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Rural Development Teams

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM REGIONAL RECRUITMENT CHECK-LIST

___ Meet regularly with all the USDA agencies involved in running AmeriCorps programs in the region.

___ Draft joint press release by all agencies involved announcing that recruitment is continuing, fax draft release to 202-720-4614, have release approved by Katherine Gibney at phone # 202-720-4639, and work with Katherine to send list to local media and make follow-up calls

___ Work with Katherine to set-up local television news and radio talk show appearances, and interviews with local newspaper editorial boards or reporters

___ Obtain and call all names in the region provided by the Corporation for National and Community Service's 800 line

___ Obtain and call all names in the region provided by USDA's 800 line

___ Obtain any relevant names collected by each state national service commission

___ Meet with the state 4-H leader; direct county staff to meet with the 4-H leader in each county in which service will be performed

___ Meet with the state FFA leader; direct county staff to meet with the FFA leader in each county in which service will be performed

___ Meet with local leaders of SCDs and RC&Ds.

___ Meet with state and local leaders of the Farm Bureau, the Farmer's Union, the Grange, the Farmers Organization, The NAACP, La Raza, the Urban League, etc.

___ Meet with staff from each state's department of agriculture and department of forestry or natural resources

___ Travel to major Indian Reservations to the state and physically meet with key tribal leaders

___ Meet with leaders of counties, townships, and rural development councils

___ Meet with all local housing groups

___ Meet with all relevant Departmental chairpeople and job placement, financial aid, and work-study, community service, and student activities at offices at regional universities, including 1890 and HACU institutions

(File) RECD

**POTENTIAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS TO MR. DUNN
ABOUT THE RECD AMERICORPS PROGRAM**

Q: Explain how your agencies are involved in the AmeriCorps national service program?

A: RECD is sponsoring 122 AmeriCorps Members serving in rural areas, including in newly-designated Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, in 15 states. The Members are mostly college graduates and professional school graduates and are working on a wide-range of issues related to our mission areas, such as: running water and indoor plumbing, community improvement and personal responsibility development, and outreach for rural housing grant and loan and farm assistance programs. After only a few months of service, we can report that the Members are already "getting things done" meeting critical local needs, while boosting community, opportunity, and responsibility.

Some examples:

- * A Member in Marion, Arkansas helped provide outreach for aid to build a rural water line that furnished seven households -- with 22 residents -- with running water for the first time.

- * A Member in Gallup, New Mexico conducted training on loan packaging for 19 community residents including representatives from local non-profit groups, church leaders, and Native American Community leaders.

- * A Member in Holmes County, Mississippi devised a plan to reduce employee turnover at the Durant Electric Corporation, the largest employer in the county --- with 600 employees and a payroll of \$8 million. The plan not only convinced the company to reverse its plans to move to Mexico, but allowed the company to plan to hire 400 new employees. Thus, the one USDA AmeriCorps Member directly saved or created 1,000 jobs.

- * In Boone, North Carolina, a Member is working with the local Enterprise Community (EC) applicant to implement their strategic plan for economic development. Working in cooperation with the Boone Housing Authority, the Member is organizing and making functional a Community Development Corporation (CDC) to assist the low-income residents of Boone. To date, over \$1.8 million has been awarded for water and sewer infrastructure and housing assistance as a result of her help.

* In Texas, one Member has begun grant applications to start a revolving loan fund providing seed money to create new small businesses locally.

* In Allendale/Blackville, South Carolina, a Member established a downtown redevelopment effort concentrating on an historical abandoned hotel. In Penn Center, South Carolina, a Member is completing a survey of community land ownership to stabilize development and establish a plan for a cooperative effort for agriculture processing and development.

* A Member in Natchez, Mississippi is working to reduce teenage pregnancy; she spoke personally about her efforts with Senate Majority Whip Trent Lott who "promised to support (her) efforts in Natchez and declared he would be in Natchez in any events that take place if his schedule permits." The Member has also formed a task force to work on reestablishing a YMCA center in Natchez.

* In Pendleton, Oregon, a Member helped two low-income individuals receive a loan and one individual to receive a grant to repair their homes. In Elgin, Oregon, Member assisted HELP, inc. in obtaining a Housing Preservation Grant that allowed 11 low income and very low income families to repair and rehabilitate their homes. The Member verified eligibility, determined preservation needs, identified environmental effects, and awarded bids to housing contractors.

* A Member in Arkansas helped improve the standard of living for 950 low income families by the end of this quarter in obtaining Home Energy Assistance (HEAP) and to provide assistance through the Crisis Intervention Program (CIP).

* In Williamson, West Virginia, a Member helped 30 families apply for rental housing assistance.

* In Webb, Mississippi, a Member helped six low-income citizens join the section 523 self help housing program. Member has also provided counseling to the families that have homes under construction to acquaint them with the responsibilities that go along with home ownership.

* In Baker City, New Mexico, a Member has recruited three property owners who have agreed to use their properties as pilot locations for historic renovations.

* Members in El Centro, California have been conducting outreach to expand usage of the 504 program to provide grants and loans for low income families to repair their homes; by the end of the first quarter, two applications for repair had been approved and the work completed, two more had just been approved, and four more were in the process of being approved.

* In Kentucky, Members developed an infrastructure database, served as project manager for a historic building renovation, and administered the Folk Life Study on historical buildings, people, and local folklore.

Q: How much money is RECD spending on this program?

A: For the 1994 - 1995 AmeriCorps program year, RECD is spending \$2.1 out of our Salaries and Expenses account to support 122 AmeriCorps positions. This small investment --- equalling only about \$17,000 a year in RECD spending --- is very cost-effective way to deliver critical services to communities while allowing Americans of all backgrounds -- including many from middle class families --- to earn their way through post-secondary education.

Q: Is AmeriCorps taking money away from existing RECD programs and thus forcing you to serve fewer citizens with those programs?

