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Anti-Hunger-General [1]

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<b>S</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

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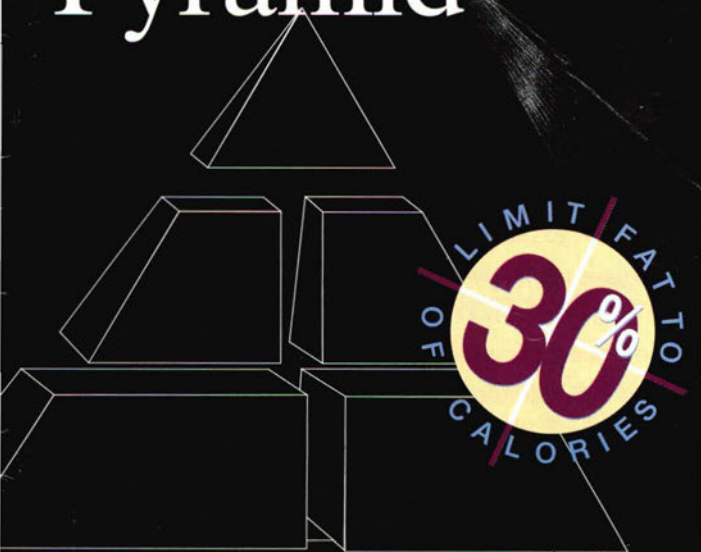
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The Food Guide Pyramid

[pamphlet]

32 pages

# The Food Guide Pyramid



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

PREPARED BY  
Human Nutrition  
Information

Home and  
Garden Bulletin  
Number 280



## Prepared & Packaged Food Rescue Programs

### Statewide Food Distribution

#### Donate-Don't Dump Program

- **Large scale effort**—Through our warehouses in Northern, Central and Southern California (over 700,000 square feet total), we rescue 25 million pounds of packaged and perishable produce and food stuffs annually, reaching 1.2 million needy Californians.
- **Hassle-free donor program encourages food & ag donations**—We operate on the donor's schedule, taking everything needed to get the job done—pallets, bins, material handling equipment. Our refrigerated trailers keep donations fresh. There are no hidden charges and no last-minute surprises! We pickup anywhere in state at no charge to donor.
- **"No charge ever" statewide service**—We distribute food to any recognized California non-profit feeding agency that needs it—all we require is excellent food handling practices and sound accountability and record-keeping. The organizations we serve receive our food and services—food storage, handling and delivery—free of charge. No fees. No costs. No shared maintenance. We require them to distribute the food for free so recipients pay no charges either.

### Local Food Distribution

#### Sacramento Area Community Kitchen

- **Serves major metropolitan area**—Annually, we rescue over 300,000 pounds of packaged and perishable produce and food stuffs from over 40 area restaurants, hospitals and farmer's markets.
- **Safe food handling a must**—Our volunteers and recipient agencies attend community college classes on food handling, plus a 20,000 sq. ft. refrigerator/freezer ensures the food's freshness.
- **Winning job training strategy**—We offer people on public assistance commercial kitchen skills training, preparing them to enter the job market while producing over 1,500 meals each day to feed seniors, families and the homeless.
- **Six days a week & "no charge ever"**—Food is collected everyday but Sunday, donors are provided with packaging materials and recipients and recipient agencies receive food free of charge.



August 26, 1996

Lucy Anderson  
World Hunger Year  
505 8th Avenue - 21st Floor  
New York, NY 10018-6582

Dear Lucy:

*Gerald D. Jennings*

Mayor  
City of Albany

*Charles H. Shoudy*

Commissioner  
Department of  
Human Resources

*Paul S. Winkeller*

Executive Director  
Albany Service Corps

Many thanks for arranging the conference call last Friday Bill Ayres, your Executive Director, and Peter Mann. What a pleasure having such an expansive phone call. It's been many years since I have found someone outside the network of the American Community Gardening Association (ACGA) with such a strong interest in the public policy implications of topics like community gardening and urban agriculture!

I am sending along, or arranging having it sent, information about 1) the ACGA conference in Montreal, September 26-29; 2) ACGA's new program called **From The Roots Up**, which is providing T/A to emerging citywide greening organizations; and 3) material from the Center for National Service and the Environment, which is not only networking valuable, state-of-the-art information to national service programs all over the country, but has a keen interest in sustainable programming which represent local solutions to local problems. Included in #3 is some material from our National Community Gardens Clinic which took place in Albany last spring, a program WHY - in tandem with ACGA and AmeriCorps - may be interested in replicating at other sites around the country. The key staff people at the Center are Brian Trelstad, Executive Director, and Hayley Mortimer, Associate Director, and their number is (415) 561-5950.

If you can't make it to the Montreal conference, I would suggest that we have a September meeting in NYC with Jack Hale, President of the American Community Gardening Association, to discuss collaborative opportunities.

Finally, other than waiting for the presidential election to be over, what is the next step in beginning a dialogue with USDA about urban agriculture and community gardening? As I mentioned during our call, as one of twenty USDA Summer of Gleaning sites we have been in close contact with key Washington agency people, including Joel Berg, who just visited us last week for a series of National Week of Food Recovery media events.

Let's stay in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul Winkeller,  
Executive Director

cc: Jack Hale, ACGA President  
Joel Berg, USDA AmeriCorps Coordinator ✓  
Brian Trelstad and Hayley Mortimer, Center For National Service and the Environment



**Persons Under 19 Below 185% Poverty: Summer Food Service Open Site Eligibility --  
Comparison of Qualifying Areas By 50% Tracts, 50% Block Groups, and 40% Block Groups**

State	50% Tracts All Persons Below 185%	50% Block Groups All Persons Below 185%	40% Block Groups All Persons Below 185%	Net Increase 50% Tracts to 50% Block Groups	% Increase	Net Increase 50% Block Groups to 40% Block Groups	% Increase
Alabama	141,467	173,721	232,939	32,254	22.8%	59,218	34.1%
Alaska	11,207	13,955	20,167	2,748	24.5%	6,212	44.5%
Arizona	144,495	172,655	213,114	28,160	19.5%	40,459	23.4%
Arkansas	81,338	108,540	150,465	27,202	33.4%	41,925	38.6%
California	735,075	908,175	1,261,199	173,100	23.5%	353,024	38.9%
Colorado	55,793	78,480	108,320	22,687	40.7%	29,840	38.0%
Connecticut	37,333	43,934	57,776	6,601	17.7%	13,842	31.5%
Delaware	3,393	6,788	12,145	3,395	100.1%	5,357	78.9%
Dist. of Columbia	21,251	23,502	30,059	2,251	10.6%	6,557	27.9%
Florida	265,021	343,174	455,555	78,153	29.5%	112,381	32.7%
Georgia	177,121	225,427	301,643	48,306	27.3%	76,216	33.8%
Hawaii	8,847	14,924	25,917	6,077	68.7%	10,993	73.7%
Idaho	7,848	20,207	35,765	12,359	157.5%	15,558	77.0%
Illinois	265,161	308,954	404,307	43,793	16.5%	95,353	30.9%
Indiana	66,485	96,662	143,715	30,177	45.4%	47,053	48.7%
Iowa	18,575	33,373	52,832	14,798	79.7%	19,459	58.3%
Kansas	24,815	42,498	68,858	17,683	71.3%	26,360	62.0%
Kentucky	133,615	161,966	225,766	28,351	21.2%	63,800	39.4%
Louisiana	279,571	316,385	389,054	36,814	13.2%	72,669	23.0%
Maine	5,153	10,970	21,537	5,817	112.9%	10,567	96.3%
Maryland	52,792	65,595	86,777	12,803	24.3%	21,182	32.3%
Massachusetts	68,210	92,055	123,005	23,845	35.0%	30,950	33.6%
Michigan	247,764	279,980	358,631	32,216	13.0%	78,651	28.1%
Minnesota	42,285	55,512	80,100	13,227	31.3%	24,588	44.3%
Mississippi	197,129	225,308	271,604	28,179	14.3%	46,296	20.5%
Missouri	105,659	145,036	196,199	39,377	37.3%	51,163	35.3%
Montana	15,299	25,343	36,796	10,044	65.7%	11,453	45.2%
Nebraska	16,743	29,461	43,682	12,718	76.0%	14,221	48.3%
Nevada	13,685	18,303	24,963	4,618	33.7%	6,660	36.4%
New Hampshire	490	3,302	6,135	2,812	573.9%	2,833	85.8%
New Jersey	80,382	99,682	137,936	19,300	24.0%	38,254	38.4%
New Mexico	86,967	96,750	128,961	9,783	11.2%	32,211	33.3%
New York	501,056	561,207	689,648	60,151	12.0%	128,441	22.9%
North Carolina	99,930	152,231	217,130	52,301	52.3%	64,899	42.6%
North Dakota	8,047	15,127	23,444	7,080	88.0%	8,317	55.0%
Ohio	244,149	301,910	391,992	57,761	23.7%	90,082	29.8%
Oklahoma	79,458	119,042	167,867	39,584	49.8%	48,825	41.0%
Oregon	20,931	45,250	78,440	24,319	116.2%	33,190	73.3%
Pennsylvania	174,536	232,942	314,432	58,406	33.5%	81,490	35.0%
Rhode Island	15,029	17,243	23,130	2,214	14.7%	5,887	34.1%
South Carolina	84,847	122,499	169,980	37,652	44.4%	47,481	38.8%
South Dakota	16,574	26,867	34,150	10,293	62.1%	7,283	27.1%
Tennessee	124,829	158,852	218,991	34,023	27.3%	60,139	37.9%
Texas	810,908	955,367	1,195,488	144,459	17.8%	240,121	25.1%
Utah	17,266	27,883	46,981	10,617	61.5%	19,098	68.5%
Vermont	1,380	3,433	6,657	2,053	148.8%	3,224	93.9%
Virginia	70,979	102,435	145,325	31,456	44.3%	42,890	41.9%
Washington	57,378	85,877	122,734	28,499	49.7%	36,857	42.9%
West Virginia	45,378	68,225	108,034	22,847	50.3%	39,809	58.3%
Wisconsin	85,276	102,547	130,658	17,271	20.3%	28,111	27.4%
Wyoming	3,251	8,399	12,582	5,148	158.4%	4,183	49.8%
<b>National</b>	<b>5,872,171</b>	<b>7,347,953</b>	<b>9,803,585</b>	<b>1,475,782</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>2,455,632</b>	<b>33.4%</b>

Summer Food Service Open Site Eligibility by Block Group (50% + Block Groups Sorted by County and Place) -- District of Columbia

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 (less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
<b>District of Columbia</b>											
<b>Washington city</b>											
		0003105	yes		130	80	0	62%	24	50	6
		0007203	yes		173	95	0	55%	32	63	0
		0018011	yes		30	0	30	100%	0	0	0
		0021011	yes		377	136	54	50%	60	60	16
		0023021	yes		293	30	122	52%	0	21	9
		0025012	yes		80	47	0	59%	12	13	22
		0028022	yes		1196	531	226	63%	146	235	150
		0033021	yes		258	122	21	55%	50	43	29
		0034 3	yes		220	108	6	52%	42	51	15
		0034 4	yes		138	70	0	51%	0	18	52
		0034 5	yes		144	66	32	68%	25	33	8
		0035 2	yes		163	122	0	75%	21	82	19
		0036 1	yes		1261	975	8	78%	345	371	259
		0037 1	yes		1417	453	362	58%	199	92	162
		0038 1	yes		669	411	0	61%	102	127	182
		0038 2	yes		126	73	0	58%	24	23	26
		0045 2	yes		239	91	30	51%	16	50	25
		0047 2	yes		839	533	27	67%	152	294	87
		0048011	yes		195	119	4	63%	25	41	53
		0048012	yes		148	106	0	72%	40	55	11
		0049011	yes		331	182	0	55%	64	60	58
		0049012	yes		189	123	0	65%	21	82	20
		0049021	yes		281	185	5	68%	68	66	51
		0050 1	yes		140	41	45	61%	31	0	10
		0050 3	yes		107	68	0	64%	0	0	68

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/ MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 ( less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
		0052101	yes		447	52	231	63%	26	16	10
		0053012	yes		156	133	0	85%	34	57	42
		0054012	yes		16	8	0	50%	8	0	0
		0057011	yes		36	29	0	81%	0	11	18
		0057015	yes		16	9	0	56%	0	0	9
		0058 1	yes		39	23	0	59%	0	7	16
		0058 2	yes		4	4	0	100%	0	0	4
		0060201	yes		350	319	0	91%	125	110	84
		0064101	yes		759	557	26	77%	146	228	183
		0064102	yes		193	126	0	65%	62	64	0
		0068012	yes		263	123	34	60%	31	47	45
		0068041	yes		252	0	252	100%	0	0	0
		0069 1	yes		131	84	15	76%	19	46	19
		0071 1	yes		467	343	0	73%	144	100	99
		0071 3	yes		342	193	0	56%	55	65	73
		0072 2	yes		214	166	10	82%	71	78	17
		0072 3	yes		222	132	0	59%	15	57	60
		0072 4	yes		23	7	16	100%	0	0	7
		0072 5	yes		17	11	0	65%	0	11	0
		0073021	yes		334	181	0	54%	38	75	68
		0073041	yes		999	537	13	55%	143	253	141
		0073081	yes		158	158	0	100%	0	0	158
		0074011	yes		57	57	0	100%	25	16	16
		0074012	yes		1107	807	0	73%	208	269	330
		0074041	yes		861	473	0	55%	208	178	87
		0074042	yes		700	490	9	71%	142	235	113
		0074064	yes		1093	648	7	60%	254	223	171
		0074071	yes		227	119	0	52%	35	56	28
		0074073	yes		45	23	0	51%	12	11	0
		0074081	yes		1067	598	66	62%	241	275	82
		0074092	yes		713	364	27	55%	137	106	121

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 (less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
		0074301	yes		1017	538	13	54%	124	227	187
		0075021	yes		696	425	0	61%	162	159	104
		0075022	yes		580	339	17	61%	59	158	122
		0075023	yes		176	58	37	54%	0	51	7
		0075032	yes		715	413	30	62%	99	170	144
		0075033	yes		191	113	0	59%	27	32	54
		0075042	yes		162	122	0	75%	60	39	23
		0076013	yes		283	129	47	62%	48	70	11
		0077032	yes		342	224	0	65%	60	99	65
		0078035	yes		151	117	0	77%	35	60	22
		0078041	yes		66	40	0	61%	24	9	7
		0078042	yes		812	662	0	82%	178	313	171
		0078071	yes		119	59	9	57%	14	17	28
		0078073	yes		46	25	0	54%	0	25	0
		0078082	yes		519	350	6	69%	98	150	102
		0078083	yes		263	200	0	76%	78	78	44
		0078084	yes		461	315	24	74%	118	127	70
		0078085	yes		119	68	0	57%	17	16	35
		0078605	yes		93	61	0	66%	23	0	38
		0079014	yes		323	186	11	61%	66	72	48
		0083021	yes		25	25	0	100%	9	16	0
		0085104	yes		40	40	0	100%	11	29	0
		0085106	yes		11	11	0	100%	5	6	0
		0086 1	yes		44	44	0	100%	0	6	38
		0087021	yes		160	80	0	50%	36	15	29
		0088021	yes		165	89	0	54%	18	48	23
		0088031	yes		133	13	120	100%	0	0	13
		0088035	yes		269	158	13	64%	58	75	25
		0088036	yes		220	0	165	75%	0	0	0
		0088044	yes		289	180	17	68%	43	93	44
		0089041	yes		825	486	0	59%	153	174	159

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/ MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 ( less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
		0090021	yes		13	13	0	100%	6	7	0
		0091021	yes		173	98	0	57%	18	50	30
		0096023	yes		973	516	21	55%	144	277	95
		0097 1	yes		1194	757	6	64%	271	352	134
		0097 2	yes		604	333	14	57%	125	133	75
		0098032	yes		280	191	10	72%	42	67	82
		0098053	yes		364	177	7	51%	90	38	49
		0098061	yes		770	352	37	51%	95	136	121
		0098062	yes		1376	754	56	59%	317	266	171
		0098101	yes		1038	623	14	61%	200	282	141
		0098201	yes		438	282	0	64%	88	131	63
		0098202	yes		500	284	6	58%	121	118	45
		0099031	yes		931	600	14	66%	205	252	143
		0099043	yes		425	312	0	73%	93	105	114
		0099044	yes		132	83	8	69%	23	60	0
		0099052	yes		341	154	32	55%	50	30	74
		0099053	yes		252	169	0	67%	59	48	62
		0099072	yes		1132	693	7	62%	198	289	206
<b>Unduplicated Totals for Qualifying Block Groups in District of Columbia :</b>					40703	23502	2419		7446	9499	6557
<b>Statewide Totals for Qualifying Block Groups:</b>					40703	23502	2419		7446	9499	6557

Summer Food Service Open Site Eligibility by Block Group (Under 50% Block Groups in 50%+ Tracts Sorted by County and Place) -- District of Columbia

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 (less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
<b>District of Columbia</b>											
<b>Washington city</b>											
		0033022	yes		178	67	8	42%	19	38	10
		0034 1	yes		36	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0047 1	yes		275	62	7	25%	42	8	12
		0047 3	yes		63	25	0	40%	13	0	12
		0047 4	yes		64	19	0	30%	19	0	0
		0047 5	yes		76	23	0	30%	4	0	19
		0048013	yes		148	32	8	27%	0	17	15
		0049013	yes		38	8	0	21%	0	0	8
		0049022	yes		43	6	0	14%	0	6	0
		0052102	yes		8	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0053011	yes		172	52	0	30%	18	22	12
		0057012	yes		6	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0071 2	yes		109	21	0	19%	0	6	15
		0072 1	yes		28	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0074091	yes		245	112	0	46%	44	42	26
		0075034	yes		75	25	5	40%	8	7	10
		0078043	yes		24	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0078044	yes		111	9	0	8%	0	9	0
		0078045	yes		97	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0078081	yes		145	36	4	28%	23	13	0
		0088037	yes		1	0	0	0%	0	0	0
		0088042	yes		152	71	0	47%	20	23	28
		0088043	yes		492	224	5	47%	61	109	54
		0089042	yes		234	114	0	49%	30	62	22
		0099035	yes		97	13	7	21%	0	13	0

County	Place	Block Group	In CMSA/MSA? (Blank means no)	# of Places in Block Group (If More than 1)	All persons 0 to 18 (less military and college dorms)	Persons 0 to 18 Below 185%	Persons 0 to 18 poverty status unknown	% 0 to 18 Below 185% (including unknown)	Persons 0 to 4 Below 185%	Persons 5 to 12 Below 185%	Persons 13 to 18 Below 185%
		0099045	yes		53	21	0	40%	10	11	0
		0099046	yes		429	99	8	25%	11	29	59
		0099054	yes		254	96	0	38%	51	35	10
		0099055	yes		63	8	0	13%	8	0	0
<b>Unduplicated Totals for Qualifying Block Groups in District of Columbia :</b>					3716	1143	52		381	450	312
<b>Statewide Totals for Qualifying Block Groups:</b>					3716	1143	52		381	450	312

GOLDSTEIN, MICHELLE

Hunger Task Force  
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MCMULLEN, JIM

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NASH, BILLIE

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USDA  
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ANTI-HUNGER Page 4

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P.O. Box 866  
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(802) 985-5374 Fax

THOMPSON, LINDA  
DC Commission on Social Services  
Mayor's Commission on Food, Nutrition & Health  
Washington, DC  
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(202) 727-1687 FAX

TUCKERMANTY, ELIZABETH  
USDA/ES  
Rm 3446-So. USDA  
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VOICHICK, JANE  
Dept. of Nutritional Sciences  
1415 Linden Drive  
Madison, WI 53706  
(608) 262-2727  
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WASSERMAN, BILL  
USDA/FNS  
(703) 305-2065

WEBB, RICHETTA  
DC Commodity Supplementary Food Program  
(202) 673-6800





# HUNGER TASK FORCE OF MILWAUKEE

811 East Vienna Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212  
414/962-3111  
Fax 414/962-3212

### FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

TO Katherine Gibney

COMPANY USDA - Americorps

FAX NUMBER 202 - 720 - 4614

DATE 5/31/94

FROM Michele Goldstein

COMMENT Hi Katherine -

Hope this provides you  
with what you need.  
I can be reached all morning  
at 414-962-3111. Tony is available  
at 414-276-6272.

Good luck!

Michele

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Transmission Sheet) 8

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE THE RECORDED NUMBER OF PAGES, PLEASE CALL 962-3111 FOR ASSISTANCE.

PHOTOCOPY  
PRESENTATION

May 31, 1994

To: Katherine Gibney

At: Michele Goldstein

Re: Response to questions from Nat'l Service  
Corps

The lead agency for Milwaukee's  
USDA AmeriCorps Project will be the  
Milwaukee Community Service  
Corps (MCSC). They will be the  
grant recipient and manage the  
day to day fiscal and financial  
responsibilities of the Project.  
This decision was made because:

1) The MCSC has close to  
4 years of experience in  
service corps operations and  
programs. They have a  
successful, proven system  
in place for the recruitment,  
training and supervision of  
corps members and teams  
that includes experienced Crew  
Supervisors, Human Service Supervisor  
and Project Coordinators.

6/7, 8 9 10 11 12 15  
Feds 67

PROPERTY  
PRESERVATION

2) Two of the five project areas (Farmers Markets / Urban Farming and Infrastructure / Construction) are areas that they have already done work in and have received positive evaluations from those they have worked with and for.

3) They have an established training and educational program in place, as demonstrated by their 56% post-corps placement rate in 1993 including 32% in full time work, 4% in school full time and 20% going to school and working.

Programmatic direction of the Project will be provided by a Project Coordinator to be hired specifically for this Project. This will be a new position. This person will provide day to day supervision and direction for project activities.

(3)

in each of the 5 work areas and serve as the liaison between the agencies and organizations that the Project will be working with and providing support to. Additionally, the Project Coordinator will be the liaison with MSC's Projects Coordinator and Human Services Supervisor and HTFM's Advocacy Director. These key staff will serve as a working team for the Project, meeting weekly to ensure the necessary coordination of all involved and the implementation of project activities on a timely basis. The new Project Coordinator will be USDA's direct line to all project activities.

