

## History of Community Engagement and the CSU and National Milestones

Early 1900's	John Dewey and William James develop the intellectual foundations of service-learning
1933-1942	Civilian Conservation Corps created by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Millions of young people serve 6-18 month terms to restore and revitalize the nation and support their families
1961	Peace Corps established by President John F. Kennedy
1965	VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America) established
1965-1966	the term "service-learning" first used by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Tennessee
1984	Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL) established as the first national student-led community service advocacy group
1984	David Kolb publishes <i>Experiential Learning: Experience as the Source of Learning and Development</i>
1985	National Campus Compact formed by college and university Presidents
<b>1966</b>	EPIC (Educational Participation In Communities) established at CSU Los Angeles for the purpose of promoting volunteer community service by university students and creating opportunities for them to implement classroom theory in real life situations.
1978	National Society for Experiential Education (NSEE) established
<b>1987</b>	Human Corps Bill is Signed and the University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) are called upon by the legislature to implement Human Corps programs of community service by students on each of their campuses.
<b>1988</b>	California Campus Compact is established, hosted by UCLA with Co-Chairs Chancellor Charles Young and President Donald Kennedy of Stanford University.
1990	National & Community Service Trust Act established
<b>1990</b>	Youth Service California is established with a mission to make service a part of every young person's life in California
<b>1992</b>	Summer of Service is implemented as an AmeriCorps pilot project with two of the four communities in San Francisco and Los Angeles with CSU, UC and private university involvement.
1993	Corporation for National Service established as a result of the 1993 National Community Service Trust Act
1994	California State University Monterey Bay founded as the 1st comprehensive state university requiring service-learning for graduation
<b>1995</b>	Tom Ehrlich appointed CSU Distinguished University Scholar by Chancellor Barry Munitz. Dr. Ehrlich led the effort at expanding service learning throughout the system. Dr. Ehrlich is now a senior scholar at the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching where he continues his research and writing about civic and political engagement.
1996	Campus Community Partnerships for Health founded
<b>1997</b>	The Community Service Learning Strategic Plan was developed and focused on expanding service learning throughout the system. The plan had two key objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage students at each CSU campus in at least one community service-learning experience prior to graduation.</li> <li>2. Offer a continuum of community service opportunities at each CSU campus, including a wide variety of community service-learning experiences, as well as extra-curricular and co-curricular community service experiences.</li> </ol>
<b>1998</b>	On January 28, the Board of Trustees unanimously endorsed the Cornerstones Report, a systemwide planning framework that articulates the values, priorities and expectations for the future of the CSU. The creation of Cornerstones Report preceded the Strategic Plan for Community Service Learning; however, it was not formally endorsed until 1998. The first principle in the plan explicitly articulates what a graduate of the University is expected to know, including, "the ability to value one's own self and the communities of which one is a part, to make moral and ethical decisions, and to act in a socially

	responsible manner." This declaration emphasized the need for service learning and civic education as part of students' educational experiences.
<b>2000</b>	In March, the Statewide Academic Senate of the California State University passed a resolution (AS-2488-00), which urged the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees to work with the Governor and the Legislature to "provide the CSU local campuses and their faculties with the infrastructure support required to provide opportunities for all CSU students who so desire to engage in a broad spectrum of meaningful service activities within their communities."
<b>2000</b>	Also in March, in parallel to the Academic Senate, the CSU Board of Trustees passed a landmark resolution (.pdf) on community service learning:  RESOLVED, By the Trustees of The California State University, that the chancellor require each CSU president to ensure that all students have opportunities to participate in community service, service learning (deemed academically appropriate by faculty), or both; and, be it further RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees, through the chancellor, endorse campus efforts to make service an expectation, condition, or requirement for the undergraduate education experience; and, be it further RESOLVED, That the chancellor report to the Board of Trustees, on an annual basis, CSU's increasing efforts to provide those opportunities to all students.
<b>2000</b>	Governor Gray Davis authorized \$2.2 million to support the development of new service-learning courses and infrastructure across the CSU. Since then, the funding has continued at the annual level of \$1.1 million and is focused on infrastructure development.
<b>2000-2003</b>	Through AmeriCorps and Learn and Serve America, the Office of Community Service Learning at the CSU Chancellor's Office is awarded \$2.4 million to coordinate the Service Learning for Family Health AmeriCorps Program. and Institutionalizing Community Service Learning in the CSU (Learn and Serve Grant Program 2000-2003).
<b>2000-2005</b>	Supported by funding from the J. Paul Getty Trust, six CSU campuses (Dominguez Hills, Fullerton, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Northridge, Pomona) participated in the Linking Service Learning and the Visual Arts program that greatly expanding programs and opportunities for students in the arts to participate in service learning.
<b>2001-2003</b>	In partnership with national Campus Compact and California Campus Compact, OCSL offers Engaged Department Institutes to 30 academic departments from across the CSU.
<b>2003-2006</b>	The Corporation for National and Community Service/Learn and Serve America program awarded the CSU a \$1.2 million grant Realizing the Civic Mission of Education in the CSU, a three-year initiative to support long-term institutionalization of service learning and civic engagement.
<b>2005</b>	A landmark study analyzing the social and economic impact of the California State University on the state of California, the California State University: Working for California, was released. The study finds that "the California State University is a national leader in community service and service learning. The product of individual initiative, campus-based organizations and university policies, these volunteers help strengthen local communities and improve the livability and attractiveness of the state" (CSU Impact: Quality of Life)
<b>2006-2007</b>	Service-learning offices at CSU campuses and the Chancellor's office embark on a comprehensive strategic planning initiative. The planning process elicited a fresh opportunity to consider how these offices play a role in advancing the CSU's public service to local communities, California, and beyond.
<b>2007</b>	In collaboration with Stylus Publishing, the CSU launched its first national monograph series on community issues, such as social justice, gender identity, equity, and violence. Sixty-two faculty and five graduate students chronicle their personal experiences in working in partnership with communities.  The Office of Community Service Learning celebrates 10-years of dramatic growth and innovation in the service-learning movement in the California State University.
<b>2008</b>	The Office of Community Service Learning ushers in a new name, the Center for Community Engagement, with the adoption of the 2008-2013 office strategic plan. Along with this change comes a new mission and bold vision that chart out the Center's future directions, goals, and action steps, and builds upon the CSU's 10-year legacy of growth.