A: No, AmeriCorps is helping us more effectively deliver the programs we already have and helping us provide outreach that has resulted in more citizens benefiting from our programs --- without an overall increase in our spending.

Q: If AmeriCorps is supposed to be a community-based, non-bureaucratic initiative, than why are you using the program to create 122 more bureaucrats for your agencies?

A: AmeriCorps Members are not Federal employees and they are not performing tasks that are routinely performed by Federal employees. Rather, AmeriCorps Members are performing service that meets critical community needs, but which our agency does not now have the resources to meet. In many cases, our Members are not even working directly in Federal offices, but are working for county agencies and local non-profit organizations. Moreover, the service projects were not designed or implemented in Washington -- all our projects are locally-proposed and locally-administered.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP NETWORK

P.O. Box 98, Prince Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10012
(212)777-9137 FAX (212)477-0367

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Jean

Board of Directors

August 26, 1994

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Billie Jean Young
Jackson State University

Vice Chairman
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Hispanic Policy Development
Project

Sascha Rockefeller

Gloria Steinem
Ms. Magazine

Starry Krueger
President

Mr. Joel Berg
Americorps
U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th & Independence
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Mr. Berg:

It was good to talk with you recently and since then I have sent a list of locations where RDLN could potentially place Americorps participants to David Gibson and Jim Coyle.

The Rural Development Leadership Network is a national multicultural 501(C) 3 organization that supports community-based development in poor rural areas through hands-on projects, education, leadership development and networking. We recruit emerging leaders from poor rural areas who work with Sponsoring Organizations and other community people, under the guidance of experienced Field Resource Advisors, to implement projects to assist small farmers, develop low-income housing, provide development opportunities to special groups like women and farmworkers, work on land acquisition with Indian tribes, initiate credit mechanisms and small enterprises with local people and so on.

RDLN Leaders also design independent study programs related to their community work and can earn master's degrees through our arrangement with Antioch University, with the guidance of academically qualified Study Advisors. Substantive multicultural exchange takes place at RDLN Institutes (held at the

University of California at Davis) and Network Assemblies that convene Leaders and Advisors from different years.

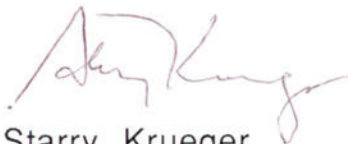
Enclosed is some material to give you a fuller idea of our work.

I am disturbed to learn indirectly that a number of the Americorps slot held by the Department of Agriculture may not be used this year.

Because project work and education are an ongoing priorities of our program, and because we are regularly in touch with a wide range of rural groups and individuals, I believe that the Rural Development Leadership Network could use some of these slots more easily and less expensively than a number of other groups. We have already identified a number of situations where Americorps participants could be put to good use.

For Americorps slots to go unused would be a great waste for local efforts that need assistance and also for the aspirations of local rural development workers who want to pursue their education.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Starry Krueger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and "K".

Starry Krueger
Founding President

enc.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP NETWORK

List of Potential County Sites for Americorps Placements

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COUNTY/IES</u>	<u>TOWNS</u>
ALABAMA	Choctaw Wilcox	Butler Alberta
ARIZONA	Maricopa	Phoenix, Surprise
ARKANSAS	Phillips	Marvell
CALIFORNIA	Trinity	Hayfork
COLORADO	Saguache	Alamosa
FLORIDA	Alachua	Alachua/Gainesville/Monteocha
GEORGIA	Baker Dooly Dougherty Early	Newton Vienna Albany Blakely
IDAHO	Boise Twin Falls	Nampa/Boise Twin Falls
IOWA	Cass (?)	Atlantic
MISSISSIPPI	Hinds Issaquena Quitman	Jackson Mayersville Marks
NEW MEXICO	Taos	Taos
NORTH DAKOTA	Rolette	Turtle Mountain Res.
OKLAHOMA	Adair Cherokee	Stillwell Tahlequah/Bell
PUERTO RICO		
SOUTH DAKOTA	Shannon	Oglala Lakota Reservation
SOUTH CAROLINA	Charleston	Mt. Pleasant
TENNESSEE	Grundy	Tracy City
TEXAS	Uvalde	Uvalde
VIRGINIA	Dickenson Ivanhoe (?) Lee Montgomery Russell Scott Tazwell	Stratton? Ivanhoe Jonesville Christiansburg Unsure Gate City/Dungannon/Nickelsville Tazwell
WASHINGTON	Yakima	Yakima
WISCONSIN	Barron	Turtle Lake

PLEASE POST

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP NETWORK INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

THE PROGRAM

The Rural Development Leadership Network is a national multi-cultural organization supporting community-based development in poor rural areas. During an 18-30 month enrollment, participating leaders from diverse communities take part in three major activities: 1) They develop a community development project (RDLN Field Project) in cooperation with a Sponsoring Organization and other community people, 2) They pursue an independent study program to support the Project and enhance their long-term community development work, 3) They attend a four-and-a-half week RDLN Rural Development Institute with Leaders from various rural regions at the University of California at Davis for intensive study, exchange and networking. Qualified participants may earn a master's degree through RDLN's arrangement with Antioch University.

Each RDLN Leader works with the guidance of a Field Resource Advisor and Study Resource Advisors. Each has a Sponsoring Organization which serves as an umbrella for the Field Project and contributes financially to RDLN. The amount required is \$7500. For more information, write or call RDLN, P.O. Box 98, Prince Street Station, New York, NY, 10012, (212)777-9137/(212)477-0367 Contact: Starry Krueger, President.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

RDLN Rural Development Leaders: Write to RDLN for an application. You will be asked for an autobiographical essay describing your previous work in rural community development, an outline of your proposed RDLN Field Project and study program, a resume and other background material, plus three letters of recommendation. After a preliminary screening of applications, there will be interviews of finalists. Sponsoring Organizations: Write to RDLN for information and agreement form. You will be asked to commit programmatic, financial and logistical support for the RDLN Rural Development Leader you sponsor. (See below.)