(4)

The Executive Director of the MCSC and HTF M will provide on-going oversight to the Project of Tony Perez, <sup>Exec. Director of MCSC</sup> helped initiate and create the MCSC in 1991 and has established his program as a model for other corps throughout the country. He has successfully secured private funding and support for his program to complement the public funds that helped get MCSC going. The current development of income generating projects as part of the Corps' program is testimony to his creativity and vision of what a corps can do and be for the young people who participate. Tony has 19 years of experience in social services and employment and training programs. He is currently serving as president of the National Assoc of Service and Conservation Corps and is a member of the Wisconsin Nat'l Service Board.

(5)  
Michelle Goldstein, Executive  
Director of HTFM brings over  
21 years of community  
involvement and diverse  
community service work  
including demonstrated experience  
and success in program

development and implementation,  
community, public and government  
relations, agency management,  
personnel administration, fiscal  
management and fundraising.

Michelle established and served  
as Director of a local Boys &  
Girls Club Branch for 5 years  
that served from 150-200 youth  
per day and had a membership of  
over 1300. During that time she  
directed youth employment  
programs that provided job training  
and jobs to close to 100 youth  
per year. Michelle has been  
Executive Director of HTFM since  
1991 during which time  
HTFM's emergency food,  
advocacy and food security  
programs have expanded.  
From 1992-93 Michelle served as

a public member of the  
Wisconsin Legislative Council  
Special Committee on the Prevention  
of Hunger whose recommendation  
resulted in the passage of  
W.I. Act 168 - a Hunger Prevention  
Bill that was signed by  
Governor Tommy Thompson  
in March 1994

PROPERTY  
PRESERVATION

①

TEAM LEADERS: The MCSC has successfully recruited Team leaders utilizing its Network of over 50 agencies (locally as well as its National Affiliations). Team leaders will be hired with demonstrated experience and proven leadership in job training and supervision as well as community service. Because of its strong leadership development program 2 current crew leaders were promoted from the ranks of corps members in the past year. HTFM will be applying and anticipates having 2 placements from the Public Allies Program in Milwaukee. MCSC will be seeking 1 Public Allies slot. The HTFM Public Allies jobs are designed to support Milwaukee's USDA AmeriCorps Project.



U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TEAM USDA  
NATIONAL SERVICE  
PROGRAM

**URGENT**

**FAX TRANSMISSION**

PHONE: (202) 720-6350 (Joel)      FAX: (202) 720-4614  
(202) 720-4369 (Kathryn)  
(202) 690-3894 (Ron)

TO: LIZ RILEY  
FROM: RON DEMUNORUN  
DATE: 5/27/94      NO. OF PAGES: 2  
(With Cover)

FAX NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THIS FAX INCLUDES OUR NOTIFICATION FROM THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE THAT OUR ANTI-HUNGER PROPOSALS HAVE MADE THE SEMI-FINALIST LEVEL. ON TUESDAY, MEMBERS OF OUR TEAM WILL MEET WITH A PANEL FROM THE CORPORATION TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON OUR PROPOSALS. I MUST EMPHASIS THIS DOES NOT MEAN YOUR PROPOSAL WILL BE SELECTED FOR FUNDING BY THE CORPORATION. IN ORDER TO BE PREPARED FOR TUESDAY'S MEETING, COULD YOU DO THE FOLLOWING:

IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, PLEASE SUBMIT THE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN WRITING TO JOEL BERG'S OFFICE BY 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 31. THE ANSWERS WILL BE USED DURING A REVIEW OF YOUR ANTI-HUNGER PROPOSAL BEFORE THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE ON TUESDAY, MAY 31 FROM 9 A.M. - 11 A.M.

ADDRESS: JOEL BERG  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE  
ROOM 538-A  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
14TH AND INDEPENDENCE AVES. S.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

IT WOULD BE BETTER TO FAX THE INFORMATION: FAX - 202 720-4614

Questions

1. Name the director of your project and describe his ability to run the program and his workload.
2. How are you going to recruit team leaders and what are the qualifications and what training will be provided to make sure that they can manage a team and htheri host organization/agency? Will you have USDA employees as crew leaders? Besides crew leaders, will USDA employees be working in the project in what other capacities, who are they, and from what agencies?
3. What agency is serving as the lead agency in your project? Do they get the money? How were the partnerships with the Youth Corps identified? What will be the fiscal and programmatic arrangements? Are you confident that your corps partners will get the job done? What is their track record in producing measurable results?

UNDER SEPARATE COVER, I HAVE OVERNIGHTED YOU A COPY OF YOUR FINAL PROPOSAL AS SUBMITTED TO THE CORPORATION AND A COPY OF THE OTHER FOUR ANTI-HUNGER PROPOSALS.

USDA AMERICORPS ANTIHUNGER CONTACTS

DR. JOAN BROWN  
DC SCHOOL LUNCH  
(202) 724-8550  
(202) 724-8810 FAX  
Washington, DC

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1511 K Street, NW  
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(202) 347-4136  
(202) 347-0010 FAX

DOLPHIN, JUD  
Food Research Action Committee (FRAC)  
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 540  
Washington, DC 20009  
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(202) 986-2525 FAX

FEE, COLLEEN  
DC HUNGER ACTION  
1317 G Street. NW  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 347-4441  
(202) 393-3695 FAX (NOTE: Do not fax if long doc. She pays to receive.)

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CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND  
Black Student Leadership Network  
122 C Street. MW  
Washington, DC 20001  
(202) 662-3516  
(202) 662-3580 FAX

GARNER, MARGRIT  
Human Development Center  
P.O. Box 68051  
Jackson, MS 39286  
(601) 355-7784  
(601) 355-7784 FAX

GOLDSTEIN, MICHELLE

Hunger Task Force  
811 E. Vienna Avenue  
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(414) 962-3111  
(414) 962-3212

Fax

Can download  
to Ascii file disk  
to then send fed ex

CATHERINE A. LYNCH

DCPS

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)  
3535 V Street, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20018-1589  
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(202) 576-7833 fax

MACIAS, SHERYL

(703) 883-4056

MARTIN, ALFRED

Executive Director, Greater Jackson  
Youth Service Corps  
571 N. Farish Street  
Jackson, MS 39202  
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(601) 969-2118 FAX

MCMULLEN, JIM

ASCS/USDA

NASH, BILLIE

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USDA  
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*Martha Deepenbrock*

*Homer, 310 - 823 -*

*2427*

*Vocci Mail*

*213-749-*

*8739*

*802*

*- 241 - 2450*

STAUB, JULIE  
Campaign to End Childhood Hunger  
P.O. Box 866  
Shelbourne, Vermont 05482  
(802) 985-39111  
(802) 985-5374 Fax

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DC Commission on Social Services  
Mayor's Commission on Food, Nutrition & Health  
Washington, DC  
(202) 727-5991  
(202) 727-1687 FAX

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*Ref. mar.  
3/14*

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DC Agency on Aging  
Department of Human Services  
1660 L Street, NW, 10th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-5603

WILSON, JUDY F.  
DC WIC Program  
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Washington, DC 20036-5603  
(202) 673-6746  
(202) 673-3539 —

WOLL, LISA  
National Assoc. of Service and  
Conservation Corps  
666 11th Street, NW Suite 500  
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(202) 737-6277

USDA AMERICORPS

OTHER AGENCY CONTACTS

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
STEVE MULLEN 720-5332  
ELIZABETH TUCKERMANTY - 720-5578  
HILARY LOWENSTEIN - 690-2051 FAX 690-4869

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE  
BILL WASSERMAN- 703 305 0264  
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KATHERINE ALLEN 703-235-8855 FAX 703-235-1597

RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
RICK WETHERILL 619-7983

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
PAULA JONES 720-2847 FAX 690-6369  
DEE DIFIORI 720-2847




United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Cooperative  
State Research,  
Education, and  
Extension Service

Washington, DC  
20250

APR 26 1995

TO: Joel Berg  
Director of National Service  
Office of Communications

FROM: William D. Carlson   
Acting Administrator

SUBJECT: Participation in Joint CSREES/FSIS AmeriCorps Food Safety Project

I am responding to your memorandum of April 18, 1995, requesting \$75,000 from CSREES in FY 1996 to support a food safety educational intervention in New York in conjunction with FSIS.

As way of background, CSREES administers formula and grant programs for research, education, and extension programs at the 1862 and 1890 land-grant universities, schools of forestry, colleges of veterinary medicine, and other cooperating institutions. The authorizing legislation for all CSREES programs places limitations on how these funds can be used and identifies the eligible recipients. Consequently, CSREES has little flexibility in its ability to support special projects such as the one you have proposed.

With the uncertainty over reductions in future agency budgets, I am unable at this time to make the \$75,000 commitment for FY 1996 that you have requested. If the New York Cooperative Extension Service wants to participate in this project, they probably have the flexibility within other resources to support this effort.

APR 26 1995

TO: Joel Berg  
Director of National Service  
Office of Communications

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bcc: Gilliland ✓

CSREES:OA:BGilliland:4-25-95:720-7441

4/24

To: Betty Lov.

Food Safety 3d funds are close to being committed for FY95. Almost \$100,000 has gone to N.Y. for several projects over each of the last few years in food safety area.

If Berg is asking for a 96 commitment - I recommend that we defer. \$15,000 per person seems expensive for AmeriCorps members. / [Signature]

REFERENCE SLIP

4/24/95

TO

Chuck

- ACTION
- APPROVAL
- AS REQUESTED
- FOR COMMENT
- FOR INFORMATION
- INITIALS
- NOTE AND FILE
- NOTE AND RETURN
- PER PHONE CALL
- RECOMMENDATION
- REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF
- RETURNED
- SEE ME
- YOUR SIGNATURE

REMARKS

No you have any background on this? Could SL-3d food safety program funds be used to support this? If not, WDC is inclined to say, at this time, that we can't make such a commitment.

FROM

BLB



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Office of  
Communications

Washington, D.C.  
20250-1300

*Due before  
4/28*

April 18, 1995

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. William D. Carlson, Acting Administrator  
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

From: Joel Berg, Director of National Service *JB*

Subject: Participation in Joint CSREES/FSIS AmeriCorps Food Safety Project

SUMMARY

The purpose of this memorandum is to ask you to consider funding three Americorps Members to join with two AmeriCorps Members to be funded by the Food Safety and Inspection Service. These Members would support a food safety educational intervention that FSIS will be undertaking in New York State. This intervention will augment a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study and outreach project to be carried out by the Centers for Disease Control.

Because it is necessary to have a minimum of five Americorps Members working on a team, FSIS would not be able to run this project without CSREES support. The cost for three Members supported by CSREES would be \$75,000 for FY 96. *or 95*

BACKGROUND

The Centers for Disease Control is undertaking a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study during 1995 to determine state-specific estimates for several high-risk behaviors. The study consists of a telephone survey of a sample of people in six states.

The Food Safety Module of this study will measure improper handling and improper preparation of food. A follow-up survey will take place in the same states during 1997. CDC has asked the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Food and Drug Administration to develop a food safety education intervention program for 1996 in one or more of the participating states.

*AO-377-95  
4/18*

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER  
PRINTED ON RECLAIMED MATERIALS



## PROGRAM APPROACH

Due to financial constraints, FSIS decided to limit the proposed educational intervention to one state. New York was chosen as the site because it is closest to Washington, so FSIS staff could travel back and forth more economically, and because of the state's effective public health department system. An additional reason was the strong presence of the Extension Service in that state and the enthusiasm for the project expressed by extension service staff there in preliminary discussions about the project.

The educational intervention will take place through two major avenues ---the media and organizations. The media outreach will be managed to a great extent from Washington, D.C. with FSIS headquarters staff. Organizational outreach will take place in New York state through AmeriCorps Members and FSIS staff in cooperation with the Extension Service.

As you may know, other USDA agencies have already played significant roles in funding and managing USDA AmeriCorps projects. For instance, this fiscal year, the Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service are spending about \$10 million each. Therefore, the request for \$75,000 from CSREES is minimal, especially since AmeriCorps is one of President Clinton's top initiatives. Given that FSIS seeks to build upon an already productive discussions with the Extension Service in New York, and given that food safety is one of your agencies priorities, I hope CSREES will be able to support this proposal.

Since the USDA AmeriCorps application for next year must be complete by next Friday, April 28, a positive response to this request would need to be made in the next few days.

If you have any questions about the project, please don't hesitate to contact me at 720-6350 or Marjorie Davidson at FSIS, 690-0351. I hope you will positively consider this request.

cc: Deputy Under Secretary Karl Stauber  
Marjorie Davidson, FSIS

# let's do lunch *Hunger* vamos a comer

Kids 18 and younger can have free, nutritious meals and have fun while school is out this summer with the Summer Food Program. For more information on the program nearest you, call...

**FIRST CALL FOR HELP**  
276-0760 OR...



Los niños de 18 años o menos pueden obtener comida gratis y divertirse mientras están de vacaciones escolares este verano gracias al Programa de Alimento en Verano. Para información sobre el programa más cercano a su hogar, favor de llamar...

**FIRST CALL FOR HELP**  
276-0760 OR...

The Summer Food Program is sponsored by the USDA. No child will be discriminated against because of race, sex, handicap, color, national origin or age. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any USDA related activity should write immediately to the Administrator, Food and Consumer Services, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.

El Programa de Alimento en Verano es un servicio patrocinado por el USDA. Nadie podrá ser discriminado para obtener este servicio por razones de: Raza, sexo, desventajas físicas, color, origen o edad. Cualquier persona que crea que está siendo discriminada debe acudir a los servicios del USDA. Dirjase por escrito inmediatamente al: Administrador de Food and Consumer Services, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.



Wisconsin Department  
of Public Instruction



UNITED  
STATES  
DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

**Option Paper Regarding USDA/AmeriCorps'  
Anti-Hunger Team in Washington, D.C.**

The Corporation for National Service (CNS) has raised certain concerns (largely shared by the USDA) regarding the ability of the DC Service Corps to be a satisfactory subgrantee and host for a USDA\AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Project. It is our opinion that maintaining a site in the Nation's capital is important and critical. In this spirit, we have attempted to find a viable alternative, one which satisfies all interested parties.

CNS has made it clear that the DC Service Corps is no longer an option to receive Federal funds as a subgrantee; therefore, the Congressional Hunger Center has enthusiastically offered to assume that responsibility. The past year's experience has demonstrated that the most successful AmeriCorps anti-hunger projects were those directed by a local anti-hunger organization. The Hunger Center, known both domestically and internationally for its anti-hunger expertise, is an ideal partner. The Hunger Center, moreover, has for the past year administered a highly successful VISTA/AmeriCorps program (Mickey Leland Hunger Fellows) and is familiar with the larger AmeriCorps vision of National Service, as well as with the administrative responsibilities that come with Member management.

Below are three options describing how this new partnership can adequately satisfy the concerns of all involved, while retaining the positive operational aspects and a degree of continuity evolving from the D.C. Service Corps' previous year of USDA/AmeriCorps participation.

**OPTION #1:           USDA → FCS → CHC → DCSC**

The subgrantee would be the Congressional Hunger Center, with Food and Consumer Services (FCS) responsible for paying Members' (10) living allowances through their own payroll services. The DC Service Corps, via formal written agreement, would be a partner to the Congressional Hunger Center, offering technical and educational support as specified by the Congressional Hunger Center and the USDA/AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Coordinator (FCS Liaison). The viability of this option is contingent upon (1) the determination by USDA's and the Corporation for National Service's (CNS) General Counsels that

evaluation panel and that panel's review of the submitted proposals; resolution of final technical questions; selection of the best grant proposal and formal notification of the awardee; and official execution of the grant award, including establishment of a formal schedule of reports and deliverables. Obviously, this process is very complicated, and is likely to involve a time period of four to six months. Under such circumstances, it is unlikely that any anti-hunger work could even be begun in Washington, D.C. by a USDA AmeriCorps team before late January/early February (at best) of calendar year 1996.

such an arrangement is allowable under the provisions of the AmeriCorps Program's authorizing legislation, and (2) FCS' agreement to supply the staffing and resources necessary to process the Members' payroll services. If feasible, however, this option is particularly attractive to all parties in that it relieves both the Congressional Hunger Center and the D.C. Service Corps of the cash match obligation that applies to most CNS grantees and subgrantees.

**OPTION #2:            USDA & FCS → CHC → DCSC**

The Congressional Hunger Center (CHC) would be the primary Subgrantee with the DC Service Corps (DCSC) receiving funds through a formal, very specific Cooperative Agreement with the Hunger Center. CHC would be responsible for hiring and supervising the project director, for payrolling Corpsmembers, providing programming, educational training, all related technical assistance, and overall oversight for the Members and project. The DCSC would be responsible for educational and programming support as specified by the CHC. Under this arrangement, DCSC would also play a role in Member recruitment, offer assistance with or access to child care for eligible Members, and provide meeting space for anti-hunger team activities, storage of equipment, work area, etc. The Congressional Hunger Center would assume final responsibility for ensuring that all funding match requirements (cash and/or in-kind) are fulfilled. All Federal funds (CNS as well as FCS) would flow through the Hunger Center before disbursement to DCSC or any other project partner, and the Hunger Center would prepare and submit to USDA all project and financial reports as required. This option serves to alleviate any lingering concerns on the part of USDA or CNS regarding the fiduciary management capability of the D.C. Service Corps by resituating such responsibility with the Congressional Hunger Center. However, it does not constrain the Hunger Center from involving the DCSC in the process of raising and providing the necessary matching funds, under terms to be stipulated in the Cooperative Agreement.

**OPTION # 3:**

In accordance with all applicable grant and procurement rules and regulations, USDA goes through a competitive bidding process for an AmeriCorps anti-hunger site in Washington, DC. This process will involve the development of a Request for Proposal (RFP) and attendant evaluation criteria for selection; issuance of the RFP and sufficient time to allow interested parties to submit their applications; selection of a technical

# WHY JOINING DCSC AND CHC IS A CAPITAL IDEA:

## for USDA

- ★ Connects Washington with the District of Columbia.
- ★ Links direct service with other facets of fighting hunger (i.e., bridging the gap between service and policy).
- ★ The District needs all the help it can get.

⇒ ⇒

## for DCSC

- ★ CHC is uniquely qualified to offer the administrative and logistical support for an anti-hunger team.
- ★ CHC will provide anti-hunger expertise and network for short and long term strategies.
- ★ CHC has programmatic/grant experience with AmeriCorps (VISTA/MLHFP).
- ★ Provides Hunger team with connection to former and present Congressional action and legislation.
- ★ Last year's experience shows that successful programs existed when youth corps were given programmatic direction by an anti-hunger organization.

⇒ ⇒

## for CHC

- ★ DCSC offers CHC the opportunity to play a more active role in the District of Columbia.
- ★ Continues the DCSC's tradition of empowerment.
- ★ Have a year of USDA/AmeriCorps experience and vast improvement in following the vision of national service.
- ★ Allows CHC to be subgrantee and avoid having to go through a formal competitive bidding process.
- ★ DCSC's connection NASC offers both training and health care benefits

**LOS ANGELES ANTI-HUNGER AND EMPOWERMENT PROJECT II:**  
Interfaith Hunger Coalition AmeriCorps Application Renewal  
Additional Year Two Plans:

*Hunger Awareness:* This team will coordinate the Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs [YAHC's]; and coordinate the Annual Youth Anti - Hunger Conference.

*Hunger Awareness Team* will consist of two interrelated activities:

Due to the tremendous success of the Youth Anti- Hunger Conference and the affiliated anti-hunger clubs, a team will be dedicated to the expansion and coordination of hunger awareness efforts among youth.

The interest from students, school faculty and community, which was made apparent by conversations, over 500 evaluations and media interest provided the basis for committing one team to the coordination the second Youth Anti-Hunger Conference and the expansion of the Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs. Over 550 students who attended the conference signed up to volunteer at the (some 50) agencies that had booths at the conference.

While we feel that both of these components were extremely successful during year one, we learned that it takes alot of community organizing to get the faculty and schools to "buy " into these concepts. Many of the schools in the Los Angeles region are used to working with" little to none" program resources, and to having very few programs offered(people coming into the school and wanting to help.) Their focus is simply on getting through the day and many times creatively educating students gets left behind in the day to day events.

The schools that participated in the conference and clubs were diverse and in many cases rival schools. Not only did these opportunities provide for them a chance to learn and participate, but they were able to do side by side with no violence.

We have already been offered a free location for the event in 1996. If were have the resources we would even expand the conference. Transportation is the largest challenge for attendees, and so our ability to access and schedule buses, etc. is a major key to conference success.

The Guess? Foundation, Subway Sandwiches, Broadway Department Stores, Ford Motor Company and Blue Cross provided resources for the 1995 event, but more were needed. Members involved as many volunteers as possible and were taught the skills necessary to involve as many people as possible in the planning and execution of the event.

However, it was evident that adequate time to prepare, teach the skills needed to carry the event off and to create an environment that is safe and comfortable for

teenagers and school faculty from diverse communities takes quite a bit of planning and follow-up. There are many components to this event and sufficient time for the key organizing members is crucial.

We are in the beginning stages of creating a conference planning resource for other AmeriCorps teams, groups etc. that have an interest in holding a conference. We will train a group of members that will be available to provide technical assistance.

The YAHC's are a component that not only takes time to promote, but additionally takes many hours and resources. With each YACH that is begun, we have many more young people working in their communities to end hunger or interested in working on some related issue to making improvements in the community.

Volunteering needs to start early in life, people need to be aware of things outside of their own communities as well as the tremendous problems in their communities. They need to know that they can make a difference -- they need to know where and how to do so!

Both the conference and the the clubs provide the resources they need to actively participate in change in their communities.

*Youth Anti-Hunger Conference:*

*Goal:* To coordinate the second Youth Anti-Hunger Conference in 1996 and to produce a resource for groups on conference organization.

*Objective:* The conference will be attended by at least 1,200 people, targeting the youth that participated in the Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs and to train organizations to coordinate similar conferences through provided resources.

*Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs [YAHC's]:*

*Goal:* To educate high school students on the interrelationship of hunger at the local, national and global levels, and its relationship to other poverty issues, including homelessness;

*Objective:* To begin 25 new Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs in Los Angeles region.

*Community Needs:* This team will serve to "fill gaps" in meeting the needs of the community, including conducting community Disaster Training workshops. improvements will also be reflected in the training process as well as several administrative and managerial plans.

IHC received a number of requests from the community for one-time projects for

the entire team, and/or other projects that could not be handled easily by any of the individual teams. Thus, a new team, Community Needs Team, is envisioned that can "fill the gaps."

