a totally separate and independent agency or as a division or component of the National Service Trust Fund, its real strength is the structured network design. Such networks provide for the highest possible leveraging of Earth Corps' budget; resources and personnel are also rendered more cost-efficient. Structured networks are achieved through various partnerships, such as cost and facility sharing, grant matching programs and cooperative recruitment programs.

The full range of impacts is not solely budgetary. The *EARTH CORPS* and the National Service Trust Fund are both investments. In the immediate future, the Earth Corps is an investment in (1) environmental restoration and protection, (2) a higher level of general environmental literacy, and (3) the youth of America.

Despite the many positive effects *EARTH CORPS* and the Trust Fund can promise, there will be a significant budgetary impact of the *EARTH CORPS* Act, even without the costs of the Trust Fund factored in. A preliminary estimate of those costs indicate that *full* implementation in FY 1997 will cost approximately \$613.11 million. The sums necessary to run the *EARTH CORPS* program would be covered, in large part, by President Clinton's Budget for Lifetime Learning, which includes costs for the National Service Trust Fund. These numbers do not discount current and planned expenditures for programs, such as the American Conservation Corps, that would be brought under the *EARTH CORPS* AGENCY. In reality, new expenditures will be somewhat lower than the attached chart reflects.

The actual costs to the federal government for the Environmental Service Corps and Community Development Corps will also depend on the costs expected by the states, localities, and nonprofit organizations that directly administer the programs. States and localities should be expected to assume some of the budgetary burden, as they receive the program's most direct benefits. At the same time, however, this burden should not be too great, as the share of state and local budgets provided by the federal government declined precipitously over the past 12 years. Placing substantial new burdens on the states and localities might discourage them from seeking and accepting *EARTH CORPS* grants, working counter to the intent of the program

In any case, modest burdens of program costs should be allocated, and are therefore calculated at two possible rates for government and non federal agencies: 20 and 33 percent. This would shift approximately \$61 million in costs to state and local governments under the 20 percent figure in FY 1997 (the first year of full implementation). Under the 33 percent figure, approximately \$104 million in costs would be shifted to service providers in FY 1997. States and local governments required to provide some of the program costs could, of course, pay their share out of general funds. A nonprofit organizations, in order to cover their share of the costs, could search for funding from the private sector, state and local governments, and foundations.

## ***CALCULATION ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY:***

**The base cost for the Environmental Service and Community Development Corps** is set at \$9,400 per participant in FY 1994, taken from an estimate of yearly program expenditures on a VISTA participant. Both programs are assumed to have a 25 percent residential component. Additional residential expenses, based on figures from the Young Adult Conservation Corps, are factored in at a rate of \$10,182 per participant in FY 1994. This does not include administrative costs, which are estimated at \$6 million for FY 1994 and expand with the size of the program. An average of 4.5 percent yearly inflation is assumed over FY 1994-98, and the programs are to be phased on the schedule of one-fifth implementation in FY 1994, two-fifths in FY 1995, two-thirds in FY 1996, and full implementation (50,000 students per year) in FY 1997 and beyond.

**The numbers for the *EARTH CORPS* Fellows and Interns Program** come directly from current figures on the White House Fellows program (a budget of approximately \$750,000 per year, including all recruitment activities), and on an estimate of \$2,500 per student intern per summer. Inflation is again factored in at a 4.5 percent annual rate for FY 1994-98.

**Numbers on *EARTH CORPS* International Service Abroad** are based on a target involvement of 300 people per year and Peace Corps costs of \$32,200 per volunteer for FY 1992 (including all administrative costs). The phase-in process for these programs is the same as for the Environmental Service and Community Development Corps described above. Inflation is factored in at 3 percent for FY 1993 and at an average of 4.5 percent over FY 1994-98. The exchange-program numbers are based on a goal of bringing 400 environmental policy makers and students to America over four years. The allocation of \$2 million over the four years for this purpose should be sufficient.

## IX. POLICY OPTIONS AND QUESTIONS

**Question 1: Should the *EARTH CORPS* be a separate agency?**

***Recommendation:***

Yes. Without a special identity of its own, the Earth Corps would attract few recruits, get snarled in red tape and fail to be as effective and innovative as possible. Corps programs would lose their visibility and fail to inspire people to channel their concern for the environment into the Clinton/Gore Administration.