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION (RDLN Rural Development Leaders)

1) Proven dedication to community-based rural community development. 2) For those seeking a master's degree, ability to function at a high level with skills of a college graduate, although the B.A. degree may not be required. 3) Commitment to building relationships with other rural people and communities. 4) Willingness to report regularly to RDLN. 5) Ability to work cooperatively and in self-directed, self-motivated way. 6) Presentation of a feasible and valuable RDLN Community Development Project. 7) Sponsorship by an organization which can make the required programmatic and financial contribution to RDLN.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION (Sponsoring Organizations)

1) **Programmatic focus** on rural community development. 2) Willingness and capacity to sponsor a participating Rural Development Leader's RDLN Field Project and in most cases to provide a qualified Field Resource Advisor for that person and Project and help identify a qualified Study Resource Advisor. 3) Ability, if necessary, to provide logistical support, such as office space, telephone, typewriter, local transportation, benefits. 4) **Contribution to RDLN** of \$7500 for overhead and academic expenses, plus an additional \$15,000 as an educational grant to the participant for the first fifteen months. Salary payments may be substituted for the educational grant, which may be waived by the participant. Please feel free to call and discuss arrangements.

RDLN BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Billie Jean Young, Southern Rural Women's Network (Chair-woman); Moises Loza, Housing Assistance Council (Vice Chairman); Larry Parachini, Consultant (On Leave); Joyce Alexander, Louisiana Welfare Office; Art Estrada, SER Jobs for Progress; Iola Hayden, Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity; G. David Singleton, Applied Development Economics; Hal Wilson, Cooperative Housing Foundation; John Zippert, Federation of Southern Cooperatives.

RDLN ADVISORY BOARD: Chris Edley, United Negro College Fund; Frances Moore Lappé, Institute for Food and Development Policy; Siobhan Oppenheimer-Nicolau, Hispanic Policy Project; Gloria Steinem, Ms. Magazine.

RDLN DEVELOPMENT LEADERS SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS:

Group I: Leticia Carreon-Milligan (Housing Assistance Council); Yvonne Hampton (Southern Rural Women's Network); Ernest Johnson (Federation of Southern Cooperatives); Birgil Kills Straight (First Nations Financial Project); Kathy (Murray) Supernaw (Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma); Shirley Sherrod (Federation of Southern Cooperatives); Ben Tafoya (Rio Grande Center); Shoua Vang (Hmong/Highlander Development Fund/Indo China Resource Action Center); and Jadine Whitaker (Institute for Community Education and Training).

Group II: Francisca Cavazos (Maricopa County Organizing Project); Hector Correa (Institute for Community Development Education and Training/Producir); Jack Guillebeaux (FOCAL); Robert Jackson (Quitman County Development Organization); C.J. Jones (The Mendenhall Ministries); Winona LaDuke (Seventh Generation Fund); and Teri Vautrin (Dungannon Development Commission).

Group III: Cleo Askew (PLBA Housing Development Corporation/Federation of Southern Cooperatives); James Banks (Self-Help Enterprises); Minnie Bommer (Community Resource Group); Cynthia Ellis (Agricultural Missions/Belize Rural Women's Association); Humberto Fuentes (Idaho Migrant Council); Julie Moss (Cherokee Nation); Diane Padilla (Merced County Office of Strategic and Economic Development/Mexican-American Chamber of Commerce); and Annie Wright (Boys, Girls, Adults Community Development Center).

Group IV: Hector deLeon (Idaho Migrant Council); Meredith Dean (Appalachians People's Service Organization, Inc.); Linda Maria Hedstrom (Rural Communities Housing Development Corporation); Shirley Ortega (Saguache County Community Council); and Marilyn Savage (Gwandak Broadcasting Corporation).

Funding Sources: RDLN has received support from the Campaign for Human Development, the Ford Foundation, the James Irvine Foundation, the Presbyterian Hunger Program, Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, the North Shore Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program, the New World Foundation, the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA, the Xerox Foundation, the AT&T Foundation, the BankAmerica Foundation, the Prudential Foundation, the Marianist Sharing Fund, Apple Community Affairs (in-kind), the Apsen Institute (in-kind), the Greentree Foundation, the Hazen Foundation, Maya Miller, the Hanna Family Foundation, Church Women United, Ms. Foundation for Women, the Housing Assistance Council, the Center for Community Change, the Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund, the Southern Rural Women's Network, the National Council of La Raza, Sponsoring Organizations and individual donors.

APPLICATION SCHEDULE:

Deadline: On-going. While your application is being processed, you may continue identifying funds for the Sponsoring Organization contribution.

Contact: RDLN, P.O. Box 98, Prince Street Station, New York, NY 10012 (212)777-9137/477-0367. Starry Krueger, President.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP NETWORK
RDLN Leaders and Projects - Group V - 1994-96

BEVERLY BROWN - Sunny Valley, OR

Sponsoring Organization: Highlander Center

Field Project: To develop a community education center (The Jefferson Center) in an area populated by displaced timber workers.

JORGE DIAZ - Alexandria, VA

Sponsoring Organization: Housing Assistance Council

Field Project: Back-up monitoring, support, and possibly technical assistance to one or more new Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) in West Virginia and elsewhere; preparation of a manual in Spanish for community board members of CHDO's.

NKWANDA JAH - Gainesville, FL

Sponsoring Organization: Central Florida Community Action Agency, Inc.

Field Project: To develop new comprehensive delivery centers in Alachua County.

CAROL JORGENSEN - Juneau, AK

Sponsoring Organization: (To be confirmed)

Field Project: Land re-acquisition to establish a cultural center and economic base for clan.