The city of Los Angeles is just now beginning to understand what AmeriCorps is. Agencies and organizations have made many requests to us of projects that will impact them, but that will be short term. We have found that the difference we can make in a day can be the difference of a lifetime for a small organization. There are many people in the communities who are working to end hunger -- they need different resources that we are able to provide, but cannot commit staff to provide supervision for long periods of time.

It is imperative to ask the community what their needs are. It not only allows us to see the communities needs, but it enables us to assist in connecting organizations for collaboration.

The food pantry that has burned out volunteers and needs two people once a month, the television studio that wants to donate food baskets but has no one willing to collect them from the offices and deliver them, the national homeless organization that wants to do outreach in Los Angeles but needs to connect with a group that has resources and people power for a week, the schools that decide three weeks before a holiday to do a food drive and need help, the list goes on and on. These are all examples of the sort of projects I am referring to.

IHC was key in keeping the emergency food system up and going following the 1992 riots and 1994 earthquake in the city of Los Angeles. It is imperative that before the next disaster all social service agencies are trained on how to assist their clients in accessing food or food resources.

IHC worked with FEMA and USDA for several weeks following the two disasters. We created the disaster resource that USDA/FEMA gave to the community, and worked with organizations, individuals and distributed 250,000 resource guides in two weeks. Los Angeles was in crisis then, and it will happen again soon. The city of Los Angeles has asked us to train over 70 agencies on the use of this guide and how they can proceed during time of crisis.

Two of the largest homeless agencies in Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank have collaborated with us on this project. One agency has agreed to provide 50 laptop computers to agencies enabling them to have access to information retrieval and client accessibility.

AmeriCorps members will assist in updating the information in the disaster guide and providing key leadership in the training and development of this plan. Every member that assists in this process will impact thousands if not millions of people when the next disaster strikes.

The guide we have developed can be replicated nationally and internationally which will only increase the numbers of people impacted by our work.

- *Community Needs:* This team will help "fill in the gaps" in the other seven components. Several examples of the kinds and range of requests of the AmeriCorps Team in the first year include: a Women's Drop-In Center called in need of repairs; flood disaster relief requests; a food pantry in need of volunteers; and a community garden in need of an installation of a sprinkler system.

1. *General community needs:*

*Goal:* To meet the needs and requests of the community that fit within the overall mission and goals of this project, but cannot be met by other project teams.

*Objectives:* Because of the impromptu and innovative nature of this project it is impossible to identify concrete objectives. Communities will help direct these initiatives.

2. *Disaster Training Workshops:*

*Goal:* To provide training, information access, planning and coordination in Disaster and Earthquake Preparedness for non-profit agencies providing social services in Los Angeles.

*Objective:* 150 agencies will be trained in Disaster Preparedness, focusing on those agencies whose constituencies are underserved by traditional disaster preparedness.

- Exempt payments of \$500 per month or less to AFDC adults based on their participation in any of the following programs:
  - Summer Youth Program,
  - Work Experience Program, or
  - Limited Work Experience Program.Count any excess as unearned income.
- Exempt portions specifically identified by the provider as reimbursement for training-related expenses such as transportation, meals away from home, and similar expenses.

**742.2 Other Job Training and Training Allowances**

Exempt supplemental payments from agencies that are for training-related expenses.

Count as earned income allowances from vocational and rehabilitative programs that are not reimbursements.

**Note:** If the supplemental payment is for training and monthly maintenance, exempt only the portion that is for training.

**742.3 National and Community Service Act (NCSA)**

The Corporation for National and Community Service is a program created to provide funds, training, and technical assistance to states and communities to develop and expand human, education, environmental, and public safety services. The Corporation administers programs that include

- Americorps\*USA
- Americorp\*VISTA
- Americorp\*NCCC
- Senior Corps
- Youth Corp
- Learn and Serve

Apply income as follows for recipients who are participants in any of the community service programs:

Exempt the first six months of NCSA earned income each calendar year for an AFDC child. Follow policy in A-726 (Children's Earned Income) for earned income received after the six-month exemption.

Count the gross pay for AFDC adults.

Exempt benefits such as living or child care allowances that the provider identifies as in-service education or post-benefits.

Exempt all NCSA payments except on-th-job (OJT) training payments. These OJT payments are earned income and must be counted for adults.

The OJT payments are exempt if received by a child who meets the following criteria:

- under age 19, and
- under parental control of another household service member.

*last June income under "other" piece*

**743 Loans (Noneducational)**

Consider financial assistance a loan if

- there is an understanding that the money will be repaid, and
- the client can reasonably explain how he will repay the loan.

Exempt these loans from income. Count assistance not considered a loan as unearned income (contributions).

**Note:** See A-537 for policy on treating loans as a resource.

**744 Lump-sum Payments**

Count all lump-sum payments (except income tax refunds or other refunds and rebates that are considered a resource) as unearned income. This includes payments received in the month of application, even if it is before certification.

If a lump sum is provided to assist a household with burial, legal, or medical bills or damaged/lost possessions, reduce the countable amount of the lump sum by any amount earmarked and used for these items.

Count lump-sum payments as income in the month received if they are received or anticipated more often than once a year.

Exempt lump sums received once a year or less, unless specifically listed as income. Count them as a resource in the month received.



**MILWAUKEE  
COMMUNITY  
SERVICE  
CORPS**

P.O. Box 92051 / 1150 E. Brady / Milwaukee, WI 53202 / (414) 276-MCSC (6272)  
Fax (414) 276-7330

(File)

Mil.

Anti-Hunger

MEMORANDUM

To: Tony Perez  
From: Bethany Fischer  
Re: USDA information per your request  
date: 4/13/95

The following data is for the USDA AmeriCorps project:

- Total enrollment including current members: 46
- Total number of members who have exited AmeriCorps: 14
- Total current/active members: 32
- Current retention rate: 61%

cc: Joel Berg, National Service Programs-USDA

PHOTOCOPY  
RESERVATION

# (File) Anti-Huhyon

MEMBERS WHO HAVE LEFT PROGRAM: 53

D.C.	-	3
UT	-	4
MS	-	3
WI	-	30
LA	-	<u>13</u>
		53

MEMBERS CURRENTLY ENROLLED: 139

D.C.	-	15	N.B., 1 is part-time
UT	-	34	
MS	-	14	
WI	-	36	
LA	-	<u>40</u>	
		139	

December 16, 1994

**TO:** Joel Berg, Director of National Service

**FROM:** Donna Hines, Anti-Hunger Project Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Trip Report: Los Angeles Anti-Hunger Project

On December 7-10, I traveled to Los Angeles, California, to visit the AmeriCorps/USDA anti-hunger project site. During the course of the visit, I had the opportunity to meet and talk with almost all of the anti-hunger team members, discuss project issues with the Los Angeles project's administrators, and visit several of the sites where anti-hunger activities are actually being conducted.

My overall assessment of this visit is that it was overwhelmingly successful, and I have to say that it was the single most rewarding such visit I have ever made, in my entire career. The enthusiasm and excitement demonstrated by the members, their managers, the individual project sponsors, and the Los Angeles community in general were impressive and contagious. These young people (and the young at heart: the ages of the 40 members range from 18 to 61, with over one-third of them over 30!) have embraced wholeheartedly the AmeriCorps motto of **Getting Things Done**, and never seem to lose sight of their original goals. This successful approach is primarily due to the excellent AmeriCorps and Interfaith Hunger Coalition staffs, who have provided the organization and structure for the projects, as well as a work environment conducive to the AmeriCorps members, both individually and collectively. There is a strong sense of family in the Los Angeles project, one that simultaneously gives the members a sense of security and the room to grow, both intellectually and emotionally.

Below is a brief summary of the activities and events in which I took part during my trip.

Wednesday, December 7

As the guest of honor at a reception held at the Scottish Rite Temple, I met several members of the Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition's (IHC) Board of Directors, as well as many of the AmeriCorps anti-hunger team members, team leaders, and staff. I was also introduced to most of the project sponsors, representing organizations such as the Southland Farmers' Market Association, the Los Angeles Public Health Foundation (which administers the WIC Program in L.A.), and the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank. Two of the AmeriCorps members gave extremely moving presentations about the difference

AmeriCorps is making in their lives; copies of their presentations are forthcoming. I was very pleased (and flattered) to receive a Certificate of Appreciation from IHC and the AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Team, along with a framed photograph of the entire team.

Thursday, December 8

First on the agenda was the opportunity to observe some of the AmeriCorps Access Team members as they participated in a meeting at the Los Angeles Homeless Services Agency (LAHSA). I was impressed with the scope and immediacy of their knowledge as a specific case was discussed; they knew exactly where to obtain shelter, food, and clothing for a woman who had been dispossessed of everything the night before. I then walked through the Skid Row area with one of the sub-teams to visit a women's shelter and discuss the type and range of services that they offer.

Our next stop was a meeting with the Community Assets Team that works with UCLA's Cooperative Extension Service on school garden projects in school districts with large numbers of homeless students. During this session, I was able to meet some more of the members, and to see them "in action," as they organized the things that they needed to do in the next several days, such as contacting school officials and developing lesson plans for teaching the students about the gardening project. I also talked with the group that is developing the microenterprise projects that the members will initiate after the first of the year. I was struck by the realization, during the course of these conversations, that the project sponsors provide only minimal guidance, whenever it is needed, and that the AmeriCorps members have assumed full responsibility for each of their projects: members make the necessary contacts and telephone calls, members write up the proposals for the microenterprise projects, members develop the lesson plans. More importantly, members are afforded the respect and confidence in their abilities that empowers them to expand those abilities further than they ever would have imagined to be possible.

Next on the agenda was a visit to the DPSS (food stamps, etc) office in the Watts area of L.A.. Members of the Access Team were working in that particular office on the day I visited, assisting food stamp clients to resolve complaints they had about the services they were trying to obtain. In addition to observing the type of work that the AmeriCorps members do in such offices, and speaking with them about the issues that they try to resolve, I also spoke with the Director of the DPSS office we were visiting. He admitted that the current system of case management they were using was not terribly popular with either the clients or the caseworkers, but that with the ever-increasing volume of clients requesting services (an average of 18,000-20,000 food stamp clients every month, plus similar numbers of medical assistance, energy assistance, and general relief (cash

assistance, commonly known as "welfare")), it is essentially their only option. I was very aware of the animosity between the administrative staff of the DPSS office and the client advocates (which included the AmeriCorps anti-hunger team members), which is generally a normal occurrence, but in this case it seems to be intensified somewhat, probably because of the huge demands on the Watts office. However, I was once again very impressed with the professionalism of the AmeriCorps members as they work within the established system to resolve the many and varied issues raised by disgruntled and/or confused clients.

The last meeting of the day was with the Education Team, who described to me their plans for 2 special projects: Healthy Eating Is Fun, a nutrition education program that they will be presenting in elementary and middle schools beginning in January; and the Youth Anti-Hunger Conference to be held in April, involving 1500-1800 high school students from the Los Angeles area, who will have been introduced to anti-hunger activities through anti-hunger clubs that AmeriCorps members are working to establish in the city's high schools. Their excitement about these projects was contagious, and I have no doubt that both of them will be resounding successes.

Finally, I attended the Holiday Reception held by the President of the Los Angeles City Council, as a guest of Elizabeth Riley, Executive Director of IHC. I was introduced to 4 of the 8 City Council members, including John Ferraro, who was the host of the reception, and chatted briefly with them about the AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger program. All of them were very gracious, supportive, and complimentary regarding the work that USDA's team is doing for L.A. (and the City Council building is gorgeous!).

#### Friday, December 9

For the first half of the day, I attended the "Community Meeting" where all 40 team members gather for exercise, announcements, education, committee meetings, and to get their paychecks.

In the afternoon, I worked with the members at a school garden that has fallen into serious disrepair. Perhaps the best description I can offer of that afternoon of service is that the time absolutely flew, and I don't think I stopped laughing more than a minute or two here and there. During the course of the experience, I replaced the wheel on a wheelbarrow (all by myself!), separated usable soil from dead plants and extracted as many earthworms as possible for transplantation to the compost heap at another school where the team has a gardening project underway, and laid out bricks to serve as the floor for a raised stage at one end of the garden.

Saturday, December 10

My last project site visit for this trip was to one of the local farmers' markets in South Central Los Angeles. I spoke at length with the representative from the Southland Farmers' Market Association, as well as with the AmeriCorps team members who were conducting farmer and customer surveys that morning. I also talked briefly with some of the vendors at the market, all of whom were most complimentary of the assistance and encouragement provided by the members.

In summary, I have to say that my trip to Los Angeles did more to make USDA's AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Program a reality for me than anything else could possibly have done. Now, there are faces to go with what used to be only concepts, and bright-eyed smiles to support what looked good on paper. We don't need to wait till next August to hear success stories about AmeriCorps; there are 40 success stories right now in Los Angeles, just begging to be heard.

**AmeriCorps/USDA is "Getting Things Done"**  
**in the Fight Against Hunger**

The following is a summary of the fourth quarter accomplishments of the USDA Anti-Hunger, Nutrition, and Empowerment Team projects managed by USDA's Food and Consumer Service through local partnerships with anti-hunger groups and youth service corps. Cumulative data for the entire program year is also included. USDA/AmeriCorps Members:

- \* Cooked and served **5,569 meals** this quarter, bringing the cumulative total for the program year to **40,155 meals**.
- \* Provided information about the Summer Food Service Program to **22,910 citizens** this quarter, bringing the cumulative total for the program year to **165,910 citizens**.
- \* Created and helped to manage **29 new sites for the Summer Food Service Program**, bringing the cumulative total for the year to **51 new sites created**.
- \* Helped provide meals to some **40,912 children** through the SFSP.
- \* Repaired and/or expanded **2 emergency food pantries** this quarter, bringing the cumulative total for this program year to **16 pantries**.
- \* Collected, sorted, and delivered **154,653 pounds (over 77 tons)** of food this quarter, for a total of **658,405 pounds (nearly 330 tons)** of food this year.
- \* Served **391,542 individuals** through the use of food pantries, food shelves, and other food donation-related activities such as gleaning and food rescue operations; over **250,000** of those served were **children**.
- \* Made nutrition education and food safety presentations to **4,216 students** this quarter, bringing the cumulative total for the program year to **12,216 students**.
- \* Conducted nutrition education and food safety education workshops for **449 low-income families and senior citizens**, bringing the cumulative total for this program year to **13,041 citizens** who benefited from workshops.
- \* Distributed **32,510 posters and brochures**, directly reached **45,317 people**, and referred **17,487 eligible persons** for various types of food assistance -- bringing the cumulative total for the program year to **74,000 posters/brochures distributed, 80,664 people reached, and 23,485 eligible persons** referred for assistance.
- \* Started, planted, and/or maintained **125 community and school gardens** this quarter, for an cumulative annual total of **152 gardens**.

- \* Involved and served over **12,130 people** from these community and school gardens.
- \* Promoted **50 Farmers' Markets** and community gardens this quarter, bringing the cumulative total for the year to **66 markets**.
- \* Through the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) and other farmers' market activities, served over to **19,500 persons**, nearly 75% of whom were **pregnant women, new mothers, and young children**.
- \* Worked (cleared, weeded, tilled, planted, watered, and harvested) **459,265 square feet** of land for school and community gardens this quarter, bringing the year's total to **665,479 square feet**.

Taking into account that some of these numbers may be duplicative, because low-income individuals and families traditionally participate in multiple assistance programs, we can still extrapolate to a reasonably accurate level that the 140 Members of USDA AmeriCorps' Anti-Hunger, Nutrition, and Empowerment Team collectively served nearly **800,000 individuals** during this first program year. Approximately \$3.31 million in Federal funds were invested in this project, resulting in a cost of only \$4.13 per person. It should also be pointed out that over 500,000 (half a million!) of those served were children.

**4th Quarter Data Summary**

**Number of Fulltime Members Allotted to USDA Anti-Hunger Teams: 148**  
(as of the beginning of the program year)

**Number of Fulltime Members Enrolled at End of 4th Quarter: 77\***  
(\* Does not include the 8 Members from DC or 12 Members from Mississippi whose projects were concluded in early July 1995)

**Number of Service Hours (including Training/Member Development) Performed by Members during 4th Quarter: 41,993**

**Total Number of Service Hours (including Training/Member Development) Performed by Members for the Year: 200,072** (roughly \$4.26 per hour, on the average, for service valued at no less than \$12.39 per hour, were it to be performed by a low-grade (GS 7, Step 2) Federal employee at \$25,858 a year)

**Number of Volunteers Recruited during 4th Quarter: 589**

**Hours of Service Performed by Volunteers during 4th Quarter: 13,420**

**Total Number of Volunteers Recruited for the Year: 4003**

**Total Hours of Service Performed by Volunteers for the Year: 63,868**

798, 269

2, 478, 897

## Site Summaries

### **Vermont (40 Members)**

The only statewide anti-hunger project, and the only one to involve an agency of State government as the subgrantee for this USDA AmeriCorps project, the Vermont Anti-Hunger Corps has done an outstanding job of coordinating its activities among five almost-separate regional structures. Although the VAHC was not technically "up and running" until January 1995, the group wasted no time whatsoever in becoming actively integrated into the Vermont communities served by AmeriCorps. Community affirmation of the AmeriCorps philosophy was strong throughout the program year, and most of the projects undertaken by the VAHC are sustainable, in that they have been set up to continue even if AmeriCorps Members are not there to coordinate them. The VAHC worked closely with other State agencies, primarily WIC and the Farm to Family program, to promote and enhance the services offered through these State-administered, Federally funded food assistance programs. Significant work was also done in the area of sustainable agriculture. Finally, in addition to initiating and implementing an effective food salvage program with the cooperation of local grocery chains in the Burlington area, the VAHC expanded one of the most unique cooperative food donation projects of any of the anti-hunger programs: inmates at the maximum security state prison raised and harvested thousands of pounds of fresh produce that was picked up by the truckload by volunteers from a Community Action Agency and then donated to low-income families (mainly senior citizens) in the county. The AmeriCorps team not only helped with this particular project, but has established a positive, receptive environment to extend the concept to other locations throughout the State. Although not technically a gleaning/food rescue operation, this initiative represents the best of such concepts, as previously unused land and (perhaps most important) wasted human resources are converted into productive efforts that benefit everyone involved: the producers, the agency that needs food to distribute to low-income households, and the recipients themselves.

### **District of Columbia (15 Members)**

There is no fourth quarter report for the DC project, because the subgrantee (DC Service Corps) Members completed their terms of service in early July 1995. However, in spite of the many management problems that eventually overwhelmed the DC Service Corps, the USDA anti-hunger team was able to have a positive impact on the lives of thousands of DC residents. For example, nearly 3000 senior citizens were provided with nutrition education as well as nutritional screening and the opportunity to apply for food stamps; nutrition education was also provided to more than 600 elementary school children; and nearly 7,000 school age children received meals through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), largely because of the outreach and promotions done by the USDA/AmeriCorps anti-hunger team. Members also began an active gleaning program, in partnership with the Washington Area Gleaners, through which the anti-hunger team helped collect over 500 bushels of

produce that was then delivered to area soup kitchens to be used in the meals prepared and served there. Many of these meals were also prepared and served by USDA AmeriCorps Members.

### **Milwaukee, Wisconsin (38 Members)**

Run in partnership with the Milwaukee Community Service Corps, this USDA AmeriCorps anti-hunger project also experienced some unexpected delays in becoming fully operational at the beginning of the program year. Once these difficulties were resolved and a fulltime project director was on board and accountable, events proceeded much more smoothly. The major focus of the Milwaukee anti-hunger team was the network of donated foods provided to low-income area residents. They worked hard to improve not only the quality of foods provided through this network, but facilitated the actual distribution process as well, by repairing and refurbishing many of the food pantries and working to improve the infrastructure of the physical facilities in some 15 food outlets. MCSC was also able to start several community gardens which benefited area residents in a number of ways besides improving their basic access to nutritious, affordable food, such as reclaiming a previously vacant corner lot that had become a dangerous dumping ground/drug-dealing location. Last, the Milwaukee anti-hunger team was instrumental in the successful start-up of Wisconsin's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, by assisting the State and local WIC offices with outreach about the program and food demonstrations at the markets.

### **Mississippi Delta (15 Members)**

Administered in partnership with the Greater Jackson Youth Service Corps, this project could be considered the most basic of USDA's five AmeriCorps anti-hunger projects. Members worked not in Jackson, but in two of the Delta's neediest areas, Humphreys and Sunflower Counties. Hundreds of flyers promoting USDA's food assistance programs (Food Stamps, School Breakfast/Lunch, Summer Food Service Program, etc) were developed, printed, and distributed by the team Members; some of the Members even made local television and radio appearances to inform area residents about these programs, as well as about the importance of nutrition education and food safety. Several presentations on nutrition education were given, particularly in the local schools, and Members established a personalized senior citizens' garden as a pilot project for future efforts. Unfortunately, the Mississippi project came to a rather abrupt halt in early July, but USDA is actively working to reestablish an anti-hunger AmeriCorps team in the Delta area as soon as possible.

### **Los Angeles (40 Members)**

Never afraid or hesitant to try anything new, the Los Angeles Anti-Hunger, Nutrition, and Empowerment Team set out with most ambitious agenda, and successfully completed every one of its stated objectives. Administered through the Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition, this group was well placed to implement several spectacular efforts designed to

promote nutrition education and the School Breakfast Program, such as the breakfast promotion involving Stevie Wonder and more than 300 elementary students. Neighborhoods were reclaimed and revitalized through the Burlington and Esperanza Community Garden projects and the Van Nuys Farmers' Market; literally thousands of homeless -- and hopeless -- individuals were sheltered, and opportunities for job training or employment provided to them; nearly 6,000 children across the city received lunches during the summer months; and over 1,000 high school students from every conceivable background joined together to attend the first annual Youth Anti-Hunger Conference sponsored by the AmeriCorps team in April 1995. Special recognition was given to the team's school gardening project by Ellen Haas, Undersecretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services.