The model of government taking action concerning the direction in which the country should move and then leaving the practical details to specific, relatively decentralized operational agencies is well-established in the thoughts of President Clinton and Vice President Gore. To use the terms of Democratic Leadership Council fellow and government organizational theorist David Osborne, government on high levels should be concerned primarily with "steering" the country in a certain direction, as opposed to worrying about the "rowing" work of service delivery. On the executive and legislative level, government should establish specific goals for agencies and hold the agencies to those goals, but should not establish giant centralized bureaucracies with the power to micro manage individual programs. Establishing *EARTH CORPS* as a separate agency would be a solid first step toward assuring that this does not happen to the National Service Trust Fund.

To address the question of special identity, it should be noted that when the Peace Corps began, many people thought it should be brought under the Agency for International Development (AID). Vice President Lyndon Johnson told President Kennedy that the Peace Corps would be destroyed if it went under AID because the agency would submerge the Peace Corps and run it in an entirely different way than intended. *Additionally, as Johnson reminded Kennedy, FDR had benefited from the high visibility and relative autonomy of his New Deal programs, especially the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).*

The Kennedy/Johnson Administration ultimately gained much political benefit from the visibility of the Peace Corps. The Clinton/Gore Administration would receive a similar benefit from the visibility of the *EARTH CORPS*, from its idealistic underpinnings to passage in the first 100 days to the signing (perhaps in the Rose Garden on Earth Day—April 22, 1993) to implementation.

**Question 2: Can the *EARTH CORPS* pilot programs be launched by Executive Order?**

***Recommendation::***

Like the Peace Corps and the White House Fellows Program, many elements of *EARTH CORPS* could in fact be launched by Executive Order as well as by its initial start-up budget from discretionary funds.. But as programs of this scale will require the continuing support of a diverse group of people in Congress and the country, introducing *EARTH CORPS* in a separate act, as laid out here, would be the better course to take.

**Question 3: What percentage of costs should be assumed by agencies directly administering the programs, such as state and local governments?**

***Recommendation:***

This number is likely to be either a program-wide one, set up across the programs that will be approved ways to pay back college loans from the National Service Trust Fund, or one that will be left to the board that eventually administers grants to particular programs. (These actions could be handled on a case-by-case basis by the body that makes grant and recruiting decisions). Figures vary between 20 percent and 33 percent, to give a rough, macroeconomic idea of how much of a burden cost-sharing would be on state and local programs. These percentages, combined with the fact that the share of federal money comprising state and local budgets has shrunk significantly over the past 12 years, suggest that the final number should probably not go above 33 percent under any circumstances, and that some rate around 20 percent could be the most fair.

## X. PROJECTED *EARTH CORPS* COSTS

(AS OF JANUARY 15, 1993)

(numbers in millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
<i>EARTH CORPS</i>					
1. Service Corps	\$126.96	\$208.38	\$353.98	\$556.06	\$581.09
2. Community Development Corps	\$2.99	\$6.23	\$10.81	\$17.04	\$17.80
Fellows/Interns	\$0.75	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$0.89
International					
1. Service Abroad	\$2.08	\$4.35	\$7.57	\$11.87	\$12.40
2. Environmental Exchange	\$0.15	\$0.31	\$0.65	\$0.89	\$0.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$132.92</b>	<b>\$220.05</b>	<b>\$373.83</b>	<b>\$586.72</b>	<b>\$613.11</b>

If 20 percent of *EARTH CORPS* community service costs are covered by direct-service provider:

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
<i>EARTH CORPS</i>					
1. Service Corps	\$101.56	\$166.71	\$283.18	\$444.85	\$464.87
2. Community Development Corps	\$2.39	\$4.98	\$8.65	\$13.63	\$14.24
Fellows/Interns	\$0.75	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$0.89
International					
1. Service abroad	\$2.08	\$4.35	\$7.57	\$11.87	\$12.40
2. Environmental Exchange	\$0.15	\$0.31	\$0.65	\$0.89	\$0.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$106.93</b>	<b>\$177.13</b>	<b>\$300.87</b>	<b>\$472.10</b>	<b>\$493.33</b>

If 33 percent of *EARTH CORPS* community service costs are covered by direct-service provider:

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
<i>EARTH CORPS</i>					
1. Service Corps	\$83.79	\$137.53	\$233.63	\$367.00	\$383.52
2. Community Development Corps	\$1.97	\$4.11	\$7.13	\$11.25	\$11.75
Fellows/Interns	\$0.75	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$0.89
International					
1. Service Abroad	\$2.08	\$4.35	\$7.57	\$11.87	\$12.40
2. Environmental Exchange	\$0.15	\$0.31	\$0.65	\$0.89	\$0.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$88.74</b>	<b>\$147.08</b>	<b>\$249.80</b>	<b>\$391.87</b>	<b>\$409.49</b>