ALICE PARIS - Tuskegee, AL

Sponsoring Organization: Federation of Southern Cooperatives

Field Project: To develop a model for women workers and plan five new business ventures with the Freedom Quilting Bee.

MILLIE TREVINO- Pomona, CA

Sponsoring Organizations: California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. and CRLA Foundation

Field Project: To organize farmworker women on a statewide basis and to develop a model training and leadership development program for farmworker women.



File

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Rural Development
Here's Jean
that RD
concept
paper
I turned
down.
KC

FAX TRANSMISSION FROM:
Dept. of Planning, Public Policy & Management
119 Hendricks Hall
1209 University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403-1209
U.S.A.

TO: Catherine Gibney	FROM: David Povey
ADDRESS: USDA Office National Service	FAX: 1-503-346-2040
FAX: 202 720 4369	VOICE: 1-503-346-3812
VOICE:	
DATE: 5/25/94	TIME: 10:45 AM
PAGES:	TOTAL

MESSAGE:

SORRY I wasn't able to get this to you sooner. Consider this a DRAFT. Please try to let me know as soon as possible about proposed changes

Thanks

David Povey

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE**Training and Technical Assistance****Concept Paper**

APPLICANT: University of Oregon, Community Planning Workshop

TITLE: Proposal Refinement Assistance to Federal Agencies Not Funded in the 1994 Grant Application Process

FUNDS REQUESTED: \$27,100 (CN&CS) \$34,600 (USDA)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: Review 1994 proposals with focus on rural development. Select four (4) proposals with potential of becoming models for future projects focusing on the Revitalization of Rural America. Work with USDA, rural community representatives and educational programs to develop four proposals for CN&CS funding consideration in 1995.

BASIC ASSUMPTION: Exemplary proposals are not likely to emerge from federal agencies without some guidance and direction from groups and organizations that have successfully developed and managed community service projects.

CONTACT: Professor David Povey
Director, Community Planning Workshop
PPPM Hendricks Hall
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

PHONE: (503) 346-3812

FAX: (503) 346-2040

E-Mail: dpovey@oregon.uoregon.edu

PHOTOCOPY
REPRODUCTIONPHOTOCOPY
REPRODUCTION

THE PROBLEM

Many of the 1994 federal agency proposals submitted to the Corporation for National and Community Service suffered from lack of vision, specificity¹ and appropriate action to provide useful connections between those who want to serve and those who need assistance.

In this first year of widespread Corporation proposal solicitation a number of the proposals had the potential to become exemplary. Unfortunately few federal agency proposals made strong, workable connections between people who are developing service skills, the mission of federal agencies, and the needs of a number of regions in our country.

The mission of engaging Americans in solving timely issues and "getting things done" at the community level is appealing. With the notable exception of the Peace Corps and Vista in the 1960's and the CCC and WPA efforts of the 1930's, Americans have not had the opportunity to engage in coordinated, problem focused, community service. While many people embrace the concept, few have experience in doing service. The Corporation has invited government agencies to assume leadership in creating new community service opportunities. Most government agencies are not well-prepared to engage non-governmental employees in public service. A number of agencies are interested in developing these opportunities but few viable models exist for government agencies to emulate. This is particularly true in resource-dependent rural areas.

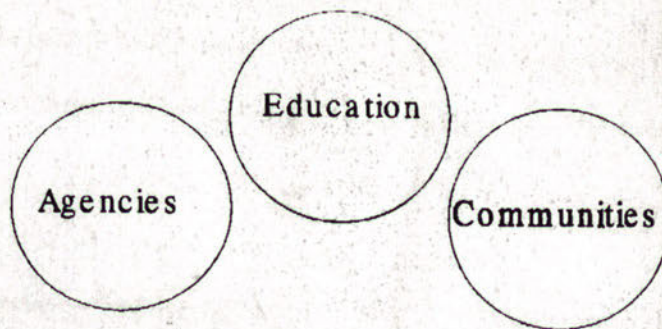
¹ The applicant served as a proposal review panelist for federal applications May 9-10, 1994.

THE SOLUTION

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CN&CS) needs to provide technical assistance to federal agencies to help develop public service opportunities that engage students working with agencies, helping to solve important community problems. To do this the CN&CS should:

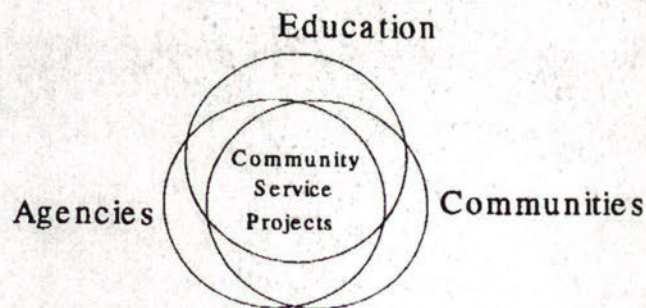
- Work with those government agencies that submitted unsuccessful CN&CS proposals in 1994. Each of these applicants should receive a through review of the strengths and weakness of their proposal. *thought*
- Select several agency proposals with good concepts but that failed to make workable connections between the federal agency programs, new potential service providers and rural areas in need of public service assistance.
- Provide technical assistance that strengthens future proposals by creating connections between service learning (educational programs), the needs of rural communities rural areas and particular public service expertise of government agencies.

Traditional Service Model



Proposed Integrative Community

Service Model



WHY FOCUS ON RURAL AREAS ?