## Quotes

**"I was lonely and they talked to me. They made me feel special."**

**...from a homeless woman living on the LA streets, helped to find shelter by a Team Member**

**"You have to realize that there are a lot of things that need to be taken care of...It's not in Bosnia, it's outside your front door."**

**...from a Los Angeles Team Member**

**"These AmeriCorps Members are dedicated, hard-working people providing us an invaluable service. They bring a special sense of commitment since they are of this city and plan to remain a part of it. They are true role models and deserve great praise . . . for what they are accomplishing for themselves, their communities, and the country."**

**...from a host-site project coordinator in LA**

**"The members in the AmeriCorps are great role models for our local youth (and adults)."**

**...from a local resident participating in a new garden project established by the LA Anti-Hunger Team**

**"Today I have a job with the help of AmeriCorps Members."**

**...from a homeless person assisted by an LA Team Member**

**"The AmeriCorps Members assist local communities to fight hunger and to become self-supporting with the new programs they begin. . . The Members of the Vermont Anti-Hunger Corps work in every county in Vermont. They listen to local communities, join with them in solving hunger issues, and then go on to help other Vermont Communities. They are an asset and a great partner...."**

**...from Linda Rooker, Exec. Director, Bennington-Rutland Opportunity Council, Inc.**

**". . . I appreciate the model you have created for a multi-faceted community effort to teach people about agriculture, promote good nutrition, and foster a sense of community pride and empowerment. The fact that so many community members and agencies have come together to make the project a success is a powerful example to us all."**

**...from Vern Grubinger, PhD, Director, University of Vermont Center for Sustainable Agriculture**

**"I just wanted to write and let you know that I think the Anti-Hunger Corps and AmeriCorps are wonderful programs. . . I've been given an application to join the Vermont Anti-Hunger Corps and am seriously thinking about filling it out and turning it in."**

**...from a community garden participant, Springfield, VT**

**"I don't know how the job would have gotten done without your help. This gives us the motivation to go on and face some other tough issues."**

**...from the President of the Board, Greater Randolph (VT) Senior Center**

441  
May 17, 1996

Assemblymember Michael J. Machado  
17th Assembly District  
State Capitol, P.O.Box 942849  
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001

Attention: Jody Fujii

Re: California Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

Dear Mr. Machado:

This will confirm the offer of technical assistance and support from USDA's AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Program for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) in California, as recently discussed with Jody Fujii of your staff. I would reiterate that such assistance can only be provided by USDA AmeriCorps Members in situations or projects where there is no opportunity or occasion for the Members to be directly responsible for initiating any sort of adverse action against FMNP participants: authorized farmers and/or markets, FMNP coupon recipients, or local WIC agencies.

Within such constraints, however, I welcome the opportunity to explore the possibility of establishing a workable partnership between the California FMNP and our AmeriCorps anti-hunger program in Los Angeles. I am sure that we can develop some innovative strategies to resolve some of your existing program difficulties, as well as to enhance the California FMNP in general.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have additional questions. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Hines  
Coordinator  
USDA AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Programs

cc: Stan Garnett, Director, SFPD  
✓ Joel Berg, Director, National Service

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AmeriCorps and Southern California  
Interfaith Hunger Coalition [brochure]

4 pages



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UNITED  
STATES  
DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

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AmeriCorps  
and  
Southern California  
Interfaith Hunger  
Coalition



# YOUTH ANTI-HUNGER CONFERENCE

INTERFAITH HUNGER COALITION  
USDA AMERICORPS PROJECT



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## SCHEDULE

<b>8:00 - 9:10</b>	<b>Arrival/Sign in/Breakfast</b>
<b>9:10 - 9:20</b>	<b>Welcome</b>
<b>9:20 - 9:50</b>	<b>Keynote Speaker</b> Joel Berg, USDA Director of National Service
<b>9:55 - 10:40</b>	<b>Workshop #1</b>
<b>10:45 - 11:30</b>	<b>Workshop #2</b>
<b>11:35 - 12:20</b>	<b>Workshop #3</b>
<b>12:20 - 1:20</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>1:30 - 2:00</b>	<b>Wrap up</b>

Youth Anti-Hunger Conference  
May 1, 1996  
List of Booths

1. Southland Farmers Market
2. Child and Family Services
3. Los Angeles Free Clinic
4. All Peoples Christian Community Center
5. Building UP L.A.
6. Common Ground
7. El Rescate
8. Emergency Food and Shelter Program
9. Food For All
10. Info Line
11. Interfaith Hunger Coalition
12. L.A. Coalition to End Homelessness
13. L.A. Regional Foodbank
14. L.A. Youth Network
15. Earth Save
16. L.A. Poverty Department
17. Justiceville
18. Food Not Bombs
19. Homeless Writers Coalition
20. Catholic Worker
21. Food From The Hood
22. Oxfam
23. Peace Corps
24. Homeless Organizing Committee
25. United American Indian Involvement Inc.
26. Shining Stone Foundation
27. LA Works
28. Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
29. L.I.F.E.
30. Watts Health Foundation
31. Dept. of Child Nutrition, State of CA.
32. USDA Food and Consumer Services
33. California Conservation Corps
34. LA Conservation Corps

# Youth Anti-Hunger Conference Workshops

## #1. The Commitment to Volunteerism

Ted Hayes, (Homeless activist and founder of Justiceville and founder of the Dome Village) will speak on the need for young people to get involved with the affairs of today and the future. If we don't make a commitment to do it today, we'll have no tomorrow.

*Location* (Sanctuary)

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## #2. Welfare, Hunger, and Voting

John, Sonia, Dave, and Anik (members of the Los Angeles Poverty Department who educate the community on hunger and poverty by using drama and other ways of communication) will speak on the relation between welfare, hunger, and the importance of voting.

*Location* (Plymouth Hall)

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## #3 Food from the Hood

Tammy Bird and students will speak on the success of their micro enterprise project "Food From The Hood".

*Location* (Junior Hi Room)

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## #4 Immigrants, Homelessness, and Hunger

Patrice from El Rescate will speak about the political/economic forces that drive people from their countries in search of a "better" life and the difficulties they find in their new country. Patrice will use slides and audience participation to create an understanding of the international flight of hunger.

*Location* (Narthex)

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## #5 No News Is Not Good News

Micheal Taylor, KPDK Programer, formerly homeless, will speak about the role the media plays in our understanding of hunger issues and what we can do as an audience to encourage fairness and accuracy in reporting.

*Location* (JDVK)

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## #6 What I Would Do If I Were President

Frank Tamborello, from IHC, will conduct a forum where students will create and discuss their own solutions for hunger issues.

*Location* (Music Room)

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## #7 A Hand Up Not A Hand Out

Jackie Gage of the Homeless Organizing Committee, will present a video and facilitate discussion about self empowerment of homeless people.

*Location* (Fellowship Hall)

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### **#8 We Can Do It Ourselves By Sharing Food With Hungry People**

Camille and Rain from Long Beach Food Not Bombs will discuss how people can help relieve hunger by simply preparing food for hungry people and how it can be done at no cost.

**Location:** (King Library)

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### **#9 It Can Happen To You**

Mindi Levins and Members of the L.A. Youth Network will discuss the issues that youth on the street face today. They will use personal experience to create an understanding of what is going on and what it is like to be a homeless youth in L.A.

**Location:** (Assembly Room)

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### **#10 Why Are People Hungry And Homeless**

Michael Winters from the Bread For The World Institute and Bob Erlenbusch from the L.A. Coalition To End Homelessness will involve the students in a dialogue about the causes of hunger and homelessness. They will debunk the myths surrounding both.

**Location:** (Ritter Chapel)

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### **#11 It's All Good**

The Interfaith Hunger Coalition AmeriCorps Community Gardening team will do a hands on workshop on organic gardening. The students will plant their own vegetable seeds, receive information on how to maintain their seedlings and take home their product.

**Location:** (Garden)

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### **#12 Youth Anti Hunger Clubs**

The students will be able to network with other Y.A.H.C.'s and discuss projects and ideas. Hosted by Julie Miles, of the Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness.

**Location:** (Recreation Room)

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### **#13 AmeriCorps Service**

AmeriCorps Staff Tina LaRoche and Dionne Kyle will talk about what they do and how to get involved with AmeriCorps.

**Location:** (Senior High Rooms)

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### **#14 Start Your Head?**

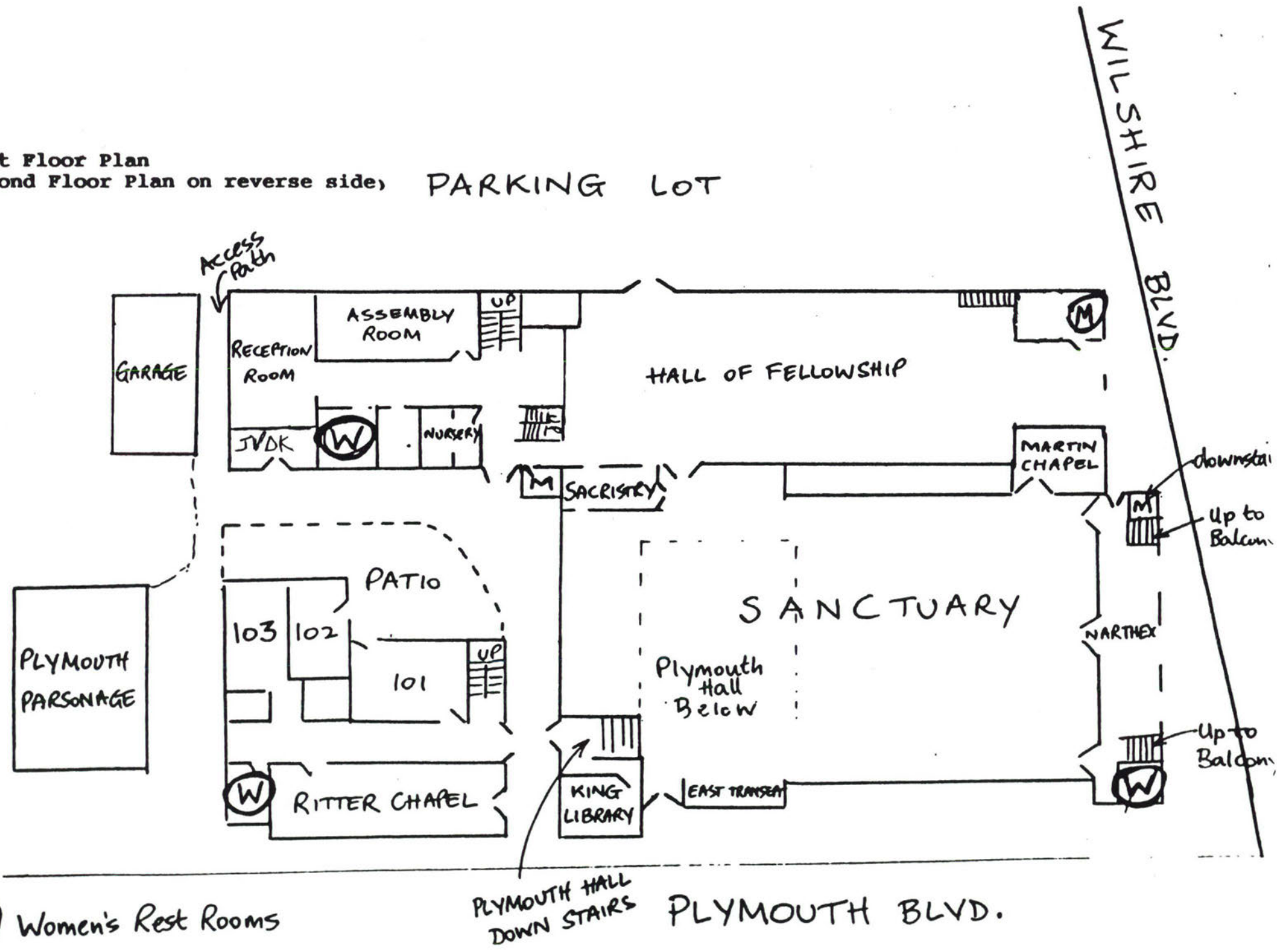
Christy Porter, of IHC, will speak on the importance of eating breakfast, and on the Compton High School cafeteria project.

**Location:** (Martin Chapel )

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First Floor Plan

(Second Floor Plan on reverse side) PARKING LOT



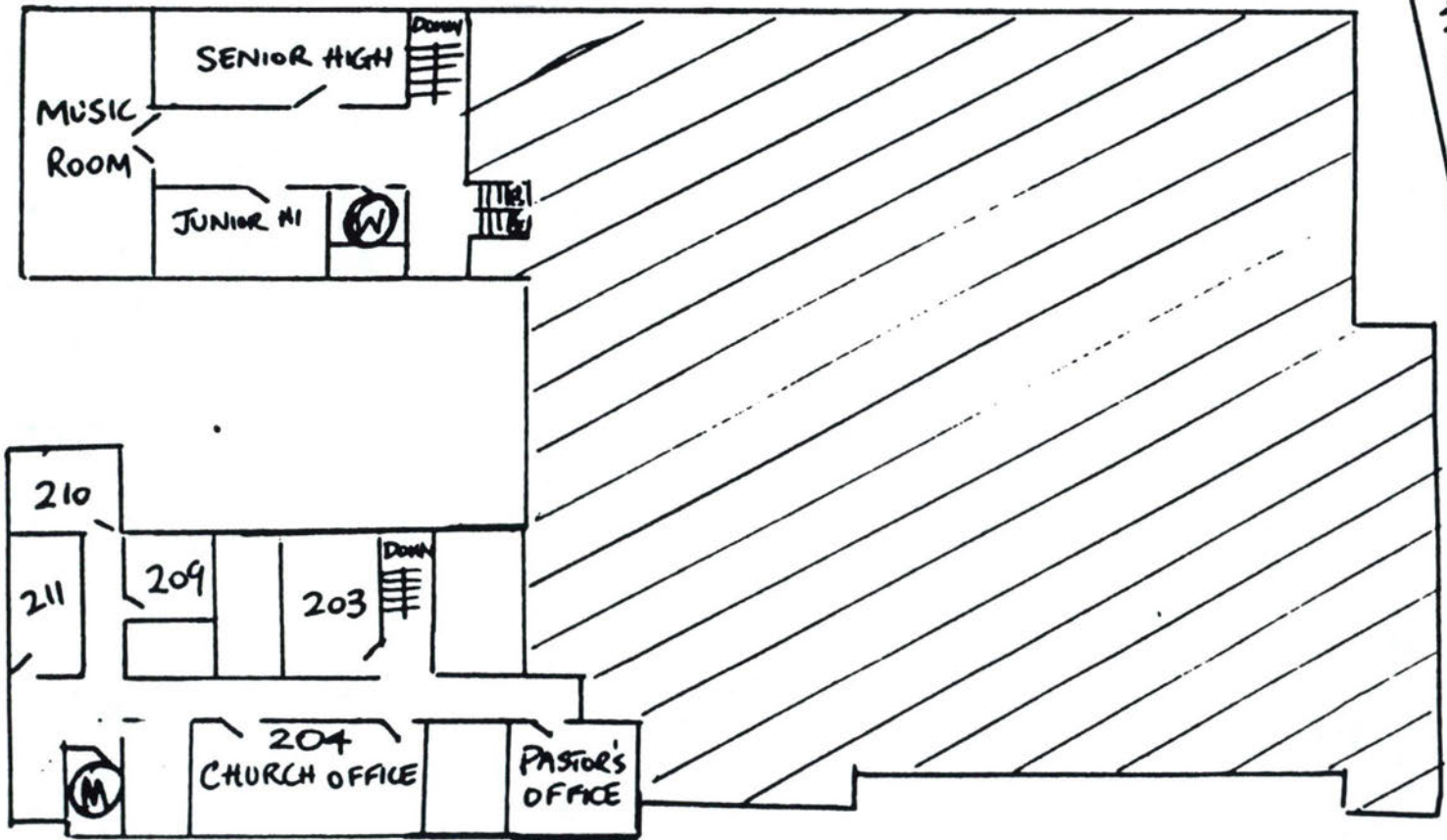
(W) Women's Rest Rooms

PLYMOUTH HALL  
DOWN STAIRS

PLYMOUTH BLVD.

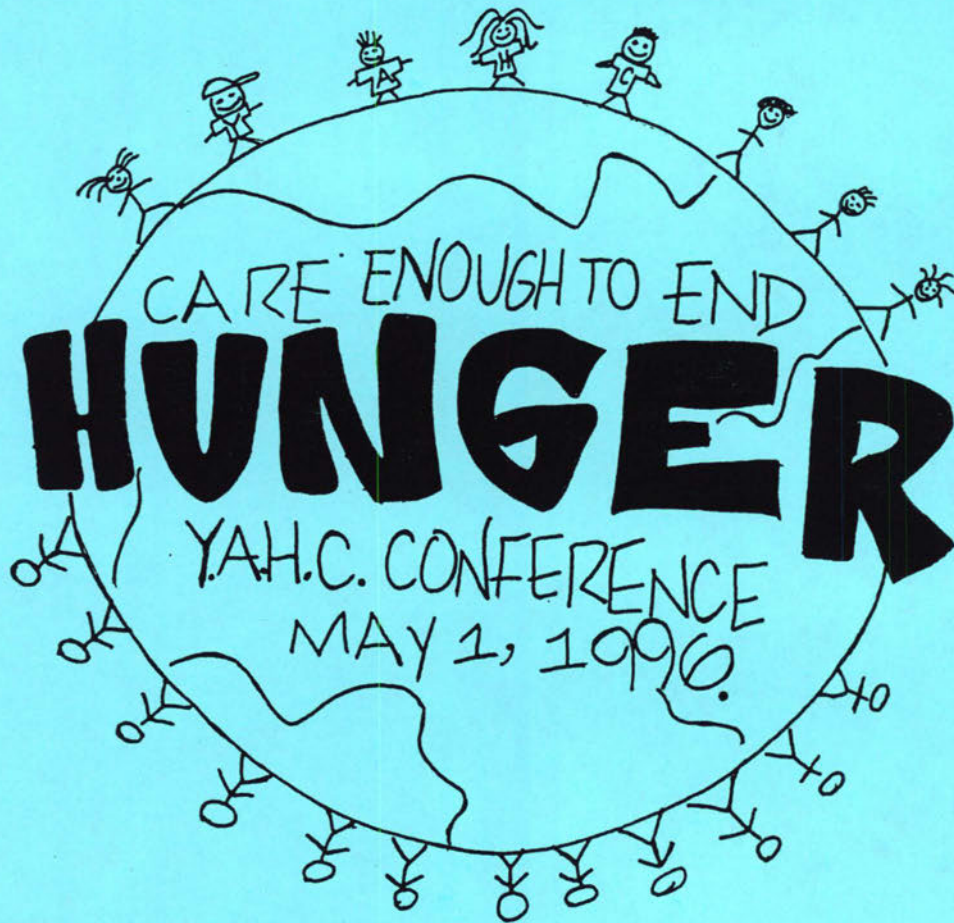
PARKING LOT

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



WILSHIRE BLVD.

PLYMOUTH BLVD

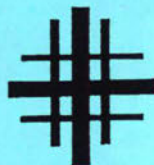


**YOUTH ANTI-HUNGER CONFERENCE**

**INTERFAITH HUNGER COALITION  
USDA AMERICORPS PROJECT**



**TRADER JOE'S**



Wilshire United  
Methodist Church



**BEN & JERRY'S  
ICE CREAM  
OF CALIFORNIA INC.**

**Tropicana  
PURE PREMIUM.**



**STAPLES**  
The Office Superstore



**Smart & Final.**

Food - Supplies - Business - Home

**CIRCUIT CITY**

**Soup Exchange**



**react  
recordings**

**Winchell's.**





# Special Thanks



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 Trader Joe's  
 Tropicana  
 Wilshire United Methodist Church  
 Winchell's Donuts



## Supporting Organizations

All of our guest speakers and, All Peoples Christian Community Center, Bread For The World, Building Up L.A., Catholic Worker, Child and Family Services, Common Ground, Department of Education and Child Nutrition, Dome Village, Earth Save, El Rescate, Emergency Food and Shelter Program, Food From The Hood, Food For All, Food Not Bombs, Homeless Organizing Committee, Homeless Writers Coalition, Info Line, Justiceville, Los Angeles Conservation Corps, Los Angeles Coalition to End Homelessness, Los Angeles Free Clinic, Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, Los Angeles Poverty Department, Los Angeles Youth Network, Oxfam, Peace Corps, Shining Stone Foundation, United American Indian Involvement Inc.

## AmeriCorps Team

Harry Adams, Alex Arias, Laura Cardona, George Carmona, Schrolette Celestine, LaCresha Collins, Shannan Corral, Janeth Costte, Richard Davis, Robert Dedeaux, Janon Ephraim, Jose Funes, Kimberly Gaines, William Glenn, Susie Hart, Reginald Hawkins, Tia Hawthorne, Pamela Henderson, Herbert Hernandez, Sarah Jackson, Barbara Knox, Tamiko Love, Tina Magana, Maribel Diaz, Lisa May, Lidia Mencos, Luis Palacios, Cesar Peniche, Fernando Reynosa, Shron Thompson, Peter Valverde, Jennifer Whitcomb, LaFarah Williams, Latrell Wilson, Andre Winn.

## Organizing Team

Nelson Lemus  
 Demetra Arbouet  
 Karina Constantini  
 Vontese Crawford  
 Janon Ephraim  
 Miguel Sanchez

## AmeriCorps Staff

Rod Sprott  
 Dionne Kyle  
 Tina LaRoche

## Interfaith Hunger Coalition Staff

Elizabeth Riley  
 Carolyn Olney  
 Frank Tamborello  
 Chris Braswell  
 Jose Rivera  
 Arthur Lottie  
 Cynthia Lottie  
 Christy Porter  
 Magaly Sevillano  
 Dale Lowery  
 Carlos Rodriguez  
 Ernest Verdell

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERFAITH HUNGER COALITION

Working since 1975 to prevent and alleviate hunger through advocacy, education, and empowerment

## IHC Advocacy

- ✕ **Start Your Head: Eat Breakfast** is an innovative, state-wide program to teach school-age kids about the benefits of breakfast.
- ✕ **The School Breakfast and Summer Food Program** outreach campaign is aimed at kids who are missing out on vital nutrition. Call 1-800-EAT-N-GRO
- ✕ IHC's **Community Gardens Program** coordinates "Growing Kids" linking education, nutrition information, and school and community gardens.
- ✕ **Food Stamp Outreach** provides technical assistance and direct help to the under-served, homeless persons, and seniors. Call 1-800-328-6476
- ✕ IHC promotes community development and food security planning, and staffs the City of Los Angeles-sponsored Volunteer Advisory Council on Hunger.