Rural America is changing. One hundred years ago almost half the U.S. population lived on farms. By 1950 15% of the of the population lived on farms and by 1988 this percentage had decreased to 2%.² Only two out of every 100 Americans live on a farm while about 25 out of every 100 reside in rural areas. The reasons for farm and the rural population declines can be traced to the changes in use of natural resources and accompanying employment patterns. Between 1980 and 1990 51 million acres of US farmland were taken out of production, adding up to a loss of 294,000 farms or 12 percent of the total.³ Since 1979 the number of urban jobs has increased by 13% while the number of rural jobs has increased by only 4 percent. The people who are leaving rural America are the young and the well-educated. Social, economic, health and natural resource problems are more pronounced in many rural areas than any other portion of the country. Rural areas are suffering a deterioration of the natural and human resource base. The Corporation for National and Community Service working in collaboration with appropriate federal agencies offers the potential to revitalize rural America through community service.

THE PROCESS

The University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop (CPW) will review the proposal ratings and comments of the CN&CS proposal reviewers for the federal agency competition. With the guidance and suggestions of the CN&CS staff the CPW will help identify four proposals that have potential to become exemplary CN&CS projects. CPW will identify

² Western Water Policy Review Act of 1991, U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

³ Ciofalo, Andrew; The Americanization of Rural France (The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 1992, p19)

matching funding sources⁴; identify educational programs interested in collaborating on proposal development; convene groups of interested "stakeholders" for the region influenced by the proposal; and working together with these groups develop a revised theme, objectives, goals and organizational framework for a new proposal to CN&CS by January of 1995. In helping to facilitate this process the CPW will provide assistance in proposal development, project management, examples and advice and direction for implementing service learning as an integral element of the educational process, and a strategic plan for sustaining the project after CN&CS funding.

Table 1

Proposed Budget for Proposal Development

ACTIVITY	CN&CS	USDA	TOTAL
1. Develop work program	0	800	\$ 800
2. Establish matching funds	0	1,000	1,000
3. Review CN&CS proposals	2000	0	2,000
4. Select 4 proposals	500	500	1,000
5. Find educational collaborators	1000	1000	2,000
6. Convene stakeholders	3000	3000	6,000
7. Proposal theme, goals, objectives	2000	2000	4,000
8. Establish local project management	2000	2000	4,000
9. Help organize local service learning	2000	2000	4,000
10. Assist proposal development for 1/95	2000	6000	8,000
11. Strategic plan for continuation	2000	2000	4,000
12. Travel & per diem costs 6 trips @ 5 days	3300	3300	6,600
13. Communications	1000	1000	2,000
14. Faculty release time	5000	1000	6,000
15. Indirect costs (5% NC&CS 35% USDA)	1300	9000	9,600
TOTAL Projected Costs	\$27,100	\$34,600	\$61,700

⁴ The USDA Office of National Service has expressed interest in working with the CN&CS and CPW in developing proposals that serve rural populations and help to create sustainable rural communities through the careful use and protection of the rural resource base. Contact person Catherine Gibney (202) 720-4369.

THE PRODUCT

Following the steps outlined above the CPW would assist in the development of four proposals which establish community service activities designed to help revitalize rural areas, promote sustainable rural communities, strengthen the commitment to good citizenship and encourage continued future involvement in public service. We would expect these proposals to serve as models for other rural areas.

We would hope the process would be extend to other non-rural areas encouraging the development of as many as 20 proposals at a cost to the CN&CS of approximately \$7,000 per proposal. Assuming similar organizational challenges participating agencies would be contributing a little over \$8,000 per completed proposal. If a quarter of the proposals developed through this process are selected for funding the community service and educational return on the investment will be considerable. Correctly structure we believe that more than 25% of the proposals will be sufficiently competitive to receive funding.

BASIC

ASSUMPTION: Exemplary CN&CS proposals are not likely to emerge from federal agencies without some guidance and direction from groups and organizations that have successfully developed and managed community service projects.



For further discussion of this concept please contact David Povey at the University of Oregon (503) 346-3812.

Community Planning Workshop

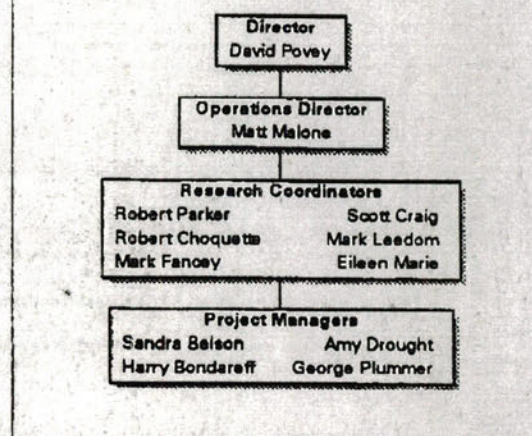
An Applied Planning Research Program

What Is Community Planning Workshop?

Community Planning Workshop (CPW) is a program within the Department of Planning, Public Policy, and Management (PPPM) at the University of Oregon. CPW's purpose is three fold: (1) we provide educational opportunities in applied planning research to U of O students; (2) we provide paid research opportunities for students to help them defray some of the costs of education; and (3) we provide professional planning assistance to communities, agencies, and organizations across Oregon. CPW's projects are varied in scope and have included the following types of work:

- Recreation and Tourism Planning
- Community Needs Assessments
- Transportation Planning
- Land Use Planning
- Natural Resource Policy Analysis
- Economic Impact Analysis
- Survey Research
- Conceptual Design

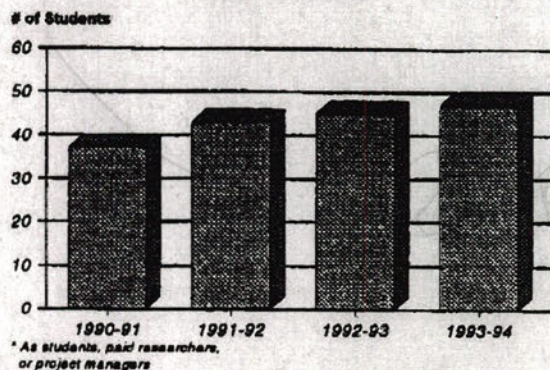
Community Planning Workshop Staff



What Impact Does CPW Have on Students and Communities in Oregon?

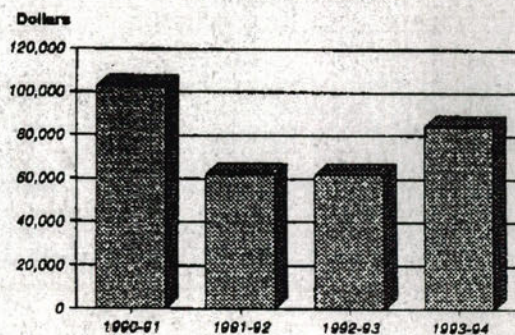
During the past four years, CPW has involved increasing numbers of students in projects around the state. Since the 1990-91 academic year, CPW has engaged almost 200 students in applied planning work for communities and organizations in Oregon. While working as researchers during the summer, students involved in CPW have earned over \$300,000 in stipends since 1990-91. We hope to involve larger numbers of students in the future.

Number of Students Involved in CPW*
1990-1991 to Present



CPW has provided quality planning opportunities to

CPW Student Stipends
1990-1991 to Present



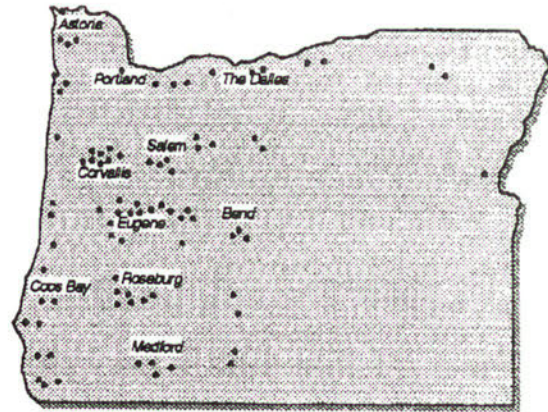
CPW has contributed more than \$300,000 to student incomes over the past four years

Since 1978, CPW has completed over 150 planning-related projects for communities and organizations across Oregon. During the past four years, we have worked with an increasing number of communities. The map to the right shows the geographic distribution of the 80 projects that CPW has completed since 1990-91.

Besides working with communities, CPW has worked with several of Oregon's state agencies in solving planning problems. These agencies include the: (1) Department of Transportation, (2) Tourism Division, (3) Economic Development Department, (4) Forestry Department, and (5) Community Services Department.

CPW's achievements during the past have been recognized through (1) financial support from national grant-awarding organizations (e.g., the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education), (2) a national community-service award given by the University of Massachusetts, and (3) several awards from the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association for student achievement in planning.

Geographic Distribution of CPW Projects, 1990-94
(Each Of The 80 Dots Represents 1 Project)



CPW serves clients around the state with consistent, quality planning services

How Does CPW's Staff Contribute to the University?

CPW's staff contribute to the PPPM Department in many ways. Besides engaging students in the CPW experience, staff teach a variety of courses, serve as advisors, and represent the University at numerous functions. The table below lists courses regularly taught by CPW staff.

Courses Taught in PPPM Department	
David Povey	Introduction to Urban Planning Grant Writing Student/Faculty Colloquium Regional Planning
Matt Malone	Project Management Planning Analysis
Robert Parker	Computer Applications in Planning Planning Analysis Electronic Data Resources
Robert Choquette	Computer Applications in Planning

If You Would Like More Information.....

To learn more about Community Planning Workshop and our current projects, call David Povey (503-346-3812) or Matt Malone (503-346-3801).

F:10

Joel Berg
To: Dave White, ~~Paula Jones~~, Lou Woltering
From: ~~Joel Berg~~ *Paula Jones*

4 pages

Attached is draft job description for the Rural Development Team Regional Facilitator.

The "Limits of Duties" section starting on page 2 should relieve the concerns expressed by your agency about the position.

Please get me suggested changes immediately so we can include this job description today in our operations manual.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)		# of pages ▶ 2
FAX TRANSMITTAL		
To <i>Joel Berg</i>	From <i>Paula Jones</i>	
Dept./Agency <i>USDA</i>	Phone # <i>720-2847</i>	
Fax # <i>720-4614</i>	Fax # <i>690-0639</i>	
NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		

Draft

Rural Development Team Regional Facilitator Job Description

I. INTRODUCTION

This position is physically located within in one of the 11 Rural Development Team Regions of the AmeriCorps/USDA program. The incumbent works to facilitate the activities of the USDA/AmeriCorps projects in each region in partnership with USDA agencies and the USDA Director of National Service. The incumbent works to ensure goals, objectives, and spirit of the USDA/AmeriCorps program are met and to promote teamwork and cooperation among officials of other USDA agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Development Administration. In addition, the incumbent coordinates with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, state and local governments, and relevant USDA agencies to ensure that USDA/AmeriCorps Team participants are engaged in the most critically-needed rural development work.

II. MAJOR DUTIES

OK - Develop and implement regional recruitment plan for AmeriCorps members.

OK - Plan and manage a regional orientation program, ~~lasting at least two weeks, for all team members.~~ *this has not been budgeted for*

OK - Plan and manage ongoing training programs related specifically to the AmeriCorps program design in which all AmeriCorps members may spend up to 20% of their program time.

OK - Plan and develop USDA/AmeriCorps communication activities to increase understanding and awareness of the program goals and objectives. [Advise USDA/AmeriCorps site supervisors of significant developments affecting field office operations in relations USDA/AmeriCorps program objectives.] Participate in the development and implementation of more effective communications between the related USDA agencies offices and staff and USDA/AmeriCorps participants. Attend periodic USDA/AmeriCorps planning and training sessions to ensure communications and oversight links between site clusters and with other regions in the program. *this is also an agency function*

OK - Ensure distribution of identity building materials developed at the national and regional level, such as uniforms, hats, patches, newsletters, talking points, etc.