## IHC Education

- ✕ *Public Speakers*, on hunger and poverty issues.
- ✕ *How to Get Food and Money: The People's Guide to Welfare, Health, and Other Services*, a complete, plain language guide to public benefits. In English, Spanish and Korean.
- ✕ *Well Being*, a guide on public benefits, emergency food, and other resources for women and children with HIV/AIDS.
- ✕ *Bread and Justice*, a quarterly publication focusing on hunger and poverty.
- ✕ *Seeds of Change*, produced with UCLA planners, an in-depth study of food access issues in Los Angeles; suggests strategies for food security planning.

## IHC Empowerment

- ✕ Mobilizing individuals and communities to work toward legislative and policy changes.
- ✕ Teaching people to become their own advocates at public benefit offices.
- ✕ **Transforming Leadership**, a joint project with *Bread for the World*, is designed to transfer empowerment skills to grassroots leaders in low-income areas of Los Angeles.
- ✕ Promoting programs for self help and self determination.



155 N Occidental Blvd  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
213/637-1600  
HotLine 800/328-6476  
Fax 213/365-0033

*IHC is the home of the USDA Los Angeles AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Project*  
Community and School Gardens • Nutrition Education • Youth Anti-Hunger Clubs • Homeless Outreach  
Nutrition Awareness in Schools • Micro Enterprise Development • and more!



**HELP FIGHT HUNGER THIS  
SUMMER WHILE EARNING  
MONEY FOR COLLEGE**



**UNITED  
STATES  
DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE**

**U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) AmeriCorps Program will sponsor a "Summer of Gleaning" for 12 weeks during the summer of 1996. Members will glean and rescue excess food to be distributed to hungry citizens.**

*Project sites: California (city of Watsonville, King County); Connecticut/Rhode Island (statewide); Indiana (25-county area); Illinois (southern part of state); Iowa (Des Moines); Kentucky (Kentucky Highlands Empowerment Zone and nearby counties); Maryland (Baltimore); Michigan (East Lansing area); Mississippi (Mississippi Delta Empowerment Zone and nearby counties); Missouri (Kansas City area); New Jersey (statewide); New Mexico (Albuquerque, and the Four Corners area including the Navajo Reservation); Oregon (Portland and Eugene areas); Pennsylvania (Fayette County); Texas (Rio Grande Valley Empowerment Zone and nearby counties); and Washington (Yakima and Pierce Counties).*

**AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program --- passed with bi-partisan support from Congress ---- that allows Americans of all backgrounds to serve their communities in exchange for educational awards that can be used to pay for college, graduate school, job training, or to pay back existing students loans.**

**The summer gleaning AmeriCorps projects will provide each member with a \$2,242 living allowance, as well as a \$1,000 educational award.**

**Any citizen or permanent resident of the United States age 17 or older can apply for this program. For information or an application, call 1-800-880-4183.**

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## **Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker**

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

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

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

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Harvesting Hope: Feeding All,  
Wasting None

4 pages

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Harvesting Hope



Feeding All, Wasting None

United States Department of Agriculture  
Mason County FSA  
AmeriCorps Team  
Havana, IL 62644  
(309) 543-2582

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UNITED  
STATES  
DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

February 22, 1996

To: **Diana Algra**  
**Director, AmeriCorps**

From: **Donna Hines**  
**USDA AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Coordinator**

Subject: **USDA Anti-Hunger Project Managers' Meeting**

This confirms the verbal invitation we extended to you at the recent Federal Agency Grantee meeting at the Corporation offices on February 14. As we discussed very briefly, the project managers for USDA's five AmeriCorps anti-hunger programs are coming to Washington, D.C. next week to discuss the possibility -- and advisability -- of forming a consortium for Year Three of AmeriCorps.

The meeting will be held at the **River Inn, 924 25th Street NW**, on Thursday and Friday, February 29-March 1. Hank Oltmann will probably be joining the group for most of the session. We believe it would also be very helpful and productive if you could present the type of Corporation perspective you described last week to the project managers on Thursday morning. Understanding what their options are (and are not!) will help to shape the discussions for the rest of the meeting so that time is not spent pointless developing ideas that are not acceptable. You also bring a greater understanding of State commission involvement in AmeriCorps activities for the third year than any of us, as part of a large Federal program grant, can offer at this time.

We plan to open the meeting around 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th. Although Joel Berg and I will both be there, our primary function is simply to facilitate the discussion so that the project managers can focus on the actual decisions to be made. Dress and atmosphere for this meeting is very casual -- to be honest, my folks think and work better in jeans and tennis shoes! If you can join us for the first part of the meeting, it would be great; if you have a conflict at 9:00 or 9:30 that morning, but can join us at some other point that day, just let me know and we can work around your schedule, which I know is probably very full. I would appreciate your letting me know, one way or the other; my telephone number is (202) 690-0693. We are all looking forward to seeing you. Thank you again for your willingness to participate in this effort.

cc: Hank Oltmann, Senior Program Officer, CNS



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Office of  
Communications

Washington, D.C.  
20250-1300

TNG

July 7, 1994

Avram Patt, Director  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
103 South Main Street  
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-1801

Dear Mr. Patt:

This confirms the information we discussed earlier this week regarding the funding to be provided to the Vermont Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for the operation and administration of the anti-hunger project throughout the State of Vermont. The Team USDA/AmeriCorps national service project in Vermont is designated to receive \$800,764 in funds out of the grant to USDA from the Corporation for National and Community Service (excluding the education awards for each of the 40 AmeriCorps participants), and an additional \$50,000 in funds from the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The FNS funds must be used for nutrition education/dietary guidelines information and activities related to child nutrition and other food assistance programs, but there are no similar restrictions on the Corporation grant funds.

Thus, your office will have a total grant of \$850,754 to devote to the AmeriCorps anti-hunger project that is scheduled to start in September. **NOTE:** This figure is contingent upon final grant negotiations with the Corporation scheduled to be completed this Friday (July 8); you will be advised immediately of any changes in your grant level, but none are anticipated at this time. The Federal Catalog number for this grant is **94-001**.

We are very excited that Vermont will be such an integral part of this nationwide effort, and look forward to working with you to make it a success. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me, at (202) 690-0693.

Sincerely,

*Donna M. Hines*

Donna M. Hines  
Anti-Hunger Project Manager  
National Service Programs

July 7, 1994

TO: Team USDA AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Projects

RE: Training Conference in August

Attached for your information is some basic information about the USDA AmeriCorps training conference scheduled for August 8-12, 1994. The conference will be held at the National 4-H Training Center in Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington, D.C. (Some of you may have attended the FRAC conference at this location, so you will be familiar with the facility.) Based on 4 nights' lodging (double occupancy in each room), 5 days' meals, and transportation to and from the Center, the estimated cost per person for the week should not exceed \$300. This does not include travel from your area to Washington, or other incidental expenses that may be incurred during the week.

Because of the short time between now and the conference, we have to tell the Center how many people will be staying overnight and how many will be eating their meals there for the week by COB Friday (July 8). Thus, as I have already discussed with most of you on the telephone, I need to have these numbers from you no later than 11:00 a.m. on Friday the 8th.

We will be getting tentative agendas out to you soon, hopefully within the next week; in the meantime, if there are topics that you want to be sure are included in the training, or specific speakers you would like to hear, please do not hesitate to let me know. Our current plans are to have Registration begin at 10:00 on Monday morning, and to finish up by noon on Friday.

Also, the National Association of Service Corps has asked if our anti-hunger project managers would be able to come in a day early for a pre-conference meeting on Sunday afternoon. The preliminary responses from most of you have been positive, but please give this some serious consideration and let me know as soon as possible on whether to proceed with plans for that meeting. Your local project coordinators and team/crew leaders would not be expected to attend.

That's all for now -- I'm sure you will be hearing from me again soon. It goes without saying by now that if you have any questions or concerns, you should feel free to call me, at (202) 690-0693. I'm looking forward to seeing all of you in a month or so!

*Donna M. Hines*

Donna M. Hines  
Anti-Hunger Project Manager  
National Service Programs

Attachments

*P.S. - Dress is CASUAL!  
(No ties or high heels allowed  
But there may be one medium-heel  
Treat. DMH*

## AmeriCorps National Service Management Training

Dates: August 8-12, 1994

Location: National 4-H Council Center  
7100 Connecticut Avenue  
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Attendees: Anyone who is currently or will be involved in **managing** aspects of USDA's AmeriCorps projects, at every level. This includes:

- USDA Office of National Service staff
- Agency AmeriCorps liaisons/coordinators
- Regional AmeriCorps liaisons/coordinators
- Local (site) project sponsors (e.g., Youth Corps Directors, partner-agency directors (such as Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, etc.))
- AmeriCorps Project Managers (whose positions are dedicated entirely to Team USDA AmeriCorps projects)
- Each Crew/Team Leader

(in short, all those with significant involvement except the actual AmeriCorps participants!)

Costs: Lodging  
\$40 per night, per person, double occupancy\*  
\$34 per night, per person, triple occupancy\*\*  
\$54 per night, single occupancy or larger double\*\*\*

\* 2 twin beds per room

\*\* 1 twin and 2 bunk beds per room

\*\*\* 2 double beds per room, but these rooms are VERY scarce, and should only be used for those with relevant health care problems or other justifiable concerns.

- \* All rooms have private baths.

### Meals

Breakfast: \$5.65  
Lunch: \$6.00  
Dinner: \$8.35

Meals will be provided cafeteria-style, in the Center Dining Room.  
Special event meals, such as a luncheon or barbecue, will cost slightly more.

We hope to allow one "free" evening when conference participants will be on their own for dinner.

## Location & Transportation

National 4-H Council  
7100 Connecticut Avenue  
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815  
301/961-2800

The National 4-H Center is in Maryland on Connecticut Avenue, one mile north of Chevy Chase Circle and the District of Columbia.

### Transportation to the National 4-H Center from Local Airports

#### National Airport—14 miles

**Metrorail** on Blue Line to Metro Center or Yellow Line to Gallery Place, transfer to Red Line to Friendship Heights Metro station.  
**Taxicab, Ride-On bus #1, #11 or Metrobus L8** to Center.

**Taxicab Service** available from terminals.

**Car** Follow signs to Washington—14th Street Bridge/Memorial Bridge, follow signs for 14th Street, take left at Constitution Avenue, right on 17th Street following 17th Street as it turns into Connecticut Avenue, continue to 7100 Connecticut Avenue.

#### Dulles Airport—25 miles

**Taxicab** Available from terminals.

**Airport bus** Ask for assistance at the Ground Transportation desk.

**Car** Take Dulles Airport Road to Route 495 toward Washington and Baltimore. Exit #33, Connecticut Avenue south. Continue to 7100 Connecticut Avenue.

#### Baltimore Washington International Airport—30 miles

**Airport Limo or Taxicab** Ask for assistance at the Ground Transportation desk on lower level.

**Car** Baltimore Washington Parkway to Route 95/495 towards Silver Spring. Exit #33 Connecticut Avenue south and continue to 7100 Connecticut Avenue.

## Transportation Information Around Washington

### Taxicab

984-1900, Barwood Cab Company. Direct line available in J. C. Penney Hall lobby.

### Metrorail/Metrobus

**From 4-H Center**—Take any bus saying Friendship Heights, SOUTH on Connecticut Avenue to the Friendship Heights subway station. Follow instructions at subway station for points in Washington, Maryland or Virginia.

To return to National 4-H Center—Metrorail on Red Line to Friendship Heights station. Taxicab, Ride-On bus #1, #11 or Metrobus L8 to Center.

For additional Metrorail/Metrobus information call 637-7000.

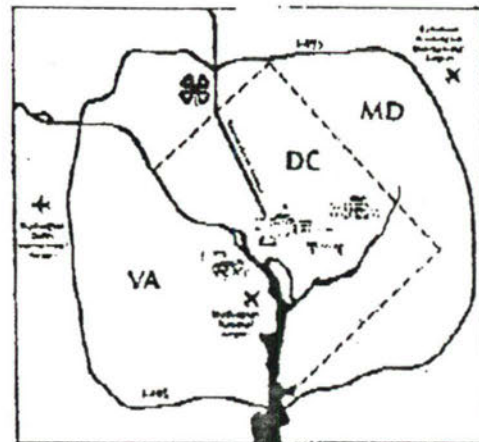
### Transportation from the National 4-H Center to Airports

984-1900, Barwood Cab Company. Direct line available in J. C. Penney Hall lobby.

**Airport Limo to Dulles and National Airports**—589-7620

**Airport Limo to BWI**—441-2345

Make reservations 24 hours in advance for limousines.



Goodevening everyone. It is good to see you all here tonight. This is a honor and a pleasure for me. I would like to say a special hello to Mrs. Donna Hines, AmeriCorps Coordinator for the United States Department of Agriculture. We are so happy to have you come to see our project. To the Board of Directors, Administration, and staff of the Interfaith Hunger Coalition good evening to you. To our invited guest thank you for coming and giving us your continued support. Last but not least to my fellow AmeriCorps team members, way to get things done.

My name is Dionne Kyle and I was asked to introduce myself to you and I am very happy to do that. I am a mother of a two year old son, a senior at California State University, Long Beach, an AFDC recipient and an AmeriCorps member. The latter of this list is why I stand before you all tonight. I joined AmeriCorps for many reasons. As a young mother in college I found that it was becoming more and more difficult to make ends meet. I needed another source of income, an the living stipend was and ideal augmentation. The fact that I would receive a sizable grant for my education also encouraged me to become a member. More than any thing else I wanted to make a difference. I know it seems idealistic, but that is important to me. Therefore AmeriCorps is ideal for me.

The AmeriCorps motto is, "GETTING THINGS DONE" and this is seriously needed in America. The situation in this country seems grim. Of course Los Angeles is no exception to what is happening nationally. The need for AmeriCorps in Los Angeles couldn't be illuminated more than by two major events in the city's history; The 1992 civil unrest and the 1994 Northridge earthquake. After the Rodney King verdict the people of Los Angeles had had enough. The decision was simply the straw that broke the camels back. People's anger and frustration mounted in a full out attack

on the city. After the 1994 Northridge quake people were left cold, hungry, and homeless. Victims needed help immediately. People were living in parks and waiting in line for days to obtain food for their families. Using Los Angeles as a microcosm it is obvious that people need things to be done.

If there had been an alternative to taking to the streets April 29, 1992 I'd like to think that people would have done things differently. If the individuals hadn't felt displaced and forgotten in this society that fateful day could have been avoided. Perhaps people could have gotten the care they needed sooner had President Clinton's national service project been in effect. Maybe people would not have been in the streets and parks trying to find a place to live. The food stamp distribution centers may not have been another disaster for the victims of the quake. Citizen of this country need help as well. That is why the AmeriCorps is so important, the domestic PeaceCorps. People doing things in their own communities. If you are a member of the South Central LA community, you are doing things to make that community better. If you are a member of the Silverlake community your doing things to make it better. The focus is on communitys that you know and that you are familiar with. Things need to done right here in the United States, in California, in los Angeles, and in each of our own communities.

I am a firm believer in AmeriCorps. President Clinton should use "national service" as his calling card. People getting things done and making things better for America and themselves. We are not only making things better for ourselves, but we are making them better for our children. Due to my ten month tour of service with AmeriCorps I will be able to complete my education. No longer will

I be the AFDC, food stamp receptacle standing before you today. I will be a college graduate, a teacher and molder of young minds. Things will be better because of the work I am doing here this year. My son will not have to face some of the hardships that I have had to face. Things will be better for my son and for all of our children because we are getting things done.

## APPLICATIONS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

### Program Descriptions:

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education at no cost to low-income pregnant and postpartum women, and to infants and children up to 5 years of age, who are at nutritional risk.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides commodity foods to supplement the diets of low-income infants; children up to age 6; pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women; and persons 60 years of age and over.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides balanced, low-cost or free lunches to about 25 million children each school day.

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides cash assistance to States to initiate, maintain or expand non-profit breakfast programs in eligible schools and residential child care institutions.

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides Federal funds and USDA-donated foods to non-residential child care and adult day care facilities to serve nutritious meals and snacks.

The Nutrition Program for the Elderly (NPE), administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, receives USDA commodity foods and /or cash to provide meals for people age 60 or older and their spouses, regardless of age.

The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) provides monthly food packages to Indians living on or near a reservation.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) gives needy Americans, including low-income and unemployed persons, USDA-donated foods for household use. The foods are free, but recipients must meet eligibility criteria.

The Food Distribution Program for Charitable Institutions helps provide meals to needy people in eligible institutions such as community kitchens for homeless people, orphanages, homes for the elderly, meals-on-wheels programs, soup kitchens, correctional institutions offering rehabilitative activities, group homes for the mentally retarded, and hospitals that offer general and long-term health care.

If carried out in accordance with Congressional intent, these

programs mitigate the effects of poverty and thus contribute to the NEC goal of moving people toward self-sufficiency and from poverty to middle class. Therefore, we are suggesting NEC jobs that would help fulfill current program goals rather than those that would provide new benefits/services. In addition, by providing NEC participants themselves with opportunities to earn or pay off college costs with community service, the programs can help prepare this generation for a poverty-free future.

#### POTENTIAL JOBS

NEC workers could help our programs more fully achieve their goals in two ways:

providing outreach/access services (educating eligible people about program availability and helping make benefits accessible), and

bolstering the infrastructure (providing the human capital necessary to deliver the programs according to congressional intent).

#### Outreach/Access Jobs

- o Outreach Workers Inform target populations about program availability (all programs)
- o Drivers Help eligible people apply for and receive program benefits (WIC, CACFP, TEFAP, NPE, CSFP)
- o Delivery Aides Deliver program benefits to homebound elderly, physically disadvantaged, and homeless people (TEFAP, CSFP, FDPIR)
- o Bilingual Aides Provide program information, help with applications, etc. to eligible non-English-speaking people (all programs)
- o Service Facilitators Conduct telephone followup with people who don't keep appointments, direct people to related health and welfare services (WIC, CSFP)

#### Infrastructure

- o Food  
Handlers Stock, warehouse, manage,  
distribute food products (TEFAP,  
Charitable Institutions, NPE, CSFP,  
school programs, FDPIR)
  
- o Day Care  
Workers Provide child/adult care services  
to allow eligible people to apply  
for and receive program benefits

and training efforts,  
and referral to other  
government and commun-  
ity resources. Serves  
as a primary contact  
for such persons with  
the food stamp agency,  
facilitating solution  
of their problems.  
Deals with the inter-  
pretation needs of such  
groups as Native Ameri-  
cans or Hispanics.

Possible union  
problems.

ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED:

1. How are National Empowerment Corps applicants selected, matched with suitable assignments, and trained?
2. Would applicants be assigned anywhere they are needed in the Nation, or only within their State of origin? The former requires a higher degree of national organization; the latter would reduce re-location costs and might enhance cultural acceptance of the applicant.
3. Who supervises the Corps member? There will be a need to judge performance, initiate additional training when needed, and even perhaps to initiate re-assignment when necessary.
4. Who pays the Corps member? Are re-location costs compensated? Are basic protections such as medical care insurance provided? Liability insurance?
5. What is a suitable assignment? Should local or county welfare agencies or community organizations have free rein in assigning Corps members wherever they wish, or should the assignments be limited to augmenting the functional capability of the agency - for example, providing tutoring services where none existed before. Would assignment as a file clerk, for example, be acceptable on the grounds that it frees up a staff member who can provide higher-level services to recipients, or would that assignment be viewed as supplanting efforts already underway and of no particular value to the Corps member?
6. For what period of time will the Corps member be committed to serving with a cooperating agency? Two years? One year? Six months? Questions of value to the cooperating agency as well as to the Corps member are involved here.



*(301)  
✓ 36 8645  
2 + 4  
Tuesday*

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO: VICTOR HARABIN -  
APHIS  
HEAD, PERMIT UNIT**

**FROM: JOEL BERG  
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS  
DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SERVICE**

**DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1994**

**RE: GAIL JENNINGS**

I am writing to express my appreciation to you for the assistance of Ms. Gail Jennings of APHIS to the Office of Communications/National Service over the last month. I want to commend her outstanding performance during this detail.

office, church, or other facility frequented by the target group. Explains Program benefits and aids potential recipients in the application process.

Tutor

Assists food stamp recipients in developing skills such as reading and math which will enable the recipient to get a G.E.D. or successfully compete for a job. May operate from a community-based organization or from the welfare office.

Must be accepted by recipient and may need ability to motivate the learner.

Trainer

Operates specific training programs for recipients designed to increase their employment prospects. May function as a staff person for the food stamp employment and training program or may be a part of a local organization providing services to low-income persons. May train recipients in such basics as work attitudes, job search, and ways to keep a job and earn promotion. May provide training in such areas as nutrition education, food purchasing on a low budget, money management, and use of community resources.

Substantive knowledge and training/motivation skills are imperative for success. Must be accepted by trainees. Possible union problems.

Translator

Works in a variety of settings with non-English-speaking applicants or recipients to facilitate application for food stamp benefits, participation in employment

Extensive knowledge of food stamp procedures and rules required in addition to foreign language proficiency.

NATIONAL EMPOWERMENT CORPS  
APPLICATIONS APPROPRIATE FOR THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

**NAME OF PROGRAM:** Food Stamp Program

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** The Food Stamp Program is designed to aid low-income families by increasing their food purchasing power in order to obtain more nutritious diets. Households - those people who regularly prepare and eat food together - may receive food coupons for exchange at authorized grocery stores. The amount of coupons received depends primarily upon household income, assets, composition and size. Benefits are 100% federally-financed, but the Program is administered by state employees in county or local welfare offices. These "front-line" employees determine who is eligible for benefits and how much in benefits an applicant household may receive. They attempt to "police" the program so that incorrect benefits are not issued and so that fraud does not occur. They administer the Program's work provisions and may refer applicants to other sources of government or local community assistance. They operate under regulations issued by the federal Food and Nutrition Service and with guidance provided by the State welfare agency.

**POTENTIAL PARAPROFESSIONAL TASKS/JOB/RESPONSIBILITIES:** The following are possible assignments for members of the National Empowerment Corps. Many more suggestions might be obtained from State and local officials who are intimately familiar with the particular needs of localities and States. Further refinement and augmentation of these suggestions would be worthwhile.