DRAFT

2

These 2 are idealistic. Keyword: them so they are not practical. not a disease so police.

Ensure that all participants in each cluster will meet together in person physically once a week and that they also speak on conference call at least one other time each week.

Ensure that, in areas where the Rural Development Team will operate nearby USDA Anti-Hunger Teams or Public Lands and Environment Teams, members of both teams will work together on a service project at least once a month.

OK - Have limited responsibility to provide ongoing AmeriCorps program support and identity-building activities to Anti-Hunger Team projects and/or Public Lands and Environment Team projects that may be in the region.

OK - Help Team members have the ability to communicate through the same computer network.

this is in part the program managers Role.

Provide information and assistance concerning the status and progress of USDA/AmeriCorps project activities to the Director Office of National Service, USDA/AmeriCorps site supervisors and, as appropriate, representatives of USDA agencies. Participate in local meetings, conferences, and community events to accurately inform the public about the USDA/AmeriCorps program.

OK -

Participate in identifying and recommending methods and criteria to improve USDA/AmeriCorps procedures, ~~including helping agencies continually to be the weekly and daily work plans for the region.~~ Participate in the planning for future AmeriCorps activities and projects including coordinating team building activities, encouraging team spirit, and responsible citizenship. Solicit and receive local and regional input, suggestions, comments, complaints, etc., concerning the USDA/AmeriCorps program.

OK - Provide staff support for local advisory AmeriCorps advisory committees to comprised of all local USDA agencies, other relevant Federal agencies, and relevant state, local, and non-profit agencies.

Perform other relevant duties as assigned.

III. LIMITS OF DUTIES

OK - The incumbent shall have no supervisory powers over any USDA agency local, state or regional office or employee.

OK - The incumbent shall have no direct supervisory powers over AmeriCorps participants.

← arrows indicate potential points of conflict all others are consistent with points discussed & agreed to previously.

Draft

3

- ✓ - The incumbent shall make no significant policy, scheduling, workplan, recruitment, training, or evaluation decision without full consultation with the USDA Director of National Service and the relevant USDA agency local, state, and/or regional office designated to manage each AmeriCorps project.

IV. EEO RESPONSIBILITIES

The incumbent is responsible for knowing and supporting equal opportunity and civil rights policies; performing assigned duties in full compliance with the letter and spirit of equal opportunity and civil rights laws and regulations; assuring bias-free written and oral communications; respecting and valuing differences of other employees and clients; and, as appropriate, preparing for career advancement opportunities.

V. SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE RECEIVED

The incumbent functions under the general technical supervision of the USDA Director of national Service, who outlines work assignments and objectives. Within this framework, the incumbent independently plans and carries out work. As necessary, the incumbent receives assistance in interpreting and adapting guidelines to specific situations. Completed work products are reviewed for technical adequacy, acceptability, and completeness and in terms of the incumbent's role in assisting in providing effective communications of the USDA/AmeriCorps program.

File

August 4, 1994

TO: Joel Berg
From: Lou Woltering

Subject: Your 8/4/94 request for site data

The following information is my best estimate of readiness as of September 12 based on existing data by categories provided:

1. Arizona site - D
2. San Bernardino NF, CA - D
3. Six Rivers NF, CA - D
4. Olympic NF, WA - D
5. Katydid, OR - D
6. Greater Jackson, MS - B
7. White Mountain NF, NH - Approved to start 1/1/95
8. Green Mountain NF, VT - D

The twenty-two sites that will administer the activities of the 74 members in the Rural Development program are category D although some individual sites will probably be category B. I don't have the specific site information at this time.

*all**B recited stated**D bid copy numbers still by recited*

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

AMERICORPS/USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Because of Secretary Espy's commitment to both national service and rural development, USDA has made a substantial commitment of money, personnel, and institutional support to run an AmeriCorps/USDA Rural Development Team in ten different pilot regions that cover 30 different states.

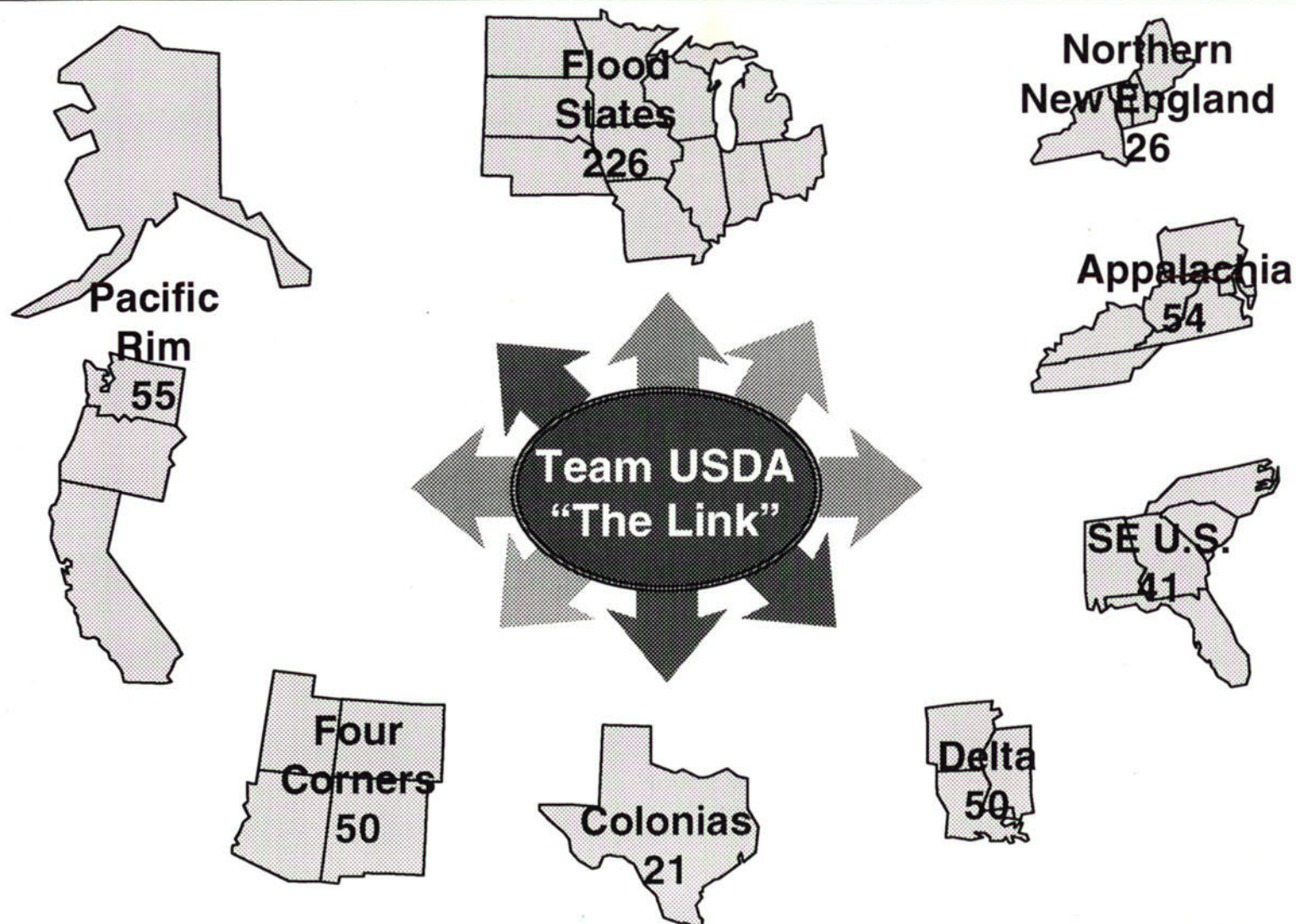
USDA is proposing to spend a total of \$12.991 million of agency money to support a total of 546 positions in rural development. Given that USDA is requesting only \$548,000 in additional funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service in addition to the 546 educational awards, USDA would pay for 96% of this program and the Corporation would pay only 4%. Thus, the Rural Development Team provides the Corporation with an extraordinarily cost-effective way to build high-quality service programs in every region of the country.

The AmeriCorps/USDA Rural Development Team will place a socioeconomic mix of college graduates and professional school graduates in 10 pilot regions in low-income rural areas throughout America. Participants will earn living stipends of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 and will receive educational awards of \$4,725 for each year of service successfully completed. Participants will engage in three kinds of basic work -- economic development, environmental protection, and flood recovery; they will help communities protect watersheds, improve rural housing, promote overall economic development, boost sustainable agriculture, help the Northwest recover from the economic impact of reductions in timber harvests, restore flooded lands in the Midwest, implement empowerment zones and enterprise communities, and improve participation in government programs targeted at socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. These pilot programs will bring talented young people back into the types of rural communities in which they were raised and help stem the rural "brain drain." The ultimate goal is that these pilot projects will be so successful that they will serve as models for future replication on a significantly larger national scale.

Designed and run in partnership between USDA and local community organizations and regional development entities, the pilot programs will be models of reinventing government that will leverage local resources, build innovative public/private ventures, develop new community leadership, and solve previously unsolvable social, economic, and environmental problems. Each project will forge common bonds of sweat equity between participants of varied races, genders, classes, physical abilities, educational backgrounds, and ages.

Each pilot region will have no fewer than twenty participants. Even though participants in each region will engage in a wide variety of activities working on their own in individual placements, they will come together frequently for team-building activities. They will communicate once a day by computer or fax, once a week by conference call, and at least once a month in person.

USDA's Rural Development Team Members, with Regional Site Selections



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM CONCEPT

There are several ways to view a service "team." A service team might be viewed as a group of 8 to 10 people all located within the same community. This is a common view of a "team" and it works quite well as evidenced by the various service corps who use this model. But there is another view or model of a team that might be just as valid as the well established service corps model. That is, a model where the team is not just the sum of its members but the team is the sum of its members and the entire support structure and resources the team member can call upon. In this model, which is the basis for the USDA Rural Development service team, the team member does not stand alone. The USDA Rural Development service team member is merely the most visible representation of a large grouping of USDA agencies, personnel, facilities, funds, and expertise that are at the command of and structured to support each individual team member.

In the traditional service corps model, one organization supports a team of individuals who derive their strength and ability to address needs based primarily on the physical collation of team members and the fact that they concentrate their efforts on the same problem or issue. In the USDA model, the rural development service teams have been structured based on three factors:

A marrying of individual agency missions to the problems in a particular location.

The knowledge and expertise of individual sponsoring agencies and USDA's support activities such as Economic Research Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, etc.

The compatibility of agency missions in a particular geographical location.

The result is that when one looks behind a USDA rural development service team member, you see more than one supervisory organization. Instead, you see all of the Department of Agriculture. By design, our service teams are designed to contain members sponsored by one or more agencies to deal with the entire scope of rural development issues within a geographical area and not just one.

On the surface this may appear to dilute the effectiveness of the team. However, that is not accurate. What really occurs is that a team, some of whose members are sponsored by Soil Conservation Service (SCS), some by the USDA Rural Development Administration (RDA), some by the Forest Service (FS) is placed in a geographical area to a complete range of rural development issues. These team members recognize their place first as an AmeriCorps team and second as a component of USDA's national service program. They do not view their work in isolation. They look for ways to compliment what their other team members are doing and most importantly, each of them has access to the ENTIRE range of support available through all of USDA. These are not just SCS, RDA, or FS team members. The whole service model has been predicated on the fact that they are TEAM USDA national service members who work in cooperation with each other to achieve a greater impact than they might otherwise achieve.