<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>POTENTIAL BARRIERS</b>
Greeter/facilitator	Meets applicants as they enter the welfare office; determines their needs and guides them through the appropriate processes, including reference to other Federal, State, or local community resources.	Possible union opposition in some locations.
Outreach worker	Operates from county/local welfare office or community-based organization. Seeks out potential food stamp recipients by door-to-door canvas or through being stationed in a local community building,	Potential danger and liability in high-crime areas. Acceptance may depend in part upon ethnicity, language skills, or cultural similarity.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Food and  
Nutrition  
Service

3101 Park Center Drive  
Alexandria, VA 22302

*Anti-Hunger*

MAY 3 1993

SUBJECT: National Youth Service Suggestions

TO: Joel Berg  
Deputy Director  
Office of Public Affairs

We have reviewed the three ring binders containing suggestions from state and local agencies for jobs and projects on which young people might be put to work. Following are the most frequently suggested ideas:

As might be expected, most of the suggestions called either for youngsters to serve as aides in all types of public programs, or for them to serve as a labor force for various public works projects.

Most of these suggestions are focused on providing part-time, usually temporary jobs, that take on a single project. Some envision local youth taking on longer-term maintenance projects.

The suggested jobs and projects break down into three general categories: 1. Support of public programs; 2. Surveys and outreach; 3. Construction, cleanup and maintenance.

Some specifics for each category follow:

**1. Support of public programs**

A number of suggestions called for young people to work in "public offices," though most were not specific about types of programs that might be handled by those offices. These general "support" suggestions called for the young workers to make themselves useful doing general administrative work in county and city offices, such as typing, filing, telephone and reception, and running errands.

Many suggestions called for using youngsters as administrative or logistical support workers for farmers' markets, county fairs, chambers of commerce, community centers, Extension Services, museums, libraries, recycling and composting stations.

Some suggestions focused on specific programs:

Programs for adults: Youngsters might support local programs offering adults training in parenting, drug abuse, resume writing and other job-search skills, recycling, composting, nutrition, community television, safe food handling, summer theater, leadership and other subjects. The youths' role would include assisting the course instructor, set-up and take-down, transportation, design and build displays, etc.

Programs for teens: The same sort of support might be offered in programs for teenagers, including teen pregnancy, bike safety, conservation and environmental issues, sports, summer theater, gardening, 4-H activities, community TV, camping, computers, peer counseling.

Programs for elderly: More of the same sort of support for programs for elderly people both at home and in nursing homes. Programs include gardening, pet care, exercise, meal programs, nutrition education, "friendly visitor" programs, plus general help at nursing homes.

Programs for children: Youth workers might serve as counselors and support staff for dozens of local programs for children: day camps and extended camps, Summer Food Service Program sites, crafts, sports, big brother/big sister programs, environmental education, reading, summer school, libraries, computers, day care, Head Start, tutoring.

There were also suggestions that young workers could work in programs for retarded and disabled children and adults.

## **2. Surveys and outreach**

Many communities are planning surveys on a number of subjects, and would be glad to pay local youths to help with gathering and tabulating information. The subjects include recycling, energy use, attitudes toward local government issues, food discard policies of restaurants and grocery stores, compilation of business directories.

Other communities are planning environmental surveys and would like young workers to help take water and barnyard samples, and to survey and notify landowners about pest infestation.

There were a number of suggestions that youngsters could distribute information about nutrition, hazardous household products, recycling, and about assistance programs such as WIC and food stamps.

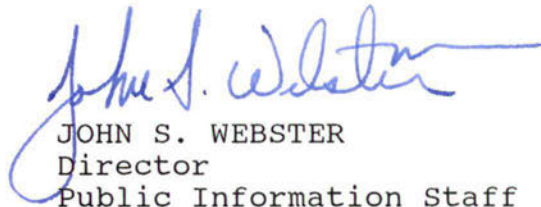
One community suggested that youngsters could establish and coordinate a calendar and notification system for events of interest to youth.

### 3. Construction, cleanup and maintenance

This was the most commonly suggested activity. Suggested projects included:

- Cleanup, repair and maintenance of local fairgrounds.
- Litter cleanup and weed and brush control along roads.
- Yard work, housework and home repairs for elderly people.
- Cleanup, maintenance and landscaping of public buildings, airports, nursing homes, parks and ball fields, hospitals, schools, churches and cemeteries.
- Construct and repair hiking and walking trails, plant trees, cleanup and repair in parks.
- Plant trees and shrubs along roads.
- Graffiti cleanup.
- Prepare ground for community garden plots.
- Trash cleanup and trail maintenance along ponds and waterways.
- Construct outdoor and environmental education facilities.
- Storm cleanup and repair.
- Construct recycling and composting facilities.

With three full volumes of suggestions, there were many more than we were able to include in this memorandum. The foregoing, however, represent those suggestions most frequently offered.

  
JOHN S. WEBSTER  
Director  
Public Information Staff



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

*Anti-Hunger  
Corp*

JUL 12 1993

Dear Friend:

You are invited to attend a public hearing on the *U.S. Nutrition Plan of Action* to be held at the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. (Independence Avenue Southwest between 12th and 14th) on August 4, 1993 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

As you may know, in December 1992, the United States, along with 158 other nations, attended the first International Conference on Nutrition. The conference was jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. At the conference a World Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and each country made a commitment to develop a country specific action plan for nutrition and to submit their plan to the FAO by December 1994.

The hearing is sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Agency for International Development, and the Department of Agriculture. A copy of the Federal Register notice announcing the meeting is enclosed. During the hearing officials from the three agencies anticipate public testimony and written comments to assist in the U.S. government's drafting of the nutrition plan.

If you are not able to attend the hearing we would be pleased to consider written comments by September 7, 1993. You will also have an opportunity to comment on the draft U.S. Plan of Action in the spring of 1994.

Your participation in the process is important to us and we look forward to working together in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ellen Haas".

Ellen Haas  
Assistant Secretary for  
Food and Consumer Service

Enclosures

Environment on June 14, 1993, is set out at the end of this notice.

#### Determination

As required by section 126(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, the authorizing legislation, regulations, and operating procedures regarding the South Carolina Hugo Incentives Program have been examined in accordance with the criteria set out in 7 CFR part 14. Based on this examination, I hereby determine that those cost-share payments made for planning and installing reforestation practices under this program are primarily for the purpose of protecting or restoring the environment, improving forests, and providing wildlife habitat. Subject to further determination by the Secretary of the Treasury, that payments made under these conservation programs do not substantially increase the annual income derived from the property benefited by these payments, this determination permits payment recipients to exclude from gross income, for Federal income tax purposes, all or part of the cost-share payments made under said program to the extent allowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Dated: June 14, 1993.

James R. Lyons,

Assistant, Secretary for Natural Resources & Environment.

[FR Doc. 93-15503 Filed 6-30-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

#### Office of the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services

#### Development of the United States Plan of Action for Nutrition in Response to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN); Opportunity To Provide Written Comments, Meeting

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Agency for International Development (USAID) (a) announce the availability of the World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition resulting from the International Conference on Nutrition; (b) announce a public meeting to solicit input for the development of the U.S. Plan of Action for Nutrition and (c) invite written public proposals and comments by September 7, 1993.

**DATES:** To be assured of consideration, written proposals for the U.S. Plan of Action for Nutrition should be postmarked no later than September 7, 1993. The public meeting will be held at the Department of Agriculture, 14th and Independence Ave., SW., Administration Bldg., room 107A, on August 4, 1993 from 9:30 am to 4 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** Written proposals and comments on the U.S. Plan of Action for Nutrition should be sent to Frances Zorn, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA), room 206, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

(1) For a copy of the ICN World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition, write to Floyd Miles, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA), room 206, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302 or phone (703) 305-2115. (2) For additional information regarding the U.S. Plan of Action for Nutrition contact Jill Randall, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA), room 206, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302 or phone (703) 305-1112; Neil Gallagher, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Department of Agriculture, room 3005 South Building, 14th and Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20250-4300; (202) 690-1317; Linda Meyers, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Public Health Service, DHHS, 330 C Street, SW., room 2132 Switzer Bldg., Washington, DC 20201, (202) 205-9007; or Eunyong Chung, Office of Nutrition, USAID, SA#18, room 411, Washington, DC 20523-1808, (703) 875-4074.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) was held in Rome, Italy, in December 1992. It was jointly sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition were submitted to the ICN and their contents were discussed, revised and unanimously approved by delegates from 159 countries and the European Economic Community. Nongovernment organizations and private business groups also participated in the discussions. The nine subject areas identified in the approved Plan of Action were: (1) Incorporating nutritional objectives, considerations, and components into development policies and programs; (2) Improving household food security; (3) Protecting consumers through improved food quality and safety; (4) Preventing and

managing infectious diseases; (5) Promoting breastfeeding; (6) Caring for the socio-economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable; (7) Preventing and controlling specific micronutrient deficiencies; (8) Promoting appropriate diets and healthy lifestyles; and (9) Assessing, analyzing and monitoring nutritional situations. All governments have been asked to prepare or improve national plans of action and policies based on the principles and strategies in the World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition by the end of 1994.

Public input, on topics such as programs, policies and research activities, is requested for consideration in developing the U.S. Plan of Action for Nutrition. All written proposals, comments, and/or oral remarks should note specifically which of the above topics are being addressed. This notice is not published pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

Dated: June 25, 1993.

Ellen Haas,

Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 93-15494 Filed 6-30-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-30-M

#### Forest Service

#### Establishment of Skagit Purchase Unit

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of establishment of Skagit Purchase Unit.

**SUMMARY:** On May 21, 1993, the Secretary of Agriculture created the Skagit Purchase Unit. This purchase unit comprises 820 acres, more or less, within Skagit County, Washington. A copy of the Secretary's establishment document which includes the legal description of the lands within the purchase unit appears at the end of this notice.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of this purchase unit was May 21, 1993.

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of the map showing the purchase unit is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Auditor's Building, 201 14th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20090-6090.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ralph Bauman, Lands Staff, Forest Service, USDA, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090 (202) 205-1248.

## USDA/AmeriCorps Anti-Hunger Team: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The USDA Department of Agriculture is running a three highly successful AmeriCorps programs: an Anti-Hunger Team, an Public Lands and Environment Team, and a Rural Development Team. The Anti-Hunger Team is an innovative new partnership between USDA, local anti-hunger groups, and local youth service corps. The program engages approximately 150 Members in five urban and rural sites across the country: the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, the Mississippi Delta, and Vermont.

The AmeriCorps/USDA Anti-Hunger Project in Milwaukee currently engages a diverse group of 38 Members in efforts to combat hunger and improve nutrition through a creative partnership between USDA, the Milwaukee Community Service Corps, the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, the University of Milwaukee's Cooperative Extension Service, and other grassroots anti-hunger/food assistance organizations within the City of Milwaukee. In just the first half of this program year, the Anti-Hunger Team Members have already made a discernible difference by rejuvenating summer produce markets, rehabilitating and providing direct service to emergency food pantries, educating low-income citizens about the Earned Income Tax Credit (as well as assisting them in obtaining refunds), and providing pertinent information about federal, state, and local food assistance programs.

The Milwaukee Anti-Hunger Project continues to "get things done" by expanding the resources of existing anti-hunger community efforts, along with neighborhood and economic development programs and services. New and emerging grassroots efforts receive the boost they need to ensure implementation and future success; USDA, as an active partner in this process, regularly provides support, training, and technical assistance to the Project.

One of the key goals of Milwaukee's AmeriCorps/USDA Anti-Hunger Project is to provide low-income residents of targeted neighborhoods with access to affordable fresh produce that will both enhance their diets and improve their overall nutritional status. With the support of not one, but **three**, major agencies of the Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Marketing Service, the Food and Consumer Service, and the Food Safety and Inspection Service), the AmeriCorps/USDA crew will assist in marketing and promoting the farmers' markets in these neighborhoods, and will provide on-site demonstrations of nutritious foods as well as proper preparation and storage of market produce. These efforts would not have been possible without the involvement of USDA as an integral part of the AmeriCorps coalition. Furthermore, Wisconsin has just this year become one of the newest State participants in the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program; thus, AmeriCorps/USDA Anti-Hunger Crew Members will be able to play an important role in improving the pregnancy outcomes and general diets of low-income women and young children living in the Milwaukee area.

# EARTHWORK DC!

**Saturday, April 27**



This winter's heavy snow and rain took its toll on the C & O Canal. Normally an oasis for almost 3 million joggers, trekkers, bikers, strollers, and picnickers eager to escape the city, the Canal is now a testament to the power of the Potomac, which tore chunks out of the towpath, swept away bridges, flooded pathways, and uprooted trees. It's a mess! Eighty percent of the canal was damaged — most of it down river, close to the city.

The Student Conservation Association, the nation's largest volunteer conservation group, is leading a massive restoration effort called EarthWork DC. On Saturday, April 27, up to 1,000 national service participants and community volunteers will fan out along the length

of the canal, clearing debris, hauling out trees, replacing barriers, repairing surfaces, and putting the tow path back in service.

## **Cool! When and Where?**

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 8:15 am  | Arrive at Kickoff Site – Franklin Park, 14th & K Streets, for registration and food   |
| 9:00 am  | Kick-off Rally  |
| 9:20 am  | Teams Depart for Project Sites  |
| 10:00 am | Arrive at Project Sites – National Service teams at Fletcher Boat House and Carderock |
| 10:15 am | Work, work, work!   |
| 12:15 pm | Lunch! (Bring your own!)  |
| 1:00 pm  | Work, work, work!   |
| 3:30 pm  | Clean-up and Evaluation .... Did We Get Things Done?                                  |
| 4 – 6 pm | Party! Anacostia Park! Music! Fabulous prizes!  |

## **Sounds Great! How Do I Volunteer?**

EarthWork DC is organized around work teams of eight to ten people. Each volunteer is assigned to a Team Leader who ensures that he or she gets to the site, has the proper equipment, and gets things done safely and effectively. Call your national service Team Leader coordinators, Drew McGowan or Ted Adams, at the Corporation for National Service, (202) 606-5000, ext 250 or ext 442, to RESERVE A SPOT on the Fletcher Boat House and Carderock national service teams.

**Call Volunteer! EarthWork! (202) 606-5000, ext. 250 or ext. 442**

**AMERICORPS/USDA**  
**DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR ANTI-HUNGER/EMPOWERMENT TEAM**  
**OCTOBER 25, 1993**

**I. PURPOSE OF ACTION PLAN**

President Clinton's national service initiative --- now known as AMERICORPS --- will fund programs around the country in which Americans will perform at least a year of full-time community service in exchange for significant educational benefits.

Participants will earn small living stipends while performing work that addresses unmet human, environmental, educational, and public safety needs. For each year of service successfully performed, participants will also earn an educational voucher of \$4,725, which they may use to pay for college, vocational school, job training, or graduate school.

The focus of this action plan is on the Anti-Hunger/Empowerment Team, one of the three service programs that USDA itself will run through a provision of the National Service Trust Act that dedicates over \$18 million for federal agencies to manage Americorps programs of their own. Besides the Anti-Hunger/Empowerment Team, the two other Americorps team proposals that Secretary Espy has directed be developed as grant applications for submission to the Corporation for National Service are the Rural Development Team and the Public Lands and Environment Team.

Most of the funds provided by the National Service Trust Act will be distributed through state commissions to programs managed by existing youth corps, non-profit organizations, and state and local governments. Consequently, USDA will provide significant information and technical assistance to the wide range of our constituency groups --- including environmental, consumer, farming, higher education, minority, rural development, agribusiness, and nutrition groups --- to help them apply for such funds or otherwise become involved in Americorps.

USDA will also develop curriculums in key areas --- such as nutrition, sustainable agriculture, the environment, and rural development --- for external groups that are planning to run Americorps programs related to these areas.

**II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ALL AMERICORPS/USDA PROGRAMS**

We intend to make our programs models of reinventing government. All the USDA Americorps programs should:

- \* Reinvent government by promoting opportunity, responsibility, and community.
- \* Reunite the interests of the middle class and the poor by allowing young people from all types of families to earn their way through post-secondary education.
- \* Provide models for how the federal government can manage national service programs.
- \* Expand dramatically as the President phases-in a full-scale national program.
- \* Recruit groups of participants that are socio-economically diverse.

- \* Provide valuable service to the community by systematically filling unmet social needs.
- \* Allow young people to perform service either before, during, **or** after attending post-secondary education.
- \* Forge links to youth apprenticeship programs run by USDA and other Cabinet agencies.
- \* Give the participants at least a minimum wage living expense, as well as adequate supervision and training.
- \* Limit the work performed to tasks that fulfill significant missions of USDA and are generally acceptable to our main farming, consumer, environmental, and rural development interest groups.
- \* Encourage the leveraging of funds from states, localities, nonprofit organizations, corporations, and other government programs.
- \* Act as a multiplier of other national service programs throughout the country.
- \* Forge a new form of entrepreneurial and non-bureaucratic government.
- \* Obtain funding from a combination of sources, including the Corporation for National and Community Service, USDA program funds, non-profit organizations, charitable foundations, corporations, and voluntary contributions from USDA employees.
- \* Build a management team from existing USDA personnel.
- \* Be managed across traditional USDA agency lines.

#### IV. EMPOWERMENT AND ANTI-HUNGER TEAM

Team members would work in urban and rural areas to help low-income families and individuals move towards self-sufficiency. The main focus of the corps would be fighting domestic hunger; it would be similar to the Extension Service's EFNEP program, but would have a greatly expanded mission. Team members would help individuals apply for food stamps, WIC, and the school breakfast program; overhaul their diets; learn to prevent foodborne illnesses; obtain the expanded Earned Income Tax Credits, microenterprise loans, and help from community development banks. In short, this team would help put into effect the entire empowerment agenda promoted by President Clinton and Secretary Espy. A full-scale program could eventually provide a big boost to our efforts to eradicate domestic hunger.

##### **a. Social problems to be solved**

Hunger has risen in America over the last decade, particularly among children. One in ten American now use food stamps, and many more are eligible. Many women and children now eligible for WIC do not receive it.

##### **b. Meeting the empowerment and anti-hunger goals of USDA**

This team will meet many of the top empowerment and anti-hunger goals of President Clinton, Secretary Espy, and Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services Ellen

Haas. It will help reduce domestic hunger, facilitate welfare reform, bolster the preventive medicine objectives of the Administration's health care plan, and empower citizens to work their own way out of poverty.

This program can also play a role in helping states enlarge their capacity to run WIC programs and thus move towards President Clinton's goal of eventually making WIC available to all eligible Americans.

**c. Working with existing programs**

We must still answer how this program will specifically interact with the above existing programs and the ambitious new anti-hunger initiatives being planned by the Administration.

How will this initiative relate to existing volunteer organizations? To existing 4-H programs? To existing youth service corps? What kind of structure will the initiative have? How will the structure interact with state and local governments?

**d. Specific types of service to be performed**

Participants would provide outreach and access services, build the anti-hunger and anti-poverty infrastructure, and run innovative new empowerment programs:

1) Provide outreach/access services (educating eligible people about program availability and helping make benefits accessible)

\* Outreach Workers - Inform target populations about program availability (all programs)

\* Drivers - Help eligible people apply for and receive program benefits (WIC, CACFP, TEFAP, NPE, CSFP)

\* Delivery Aides - Deliver program benefits to homebound elderly, physically disadvantaged, and homeless people (TEFAP, CSFP, FDPIR)

\* Bilingual Aides - Provide program information, help with applications, etc. to eligible, non-English-speaking people (all programs)

\* Service Facilitator - Conduct telephone follow-up with people who don't keep appointments, direct people to related health and welfare services (WIC, CSFP)

2) Bolster the infrastructure (providing the human capital necessary to deliver the programs according to congressional intent):

- \* Food Handlers - Stock, warehouse, manage, distribute food products (TEFAP, charitable institutions, NPE, CSFP, school programs, FDPIR)
- \* Day Care Workers - Provide child/adult care services to allow eligible people to apply for and receive program benefits (WIC, TEFAP, FDPIR)
- \* Bilingual Case Assistants - Assist case manager with non-English-speaking clients (WIC)
- \* Kitchen/Cafeteria Aides - Help with meal preparation and serving, maintaining, monitoring lunchrooms, and sanitation (school food, CACFP, and commodity programs)
- \* Nutrition Assistants - Help with nutrition education, cooking demonstrations (WIC, school food programs)
- \* CACFC Assistant - Improve supervision ratio of provider to participants in child care/meal preparation functions (CACFP)

3) Boost innovative new empowerment programs

- \* EITC - Help families obtain the newly expanded Earned Income Tax Credit
- \* Microenterprise - Teach people how to start small businesses
- \* Community Development Banks - Inform families on how to apply for loans from community development banks
- \* Assets Building - Work with families to develop savings plans
- \* Tenant management - Help public housing tenants to develop organizations for self-management
- \* Homelessness Programs - Help staff homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and food banks; find innovative ways to include homeless citizens in USDA nutrition programs
- \* Apprenticeship - Work with local schools and businesses to develop new school-to-work transition programs
- \* Improvements in USDA Feeding Programs - Indian reservations could be encouraged to grow foods that could be sold to USDA commodity programs and then provided to

the reservation through various USDA feeding programs. This could save taxpayers money while allowing the reservations to themselves produce healthier and more culturally sensitive food for their residents.

#### 4) Engage in Community Outreach

Team members can go door-to-door in neighborhoods dispensing information on all the above-listed programs. The information distributed would be holistic, tying together our nutrition, anti-hunger, welfare reform, and food safety initiatives.

We can also experiment with innovative approaches such as "healthy baby festivals," where we attract crowds with music and food and then provide nutrition and anti-hunger services.

#### **e. Selecting and matching applicants**

We will pay participants either the federal or state minimum wage, whichever is higher in their particular locality. In addition, they will receive an educational voucher worth \$4,725 following their year of service. While Americans of any age will be eligible to participate in this program, the structure of the educational voucher will make it likely that the bulk of participants will be between the ages of 17-24.

How will Corps applicants be selected, matched with suitable assignments? Should participants be picked randomly from among applicants or should they be screened and ultimately hand-picked? What will be suitable service assignments? What role will USDA, state government, and local government agencies have in making these assignments?

#### **f. Creating and maintaining program diversity**

How we ensure that this program is managed by a diverse team and includes a diverse set of participants each and every year?

Diversity must be a key consideration during recruitment, curriculum design, project development, and training.

#### **g. Training the team members**

How would the participants be trained? For how long? Where? With what kind of curriculum?

Team members will need training on working with diverse team-mates. They will need training about how to interact with low-income citizens in a non-patronizing yet helpful

manner. They will need to be taught about the specific government programs they will be helping deliver.

#### **h. Supervising the team members**

How would they be supervised? Would they stay on one project throughout the year or frequently switch projects? What kind of extra supervision will be needed in residential programs?

Who will supervise the team member? There will be a need to judge performance, initiate additional training when needed, and even perhaps to terminate or initiate re-assignment when necessary.

We now assume one crew leader for every crew of ten people. What projects can suitably use ten people at once. If members of a crew are separated at different sites, how will the crew leader be able to manage them?

What types of interactions will team members have with participants in other areas?

What kind of uniforms should the crew leaders wear?

How much self-government will team members have? How will team members be able to participate in designing their own programs, mandating their own rules, and helping enforce the rules?

#### **i. Evaluating the team members**

How will we ensure constant evaluation of the program in order to correct problems immediately?

#### **j. Sizes and sites of pilot projects**

Where should the pilot projects be situated and how large should they be?

#### **k. Growth scenarios**

Where, and how quickly, should the program grow? Should we grow by expanding our pilot projects or by creating new ones? How will we create a program that will grow on its own regardless of the Administration in power?

**l. Management structure needed**

How much of the programs should we run ourselves and how much should we contract out to existing groups?

How will we absolutely, positively ensure that we don't create yet another cumbersome Washington bureaucracy?

How can our program utilize the latest communications technologies?

How will OWCP (liability) be covered?

**m. Staff needed**

How many USDA employees will be needed to manage the program? Will outside consultants also be required?

**n. Costs**

If we roughly estimate that each server in the Empowerment and Anti-Hungers Corps will cost \$15,000 per year, then 1,000 participants would cost \$15 million. That would fund twenty sites, half urban and half rural, with 50 participants in each site.

**o. Outreach needed for stakeholders**

We will need strong support from state welfare agencies and from the current participants in USDA nutrition programs.

**p. Funding sources**

What section of the National Service Act could potentially fund this program?

What non-profit groups, corporations, individuals, and/or foundations might be willing to help fund this?

**q. Partnerships**

What kind of partnerships can we form with other federal agencies? Could we run projects at public housing units in tandem with HUD? Could we run health projects in tandem with HHS? Could we run community development projects in tandem with Commerce? Could we run weatherization projects in tandem with the Department of Energy? Could we run nutrition education programs in tandem with the Department of Education?

We must definitely work with state social service agencies. Other potential partners include:

Association of WIC Providers Food  
Research Action Center Children's Defense Fund  
Safe Food Coalition  
Urban League  
World Hunger Year

**r. Engaging senior citizens**

How can we engage senior citizens --- who generally underutilize food stamps -- involved in helping other senior citizens obtain nutrition help? How can this program work with the existing Retired Senior Volunteer Program?

**s. Lessons from EFNEP**

What lessons can we learn from the EFNEP nutrition program now run by the Extension Service?

**VI. HOW AMERICORPS/USDA PROGRAMS WILL INTERACT**

We will attempt to place as many of these programs as possible in newly created Empowerment Zones and Empowerment Communities. In one rural Empowerment Community, we might want to test placing a Empowerment and Anti-Hunger Team program, a Public Lands and Environment Team, AND a Rural Development Team program. How will each of our three programs interact with each other? In one urban community, we might want to test placing a Empowerment and Anti-Hunger Team program AND a Public Lands and Environment Team. We should test how programs in the same area can trade staff, cross-train participants, and maybe even exchange participants in order to maximize benefits to the community.

In some rural areas, we might want to place both a Rural Development Team and a Public Lands and Environment Team; the Rural Development Team could actually plan projects for the Public Lands and Environment Team. For instance, after studying a local rural economy, members of a Rural Development Team might determine that the best way to help the area is to upgrade recreation facilities at a nearby National Forest; they would then design that upgrade and then direct local members of the Public Lands and Environment Team to actually perform the construction work.

How will we build a national identity for disparate pilot programs? How will we tie the identity of the USDA programs to the larger national initiative?

Will these programs have joint training either before or during the period of service?

## VII. FUNDRAISING

We need clear guidelines from our Office of General Counsel on how we can raise money. Can we raise it directly? Can we funnel it through the Corporation of National Service? Can we funnel it through the National Forest Foundation? How can we avoid even the appearance of impropriety in raising money from interests that might be regulated or affected by the Department of Agriculture?

Can various funders sponsor all or part of pilot projects?

Can we get an exemption from the Combined Federal Campaign monopoly in raising money from federal employees?

Can we hold a national employees serve-a-thon in which USDA employees perform a day of service and get sponsored to do so by friends? If each of our 114,000 employees raises or personally donates an average of \$10, we will have raised over \$1 million.

Could we institute an employee check-off program in which our employees can donate weekly or yearly to our national service programs? Could we find a way to match those contributions with private contributions?

## VIII. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

We need to study a wide variety of ways to boost the upward mobility of youth who participate in our programs.

We need to discuss our service-learning, national service transcripts, guidance counselor centers, peer discussion groups and self-management, to help in obtaining other forms of federal student aid, and help in job placement.

Can private money that we raise be used to supplement the national service voucher given to participants?

## XIX. DIVERSITY

How can we make diversity -- by race, age, religion, class, gender, and orientation -- a reality in both our management team and our participants?

How can we incorporate physically disabled participants and program managers?

## XI. USDA ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

Who will run this program at USDA and what we will have to do to free them from current programmatic and budgetary duties?

## XII. COSTS AND BUDGETS

If most servers in the Environmental Corps are residential, then our estimated cost is about \$20,000 per server. Thus a pilot program with 1,000 servers would cost \$20 million. This would allow us five rural sites of 100 each, and two urban sites of 250 each.

If we roughly estimate that each server in the Empowerment and Anti-Hunger Corps will cost \$15,000 per year, then 1,000 participants would cost \$15 million. That would fund twenty sites, half-urban and half-rural, with 50 participants at each site.

If we roughly estimate that each server in the Rural Development Corps will cost roughly \$30,000 per year, accounting for their higher pay, then 400 servers would cost \$10 million. That would fund ten state programs with 40 participants each.

The total for all three proposals is \$45 million. We could potentially meet this target with a combination of Corporation for National Service Funds, USDA program funds, and private and non-profit funds.

The above-listed proposals -- if fully funded -- would allow us to have 37 pilot operations with a total 2,400 participants in our very first year of operation.

Even if we run programs somewhat less ambitious than the ones outlined above, USDA will have, by far, the LARGEST national service programs in the federal government. Properly managed, they will also be the BEST programs in the federal government.

## XIII. TIMELINE FOR RUNNING AMERICORPS/USDA

By November 30, 1993: Identify possible pilot project locations and partnerships

By December 15, 1993: Meet with key leadership of 1890's institutions to create national service partnerships

By December 20, 1993: Sign memorandums of understanding with other agencies with whom we will jointly make proposals

By December 30, 1993: Preliminary proposal completed for submission to Corporation for National Service

By February 1, 1994: Work with OBPA to develop line item budget requests for FY95 budget

By March 1994: Start-up plans finalized for projects approved by the Corporation for National Service

By April 1994: Project personnel interviewed and placed

By May 1994: Recruitment of participants for Fall programs begin

By June 1994: Summer training starts for project managers and crew leaders

By September 1, 1994: Pilot projects begin

#### APPENDIX: TIMELINE FOR PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CONSTITUENCY GROUPS

How can we provide technical assistance to USDA constituencies that want to apply for funding from the Corporation for National Service to run their own programs? How can we help them obtain their funds and how can we aid their actual programs?

Push the Vice-President to brief environmental groups, the First Lady to brief anti-hunger groups, and the Secretary to brief rural development, higher education, and farming groups.

By December 1993, complete series of meetings and phone briefings with all possible constituency groups who might be interested in program

By December 1, 1993, have identified staff responsible for preparing environment, nutrition, sustainable agriculture, and rural development curriculum

By January 1, 1994, (or sooner, if Commission regulations are published earlier) print brochure explaining new Corporation for National and Community Service regulations and explaining in simple English how groups may apply for the funding.

By January 10- Mail the brochure to all interested groups

By January 15 - Have all four curriculum first drafts

By January 25 Have all four curriculum drafts reviewed and start the design process

By February 1 - Submit final reports to printers

By March 1- Mail printed reports to all key constituency groups

# **THE AMERICORPS/USDA NUTRITION, ANTI-HUNGER, AND EMPOWERMENT TEAM**

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS AND STRATEGIC PLAN**

### **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **Summary**

USDA is currently studying a wide range of ways to increase the ability of state welfare agencies to interact with and fund national service projects aimed at fighting hunger. USDA will also work closely with major anti-hunger organizations to provide technical assistance and project design help for any youth service project nationally that seeks to engage in anti-hunger or nutrition education work. Additionally, in pilot projects in rural and urban areas across America starting in Fall of 1994, USDA will help coordinate AmeriCorps national service programs to fight hunger, improve nutrition, and empower poor citizens to lift themselves out of poverty. This paper focuses on describing the process through which will apply for partial funds for these projects from the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The pilot locations under most serious immediate consideration are: Vermont, Mississippi Delta (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi), the District of Columbia, Milwaukee, and Los Angeles. These sites were chosen based on the Department's best judgement of how to obtain funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service under a exceedingly short timeline between publication of final regulations and the deadline for application. These sites were picked because, together they represent a balance of rural and urban areas, they experience a wide range of issues regarding hunger, they represent different regions of the country, and they each have programs with proven track records in youth service.

They should be designed by the local communities, run by the local communities, and, in part, funded by the local communities; by becoming an integral part of the community in which they are situated, they should expand over time with increasing local resources. These pilots are intended to be highly replicable and sustainable in order to serve as models for the creating or a larger national program in the upcoming years.

In most instances, USDA would partner up with an existing youth service corps and an existing anti-hunger group at each pilot site. We have already had discussions with the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, the D.C. Service Corps, the Delta Service Corps, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, and the Milwaukee Community Service Corps.

USDA has also begun discussions with VISTA about potentially partnering up on such projects. In most cases, each pilot location will have up to fifty participants, although the Vermont Youth Service Corps has expressed its preference for a smaller program of 20-30 participants. A 50-person sites would cost roughly about \$1 million each. A 20/30-person site would cost roughly between \$400,000 and \$600,000. While the youth service corps would take prime responsibility for recruiting and manage the day-to-day activities of the participants, local anti-hunger and anti-poverty groups would develop a local needs assessment, select service projects, and ensure that the service delivered by the program is meeting the needs of the host community.

Participants will earn small living stipends of about \$7,600 while performing the community service work. For each year of service successfully performed, participants will also earn an educational voucher of \$4,725, which they may use to pay for college, vocational school, job training, or graduate school.

Team members will work in urban and rural areas to help low-income families and individuals move towards self-sufficiency. The focus of the team would be fighting domestic hunger, improving nutritional habits, and empowering poor citizens to allow them to lift themselves out of poverty. Team members could help individuals apply for food stamps, Women, Infants, and Children, and the school breakfast program; overhaul their diets; learn to prevent foodborne illnesses; and obtain the expanded Earned Income Tax Credits, microenterprise loans, and help from community development banks. In short, this team would help put into effect the entire empowerment agenda promoted by President Clinton and Secretary Espy.

### **Types Of Work to Be Performed**

Participants would provide outreach and access services, build the anti-hunger and anti-poverty infrastructure, and run innovative empowerment programs. Each community would decide for itself which type of anti-hunger work should be performed in the community. Anti-hunger and anti-poverty groups, in conjunction with the youth service corps in that areas, will define the local priorities. Some possible tasks:

#### 1) Providing outreach and access services

\* **Community Outreach** - Team members would go door-to-door in targeted neighborhoods or work in welfare offices and WIC clinics to dispense information on how to apply for and receive USDA feeding programs, how to overhaul the nutritional content of a family diet, how to protect against foodborne illnesses, and how to receive other anti-poverty help such as the Earned Income Tax Credit. Team members could also provide translation services for all eligible, non-English-speaking people.

- \* **School-Based Education Programs** - Team members would create and run seminars in schools to teach students about the food pyramid, preventing foodborne illnesses, and using the school lunch and breakfast programs.
- \* **Transportation Assistance** - Team members would drive poor citizens without cars or senior citizens unable to drive themselves to sites to help them apply for and receive help from USDA feeding programs.
- \* **Delivery Services** - Team members would deliver food and other program benefits to homebound elderly, physically disadvantaged, and homeless people.
- \* **Follow-up and Referral Services** - Team members could conduct telephone follow-up with people who don't keep appointments and direct people to related health and welfare services.
- \* **Senior Citizen Outreach** - Possibly in conjunction with a volunteer from the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, team members could visit senior citizen clubs, senior citizen housing complexes, and targeted neighborhoods to convince eligible seniors to apply for and use food stamps and other assistance programs. Team members would also provide counseling on the unique nutritional needs of senior citizens.
- \* **Special Event Coordination** - Team members could experiment with innovative ways to provide community outreach such as "healthy baby festivals," where the program holds a block party with food, music, and decorations in order to attract community residents who can then have their babies weighed, sign-up for feeding programs, and obtain nutritional advice.
- \* **Food Safety Outreach** - Team members would go to food stores to provide information on food safety. They would also distribute USDA's food safety postcards and posters to various institutions such as health clinics, schools, etc.
- \* **Pesticide Spraying Outreach** - In areas such as Southern California where pesticide spraying is common, team members would work with community members to explain the benefits and the risks of the spraying.
- \* **Infrastructure Construction Help** - Team members could help install dry walls, paint, install shelves, and complete other renovation work at soup kitchen, food pantries, homeless shelters, and food banks.

## 2) Bolstering the anti-hunger and nutrition infrastructure

- \* Food Handling - Team members would work in soup kitchens, perishable food programs, food banks, and other programs that distribute food and would stock, warehouse, manage, and distribute food products.
- \* Language Translation and Line Facilitation at Offices - Team members would work in welfare offices and WIC clinics to provide language translation, give information to people on long lines, and generally humanize the office and reduce the stigma for the participants.
- \* Child Care Supervision - Team members would provide child/adult care services to allow eligible people to apply for and receive help from feeding programs.
- \* WIC Clinic Assistance - Team members would work in WIC clinics to handle paperwork, provide information to people on lines, and perform other nontechnical support duties in order to help allow the clinic to expand to meet President Clinton's goal of eventually providing service to all eligible participants.
- \* Perishable Food Program Assistance - Team members would work with the burgeoning new network of perishable food programs to help them conduct community outreach, ensure food safety, and meet administrative requirements need to make the programs effective.
- \* Non-Profit Organization Assistance - Team members would work with clients at non-profit groups that run soup kitchens, food pantries, and homeless shelters.
- \* Urban Farming - Team members will work with residents of public housing or people who live near vacant lots to create urban farming projects to grow their own food.
- \* Farmers Market Facilitation - Team members will work with urban farmers or farmers in nearby rural areas to create small farmers markets in low-income areas that desperately need more fresh fruits and vegetables. Team members will also work to facilitate the use of food stamps and WIC at local farmers markets.
- \* Summer Feeding Program Facilitation - Team members would provide support to local school districts or other entities trying to implement new Summer Feeding Programs.

### 3) Boost innovative new empowerment programs

- \* EITC Outreach - Team members would work with families to help them obtain the newly expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.
- \* Microenterprise - Team members would work with pilot projects to allow low-income individuals to start their own small businesses.
- \* Community Development Banks - Team members would work to inform families to apply for loans from community development banks
- \* Assets Building - Team members would work with pilot projects to allow families to develop savings plans and obtain matching plans for those funds.
- \* Tenant management - Team members would work with public housing tenants to develop and improve organizations for self-management.
- \* Community Policing - In high crime areas, team members would work with community policing efforts that encourage neighborhood involvement in anti-crime programs.
- \* Homelessness Programs - Team members would work at homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and food banks to find innovative ways to include homeless citizens in USDA nutrition programs.
- \* Apprenticeship - Team members would work with pilot programs between local schools and businesses to develop new school-to-work transition programs.
- \* Improvements in USDA Indian Reservation Feeding Programs - Team members would work with Indian reservations to grow foods that could be sold to USDA commodity programs and then provide the food to the reservations through various USDA feeding programs. This could save taxpayers money while allowing the reservations to produce healthier and more culturally sensitive food for their residents.

### How Each Pilot Site Would Work:

The following narrative describes how a 50-participant site might work. The smaller programs might work differently.

Each program would last about a year. For the first two weeks in the program, participants will receive general training in citizenship, team building, work habits, multi-culturalism, and conflict resolution. They will also receive specific training in hunger, nutrition, and poverty issues.

For the second two weeks of the program, all the team members will work together on a large, labor-intensive, signature project. They might renovate a soup kitchen or a homeless shelter, or run one large and targeted outreach sweep.

The local project designers, in consultation with USDA, will select their own five local service priorities. It is critical that each community make its own determination of what projects most need completing in each area. The hunger needs of rural Vermont are very different than the hunger needs in Los Angeles.

Each pilot site will pick a list of five anti-hunger and nutrition projects in which they choose to focus. Most of those five projects should be selected from the above list of 28 potential projects, but USDA will consider new ideas or combinations of some of the above-listed ideas.

For instance, one site might pick as the five priorities: community outreach, WIC clinic assistance, urban farming, senior outreach, and community policing. For the remainder of the program, the 50 participants will be broken up into five teams of ten to complete work projects focused on those areas. For months two through six of the program, each of the five teams would rotate through working in each of the five project areas.

Thus, at the end of the first six months of the programs, each of the five teams will have worked for one month in each of the five priority areas. This will allow the team members enough time to be properly trained in each priority area and become good at the task, but will also allow them to work on enough different projects that they understand the complex interconnections between hunger, nutrition, poverty, aging, etc.

For the final six months of the program, each crew will adopt one or more smaller geographical entities to adopt. In a rural area, these entities might be one county or a few small towns. In a city, these entities might be a ward, neighborhood advisory districts, zip codes, census tracts, or blocks. Each crew would then provide help in all five of the priority areas in that geographic entity.

By making the service geographically concentrated yet holistic, the program hopes to demonstrate significant progress in fighting poverty and hunger within each small area. The designers of this program believe this concentrated approach with visible results, rather than a scatter-shot approach where the program helps a few people in a lot of places, is the best way to build visibility and future community support for larger service programs.

Throughout the year, team members will be available for emergency work in the case of disasters in which they could help with the Emergency Food Stamps Programs and emergency food distribution.

At the end of the program, participants will participate in a graduation ceremony. Following the program, they will receive a transcript verifying the work they performed and the education garnered during the program,.

#### **The Mississippi Delta Proposal:**

In one pilot site in the country, most probably in the Mississippi Delta, we will experiment with combining a Nutrition, Anti-Hunger, and Empowerment Team pilot project with a Public Lands and Environment Team pilot project and a Rural Development Team pilot project. Some of the participants would be AFDC participants themselves -- the program would provide them with the skills and resources they would need to empower themselves to move towards self-sufficiency.

The first component would be two youth service teams of 50 participants each, composed of a mix of AFDC recipients, college students, and recent high school graduates. Each participant would receive a yearly salary of \$7,600, in addition to the other program benefits. One team of 50 participants would focus on work on public lands and the environment. The other team would focus on work on anti-hunger, nutrition education, and empowerment initiatives. Including administrative costs and overhead, each participant would cost USDA and/or our partners an average of \$15,000 per year. Thus, each 50-participant team would cost \$750,000 per year. Both teams together would cost \$1.5 million per year.

The second component would be a 40-person rural development team, composed of college graduates and professional school graduates. Each participant would receive a yearly salary of \$15,000, in addition to the other program benefits. Fifteen members of this team would supervise the younger participants in the other two teams; the remaining 25 team members would plan and carry out broader empowerment, welfare reform, rural development, and environmental protection programs throughout the Mississippi Delta.

Including administrative costs and overhead, each participant would cost USDA and/or our partners an average of \$20,000 per year. Thus, 40 participants would cost \$1 million per year. Thus, all three teams, engaging a total of 140 participants in service, would cost \$2.5 million yearly.

This model would be unique because the welfare recipients in the program would both perform and receive service. It rejects the conservative notion that poor people are basically lazy, and that if they are thrown off welfare they will somehow be able to magically find jobs for themselves. But it also rejects the traditional liberal approach of simply spending more money on a broken system that only leaves welfare recipients on an endless treadmill. Instead, this model focuses on helping participants gain for themselves both the work ethic and the economic tools needed to succeed.

The AFDC recipients -- like all the participants in this program -- would be providing critical service to the people of the Mississippi Delta. This experience would be empowering in and of itself by transforming these participants from clients passively being supported by government into community activists providing service to others. As currently demonstrated by existing youth service corps, this change can be a transforming experience for welfare recipients, stripping away their stigma and replacing it with a new and powerful understanding of their own power to help themselves and their community. By working alongside and completing exactly the same tasks as college students, the participants will come to realize they too can set higher personal goals.

Yet this program will provide AFDC recipients with much more than increased self-esteem and a structured work regimen: they will receive services, training, counseling, income, and educational benefits that would allow them to move off of welfare and towards self-sufficiency. Specifically, each participant on AFDC will receive the following material benefits:

- \* \$7,600 base salary yearly
- \* Free health insurance with a guaranteed set of minimum benefits
- \* Free day care for their children
- \* \$4,725 educational voucher for each year of service
- \* Up-front, general, training on citizenship, work skills, and teamwork
- \* Up-front, technical, training for each work project
- \* Free classes to obtain G.E.D. degrees
- \* Ongoing educational classes on environmental and anti-hunger issues
- \* Help with transportation to the work sites
- \* Ongoing counseling on their personal and economic problems
- \* Substance abuse counseling, if needed
- \* Job counseling and placement services

Ten of the Rural Development Team members will serve as crew leaders for the Environmental Team and the Anti-Hunger Team. Thus each crew of 10 participants will have one Rural Development Team member, who will be a college graduate or a professional school graduate, as a crew leader.

The crew leaders will plan projects, supervise projects, and work alongside the members of each crew. The crew leaders will also be specially selected and trained to serve as caseworkers for the AFDC recipients on their team.

Since each crew leader/caseworker will have no more than five AFDC recipients under their personal direction, they will have plenty of time to work with each person to help solve their individual problems.

The other five Rural Development team members will focus on providing the following services to the participants and the region-at-large.

**1) Training, Education, Counseling** - This team member will focus on coordinating specific job training, general education and G.E.D. classes, environmental and nutrition education, interview training, and personal counseling.

**2) Job Placement Services** - This team member will work with program participants and other community residents to try to match up their skills and interests with available jobs in the region.

**3) Assets Development** - This team member will work with local banks, local government agencies, and local non-profit agencies to create a pilot project in which money saved by program participants would be matched by another source and kept in a special savings account.

**4) Microenterprise Development** - This team member will work with participants and other area residents to help them obtain small loans to start microenterprise projects. Microenterprise is a development strategy in which small loans, peer support, and technical assistance are made available to those starting "small" businesses. Such small businesses are usually capitalized under \$5,000, employ less than five people, and tend to be in the retail or service sector, yet they can play a critical role in breaking the cycle of dependency on government programs and help individuals build assets while moving towards self-sufficiency.

**5) Apprenticeship Creation** - This team member will work with participants, regional businesses, local educational institutions, and other local residents to create opportunities for regional business to sponsor apprenticeships for young people to train for real jobs while continuing their studies.

## Key Principles of the Program

We intend to make our programs models of reinventing government. Each and every AmeriCorps/USDA pilot project will be guided by the following critical 20 principles:

- \* Reunite the interests of the middle class and the poor by allowing young people from all types of families to earn their way through post-secondary education.
- \* Recruit groups of participants in each pilot project that are socio-economically diverse.
- \* Ensure that citizens of every race, class, gender, age, and region work side-by-side.
- \* Give the participants at least a minimum-wage living expense, as well as adequate supervision, training, and education.
- \* Allow young people to perform service either before, during, or after attending post-secondary education.
- \* Provide valuable service to the community by systematically filling unmet social needs.
- \* Ensure that none of the work performed duplicates existing programs.
- \* Limit the work performed to tasks that fulfill significant missions of USDA.
- \* Base participant and site selection on quality, not patronage.
- \* Reinvent government by promoting opportunity, responsibility, and community.
- \* Provide models for how the federal government can manage national service programs.
- \* Build a distinct identity for the President's AmeriCorps program that is explicitly different from either targeted jobs programs or diffuse "Points of Light" volunteerism efforts
- \* Expand dramatically in the next few years as full-scale national program is phased-in.
- \* Forge links to other key Administration initiatives such as empowerment zones, youth apprenticeship, welfare reform, microenterprise, and health care reform.

- \* Act as a multiplier of other national service programs throughout the country.
- \* Forge a new form of entrepreneurial and non-bureaucratic government.
- \* Emerge from the grass-roots up -- based on each local community's needs -- rather than fulfill mandates of Washington-based bureaucrats. Projects will be expected to build effective partnerships between community, state, and local groups and the federal government.
- \* Obtain funding from a combination of sources, including the Corporation for National and Community Service, USDA program monies, non-profit organizations, charitable foundations, corporations, contributions from USDA employees, and state and local governments.
- \* Build a management team from existing USDA personnel.
- \* Be managed across traditional USDA agency lines.

The above 20 principles are essential and must be evident in every pilot proposal. AmeriCorps can only succeed if every entity helping carry out the program insists on the highest standards of consistent quality.

## II. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR COMPLETING APPLICATION

**By Monday, March 28:** Call all potential youth service corps who may be sponsors to ensure their continued interest

Joel Berg, Katherine Gibney, Edie Scott, and Tasha Boone will make the calls and ensure that the corps will be willing to accept parameters of our program relating to diversity, program length, and number of participants.

**By Tuesday, March 29:** All members of Nutrition, Anti-Hunger, and Empowerment Team planning group are selected and will meet.

Ron DeMunbrun of OPA will coordinate all budget and administrative issues.

Katherine Gibney of OPA will coordinate any interactions with other federal agencies such as HHS, HUD, the Peace Corps, DOD, and VISTA.

Edie Scott and Tasha Boone, former Peace Corps Volunteers now volunteering for OPA, will work to set-up conference calls and obtain materials from local partners.

Joel Berg of OPA will provide general guidance on how to incorporate the Nutrition, Anti-Hunger, and Empowerment Team as part of the larger USDA application to the Corporation for National and Community Service.

(Name to be determined) of the Extension Service will take responsibility of collecting and placing in detailed outline form all the information needed to write the final application. This person will also be responsible for developing an Extension Service staffing plan for the programs, as well as determining how the programs will interact with EFNEP.

Steve Mullen of the Extension Service will be responsible for designing and describing the anti-hunger and general education curriculum for the programs. He will also be responsible for designing and writing a description of how the programs will interact with existing 4-H youth problems and with institutions of higher education.

Steve Carlson of the Food and Nutrition Service will be responsible for providing liaison with a state and local agencies that administer USDA feeding programs.

Bill Wasserman, head of the Office of Consumer Advisor, will be responsible for coordinating with the Office of Assistant Secretary Haas.

(Name to be determined) of FSIS will be responsible for working with Katherine Gibney to incorporate food safety issues into the program.

(Name to be determined) of AMS will be responsible for determining program interacting with farmer's markets.

(Name to be determined) or APHIS will be responsible for determining eradication outreach as part of the Southern California Program.

Mary Ames of the Peace Corps will be responsible for designing the training components of the program.

**By Wednesday, March 30: A briefing paper will be provided to Assistant Secretary Haas outlining progress of planning and issues still to be resolved**

**By Wednesday, March 30:** Edie Scott needs to contact all local non-profit organizations at pilot sites working on issues related to hunger, nutrition, poverty, homelessness, perishable foods, food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, farming, microenterprise, community development, apprenticeships, welfare reform, etc.

Our files need to be reviewed to contact all those groups that have already communicated with us.

**By Thursday, March 31:** Contact National Non-Profit Partners such as America the Beautiful, AARP, FRAC, and National Association of Child Advocates and possible funding sources such as Kellogg Foundation and UPS Foundation.

**Thursday, March 31:** Eli Segal, Special Assistant to the President and Chief Executive of the Corporation for National and Community Service, will brief the sub-cabinet.

**By Friday, April 1:** Precise geographical locations for each site must be finalized

The Mississippi Delta program would operate in the following counties of Mississippi: Desoto, Tunica, Panola, Coahoma, Bolivar, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Washington, Sunflower, Carrol, Sharkey, Holmes, Humphreys, Yazoo, Warren, Issaquena, Claiborne, and Jefferson. The program would operate in the following counties of Arkansas: Crittenden, Lee, Phillips, Desha, and Chicot. The program would operate in the following counties of Louisiana: East Carroll, West Carroll, Madison, Tenas, and Concordia.

The D.C., Los Angeles, and Milwaukee program would operate throughout those respective cities, but would work also be performed in nearby suburbs?

Where exactly in Vermont would the program work?

**By Friday, April 1:** Write a detailed description of the social problems to be solved, both nationally, and at each pilot location.

Some national facts:

Hunger has risen in America over the last decade, particularly among children. One in ten Americans now use food stamps, and many more are eligible. Recent studies show that 60 percent of those eligible for the food stamps and WIC program do not participate.

Many of those are the elderly, American Indians, and the homeless. A new study by the Urban Institute found that 12 percent of older Americans sometimes went hungry or had to choose between paying the rent and eating or between buying their medications and eating. In poorer areas, the number is considerably higher. (One in two in poor New York neighborhoods.)

**By Friday, April 1: Ron DeMunbrun, working closely with the agencies and other members of the planning group, finalizes budgets from the FNS, ES, ARS, AMS, FSIS, and APHIS**

Ron needs to determine how much money each agency will spend directly or in-kind in FY95, what appropriations lines they will use to obtain that funding, the statutory authority conferred with that appropriation, and a summary of what other projects in the agency might not be funded as a result of the national service allocation.

**By Monday, April 4: Edie Scott and Tasha Boone need to contact state commission contacts and key committee members.**

**By Monday, April 4: Steve Mullen will have contacted 4-H groups, other youth service groups, school districts, colleges, land grant universities, 1890's and HAACU institutions, community colleges, and trade schools to determine which may be partners**

**By Tuesday, April 5: Finalize USDA Agency involvement in terms of programs and personnel.**

USDA is the lead federal government agency in fighting hunger and improving human nutrition. The USDA Food and Nutrition Service gives money and guidance for states to run the Food Stamps program, The Women's, Infants, and Children program (WIC), the School Lunch program, the School Breakfast program, and the Summer Feeding program. The USDA Agricultural Research Service, which conducts extensive research in human nutrition, has recently been merged with the Human Nutrition Information Service, which is responsible for distributing and explaining the Food Guide Pyramid and other nutrition information nationally.

The USDA Extension Service, which coordinates states, land-grant universities, and county offices in almost every county in the nation, runs the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) and other effective nutrition programs throughout the country.

By this date, we need to determine the exact role of the above-listed programs in managing our program.

We also need to determine which of the following types of USDA employees may be detailed for a year or for less, full-time, or part-time to help run the program: detailees:

- 1) FNS Feeding Program Policy Expert- Will work to coordinate the interface between the anti-hunger teams, state welfare agencies, and federal feeding programs.
- 2) Agricultural Research Service Nutrition Education Specialist - A former HNIS employee will work with the Anti-hunger, Nutrition, and Empowerment Team to provide nutrition education.
- 3) FSIS Outreach Worker - Will incorporate food safety curriculum into work of anti-hunger team.
- 4) Extension Agent in Nutrition - Will work to develop and implement curriculum in anti-hunger corps.
- 6) Extension Agent in 4-H - Will coordinate program with local 4-H youth programs and provide environmental education.
- 7) AMS Farmers Markets Expert- Will work to tie programs into farmers markets.
- 8) APHIS Medfly Outreach Worker - Will work to tie Los Angeles program into medfly eradication outreach.

**By Wednesday, April 6: Katherine Gibney will have identified which federal government agencies will be partners**

Discussions must be held with HHS, HUD, Peace Corps, DOD, Department of Energy, and VISTA.

How can we engage senior citizens --- who generally under-utilize food stamps - involved in helping other senior citizens obtain nutrition help? How can this program work with the existing Retired Senior Volunteer Program?

How can we tie into the DC initiative between HUD and DC government aimed at homelessness?

**By Thursday, April 7: Identify Local USDA Application Coordinator at Each Site**

The person at each site must commit to a significant amount of specific work in the following two weeks to provide specific information and coordination from that site.

**By Thursday, April 7: Finalize agreements with national non-profit partners such as America the Beautiful, AARP, FRAC, and National Association of Child Advocates and possible funding sources such as Kellogg Foundation and UPS Foundation.**

**By Thursday, April 7: Ron DeMunbrun will answer how the following USDA administrative offices will do the following:**

The National Finance Center will provide payroll for the participants and the management team. The Office of Personnel will provide support in hiring, detailing, and evaluation. The Office of Information and Resources Management will provide assistance in creating and maintaining a computer network and bulletin board for the program. The Office of Operations will help obtain and maintain office space.

**By Thursday, April 7: Hunger groups and youth corps write local recommendation for top five hunger and nutrition priorities at that site; Steve Carlson then directs FNS regional staff to discuss these priority areas with the states**

**Friday, April 8: Finalize Responsibilities of Youth Corps Sponsors:**

For all corps in partnership with USDA, we must answer the following questions:

How will they help recruit participants?

How many participants are they willing to take from a national recruitment pool?

How will they ensure the socio-economic, gender, and racial diversity of participants?

How will they ensure the socio-economic, gender, and racial diversity of the management team?

How will they select crew leaders?

How will they involve the participants themselves in planning and management of the program?

What kind of rules and discipline code will be set for participants?

What kind of general citizenship training and specific project training will they provide?

What kind of ongoing educational classes and GED classes will they provide?

How will they work with the other partners and with local stakeholders to plan the projects?

How will they payroll their staff and participants?

How will they need the CNCS grant and the USDA money to be transferred?

How will they provide ongoing evaluation of the program?

How will they continuously tie themselves to the national USDA program?

What kind of uniforms should the crew leaders wear?

How will the program promote civic responsibility and produce positive change in participants through training and participation in meaningful service with opportunities for reflection?

What measurable goals can we set for personal benefits obtained by team members?

Where, and how quickly, should the program grow? How will we create a program that will grow on its own regardless of the Administration in power?

What management staff will be needed, and how much of it will come from the corps:

Possible staff for Team:

Director

Recruitment and Training Coordinator

Internal and External Communications Coordinator

Pilot Project Liaison

Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator

Support Staff

How can our program utilize the latest communications technologies?

How will liability be covered? How will child care and health care be delivered?

The following pages contain specific information of each corps under consideration and specific questions that must be answered by them:

Vermont Youth Service Corps

P.O. Box 482

Waterbury, VT 05676

802-241-3699

Fax 802-244-1481

Thomas L. Hark, Executive Director

Budget \$661,000

Current number of corps members: 115 residential; 32 nonresidential

Summer program

Ages of corps members: 16-21

Eligibility: Must be state resident, 50% economically disadvantaged, 50% in trouble at school, 20% college, 20% drop outs. 20% disabled

Governance: quasi-public non-profit foundation, governed by a Board of Directors

Funding: Federal 54%, private 36%, fee-for-service 10%

**Racial/Gender Composition (%)**

	<u>% In Corps</u>	<u>% in State as a Whole</u>
African-American	1.4	0.3
Asian	1.7	0.6
Caucasian	93.5	98.6
Hispanic	0.7	0.7
Native American	2.7	0.3

52.7% male; 47.3% female

Special programs: Tie to K-12 program, intergenerational activities

Human service work: 29% of time (elderly, disabled)

Project locations: Suburban 25%, rural 75%

Education: Writing-Reading-Discussion Program is used daily by all crews. Includes job/work competency program, weekly evaluation process, and team building g activities. Also teaches basic democracy and social responsibility skills needed for good citizenship.

GED classes, life skills, and job skills also taught.

Work: Average 40 hours per week and earn \$4.25 an hour

Benefits: Some corps members get \$1,000 educational voucher

**Question # 1:** How will this summer program manage a year-long program?**Question #2:** How will transportation be provided to work sites?**Question #3:** The current program targets "economically disadvantaged" youth, "drop-outs" and youth in "trouble at school." How will the participants in the USDA program be more diverse.**Question #4:** Can the USDA program recruit non-Vermont residents?

DC Service Corps

1511 K Street, NW, Suite 949

Washington, DC 20005

202-347-4136

Fax 202-347-0010

TB. Keith Canty, Executive Director

Budget \$1,600,000

Current number of corps members: 100 year-round; 75 summer

Program term: 9 months

Ages of corps members: 17-23

Special eligibility requirements: None

Governance: Independent non-profit foundation, governed by a Board of Directors

Funding: Federal 60%, private 40%

**Racial/Gender Composition (%)**

	<u>% In Corps</u>	<u>% in Metropolitan Area as a Whole</u>
African-American	73	26.6
Asian	3	5.2
Caucasian	29	62.2
Hispanic	4	5.7
Native American	0	0.3

50.5% Male; 49.5% female

Special programs: Tie to K-12 program, intergenerational activities

Human service work: 75% of time (elderly)

Project locations: 100% urban

Education: GED classes, life skills, and job skills taught.

Work: Average 42 1/2 hours per week and earn \$125 weekly

Benefits: \$2,000 cash graduation payment and \$2,000 educational benefit

**Question #1:** While the metropolitan area of Washington is 62% white, only 29% of the corps participants are Caucasian. How can this be rectified in the USDA program?

**Question #2:** How will the D.C. Service Corps deal with its current financial difficulties.

**Question #3:** How will agreement be reached on projects to be performed and neighborhoods to be targeted in the second half of the program year?

**Question #4:** Can the term of service be increased from nine months to twelve months?

Milwaukee Community Service Corps

P.O. Box 92051

1150 East Brady Street

Milwaukee, WI 53202

414-276-6272

Fax 414-276-7330

Antonio M. Perez, Executive Director

Budget \$1.469,035

Current number of corps members: year round 100, summer of service :30

Ages of corps members: 18-23

Eligibility: Resident of Milwaukee, living at or below 150% of federal;l poverty levels

Governance: Independent non-profit foundation, governed by a Board of Directors

Funding: Federal 20, county/municipal 39%, private 30%, fee-for-service 9%

**Racial/Gender Composition (%)**

	<u>% In Corps</u>	<u>% in Metropolitan Area as a Whole</u>
African-American	74	13.3
Asian	2	1.2
Caucasian	3	81.2
Hispanic	14	3.8
Native American	5	0.5
75% Male, 25% female		

Human service work: 11% of time (elderly, disabled)

Works with local public housing authority

Project locations: Suburban 25%, rural 75%

Education: GED classes, life skills, and job skills also taught.

Work: Average 40 hours per week and earn \$4.75 an hour

Benefits: \$750 post-service voucher

**Question #1:** While the metropolitan area of Milwaukee is 81.2% caucasian, only 3% of the corps' participants are caucasian. How can this be rectified in the USDA program?

**Question #2:** Can non-Milwaukee residents join the program?

Los Angeles Conservation Corps

P.O. Box 15868

Los Angeles, CA 90015

213-749-3601

Fax 213-749-3331

Martha Diepenbrock, Executive Director

Budget \$6,000,000

Current number of corps members: 180 year-round, 240 part-time, 140 Summer

Ages of corps members: 18-23

Special eligibility requirements: None

Governance: Independent non-profit foundation, governed by a Board of Directors

Funding: Federal 20%, state 20%, county/municipal 38%, private 9%, fee-for-service 13%

**Racial/Gender Composition (%)**

	<u>% In Corps</u>	<u>% in Metropolitan Area as a Whole</u>
African-American	40.0	8.5
Asian	1.0	9.2
Caucasian	.5	48.8
Hispanic	56.0	32.9
Native American	1.0	0.6

67.5% male; 32.5% female

Special programs: Tie to K-12 program

Human service work: 10% of the time (elderly, disabled, homeless)

Project locations: Suburban 20%, rural 30%, urban 54%

Education: GED classes, life skills, and job skills also taught.

Work: Average 32 hours per week and earn \$4.25 an hour

Benefits: Some participants earn \$500 or \$1,500

**Question #1:** While the metropolitan area of Los Angeles is 48.8% caucasian, less than one percent of the corps' participants are caucasian. How can this be rectified in the USDA program?

**Question #2:** Only 32,5% of the current participants are female. How can this be different in the USDA program?

**Question #3:** Can the work week of the participants be increased from 32 to 40 hours per week?

### Delta Service Corps

Unlike the above-listed corps, in the Delta Service Corps, participants work in individual placements with non-profit or government agencies and do not work in crews. We need to determine what part of the Delta Service Corps, if any, can manage our crew approach? Can USDA Rural Development Team members manage the program instead?

**By Monday, April 11:** All local non-profit organizations in or near pilot locations working on issues related to hunger, nutrition, poverty, homelessness, perishable foods, food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, microenterprise, community development, apprenticeships, welfare reform, etc. should have agreed to specific program responsibilities

**By Monday, April 11:** Steve Mullen will finalized any partnerships with 4-H groups, other youth service groups, school districts, colleges, land grant universities, 1890's and HAACU institutions, community colleges, and trade schools to determine which may be partners

**By Monday, April 11:** Specify details of at least five different service projects at each pilot site

Explain direct benefits of each project. What activities will the participants engage in, and how do these projects or activities result in direct, measurable service that address the identified needs? If possible, describe a typical week in the life of program participants, giving concrete examples of the types of activities or duties participants will perform. How are the individual programs connected through common program elements or activities, including participant training, in-service education, or service-learning curriculum employed to improve participants' skills, prepare them for placement, and foster positive civic values? What will be the principal applicant's role in placing, training, and matching participants with assignments, and orienting and preparing sponsors or host-sites for that placement?

**By Monday, April 11:** Specify office site or sites for each project

**By Monday, April 11: Specify the following about the management structures and teams:**

**Institutional and Personnel Information.** This section should provide a description of past experience and institutional capacity to operate or coordinate a program comparable to the program(s) proposed. Describe the project director's background, experience and major accomplishments as they relate to his or her duties in and responsibilities for the proposed programs.

**Administering Organization.** What is the principal applicant's past experience in operating and coordinating a comparable program, and capacity? Indicate your experience and capacity to administer the program.

**Principal Staff.** What are the background, experience and major accomplishments of the program director and principal staff. How do their qualifications relate to their duties in the proposed program? If not yet hired, what qualifications must the candidate fulfill? If appropriate, describe the outreach, recruitment, and selection strategies used.

**Training.** What kind of orientation and training, if any, will you provide for staff?

**Institutional Strengths.** What institutional resources or expertise will the administering organizations(s) provide that will contribute to the overall success of the program?

**By Tuesday, April 12: Recruitment, training, education, and evaluation plans are finalized**

What are the expected number and characteristics of participants, including racial or ethnic background, socioeconomic status, gender and educational attainment? If the program will recruit fewer than 20 participants, please explain why this small number is appropriate to the purpose and design of the program. What will be your role in achieving the desired number and characteristics of participants through recruitment and selection? If appropriate, describe outreach, recruitment, and selection strategies. Any discussion of participant selection should include a description of selection criteria (including minimum qualifications for participants) and whether any participants will be drawn from the national recruitment system.

Describe Internal Evaluation and Monitoring. How will we monitor progress toward aggregate objectives? How will the principal applicant assess, on an on-going basis, the quality of services and the satisfaction of both the participants and the individuals or institutions served? How will the principal applicant collect the required descriptive and demographic data?

**By Tuesday, April 12: Describe the Needs Identification Process**

What was the process by which the needs were identified? Who was involved in identifying the needs? To what extent were residents of the community in which the service will be provided involved in the needs assessment activities?

**By Tuesday, April 12: Major elements of application are drafted**

**By Tuesday, April 12: Ron DeMunbrun will finalize total budgets, as well as Corporation request, USDA funding, and partnership funding**

**By Wednesday, April 13: Issues relating to program responsibilities, budget, and personnel are resolved by partnering federal agencies under guidance from Katherine Gibney**

**By Wednesday, April 13: FNS obtains state government feed-back on local hunger priorities**

**By Thursday, April 14: Complete draft application**

**By Friday, April 15, submit proposals to the USDA Office of General Counsel, the USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Under and Assistant Secretaries, and Agency Administrators for review**

**By Tuesday, receive all USDA and agency comments on draft application**

**By Wednesday, April 20, submit proposals to the Office of the Secretary for review**

**By Monday, April 25, final proposals to the Corporation for National and Community Service**